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POETRY.

Thank God for the House of Lords!

Old gentleman, where were you born?
Do you pay to our National Debt?
Have you liv'd upon Custom-house corn—
And a'nt you a Radical yet?
Dare you rise & be damn'd with the Tories,
Next time they appear on the boards?
Come and join in Old Cobbet's new chorus;
Thank God for the House of Lords!

Do you wish to prohibit a people
The good education impart—
Would you rather force down their bad pas-
sions,
Than raise and enlighten their hearts—
Do you hope to persuade them with halters,
And guide them with bullets and swords?
Do you like that bad pamphlet of Walter's?
Thank God for the House of Lords!

Do you humble yourself to the rich,
Do you look with disgust on the poor—
Do you hope he will never have justice
Brought home to his own house-door?
Do you grudge us poor hard-working sinners
The pleasures a Sabbath affords?
Would you lay a new tax top o' dinners?
Thank God for the House of Lords!

Has the envy and hatred and malice,
With which your religion is curst,
Extinguish'd that Christian creed
Which was born in your hearts from the
first?

Have you still been applauded for cruel,
And spurned for benevolent words?
Have you ever been hit in a duel?
Thank God for the House of Lords!

Do you love the peculiar vices
Which bloom in a profligate age?
That abasement of thought which adorns
The pulpit, the bar, and the stage.
Are you fond of the hell and the finish—
Of prostitutes, gamblers, and bawds?
Do you want to be plagued by a Bishop?
Thank God for the House of Lords!

Perhaps you're a destitute wretch,
To the noblest of blood allied;
Long doom'd to a pinching dependence,
To prop up the family pride.
Perhaps your whole stake is a pension,
Which soon must be swept from the
boards;
For a service you never can mention—
Thank God for the House of Lords!

Would you rather have bloodshed and riot
Than keep in suspense, as now;
Are you quite grown ashamed to be quiet,
Do you hope it will come to a row?
If the spirit of discord and evil
With that in your bosom accords;
If you wish to be friends with the Devil—
Thank God for the House of Lords!

*The old epitaph applies well to the present
defunct state of that party:—
Lie still, if you're wise:
You'll be damn'd if you rise.

SELECTIONS.

Scotch Dissenters.

From the Montreal Daily Advertiser.

In our paper of Monday last, we alluded briefly to the deputation which had waited on Earl Grey, from the Dissenters of Glasgow, with a memorial most numerously signed, setting forth their grievances and praying a dissolution of the connexion between Church and State. It is one of the most able documents of the kind we remember to have met with. Couched in firm, but temperate language, it is just such as might have been expected from an intelligent body of men, deeply interested in the prayer of the Memorial—and consequently earnest in the prosecution of all lawful means of bringing it about.

The Memorial may be taken as a fair specimen of the views which the Dissenting body entertain towards the temporal power of the Established Church.

After the ordinary introduction and expression of respect for Earl Grey's talents and character, the Memorial states that—
Like their brethren in England, the Scotch Dissenters build and uphold their places of worship at their own expense; they contribute liberally for the support of their own poor; they bear their share in the expenses connected with the support of the poor belonging to the communities in general, where they are defrayed by assessment; and they contribute largely to various benevolent and religious institutions for the benefit of their own country, of the remote dependencies of Great Britain, and of other lands.

It next proceeds to set forth the grievances under which the Dissenters labour:—
The Special Grievances of which the Scotch Dissenters have to complain, and for the redress of which they desire the influence of your Lordship, and of your Lordship's colleagues, are these:—They are compelled to contribute to the erection and repairs of edifices in which they do not worship—to the payment of Ministers of religion from whose services they derive no advantage—and to the support of a system from many parts of which they conscientiously dissent. Many of their members are harassed and injured by processes at law, to which the building of churches, or the augmentation of the salary of incumbents, frequently and unavoidably give occasion. In consequence of the subjection of parochial education to the local ecclesiastical authorities, they are excluded, not indeed, from the seminaries for the instruction of their youth, but from the place of teachers, in the 930 parishes of Scotland, as they also are virtually from Professorships in the Colleges. While from these causes, and others that shall be named, they feel

that they are regarded as a discountenanced and degraded caste by the existing laws of their country—it must be added, that occupying, as they do, common ground as Dissenters, with their English brethren, they cannot but feel alive to the peculiar injuries inflicted on Dissenters in that department of the Empire, and consider these as injuring and stigmatising the whole Dissenting body, and as dishonorable to the country in which they exist. Your Lordship will understand us to refer to the unjust and compulsory abstraction of the money of Dissenters to maintain a worship which they conscientiously disown; and to the interdicting of legal marriage, the right of sepulture in the public cemeteries, the advantage of the common registers, and even of access to the national seats of learning, except on the humiliating condition of conformity to the dominant church.

After thus stating their view of the grievances which press most heavily upon them, the Memorial addresses itself to his Lordship in the following very energetic appeal:—

We can hardly believe it possible that your Lordship can shut your eyes to the flagrant wickedness of these impositions. In the name of sacred justice, we ask your Lordship, whether, placing yourself and the religious party to which your Lordship belongs, in the room of Dissenters, you are doing to others as you would that others should do unto you? With what sentiments would the breasts of your Lordship, and of Churchmen in general, be filled, were Dissenters, in their turn, to treat you as you continue to treat Dissenters? What have Dissenters done to their country, to its government, to your Lordship, to merit the continuance of these long inflicted injuries? Is it for the honor of the Government of Great Britain, thus to brand and stigmatize, without cause, so large and so virtuous a portion of her people? Can that Government claim the characters, just, impartial, paternal, that consents to perpetuate these wrongs? Looking up to Almighty God, the Patron of righteousness, or judging as between man and man, can your Lordship believe it safe, thus to intermingle injustice with the institutions and administration of the State; and to sap the foundations of public virtue by so injuring all classes of the people to the spectacle of legalized unrighteousness, as to accustom them to look upon it without emotion? Above all, can your Lordship imagine that the sacred cause of christianity can ever be advanced; can fail to be retarded in its progress, and dishonoured in the public view, by its overt association, in the constitution and practice of a great country, with this system of injustice and wrong? Your Lordship will forgive us for expressing our conviction, that a small degree of generosity, or of justice, directed to the Dissenters, by Churchmen and the state, or even of due regard to the honor of their own name, and that of our common country would have induced them, long ago, to concede to Dissenters those claims which they now cease to ask as a boon, but demand as matter of right.

We go farther. We cannot but trace these grievances to the unscriptural and sinful alliance of Church with the State; nor shall we ever regard our claims as conceded, or the religion of Christ placed in circumstances the most favourable for its triumph in our country, until this alliance be finally dissolved. We avow to your Lordship the following principles:—

No human Government has a right of interposing betwixt God and the consciences of the people, by legislating in religious matters, which is the province, not of man, but of God.

