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## PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Assembly.

### OUTLINE OF THE DEBATES.

FEB. 23, 1835.

Mr. MORIN proposed that since no Committee was yet appointed, for the better despatch of business, the house would sit twice a day.—Agreed.

Mr. SPEAKER submitted various communications of MM. Viger and Morin.

Mr. ROBIER proposed that 300 copies of the said communications be printed.—Agreed.

Mr. MORIN rose to propose, that the house form itself into a general Committee, to consider the state of the Province—a step which he thought necessary, in order to assure them if they should be governed in conformity to the laws and rights of British subjects, and if they should really enjoy the advantages of a constitutional liberty; or if they should groan under the weight of tyranny which crushed them, under the most hideous forms. Although there might be many important subjects to bring before the Committee, for his part he proposed to bring before it only one measure:—those members who, seeing the necessity of passing laws on many subjects of major importance, and who wish for a session, could not find fault in his bringing in this proposition, and he called the majority among them to take the first moment of re-assembling to take into consideration the state of the Province; and to declare in a solemn manner that they willingly concur in the measures adopted by the last House—all he desired was, to express his approbation of the conduct of the last Parliament, by a petition to the British Parliament. He would propose that the petition be the same as that already signed by the members, as individuals, out of session. One might think that this petition already signed would suffice, but since it will have the approbation of the constituted members in one of the branches of the Legislature, and will carry the additional signatures of a great number of members who have not been able to sign on account of the distance of their residences, it ought to have a more solemn and important dignity. His only object was, then, to cause the house to ratify a measure already adopted without doors. He has no other thing to submit than this petition, which is a faithful exposure of the grievances of the country, expressed in very moderate language, and perhaps in more moderate than would appear to become an oppressed people; he would not propose that it be voted for to-day, he wished only that the sitting Committee would report progress, and that it would be long open for public business; a proposition which cannot suffer any difficulty from his advice.—Agreed.

The House went into Committee. Mr. Larue was called to the chair; and Mr. Morin proposed to resolve that it would be expedient to prefer a petition to the Imperial Parliament on the State of the Province.

Mr. GUY.—Matters appear to be going on briskly. We have but now received His Excellency's speech, and without noticing it we are about to enter upon the consideration of the state of the Province. The Governor has announced to us, that he has received despatches from the Home Government and we are as yet uninformed whether or not he has received such instructions as will tend in their operation to dispel the grievances of which the majority of this House complained last year. Nevertheless, we would form a Committee! This would be travelling fast indeed, and more rapidly than reason would dictate. When the Committee was formed he did not oppose it, because he then thought the hopes of a favourable result doubtful; but, in his opinion, it was but reasonable, in the hope of obtaining his redress of the grievances, to await the result. As some public journals in styling him the chief of the Opposition may have spread abroad unfavorable impressions towards him, giving rise to the belief that he was bound and sold to the Executive, he should avail himself of this opportunity of making known his sentiments:—During the period that he had been a member of this House, he had always expressed himself in terms characterized by firmness, independence, and moderation. He evinced as little hesitation in preferring accusations against the honorable Judge Kerr, as in rendering vacant the seat of the honorable Mr. Mondelet, and he now declared that there was no tie or connexion between the Government and himself; but it was necessary that a Government of some description should exist, whether that Government be composed of strangers unacquainted with our manners and customs, or in the much more preferable case of the natives of the country. However, in the mean time he must oppose the present motion, because, how in the name of common sense can those honorable members who have but within the last few hours taken the subject into consideration, be prepared thus suddenly to vote on the subject of this Petition. Moreover, we ought before proceeding further, to know whether the grievances already complained of, are not repaired. Would the judicious Physician administer a second medicine, being yet ignorant of the effects of the first? He desired much that the state of the Province be taken into consideration, but in proper time and place. It was for these reasons that he now moved that the Chairman leave the chair and report progress.

Mr. BERTHELOT.—I am pleased to hear the honorable member say that no connexion exists between him and the Executive.

I shall not enter into a detail of the circumstances which would lead to the belief that an individual has or has not connexion with the Executive. The private affairs of an individual are in no way connected with affairs of the Province: the question at present is, whether the state of the Province at this moment is a question of interest? It is true that the opening speech is deserving of consideration—I mean to say so far as it is connected with the interests of the country; but how can we look at this Speech without at the same time beholding considerations affecting the state of the Province? Our answer ought to be composed of the mature thoughts of the members of this House, resulting from an examination into the affairs of the Province. With respect to what has fallen from the honorable member (Mr. GUY) about the private avocations of individuals preventing their being fully masters of the present question, I would say, that every elected member of this House has received the power to act, and taken the necessary oath to do so. The question ought not to be decided perhaps at once, and if we encounter difficulties I shall myself be in favour of delay.

Mr. PAPINEAU.—The objections which the Hon. Member (Mr. GUY) has made to the present motion, are based on no other arguments than—1st, the impropriety of proceeding with too great rapidity; and secondly, that the present is a novel and unusual course of proceeding. The hon. member is then, I presume, satisfied with the present state of affairs, and disposed to remain tranquil while a whole people are embarrassed, and groaning under the weight of their afflictions. In times like the present, during the reign of an administration, remarkable only for inconsistency and the daily commission of error, it is unnecessary to invoke forms and observances, to postpone the consideration of a subject so weighty as that touching the state of the Province. The hon. member sat in this House last year, when the grievances were acknowledged to be of that serious character, that it was considered as behooving every member to give them their attention, even out of Session. They were invited by a Resolution to form themselves into a Committee of Correspondence, to watch over the proceedings of an administration, at all times active in deeds of persecution and injustice. They ought now then to be prepared to prefer their complaints, conformable to the mandate received by them from their constituents. Certain members of this House, in the interval between the last and the present Session, have sedulously (and with credit to themselves) been occupied on topics generally interesting to this country, and the fruit of their occupations has been a minute investigation and discovery of new grievances, which give additional strength and ponderance to those which have preceded. An immense majority of those members who voted in favor of the 92 Resolutions have been re-elected. Under these circumstances, ought we to hesitate subscribing to measures which have received the approbation of our constituents, in the proportion of 10 to 1? Yes; I say the proportion of 10 to 1 of the population of this Province, have signified their approval of the acts of the majority of this House, and their condemnation of the Executive and Legislative Councils. We ought to show that we were serious when we said that the grievances were of a grave character, and we ought to show that we have been occupied with matters touching the public and not our private interests. Mr. Morin has informed us that to the Petition already signed by the members of this House, he would desire to have their approval signified in more regular form. This measure has already been laid before the public through the medium of the Press, and although journals, when they are vehicles of falsehood and abuse, are only worthy of contempt,—nevertheless, when they disclose subjects of the vast importance which the present carries, and which may have already been laid before the House of Commons, they are worthy of attention. It was the duty of every member of this House to give his attention to the subjects interesting the country at large, and they ought at this day to be prepared to act: however, the honorable member who introduced this measure, with much complaisance and kindness, has deemed that he does not ask for an immediate concurrence to the measure in debate. A great majority of the members of this House have already signed the Petition: their signatures are affixed to it, are already transmitted to England, and there can be little reason to believe that they will now desert the measure. It is necessary that this Petition should come before the House in order to pass the vote of the House, and this must be obvious even to those in favor of English domination. Under the rule of a soldier,—governing with ignorance, with passion, and with a partiality towards the soldiery, to the extent of conniving at the most atrocious,—it is important that we should make ourselves heard before the Imperial Parliament.—This Petition displays at length the new catalogue of grievances which, under this military Governor, succeed those already complained of. The honorable member for Sherbrooke has told us, that the Governor has received despatches, and that probably these despatches will complete our happiness or misery;—but pleasing tidings cannot be announced to us by those who have been the cause of all those evils—the greatest blessing, would be the removal of those who are the cause of the evils prejudicial to this Colony.—The institutions of which we complain, the wrongs, the acts of in-

