

THE VINDICATOR

AND CANADIAN ADVERTISER.

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

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Number 74

POETRY.

From the Quebec Liberal.

O'er Canada's Plains.

"O'er Canada's plains, 'midst the sons of old France,
See the day-star of liberty rise;
Through the clouds of detraction unsullied advance,
And hold its new course through the skies.
An effulgence so mild, with a lustre so bright,
All Europe with wonder surveys;
And from deserts of darkness and dangers of night,
Contents for a share of the blaze.

"Ah! who 'midst the horrors of night would abide,
That can breathe the pure breezes of morn?
Or who, that has drunk the pure crystalline tide,
To the feculent flood would return?
When the bosom of beauty the throbbing heart meets,
Ah, who can the transport decline?
Or who, that has tasted of liberty's sweets,
The prize but with life would resign?

"But 'tis over—high Heaven the decision approves.
Oppression has struggled in vain,
To the hell she has form'd Superstition removes,
And Tyranny bites his own chain.
In the records of Time a new era unfolds,
All nature exults in its birth;
His creation benign the Creator beholds,
And gives a new charter to earth.

"O catch the high import, ye winds, as ye blow;
O bear it, ye waves, as ye roll.
From regions that feel the sun's vertical glow,
To the farthest extremes of the Pole:
Equal rights, equal laws to the nations around,
Peace and friendship their precepts impart,
And wherever the footsteps of Man shall be found,
He shall bind the decree on his heart."

Fourth of July Ode.

Written for the occasion, by Miss Woodman, of the Albany Female Academy.

Once more we hail the glorious light,
Of this, fair Freedom's day—
And see our eagle takes his flight,
To bathe in Glory's ray;
Still on he soars with fearless wing,
While thousands join the song,
America, the free, we sing,
America, the strong.

But ah! his upward flight is stay'd,
His wing is drooping low—
And what portends this gathering shade?
These whistlings sad of woe?
'Tis Ruin's form whose blasting breath,
The streams of wealth has dried,
'Tis those who mourn Freedom's death,
Who've long in bondage sigh'd.

Yet once again he soars on high,
With rustling pinions proud—
How glorious is his flashing eye!
Now swell the psalm loud,
America, our native land!
All hail! all hail to thee!
We pledge to thee our heart and hand,
America, the Free!

SPIRIT of the PROVINCIAL PRESS.

From the Upper Canada, Liberal July 6.

THE GOSFORD PROCLAMATION.—The Montreal Vindicator, the editor of which is M. P. P. comes out in the following style upon, and notwithstanding the puny Proclamation! which Proclamation we have inserted in another column for the diversion of funny folks and the scorn of serious ones. A few remarks of our own will be found appended, for in truth, it would be a burning shame to let such an impudent though impotent child of tyranny go forth among well behaved citizens unwhipt of justice.

[Here follows the Vindicator article.]

The handbills circulated by the despotic deputies of distant Kings, and pompously styled Proclamations, when intended to destroy the last privileges of an injured people—the liberty of complaining of their wrongs; when they aim at extinguishing the free expression of public opinion through which alone the love of liberty can be kept alive, deserve to be trodden under foot of men. They ought not to have, and they cannot have the force of law. They are the mere scare-crows of arbitrary power. They may frighten old women and young children; but every man, who knows his rights and dares maintain them, will say to them and their authors, in the contemptuous language of the nursery song—"Gid a gone raw head and bloody bones, here is a child does not fear you!"

Every one knows, that it is the immortal right of Britons, and what is of more importance still, it is the inherent right of men in every clime to think freely and speak what they think on all subjects relating to their well being, particularly the affairs of government. For we hold that Government was ordained by the people for their good, and therefore they have

a right to canvass, approve or condemn every act of those to whom authority is delegated, or it is otherwise a base usurpation, and therefore they ought to resist it by every means in their power and overthrow it as soon as they become able. Are Canadians in the nineteenth century when the inhabitants of the rest of this great continent are making such progress in light, liberty and happiness; and when our brethren in Britain speak so boldly, and act so independently, are they to be kept, not only in perpetual tutelage, but in perpetual bondage? Is it possible, that any people who inhale the free air of this new world, can tamely submit to be gagged and plundered by the tyrants of the old? It cannot be; and the inevitable effect of Lord Gosford's handbills, and Lord John Russell's resolutions, must be to unite the people more firmly in their determinations to resist oppression, by cutting off the resources of the oppressor.