The Church of Christ is, by his high appointment, independent of the Kingdoms of this world, receiving its constitution, doctrines, and laws, from Him only; nor has the Christian Church any Head, supreme or subordinate, but Jesus Christ, her only Lord and King.

The State has no more right to interfere with the Christian Church (except with the the civil obedience of her members in all lawful things,) than the Church has to interfere with the State. Nor would it be a greater usurpation and presumption for the Church to legislate for the State, than for the State to legislate for the Church.

The legislative enactment of a particular creed, and endowment of a particular sect, is injustice to the rest of the community; as it compels the dissenting portion of the subjects, and that in opposition to their conscientious convictions, to contribute to the favored sect; as it inflicts a pecuniary penalty for non-conformity; and as it adds a stigma to that penalty, so that persecution, more or less severe, is inherent in the character (as it has invariably been apparent in the history) of every exclusive establishment of religion.

The Memorial then discusses the effect of a dominant Church on the preservation of Christianity, giving it as the opinion of the Memorialists:—
That the honor and peace of the Empire, and the advancement of true christianity in the land, require that the alliance of the Church with the State should be dissolved, that religion should be left to the free support of its friends, and that all denominations in the empire should be placed, as fellow-citizens, on the same level.

The above may be considered as the conclusion of the prayer of the Memorial.—
What follows is a defence against the attacks of those who impugn the motives and suspect the designs of the great body of Dissenters. This we think almost unnecessary at the present day; like the beastly cry of "No Popery," such stupid calumnies have ceased to produce any effect on the public mind. Before we dismiss this por-

tion of the Memorial, we cannot refrain from quoting the manly language in which the charges in question are repelled:—

Before God and our country we repel with indignation these most calumnious fictions; we defy our opponents to point to a shadow of evidence in their support; and we cannot but trust that your Lordship and your Lordship's colleagues are too candid and too just to receive these unsubstantiated charges, of which the principles, the characters, the measures, and the writings of the accused afford ample and irrefragable refutation.

The Memorial then concludes as follows:—

On these grounds, we implore your lordship to take the condition of the Dissenters, and their claim, into your mature and candid consideration. From no hand would they receive the concession of these claims more gladly than from that of your Lordship; but we cannot forbear expressing our persuasion, that based as these are, on reason, on equity, and on the Word of God, and now demanded by the voice of so large and influential a portion of the British people, it will not be much longer in the power of any Ministry, or of Parliament itself, to refuse them.

Signed by the Chairman in the name and by appointment of the Meeting, held at Glasgow, March 6, 1834.
JAMES JOHNSTON.

[For the Vindicator.]

PROCEEDINGS IN THE CAUSE No. 158.—*Re*, vs. the Honble. J. R. Vallieres de St. Real, in an indictment for Nuisance before the Court of Quarter Sessions, Three-Rivers, July, 1834.

DEPOSITION OF ANTOINE HAMEL.

PROVINCE OF LOWER-CANADA. } S. S.
DISTRICT OF THREE-RIVERS. }

The information and complaint of Antoine Hamel, of the town of Three-Rivers, yeoman, taken at the town of Three-Rivers, this seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, before me, James Dickson, Esquire, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the District of Three-Rivers aforesaid, who, being upon oath, saith that the deponent is Inspector of Roads in and for that part of the said town, situated on the River St. Maurice—that between three and four weeks since the deponent saw William Remy Vallieres de Saint Real, of the said town, yeoman, erecting and putting up a fence composed of poles and posts, and pickets of wood, across and upon the King's common and ancient highway, leading from the said town to the ferry on the River of Saint Maurice, along the said river; which fence, so erected and composed, still is and remains across and upon the said King's ancient and common highway—that the deponent was informed by the said William Remy Vallieres de Saint Real, at the time he was erecting and putting up the said fence, that he did so at the orders and at the command of the Hon. Joseph Remy Vallieres de St. Real, of the said town, Esquire.

(Signed) ANTOINE HAMEL,
JAMES DICKSON, J. P.

PROVINCE OF LOWER-CANADA. } S. S.
DISTRICT OF THREE-RIVERS. }

At the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, holden at the Court House, in the town of Three-Rivers, in and for the district of Three-Rivers, on Thursday the 10th day of July, in the fifth year of the reign of our Lord, William, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of, &c. &c. King, and so forth, before Benedict Paul Wagner, Pierre Desfosses and James Dickson, Esqrs., and others, Justices of our said Lord the King, assigned to keep the peace in the said district, and also to hear and determine divers felonies, trespasses, and other misdemeanors in the said district committed, and of the quorum, and so forth.

DISTRICT OF THREE-RIVERS.—*To Wit*:

The Jurors of our Lord the King, upon their oath, present—That at the time of committing the nuisance hereinafter mentioned, there was and yet is, a certain ancient common highway in the parish of the town of Three-Rivers, in the county of Saint Maurice, in the district of Three-Rivers aforesaid, leading from the town and borough of Three-Rivers, along and in front of the banks of the River Saint Maurice to the ferry erected and established on and across the said River Saint Maurice, in the said district, for all the liege subjects of our said Lord the King and his predecessors, to go, return and pass on foot, and on horseback, at their free will and pleasure; and that on the first day of June, in the fourth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord William the IVth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom, &c., and on divers other days and times between that day and the day of the taking of this inquisition, the Honorable Joseph Remy Vallieres de Saint Real, resident Judge of the Court of King's Bench in and for the district of Three-Rivers, late of the parish of the town of Three-Rivers, in the county of Saint Maurice, in the district of Three-Rivers, Esquire, and William Remy Vallieres de Saint Real, late of the same place, yeoman, with force and arms, at a certain place there, in the parish of the town of Three-Rivers aforesaid, near and contiguous to the said River, and the banks of the said River Saint Maurice, and within the boundaries of the said town and borough of Three-Rivers, unlawfully and injuriously did erect and cause to be erected, a certain wooden fence, bar, barrier and enclosure, composed of divers rails, posts, poles and pickets of the length of thirty feet and more, and of the height of three feet

and more, upon and across the said King's highway, leading, as aforesaid, from the said town and borough of Three-Rivers, and in front of the banks of the said River Saint Maurice, to the said ferry erected and established on and across the said River Saint Maurice, in the district aforesaid, and that the said Honorable Joseph Remy Vallieres de St. Real and William Remy Vallieres de St. Real, the said wooden fence, bar, barrier and enclosure, composed as aforesaid, and of the length and height aforesaid; so as aforesaid erected and made, from the said first day of June, in the year aforesaid, until the day of the taking of this inquisition, with force and arms at the parish aforesaid, in the county aforesaid, in the district aforesaid, unlawfully and injuriously did continue, uphold and maintain, and yet do continue, uphold, and maintain, by which the King's common highway last aforesaid, during all the time aforesaid, was so obstructed and stopped up, that the King's liege subjects in, by and through the same highway, could not, nor yet can go, return and pass on foot and on horseback, so freely as they ought, and were wont to do, to the great damage and common nuisance of all the liege subjects of our said Lord the King, going, returning, passing and repassing in, along and through the said last mentioned common King's highway, to the evil example of all others in the like case offending, and against the peace of our said Lord the King, his crown and dignity.

