

THE WEEKLY AND CANADIAN ADVERTISER.

Justice to all classes—Monopolies and Exclusive Privileges to none.

Volume 8.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 10, 1836.

Number 61.

PROVINCIAL.

SIR FRANCIS BALD HEAD.

Our dates from Toronto are to the 27th ulto. The *Correspondent and Advocate* of that day, contains an address to the constituency of Upper Canada, being a Rejoinder to the prologation Speech of the Lieutenant Governor. From the following extract, it will be seen that Sir Francis is again exposed in a most unmerciful manner. The sooner he leaves Upper Canada the better, for as it is, he is only getting out of the frying pan into the fire.

In his closing speech from the Throne Sir F. Bald Head thus added another to the catalogue of his criminal pretensions. Although he graciously insists upon assuming to himself responsibility for all the misdoings and misdeeds of the Executive Council, yet he has no right to make the Grievance Committee assume as their own "sayings" all that is necessarily appended to their report, (for which alone they are responsible) in the shape of oral testimony and written evidence. He might as reasonably make a jury answerable for the evidence of a witness, as well as their verdict. In the speech he professes to quote the opinion of the Grievance Committee in the following words:

"It appears," say the Grievance Committee "that it is the duty of the Lieutenant Governor, to take the opinion of the Executive Council only in such cases as he shall be required to do so by his instructions from the Imperial Government, and in such other cases as he may think fit. It appears by the following transactions that the Lieutenant Governor only communicated to the Council so much of the private despatches they receive from the Colonial Office as they may think fit, unless in cases where they are otherwise specially instructed."

The above passage is not to be found in the Report signed by the Grievance Committee, but appears only in the appendix page 303, in the documentary evidence marked No. 92 (A) containing "Statements copied by W. L. Mackenzie, Esq. from the records of the Executive Council in the Colonial Office." Such a manifest disregard to truth, in making wilful misquotations and a false application of them to a Select Committee of the House of Assembly, is disgraceful to the character of a gentleman, and calculated to tarnish the royal name and dignity. While making the above false quotation, Sir Francis Head had before him (not in the appendix of evidence) but in the report itself, authenticated by the several signatures of the Committee, page 41, the following declaration of their views:

"Although the members of the Executive Council seem from their own account to render no benefit to the country, receiving however a salary from it, yet a very different duty is imposed upon them by the 31st Geo. III. c. 31, called the constitutional act, from which it appears they are appointed expressly to advise His Excellency upon the affairs of the Province. This they have never done satisfactorily. As far back as the first Session of the 10th Provincial Parliament, the House of Assembly expressed their dissatisfaction to his Excellency Sir John Colborne in the most constitutional mode of doing so, at the opening of the Session of the Legislature; and in the following year the same sentiments were again frankly conveyed to His Excellency in the answer to his Speech from the Throne, by a solemn declaration that the Executive had long and deservedly lost the confidence of the country. In the hope of their just and constitutional wishes being attended to, the people patiently waited for relief, but the relaxation of their vigilance which some remaining confidence in his Excellency unhappily produced has only served to bring disappointment, and to afford a further opportunity for the accumulation of the abuses which pervade all our institutions."

The growing condition of this part of the empire, in population, wealth and commerce, requires there should be an entire confidence between the Executive and the Commons House of Assembly; and this confidence cannot exist while those who have long and deservedly lost the esteem of the country are continued in the public offices and councils. Under such a state of things, distrust is unavoidable, however much it is to be deplored as incompatible with the satisfactory discharge of the public business."

So much for the truth of the Speech of Sir F. B. Head delivered from the Throne!!! He talks about reform. Why has he not done something to advance it? The whole Session has passed away and he has not proposed a single "remedial measure." He informed the House six weeks ago, that he was preparing "remedial measures." Where are they? Why has he not communicated them to the House? Do these "remedial measures" consist in appointing military men to public offices, or wounding the honorable feelings of a gallant militia officer, or making family trios Courts of Request, or heretofore augmenting our parishes and established rectories? By his fruits we must judge him; and he, who after three months, labor, brings forth nothing, cannot, with truth or sincerity, talk of his "remedial measures," which, if he had any, he ought to have submitted to Parliament.

PLANTING MAY-POLES ON THE ICE OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

On Saturday night, one May-pole, near the termination of the main road on the city

side, and one on that of Pointe-Lévi, were raised on the ice-bridge. The attendants fired, as usual, several discharges of musketry, and repeated them early next morning. From Davy's Railway wharf a couple of cannonades, during May-day, were frequently discharged, flags from the May-poles, the steamer *British America*, and the ships wintering in the Cul-de-Sac, were displayed, and crowds of people walked over ice, which was safe. The weather was clear, with fine spring air, and the thermometer up to sixty-five.

Under the French Government of this Colony, the May-pole was exclusively the right of the *Capitaine de Cote*, who was a civil and military officer, but every one now claims the right from the Captain of Militia to the tavern-keeper. The ceremony was then performed by the greater part of the young men of the parish, and the person honored, feasted, them, and dancing and mirth followed. It was one of the popular holidays.—*Id.*

Synopsis of Acts passed in the last Session of the Provincial Legislature of Lower Canada.

(Translated from the Canadian.)

CAP. VII.—An Act to establish a new Public Square at Montreal, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

This Act authorizes the Mayor and Town Council of Montreal to acquire a lot of ground belonging to the estate of Bazile Proulx, for the purpose of extending the New Market in that city.

CAP. VIII.—An Act to appoint Commissioners to treat with Commissioners appointed or to be appointed on the part of the Province of Upper Canada, for the purposes therein mentioned.

Sec. 1. The Hon. Pierre Dominique DeBarcel, the Hon. Louis Joseph Papineau, and Jacob Dewar, Esq. appointed as the Commissioners on the part of this Province, who, or two of them, are authorized to meet with such Commissioners as may be appointed on the part of Upper Canada, to treat with them, and report from time to time on matters of common interest to both provinces.

2. The Commissioners empowered to send for persons, papers, and records.

3. No proposition of the Commissioners to have any force until sanctioned by the Legislature of each Province.

4. The Commissioners to report their conferences, &c., to the Legislature.

5. Grant of £100 to reimburse the Commissioners for their expenses. The seat of a member of the Assembly not vacated by his acceptance of the appointment as one of these Commissioners.

6. Accountable clause.

7. Act in force until 1st May, 1838.

CAP. IX.—An Act to prevent Debtors from waiving or diminishing the value of their immovable property under seizure, to the injury of their Creditors.

Sec. 1. Subjects every debtor to imprisonment who wastes his immovable property under seizure.

2. The debtor may before the period of his imprisonment expires, demand and obtain his liberation on paying the amount of the judgment rendered against him, and the costs incurred by imprisoning him.

3. Act in force until 1st May, 1839.

CAP. X.—An Act to repeal certain parts of an Ordinance to read mentioned, concerning persons to be admitted to practice the Law, or to practise as Notaries in this Province.

Sec. 1. No person to be hereafter admitted to practice in either of H. M.'s Courts, having Civil Jurisdiction in this Province, as Advocate, council, solicitor, proctor, &c., unless he has really gone through a course of study in this Province, in the manner prescribed by the Ordinance 25 Geo. 3. c. 4, as amended by this Act.

2. Every person having gone through a regular course of study, including *Belles Lettres*, Rhetoric and Philosophy, comprising Logic, Ethics, Mathematics and Physics in one or several of the Universities or Colleges established, or that may be established, by law in this Province, or elsewhere, and who has studied for four years with an Advocate, &c., or a Notary Public, as the case may be, shall be admitted to practice as such.

CAP. XI.—An Act to provide for the building of a Custom House in the City of Montreal.

This Act grants £4,500 to provide for the construction of a Custom House, 60 feet by 45, in the situation commonly called the Old Market, in the City of Montreal. The Collector of H. M.'s Customs and Charles Lamontagne, Esq., are appointed Commissioners.—*O. Q. G.*

The Second Report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners was presented on Thursday, by Lord Melbourne in the House of Peers, and Lord John Russell in the Commons. It recommends important changes. The incomes of some of the richest bishoprics are to be cut down; those of the poorer to be augmented; and two new ones to be created—Manchester and Ripon. A considerable portion of the Cathedral revenues, now engrossed by Prebends and Canons, is to be paid over to Commissioners, to form a fund for the improvement of small livings.

EMIGRATION.—About sixty persons will emigrate this spring from Nenagh to New York, and other parts of the United States. [They are afraid of Grosse Isle and the Land Company.]

It is understood that Mr. Dominick Brown's elevation to the peerage will be as Baron Ashford, of Ashford, county Mayo.

SUMMARY.

Canada Affairs.

(From the London True Sun, March 19.)

In the *True Sun* of Saturday last, and again in our Tuesday's number, we felt it our duty to announce to the singularly inconsistent conduct of the Colonial Office, in reference to the instructions to the Canadian Commissioners.

We have now to call attention to a letter from Quebec, which will be found in another column, and which confirms the view we took of the despatch in every particular.

The publication of Lord Glenelg's despatch in Canada, has produced precisely the effects we anticipated, namely, distrust and indignation. The Canadians, as our readers must be aware, have repeatedly demanded the redress of certain grievances.

Last year they were told their cry had been listened to, and that Commissioners were to go out to investigate their grievances on the spot, and to redress such as admitted of it. In process of time the Commissioners arrived, and by their conduct increased the existing hopes of the Canadians. Such concessions seemed to purchase evidence for liberal professions and promises, and these, with general courtesy of demeanor, had almost lulled the Canadians into security and a vote of money, when down came the instructions from the Upper Province and destroyed the charm.

The despatch pertinaciously hugs all old abuses. What the feelings of the Canadians are, at this obstinate line of policy, the letter fully describes.

Canada.—The Assembly of the people's representatives are at war with the "Lords," that is, with the nominees of the ministry, who are called the Legislative Council. As the Canadian Commons do, indeed, represent the people, the popular feeling is with them, and they will vanquish. Canada will soon be free from our system of colonial misrule; there are no slaves there to cause a love of mis-government.—*London Radical*, 20th March.

We have received, since our Colonial Intelligence was written, a letter from a member of the Lower Canadian Assembly to a friend in this city.

We tried hard to give it a place, but we could only find room for a short extract.

It becomes every day more and more apparent that a long Canada will cease to be one of the fattening places for the fashionable whorers fed by Colonial misrule.—*Id.*

(From the London Sunday Times, March 20.)

STATE OF CANADA.

The following letter, from an authentic source, will throw some light on the state of politics in Lower Canada:—

Quebec, 15th February, 1836.

"An important crisis has arrived in our affairs. We have been cheated, gulled, trifled with, and imposed upon by the fair promises held out in Lord Gosford's speech. Glenelg has been found out, and has proved himself to be equally as hostile to the rights of the colonies as any—even the worst of his predecessors in the Colonial office. You are aware that our session opened on the 27th of October, and that Lord Gosford gave us a fine handful of professions. He professed to the leaders of the assembly that nothing was nearer to his heart than the good of the country, and he even gave it to be understood that he was half in favour of an elective council. With confidence, thus generated, in the favourable disposition of the Colonial office and of the administration, the assembly went vigorously to work, and the members have now been slaving and toiling at a distance from their homes and families for more than three months, merely, it should seem, to find themselves deceived and caroled. At length, about the middle of January, it was thought right by the house to turn their attention to the question of supplies, and there seemed to be a disposition to vote the arrears on the principle laid down in the supply bill of 1833, leaving out all the items to which 'conditions' had been attached. With regard to the supplies for the coming year, they were intended to be voted on the conditions of the bill of 1833. This violating, conciliatory line of conduct on the part of the assembly was the result of the confidence which was felt in the administration. As the question of supply was of too great importance to be discussed by any number short of the whole assembly, a call of the House was ordered for the 11th instant (last Thursday). Thus matters stood when Sir Francis Head assumed the government of Upper Canada, and a few days after sent down to the assembly of that province a copy of his instructions, together with two extracts from Lord Glenelg's instructions to our humbering commissioners, dated the 17th July, 1835. These extracts gave the finishing blow to our expectations of justice from Lord Glenelg. You will see that his lordship pronounces himself decidedly against the elective council. 'The King is most unwilling to hear any about it.' On the question of the casual and territorial revenue, he expresses his unwillingness to give up those or any other of the crown revenues, unless for a civil list for ten years, by which means all the public functionaries are to be rendered independent of the Assembly and the people. Again, he directly refuses to give up the public lands to the control of the province, or to consent that the persons entrusted with their management should be under the control of the house. As for a responsible executive council, you will see by Sir Francis Head's instructions that it is not to be listened to. Thus, an expensive commission is sent out—to do what?—to refuse all that the people have asked for. The despatch would have answered the purpose, without the aid of the commissioners. But simple refusal of all we ask is not the worst features of these despatches. The most atrocious feature is that the Colonial Secretary virtually confesses that he intends to govern our devoted country as it has always been governed—by the minority, for the minority. But we dare his lordship pursue his insane policy. Is it not abominable that the opinions and

wishes of the assembly, and nineteen-twentieths of the people, should be placed to competition with the wishes of a small party, and the former made to give way to the latter? Yet so it is—every thing that is odious to the people, including an irresponsible legislative council, and that blot upon our prosperity, the British American Land Company, is to be retained. You may easily conceive that the publication of these instructions has created a great change in the disposition of the house. What the result will be I cannot foresee; but this I do know, that many who are now opposed to any money vote whatever. Another result is, that the abuse which the Tory papers heaped upon Lord Gosford and the commissioners has suddenly ceased, and those men who were a few days since so vilified now begin to smell sweet in the nostrils of the enemies of the people. Instead of the consideration of the question of supply, the house at once resolved that, at a future day, it would form itself into a committee of the whole, on the state of the province, when it is understood some strong resolutions expressive of the assembly's indignation will be adopted. It is thought that the house will again petition parliament.