Respecting the sum and substance of the Proclamation itself, we will say, that a more absurd one never was circulated in America; and its barefaced deceit is on an exact par with its absurdity. After descending on the "lawful authority of the King and Parliament;" which expression means the divine right to do wrong—their right "to bind the Colonies in all cases whatsoever!" a right once before attempted to be enforced, and once indignantly denied and nobly defeated! after that flourish from his Lordship, from which may be learned the extent of the tyranny laid up in reserve for us, he says, "designing men have by artifice and misrepresentation endeavored to spread a broad statements and opinions inconsistent with loyal duty to His Majesty, and with the acknowledged principles of the Constitution!"

Reader, you need not be told, that the "King's Parliament" were the first to violate the acknowledged principles of the Constitution! They granted a Constitution to Canada, in which the right of the people's representatives to control the revenues is acknowledged and guaranteed, and yet they now violently usurp that right in palpable and arbitrary opposition to the letter and spirit of their own solemn act. This atrocious proceeding has been disapproved of by the best men in England—the public press has hurled its anathemas against the measure and its unprincipled authors—the friends of justice in Parliament have lifted up their voices and protested against it; the feeling with which the Canadians would receive it, and the manner in which they would oppose it, were anticipated by the mover himself; he was told, that the Canadians would never submit to be robbed of their money, and that assisted by the other Colonies, and "ten thousand rifles" from "the land of the brave," they would be finally triumphant. This is the language made use of in Parliament—reiterated by the press, and echoed by the British people. And who in Britain dare call its propriety in question, and yet, as soon as the same sentiments are expressed in the Colony, they are pronounced "seditions!" As soon as the friends of Canada, taking the hint from the King's Parliament, entreat the people to look to themselves and to consume no articles of luxury—none that pay taxes to their oppressors, but on the contrary encourage domestic manufactures and study economy, then does my Lord Gosford gravely threaten! and graciously exhort!!!

But Proclamations, even though backed by thousands of bayonets, only make a united people more determined. Reams after reams of such missiles were every week sent forth against the Catholic Association of Ireland; but that body was not to be frightened by paper kites—their numbers increased, until at last the "hero of a hundred battles" who had the army of the empire at his command, opened to them the gates of the Constitution. And is it possible, that men inhabiting this glorious continent, in sight of all the stars of liberty that illuminate their path, can love slavery more and liberty less than the "hereditary bond-men of Ireland?"

Canadians have tried the efficacy of petitions long enough—they themselves have petitioned—and (let human nature blush while it is told) their Representatives who ought to command justice, have humbly petitioned for it, but their humble prayers have been treated with studied contempt. Is it not then high time to cast about in their mind's eye; and as they cannot "depend on the parent state for justice and protection," it is natural that they should ask themselves on what principle can they owe allegiance to such a parent? We say in the face of Lord Gosford, Sir Francis Head and Ogle Gowan to boot, that when the people of any country are denied justice by their rulers, when they see their privileges prostrated by those who should protect

them, it is a duty which they owe the author of their being, themselves and posterity to spurn the idea of slavish submission, and do all in their power to establish a Government that will respect and protect them.

What broad and hideous hypocrisy for Lord Gosford to say a word about "the King and his Parliament maintaining and securing the institutions both civil and religious of his Canadian subjects." Woful experience proves that their civil rights have been utterly disregarded, and are at last annihilated; and as to their religious rights they are still likely to be respected than their civil. Talk of their religion indeed! at the very moment that a profession of the same religion is declared by the Lords of the Parliament the cause, the only and the sufficient cause for keeping the Irish nation in a state of degradation—the serfs of a faction! The "King's Parliament" will not grant them the privilege of citizens in the corporations of their native country, because they profess the same faith as the Canadians! What then, Canadians, can you expect from Lord Gosford or his masters?

What oppressions have been carried on in the world under pretence of maintaining religion! If "necessity be the tyrant's plea," religion is his pretext—he makes it bend to his purpose either privately to deceive or publicly to destroy.

The Proclamation winds up by solemnly exhorting the Canadians "to discontinue all discussions on political questions and all meetings!" Wonderful exhortation truly! Can he be fool enough to suppose, that his exhortation will shut the lips of a single patriot? Will the Canadians submit to be dumb and lie down to be chained either through the fear or the love of Lord Gosford? Indeed, if his Lordship did not believe the people of the Lower Province to be abject cowards, he could never give currency to such sickly presumption. Sir Francis B. Head's bravado—"Let them come if they dare," was wisdom in a mystery compared with Lord Gosford's exhortation. There is however a kind of family likeness between that squib of Sir Francis and one clause of the Proclamation. Sir Francis told the parsons of the established church, that he had a natural attachment for their religion. Lord Gosford has got just as natural a one for the religion of the Lower Canadians. Nature has done wonders for those Governors. She has made them, without any assistance from the Pope, "defenders of the faith." The people of either Province will nevertheless know how to estimate the services which they have rendered their religion and liberties!