justice, and the crying abuses which we have held up to view, still exist, and have even been increased to a frightful extent. Ought we to hesitate in declaring that we are governed by a corrupt and ignorant faction? We are told that it is not yet ascertained whether our grievances are repaired, and in the mean time the country is groaning under a weight of affliction. Moreover, it is desirable to know whether the Petition, as prepared and adopted by the Committee of Correspondence proceeding on the conclusions of the 92 Resolutions, will also be adopted by the great majority of the present Assembly. At the close of the elections we were not aware that His Majesty's Ministers would undergo a change, or that the Imperial Parliament would be dissolved. It is desirable that our complaints should be laid before the Imperial Parliament at as early a period as possible, resting assured that the same subject will also come before this honorable House. It was thought necessary then, that our Petitions should be transmitted early in the month of January, whereupon they were prepared, and all the members, without distinction, were invited to repair to the Committee of Correspondence, in order to discuss the merits thereof, excepting those members who resided without the Province, or at such a distance, that to hold a communication with them, was rendered almost impracticable. Those honorable members will now, however, judge of the merits of this Petition, and ought to be guided in their decisions by its intrinsic merits, and not being actuated by motives of jealousy, because it was not presented for their consideration at an earlier period. This Petition has been already transmitted to England, signed by a large number of the members of this House; and, with respect to those who did not sign before the opening of the present Parliament, I do not blame or reproach them, for they thought, and had grounds for thinking, that the Session was close at hand, and that they would have an early opportunity of subscribing to it when it came before the House. They were induced into an error that the more prudent who signed took precaution against. The honorable member (Mr. GUY) says that he would himself prefer a Government consisting of the Natives of the Country.—For my part I would not desire any such thing. I would desire that it be composed of any of my fellow-subjects, being the friends of the law, of liberty, and of Justice, disposed to extend protection to all without distinction, and willing to accord to all classes the same rights and privileges. I love and esteem all without distinction of class or origin, but that feeling is not extended to those who, from pride of conquest would trample down our rights, customs and religion. If they are not capable of amalgamating with us, they had better rest within themselves. Where, I would ask, is the difference between them and us? the same rights, the same privileges, and the same protection is common to all. I would assuredly prefer a Government composed of the natives of the land, in the place of those men to whom I have just alluded, and thanks be to Heaven, my fallen countrymen have hitherto shewn proofs of their capacity and integrity.—Even those who have assumed to themselves exclusive privileges, heartily reprobate the erroneous views to which they have themselves fallen victims. Suppose a case, namely, that the whole French population should be chased out of the Canadas, divisions would still exist among the English; and if they adopted the plan of forming rotten boroughs, this corrupt representation would soon prove an engine of oppression—it is in the heart of every man to detest exclusive privileges, but hatred, passion, and the spirit of party, so blindly mislead them, that they are prevented from beholding the evil consequences that must inevitably result from their acts. The hon. member for Sherbrooke has said that he would not submit to the consideration of this Committee, other measures than the subject of this Petition. I would observe that the multitude of other questions might, with propriety be laid before it, and I will point out one in particular, and of the first importance; I allude to the insulting Speech pronounced by Matthew Lord Aylmer at the close of the last Session. Nothing can be more disgraceful than this Speech—a man having a certain dignity to support, ought not to debase himself by condescending to use the language of insult. This address directed to the members, was directed to the People, the wrong was to them as well as to us, who represent them. With respect to the grievances enumerated in this Petition, it is unnecessary to dwell at length—they are founded on facts which are notorious; if there are advocates on behalf of the administration, it may then become necessary to enter into a more full discussion. I shall at present merely observe that the country throughout is suffering severely, and that sorrow and affliction is every where encountered. It is the every-where-enquiry, what does a Representative Government signify, if the head of that Government conceives that his commission gives him the right to do any thing which caprice may dictate. Personally aware as I am, that these are the sentiments entertained by the generality of the people, it would be immoral not to make every exertion to oppose an administration, sustained as it is, by one branch of the Legislature having the audacity and effrontery to style itself the protector of the minority. The English in that minority are worthless characters, (*mauvais sujets*) when they would arrogate to themselves privileges which they would deny their fellow-sub-

jects. The people of this country are not sufficiently demoralized, peaceably to submit to the domination of the few,—I believe not.—Yet they are told to live, peaceably, as brethren, at the same time that a fair participation in power, distinction, office and emoluments is denied to them, notwithstanding which, the complaints from the English are more numerous, and even louder than those proceeding from the opposite party.—These are the acts of injustice which we cannot tolerate. We ask for those institutions suitable for the state of society in which we live, and which rendered those heretofore British Colonies so much more happy, than we can possibly be under present institutions.—Such reforms would operate the salutary effect of altogether changing and well-disposing men who, as members of the Council, conceive that they were appointed for the special purpose of effecting evil,—men who thought the means of fawning adulation effected their entry, and who maintain their position by the repetition of acts of oppression,—would suggest an examination of the Speech at the closing of the last Session directing a censure against the Assembly, which Speech (excepting the one addressed in 1810, by General Craig,) is without example.

Mr. MORIN—I would observe that with respect to the despatches to which allusion has been made, the Governor has himself told us, that he is not yet in possession of them, and it is not likely that four days will supply the deficiency. I can say from what I myself observed while in England, that to a certain point we may expect a remedy for our grievances,—much was promised—but unfortunately the Ministers were more engaged and interested about their £4000 and their elections, than about our affairs. As to the certainty of our grievances being redressed I coincide in opinion with the hon. member for Sherbrooke.

The question was then put, and carried by a majority of 70 to 9.

Mr. MORIN then laid before the Chairman a draught of the petition, and requested that the Chairman should report progress on the morrow at 10 A.M.

Mr. POWER observed that the petition had never been presented to him, and that he had never even seen it in the public prints of the day, and deprecated the precipitancy with which the House were about to proceed with this measure.

Mr. VANFELSON.—The merits of the petition is not now the question for consideration, it is merely laid before the house, and its principles will be discussed at a future day. The proceedings of to-day cannot interfere with an ample discussion of its merits hereafter, and in the mean time the hon. member (Mr. Power) may familiarize himself with the important matter contained therein.

Mr. LAFONTAINE.—The hon. member (Mr. Power) has observed that he had not seen the petition in the prints of the day. To be not aware of the state of the Province, and is he not accountable to his constituents for his acts in this house, and for the opinions he may express on the affairs of the colony?—The hon. member ought to be prepared now, to discuss this question and it cannot be supposed that he labours under either ignorance of, or indifference for the interests of his constituents, either of which would be unpardonable.