I perceive that Upper Canada has carried an address calling on Sir Francis Head to dismiss the present executive council. Both provinces are treading fast in the footsteps of the old colonies."

Our readers are aware that during the last session of parliament three commissioners were sent out to Lower Canada to investigate, on the spot, the grievances of which the Canadians had complained.

The early proceedings of the commissioners in Canada afforded some hope of a speedy settlement of the question—so much that Sir George Grey deemed laying the instructions of the Colonial office to the commissioners before parliament, on the ground that they would impair the good understanding which had been so happily generated. At the time Sir George stated this to the house the instructions had actually been published by Sir Francis Head, and all that Sir George anticipated has occurred. The instructions refused all that the Canadians had asked of this government, so that distrust and indignation have been created in the minds of the members of the assembly.

Lord Gosford, the governor-in-chief and head of the commission, appears to have amused the assembly and people of Canada with promises, united with a courteous demeanor, to which the Canadians have been but little accustomed. The object of this appears to have been to get from the assembly a money vote. This object was nearly attained, when, lo! Sir Francis Head blew up the whole scheme by publishing the royal instructions to Lord Gosford.

The writer of the letter is quite right in saying that a refusal might have been conveyed to Canada without the aid of the commissioners, and as that game may now be considered as up, the commissioners should be at once recalled.

* The principal condition in voting salaries was—provided the public officer drew no other salary.

From the London Spectator.

The intelligence from Canada wears a serious complexion. On the 30th of January, Sir Francis Head, the new Governor of the Upper Province, communicated to the Assembly copies of the instructions he had received from the Colonial Office, and likewise of those transmitted to Lord Gosford and the other Commissioners; which latter, it will be recollected, Sir George Grey refused to produce in the House of Commons, on the ground that their publication would injure the favourable prospect of accommodation between the Assembly and the Executive, which was said by him to exist. Sir Francis Head, however, had at that very time produced copies of the documents, whose appearance was declared to be so detrimental to the public weal; and, as we gather from the *Morning Chronicle*, he has therein exceeded his commission—which was only to state the substance of his instructions, and caused no small degree of perplexity in Downing Street. But it is the "substance"—assuredly not in the smooth, courteous, and diplomatic form of the writing—that all the venom lies.

The following letter from a well-informed and intelligent member of the Assembly in Lower Canada, describes the effect of the "untoward" publication.

(Here follows the letter which we republish above from the *Sunday Times*.)

The author of the letter evidently writes under considerable irritation; but upon referring to the instructions themselves, and to Lord Gosford's speech on the opening of the Assembly on the 27th of October last, we cannot find that he has misstated any of the facts of the case. Indeed we do not see that the Canadians have any persons to blame but themselves if they have ever been "humbugged;" which we doubt. In commenting on Lord Gosford's speech, we said, "nothing satisfactory to the Canadians is communicated on the two great questions which agitate the province;" and, referring to the constitution of the Legislative Council, we added, that "the question of questions was shifted altogether by Lord Gosford." His Lordship may have raised false hopes in various ways since the delivery of the speech on the opening of the session; but in that speech he followed the instructions which, at least he carried out with him; and then at least held out no prospect of his being able to make greater concessions than those instructions authorized him to make at the present time.

Such, however, being the policy on which the British Government had resolved to act,—having determined not to give way on the points relating to the constitution of the Legislative Council and the Civil List,—it may well be asked why the Commissioners were sent

out? The writer of the letter is quite right in saying that "the despatch would have answered the purpose without the aid of the Commissioners." The Commission was a delay-begetting expedient, and a rather dear one too. But now that its object, namely delay, has been partly attained, and its future efficiency for that end destroyed, there is no longer any plea for the continuance of the Commission: and Sir Charles Grey and Sir George Gipps, and the whole machinery of the Commission, should be recalled at once.

But the chief question is, what will the British Government do with the Canadians? It is plain that the Colonists have the American model of government in view. They are resolved that their subjection to England shall be only nominal. When desirous of obtaining an alteration in their institutions, they immediately think of the Republican practice of calling conventions and ascertaining the will of the people in "primary meetings" assembled. What says the Downing Street Minister to this?

"To the proposal made by that body (the Assembly) to refer the consideration of this question to public meetings, or, as they are termed, primary meetings, to be held by the people at large, in every part of the province, his Majesty commands me to oppose his direct negative. Such appeals are utterly foreign to the principles and habits of the British Constitution, as existing either in this kingdom or in any of the foreign dependencies of the Crown."

Thus we see that the Representatives of the Canadian People and the King of England are at direct variance. To talk to the Colonists about the "principles and habits of the British Constitution," even in "this kingdom," and far more "in any of the foreign dependencies of the Crown," is sheer nonsense. They see that their neighbours, the people of the United States, adopt the practice of settling disputed points in primary assemblies, and they deem it a mode of proceeding very suitable to themselves—certainly to their views and prospects, if not to their actual condition. It is with reference to the evident intent of the Canadians, as indicated in these and in other similar ways, and likewise in connection with the certain knowledge that the British People and Parliament will never again consent to wage a bloody, expensive, and disastrous war with a disaffected and powerful colony, that the government ought to grapple with the Canadian question. They must abandon a temporizing and dishonest policy, and make the best terms they can, while they can make any, unless they are prepared to leave the colony to its own courses, good or evil.

CANADA.

HUSBAND COMMISSIONS, March 21.—Mr. Roebuck asked a question of the Right Honourable the Under Secretary for the Colonies. It respected Canada, and the disclosures made, as he thought very properly, by Governor Head. The effect had been to create a commotion in the minds of the Members of the House of Assembly in Lower Canada, and they had in the first instance resolved to grant no supplies; but hearing that two of the Commissioners were favourable to their views, they had agreed to grant supplies upon conditions. They apprehended that the Commissioners had sent over despatches expressing a concurrence in the wishes of the House of Assembly, and the object of his question was to learn from the Government whether any such despatches had been received, and what would be the probable course of conduct on the part of the Ministers?

Sir George Grey had only to reply that no despatches bearing on the subject to which the Honourable Member alluded had been received.

Mr. Roebuck wished to know the date of the last advices in the hands of Ministers? His own accounts were of the 16th February.

Sir George Grey said that nothing later than the 5th February had reached the Colonial office.

(From the London Morning Chronicle, March 21.)

It appears by the last letters from Quebec that the consequences of the incautious publication of Sir Francis Head's instructions, and of the Appendix containing the instructions to the Lower Canada Commissioners, are to come upon us even more rapidly than we apprehended. No money will be voted by the Assembly, now that they are aware that it is not intended to give up the point of an elective Legislative Council, and the Commissioners and their inquiry are treated by the French majority in the manner which might have been expected from the disappointment of the hopes excited in that respect by Lord Gosford's previous conduct. On the other hand, the English inhabitants have recovered somewhat from their previous alarm, and more confidence is expressed in their correspondence with their friends by adequate protection to their interests by the Government at home.

It is rather curious, and not uninteresting, with respect to the feelings of the parties, to compare their statements before and subsequent to the publication of these instructions. Before the publication, Lord Glenelg and Lord Gosford were, in the opinion of the English, deserving of impeachment, for giving the sanction of Government to votes of the Assembly for money to pay the allowances to the members and their agents, without at the same time insisting upon a provision to discharge the arrears due to the judicial and administrative officers of the province. Since the publication, the Secretary for the Colonies and the Governor are loaded with abuse by the French party for endeavoring to entrap them into a vote for money, on the pretence of a disposition to consider their claim to an Elective Council; and these authorities certainly appear placed by the untoward communication of Sir Francis Head between the horns of a dilemma, from which it is rather difficult to foresee their means of escape.

The fact is that this question has been trifled with too long by successive Administrations for the last twenty years, and there is too much evidence, in the expectations which both parties in Canada have been permitted to entertain of a settlement of it according to the exclusive views of each, of indecision and of weakness in the authorities which have succeeded each other in Downing-street since the close of the last American war. If it is now—even on the verge of the twelfth hour—meant to settle the question, the people in Canada should be told at once whether it is intended to resist or to concede an Elective Council. There is no use in waiting for the report of the Commissioners; and in one point we are disposed to agree with the colonists of both parties that the proposition of Sir R. Peel during his last administration to appoint one Commissioner, and that of the present Government to appoint three, were equally measures of supererogation, and were devised more with a view to elude the responsibility of attempting a Parliamentary settlement, or at all events to put off the evil day as long as possible, than with any real expectation on the part of either Administration, that ultimate advantage would result from further inquiry into a case already sufficiently investigated by Parliamentary Committees.

Even in the organization of the Commission, we have no doubt of the impolicy of including therein the Governor for the time being, or making the Governor the sole Commissioner, which was Sir Robert Peel's plan, and necessarily exposing the King's immediate representative, as in Lord Gosford's case, to the alternate censure of both parties in the province. But the matter seems at last brought to a crisis! What is now to be done? The case is really in a nutshell. Further temporizing must, in our judgment, lead to infinitely worse consequences than any decision, and therefore some decision is imperatively called for. It is to grant the Elective Council—to deprive the English minority in Lower Canada of the protection they claim as having been promised to them, from the nomination of the Upper Chamber by the Crown—then, as we stated last week, both Canadas must become American. If, on the other hand, the decision be, to refuse the demand of the French majority in the Assembly—to pass a Bill for enabling the Crown to pay the Executive officers of the Government, the Judges and other officers of the Courts of Justice, out of the present and former fixed and hereditary revenues of the Crown, till some reasonable settlement is agreed to by the Assembly—then the French party must make their election, either to be satisfied with all other power in the province except that of making the administration odious and oppressive to the minority, or to seek redress in the same quarter where the English know from experience, and feel from other sympathies, that they can obtain it in case of necessity.

One or the other of these courses appears to be the alternative before us, and the sooner and the more decidedly the Government determine to act, the greater will be the chance of peace in these provinces, and in the one case of the continuance of their connection with Great Britain. If the decision be suspended another year, and some temporizing measure resorted to, merely to meet the pressing difficulty for money, leaving the passions and hostile feelings of the parties in Canada still further to rankle against each other—encouraging them by doubt and expectation to array their forces, and to make alliances in support of their respective claims—then it is our firm opinion that civil war and inevitable separation must speedily follow.

There are some circumstances connected with the case which make it more pressing, but which we refrain from enlarging upon, as they would require much explanation, and we are aware of the little interest excited among newspaper readers generally by colonial questions. It may, however, be well to mention, that the English settlers in Upper Canada already claim either a seat in the St. Lawrence, free from the interference of the French Legislature of Lower Canada, or the right of importing English manufactures and West India produce by way of New York and the Erie Canal—thus, in fact, carrying on their trade through the United States instead of Lower Canada, and employing American instead of British shipping. Every person, even slightly acquainted with the country, will see at once to what further questions this would lead; but for the present we quit this subject.

(From the Same, 22nd March.)