Extracts from the History of the American Revolution.

THE STAMP ACT.

"The most plausible reasoning was had recourse to by the supporters of this unconstitutional measure, to induce the people to submit to it. It was promised, as an additional bait, that the money raised should be expended in America, an indulgence which but little sagacity was necessary to perceive to be altogether illusory, since there could be no security, the taxing power once admitted, that future sums, voted in the same unconstitutional way, would not be disposed of at the pleasure of those who had the right to receive them; and because there was no limit to the sums that might be expended in America for British objects, against the will, and adverse to the wishes and principles, of the Americans. The sum required by Mr. Grenville was one hundred thousand pounds, to be used in part, in the payment of ten thousand troops to be quartered in America. This feature of the plan by no means aided in reconciling the Americans to it, the presence of the regular troops having been always a cause of contention; and the proposal to augment that force so largely, in a time of peace, wearing the appearance of a design to overcome them." History, and the testimony of British writers, have since given us a further insight into the designs of the ministry of that day, which were, unluckily for them, defeated by the prompt spirit of the Colonies. A grand scheme is said to have been in agi-

* This is just what Lord Gosford is now doing. Collecting troops in this Province for the purpose of overawing the people. By and by, if we resist not the Russell atrocity, the British Parliament will vote away our money to pay their soldiers which they keep in this colony without the consent of our Representatives.—[Ed. Vin.]

tation, for re-arranging the boundaries, and remodeling the governments of the Provinces; reducing them to nearly the same size, and forming entirely new political institutions; to establish a standing force; to increase the salaries of the Governors and principal officers, and create new Courts, Officers, Judges, &c. all to be appointed and paid by the Crown, out of the proceeds of American taxation. An American peacage was a part of this splendid scheme, well devised for perpetuating the power of a ministry, and enlarging the King's prerogative, by the enormous mass of patronage which it offered. The first step was the power to take the money of the American people, against their will, and the second, the raising of the troops. Both of them, thanks be to God, met with resistance in the sturdy principles of America.

The most active opponents to the stamp act were the newspaper printers. They daily presented to the public original dissertations tending to prove that if it were suffered to go into operation, the liberties of America were at an end, and their property virtually transferred to their Trans-Atlantic fellow-subjects. Agreeably to the British Constitution, taxation and representation were inseparable—the only constitutional mode of getting money from the Colonists, and distributing the same, was by acts of their own legislatures. The crown possessed no farther power than that of asking supplies.—The British Parliament could dispose only of the money of the people of Great Britain, a power transferred to them by consent of the electors by whom they were chosen to represent them in Parliament, but their authority in this matter of taxation, or disposing of the property of the Colonists, never extended to the Colonies. These writers took great pains also to inform Colonists of the large sums annually bestowed on pensioned favorites, and for various purposes of bribery. Their opposition was, in fine, excited by reflections on the great hardship to which they were exposed from being obliged to pay the earnings of their industry into a British Treasury well known to be a fund of corruption, or what was as bad, to have a British Parliament, where they were not represented, disposing of those earnings without the consent of those to whom of right they belonged.

The writers on the British side asserted that the power of Parliament was unlimited. To this the Colonists replied, that before it could constitutionally exercise that power it must be constitutionally formed, and that, therefore, it must be at least in one of its branches, constituted by the people over whom it exercised unlimited power. That with respect to Great Britain it was so constituted—with respect to America it was not. They therefore inferred that its power ought not to be the same over both countries. The advocates for the Stamp Act also contended that the Parliament was charged with the superintendence of the affairs of the Colonies, and that, therefore, it ought to possess the means of defraying the expenses thereof. The same argument had been used by King Charles the 1st, in support of ship money; and it was now answered in the same manner, as it was by the patriots of that day—"That the people who were defrauded and protected, and who were interested in having good government, were the fittest to judge of, and to provide, the means of defraying such expenses."