The discussion on the petition ordered for the next day at 10 A.M.

ENGLISH AGENCY BILL.  
This Bill was introduced by Mr. Morin and read for the second time. Mr. GUY objecting to such precipitancy, observing that it was a money bill and that members ought to have time. The amendment was put and negatived by a majority of 48 to 29—referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow evening.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH AT THE CLOSE OF LAST SESSION.

Mr. MORIN, in bringing forward this subject introduced a string of Resolutions, observing that this was not a new mode of procedure—that in 1810, Sir James Craig's conduct on a like occasion had given rise to a similar investigation by the House when resolutions resembling those which he then brought forward were adopted. He would hereafter submit to a Committee of the whole House two resolutions, proposing at this moment that his Excellency's Speech be struck from the Journals.

Dr. O'CALLAGHAN rose and in substance, that the terms of His Excellency's Speech were insolent & unworthy of a man placed in elevated rank—that it was egregious cowardice thus to attack a body, deprived of the power of reply—that he had dared to accuse members of this honorable house of motives of sedition and had made use of expressions of once calculated to animate evil passions and excite animosities throughout the country—could it be denied that the object of this house was any other than the promotion of tranquility, which was disturbed by the factious minority alone in their efforts after exclusive rights? Behold the conduct of the minority at Quebec, at Montreal, at Sorel, and at the Lake of the Two Mountains—contemplate the dire results of their acts—the destruction of property, and the spilling of human blood. Can it be questioned then, that the troubles which exist in this country, are attributable to any, but the minority? It is the violence of this said minority which obstructs measures of reform, and interferes with the public interest, which would deprive us of our privileges, and would at this day desire to hold sway in this house, and all without the suffrage of the greater number. Those firm and independent individuals who voted in favour of the 92 resolutions, were to a man returned, while those who opposed

them, are almost entirely excluded. Not content with the operation of his Speech at the close of the Session, his Excellency sent to Montreal, a deputation, composed of pretended loyalists, to inveigh against the Assembly and in terms even more violent and insulting,—hence, the error of appointing a silly and passionate man to govern—military governors ignorant as they are of constitutional rights, actuated by arrogance and pride, are blind to every thing except what is shewn to them through a false medium by men in place, who look through spectacles coloured by the office-holders of the Colony,—that it is now time that energetic measures be adopted to prevent the repetition of such insolent and unconstitutional harangues, and that a Governor be informed that he shall not designate the majority of the representative branch as a party or faction.

Mr. POWER.—The arguments which I have as yet heard, come to the conclusion that one Branch of the Legislature has not the right to censure another—would that it were so! But what a palpable contradiction to this position is conceived in the terms of the 92 Resolutions—what a manifest inconsistency are the voters in favour of their adoption guilty of, when every line of the resolutions is pregnant with censure and revengful accusation against His Excellency the Governor in Chief and the Legislative Council! How can these conflicting portions of the proposition be reconciled?—who, I would ask, supposing that the insult complained of does exist, provoked it? Was it not the House itself, from its proceedings in the memorable Session of last year? A sum equal to £1500 was expended in contingencies alone, and for this expenditure, what benefit did the country derive? I am not one of those who behold the acts of the Assembly as faultless, and with prejudice those of the Legislative Council. I can never approve that a violent document should be struck from the Journals, when the provocation was so great as in the instance in question.

Mr. ROBIER.—It is astonishing that a comparison should be made between the Popular Branch of the Legislature and the Executive, when one of the Chief attributes of the former is the investigation in the case of malversation, into the conduct of the first Officer in the State. The Executive can never have right of bringing the People before a tribunal, whereas this House in the name of the People conformable to their rights and constitutional privileges have by the terms of the 92 resolutions, preferred accusations against the Governor himself. If the House is culpable, the Governor has but one tribunal to appeal to, and that is, public opinion. The last speaker has alluded to our contingencies—the fault, if any exists, rests with the Governor, if at this day we are in arrears, and that from the first functioning down to the water carrier, they remain unreimburced for their labours—the refusal of the payment of the contingencies, compromised the honor of this House—and may the disgrace and infamy of such pretension, as also the dishonor, fall on the head where it originated! The point in question is to preserve intact, the honor, dignity and privileges of this House.

Mr. GUY replied to Dr. O'Callaghan with much warmth and in substance, the following—I am of opinion that the Speech at the close of the Session was inappropriate and impolitic, if its terms were reproachful—does that give, to any one the right to be abusive? At the time that Mr. Morin was engaged in preparing the resolutions, another individual equally officious, was engaged in making orations, and certainly from what I have heard fall from the month of the Editor of a certain Journal, the resemblance of language are but too striking not to be able to identify the individual. Does it become him to qualify the language of the Governor in Chief, who from immeasurable superiority could not deign to notice his insolence? Does it become him to style as a factious minority the considerable population of which he himself heretofore was a member? We have heard much about the disturbances which took place at the elections, and which are attributed to one party only, but which, in reality, are attributable to the measures of the Assembly. The public money was at their disposal, and by them corruptly used as a means to effect their re-election.—In this sense His Excellency's speech may be said to have been true and, in a measure, prophetic, because he presaged their manoeuvres, and the intriguing which would be called to aid them in effecting their re-election. "Patriots from motives of interest." "Place Hunters," were the epithets universally made use of to gull and deceive the habitans—in remembrance of their invaluable services many have received the reward of election and among others, the new member for Yamaska (O'Callaghan) whom the hon. Speaker himself formally recommended upon the Hustings. Again, is it not surprising that a member of Irish extraction, and heretofore one of that minority now styled factious, was elected by a population of French origin?

Mr. PAPINEAU.—If we wish to confine ourselves to the question in debate, he shall certainly not follow the hon. member who last spoke; but when grave accusations are hurled at the Assembly more foul even than those which appeared through the medium of the press, and which carried the importance of signature, it becomes necessary for one moment to depart from the immediate question to follow the hon. member in his ramblings. An hon. member has made use of terms insolent and insulting to characterize the speech uttered by His Excellency, terms most appropriate to signify the object described.