Our respected Contemporary, *The Globe*, finds fault with the tone of our article yesterday, on the present state of the question regarding Canada, and is of opinion both that no danger can ensue from further delay, and that it would be inexpedient to take any measures in Parliament till the report of the Commissioners is received. Our Contemporary may have better means of forming an opinion than is furnished to us by the conflicting statements from the different parties and the public journals of the Province, and we sincerely hope the result may prove the correctness of his judgment. Our experience, however, of the increasing magnitude of the evil, and apprehension of the formidable shape to which temporising and vacillating management in succeeding Colonial Administrations have at last brought it, do not encourage us to entertain better results from a continuance of the same policy. We have, however no disposition to enter into a controversy with our Contemporary on this subject, or to add to the embarrassments with which the case is surrounded. We

shall wait, without abandoning one of our opinions, till we see the course intended to be taken by the Government in the assurance that the same principles of prudence and justice which are to be found in the instructions to the Commissioners, will characterize their measures for a final settlement of the question.

At the Bow Street office, on Monday, a lad of fifteen calling himself Henry O'Connell and a natural son of the Member for Dublin, with a female pretending to be his mother, who says her name is Ellen Courtenay, applied for a warrant against Mr. John O'Connell, M.P., for an assault. After some demur, the warrant was granted by Mr. Halls. The woman pressed the Magistrate to read a pamphlet, which she had ready, and which she said was a statement connected with the case; but Mr. Halls refused to look at it.

The next day, Mr. John O'Connell, Mr. Morgan John O'Connell, Mr. Maurice O'Connell, Mr. Sheil, and Mr. Fitzsimon, Mr. O'Connell's son-in-law, attended at the office. The boy stated that he had been struck several times, and his coat was torn, by Mr. John O'Connell on Sunday morning in Cavendish Square, without any provocation on his part; and that Mr. O'Connell interfered and prevented his son from giving him a more severe beating. Mr. John O'Connell explained, that the lad was in the habit of annoying his father, by following him in the streets; that on the morning in question, he persisted in following him on his return from chapel, although desired repeatedly to keep off; and that he [Mr. John O'Connell] was certainly provoked by this conduct to strike him with his umbrella, but not so as to hurt him. Having thus admitted the assault, Mr. John O'Connell was fined 20s. and costs. Mr. Fitzsimon then applied to the Magistrate to interfere to prevent the repetition of this annoyance from the woman and her lad; whose story he declared to be utterly without foundation. But Sir F. Roe said that the application must be made personally by Mr. O'Connell, or by his solicitor. In the mean while, he told the boy, that he must desist from following Mr. O'Connell in the streets. The mother was very noisy and troublesome during the proceedings, but was prevented by Sir F. Roe from holding forth on the subject of her wrongs. [The probability is that the same parties who got up the Raphael plot, have hired this woman and the lad to follow Mr. O'Connell about the streets: one job would be as dirty as the other; and such is the depth of degradation to which the Tory assailants of the Member for Ireland are reduced, that the *Times* has actually published two leading articles on the subject of this trumpery affair. This at least is proof that the faction is conscious of the utter failure of their other attempts to run down Mr. O'Connell.—*Spectator*.]

The Report of the Irish Municipal Corporations Bill was received, and the bill ordered to be read a third time on Monday, 28th March.

Lord Morpeth fixed his motion on the subject of Irish Tithes for the 25th of April.

LONDON, March 27th.—Considerable excitement prevails in anticipation of the reception which their Lordships in the Upper House will give the Irish Municipal Reform Bill. Rumours are afloat that Lord Melbourne has received a vast accession of support in the way of proxies. It however we are to judge from the intimation of the Duke of Wellington and the threats of the rabid partisans of Toryism, every possible effort will be made to mutilate the bill, and deprive it of that principle of assimilation to the English Municipal Bill, which is its most commendatory feature, and which, and which alone entitles it to the acceptance of the Irish people.—*True Sun*.

THE BRISTOL ORANGEMEN.—It appears that the Orangemen of this district, notwithstanding the King's command, have resolved that until the Grand Lodge shall come to a determination this district will remain firm and united as Orangemen! This is loyalty!

The Grand Lodge of Trinity College, Dublin, has met and resolved that no legal or moral force should be conceded to the recent determination of the King and the House of Commons to discourage the Orange Institution? So much for Mr. Shaw's influence over his constituents.

It is not many days since a large body of Orangemen rushed into a village of Portadown, in the county of Armagh, in a state of furious excitement, and having grossly insulted the Catholic inhabitants, beat two young men in a very cruel manner. They then sallied out into the country, and finished their exploit by wrecking the houses of some unoffending Roman Catholics, after the fashion which Mr. O'Sullivan's parishioners have brought so much into vogue in that neighbourhood.—*Pilot*.

A Farmer, named Byrne, living near Kilkenny, received lately a letter calling upon him to pay 117.19s., being a sum claimed as tithes by the Dean and Chapter of St. Patrick's. His answer was couched in the following terms:—

"Mr. Abraham Coates—I have seen a note, dated 7th inst., requesting me to pay to you three years tithes, for the Dean and Chapter of St. Patrick's—I tell you, Sir, that I will pay no tithe to you or the Dean of St. Patrick; for his Chapter is bad and his Gospel is worse—and I also tell you, Abraham Coates, that I don't care if you, the Dean and Chapter, tithes, and all their supporters, were banished to where I once was for the love of my country—Botanay Bay!—*Morning Register*.

Lord Sligo and the Jamaica Parliament are on worse terms even than Lord Gosford and the Canadian House of Assembly.

There is a mutiny in the Conservative camp. The Duke of Wellington does not come up to the mark, and he is to be laid aside—for whom? For the Duke of Newcastle!—*Morning Chronicle*.—We wish the Tories joy of their new leader.—*Radical*.

O'Connell.—Mr. Hardy, on Friday last, gave notice of his intention to renew the Raphael enquiry in an another shape.

On Thursday, the 17th March, a deputation of the Journeymen Hatters, in the employ of John Harris and Son, Southwark, waited on Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M.P., at his residence in Laugham-place and presented him with a *Beaver Hat*, manu-

factured of the very best materials, and executed in the first style of workmanship.

The Liberals of Nottingham have invited Mr. O'Connell to a public dinner. Amongst the names appended to the invitation are Lord Ranelagh, five of the Aldermen, eleven of the Councillors, and about eighty other respectable names.

The Reformers of Whitby have invited Mr. O'Connell to a public dinner during the Easter recess, anxious to give their testimony of approbation to his political conduct.

Mr. O'Connell, City of Dublin Election Committee.—This Committee were engaged the entire of yesterday in hearing counsel upon the question as to whether or not the watch tax was an annual impost. The Committee, at six o'clock, decided that it was an annual tax; and the consequence of the decision is, that 30 votes are saved to the sitting members. This decision is calculated to ensure Mr. O'Connell's seat.

The commissioners appointed to inquire into the system of military punishment have reported on the matter. They have come to the conclusion that corporal punishment cannot be wholly dispensed with, although the number of such punishments may and ought to be diminished.

John Arthur, a Druggist of Glasgow, has been convicted of willful fire-raising in his shop, for the purpose of defrauding an Insurance company to the amount of £1,200. Sentence—transportation for life.

DUBLIN ELECTION COMMITTEE.

The cost of this proceeding will have been enormous. One calculation carries it already to near £100,000. At present it is said to cost each party £30 a day. There is a rumour that a large estate, advertised for sale in Ireland, is brought to the hammer to meet some of the expenses connected with this unparalleled enquiry.—*Morning Herald*.

So much for the existing system. Universal Suffrage will destroy all this nonsense. When every one can vote, there will be no questions about qualifications, and so no committees nor commissioners to try qualifications.

By the adoption of Mr. Thomas Parkin's patent plan of construction for railroads, of which Dr. Birkbeck has expressed his decided approbation, £3,600 per mile will, it is said, be saved.

PAISLEY ELECTION.—Mr. Hastie has been returned.

The Town Council of Glasgow have resolved to petition in favour of Irish Municipal Reform. There was but one dissentient voice.

The Grand Jury of Mayo have agreed to a petition to parliament praying for the total abolition of tithes.

Lord Brougham is better, and will be enabled to be in the Lords (he never had any business amongst them) after Easter.

THE NEW GROATS.—The fourpenny silver pieces are in circulation.

THE DEPOPULATING SYSTEM.—A correspondent of the *Waterford Chronicle* states that the cruel and inhuman system of turning human beings on the high road has been renewed by the agent of the Marquis of Waterford. Upwards of thirty families, residing near the demesne of Currighmore, have within the last two days, received the usual order to turn out.

LIMERICK ASSIZES.

The High Sheriff, Vere de Vere, Esq., presented Judge Perrin with an elegant pair of white gold fringed gloves, on the singular occasion of our county assizes having proved maiden, and no sentence of death passed.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

We have reason to believe that as soon as the navy estimates, which stood for Friday night, are voted, eight sail of line, and a corresponding number of frigates, will be immediately commissioned. The Marines now on guard at Milford are ordered to join their division at this port, preparatory to embarkation for sea service. Nothing certain has transpired as to the destination of the intended squadron, but circumstances point out the Mediterranean as the scene of operations.—*Plymouth Chronicle*.

Nina Lassave, the mistress of Fieschi, has disappeared. It is said that, stung by remorse for her false evidence against Morey, she was about making a confession. Louis Philippe's police has disposed of her.

The responsible editor of the *Gazette de France* was on Friday sentenced to two months' imprisonment, and a fine of 4,000 francs, for an attack on the Government in one of its leading articles.

Several public journals contain a list of 169 persons of the government of Wilna, all of whose property has been definitively confiscated for having taking part in the Polish revolution.

In the course of 1835 there arrived at Calais 950 packets, with 15,019 passengers, 455 carriages, and 605 horses. The number that departed was 924, with 18,161 passengers, 268 carriages, and 66 horses. Computing the persons that passed in sailing vessels at six or seven thousand, the total number that passed through Calais would be about 40,000.

One of the richest individuals in Paris, a M. Colineau, has lately died, about 77 years of age, leaving a fortune of 20 millions of francs (£400,000.) He was unmarried.

The course of proceeding in criminal cases in the Channel islands is governed by the ancient laws of Normandy. In the case of Marin, who was lately tried at Jersey for the murder of Miss Bethell, the evidence was taken in writing during various sittings of the Court, in the presence of the prisoner, but in the absence of a jury, and on the trial was read over and presented to the jury, without that assistance to a satisfactory investigation of the truth, which is derived by a personal scrutiny into the manner and conduct of the witnesses while under examination.

M. Pelet de la Lozère, Minister of Public Instruction, France, is of the Protestant persuasion.

A JUDGE REFUSED ADMISSION TO A COURT OF LAW.—Yesterday morning Lord Denman walked down to the Castle of York in plain clothes, before eight o'clock, at which time the courts were locked up. The ancient halberdiers, probably disliking the early hours of business introduced by his lordship, had not yet arrived. The Lord Chief Justice was knocking at the doors for admission, when up came a man, and not recognizing who was before, or deeming perhaps that as "the wisdom's in the wig," so respect was only due to the functionaries of the law when attired in all

their official paraphernalia, refused to unlock the door for Lord Denman until a more seasonable hour, saying "Nay, thou can't get in yet—come again when 't Court's open." With this answer his lordship was obliged to be satisfied, and retired to the Governor's house, where his person being better known, he was accompanied back to the Court, and the doors opened. He shortly after took his seat on the bench, and proceeded with the business of the day.—*Hull Advertiser*.

QUID PRO QUO.—A rich scene occurred yesterday in the Carlow select Committee. Mr. Charles Pearson, under sheriff, being disclaimed by ex-sheriff Raphael gave the late M.P. for Carlow, a *quid pro quo*. Mr. Pearson significantly told the committee that the ex-sheriff was his creation, and that a note of dinner invitation from this singularly man would be member of Parliament will be sought after as the most rare and choice of autographs. The ex-sheriff, it appears, lives on the starving system, and keeps an unfurnished house that his friends may not infect him or put him to the cost of hospitality.

Upper Canada.

THE SUPPLIES.—As this is a subject not well understood by many, and as no doubt much trouble will be taken by the Tories to magnify the difficulties that will be said to grow out of the withholding of the Supplies, we will from such documents as are just now within our reach show how the matter stands.

The estimated income of the Province, from sources of revenue acknowledged and allowed to be under the control of the Legislature is as follows, for the year 1836.