In the meantime the minds of the Americans underwent a total transformation. Instead of their late peaceable and steady attachment to the British nation, they were daily advancing to the opposite extreme. A new mode of displaying resentment against the friends of the Stamp Act began in Massachusetts, and was followed by the other Colonies. A few gentlemen hung, early in the morning, on the limb of a large tree, towards the entrance of Boston, two effigies, one designed for the Stamp Master, the other for a jack-boot, with a head and horns peeping out at the top. Great numbers, both from town and country, came to see them. A spirit of enthusiasm was diffused among the spectators. In the evening, the whole was cut down and carried in procession by the people, shouting, "liberty and property forever, no stamps." They next pulled down a new building lately erected by the stamp master. They then went to his house, before which they beheaded his effigies, and at the same time broke his windows. The house of the Deputy-Register of stamps was attacked, his windows broken and his furniture destroyed. The house of the Comptroller of the Customs was also rifled. This was in 1765.

Similar disturbances broke out in the adjacent colonies, about the same time. On the 27th August 1765, the people of Newport, Rhode Island, exhibited three effigies of the Stamp Masters, in a cart, with

halters about their necks, and after hanging them on a gallows for some time, cut them down and burned them amidst the acclamations of thousands. On the following day, the people collected around the house of a lawyer who had written in defence of the parliament, and demolished every thing they found in it. They proceeded to Dr. Moffatt's, who, in conversation, had supported the same right, and also destroyed his property. In Connecticut, they exhibited similar effigies, and afterwards committed them to the flames.

In New York, the Stamp Master having resigned, the stamped papers were taken into Fort George by Lt. Gov. Colden. The people disliking his political principles broke open his stables, took out his coach, and carried it in triumph through the principal streets to the gallows. On one end of this they suspended the effigy of the Lieut. Governor, having in his right hand a stamped bill of lading, and in the other the figure of the devil. After some time they carried the apparatus to the gate of the fort, and from thence to the bowling-green, under the muzzles of the guns, and burned the whole, amid the acclamations of many thousands. They then went to the Major James' house, and stripped it of every article, and consumed the whole, because he was a friend of the Stamp Act. The next evening the mob assembled and insisted on the Lieut. Governor delivering the stamped papers in their hands, and threatened, in case of a refusal, to take them by force. After some negotiation, it was agreed that they should be delivered to the corporation, and they were deposited in the city hall. Ten boxes of the same, which came by another conveyance, were burned.

THE VINDICATOR.

MONTREAL:
Friday Evening, July 21, 1837.

Private Correspondence.

LONDON, 22d MAY, 1837.

The New York packet of the 1st inst. reached Liverpool in 17 days. By her I received dates to the 24th ultimo. The London packet of the same date is not yet in.

I observe that the resolutions and the result of the Debate of the 6th, 8th March have produced precisely the effect, or rather one of the effects, which we anticipated. You have determined to pursue that system of non-intercourse which was so successful in '76. It is what the newspapers would call a "curious coincidence," that at the very moment Mr. ROEBUCK was telling the house that passive resistance would be the mode in which the Canadians would oppose this government, preparations were actually making in Canada to destroy the consumption of duty-paying articles. I believe that this is now your only prospect of success. At every church door in the province, the people should be urged to consume no more imported spirits. If they must have a stimulus of the kind, let Whiskey be recommended; this will benefit the country in more ways than one. It will create a new demand for barley, so that some portion of the value which the farmer consumes, will be returned to him by the distiller, in payment for the produce of his lands. It would be better however to break up the habit of using spirits in any shape. It is a good opportunity to take the advice of the Temperance people, for by so doing a political, as well as a moral good, will be attained. The substitution of good wholesome beer for all other fermented liquors, is greatly to be desired. Besides being a moderate stimulus, it contains nourishment, & a powerful tonic. Even those who drink beer in large quantities, are not subject to the squalid diseases which invariably affect the spirit drinker. But I am not addressing myself to an intemperate people; I shall therefore merely say, that the moderate use of beer invigorates, whilst that of spirits produces only evil consequences.

I am glad to perceive by the *Miner*, and by a private letter, that wherever a home-made article can be substituted for one which pays a duty, it will be resorted

to. Maple sugar—Coffee, made of roasted corn—Etoffe du pays—all these, will, I have no doubt, become quite the fashion. Every Canadian of influence should set the example by appearing in a home-spun coat.

I observe that there is a considerable amount of smuggling on the lines, especially of Tea and Tobacco. Great caution will be necessary on the part of the country merchant to see that duty-paid articles are not palmed upon him as smuggled. When I was on the Continent, I purchased some French lace, as I thought, as a present to my relatives; but when I opened it, they had a laugh at my expense, for it was British. Let your country merchants take care that they are not bitten in the same way. The American tariff—that barbarous "second Spanish code of the Indies,"—stands somewhat in the way. If the Americans were wise, they would grant drawbacks on all goods sent into Canada across the lines. Some small quantity might be smuggled, but it would not be much more than at present, and the increase of customs would be an advantage far outweighing the disadvantage.