In reply to which the hon. member for Sherbrooke briefly tells us that His Lordship was above noticing such insolence, implying that he (Mr. GUY) considered himself inferior to His Excellency, although independent of rank, he has the honor to sit in the midst of a body, in many respects superior to his Lordship. The hon. member for Sherbrooke said that the speech was clothed in the language of prophecy. False Prophet! How have his predictions been verified, when we have been re-elected, not by the maneuvering which the hon. member would imply. In lieu of intrigue the utmost delicacy of sentiment existed among the members of the last Session. As soon as the Parliament terminated, the first public meetings had for their object the expression of the approbation of the conduct of the Assembly, and of the universal disapproval of the conduct of the Executive. The members abstained from being present at these meetings and left the public at liberty to exercise their own will. These meetings all approved of our conduct, condemned the Executive and concluded by praying the Imperial Parliament to hear the Petitions of the Assembly.—It was perhaps an over-exercise of delicacy not to be present at those meetings, particularly in an infant colony—many more signatures than were affixed, might have been procured, and it would not have been incompatible for members when out of Parliament to have gone among their fellow citizens with whom they had common interest.—The hon. member is wrong in imputing to representatives, the maneuvering which may have been resorted to by the people—but the most monstrous of all calumnies and which the most audacious journal has not dared to publish, is that members voted for the 92 Resolutions, to accomplish their re-election in Parliament. It is true that in virtue of the 92 Resolutions, members of the Assembly were invited to form themselves into a Committee of Correspondence with our agents in England, and to borrow funds to be reimbursed out of the Contingencies, and which measure was resorted to for the good of the Colony. Where then has the hon. member (GUY) heard of the calumnious report which he has this moment uttered? Let him say. Let it be observed that it was long after the Election that the Committee of Correspondence was formed, and hence the money could not have been employed as he would insinuate. The suspicion is wrong, and the hon. member (GUY) is unable to bring forward proof, therefore the disgrace consequent on the utterance of such calumny ought to fall upon his own head. Wherefore does the hon. member express his surprise that the minority should receive the appellation of factious, when they have dared to ask the Imperial Parliament to interfere with our Legislature, and to establish within this Colony rotten boroughs in order to give them domination? Is it a term sufficiently expressive to characterize such pretension? Let it not be forgotten that this is the second time that His Lordship has ventured to censure this House. On the opening of one Session, with the utmost suavity he told us, that he was daily solicitous of knowing what he could do for the welfare and happiness of Canada. On the last day he heaped wrongs upon the people he was so desirous of serving. The speech of to-day containing nothing, is proof of what I advance. But the House has now commenced to protect itself, it has contended with the master, and will not now shrink from an encounter with the servant.—This House has struck from its Journals the despatches from Mr. St. Laurent, it can also erase the speech of his servant, &c. The hon. member for Gaspé (Mr. Power) has animadverted on the considerable contingent expenses of the Sessions. They arise from the shackles with which we are incessantly embarrassed on the part of the Council and the Executive. The only good resulting from the Speech at the close of the Session, was that it contributed to insure certain members their re-election.—The ill-placed censure was looked upon in the light of a recommendation—he condemned our institutions, and recommended an extension of the elective system. The Speech then was more serviceable to our cause than prejudicial.

Mr. GUY.—The hon. Speaker has become more and more enamoured of the elegancies of expression used by his adherents since he has been pleased to style his Excellency's Speech as a foul production, and more foul even than the columns of the daily papers—what I would ask can exceed in foulness and impurity the celebrated manifesto of the Honorable Speaker addressed to his constituents? I am reproached for having said, that the members of the house had voted money bills with the view of securing their re-election—but I did not say so—I observed that the 92nd resolution would induce that inference. The hon. member afterwards enumerated various individuals the friends and relations of the hon. Speaker, who held places and enjoyed salaries, when he was called to order—whereupon he observed that this was an abuse as worthy of remark as any to which the hon. Speaker had adverted.

Dr. O'Callaghan—in reply to Mr. GUY, said that he had never been one of the factious minority—that he felt flattered in sitting for the County of Yamaska, and that his election proved that the Canadians in their choice were actuated more by principle than by any considerations of origin, and concluded by denying that he ever sought for place or emolument in the country.

Mr. Speaker.—I would desire to correct an error into which the hon. member has fallen, in understanding me to say that his Excellency's speech contained any thing of a foul character—in using that expression I alluded to the calumny directed against this house.

The motion was carried by a majority of 70 to 8.

properly to signify the object described. In reply to which the hon. member for Sherbrooke briefly tells us that His Lordship was above noticing such insolence, implying that he (Mr. GUY) considered himself inferior to His Excellency, although independent of rank, he has the honor to sit in the midst of a body, in many respects superior to his Lordship. The hon. member for Sherbrooke said that the speech was clothed in the language of prophecy. False Prophet! How have his predictions been verified, when we have been re-elected, not by the maneuvering which the hon. member would imply. In lieu of intrigue the utmost delicacy of sentiment existed among the members of the last Session. As soon as the Parliament terminated, the first public meetings had for their object the expression of the approbation of the conduct of the Assembly, and of the universal disapproval of the conduct of the Executive. The members abstained from being present at these meetings and left the public at liberty to exercise their own will. These meetings all approved of our conduct, condemned the Executive and concluded by praying the Imperial Parliament to hear the Petitions of the Assembly.—It was perhaps an over-exercise of delicacy not to be present at those meetings, particularly in an infant colony—many more signatures than were affixed, might have been procured, and it would not have been incompatible for members when out of Parliament to have gone among their fellow citizens with whom they had common interest.—The hon. member is wrong in imputing to representatives, the maneuvering which may have been resorted to by the people—but the most monstrous of all calumnies and which the most audacious journal has not dared to publish, is that members voted for the 92 Resolutions, to accomplish their re-election in Parliament. It is true that in virtue of the 92 Resolutions, members of the Assembly were invited to form themselves into a Committee of Correspondence with our agents in England, and to borrow funds to be reimbursed out of the Contingencies, and which measure was resorted to for the good of the Colony. Where then has the hon. member (GUY) heard of the calumnious report which he has this moment uttered? Let him say. Let it be observed that it was long after the Election that the Committee of Correspondence was formed, and hence the money could not have been employed as he would insinuate. The suspicion is wrong, and the hon. member (GUY) is unable to bring forward proof, therefore the disgrace consequent on the utterance of such calumny ought to fall upon his own head. Wherefore does the hon. member express his surprise that the minority should receive the appellation of factious, when they have dared to ask the Imperial Parliament to interfere with our Legislature, and to establish within this Colony rotten boroughs in order to give them domination? Is it a term sufficiently expressive to characterize such pretension? Let it not be forgotten that this is the second time that His Lordship has ventured to censure this House. On the opening of one Session, with the utmost suavity he told us, that he was daily solicitous of knowing what he could do for the welfare and happiness of Canada. On the last day he heaped wrongs upon the people he was so desirous of serving. The speech of to-day containing nothing, is proof of what I advance. But the House has now commenced to protect itself, it has contended with the master, and will not now shrink from an encounter with the servant.—This House has struck from its Journals the despatches from Mr. St. Laurent, it can also erase the speech of his servant, &c. The hon. member for Gaspé (Mr. Power) has animadverted on the considerable contingent expenses of the Sessions. They arise from the shackles with which we are incessantly embarrassed on the part of the Council and the Executive. The only good resulting from the Speech at the close of the Session, was that it contributed to insure certain members their re-election.—The ill-placed censure was looked upon in the light of a recommendation—he condemned our institutions, and recommended an extension of the elective system. The Speech then was more serviceable to our cause than prejudicial.

Mr. GUY.—The hon. Speaker has become more and more enamoured of the elegancies of expression used by his adherents since he has been pleased to style his Excellency's Speech as a foul production, and more foul even than the columns of the daily papers—what I would ask can exceed in foulness and impurity the celebrated manifesto of the Honorable Speaker addressed to his constituents? I am reproached for having said, that the members of the house had voted money bills with the view of securing their re-election—but I did not say so—I observed that the 92nd resolution would induce that inference. The hon. member afterwards enumerated various individuals the friends and relations of the hon. Speaker, who held places and enjoyed salaries, when he was called to order—whereupon he observed that this was an abuse as worthy of remark as any to which the hon. Speaker had adverted.