(Signed) DAVID CHISHOLM, Clk. P.

July Session, General Quarter Sessions of the Peace. The Sovereign Lord the King, vs. the Hon. J. R. Vallieres de St. Real and W. Remy Vallieres de Saint Real. Indictment for nuisance. True Bill.

(Signed) ANTOINE DEJAILAIS, Foreman.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE JUDGE.

PROVINCE OF LOWER-CANADA. }
District of Three-Rivers. }

In the Court of General Quarter Session of the Peace, our Sovereign Lord the King, vs. the Honorable Joseph Remy Vallieres de St. Real, and William Remy Vallieres de St. Real, Defendants.

On an indictment for a Nuisance, —
The Honorable Joseph Remy Vallieres de St. Real Esq. one of the above defendants being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that at or about the time laid in the said indictment he did cause and procure the Road or Kings highway in the said indictment mentioned, to be widened and made straight or nearly so, in such manner that the said Road was made to run across the land of Miss Mary Ann Esther Nelson whose agent he is, and then was and who then represented, and now represents some one of the persons across whose lands the said highway is directed and ordered to be opened by the Procs-Verbal of the said highway, dated the fourth day of October, 1799 and homologated by this Court on the 28 of the same month: that in rectifying and widening the said highway, the deponent also removed the same, conformably to the said Procs-Verbal, to the distance of more than fifty feet from the precipice or bank of the River Saint Maurice and that previous to and until the aforesaid acts of this deponent, the said highway did run in a curve and oblique line over the said land of the said Miss Nelson at a less than fifty feet at one place or more from the precipice and bank of the River St. Maurice and without any railing contrary to the said Procs-Verbal and to the rights of property of the said Miss Nelson.

And the deponent further saith, that his aforesaid acts were done by him in concert with Mr. William Kent the proprietor of the adjoining land and representing Moses Hart also named in the said Procs-Verbal, which said Mr. Kent had long before requested, and did then request this deponent to make the said highway straight, from curve and oblique that it then was, and promised this deponent to open the said highway on his land so as to correspond with the highway, so widened, rectified and reworked by this deponent which promise the said Mr. Kent has accomplished in part.

That the aforesaid acts of this deponent are the same for which he now stands indicted in this court for a nuisance.

That the said highway across the said land of Miss Nelson has been rendered by the said acts of this Deponent, and is now in consequence of those acts wholly conformable and agreeable to the requirements of the said Procs-Verbal, and of the Road act 36 Geo. III chapter 9, which before it was not.

And lastly this deponent saith that Benedict Paul Wagner Esquire and James Dickson Esq. two of the sitting Magistrates in this court are proprietors of land lying contiguous to the said highway; and are personally and especially interested therein. Also, that several justices of the peace residing in this town, are the personal enemies of this deponent, and prejudiced against him; and that his defence on the said indictment, involving important questions of property, and other difficult questions of law, this deponent is apprehensive that full and equal justice would not be done in this Court, between our lord the King and himself, and he is, therefore, resolved to sue out a writ certiorari, without loss of time for removing the said indictment into his Majesty's Court of King's Bench for this District, in order that his trial thereon may proceed in that Court.

(Signed) VALLIERES DE ST. REAL,
Three-Rivers, }
12th July, 1834. }

Sworn in open Court,
(Signed) DAVID CHISHOLM.

Finding of the Indictment.

PROVINCE OF LOWER-CANADA. } S. S.
DISTRICT OF THREE-RIVERS. }

At the Court of General Quarter Ses-

sion of the Peace holden at the Court-house in the town of Three-Rivers, in and for the District of Three-Rivers, on Friday the eleventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and in the 5th year of the King's Reign.

Present:—Joseph Badeaux, Benedict Paul Wagner, and James Dickson, Esqrs.
DOMINUS REX, }
THE HON. JOS. RE- } Indictment for a nu-
MY VALLIERES DE } sance, the Grand Ju-
ST. REAL, &c. } rym returned this in-
} dictment a true Bill,
} the defendants being
} called, made default.

(Signed) DAVID CHISHOLM,
Clerk of the Peace

Appearance and comparison for a day to plead.

PROVINCE OF L. CANADA, } S. S.
DISTRICT OF THREE-RIVERS, }

At a Court of General Quarter Session of the Peace holden at the Court House within the town of Three-Rivers, in and for the District of Three-Rivers, on Saturday the twelfth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and in the 5th year of the King's Reign. Present:—Benedict Paul Wagner and James Dickson, Esqrs.

DOMINUS REX, }
THE HON JOS REMY } The said Hon. Jo-
VALLIERES DE ST. } seph Remy Vallieres
REAL, &c. } de St. Real appears
} personally in Court,
} and being arraigned,
} files of record an affidavit here sworn to
} by him in open court, and now openly read,
} moveth that a day may be assigned unto
} him, on the first day of the now next en-
} suing general quarter session of the peace,
} to plead to the indictment found against him,
} which motion, after hearing the defendant
} thereupon is here considered and adjudged
} by the Court to be, and the same is hereby
} granted, the defendant entering into his
} personal recognizance in the sum of one
} hundred pounds, that he will appear per-
} sonally and plead as aforesaid, or do other-
} wise as to law and justice may appertain,
} on the 1st day of the next ensuing general
} Quarter Sessions of the Peace, to be held
} here in the month of October next.

By the Court,

(Signed) DAVID CHISHOLM,
Clerk of the Peace.

Rule to show cause, and statement and declaration made of record by Benedict Paul Wagner and James Dickson, Esqrs.

PROVINCE OF L. CANADA, } S. S.
DISTRICT OF THREE-RIVERS, }

At a Court of the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, holden at the town of Three-Rivers, in and for the District of Three-Rivers, on Monday the 14th day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and in the 5th year of the King's Reign—Present, Joseph Badeaux, Benedict Paul Wagner, James Dickson, Esqrs.

DOMINUS REX, }
THE HON JOS REMY } Rule to show Cause.
VALLIERES DE ST. }
REAL, }
} Rule to show Cause.