You will presently have another motive to perfect your system of non-intercourse, as I have every reason to believe that the Government intends to charter all the Banks. This is only one additional insult, and, after the eighth Resolution, it is of little consequence how far they carry their system of tyranny and oppression. I observe that GILLESPIE, and that *clique*, have been at the Colonial Office—to intrigue, I presume, for a charter for their paltry concern. Mr. ROEBUCK will, of course, remonstrate, but I apprehend it will not be of much good. Ministers here loaded you with one great act of injustice, and they will now blindly pile heap on heap till you can endure no more. In short, let me again and again repeat, that you MUST NOT LOOK FOR JUSTICE FROM THIS SIDE. Study well the history of the old Colonies, and you will find therein a mirror of your own case, and I will add, of your own bright future. Suffer you must, but you are suffering contumely for your children's sake, and I trust for your own sake too—that is, for the tranquility of your declining years.

I observe that things are not going quite so smoothly in Upper Canada as the Government could wish. They will yet find out that the "Rotten house of Commons" of Upper Canada, does not represent the majority of the people.

An insult has just been offered to the people of that province, by making Sir F. HEAD, a Baronet! "How he has got on," said a person in my hearing the other day; "I remember him a jolly Lieutenant, not overburthened with 'cash.'"

Mr. HUME the other night asked the fate of the U. C. Assembly's self-continuation law. The answer was, that it had not been received. I suppose, however, that being the work of Colonial Tories, for whom the Whigs have lately evinced so much respect—it will be allowed. I thought it was a tory doctrine that the Provincial Legislature cannot alter an Imperial Act—yet this does so. By the way, if this Assembly be really the well beloved of the people, how is it that they dread a general election? It looks rather suspicious.

SYMPATHY FROM WITHOUT.

From the Nova Scotian, July 5

The *Vindicator* furnishes a Report of a very long and violent Speech, delivered by Mr. Speaker Papineau, at a Meeting of the County of Montreal, held at St. Laurent on the 15th of May. He declares for contraband trade, so long as the Ministers shall continue to appropriate the People's money without their consent; and states his determination to harass the Government by every means in his power, till justice be obtained. There is nothing in the speech to lead to the conclusion that there will be anything like actual hostilities for years to come; but the system of passive resistance, now organi-

zing, must, inevitably, unless measures founded in great wisdom are taken shortly, lead to the ultimate loss of the Colony to the Crown.

We shall have something to say about Canadian affairs next week—meanwhile, we would not have it believed that the expressions of respect for a fine Regiment, on its departure from Halifax, are to be taken as indications of a feeling in Nova Scotia favourable to Lord John Russell's abominable Resolutions. We were out of town when the 83d embarked, and cannot tell how many persons followed or hurra'd upon the wharves. Had we been at home, we should probably have walked to the Dock Yard ourselves, to hear the sweet airs—played perhaps for the last time here—of Crozier's fine Band. A great many who did so, no doubt had a motive quite as powerful.

The political elements are gathering in a dark cloud over Canada, and threaten soon to burst in tempest. The discontent long felt towards the mother country is every day growing bolder in expressing itself. The newspapers on the side of independence speak out with a degree of plainness and fearlessness that show they have full confidence in the popular support. We have before us the last number of the *Constitution* newspaper, published at Toronto, in which the subject of a forcible separation from the control of Great Britain is discussed with the most unreserved earnestness, and the affirmative view of it warmly maintained. The leading article is headed, "Will the Canadians declare independence, and shoulder their muskets?" Another article is devoted to a consideration of the chances of success in such a contest; and a third to the part which the Canada merchants would probably take in the struggle. To the question, "Can the Canadians conquer?" the most emphatic affirmative is given in reply.

It is not one Canadian newspaper only which holds such bold and explicit language as the foregoing. This is not the bragging vaunting of a single journalist. We infer from what we see and hear, from various quarters, that the spirit of forcible resistance to British authority is very widely diffused; not the noisy and easily subdued spirit of a mere occasional insurrection—an unpremeditated and purposeless commotion—

—Led on by youth, guarded with rage, and accompanied by boys and beggary; but a spirit slow to be excited and slow to be appeased—a commotion in which grave and considerate men take part, and lend their aid "to dress the ugly form of insurrection." We have not hitherto paid much attention to the progress of public affairs in Canada; but events are now approaching, and are near at hand, which require our serious heed.—*New York Plaindealer.*

THE VINDICATOR.