Amount of this Province's proportion of duties on Importation <i>per sea</i> at the Port of Quebec	55000
Duties on Licences for retailing Spirituous Liquors, Distilling, &c.	7000
Duties on Importations from the United States of America	12000
Duties on Licences to Hawkers and Peddlers	500
Duties on Licences to Auctioneers and on Sales at Auction	750
Bank Stock Dividends	2900
Burlington Canal Tolls	1500
Kettle Creek Harbour do	400
Total	£79,450

Out of this sum and other sources, all the Officers of Government and the different services are permanently provided for except those which follow:

GOVERNMENT OFFICE.	£	£	s	d
Secretary's Salary	208			
Four Clerks	840			
Contingencies	700			
	1748	0	0	

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE.				
Two Clerks	500			
Contingencies	125			
	625	0	0	

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE.				
Three Clerks	675			
Contingencies	200			
	875	0	0	

Deputy Secretary and Registrar for 1835 and 1836.	400	0	0	
---	-----	---	---	--

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.				
Two Clerks	500			
Contingencies	100			
	600	0	0	

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.				
----------------------------	--	--	--	--

Six Clerks	1250	0	0	
Attorney General's additional salary	866	13	4	
Solicitor General's do	377	17	5	
Printing the Statutes	1000	0	0	
Repairs of the Government House	200	0	0	
Contingencies of the Public Offices	650	0	0	
Casual and extraordinary expenses	600	0	0	
Usher & Keeper of the Court of King's Bench	40	0	0	
Total	£9,272	8	11	

The above is an estimated for the current year but no more than £7225 were voted last year, the estimate embracing some items which the Assembly do not recognise as necessary for the public service. So that all the House of Assembly is called on to make good is the sum of £2725: an amount which in the estimation of His Excellency must be considered as extremely paltry when it is known that he speaks of the whole revenues of the province as "not equal to the private fortune of many an English Commoner!"—*Brookville Recorder*.

The Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada reported the following communication received by him from the Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Council of the Province of Lower Canada. Quebec, March 19th 1836.

MY DEAR SIR, I enclose to you a copy of an address voted by the Legislative Council to His Majesty, upon the proposed Bill for the regulation of the Post Office.

You will see by the vote of the Legislative Council of the 10th instant, that I am directed to forward to you with all possible despatch, a copy of the Bill sent to the Legislative Council by the Assembly, together with the report and evidence reported from the select committee of the Legislative Council, and a copy of the address to the King. But as it will take some days to print these papers, and the address embodies the opinions of the Council upon all points to which they relate, I have deemed it proper to forward to you a certified copy of the address, and of the order of the Council for your information.

The printed papers shall be forwarded to you by the first post, after I receive them from the Printer, and in the interim.

I remain my dear Sir Both faithfully, and Obediently yours, J. SEWELL.

Only Look at our Legislative Council and closely observe their motions, and no one will doubt the truth of our remarks. They appear to elate, as fast as possible, to support an oligarchical tyrannical faction in the province, and to draw all the power, wealth, and influence possible, into their hands—for they constantly oppose Acts passed by the Assembly for the best interests of the people, when they interfere with their interests and views, and are consequently, a blur to our prosperity and happiness, which the people are anxious to remove.—*Kingston Spectator*.

Lower Canada.

QUEBEC, MAY 5.—LE JOLI, 30th MOIS DE MAR.—It must have been a season very different from the present that the poet pictured when he wrote the well known Voyageur song which has for its refrain the words which form the head of this paragraph. The fifth of May has now arrived, and so far from any symptom of vegetation appearing, the snow still lies along the fences and in the ravines, and though in some spots, having a favourable exposure, the plough has been at work, the agricultural labours of the season can hardly be said to

have commenced in this district,—and the ice-bridge still stands firm, in all its ample dimensions, having resisted the high winds and easterly gale of Monday and Tuesday; yesterday it was crossed with heavy loads. The Master Carpenter of the Royal Engineers, had the curiosity to bore the ice in several spots yesterday, and ascertained its depth by means of a long pole with a crow foot projecting at a right angle from the lower end which, catching in the under surface of the ice, as it was drawn back, enabled them to ascertain, accurately, the thickness. The results of the experiment showed, near the Lower Town market, 18 feet thickness; at a distance further from the shore, 17 feet, and still further out on the spot where the hut was erected, the same depth. Two feet of the lower surface, in all these soundings, was found to be soft, and offered but little resistance to the gauging hook; proving, that notwithstanding the low temperature of the water, the under thaw has been considerable, and with the action the current is destroying the accumulated masses of ice which have this year formed the ice-bridge. From the unusual thickness of the ice and coldness of the water flowing from the upper portion of the river, this operation cannot proceed rapidly, and we fear that another week may elapse before the channel is open. For those at a distance, we must observe, that when the river St. Lawrence is frozen over in this part it is generally by masses of ice being forced together and jammed in wild confusion, so that it is a congelation of masses, and not a smooth plain, as on still waters. The river is here sometimes, as was the case last year, frozen over in a united sheet extending from below Point Levy to above the Chaudière,—the pure ice then does not attain a thickness of above three feet. Since writing the above we have seen Mr. Houston, who made the measurement, and learn from him that Captain Davy has ascertained the ice on south shore, at a distance of 412 feet from the extremity of his ship, to have accumulated to the thickness of 40 feet.—*Mercury*.

The Officers of the Grosse-Isle Quarantine are the following: Major G. H. Jackson, of the Royal Artillery, Commandant; one Non-Commissioned Officer and four men of the Royal Artillery. Lieut. Rainford, 66th, with four Sergeants, four Corporals, and 46 rank and file.

The Civil Officers named are, Inspecting Physician Dr. Chas. Poole, and Superintendent of Hospital, Dr. Geo. M. Douglas.

No Marine Boarding Officer, we believe, is yet named. Mr. Lambly, the Harbour Master, and Dr. Jos. Parent, (visiting physician,) board the vessels off the St. Charles.—*O. Q. G.*

THE VINDICATOR. MONTREAL; Tuesday Evening, May 10, 1836.

UNITED WE STAND—DIVIDED WE FALL. Seven days later from England.

The packet ship *Columbus* arrived at New York on Friday, brings dates from Liverpool to the 4th ultimo.

LIVERPOOL, April 1, 1836. On Wednesday evening, both houses of Parliament adjourned until April 11th, over the Easter holidays.

The third reading of the Irish Municipal Bill was carried by a ministerial majority of 61. Twenty-four shops and houses were burnt in London Saturday night, March 26. The fire commenced in the house of Mr. Absalon, No. 12 Old Broad street, and communicated, among other places, to the Western Exchange, and the Burlington Arcade both of which were destroyed. Loss estimated at £200,000. The fine gallery of Pictures of Mr. Yates was destroyed. He had been offered, and refused £2000 for a single picture.

A violent storm occurred on the coast, March 23, but without doing very extensive damages. The private banking house of Falconet, & Co. at Naples, has stopped payment.

The Birmingham and Derby, the Birmingham and Gloucester, and the Hull and Selby Rail Road Bills passed the House of Commons March 30.

The Bishop of Kilmore (Rev. Christopher Ruten) aged 80, died at Bath March 20.

The ship *England*, (from New York on 16th March,) passed Holyhead April 4.

The Emperor of Austria is about to give a full amnesty to the Lombards, and Count Gelfand and the other prisoners of Spielberg will not be embarked for America.

It is said that Polignac and the other State prisoners of Louis are to be released from prison and banished from France.

St. James's Palace, March 16.—The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Col. Daniel Jones, of the town of Brockville, in the district of Johnstown, in the province of Upper Canada.

IRELAND.—Mr. Ruthven, M. P. for Dublin, died Thursday morning March 31. He was attacked by three successive fits of paralysis, and died without a struggle.

The Dublin Election Investigation was proceeding. 31st March Mr. O'Connell's majority was narrowed down to 4. The Commission adjourned to Saturday April 2.—A determination seems to prevail throughout Ireland to raise any funds that may be necessary for defending the cause of returned members.

FRANCE.—The French Chamber of Deputies voted on Saturday, March 26, the supplementary grant for secret service money demanded by the new ministry, by a majority of 251 to 69—a majority larger, as the official Journal de Paris takes care to remark, than had passed any vote of confidence since the July revolution.

On Tuesday last the Treasury paid into the hands of M. Rothschild, the sum of 18,460,666 francs, 52 centimes, being the instalments fallen due upon the American claims. There remains to be paid but two more instalments, which will be due on the 24 February, 1837, and the 2d of February, 1838, at which latter period will be extinct, together with its interest, the debt of 25,000,000f., which has been near bringing on a collision between America and France.—*Courier Francais*.

Our London correspondent's letter is dated the 30th March. The intelligence of the six months vote had been received. It is considered much more conciliatory than the Executive

had reason to expect, and the liberal majority had thus earned the encomium passed on them by Sir George Grey. The petition of the House of Assembly had come to hand. Its tone is considered "precisely such as was expected. Firm, dignified and explicit. It will raise the Assembly in the opinion of the people of England." The *Feltrox* papers had been laid before Parliament. In addition to those already published in the *Vindicator*, there is one from Lord GLENELG to Lord Gosford, dated 23d Feby, 1836, calling on His Excellency to report what steps had been taken by the Provincial Government to oblige Mr. FELTROX to give back so much of the Lands as exceeded the grants authorized by His Majesty's Government. Mr. SPRING RICE's instructions on the subject, Lord GLENELG declares to be still in force.

Quebec papers to the 1st March had been received in London.

Private Correspondence.

LONDON, 22d March, 1836.

There was a report abroad last week, touching the administration of the Colonial Office, which I only mention for the purpose of stating that it is not credited in "the Parliamentary circles," as the newspaper phrase has it. The report was, that Lord GLENELG was to leave the Colonial Office, to be replaced by EDWARD ELLICE, and that Lord PALMERSTON was to give up the seals of the War Office.

This I should have rejoiced at, inasmuch as both GLENELG and PALMERSTON are in fact Tories. They served under the worst of Tory Ministers, and only changed their politics to keep their places. The sooner such men are gotten rid of—and that, for ever—the better. ELLICE would, I believe, make but a poor Colonial Minister; tho' in all his conversations with liberal members, he professes to desire to see a more liberal line of policy adopted towards the Colonists. Should he take office, and then act illiberally, these his lobby conversations could be cast into his teeth.

However, these speculations are of no avail at present, as I believe GLENELG has no idea of moving from his position.

With my last letter I sent you several newspapers, with articles on Canada. I now send another large batch, showing to what extent Sir FRANCIS HEAD's blunder, as the *Chronicle* persists in calling it, has excited discussion. The *Globe*, and *Chronicle*, of yesterday, are both against the popular cause. This ought not to surprise you. The *Chronicle* is—in respect to the Colonies—under the control of SIMON MCGILLIVRAY, who is materially influenced by ELLICE. BLACK, the Editor, is a mere tool.

The *Globe* is edited by WILSON, whose degraded fallen condition is really pitiable. He was (and is still by conviction) a radical. When he took the *Globe*, it was intimated by his friends that he was to be permitted to make it thoroughly radical, provided he would not do so very suddenly.

This was a mere blind. As the Russian serfs are to the soil, so is Mr. Wilson bound to the types. He is sold, body and soul, to the ministry. I cannot conceive a more degraded, disgusting position, for a man of any feeling to be placed in. There he is, a mark for the utter contempt of his old political connexions, many of whom would scorn to shake him by the hand. His haggard, care-worn, down-cast look, proclaims to the whole world that he has sufficient sense of shame still left, to feel his moral degradation. The office fortunately carries with it its own punishment.

You will perceive that a conversation took place in the House last night, on the subject of certain supposed despatches from the Canada Commissioners. Mr. ROEBUCK asked if it were true that Lord Gosford had asked for fresh instructions. Sir GEORGE GREY said that no such despatches had been received. Hereupon there was a sort of buzz in the House, indicating a suspicion that Mr. ROEBUCK had got the bull by the tail, or in plain English, that there was no ground for expecting despatches. A second question however, opened the truth to the House. Mr. ROEBUCK asked Sir GEORGE the date of his last advice, when Sir GEORGE confessed that he had nothing later than the 5th of February. Hereupon there was a shout. Government it seems get their information from the same source as the public; namely, the newspapers; so that the Post office packets, which cost the nation a large sum annually, are quite useless to the public departments.

Private individuals can forestall them, in news from America, by at least the whole duration of a voyage! Some observations were exchanged about the New-York packets, which it is unnecessary to repeat.

After the holidays, Mr. ROEBUCK will bring the Canadian question before the House. He has placed on the books a notice, that on the 26th of April he will call the attention of the House to the state of CANADA. The above day was the first "open day;" for this I am not sorry, as it will afford time for the news of the final course adopted by the Assembly to reach this country.