It is considered and ordered by the Court here, that the said Honorable Joseph Remy Vallieres de St. Real, one of the defendants in this case, do show cause, before this Court, on Wednesday the 10th day of July, instant, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, why he should not be proceeded against by this Court, as to law and justice may appertain for a contempt of this said Court, for having in a certain affidavit, filed and put on record by him, the said Honorable Joseph Remy Vallieres de Saint Real, in the said cause made and inserted the following records and expressions, to wit:—

"And lastly, the defendant saith that Benedict Paul Wagner," &c., "between our Sovereign Lord the King and himself." Whereupon, the said Benedict Paul Wagner, Esquire, and James Dickson, Esquire, two of the sitting Justices here, being personally present, desire and order that the following statement and declaration by them made and signed, and now openly read in Court, be filed of record in the said cause, and inserted in the registers of this Court, viz:—

"We, the undersigned Justices of the Peace in and for the district of Three-Rivers, and sitting Justices in the said Court, on the twelfth day of July instant, when in a certain case then before the said Court, between our Lord the King and the Honorable Joseph Remy Vallieres de Saint Real, for a nuisance, the said defendant filed an affidavit setting forth that we were personally and especially interested in the highway then and there in question—do now say and aver here in open Court, that we are in no wise interested in the issue of the said cause, but on the contrary, free and unbiased in our sentiments both as individuals and as Justices of this Court."

B. P. WAGNER, J. P.
J. DICKSON, J. P.

By the Court,
DAVID CHISHOLM, Clk. P.

PROVINCE OF LOWER-CANADA. } S. S.
District of Three-Rivers. }

At a Court of General Quarter Session of the Peace, holden at the town of Three-Rivers, in and for the district of Three-Rivers, on Wednesday the 16th day of July instant, in the year of our Lord 1834, and in the fifth year of the King's reign.

Present:—Joseph Badeaux, Benedict Paul Wagner, and James Dickson, Esquires.

DOMINUS REX, } Upon the rule
} to show cause in
} this case, the
} HONORABLE } Joseph Remy
} JOSEPH REMY VALLIERES } Vallieres de St. Real appears
} DE ST. REAL, } personally in
} Court, and being asked what cause he hath or

can shew, why the rule made on Monday the 14th day of July instant, should not be made absolute, he answered and saith, that he did not deem it necessary or proper to shew any cause upon the said rule, and that he rests his case upon the discretion and prudence of the Court.

The said Honorable Joseph Remy Vallieres de St. Real, then withdrew.

The Court adjourned for one hour.

Eodem Die.

At twenty minutes past and after twelve of the clock, noon—Present, Joseph Badeaux, Benedict Paul Wagner and James Dickson, Esqrs.

DOMINUS REX, }
THE HON. JOS. RE- } Upon the Rule to
MY VALLIERES DE } show Cause.
ST. REAL, }
} The Court having duly deliberated, it is
} here considered and adjudged, that the re-
} fusal of the said Hon. Joseph Vallieres de
} Saint Real, to show cause upon the rule
} had and made by this Court on the four-
} teenth day of July, instant, is an additional
} trespass and contempt by him committed in
} the face of this Court. It is moreover con-
} sidered and adjudged by the Court here,
} that the said Rule, made on the fourteenth
} day of July instant, be, and it is hereby
} made, absolute.

It is, therefore, adjudged and declared by the Court here, that the said Hon. Joseph Remy Vallieres de St. Real is, guilty of a trespass and contempt by him committed in the face of this Court as well on the 12th day of July instant as on this day, and thereupon all and singular the premises being seen and fully understood by the Court, here it is—

Considered, That the said Hon. Joseph Remy Vallieres de St. Real be forthwith apprehended in his body, and be imprisoned in the Common Gaol of this district, for and during the time and space of one hour, and that upon the expiration of the said term and space, the said Hon. Joseph Remy Vallieres de St. Real, be discharged.

It is Ordered, That the High Constable be charged with the execution of the above order and judgment.

By the Court,
(Signed) DAVID CHISHOLM,
Clerk of the Peace.

(From The Quebec Gazette.)

CONTEMPT.

The imprisonment of the Resident Judge of Three Rivers latterly by the Court of Quarter Sessions for that District, was an event calculated to excite more interest and inquiry than it appears yet to have produced. If the Resident Judge of Three Rivers had, in point of fact, been guilty of a direct contempt against any Court, were it even the Court of *ple poudre*, he would be rightly amenable, and punishable by such Court. The authority of the law has the same paramount character wherever exercised. The sceptre of the Sovereign, the mace of the Speaker, and the blue staff of the Constable, would all of them be baubles, if they were not outward visible signs of the omnipotence of the law; and as such, each in its proper place shadows out the same power. No exemption then could be claimed by the Resident Judge from the common law of the land, nor does he appear to have claimed any such exemption. As an individual, the law is the same to him as it is to all the King's subjects; and if, in the exercise of the authority confided to the Court of Quarter Sessions at Three Rivers, he has been subjected to any unjust or tyrannical proceeding, he cannot claim; not indeed does he appear to do so, any more commiseration than might justly be expected by the humblest individual within the limits of the same jurisdiction. Nowhere does injustice fall with a heavier hand, than upon poverty and destitution; and if it must fall somewhere, it is better that the object of it should have the power of endurance, which wealth and knowledge are calculated to confer. If this be true, looking at the objects of injustice merely as individuals, it is otherwise when we consider them as depositaries of high public authority. The Resident Judge of Three Rivers belongs to the Province of Lower Canada: his character is public property; if it be assailed, if he be outraged; and if this be done under colour of the law, and by the exercise of authority which the law confers for other and more beneficial purposes, we each have a deep interest in raising our hand against that form of violence which approaches nearest to sacrilege—violence under colour of the law.

The issue before the public is a plain one; involving, however fearful responsibility in some quarters. It is, whether the Resident Judge of Three Rivers contemned the authority of one of the King's Courts, or whether that Court abused it. After a careful and dispassionate consideration of the proceedings as laid before them in the last Gazette, the public must be led to the conclusion, that there has seldom been exhibited a more unwarrantable exercise of public authority than that which these proceedings exhibit.

An indictment is preferred against the Resident Judge of Three Rivers for an alleged nuisance in obstructing what is considered a public highway—a proceeding in its form criminal, in its substance civil, the object being to try a right of property in land. The claimant on the one side is the whole public, on the other, a private individual. The right itself is to be settled in the even balance of law and justice. The juries, grand and petty, are taken from that public.—The judges are taken from the same public. The subject in controversy

Canada Affairs.

The 1st of July packet brings private letters dated 28th June.

The Report of the Committee was to be brought up the next week. It is not expected to be very long, and will be drawn up in general terms, as the future management of the complaints of the House is to be left to the new Colonial Minister—Mr. Rice, from whom much good is expected.

The Bill to incorporate the College of St. Hyacinthe, is in the hands of the Law Officers of the Crown, whose opinion is daily expected. The eleven Bills reserved last Session have been received only on the 6th of June.