MONTEBELL:

Friday Evening, July 21, 1837.

UNITED WE STAND—DIVIDED WE FALL.

Latest Dates

London..... June 7 Liverpool..... June 8
Havre..... June 7 New York..... July 18

Two days later from Liverpool.

By the packet ship *Pocahontas*, which left Liverpool on the 8th June, Liverpool papers of the 8th and London of the 7th ult. have been received.

No later news from the United States had arrived previous to the P's sailing. The intelligence of the suspension of specie payments by the banks had not been received.

Another large American house had stopped payment at London, name not given, and several heavy failures are announced at Liverpool, the names of which are not reported. Extract of a letter dated Liverpool, June 6th, 12 P.M.—"Letters have just been received from your city announcing that the banks have suspended specie payments.—We do not believe it,—still such is the anxiety to know the fact, that our post office is crowded like the avenues to the palace on the coronation of one of our sovereigns."

The long established House of "Prevail Aine," of Maze, has suspended payment for 1,400,000 francs. They show 40 per cent surplus. They are large proprietors of vineyards in the little town of Maze, and gave employment to 1000 persons. They are spoken of in the highest terms as to integrity and ability.—*Courier du Midi.*

The Liverpool Mail of the 6th, contains a severe article against the merchants of the U. States, who are accused of swindling the manufacturers and merchants of England, "of a sum not less than seven millions of pounds sterling." The Liverpool Editor says, among other flattering things, that it is a part of the American policy to swindle! "The laws of the United States are framed for the purpose of swindling Europe," &c. &c.

The same paper has this remark:—"It is said that certain Directors of the Bank of England held paper of the American houses which they supported until their paper was paid, and that as soon as they were free themselves, they voted against any additional aid to the concerns which they had previously favored and propped!"

THE SILLY PROCLAMATION AGAIN!—We learn from a Correspondent in Monday's *Miner*, that a Tory magistrate named McDONALD, not about reading the "silly" Proclamation at Chateaugay on Sunday, the 2nd inst., at the vestibule of the Church door. Mr. CARDINAL, one of the members for the County happened to be present, it seems. After the Proclamation was read, this gentleman explained its purport, and then significantly informed the people how an unfortunate Bailiff had the Proclamation stuck with tar on his back, in one of the Parishes in the County of Two-Mountains, whose he presumed to outrage public opinion

by reading it. The moment this was mentioned at Chateaugay, several voices cried out, "Let us do the same." Mr. CARDINAL, however, interfered, and saved the magistrate from such a fate. The reading of the Proclamation had no other effect than exciting the dormant energies of the County, in which a public meeting is shortly to take place, in despite both of the silly Proclamation and its more silly authors.

SYMPTOMS OF POPULAR INDIGNATION.—We learn from Gentlemen who arrived in town last evening and this morning, from the River Chamby that Lord Gosford was hung in effigy on Wednesday morning in the market place, of the Village *Debutzch*!! (St. Charles.) The effigy was plastered all over, we understand, with copies of a newspaper established by the Gosford party in this city, entitled "*Le Populaire*." "So much for Buckingham!"

THE RISING GENERATION.—At a meeting of the inhabitants of the *Tanneries*, on Sunday evening last, to organize a Committee of Vigilance, and to collect signatures to the Petition to Congress, a little Canadian boy, about eleven years of age, came forward and demanded that his name should be taken down. He was told that his request could not be granted, as he was too young. The little fellow seemed quite indignant at such a reply; "Je suis," said he, in French, "*aussi brave qu'un homme. Je puis charger et tirer un fusil, et moi je veux être enrôlé.*" (I am as brave as a man. I can load and fire a gun, and I must be enrolled!) His name however could not be taken. He returned three times, "*pour être enrôlé.*" (to be enrolled) but he did not succeed, at which the little fellow seemed very much disappointed and chagrined.

At the Village of *L'Acadie*, on Sunday evening, the Hon. Mr. PAPINEAU was received by a company of little boys dressed in uniform, and drawn up in Military order, with little swords by their sides. If, as some say, the boy's the father of the man, those who will come after us will spring from a good stock.

ANOTHER PROCLAMATION?