You will perceive that the enemies of Canada still hold to the fallacy that the French majority would oppress the British minority,—if permitted to enjoy their full political rights. This fallacy, I have no doubt, has restrained Government from acting as it ought; but when the moment for legislating does arrive—and come it must—we shall have no difficulty in convincing the House that a majority of the British, even of Lower Canada, are opposed to the present very defective constitution. Thus I have no fear that the fallacy will produce bad legislation. The House will scarcely dare to pass such obnoxious laws, as the *Chronicle*, or rather SIMON MCGILLIVRAY, demands. The only evil to be attributed to the fallacy therefore is, that it retards the doing of good.

From the papers which I send herewith, you will learn the English parliamentary and other news. I shall therefore close my letter. Our latest dates from Canada are 17th ultimo.

Whitewashing the Legislative Council.

"Out, damned spot!—Out, I say!" MACBETH.

The motion to print a list of the various Bills rejected and destroyed by the irresponsible Branch of the Legislature during the past Session, had not been long made, when the apologists of "the much abused and calumniated Legislative Council" hurried into the arena, sword, or rather pen, in hand, breathing defiance to all who dare impugn the conduct of the obstructives. Anticipating the exposure that the Council, which has survived our liking, was to experience, the apologists flung before the public a couple of slap-dash—off-hand defences, in the hope that the glittering brass with which they were ornamented would so dazzle vulgar eyes, that the evil deeds of that body would escape unnoticed.

That hope was destroyed. We have patiently waded through the iniquity of a five months Session, and exposed it to the indignation of an insulted community. That this exposure has "told," is evident from the *Montreal Gazette* of Saturday.

The apologists of "the much abused and calumniated Legislative Council," attempted so far back as the first days of March, to "anticipate Mr. O'CALLAGHAN's intended *exposé* of the 'tom-awking' propensities of the Legislative Council," by a semi-official counter *exposé*, prepared by "a Friend at Quebec," who has had access to the journals of the Legislative Council, which it was said "would expose the 'injustice of the clamours attempted to be 'raised by the factious against them, and undeceive many who are led away by 'the plausible and sophistical arguments 'of the writers in the pay of the Assembly.' The Legislative Council folks, it seems, are not satisfied with the labors of the writers in their pay. The coat of whitewash, which they laid on, has not withstood the *Vindicator's* scrubbing-brush. The blackamoor is black still. All the labor of the apologists has been labor in vain. The "damned spot" cannot be got "out." Our "review" has not only removed the daub of whitewash with which they covered the Ethiop's hide, but has shewn that the animal itself is more offensive, than people imagined.

Under such untoward circumstances, orders have been given to the apologists to renew the whitewash which we had the sacrifice to remove from the image of clay and brass which IRRESPONSIBILITY and MISGOVERNMENT have set up for the people of this Province to fall down before and worship. "We shall," says the *Montreal Gazette* of Saturday, "commence in an early number a systematic refutation of the *Vindicator's* review, or in other words his calumnious attack upon a co-ordinate (!

We beg to assure the *Canadien* that we are not conversant with "les intrigues des hauts lieux." We dabble neither in the intrigues of the *Chateau St. Louis*, nor of the *Comité de la pipe*. Any opinions we may form, are derived from sources within the reach of every journalist in the Province. We leave "intrigues" to those who cannot get on by other means. In holding "le personnage qui tient les rênes du gouvernement" responsible for the loss of the Elementary School Bill, we considered ourselves warranted so to do by the following considerations: We hold Lord Gosford responsible generally for all the iniquities and evil committed by the Legislative Council, inasmuch as his Lordship came out to the Province unfurnished with the means of improving that body in its composition, in case he found himself unable, *par influence légitime*, to persuade them to agree to the measure sent up by the Assembly.

2nd. We know by Sir Francis Head's Instructions, that those connected with the administration, or dependant on it, who have seats in the Legislature, are obliged to support, and be subservient to, the views of the administration, whatever these may be.

3rd. We have seen that means were found at the commencement of the Session to induce the Council to pass the Members' Indemnity, a measure more obnoxious to that body than the Elementary Education Bill. The object then was to bribe the Assembly into good humor, and "des moyens légitimes" were not wanting to influence the Council.

4th. We have seen that same Council, at the nod of the administration, reject the Chambly Canal Bill, and the Bill for improving the River Richelieu. The aspect of affairs were then changed.

5th. Of the ten members present in the Legislative Council when the Elementary Education Bill was destroyed, Lord Gosford could have influenced at least five, to vote as he pleased, who with the Honble. Mr. Viger, would have made six—a majority—in favor of the Bill. His Lordship's compliments to Dr. Côté, and the Lord Bishop of Quebec, would have secured two additional votes in favor of the measure. It will be plain from the preceding, that His Excellency could, if he had pleased, have found means to secure the passing of the Elementary School Bill. His Lordship did not choose to do so. We therefore associate his name with those of the other enemies of popular education in this Province.

The *Canadien* pretends that His Excellency was very anxious to have the Judiciary Bill passed. We doubt the sincerity of His Excellency's anxiety. The breath of his nostrils could have prevented the passage of the St. Maurice Forges proposing the Rider which killed the Bill. We cannot conclude this article without remarking that it must be a great consolation to His Excellency to find, that though abandoned by the several Reform presses in the Province, he is still fortunate enough to find a zealous apologist in the *Quebec Canadien*. Our brother ought to sing the following lines from "Moon's Melodies" for his Lordship, the next time he meets le *per sonnage qui tient les rênes du gouvernement*.

When first I met thee warm and young,
Thou shone'st with truth about thee,
And on thy lip thou promis'dst hung
I did not dare to doubt thee
I saw thee change, yet still reclin'd,
Still clung with hope the fonder,
And thought thou false to all but us,
From me thou couldst not wander.
When every tongue thy follies nam'd,
I fled th' unwelcome story;
Or found, in e'en the faults they blam'd
Some gleams of future glory!

By reference to our London letter, it will be seen that the 26th April is the day fixed by Mr. ROEBUCK for bringing the CANADA question under the consideration of the House of Commons. The 8th of March New-York packet having arrived at Liverpool on the 28th of the same month, the Agent of this Province was in possession, previous to the 1st of April, of a correct copy of the Assembly's petition, and of the vote of the House on the supply question.

When Sir FRANCIS HEAD's instructions threatened to upset the hopes of the Royal Commission at Quebec, one of the organs of the *Chateau* circulated a rumour that Lord Gosford had written to England for new instructions. The conversation which took place on the 21st March, in the House of Commons, shows that this was but another of the thousand inventions hatched at the time in order to get the arrears and the £31,000 voted.

A Bill regulating the Currency has passed the Legislature of Upper Canada. We subjoin a list of the coins affected by its provisions, their new value and weights.

94 gr.	£1 5 6
British sovereign do. 5 dwt. 3 gr.	1 4 4
American eagle, prior to 1st July, 1834, do. 11 dwt. 6 gr.	2 13 4
American eagle, since do. do. 10 dwt. 18 gr.	2 10 0
British crown	0 6 0
British shilling	0 1 3
Spanish, American, or Mexican dollar.	0 5 0

Higher and smaller denominations to be equally a legal tender, in the same proportions. Such of them as are depreciated in weight more than one twenty fifth, are not to be deemed legal tender.

We noticed in our last, the incompatible appointment of Mr. DELISLE by the Magistrates to the office of Road Treasurer. The expression of public opinion has, we are glad to find, had such an effect on that gentleman, that he has since resigned his situation, and given their worship an opportunity to re-consider their vote, which they did on Saturday last, when they elected Mr. AUGER, unanimously, Treasurer of the City Funds. This appointment has given universal satisfaction, Mr. AUGER being in every respect acceptable to the great body of the people.

The Season we regret still continues unusually backward. We had a slight frost on yesterday morning, and the wind has been for the last three days blowing from the north. Vegetation is scarcely perceptible. Sowing has however commenced in some places. Mr. EVANS, of Cote St. Paul, has already fifty acres under tillage.

We paid a visit on Sunday to the Garden of Mr. GUILBAULT, in the vicinity of this city, and found that enterprising horticulturist already far advanced in the work of the season. A portion of the out-of-door work is completed, and the whole in a state of progression. Mr. GUILBAULT, we understand, intends to widen the walks of his garden for the greater convenience of his visitors during the summer, whom he proposes from time to time to entertain with displays of fire-works, music, and similar entertainments, on a much more extensive scale than those of last year. We sincerely hope that Mr. G. will receive that encouragement from the public which his industry, and desire to please, deserve. A visit to his garden is certainly one of the most agreeable recreations that the neighbourhood of this city affords.

We must not omit noticing, *en passant*, the collection of flowers and plants in the hot house annexed to the above establishment. They are well worthy a visit. During the ensuing week the visitor will have an opportunity every day of seeing a new plant in flower.

LAUNCH.—A new Brig of 250 tons, called the *Papineau*, built for H. DUBOIS, Esq., of Quebec, was safely launched on the 2nd inst. at Three-Rivers. This vessel was built by Mr. E. CHARTIER, and is to be commanded by Capt. MAXWELL. Mr. DUBOIS yesterday launched another vessel at Three-Rivers, which is, we understand, to be called the *Jean Baptiste*.

The Steamer building at the foot of the current, for the Rail Road Company, is to be launched on Thursday next.

The Steamer *St. George* arrived in port on Saturday evening, from her winter quarters. The *Britannia* commenced her trips yesterday morning between this City and Laprairie. The *Canada* left this Port this morning for Quebec. The Company's boats will take in their wood at Sorel and Port St. Francis during the season, the contract having been taken at the latter place this year, instead of Three-Rivers, where the wood was heretofore supplied.

The Steamboat *Lady Aylmer*, arrived in port last evening, from Three Rivers, with fifteen passengers.

The *Toronto* steamer arrived in port this morning from Three-Rivers, with about ten cabin and sixty steerage passengers, and a heavy freight. This Steamer is, we understand, to ply during the season between this City and Quebec.

The *Union Canadienne* arrived in Port this morning from Chambly, with a heavy freight and a large number of passengers.

The *Quebec Mercury* will have it that the articles in the *True Sun* on Canada affairs, emanate from ROEBUCK, or some of his knot. The *Advocate* of Orangeism asserted, the other day, that the articles in the *London Spectator* emanate from the same source, and the *Gazette* hints that the *London Examiner* is indoctrinated by the same authority. It is amusing to see the shifts the party is put to, to blind their credulous fates. The buzzards pretend not to see the hand-writing on the wall.

The rising of the water has caused much damage to Stores and Houses both in Three Rivers and Berthier. We regret to learn that the Ice carried away the bridge over the St. Maurice River, at the former place, on the 6th inst. The loss to the Province thereby is estimated at £2,000.

The Quebec papers of Saturday announce the moving of the Ice opposite that Town. The telegraph had announced the arrival "below" of the Ship *Canada*, from Greenock. A passenger on board had a Grennock paper of the 2nd April. No news reported. The *Canada* is bound for Montreal.

THE CHAIRMAN TO THE GRAND ORANGE LODGE.—The *Advocate* of Orangeism is "reluctantly compelled" to postpone to another number his strictures upon this subject. In our opinion, the wisest step the Reverend Gentleman whose name the *Orange Advocate* has dragged before the public, could take would be to retire altogether from "the Lodge." A good retreat is better than a bad fight, any day. The cause of Religion can never be served by lending its countenance to tottering and disgraced Orangeism.

We forgot to mention that the Corporation, previous to its demise, had authorised the removal of the weigh and market-houses from the old market, in St. Paul Street. That square is now clear, and open for the erection of the new Custom house, which is to be built there by authority of the Legislature. The plans for this new building are, we believe, already received. We hope shortly to learn that the work is contracted for.

The Old-Market place was for a long time the only Square in this city, and we believe the first, if not the only, regular *Place d'Armes* of the town.

SMALL CAUSE COMMISSIONERS.—The nomination of these functionaries has commenced by the appointment of Messrs. CARTER and PERL to act for the parish of Sorel. We regret that we cannot approve of this nomination. It is utterly at variance with public opinion in this Province, and with the instructions of His Majesty's Government in England.

In a parish such as Sorel, where nearly nine-tenths of the Inhabitants are French Canadians, it would be only an act of common decency to give the people one Commissioner of their own origin. Lord Gosford, however, prefers working on the *Aylmer* principle. One of the Gentlemen whom his Lordship has appointed in this instance, has been only a very few years in the country, and if we are not misinformed, is unacquainted with the French Language, and by no means acquainted with the Laws of the Country. Yet this is to be the Judge over a people, the great majority of whom speak nothing but French! This is in strange keeping with Lord Gosford's opening Speech!