Dr. O'Callaghan—in reply to Mr. GUY, said that he had never been one of the factious minority—that he felt flattered in sitting for the County of Yamaska, and that his election proved that the Canadians in their choice were actuated more by principle than by any considerations of origin, and concluded by denying that he ever sought for place or emolument in the country.

Mr. Speaker.—I would desire to correct an error into which the hon. member has fallen, in understanding me to say that his Excellency's speech contained any thing of a foul character—in using that expression I alluded to the calumny directed against this house.

The motion was carried by a majority of 70 to 8.



which occurred was the arrival of a Message from the Governor-in-Chief, by the hands of the Civil Secretary, relative to the £31,000 which have been advanced from the Military Chest, and which his Excellency states were expended in paying the balance of the Salaries of 1833.

Messrs. MORIN, PAUL, KNIGHT, and O'CALLAGHAN, were appointed messengers to wait on his Excellency to know when his Excellency would be pleased to receive the whole House with their Petition to the King on the State of the Province.

Mr. BEDARD introduced a Bill to enable the Reverend the Gentlemen of the Seminary of Montreal, to commute with their Centaurs for the Lods et Ventas due to those Gentlemen as Seigniors of the Island of Montreal.

An Audit Bill, similar to those already so frequently introduced, and as often rejected by the Legislative Council, was introduced by Mr. BEDARD, and the second reading ordered for Monday.

An address was voted to the Governor on motion of Mr. PERRAULT, seconded by Mr. THOMAS, praying, Ist, for copy of petitions addressed to the Executive for the appointment of Commissioners for the Trial of Small Causes; 2dly, for copy of all Correspondence on this subject—3dly, for a List of the Commissioners appointed.

An order has been given to admit Ex-members of the Assembly, and strangers of distinction, to seats within the bar, which have usually been occupied by members of the Legislative Council.

QUEBEC, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4.

Pursuant to adjournment, the House of Assembly met this morning at ten o'clock. Their attention was principally occupied in receiving petitions.

A petition was presented from Messrs. DONZELLAS, WALKER and others, against the return of Messrs. PAPINEAU and NELSON for the West Ward of Montreal, and praying that the Petition be quashed, and that a new writ be issued for another Election.

The House adjourned at noon to four o'clock P. M.

(Extract of a private letter dated Quebec, March 4.)

It has been currently reported here within the last twenty-four hours, that the Parliament is to be shortly prorogued for the space of eight days for the purpose of liberating Mr. JESSUP who occupies during the Session the same apartment that Dr. TRACY and Mr. DEVEREAUX occupied in 1832.

It is impossible, however, to say whether it is founded. There are so many rumours about here from day to day that it is utterly beyond any person's power to know what to credit.

Messengers were named a few evenings ago by the Assembly to wait on His Excellency to know when it would be his pleasure to receive the address of the House for the contingencies and that relative to the Hon. Mr. FLETCHER.

This sudden recollection on the part of His Excellency has more the air of sheer pretence than any thing else, for it is a well known fact, that neither Sunday, nor Ash-Wednesday, is an obstacle to the Executive Council meetings whenever that body or the officials wish to intrigue.

We, in common with the rest of His Majesty's lieges in this Province, were lately informed by the Editor of the Morning Courier, that the Constitutional cause is rapidly progressing, and that the inhabitants of the County of Durham, and of the County of Kingsay, had met and formed "Branches."

As our knowledge of the geography of this Province is not based upon Conservative principles, and therefore cannot be as extensive as that of the Editor of the Morning Courier, we would thank him if he would inform us in what

part of the Province are situated the County of Durham, and the County of Kingsay?

We must confess that this is the first time we have heard of the existence of these Counties.

We stated in our last that Messrs. O'CONNELL and RUTHVEN had been returned for Dublin. Sir GEORGE MURRAY has been defeated in Perthshire, by the Hon. Capt. FOX MAULE, a nephew of Lord DALHOUSIE's and who was here during that nobleman's maladministration of the government of this Province.

Another advantage arising out of this Election is, that it adds a fifth member to the list of rejected persons having received important offices under the Peel Administration, thus affording further evidence of its unpopularity.

The proceedings of the Tories give us not the slightest concern, feeling as we do that the destruction of the party is inevitable.

If the Tories grant Reforms, they will of necessity to the same degree increase that power which will assuredly be the destruction of those abuses, and distinctions for which they now contend.

Knowing as the people do know that the Tory principle is expediency, they will obtain as much approval by advocating the popular cause as the Wellington Government did for passing the Catholic Emancipation Bill.

Under the circumstances of the case, we give it as our opinion that the County of Leeds, will not be called upon to attend a third time to exercise their elective franchise—but that a Committee of the House will decide that the Candidates, who had a majority, when the violent interruption took place, will be fairly entitled to represent the County.

We have commenced to publish the Debates in the number of this date. We derive these from the Mercury, and though we believe they are tolerably reported for that paper, it must not be forgotten that we borrow this information from one of the most Ultra-Tory sources in the Province.

The Routine Business for Saturday was furnished in our Quebec Correspondent's letter of Tuesday—we therefore do not insert it in the proceedings of the Session, publication of which we have commenced to-day.

land, to the 19th from London, and the 20th January from Liverpool. The Globe account announces 498 returns from Great Britain and Ireland; of this number 313 are set down as Reformers, and 185 as Tories.

By the last accounts we learn that Mr. STUART WORTLEY the new Under Colonial Secretary, had lost his election for Forfarshire. This is the next individual holding an important office under the Peel Administration who has been defeated.

"We are informed that the Speech the Editor of that paper (the VINDICATOR) has fabricated, as having been spoken on the occasion referred to, (the Election of Speaker) bears no resemblance to what the Speaker actually said prior to his Election, and that the character we gave to his address, as above repeated, is perfectly correct."

The Editor of the VINDICATOR is not in the habit of "fabricating" Speeches, whatever the Editor of the Mercury may be. The latter must have a corrupt heart in taxing any Gentleman with such a crime.

UPPER CANADA.—LEEDS ELECTION.—We have just seen a gentleman from Brockville, who informs us that the contest for that County, if so it may be termed, lasted one day.

THE REMAINING STOCK IN TRADE in the same line, of a Bankrupt Estate.

LEGAL SALE.—WILL BE SOLD, and adjudged to the highest and last bidder, at the door of the Parish Church of Montreal, on SUNDAY, the 15th inst., after the Grand Mass, an EMBLEMMENT, immediately situated in the St. Louis Suburbs, near the Market, of 56 by 120 feet, bounded in front by Dubard Street, in rear by Frs. Xavier Latourne, on one side by the representatives of the widow John Turney, and on the other side by the representatives of Antoine Dubard—said emblemmement belongs to the widow Etienne Garreau.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Steamer Varennes Springs, are requested to meet at Mr. Paul Kaunitz, Nelson Hotel, Montreal, on Monday the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of the late HENRY MILLER, are notified to meet at the office of Mr. Medard Heberts in Laprairie, on WEDNESDAY, 18th March next, at TWO o'clock, p.m.

AGENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Company in "Commandite," LAROCQUE BERNARD & Co., convened by public notice, in accordance with the articles of association, and held this day at the counting house of the subscribers, the following gentlemen were appointed to be and form a BOARD OF AUDIT for the current year, viz: The Hon. PIERRE DE ROCHEBELVEAU, of Montreal.

THE Subscriber, grateful to the public and his friends in general for their liberal encouragement, respectfully informs them that they will always find a complete assortment of Wines, Liquors and Groceries, of first rate quality, and on moderate terms, at his Old Stand, No. 67 Notre Dame-street.

ROBBERY.—We learn that the Candle Manufactory of Mr. Roger McGill, St. Charles Borromeo Street, was broken in on Tuesday night, and also last night, and a quantity of candles, amounting to about ten boxes, carried off.

ISAAC and JAMES JONES.—The trial of these individuals for feloniously and maliciously killing LOUIS MARCOLE, commenced on Wednesday last.

As we anticipated, the debates on the American claim, had not taken place. The matter has been referred to a committee.

As the Quebec papers of Wednesday have not been received this morning, we refer our readers to our Correspondent's letter for the latest Parliamentary Information.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned Committee give notice, that the Promoters of the Steamboat CANADIAN PATRIOT, have appointed them to take charge of said Boat and manage her the ensuing season, and to settle all matters relating to said Boat; and that Mr. Thomas Phillips has nothing to do with said Boat.

STEAMBOAT CANADIAN PATRIOT. COUNTER NOTICE.—The undersigned deems it proper to contradict the statement in a notice by Mr. Jouis Schaver and others relative to this Boat; by giving this COUNTER-NOTICE, that the STEAMBOAT CANADIAN PATRIOT has been legally committed to his charge and is now in his legal possession, to be employed under his orders, in fulfillment of the agreement made with him in this behalf, and that the said Boat will be so employed, during the next season.

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HOUSES, &c. TO LET.

TO LET.—And possession given on 1st May next. That beautiful and large three story STONE HOUSE in St. Paul Street, at present occupied by Mr. H. Solomon, merchant Furrier. The lower part is divided into two extensive shops, having large windows. The upper stories contain thirteen large rooms. There is also very excellent cellars, with extensive dependencies. The whole in the very best order. This property, fronting both St. Paul and Commissioners' Streets, offers particular advantages for commerce; and is a very agreeable situation for a dwelling. The back part of the premises might be, at very little expense, converted into a grocery shop, and it could be entirely separated from the rest of the building if desirable.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The undersigned proprietor offers FOR SALE or TO LET, the undermentioned Properties. AN EMBLEMMENT situated in the village of Laprairie, of one hundred feet in front by 80 feet in depth, upon which there is a two story STONE HOUSE, of 60 feet by 40 covered with tin, and having iron shutters, a Yard, Stabling, Shed, Ice-house, &c., pleasantly situated in sight of the River. Also, a Store and Shop, of 40 feet square, three story high, fire-proof and large enough to hold 20,000 minots of grain.

ANOTHER EMBLEMMENT, opposite the above mentioned, on the other side of the Street, of 80 feet in front, by 120 in depth towards the River, upon which is a STONE STORE, covered with tin, and having iron shutters, and capable of holding 7000 minots of grain. Also a large Stable and Shed, &c., together with a Garden, planted with fruit trees. The view is one of the best in the country.

A LOT OF LAND on the beach, of 50 feet in front, by about 1000 feet in depth, upon which there is a WHARF erected, of 80 feet in front by about 120 feet in depth, with the right of wharfage, and all the privileges attached to the tenure of free and common socage, the whole in good order.

TO LET.—The new three story STONE HOUSE, belonging to the undersigned, situated near the Hay-Market, McGill Street. This house is divided into two separate lodgings, suitable for two families. Possession on the 1st May next. Apply to P. C. VALOIS.

TO LET, and possession given on the 1st May next. That HOUSE situated at the head of the St. Lawrence Hill, corner of St. James and St. Lamber, Streets, at present occupied by Louis Marteau, Esq. N. P. This house would be well adapted for the Grocery business.

A HOUSE situated in L'Inspecteur Street, Recollet Suburbs. Apply to the proprietor. L. H. LAFONTAINE.

STORE TO LET.—A large three story STONE STORE in rear of the house No 82 Notre Dame Street, occupied by the subscriber, and formerly occupied by Mr. John Blackwood.

TO LET.—The HOUSE situated in St. Helen Street (near McGill St) at present occupied by Mr. Brewster, as a dwelling.

TO LET, with possession on the 1st May next, the HOUSE and PREMISES in the Quebec Suburbs, formerly occupied by the late Mr. Pell. They are well adapted for the curing of provisions. Apply to Mr. Alexander Anderson, opposite to the premises, or to the subscriber, curator to the estate.

TO LET.—The upper part of a HOUSE containing several apartments, immediately opposite the St. Antoine Bridge. Apply on the premises to JOHN LONERGAN.

TO LET, a HOUSE situated in Barré Street, St. Joseph Suburbs. Apply to C. S. CHERRIER, Advocate.

TO LET.—A small FARM, attached to the Mlle end Hotel, very desirable for a Dairy, having excellent pasture for 20 Cows, and several acres under cultivation. The whole comprises 50 acres at least. For conditions, apply to the undersigned on the spot. L. C. PROVANDIEU.

A few days ago, a GOLD LOST BOX, on the road between Carrillon and Montreal—the finder will be rewarded on returning it to the Office of Messrs. LaRocque, Bernard & Co., or to Mr. Montmarquet, Carrillon.

THE UNDERSIGNED informs the public that he will not be accountable for any debts contracted in his name, without a written order signed by himself. DOMINIQUE MUNIER.

LOST.—A few days ago, a GOLD LOST BOX, on the road between Carrillon and Montreal—the finder will be rewarded on returning it to the Office of Messrs. LaRocque, Bernard & Co., or to Mr. Montmarquet, Carrillon.

PROSPECTUS

Treatise on Agriculture ADAPTED TO THE CLIMATE AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF CANADA.

A BOUNTIFUL Providence has furnished Canada with inexhaustible stores of wealth in her most fertile soil & climate which is by no means unfavourable to Agriculture.

The importance of Agriculture to Canada, must be obvious to every one capable of forming a sound judgment in such matters. It is Agriculture that must afford the direct supply of all her greatest wants.

Agriculture, therefore, and agriculture alone can support us without the help of others, in certain plenty, and real dignity.

From the importance of Agriculture, and the great interest that is consequently felt on the subject, in the British Isles, and other countries of Europe, a varied and voluminous mass of knowledge has been accumulated.

I propose to publish the work in four or five parts. The first part will give a short view of the origin, progress, and present state of Agriculture, among some of the ancient and modern nations, particularly Great Britain, France, Flanders, the United States, &c.

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PROPERTY for SALE

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

A fine LOT OF LAND, measuring 1200 toises in superficies, situated in the new village of La Prairie de la Magdeleine, opposite the Protestant Church, at a distance of 5 to 6 arpents of the old village, and free from the overflowing of the waters which ordinarily occur twice a year.