The mania of making one's self supremely ridiculous is not confined to the *Chateau St. Louis*. One or two Magistrates of the County of *Vaudreuil* have been "bitten," and have issued "a Proclamation" (Heaven bless the mark!) forbidding the people of that County to meet, and threatening them with "all the punishments and penalties that can be inflicted by the laws," in case of contempt. The following is a copy of this specimen of Jack-in-office insolence:—

"Notice.—Whereas, it has come to our knowledge that certain evil disposed and designing persons have taken steps to excite His Majesty's loyal Canadian subjects, of this County, to assemble a Public Meeting, in disregard, contempt, and in direct violation of the Proclamation of His Excellency the Governor in Chief, dated the 15th June last; and that the avowed object of the instigators of the said meeting is publicly to disobey the said Proclamation, and spread abroad statements and opinions inconsistent with the loyal duty due His Majesty and with the acknowledged principles of the constitution, and dangerous to the peace of this County.

"We therefore, the undersigned Justices of the Peace, Militia Officers and others, residing in the County of *Vaudreuil* in order to prevent the unwary from being drawn in and exposed to the certain consequences of such illegal proceedings, hereby give notice and warn all persons attending, in order to give support and countenance to the meeting above alluded to, will expose themselves to all the punishments and penalties that can be inflicted by the laws on those who knowingly and wilfully aid and assist in inducing His Majesty's subjects to swerve from their allegiance and endanger the public peace.

"*Vaudreuil*, July 3, 1837."

We know no terms in which correctly to characterize this attempt to "bark" public opinion. The individuals who have had the folly to ape the head of the executive in his silliness, must be stocked with a more than ordinary share of vanity, and presumption, if they imagine that they will be able to dictate to the respectable inhabitants of the County of *Vaudreuil*, the manner in which they are to conduct themselves in the present crisis. Mr. MATHEWSON, the putative father of this proclamation, ought to recollect that he could not succeed in his attempt to become a Representative for the County. How he can hope to succeed now in riding rough-shod over public opinion there, is unintelligible to us.

We are not, however, sorry that this Proclamation has been issued. Its insolence is a personal insult to every man in the County, and if it be not met at once by a public meeting, we must say that we have formed a wrong estimate of the intelligence and independence of the inhabitants of the County of *Vaudreuil*.

It will be seen by reference to our extracts from *Nova Scotia* and *Upper Canada* papers, in our preceding columns, that a lively sympathy is felt in the sister Colonies for the cause of suffering liberty in this Province. The people of all the Provinces would do well, at the present crisis, to remember the patriotic conduct of the old Colonies, when the rights of Massachusetts were attacked. They made common cause with their fellow-Colonists, rallied round them with their sympathy, and bore them triumphant through the struggle. "I they well knew were they to allow Massachusetts to be crushed, they too should be destroyed one by one in course of time. "Unite or die."

The *Courier* supposes the number of persons from the Counties of *Chamby* and *Laprairie*, who attended the *L'Acadie* County meeting to

have been 500. The number must have been great, since a Tory paper makes such a liberal admission; but whatever it was, the people attended by right, as Freeholders, many of the old farmers in the former Counties having taken up new farms in the latter, upon which they intend to establish their children. These are the people who have an interest in the Country! It were well if certain noisy loafers about town had as much interest in the Province.

PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT.

We refer our readers to another column for the notice of the *St. Maurice* meeting, and the long roll of patriotic names which accompanies it. Preparations are making for an early meeting of *Laprairie*, *Rouville*, *L'Assomption*, and some other counties. Every where the most devoted patriotism prevails. The County of *Portneuf* met on 15th inst., at *Deschambault*. There were 600 electors present. A. N. MORIN, Esq., M. P. P., of Quebec, attended. The meeting was also attended by H. S. HUOT, Esq., one of the Gosford "minority." The *Liberal* says, he was sent out with Gosford Resolutions, three days previous to the meeting. The same paper adds that Mr. HUOT was received with marked approbation, and that every resolution was carried unanimously, save only the dissentient voice of Mr. HUOT. An extract of a letter from a most respectable source, in last night's *Miner*, states that the meeting was a most complete defeat to the party of the *Canadian* newspaper. We shall publish the Resolutions in our next.

THE PERMANENT AND CENTRAL COMMITTEE met yesterday. GILBERT LEDUC, Esq., of *Lachine*, presided. Reports were handed in from sub-committees of Vigilance recently established in the parish of *Sault aux Recollets*, and at the *Tanneries*, and *Cote St. Pierre*, in this County, and in the parish of *Boucherville*, County of *Chamby*, which were ordered to be published. Arrangements were also made to multiply sub-committees in other sections of the country. We shall give a lengthy report of this sitting on Tuesday, together with a Report of the third sitting of the *Permanent Committee of the County of Two-Mountains*, with Col. RAZENNE's highly-spirited letter to His Excellency the Governor in Chief, in which he conveyed his indignant refusal to read the "silly" Proclamation at the head of his Battalion.