R. BALDWIN, Esq., whom the *Courier* incorrectly stated had passed through this city last week, passed over to Oswego from Kingston, in the *Great Britain* steamer, on his way, it was expected, to New York, thence to sail for England. Mr. BALDWIN did not visit this City. It is supposed that Mr. B. visits England on public business.

An express left Quebec on Thursday, with despatches from the Commission, to be forwarded by the 16th packet ship from New York.

OLIVIER CHAMARD and DAVID BOURDAGES, Esquires, have been appointed Commissioners for the trial of small causes for the Parish of St. Denis.

A correspondent in this morning's *Herald* states that the Directors of the Gas Company of this City have decided on purchasing a piece of ground for their buildings, on the West side of the road leading to the Current St. Mary, immediately above Mr. HANDSIDE's property.

We were much gratified by a visit lately to Mr. LESPERANCE's yard, at the mouth of the Lachine Canal, near Windmill point. Mr. LESPERANCE has several Bateaux on the stocks, one of which is ready for launching. He has lately built a large covered Bateau, expressly for the navigation of Lake Champlain and the Chambly Canal, which we regret to hear will be a loss to the enterprising builder, in consequence of the refusal of the Legislative Council to concur in the vote for completing the Canal.

We noticed aloft in the Canal several covered passenger Boats, similar to those plying on the Champlain and Erie Canals. This is a great improvement, and will tend much to the accommodation and comfort of the Emigrants, preserving them from the weather and sun in their passage upwards. We hope the Emigrant Society will encourage these Boats.

The entrance of the Canal near this city is a busy scene just now. Forwarding and receiving, loading and unloading, bateaux and barges. Every thing bespeaks life and business, among the forwarders.

JAMES LESLIE, Esq., M. P. P., Merchant of this City, left town this morning for New York, thence to proceed to England. Mr. LESLIE will it is expected, be absent about six months, will, we believe, visit the Continent before his return.

We have heard it stated that the Judges of this District, with the exception of Mr. Justice GALE, have each received six months salary on account.

His Excellency Lord Gosford, and his Brother Commissioners, with Mr. Secretary WALCOTT, are expected in this City by the first Steam Boat from Quebec.

On our first page the reader will find various articles from the *London Press*, on Canada affairs, which will be found well worthy of a perusal.

"An eye witness" is inadmissible, not having furnished us with his address.

Office of the Secretary of the Province, Quebec, 4th May, 1836.

His Excellency the Governor in Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz: Edward W. Carter and Edward Peel, Esquires, to be Commissioners for the Summary Trial of Small Causes for the Parish of St. Pierre de Sorel, in the County of Richelieu, under G. Wm. IV. Cap. 17.

MARRIED.—At Three Rivers, on the 11th ultimo, Pierre E. Vézina, Esq. Advocate, to Marie Jessé, third daughter of Joseph Bédard, Esq., N. P.

At Quebec, on the 1st inst. Mr. John McDonald, to Henrietta, widow of the late John Stansfield, Esq. Merchant.

DIED.—On the 7th instant, Marie Kossile, infant daughter of Mr. Joseph Deschamps.

THE undersigned, in returning thanks to their friends and the public in general for the liberal support which they have received, beg leave to inform them, that they have REMOVED their DRY GOOD SHOP, and TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, to the New House of Mr. SIMON VALOIS, corner of St. Gabriel Street, near the North West buildings, where they will have constantly on hand a complete assortment of DRY GOODS and READY MADE CLOTHES, at reduced prices. G. DUONDU & Co.

Montreal, May 10, 1836.

ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.—This Office has been REMOVED to the premises lately occupied by KAY WHITEHEAD & Co., corner of St. Paul and St. Peter Streets.

JOSEPH JONES, AGENT.

Montreal, May 10th, 1836.

TO LET, near the Church of Chambly, that beautiful DWELLING HOUSE, formerly the residence of Jas. Demers, Esq., N. P. For further information, apply to

A. DEMERS. Chambly, May 10th 1836.

OFFICE OF THE ROAD SURVEY-OR OF THE CITY AND PARISH OF MONTREAL.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that on FRIDAY next the 15th instant, the Committee of Roads will adjudge to the lowest bidder, at TEN o'clock, A. M., in the MAGISTRATE'S ROOM in the COURT House, the CONTRACT for carrying away the MUD, DUST, &c. from the Streets and Public Squares of the City, from Saturday the 14th instant to the 20th November next. For the better and more prompt execution of the Contract, the City will be divided into four parts or Wards, to be adjudged separately, as follows:

1st Ward—The Town and Pointe à Callière.
2nd do.—St. Anne, St. Joseph and St. Antoine Suburbs.
3d do.—St. Lawrence Suburbs.
4th do.—St. Louis and St. Mary Suburbs.
The conditions of the Contract will be explained on the day of adjudication.

By order, J. VIGER, Road Surveyor.

May 10.

PLEASURE TRIP TO LASSONFION.

THE Steamer *Varennes*, Captain CORB, will leave this Port on Sunday morning next the 15th inst. at eight o'clock, (weather permitting) for a PLEASURE TRIP TO LASSONFION.

All persons who wish to enjoy the fine prospect of the country, and particularly on the borders of that River, should not neglect the present opportunity. Besides the good order which always is observed on board this boat, the *Varennes* is furnished with all possible accommodations for a Pleasure Trip. All sorts of refreshments may be obtained on board.

May 10th 1836.

THE SUBSCRIBER has removed his WATCH-MAKING and JEWELLERS SHOP, from St. Paul to Notre Dame Street, next door to Mr. SWAN'S Hotel, near the Court House, where he hopes to continue to receive a share of public encouragement.

J. B. FRANCHERE.

May 10, 1836.

PEOPLES BANK.

THURSDAY NEXT, the 12th instant, being the JERUSALEM, will be observed as a HOLY DAY, at their BANK, notes for discount must be sent in on the WEDNESDAY previous.

P. L. LÉTOURNEAU, Cashier.

May 10th 1836.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE HOUSE belonging to the undersigned, corner of St. Michel and St. Bonaventure Streets, St. Joseph Suburbs of this City.

P. AUGER.

Montreal, May 10th 1836.

THEATRE ROYAL, Montreal.

MESSRS. DUBOIS & WARD beg to inform the ladies and gentlemen, and the public in general of Montreal, that they have leased the THEATRE for a short Summer Season, which they intend shall commence on or about the 13th of June, with an efficient company, and during the season, they will have the honour to present

Mr. JOHN REEVE,
Mr. BALLS,
MRS. CLINE,
Mr. ABBOTT,

and other celebrated and attractive performers. They further assure the public that neither cost nor pains shall be spared to render the establishment worthy of support.

April 22.

Fresh Garden Seeds.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a good assortment of Garden Seeds, of last year growth.

Just published, an improved edition of MAN-SON'S Primer.

E. FOLSOM, St. Francois Xavier Street.

MONTREAL MEDICAL BOARD.

THE TRIESTRIAL MEETING of this BOARD, which was to take place on the 4th instant, has been POSTPONED, to MONDAY, the 16th of MAY next, at TWELVE o'clock, at the usual place.

T. HUGUET LATOUR, Secretary.

Montreal, 26th April, 1836.

TO BE LET, from the first of May next, the whole or part of a Stone HOUSE, with Shop fixtures complete, opposite the St. Mary's Foundry; presently occupied by Mr. Edward Kelly, as a Grocery Store. Rent moderate. Apply on the premises, or to F. GUNDLACK.

April 5.

DUBLIN PORTER HOUSE.

P. BRENNAN informs his friends and the public in general, that he has REMOVED to the house lately occupied by Mr. Mcintosh, St. Paul Street, and within a few doors of his old stand. Having large accommodations, he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may call at his house.

N. B.—Good yard and stabling.

Montreal, 3d May, 1836.

Saratoga and Schenectady AND Troy and Saratoga RAIL-ROADS.

Travellers to the SOUTH and WEST are informed, that by taking the "Rail-Road" line of Stages at WHITEHALL, they will be forwarded with dispatch to SARATOGA SPRINGS, where they will, at all times, find Rail-Road Carriages ready to receive and convey them to TROY, SCHENECTADY and ALBANY.

Nearly one half the distance (viz. 37 miles) between Whitehall and Albany, and more than one half between Whitehall & Troy is overcome by Rail-Road, making it a pleasant, convenient and expeditious route.

By selecting this route, passengers will have an opportunity of visiting the celebrated Mineral Springs of Saratoga and Ballston, and pass through a handsome, improved country.

During the season of navigation on Lake Champlain, the departures from Saratoga Springs for Troy and Albany will be

At 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 " " p. m.

Both of these runs are also in connection with the departures of packet boats from SCHENECTADY for the WEST.

N. B.—There is no changing of Coaches or Baggage on the Rail-Road between Saratoga Springs and Troy and Albany.

JOHN COSTIGAN, Agent, Saratoga R. Road.

NOTICE.—Whereas my wife MARY MUKA, otherwise MARY L. REAU, has left my bed and board, without any cause, I hereby forbid the public to harbor her or give her credit in my name, as I will not be responsible for any debt she may contract.

THOMAS REDMOND.

April 11th, 1836.

NOTICES.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY. For the benefit of the Town of Wellsburgh. CLASS NO. 4, FOR 1836. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., May 11, 1836. Capital Prize \$25,000—Tickets \$10.

Prizes of all authorized United States Lotteries under the management of D. S. GREGORY & Co., will be redeemed at Montreal, by M. S. PEARL & Co.

All orders will meet with prompt attention, if addressed, post paid, to

Providence, R. I.
Baltimore Md.
Washington, D. C.
Richmond, Va.
Charleston, S. C.
Cincinnati, Ohio.
Louisville, Ky.
Do. care of M. S. PEARL & Co.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—THE undersigned beg leave to inform the Public and their friends, that it is their intention to establish a BANK (en Commandite) OF COMMERCE and EXCHANGE at the Village of St. HYACINTHE, under the Name and Firm of PACAUD, DELABRIÈRE, & CO. which will commence operations in a short time.

The undoubted advantages which shall be derived from such an institution, they hope will ensure their Countrymen's support and encouragement which they now solicit; and they flatter themselves, if they can judge by the approval and generous co-operation of influential Persons, that their motives and efforts will be appreciated. All friends of the Country agree on the importance and advantage of encouraging Commerce and enterprise, display of industry, progress of agriculture, and encouragement of manufactures; such will be the result of the establishment of a Bank in the centre of a Country abundant with resources, which are calling for improvements. It was at last with the hopes of coming to similar results, that we saw with joy the establishment of the "People's Bank."

Since a few years, trade in the village of St. Hyacinthe is considerably increasing. If its development be encouraged, it will soon be in a flourishing state, and consequently a notable part of the population's wealth and ease will be promoted. Moreover, nature has centered on this point different circumstances most proper to encourage the inhabitants' activity; and their earnest endeavors prove that they know how to appreciate their advantages.

The undersigned have therefore thought they would do a public good by furnishing means of bringing these natural advantages to useful ends. It is with this intention they devote their labors to the formation of the institution, to the maintenance of which they invite their compatriots to co-operate. They do not disguise to themselves the difficulties of the task they now undertake. They know their own resources would be insufficient. But what individuals left to themselves would fail to execute, will be executed by union and association.—Since a long time, that spirit of union is increasingly recommended; it is even considered as indispensable to the success of any important enterprise in a country where wealth is we may say, equally divided amongst all citizens.

After this exposition, the undersigned have thought that their confidence in a support founded on grounds generally admitted, would not be disregarded. They rely then on the uprightness of their views, on the conscience of their zeal for the advancement and prosperity of their country; they appeal to their compatriots. They hope that in the County of St. Hyacinthe, and in the rich neighboring Counties, more particularly interested in the success of the projected establishment, all who have means will come forward and become Partners—as Associates Commanditaires.

Extracts of the article of Association.

1st. The society will be for ten years from the last February, unless it be dissolved sooner in the way prescribed &c.

2d. Shares of £12 10s. payable one tenth at first. The remainder by instalments, which shall not exceed ten per cent on amount subscribed—15 days notice will be given before each payment.

3rd. Amount subscribed payable sooner, and in full, if desired by the subscribers; and in such a case, he will share the profits in proportion, &c.

4th. Shares conveyable.

5th. The operation of the Bank will commence as soon as the amount paid will permit.

A. ARCHAMBAULT,
P. PACAUD,
BOUCHER DELABRIÈRE
C. A. PACAUD,
A. A. DELPHOS.

St. Hyacinthe, 12th April, 1836.