Mr. JAMES STEART appeared before the Committee, and in the course of his examination put forth such strange doctrines, that he disgusted even his best friends. His plan is to remodel the House of Assembly, to give the Scotch influence a preponderance in the house—to unite the Provinces, and to place all authority in the hands of an Executive Council, with power for the future to renew itself and the Legislative Council.

Mr. ROXBURGH intends after the Committee shall have reported, to put a notice on the books, that he will, next session, bring in a Bill to repeal the Land-Company Act.

It is expected that Mr. MORIN will leave London about the end of July.

Mr. ROBINSON presented a petition on the 20th June, purporting to be signed by 500 inhabitants of Ristigouche and Baie des Chaleurs, praying to be separated from Lower Canada, and annexed to New-Brunswick. It is a repetition of the Petitions addressed about two years ago in favor of Mr. CHRISTIE. It was referred to the Canada Committee. As it complained of neglect on the part of the House of Assembly, Mr. MORIN was to prepare a memorial on the subject. However, as the Committee was on the point of rising, nothing will be done in the matter.

His Excellency Lord AYLMER in the letter which was addressed by his direction to the Mayor, and which we published in our last, says "that all vessels arriving from sea are subject to the strictest examination, and every possible precaution is used at the Quarantine Ground to prevent the introduction of disease."

As a commentary on the above, we republish the following communication:—

To the Editor of the Quebec Gazette.

SIR.—Will you inform me upon what authority the cabin passengers on board of a ship can be allowed to come up from Grosse-Isle to Quebec whilst the steerage passengers are detained? While the ship is quarantined, all alike are surely, if the rule is worth anything, to remain on the island; otherwise I see no good reason why a steerage passenger might not be allowed to come up as well as a cabin passenger, for by the laws of infection, the rich and the poor in the cabin and the steerage are not differently weighed, and I conceive that even your authorities will not presume to govern this matter. Those concerned may understand what these few words mean, and they will have credit for both more heart and more understanding if they will take the hint from one who leaves unaltered, respecting the Quarantine, a few more

STEEBORNS FACTS.

Quebec, 4th August, 1834.

The Cabin passengers, alluded to in the foregoing letter, came up in the Canadian Eagle, and one of them, a young lady, had a slight attack of the prevailing disease.

A paragraph is going the round of the Tory papers of this, and the Upper Province, stating that the accident which lately occurred at Toronto, took place at a Meeting called by the Mayor of that city, Mr. MCKENZIE. It will be seen by the following, that Mr. MCKENZIE had no participation in either calling or attending the Meeting. The whole was a Tory concern.

TORONTO, JULY 31.—DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning handbills were distributed through the city from the Patriotic Office, signed by Mr. Duggan as Chairman, and calling the citizens together at three that afternoon, under the pretext, then which nothing could be more false, that the proceedings of the evening before had been adjourned to that hour. No such thing was even spoken or thought of on Tuesday night by either party. Alderman Denison and others of the Conservatives called on the Mayor and urged him to attend, but he absolutely refused, and utterly condemned the proposal as unfair to the great body of the people, especially the mechanics who were at work, ignorant of the manoeuvre and could not conveniently attend till 6, while the whole tribe of government clerks leave their office at three. The Mayor further forbade the Town Crier to call the meeting because it was a deception, and evidence from the proceedings of the previous night that in the temper of the official party disturbances occurred. Alderman Morrison and others of the leading liberals declined to attend, but the official folks would make a show of their superiority they have lost forever, so they met in a different part of the Market Square and had it all their own way, receiving no interruption. The Sheriff addressed them, as we have been told, and while they were applauding his remarks the gallery gave way and several persons were unfortunately killed and others wounded.

At Quebec, on Sunday, the 3rd inst. Ann wife of Mr. Jeremiah Boyd, cabinet-maker, aged 21 years; also, Mary Ann, their daughter, aged 18 months.

At Quebec, on Sunday, the Rev. J. Hick, Wesleyan Missionary at Quebec.

At Quebec, on Sunday, Mr. Robert Stewart, merchant, formerly of the house of Tucker and Stewart, aged 36.

At Quebec, on Sunday, of dropsy, Mr. Charles Brocklesby, Assistant Harbour Master, aged 55.

At Quebec, on the 4th inst. Mr. Jacques Meard, merchant, Palace Street.

At Quebec, on Wednesday evening last, after a short but severe illness, Martha, wife of John Fletcher, Esq. H. M. Customs of that Port.

At Quebec, on the 4th inst. at the residence of her son, Mr. Willis, of the Commissariat Department, after a short and severe illness, at the age of 61, deeply and deservingly regretted, Mary, widow of the late Robert Willis, Esq. Barrack Master of Lachine.

own purposes, after they had effectually prevented all debate at the general meeting the previous night; it was discontinued by the Mayor, and all had acknowledged that in the deeply excited state of public feeling further proceedings could lead to no useful general result. Their object seemingly was to get up a set of speeches and resolutions in the name of the citizens, offensive to the reformers, and intended to mislead those of a distance as to the true state of the public mind here previous to the elections.—Advocate.

The Malignant Cholera has shown itself in this city, and about twelve persons within my knowledge have fallen its victims. It is the true Asiatic or Blue Cholera and the Cholera Hospital has been opened and skilful surgeons and nurses retained to attend the patients.—Four persons died in the Hospital last Tuesday, and one yesterday, and there were several deaths in town. The Lieut. Governor would not advance one farthing towards meeting the unavoidable costs although the legislature readily guaranteed all the monies he had advanced for any purpose heretofore.—ib.

From the Old Quebec Gazette of Wednesday. PUBLIC HEALTH.—The intemperate on Tuesday were 16, yesterday 31.

The number of sick in the Blue Store, King's Wharf, is 27; at the Marine Hospital 21; admitted at the Marine Hospital, (cholera hospital,) yesterday, 6; died 6; discharged cured, 3. We understand that nine deaths occurred yesterday at the Quarantine Station. The cases of cholera there this morning were 58; of other diseases, 70. The deaths at the Station, since about the 27th ult. when the disease first showed itself with severity, if it had at all existed before, have been numerous.

Several deaths have taken place among the insane confined at the General Hospital outside St. Rochs Suburbs. The Religious Ladies, it is said, refused to part with the sick, and with their known zeal prepared a separate establishment for them on the premises.

We have heard it stated that two cases of cholera were landed, and received yesterday at the Marine Hospital, from a ship just arrived from Grosse-Isle, the sick, it appears, having been taken ill since the vessel had a discharge from Quarantine. The regulations in respect to vessels so situated, ought to be very rigidly enforced.

Private letters from the South Shore mention, that at Riviere Ouelle three persons had died of cholera, who had just arrived from Quebec. None of the settled inhabitants had been attacked as late as Sunday. On the North Shore, some appearances of the disease occurred several weeks ago, but they had proved deceptive.