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

A LOT OF LAND, marked No. 9, in the first angle of the concession of Russelltown, in the seigniory of Anfield, four arpents in front by 26 arpents more or less in depth, forming 109 arpents of 20 perches superficies, bounded in front, by the River Noire, in rear by unoccupied lands, on the North East side by No. 8, and the other side by No. 10, with HOUSE, cleared land, sufficient to sow 9 or 10 bushels of corn. There is besides thereon several sorts of timber fit for building, and other purposes.

A FARM, situated near the village of the Parish of St. Constant, and within five Miles of Laprairie, containing one hundred Acres of clear land under good improvement with a HOUSE BARN &c.—For terms apply to J. & J. DONEGANI, November, 2d 1832.

A FARM, in NEW GLASGOW, on the River LaChapelle, 3 arpents in front by 38 in depth, with a good HOUSE, BARN, POTASH-WORK, KETTLES, &c. only 8 or 10 acres from Grand Saw & Bark Mill; lately in possession of Mr. Daniel McINTYRE. —For conditions apply at this office, or to C. O. VERRAULT, St. Vincent Street. Montreal 17th June, 1834.

A VALUABLE FARM, in the Parish of St. Vincent de Paul, ten miles from Montreal, with an excellent Stone HOUSE, and other good Buildings, a fine young Orchard, &c. Enquire of Messrs. HEDGE & LYMAN, Montreal, Mr. Germain, Notary, St. Vincent, or the undersigned proprietor at St. Johns. A. W. ROBINSON. St. Johns, Oct. 11th, 1834.

ADVANTAGEOUS TO THE PURCHASER—1st A FARM, containing three arpents in front, by thirty in depth, situated on the South of the Road of Cote St. Jean, in the Parish of St. Benoit, bounded in front by the King's high-way of the said Cote, and in the rear by the Domaine. This Farm, besides its excellent Soil, has the advantage of being well wooded. It is distant from the Mills only three miles, and four miles from the Point, au Juglaire. The purchaser might build a SAW MILL thereon, by making arrangements with the seignior.

Another FARM of three arpents in front, by forty-five in depth, to the North of the Road of the said Cote St. Jean, bounded in the rear by the River au Prince. This Farm is capable of receiving 100 Bushels of different seed grain, and is of an excellent Soil. For further particulars, apply to IGNACE RAIZENNE, Esq., At St. Benoit.

AN EMBLACEMENT, for 3 arpents in Superficies, with a new wooden HOUSE, painted and well finished, of 31 by 29 feet—with a good Cellar, three Stables, a Barn, a Shed, a Blacksmith's shop, an excellent Garden, a Well, &c. It is situated in the Parish of St. Martin, on the Chateauguay River, 9 miles from the Steamboat Landing, and only 4 from Beauharnois. There is also a Ferry attached to this Establishment.

The situation is one of the most advantageous for all kinds of trade. It is now occupied as a Public House. A good title will be given. For further particulars enquire of Mr. DANIEL LABERGE, on the premises, or to Mr. DANIEL MILLEN, Chateauguay, September 26, 1834.

AN EMBLACEMENT, situated at the Village of St. Rock, of 70 Feet by 100 in depth, with a good WOODEN HOUSE, of 60 Feet, by 27—one STORE, and other dependencies, the whole advantageously situated for Commerce. A GARDEN at the same place, opposite the above Lot of 67 Feet by 150—there are Fruit Trees on this Lot, covered with Fruit.

Two other EMBLACEMENTS, each of 76 Feet, by 100 in depth—with HOUSES and other dependencies in good condition, at the said Village of St. Rock. A Lot of Ground within a few arpents of the Village of St. Rock, of one Arpent in front, by one and a half arpent in depth, without any building. A Lot of LAND in a highest state of cultivation at St. Rock, about 40 arpents from the Church, of 3 arpents by 26—with a HOUSE, a beautiful BARN, STABLES &c.

Also, A Lot of WILD LAND situated at St. La, of 3 arpents by 20, without any building. A FARM at St. Jacques, of 2 arpents by 30, within 3 miles of the Church, with two HOUSES, BARN, STORES and other Buildings. The Buyers will obtain very easy terms in applying to Jacques ARCHAMBAULT LEXON, Esquire, or to the Undersigned Proprietor at St. Philips of Kildare. J. Pte. ARCHAMBAULT, N. P. July 25, 1834.

BEAUTIFUL AND LARGE HOUSE, two Story high, situated in the Village of St. John's, forming the Corner of the Main Street, and the one which leads to the Bridge, with large STABLES, ICE-HOUSE, and other dependencies.

Four EMBLACEMENTS, situated at St. Athanase, near the New Mill, with two Houses thereon erected. The said EMBLACEMENTS containing one Arpent in superficies.

A FARM situated in the said Parish, about one league and a half from the Bridge, of two arpents in front, by 25 in depth, of which 15 are in high state of Cultivation, and of a very Good Soil, with a HOUSE and STABLES. At these immovables are clear of all charges, land indisputable titles, will be given. For further information apply on the premises to the Undersigned Proprietor. ISIDORE BERNIER. St. John's, April 7, 1834.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE SALE, A FARM OF LAND, situated in the Parish of Lacolle, County of L'Acadie, containing 112 Acres, 60 of which are cleared, with a new DWELLING HOUSE, and BARN. The fences are in good order, and a never failing Spring convenient to the Building. For conditions, which will be easy, apply to Wm. CAMPBELL, at BELLEVAL'S HOTEL, old Market, or to the Undersigned Tutor. A. DOYLE, Hardware Merchant, St. Paul Street. Montreal, June 13, 1834.

FOR SALE, or TO LET

FOR SALE, AN EXCELLENT FARM, situated in the Seigniory of Chateauguay, about Seven Leagues from Montreal, containing four arpents in front, by twenty in depth, with two Houses thereon Erected, three Barns, a good Potash, Store, Shed, and several other commodious buildings, together with a Superior Orchard, planted with the best Apple Trees—producing from six to eight hundred bushels of Apples, every year. This property is one of the finest situations for commerce, having been occupied as such for twenty years.

For further particulars, apply at Montreal to Mr. James Jackson, Grocer, or Messrs. William Smith & Co. St. Paul Street. St. Isidore, April 7, 1834.

CHOICE FARM, or TO LET, in the Parish of Chambly, within two miles of the Church, and fifteen of Montreal. This Farm contains about 80 acres, with a good HOUSE, BARN, STABLE, and other buildings thereon erected. This Farm offers every advantage to a person wishing to purchase, it being bounded in front by the River Richelieu, Papineau Ferry, and 50 acres ready for the plough. For further information enquire of Mr. P. Brennan, McGill Street, or to the undersigned proprietor on the premises. JOHN BURKE. Montreal, Nov. 5, 1834.

AN EXCELLENT FARM situated near the village of the Parish of St. Constant, and within five Miles of Laprairie, containing one hundred Acres of clear land under good improvement with a HOUSE BARN &c.—For terms apply to J. & J. DONEGANI, November, 2d 1832.

A FARM in BABYVILLE, (Sherington) very cheap for Cash, or half credit. P. BRENNAN. Montreal, May 20, 1834.

AN ISLAND, in Lake St. Peter, containing about 400 acres, half of which is well wooded, the remainder is in excellent condition for meadows, there is a right of fishery attached to it, is only three miles from Sorcel. Apply to the Proprietor. ALEXIS TRUDEAU, St. Vincent Street, opposite the Sheriff's Office. January 30, 1835.