FOR SALE.—A CARDING MILL, situated at VARENNES, in good order, carried by horse power, upon an improved plan, or the one half of the establishment can be purchased on conditions advantageous. It is in a place advantageous for the business of Carding. For information enquire of Mr. ROBITAILLE, Notary, Varennes.

PERKINS NICHOLS. Varennes, 18th April, 1836.

NOTICE.—The subscriber would GIVE NOTICE that he is in want of two YOUNG MEN, of unexceptionable character and strictly temperate habits, to travel in the country for peddling CLOCKS. He would prefer unmarried men between the age of 20 to 30. To two such young men who could give satisfactory recommendations, good encouragement and fair compensation will be given, by applying to the subscriber, Mountain Street, St. Antoine Suburbs, Montreal, or at this office.

JOSEPH B. TWISS.

Montreal, April 19, 1836.

THE undersigned having formed a Partnership, would respectfully inform the Public, that they have opened a new CABINET WAREHOUSE in the house forming the corner below the Post-Office, St. Francois Xavier Street, near the People's Bank, where they have for Sale a large and splendid assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of the latest London and New-York fashions, which they warrant, for elegance and workmanship, equal to any made in the City. All orders will be punctually attended to.

MERRITT & COLLINS.

Montreal, May 6, 1836.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

JOHN CULYER informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened the above establishment where gentlemen, furnishing their own cloth may depend upon having it made up in the newest fashion and at a moderate price.

Montreal, May 6th, 1836.

FOR SALE.—About 25 TOISES of STONE, of excellent quality.

500 Feet CUT STONE. Apply to Mr. FRANÇOIS PIGEON. New Market.

Montreal, April 8, 1836.

CHIMNEY SWEEPING.

THE undersigned continuing to receive the money for the CHIMNEY SWEEPING for the City of Montreal, has employed Mr. Jean Baptiste Durand as his clerk.

Any persons having complaints to make, or orders to give, respecting chimneys, will please apply to the office of the Undersigned Sanguet Street, near the Bridge.

ANT. DUBORD.

April 20th, 1836.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S SALE. PUBLIC NOTICE, is hereby given, that the undermentioned Lot of Land, and Premises will be sold at the time and place as mentioned below, an exposition *afin de vendition* may be filed at any time within two days next after the return of the Writ.

VENDITION EXPOSIS.

MONTREAL TO WIT, DAME MARIE LÉPAILLIER DEVOISY, Superior of the Nuns of the Hotel Dieu of Montreal, MARIE LOUISE LÉPAILLIER MEZIERE, Nun assisting (assistante) MARIE WEEKES, Nun assisting teacher, institutrice des novices, MARIE AMABLE GAUDRY dite BOURBONNIERE, hospitalier (hospitalière) and MARIE CATHERINE LACROIX, stewards, *deputaire* of the property of the community of that said Hotel Dieu and the Nuns of the said Hotel Dieu of Montreal, of the City and District of Montreal, seigneurs (seigneursse) in possession of the said St. Joseph situated in the Parish of Montreal, in the said District of Montreal, Plaintiff, against the lands and tenements of SHAW ARMOUR, of the said City of Montreal, heretofore Merchant, and now Gentleman, Defendant. The said lands and tenements mentioned and described in a certain schedule marked with the letter A and annexed to the said writ—as follows, to wit:

</

NOTICES.

THE LIBERAL.

A POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL, TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

PROSPECTUS.

IN a libeling the Patronage of the Public, it becomes necessary to explain (and we shall do so very briefly) the views we entertain upon things in general, and the motives which we trust will influence our conduct in conducting a Public Paper.

We are in all things as the name of our Journal would imply liberal. In the Administration of a Government, we would wish to see the subject enjoy as much true liberty as is consistent with the due preservation of order, and would consider our obligations not altogether fruitless if we could infuse into our Constitution a portion of that spirit of Liberty which existed in the older Governments of the world and which expired when Rome only lived in the greatness of the past.

We would wish to see the subjects of a State attached to the Government or Executive power, as such, from motives of gratitude, for its fostering care and protection. The respect we bear the Laws, customs, and Institutions of a Country are often (how egregiously wrong) tortured into an approval of corrupt Administrations, while the sentiments we cherish would plainly, (if profoundly studied) only indicate the deep rooted attachment we bear to our native soil. Convinced of the absolute necessity of a responsible Government our labours shall be directed to obtain that end. In the full persuasion that the well being of Society depends mainly upon the pure, unselfish, and enlightened Administration of Justice, our humble efforts shall never be wanting to assist in the establishment of an order of things so much to be desired. We utterly disapprove (as well upon principle as by reference to the pernicious consequences of the past) of an oligarchy or set of men not recognised by law, having virtually the reins of Government in the Province, such a state of things being in our opinion totally subversive of any form of Government.

Further, we fearlessly assert that by modification and change alone in the present state of things, can we arrive at any thing like that true spirit of Political Liberty, which is only to be obtained & can solely exist here by changes according to circumstances and to time.

Quebec has no Liberal Paper in the English language, we presume to supply that desideratum, and aware of the great experience attendant on an enterprise of this kind, we appeal to a generous and enlightened Public throughout the Canadas for Patronage and support. Happy shall we be if, in advocating the great political truths which are now forcing themselves upon the Public mind we contribute our mite towards the Public weal. The terms will be four dollars per annum exclusive of Postage and payable half yearly in advance.

PROSPECTUS.

THE CONSTITUTION, A WEEKLY JOURNAL, will be published in Toronto, by James Mackenzie, as soon as the Types and Presses can be conveyed by water from New York.

"The Constitution" will be printed on paper of a superior quality, and of the largest size commonly used on this Continent for newspapers; the type will be new and beautiful; and the price per annum (and for advertising) the same as was formerly charged for "the Liberator."

Mr. W. L. Mackenzie will take charge of the Editorial Department of the new Journal, for the first twelve months, or until it is well established. Hence, its political principles may be inferred by all who are conversant with his views and proceedings in the House of Assembly.

Circulars, with subscription lists, will be immediately despatched to all parts of Upper Canada, and the friends of order and good government are invited to exert themselves to extend the influence of "the Constitution."

It is a mistaken notion, although, perhaps, generally entertained, that Mr. Mackenzie is, or ever was, concerned, either directly or indirectly, in the establishment of the *Correspondent & Advocate*. Had good faith been preserved with the Canadians, by the Agents of the Colonial Office, he would have been most reluctant again to embark on the stormy ocean of controversial politics. But, the crisis on the eve of which the country now stands, is so pregnant with difficulty and embarrassment, that it is the duty of those who look forward to a happier state of things, to volunteer their services where they feel that they can be most usefully employed, trusting that a good Providence will frustrate the designs of the enemies of Upper Canada.

Toronto, April 16th, 1836.

HAVING made permanent arrangements with some of the First FRENCH HOUSES in the WINE TRADE, the Subscribers offer to their Friends, and to all those who are not unfriendly to pure French Wines, to import the same for them, of good quality, to be delivered here at actual cost and charges, with a commission to themselves of only 5 per cent. They will receive orders at all times, and for all kinds of Wine.

They are now enabled to offer to such as will hand them orders previous to the 15th instant, the following WINES, to be delivered here shortly after the opening of the Navigation, at the prices annexed to each quality, respectively, viz:—

1833—St. Emilion	\$35 per hhd.
1833—Pauillac	37 "
1831—Ditto	40 "
1833—St. Estephe	42 "
1833—Farnerie	42 "
1833—Margaux	42 "
1833—Haut Preigneac (White)	37 "
1833—Graves Carbonneux	42 "
1833—Sauterne	52 "

Of good sound qualities, and fit for bottling. The Subscribers have constantly on hand CHAMPAGNE WINES, in quarts and pints, of the most esteemed Brands; and also, *Blackburn's Madeira*, in Wood and Bottled.

LAROCQUE, BERNARD & Co.

April 12.

JEAN BRUNEAU,—Corner of the Old Market & St. Paul Street, OFFERS BY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL:—

10,000 Pairs of Woollen, Linen, and Cotton Towels, from 3s to 30s.

2,000 Dress Coats, fine and common cloth

200 Frocks do do do

500 Cloth, Peterham, Flushing, and Canadian Cloth Suits

400 do do Hunting Coats

100 Camblet Cloaks

250 doz. assorted Vests

100 do do Shirts

30 do Cotton and Woollen Drawers

ALSO

A very general assortment of Staple Goods.

May 1st, 1835.

INTERDICTION.—In virtue of a judgment of the Honorable James Reid, Chief Justice of this District, bearing date of the 29th March last, MICHAEL DAVID, Master Cooper, of Montreal, was interdicted, and rendered unable to transact business of any kind, and the undersigned duly appointed curator to the person as well as to the property of the said MICHAEL DAVID, FRANCIS TAVERNIER.

PROPERTY FOR SALE

FOR SALE, by private Sale. A LAND situated in the little range of St. Hyacinthe, of 3 arpents by 40, between J. M. La Mondon and Prudent Tétou, with a HOUSE and other dependencies. For conditions apply to the undersigned Proprietor at St. Jean Baptiste.

July 28, 1835. J. R. BLANCHARD.

TO ENMIGRANTS—FOR SALE. At the manor of La Salle, about six miles from Laprairie, several excellent FARMS, which Emigrants will find very advantageous, and in good condition, some of them will be sold very low, to suit the means of intending purchasers.

Montreal, July 14th, 1835.

FOR SALE, by private Sale. A very advantageous property for the purchaser, as nothing will be required in passing the deed, and the amount of purchase money being payable annually, by equal payments, SIX FARMS in high state of cultivation, of an excellent soil, with buildings thereon, consisting of HOUSES, BARN, STABLES, SHEDS, and other dependencies.

Four of these farms are situated in the Parish of Rigaud, and the other two in the Parish of St. Eustache. They will be sold separately, indisputable titles will be given.

For conditions and other particulars apply to the undersigned proprietor.

CHARLES LA ROCQUE.

March, 15th, 1835.

FOR SALE, by the Subscriber, 20 cases of CLOTH, MOLESKINS, BARRAGONS, and FUSTIANS, assorted Colours.

JEAN BRUNEAU.

South Corner of the Old Market.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will dispose of the whole of their EXTENSIVE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, at cost price, and without reserve, Mr. U. Boudreau being now in England, sending a splendid assortment of FANCY and STAPLE GOODS, which are expected by the first arrivals in the Spring.

U. BOUDREAU & Co.

Feb. 26.

NOTICE.—The MONTREAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of the County of Montreal, announce that they are prepared to receive application for INSURANCE against FIRE, under the provisions of Act William IV, cap. 33, their Office, corner of St. Francis Xavier and St. Sacrament Streets, next door to the People's Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors, JAMES KNAPP, Secretary and Treasurer.

Secretary's Office of the Montreal Mutual Fire Insurance Company

Montreal March 7, 1836.

FOR SALE, by private Sale. A very large and extensive property, lately occupied by Messrs. T. S. Brown & Co., a very large assortment of SHEET, CLOTHING, BIRMINGHAM, SILVER, and HEAVY HARDWARE, at prices much below the usual rates and on liberal terms.

Merchants will find it to their advantage to visit this establishment before making their purchases of Hardware.

June 9th, 1835.

MICHAEL BRUNEAU respectfully informs the public that he has opened a FANCY GROCERY, at St. Paul Street, opposite to the "Antiquary's" Bookstore, where he will always have on hand a splendid assortment of the FANCY GOODS line, which he will sell low for cash.

Montreal, Sept. 22, 1835.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, in the name and on behalf of his friends, respectfully informs them that they will always find a complete assortment of

Wines, Liquor and Groceries.

of first-rate quality, and on moderate terms, at his Old Stand, No. 67 Notre Dame Street.

PETER DUNN.

December 12, 1834.

ON HAND by the Subscriber the following GOODS:—

3 Cases Blue and Brown Camblets,

5 Bales Grey Kerseys,

6 " Point and Rose Blankets,

—ALSO—

Cloths, Peterhams, Flushing, Pilot-Cloths, Flannels, Baizes, Merceuses, and a general assortment of Staple Dry Goods, Clothings, Fur Caps, Trunks, Carpet and Salt Bags, &c.

South Corner of the Old Market, Montreal.

JEAN BRUNEAU.

Montreal, Dec. 21, 1835.

TIRAGE AU SORT.

LOTTERY, comprising ONE HUNDRED AND THREE LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the Quebec Suburbs in this City, and forming part of the land of the late Louis PARENTAIS, Esq., will be drawn in a few weeks.