Among the Parishes near Quebec which have most suffered from the prevailing disease, are Chateaux Richer, Pointe Lévi, St. Nicholas, Ste. Croix and L'Annonciation. At Chateau Richer 18 to 20 persons have died. In other parishes no deaths at all have taken place, and in several only one in each.—O. Q. G.

From the same.

Some notice has been taken of the silence of the Quebec Press, on the appearance of the Asiatic cholera in the first week of last month.

In the early stages of the disease, as there existed no Board of Health which could report, and some difference of opinion was found among the Faculty, it was deemed imprudent for the Press to declare its opinion that the Asiatic Cholera existed.—It took notice, however, of the general health of the city, without designating the prevailing disease by name, published the deaths, and called for every precaution.

When the disease became better marked and its ravages more extended, it still continued its silence as to any declaration of the existence of the Asiatic Cholera. That decision was taken on the ground, that any declaration of the kind, and any publication of the daily intemperate, would excite fears, which exercise an astonishing influence in disposing to the disease.

It has been urged, that by leaving unsettled the character of the disease and the number of deaths, the imagination magnified the danger, and that at any rate, those at a distance were entitled to be put on their guard.

We are not very sure that the Press is entirely justifiable for the course it has taken. It was, in some measure guided, too by the diminished mortality, compared with 1832; and it had reason to expect that the injury then done to trade would be renewed, while, in reality, the people would be less in danger when occupied at their callings and living without excesses, than in idleness and alarm.

The probability of a re-appearance of the disease in future years must, however, lead the authorities to take some energetic steps for the protection of the public. It is nearly certain that the disease has again been brought to us by the shipping, although it has continued in the South and Western United States, since its first introduction there in August, 1832; and some of the faculty here maintain that a number of cases have occurred at different intervals, both in Quebec and Montreal, in 1833 up to the spring of 1834.

It is certain that it reached us in 1832 by sea; that it followed, as it did this year, the regular course of trade and emigration; and it appears equally certain that rigid rules of Quarantine could protect us against the introduction of the malady by sea.

DIED.

On Tuesday afternoon, after a few hours illness, Mr. James Ward, merchant tailor.

On Wednesday, after a few hours illness, Ann Boudien, wife of Joseph Clarke, Esq. architect, of this city, aged 45.

On Tuesday last, at the Cross, after a few hours illness, Mr. Darby Cronan, rafterman, a native of the county Cork, Ireland.

At Quebec, on Sunday, the 3rd inst. Ann wife of Mr. Jeremiah Boyd, cabinet-maker, aged 21 years; also, Mary Ann, their daughter, aged 18 months.

At Quebec, on Sunday, the Rev. J. Hick, Wesleyan Missionary at Quebec.

At Quebec, on Sunday, Mr. Robert Stewart, merchant, formerly of the house of Tucker and Stewart, aged 36.

At Quebec, on Sunday, of dropsy, Mr. Charles Brocklesby, Assistant Harbour Master, aged 55.

NOTICES.

J. ABBOTTS COFFIN ESTABLISHMENT, Removed from Great St. James Street to the St. Lawrence Hill, near the Post Office, where a constant Stock of all sizes is on hand.

N. B.—The TRADE supplied with COFFINS Covered with Fine Black Cloth and Mounted, at most reasonable prices. Montreal, August 8, 1834.

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE—OR TO BE LET, for not less than 3 years. Possession given on the 29th September next:—

A fine LOT OF LAND, measuring 1200 toises in superficies, situated in the new village of La Prairie de la Magdeleine, opposite the Protestant Church, at a distance of 5 to 6 arpents of the old village, and free from the overflowing of the waters which ordinarily occur twice a year.—with a STABLE, and a new HOUSE, Clap-boarded outside, and plastered within, having a good cellar and garret, which can be divided into several rooms.

This lot is fenced all round with boards, in a healthy and airy situation, can conveniently suit a gardener, inasmuch as several of the fruit trees are already bearing. It would likewise suit a family desirous of retiring from business, and living independent, or any person who would wish to erect thereon a Brewery, Distillery, or such like Establishment.

Let us see A LOT OF LAND, marked No. 9, in the first range of the concession of Russelltown, in the seigniory of Annfield, four arpents in front by 26 arpents more or less in depth, forming 109 arpents of 20 perches superficies, bounded in front by the Rivier Noire, in rear by unenclosed lands, on the North East side by No. 8, and the other side by No. 10, with a HOUSE, cleared land, sufficient to sow 9 or 10 bushels of corn. There is besides thereon several arpents of timber fit for building, and other purposes. This lot is a very fertile soil, and agreeably situated. An incontestable title will be given to the purchaser. For conditions which will be advantageous, apply to the undersigned proprietor, at the Village of Laprairie, P. LANCTOT.

Laprairie, 8th August, 1834.

NOTICE.—The business of BLACKSMITH, heretofore carried on in this city, under the Firm of FESSENDEN & ASH, will from this date be carried on by the Subscriber on his own account. And all persons indebted to the late firm are requested to pay their respective amounts to him.

THOS. FESSENDEN. N. B.—Horses shod at the above establishment for 4s—& removed for 2s—Carters' Horses Shod for 3s 8d, and removed for 1s 10d. Montreal, July 28, 1834.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the Estate of the late Mr. JOHN TURNEY, are requested to make immediate payment to JOHN TURNEY, one of his executors, at his late residence, who is authorised to acquit their accounts—and those to whom his Estate may be indebted, to send in their accounts for adjustment.

PETER DUNN, PETER DEVINS, ISABELLA CAMERON, Widow of the late Mr. Turney, JOHN TURNEY, Montreal, Aug. 5, 1834.

AURENCE CAIN, wishes to inform his Brother WILLIAM CAIN, and his Mother, that he has arrived in Montreal, and is anxious to hear from them. Letters directed to the Vindicator Office will be duly attended to. Upper Canada papers will confer a favor by giving this a few insertions. Montreal, August 5, 1834.

FOUND.—A small sum of MONEY. The owner may have it by applying at Mr. P. DUNN, and paying for this Advertisement. Montreal, Aug. 5.

LOST, on Friday a BLACK LACE VELL, whoever shall return it to the Office of the Miner, will be generously rewarded. Aug. 5, 1834.

ROBBERY.—During the night of the 21st instant, some thieves having entered the Church of Longue Pointe, and having broken the Iron Chest of the Fabrique, carried away 2845 sd mostly all in French coin, of which the details are to be found on a bordereau enclosed in a bag that contained that money. Suspicions are entertained of four men and one woman, who were seen wandering about the place. The woman is of a very dark complexion, and one of the men was dressed in brown clothes. Any person who can give information of this robbery are requested to send it to the Revd. Mr. FRS. L'HUREUX, Curate of Longue Pointe. July 25, 1834.