THE HOUSE at present occupied by Messrs. U. Bouffard & Co., St. Paul Street, containing a Dwelling, two Shops, and a back Store, three Story. —ALSO— Two HOUSES, situated and making the corners of Lagacheville & St. Alexander Streets, St. Lawrence Suburbs. —ALSO— Another HOUSE, situated in the same street (Lagacheville, Possession on the 1st of May. Enquire of FABRE, PERRAULT, & Co. Opposite the Jail. Montreal, Feb. 6, 1835.

ANTOINE LAPOINTE, servant man of M. Edouard Chevalier, of Berthier, left MONTREAL on the 22d December last, taking away with him a black horse, having the four feet white, and also a large star of the same colour on his forehead; a black carole in a trunk, containing several effects for the use of his master. It is supposed that he took the direction of the United States. A reward will be given to those who may bring him back at the articles stolen to the said Edouard Chevalier, or to Dr. Valice, at Montreal, 9th January, 1835.

ALL PERSONS indebted to Mr. P. Hector Morin, junior, are requested to pay to the undersigned the amount of their accounts, from this day, to the 27th instant, after which the outstanding ones will be placed into the hands of an Attorney. JOS. F. PELTIER. Montreal, August 21, 1834.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 30 Tunchous high favor Jamaica Rum 40 do do Leeward Island do 15 Tierces bright Muscovado Sugar 60 Barrels do do 200 Barrels Mackerel No. 3 30 do Salmon 150 do Pickled Cod Fish 8 Cask dry do do 14 Barrels Eels. LAROCQUE, BERNARD & Co. Montreal, June 13th, 1834.

ALL PERSONS HAVING claims against the Estate, of the late GEORGE SCOTT, of Napierville, Miller, who died in 1832, and of the late MARY ALICE WILKIS his wife, who died in the month of August last, are requested to present without delay their accounts fully attested to the undersigned at the Village of Napierville. Those who may be indebted to the said Estates are likewise requested to settle immediately with the undersigned, otherwise they will be prosecuted. C. H. O. COTE, Tutor to the Minor Children. Sept. 12, 1834.

Edouard Barry, late of Cork, Ireland, & sergeant in the 1st battalion of Royal Scots, when last heard of was taking care of Government house, Sorel, L. Canada, in the year 1823. If this should meet his or his wife's eye, by writing to James Jones, Rochester, state of New York, they will hear of something to their advantage. The Montreal papers will please copy the above.

Ma. EDWARD MAGUIRE, who left Albany in October last, to go to Montreal; took ill at Whitehall, from whence he wrote, but has not since been heard of.—Any account of him directed to Mr. James McGuire, Post-Office, Montreal, will be thankfully received. 10th February, 1835.

By a young man, about 18 years of age, a SITTATION as CLERK, either in a Wholesale or Retail Store. He can be well recommended and security given if wanted. Apply at this Office. Montreal, October 17, 1834.

By a young man, a SITTATION as CLERK, either in town or in the Country. He understands Book-keeping, and can give Security for the best recommendations. Apply at this Office. Montreal, August 22, 1834.

Mrs. E. W. AN DREWS and Miss L. R. WILLIAMS announce to their Friends and the Public, that on the 19th instant, they will OPEN a SEMINARY for the reception of Young Ladies, either as Boarders or Day Scholars, in which the Useful and Ornamental Branches of Education will be taught. And as no pains will be spared on their part as to the health, morals and general improvement of their Pupils, they hope they may be deemed worthy the public patronage. Terms made known at their residence, Place d'Armes, Second Door below Mr. Turner's Corner. May 16, 1834.

MRS. TRUDEAU respectfully informs her Friends and the Public in general, that she still continues her SCHOOL, opposite the Sheriff's office, No. 2 St. Vincent Street.—TERMS, Per month, 5s. to 7s. 6d.

First Rudiments, from English and French Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Drawing and Painting in its various branches. 10s. Music. 10s. Board, including the above branches. per month £3. Mrs. T. will give private lessons in Mezzo-Tinno, Poona Tinting, Transferring, Japanning, &c. &c. For terms apply to her Academy, where specimens of the above work may be seen at any hour of the day. Montreal, July 1, 1834.

NOTICES.

The subscriber offers his services as general BROKER and AGENT, hoping from his long experience in business, to meet with a share of Mercantile and public patronage, which he respectfully solicits. Office, No. 2, St. Sacrament Street. Ed. CARTIER. Montreal, August 1, 1834.

The following FARMS for SALE in the flourishing County of GLENAGARRY, Upper Canada, viz. No. 18, 5th Concession, Township of LANCASTER, containing 200 acres; 30 acres under cultivation, with a good HOUSE and Barn situated on the Dundas street, and within one mile of a Saw and Grist Mill. Also, No. 16, 5th Concession, Township KINROSS, 200 acres. No. 30, 5th Concession, Township of do. 200 acres. No. 14, 7th Concession, Township of do. 200 acres. South half of No. 1, 3d Concession, Township of LOCHLEL, 100 acres. South half of No. 14, 5th Concession, Township of do. 100 acres. And West half of No. 22, 9th Concession township of CHARLOTTENBURGH. For further particulars apply to WILLIAM MACINTOSH, St. Paul Street. Montreal, June 7, 1833.

The Subscriber begs leave to acquaint his Country friends, and the public in general, that he is selling off his extensive Assortment of Hard-Ware Goods Consisting of every article in the line, at very reduced prices for Cash, or approved Credit. A. DOYLE Montreal, March, 7th, 1834.

All persons having claims against the estate of the late Antoine Zephirin Leblanc, Esq., in his lifetime, Notary in this City, are requested to present them to the undersigned, Attorney to Mrs widow L. C. Leblanc, and those indebted to the said estate are requested to pay without delay. Three-Rivers, Sept. 26, 1834. R. J. KIMBER.

The public is respectfully informed that the subscriber has withdrawn from the copartnership existing under the names of Augustin Demers, Beauséjour & Co.; and in general, he will keep as formerly, a shop at the New Market, in the house occupied by Mr. Daniel Gorrie, where he will have always on hand and for sale, Butter, Pork, Fish, all kinds of Fur, Buffalo Robes, North Robes, Original, Deer Skins, and others, &c. BENJ. DEMERS. Montreal, August 19th, 1834.

The Undersigned, Executor of the last Will of the late LOUIS PARTENAI, Esquire, in his lifetime of the City of Montreal, gives notice to all those indebted to the Estate, to settle their accounts immediately, and those having claims against it, will please present the same, duly attested. AUGUSTIN PERRAULT. Montreal, Dec. 16, 1834.

On the night of the 27th December, at the Fire on the Premises of AUGUSTIN PERRAULT, Esq., a quantity of SILVER PLATE—such as Silver Goblets, Sauce Dishes, Spoons of different sizes, and Oil Cruets. All persons are requested not to buy them without giving notice to the undersigned proprietor. Most of the articles bear the letters "N. S." in the name of the workman who manufactured them. A reasonable reward will be given to the person who will retain the said articles, or part thereof, on application to the office of this paper. AUG. PERRAULT. Jan. 16, 1835.

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