These lots offer great advantages to the purchasers, being in the neighbourhood of the Town, and the River St. Lawrence. There is a lot intended for a Market-place, which is bounded by some of those lots.

There are beside FIVE HOUSES upon these lots, and a few GARDENS, in excellent condition, as any one can satisfy himself by a visit to the spot, or by examining the plans made by André Jobin, Esq., N. P., and which are deposited at the office of Mr. Louis Marteau, N. P.

The price of each lot is twelve hundred francs, nine hundred of which will remain, *à constituit*, on the lot or emplacement, with interest at the rate of six per cent, and payable every six months; the other three hundred francs will be payable as follows: One hundred francs at the expiration of the year, from the date of passing the deed, and continue on yearly without interest. The *lot* will be payable at the demand of the Seigniors.

As regards the security of the titles, intended purchasers would do well to take cognizance of the prospectus deposited with the said Louis Marteau, N. P., they will see that the guarantees are good, and indisputable, and that the description and size of each lot, and their boundaries are fully given, and furthermore, the conditions of the said tirage more fully detailed.

AUGUSTIN PERRAULT.

Montreal, Dec. 18, 1835.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Luke Maginnis, daughter Catherine, and three sons, Thomas, John and Edward, arrived at Québec about three years ago, and stopped for a short time with a man named Michael Madden, a Blacksmith.—Shortly afterwards the father and sons set out in search of employment, and Catherine subsequently and unknown to them, came to Albany where she has resided for the last two years and during that time has not received the slightest intelligence of her father or brothers, nor do they know what has become of her. She resides at No. 21, Fox Street, Albany.—said Maginnis is a native of Clonagh, King's Co. Ireland.

Editors in Upper and Lower Canada will do a charitable act by noticing the above advertisement.

March 27th, 1836.

PATRICK CLARKE, CARPENTER, JOINER & UNDERTAKER, GREAT SAINT JAMES STREET, Montreal, February 30, 1835.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs leave to return his acknowledgments to his friends and the Public, for the liberal encouragement received at his TIRAGE AU SORT in November last, and informs those persons who have not yet received their Deeds for the Lots, then drawn, that they are ready for their signature, at the offices of Messrs. LUKIN and BRAULT, Public Notaries.

L. L. PINSONAULT.

March 8, 1836.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs leave to return his acknowledgments to his friends and the Public, for the liberal encouragement received at his TIRAGE AU SORT in November last, and informs those persons who have not yet received their Deeds for the Lots, then drawn, that they are ready for their signature, at the offices of Messrs. LUKIN and BRAULT, Public Notaries.

L. L. PINSONAULT.

March 8, 1836.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs leave to return his acknowledgments to his friends and the Public, for the liberal encouragement received at his TIRAGE AU SORT in November last, and informs those persons who have not yet received their Deeds for the Lots, then drawn, that they are ready for their signature, at the offices of Messrs. LUKIN and BRAULT, Public Notaries.

L. L. PINSONAULT.

March 8, 1836.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs leave to return his acknowledgments to his friends and the Public, for the liberal encouragement received at his TIRAGE AU SORT in November last, and informs those persons who have not yet received their Deeds for the Lots, then drawn, that they are ready for their signature, at the offices of Messrs. LUKIN and BRAULT, Public Notaries.

L. L. PINSONAULT.

HOUSES &c. TO LET

FOR SALE OR TO LET, and possession given on the first May next, an EMPLACEMENT situated in the St. Joseph Suburb of this city, of 41 feet in front by 87 feet in depth, joining in front *Chabouillet Street*, and bounded in the rear by Gabriel Decary, on one side by the late Jean Sansfaçon, and on the other side by Austin Cuvillier, Esq., with a two-story WOODEN HOUSE, clapboarded and painted yellow, with other buildings thereon erected.

2. An EMPLACEMENT of 90 feet square, making the corner of Chabouillet and St. Bonaventure Streets, of this city, with a two-story WOODEN HOUSE, clapboarded and painted yellow, well situated for commerce, having near 65 feet in front by twenty-eight in depth, and a STABLE thereon erected.

3. An EMPLACEMENT in the St. Antoine Suburb of this city, of 65 feet in front by 75 in depth, more or less, with two WOODEN HOUSES one story high, and other buildings thereon erected.

For conditions, which will be liberal, apply to the undersigned proprietor, at his office, on Commissioners square, opposite the Hay Market.

L. S. MARTIN, N. P.

Montreal, February 12th, 1836.

PROSPECTUS

OF A SUPPLEMENT

TO Evans' Treatise on Agriculture.

THE "TREATISE ON AGRICULTURE" has been so kindly and liberally received by the public, notwithstanding all its imperfections, that I am induced to venture once more upon their indulgence, and publish the promised supplement to that work.

In order to make the supplement more interesting to strangers, I shall as an introduction give a concise description of the British American Provinces, particularly the Canadas—the quantity of land conceded, and un-conceded, cultivated, and uncultivated—the extent of Seigniorial, Feudal, and Township, and amount of Seigniorial Lands in Lower Canada—the price of Wild Lands in each Province—the present population, Commerce and Revenue—the value of property, movable and immovable—the estimated amount of produce annually created and consumed—and the capabilities of each Province for future production and population.

I shall then state what I believe to be necessary to successful settlement in the Forests of British America, both as regards the qualification and means of the settler, and the terms on which he can get land, and the mode of clearing, cultivating, and cropping new land. Next, the value of land and labor, and the probable returns from agriculture under good management, and ordinary circumstances of soil and seasons, and in different sections of British America. Under these several heads the native or the stranger may be assured I shall endeavor to show things as they are, and as they are likely to be found in practical experience.

I shall offer some observations on several subjects which I conceive to be intimately connected with the encouragement and prosperity of Agriculture, particularly as it may be influenced by the Laws—the price of Wild Land—mode of sale, and application of the proceeds—by means of internal communication by Roads and Bridges—by Rail-roads and Canals, and by intercourse with other countries.

On these latter subjects, I shall with all due deference simply submit my views for the consideration of those interested, and honestly endeavor to show things as they are, and their probable influence on the prosperity of Agriculture. It is the interests of Agriculture, and the greatest happiness of the greatest number, I profess to advocate; not, however, to the prejudice of other interests, or any smaller portion of the community in these provinces. Though born in a far distant land, I hope I feel as a true Canadian should do, anxious only to promote the general prosperity of the land I live in, and accelerate her onward progress in wealth and population.

The diseases of Live-stock, and the cures recommended, with my own experience in many cases, of their efficacy, shall be submitted.

I shall offer a few remarks on the Wheat Fly, and the dry rot in Potatoes, which have caused so much injury to these crops last season in Canada.

The supplement will be on the same kind of paper, and in the same Type as the Treatise on Agriculture, with plates of a few Agricultural implements lately introduced. It should amount to 240 pages, the price will be a dollar to subscribers, and if it should much exceed 200 pages, the price to be increased in proportion. It will probably be published the first of May next. Subscription lists at the Book stores in Town. Any information on the subjects proposed to be discussed will be thankfully received. Subscribers names will appear in the supplement.

WM. EVANS.

Cote St. Paul, Montreal.

20th Jan'y, 1836.

Newspapers giving insertion occasionally to this Prospectus, shall be entitled to receive a copy of the supplement.

TO MANUFACTURERS,—The undersigned, directed from the Manufacturers in Europe, with whom arrangements have been made for a constant supply of articles of the best quality, viz:—

Real Dutch Boiling Cloths, assorted,

Blackmore Patent, do do

French Burr Stones,

For sale by

LAROCQUE, BERNARD & Co.

Montreal, 28th July, 1835.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the late firm of PERRAULT & SPINK, are requested to call and settle immediately their accounts, with Mr. LOUIS PERRAULT, at the Vindicator office.

MR. CLEMENT KAIN, has retired from the St. Denis DISTILLERY COMPANY, by mutual consent—and concern carried on as heretofore under the title of Wm. NELSON & Co.

Signed Wm. NELSON

CLEMENT KAIN

(L. S. DESCHAMBAULT

St. Denis St. March, 1836.

THE Subscribers, Agents for Wm. NELSON & Co.'s Distillery at St. Denis, and for J. M. Raymond's Distillery at L'Assomption, have now on hand, thirty pincheons first rate WHISKY, which they offer for sale. They will be furnished with a constant supply from both these establishments, in favor of which they beg to solicit a share of the patronage of the trade.

LAROCQUE, BERNARD & Co.

Montreal, 23d Feb. 1836.

THE Subscriber requests the several persons indebted to him for the FIRST TAIL MENT due, on the Property at Coteau Barré drawn at TIRAGE AU SORT, to make immediate payment at his Office, St. Joseph street, third door of McGill street.

L. L. PINSONAULT.

March 8, 1836.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs leave to return his acknowledgments to his friends and the Public, for the liberal encouragement received at his TIRAGE AU SORT in November last, and informs those persons who have not yet received their Deeds for the Lots, then drawn, that they are ready for their signature, at the offices of Messrs. LUKIN and BRAULT, Public Notaries.

L. L. PINSONAULT.

March 8, 1836.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs leave to return his acknowledgments to his friends and the Public, for the liberal encouragement received at his TIRAGE AU SORT in November last, and informs those persons who have not yet received their Deeds for the Lots, then drawn, that they are ready for their signature, at the offices of Messrs. LUKIN and BRAULT, Public Notaries.

L. L. PINSONAULT.

March 8, 1836.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs leave to return his acknowledgments to his friends and the Public, for the liberal encouragement received at his TIRAGE AU SORT in November last, and informs those persons who have not yet received their Deeds for the Lots, then drawn, that they are ready for their signature, at the offices of Messrs. LUKIN and BRAULT, Public Notaries.

L. L. PINSONAULT.

March 8, 1836.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs leave to return his acknowledgments to his friends and the Public, for the liberal encouragement received at his TIRAGE AU SORT in November last, and informs those persons who have not yet received their Deeds for the Lots, then drawn, that they are ready for their signature, at the offices of Messrs. LUKIN and BRAULT, Public Notaries.

L. L. PINSONAULT.

March 8, 1836.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs leave to return his acknowledgments to his friends and the Public, for the liberal encouragement received at his TIRAGE AU SORT in November last, and informs those persons who have not yet received their Deeds for the Lots, then drawn, that they are ready for their signature, at the offices of Messrs. LUKIN and BRAULT, Public Notaries.

L. L. PINSONAULT.

March 8, 1836.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs leave to return his acknowledgments to his friends and the Public, for the liberal encouragement received at his TIRAGE AU SORT in November last, and informs those persons who have not yet received their Deeds for the Lots, then drawn, that they are ready for their signature, at the offices of Messrs. LUKIN and BRAULT, Public Notaries.

L. L. PINSONAULT.

March 8, 1836.

FOR SALE or TO LET

FOR SALE OR TO LET, and possession given on the first May next, an EMPLACEMENT situated in the St. Joseph Suburb of this city, of 41 feet in front by 87 feet in depth, facing Chabouillet Street, bounded in the rear by Gabriel Decary, on one side by the representative of the late Jean Sansfaçon, and on the other side by Austin Cuvillier, Esq., with a WOODEN HOUSE, two story high, Clapboarded and Painted Yellow, with other buildings thereon erected.

For conditions, which will be made easy, apply to the undersigned Proprietor, at his office, on Commissioners Square, opposite the Hay-Market Weigh house.

S. MARTIN.

Montreal, April 5, 1836.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The undersigned will LET or SELL, two beautiful PROPERTIES, both situated in the village of Pointe aux Trembles, with extensive dependencies. The situation is one of the best either for a PUBLIC HOUSE or for any kind of trade. Apply on the premises to Capt. JEAN B. CADIEUX.

Pointe aux Trembles, April 12, 1836.

TO LET, and possession given 1st May next, a new DWELLING HOUSE, belonging to Mr. E. Soupras, situated in St. Louis Street, St. Louis Suburbs, joining the House of Mr. Gauvin. Apply to Messrs. Trudeau and Grenier, on the premises.

Montreal, 5th Feb'y, 1836.

TO LET.—A two story stone HOUSE, with a very extensive lot of ground and very good dependencies, situated on the corners of Salaberry and St. Mary Streets. For further particulars apply to Mr. Joseph Beaudry, the Proprietor, in La Visitation Street.

Montreal, 4th Sept., 1835.

TO LET.—The STEEL END HOTEL and FARM. Possession of the Farm given immediately, and of the House 1st May next. Apply to the undersigned, on the premises.

L. C. PROVANDIE.

March