LOST.—A NOTE signed by FRANCIS WHEELER, and endorsed by JOSEPH JOHNSTON, for the amount of \$25, payable at the Bank of Montreal, in forty days from the 4th August. Whoever may have found this Note is requested to return the same at this office, or to the Undersigned at Laprairie. FRANCIS WHEELER. Laprairie, August 8, 1834.

ALEXIS BENOIT, No. 249, St. Paul Street, near the Wood Market, respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that being desirous of retiring from the Retail Business, he now offers for Sale, at Wholesale and Retail, at very Reduced Prices, his Stock of DRY GOODS, Consisting of Lastings, Prunella, Cassinets, Bombazines, Bonbazine, Merinos, Drills, Nankeens, Prints, Calicoes, Printed Muslins, Mull Mull, Baptiste, Ginghams, Linen, Gros de Naples, Lutestring, Crapes, Vesting, Fustians, Corduroys, Bed Tick, Striped Cottons, Checked do, India Cotton, Shirting, Jeans and Jeanettes, Velvet and Velveteens, Plaid, Camlet, Flannels, Serge, Silk and Cotton Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Countermans, Blankets, Flushing, Petershams, Etouffe du Pays, Ratine, Umbrellas, Hats, Bonnets, Boots, Shoes, Stockings, Half Hose, Gloves, Cravats, Red Caps, Suspenders, Tapes, Threads, &c. &c. &c.

A large assortment of Fine, and Superfine CLOTHES and CASSIMERES, Blue, Black, Brown, Drab, Green, Mixed, &c. &c. —AND— An extensive Lot of READY MADE CLOTHES, valued at £655, consisting of Cloaks, Surtouts, Dress Coats, Frocks, Jackets, Vests, Pantalons, Trowsers, Shirts, Drawers, &c. Which he will sell by the dozen or at retail.

—ALSO— 600 BAGS, of 11 to 2 Bushels each. —TOGETHER WITH— 555 PAIRS of Strong PEG SHOES. FANCY GOODS.

The articles consist of Gros de Naples, assorted colours from 1s. 6d. a 3s. per yard. Silk and Gauze Ribbons, Fashionable Parasols, Printed Muslins, Leno, flowered and striped, Ginghams, Veils, a great variety of Vests, Patterns, Imitation of Thread Shirr Fronts, Scotch Gaiting, Stockings, Silk Stockings, Thread Lace, &c. N. B.—Only one price asked. Montreal, July 11th, 1834.

AUCTION SALES.

BY SAMUEL S. BRIDGE.

FURNITURE SHOW ROOMS.

Notre Dame Street.

EVERY description of Elegant HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. may always be had at the above Establishment, and Furniture made to order at the shortest notice at a very moderate rate.

Public Sales every Monday. SAMUEL S. BRIDGE. 79.

THE WANT OF A PUBLIC MARKET for the SALE of LIVE CATTLE, &c. in this City, is too notorious to need any comment. The miserable place near the Fish Market may almost be called a nuisance. The Subscriber, therefore, offers his CITY REPOSITORY, McGill-Str. for that purpose, which he will keep open every day during the present month at least, free of all charges whatever; after which a trifling one will be made, to cover expense of keeping it clean and attendance.

Newspapers friendly to public improvement will please give this a few insertions, while the yard continues open as above free. SAMUEL S. BRIDGE. Montreal, 8th July, 1834.

BY L. L. PINSONAULT.

THE Subscriber will have AUCTION SALES of DRY GOODS, &c. at his Stores 105, St. Paul Street, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, during the Summer. July 8. L. L. PINSONAULT.

TIRAGE AU SORT.

THE HEIRS CADIEUX having divided into lots their FARM, on Côteau Baron, in this City, offer to dispose of them by Tirage au sort. They expect that the plan that they have adopted will meet the general approbation of those who may desire to establish themselves there.

Their Tirage au sort offers greater advantages than any of the preceding ones,—first, because their lots are large,—secondly, because there are more buildings on them. There is erected on them six houses, of which the least valued one is rented at £12 currency a year. One gives £50, and another £30, and so on with the remainder. Those who may desire to see the plan of the said lots may apply to the subscribers.

CONDITIONS.

The price of each Emplacement is £80, currency, payable in eight instalments, as follows:—The first payment of £10, currency, will be payable on the day of the Tirage au sort, when the subscribers will be called upon. The second payment will be demandable one year from the day of the Tirage au sort, and so on every year the same sum of £10, currency will be demandable, without interest, until the final payment, unless the purchaser intends keeping a constant in his hands, the sum of £50, being the sum or balance due after the first payments, by paying the legal interest every year, at six per cent, the said sum of £50, always redeemable by the purchaser, by one or more payments, of which the least shall be £10, currency; but in case of a sale or other act of permutation on the part of the purchaser, the sellers will have the right to claim the redeeming of the capital (est principal) unless the purchaser furnishes the proprietors, in the eight days following the sale, a receipt of all the Lots et Ventes.

The Tirage au sort will only take place when all the subscribers will have paid £10, Currency, which shall be exacted only when all the lots are subscribed for, or at the least the greatest share of them, and that eight days previous to the Tirage au sort, any person desirous of getting a plan of the said lots, can be accommodated by applying to the Undersigned.

P. CADIEUX.

Montreal, August 1, 1834.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber will not hold himself responsible for any debts contracted by any person without his personal order.

BAZILE PLESSIS DELAIR.

Montreal, 29th July, 1834.

STOLEN from the house of the Subscriber in the Quebec Suburbs, on Sunday night, a CAVALRY PISTOL bearing the following marks—"2, Huzzars, K. S. L."

Likewise, a CANTON CRAPE SHAWL, and a MANTELET. Whoever will bring these articles to the undersigned, or give sufficient information for the discovery of the thieves, will be generously rewarded.

JOS. WEIDENBECKER. Montreal, July 11th, 1834.

MOURNING GOODS,

FOR SALE, at the Subscriber's, the following articles of MOURNING—Crapes, Gloves, Bombazines, Bombazines, Merinos, Calicoes, Ginghams, Batiste Dresses, Silk ditto, Figured Muslin, Canton Crape Shawls, Silk Handkerchiefs, Veils, Ribbons, &c. which he will dispose of at low prices.

ALEXIS BENOIT. No. 219, St. Paul Street, near the St. Anne Market. Montreal, Aug. 1, 1834.

NOTICE.—The subscriber offers his services as general BROKER and AGENT, hoping from his long experience in business, to meet with a share of Mercantile and public patronage, which he respectfully solicits. Office, No. 2, St. Sacrament Street.

Ed. CARTIER. Montreal, August 1, 1834.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

REWARD.—Lost Yesterday, by J. T. Drolet, Esq. of St. Marks, in this city, in Commissioners Street, between the Old Market and Walker's Lane, & thence towards Mr. Robitaille's—SEVEN NOTES OF FIFTY DOLLARS each, of the Montreal Bank, signed by the President, P. M'GILL.

Whoever will carry them to the Office of the Miner, No. 2, St. Paul Street, will receive the above reward. Montreal, July 4, 1834.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a house of PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT, at No. 28, St. Maurice Street, Montreal, where he will be constantly supplied with the choicest wines and other liquors, and his table furnished with the best viands the markets afford. There is also good stabling attached to the premises, and from the experience he has had in the above line, he flatters himself he will be able to give general satisfaction to those that may please to favor him with their custom.

The highest price given for old gold, silver, brass, copper, pewter, furs of all sorts, and rags. M. HILL. Montreal, July 22d, 1834.

LATELY PUBLISHED, at the BOOKSTORE of FARRÉ, PERRAULT & Co. "Instruction sur l'art des Accouchemens, pour les sages-femmes de la Campagne"—by Dr. E. MOREAU, of St. Laurent.—Price 2s 6d. To be had in Quebec, from Messrs. FARRÉ & Co. Montreal, June 27, 1834.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The Subscriber has commenced running a STAGE WAGON from the Village of Longueuil to the celebrated Caledonia Springs, leaving the village at 8 o'clock, A. M., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, and return the same evening—distance 10 miles. Fare, Two shillings and six pence going, and Two shillings and six pence returning.

DAVID PATTEE. Longueuil, (Ottawa,) August 4, 1834. 1 m

THE PROPRIETORS OF

the Steamboat VARENNES SPRINGS beg leave respectfully to announce, that they have determined from the encouragement already received, to make an ADDITIONAL PLEASURE TRIP TO VARENNES, to commence on MONDAY next, with those already established for Thursday and Sunday. The time of starting as usual, viz. to leave MONTREAL at NINE o'clock, A. M. and VARENNES, at FOUR o'clock, P. M. for MONTREAL. For the accommodation of visitors who wish to leave VARENNES, on Sunday Mornings for MONTREAL, the boat will start precisely at SIX o'clock, instead of Four. This arrangement will not at all interfere with the boat leaving again for VARENNES at Nine o'clock, it being the intention of the Proprietors not to disappoint the public.

Montreal, July 11, 1834.

REMOVAL.—J. PARKERSON

BRASS FOUNDER and MACHINIST, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has REMOVED to the Mechanics' Village, at the end of St. Joseph Street, near the Red Store where he still continues to carry on the above mentioned business.

He has always on hand an assortment of PEWTER COCKS, CANDLE MOULDS, BEER PUMPS, &c. &c. which he will warrant. Montreal, 3d June, 1834.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

The Upper Story of a HOUSE, situated in a central part of the city, to be occupied as a school. Letters to be addressed to W & L de M 95, St. Antoine Suburbs—and left at the Post Office. Montreal, July 25th, 1834.

WANTED.—By a middle aged person, a Situation as CLERK in a merchant's office. The applicant has been about 15 years in the capacity of BOOK KEEPER in this City—Respectable references can be given. Apply at this Office, or at Mr. Chs. PERRY'S Store, St. Paul Street, Tobacconist. Montreal, 20th June, 1834.

WANTED.—AN APPRENTICE to the LITHOGRAPHIC BUSINESS; none need apply without respectable references. Montreal, June 27th, 1834. A. BOURNE.

NEW SHOP,

And Cheap Dry Goods.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs leave to inform his friends and the Public, that he has lately opened a SHOP in the New House of Doctor MURRO, opposite the College, where he will have constantly on hand, a General and very Extensive Assortment of DRY GOODS,

which he will Dispose of, on very moderate Prices.

P. BACHANT. 70. July 1st, 1834.

THE UNDERSIGNED informs all

those indebted to him, and those to whom he may be indebted, that he has put his accounts and papers into the hands of Mr. Joseph Ferrel Pelletier, Student at Law in this City, who is duly authorised to that effect.

P. H. MORIN, Junr. Montreal, June 3, 1834.

ALL PERSONS indebted to Mr. J.

Hector Morin, junior, merchant, are requested to pay without delay, the amount of their accounts, and those to whom he might be indebted are requested to present the same.

JOS. F. PELTIER. June 3, 1834.

THE UNDERSIGNED, has removed

his office into the one occupied by E. E. ROLLER, Esquire, Advocate, opposite the Sheriff's office, St. Vincent Street.

J. McDONNELL, Advocate. June 17th, 1834. 66.

EDUCATION.—MRS. TRUDEAU

respectfully informs her Friends and the Public in general, that she still continues her SCHOOL, opposite the Sheriff's office, No. 2 St. Vincent Street.

TERMS,

Per month. First Rudiments, from English and French Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Drawing and Painting in its various branches. 10s. Music. 10s. Board, including the above branches. per month £3.

Mrs. T. will give private lessons in Jezzu Tint, Poonah Tinting, Transferring, Mappozing, &c. &c. For terms apply to her Academy, where specimens of the above work may be seen at any hour of the day. Montreal, July 1, 1834.

MRS. GILCHRIST begs leave to

inform her friends and the public, that she has removed to her old stand, corner of McGill and Recollet Streets, where she will continue to receive orders in her former business. She has in addition taken the whole of that large House, which has recently undergone a thorough repair, and is now fitted up in good style for the reception of respectable BOARDERS. Those who will favour her will meet with good fare and proper attendance.

Every attention will be paid to the comfort of TRAVELLERS or Families.

Any three or four Gentlemen who may be desirous of a private SITTING ROOM, can be accommodated. June 27, 1834.

FOR SALE.—THE ENGINE of the

late Steamboat EDMUND HENRY. For further particulars, apply to Thim. Franchère, Esq., St. Mathias, or to the subscriber. Ed. CARTIER. Montreal, 23d July, 1834.

JOSEPH McKay, Tailor and Dra-

per begs to acquaint his Friends and the Public that he has REMOVED to No. 70, Notre Dame Street, opposite St. Jean Baptiste Street, where he will be happy to receive and execute their orders in his line of Business, and he hopes by unremitting attention to merit continuance of their support.

N. B.—Orders will be executed in the shortest notice and neatest manner. Montreal, June 29th.

FOR SALE, or TO LET

TO LET—A HOUSE & DESIRABLE PREMISES, containing seven Rooms, with a large Two Story covered building, suitable for a Manufactory, and standing in a Spacious Paved Yard, whereon is a Stable for two Horses. Possession may be had on the 1st August.

Enquire on the Premises No. 104, Main Street St. Lawrence Suburbs. Montreal, July 22, 1834.