A REPUBLICAN SHAVING A LIFE-LEGISLATIVE COUNCILLOR.

The *Plattsburg* (N. Y.) *Republican*, of the 15th inst., shaves PETER MCGILL without soap. The *Courier* of this morning gives the preliminary portion of the *Republican's* article only, but takes particular care to omit the "operation" to which the Yankee subjected our life-Legislative Councillor. No doubt the exhibition brought tears into the *Courier's* eyes. We have not room for the *Republican's* article to-day, but we shall give it on Tuesday, at length. It terminates thus:—

"We are driven to the conclusion that he (PETER MCGILL) can be nothing more or less than a time-serving man, who is possessed of more zeal than knowledge, and that from his ignorance and rashness, it will ere long turn out that he is a dead weight and curse to the party whose cause he espouses."

The old adage of "Shoemaker, stick to your last," is a good one, and applies with great and peculiar force to PETER MCGILL. Mr. MCGILL may be considered a great man in Canada, but he and his friends may rest assured, that he would be a very small man in any of the Democratic States."

Mr. JACQUES VIGER, whom the people of this city had twice raised to the mayoralty, has in return for that mark of confidence, been very active of late in endeavouring to stifle the expression of public opinion in this city and its neighbourhood, against the Gosford and Russell atrocity. Very fortunately, however, the public spirit of the people has been stronger than Mr. JACQUES VIGER's influence, and he has succeeded only in exhibiting his own tergiversation, and want of principle. We mention this circumstance, now, merely to put Reformers at a distance on their guard against Mr. JACQUES VIGER's sinister attempts to prop up an administration, from which, whatever he may personally expect, the people have nothing to hope but insult, degradation and robbery.

We are daily called on by eye-witnesses of particular facts, to contradict some of the thousand and one fabrications with which the *Courier* and the other Tory papers of the Town deluge their columns. The work is supererogatory, for these papers are little read by our party, and little believed by their own. Every body in Montreal knows that a person connected with one of these papers, has been so long celebrated as a circulator of verbal intelligence, that no story is credited, particularly by his own acquaintances, when it can be traced to him.

We hope this will be considered as a sufficient reason for our treating with silent contempt, many of the "contradictions" which are daily manufactured to order in this city.

We have received two numbers of a weekly periodical, entitled the *New York Mirror*, edited by Col. MORRIS, and devoted exclusively to literature and the fine arts. This work is got up in the first style. In one of the Nos. before us, there is a splendid steel-plate frontispiece, and a very excellent wood cut, entitled the "Last Arrow." The latter exhibits an improvement in engraving on wood, which we did not expect to witness. We perceive that the celebrated writer, Capt. MARRATT is a contributor to the *Mirror*. We notice some lines of a superior class of poetry in this work. A piece of music, prepared for the piano, accompanies each number. The yearly subscription to the *Mirror* is \$5.

That chronicle of mighty events, the *Courier*, informs us that the Rail-road Locomotive at *Laprairie*, hissed as Mr. PAPINEAU passed it on Sunday. Balaam's ass did more; he spoke at the sight of an angel. These locomotives having driven horses from the road, would rival the ass. Asses look to it! For ourselves, satisfied with shouts of approbation from human throats, we are somewhat indifferent to the public opinion of steam engines, not however that we would insult the engine in question, by supposing it as ignorant of the real state of provincial politics as the *Courier*, and three-fourths of the Tories, who chant in unison with our rotten bureaucracy and their "utensils." Indeed, this engine having been imported last spring, has been modest in deferring so long the expression of its opinion on the state of the Province. Some "imported" gentlemen of equal information, and much less power, have become oracles of their party in shorter time.

Since Mr. PAPINEAU did not patronize the Rail-Road on his way to *L'Acadie*, the engine may have been governed by interested and sinister motives, for though it came from a republican manufactory, it has been in had company since its arrival. Tory ire may be excited for a shilling in any part of the world, and Tory approbation purchased for a much smaller sum.

"Monsieur Tison come again!"

The faction which Gosford's Proclamation annihilated in 1836, is again attempting to exhibit signs of animation, as will be seen by the following advertisement, which appeared yesterday "the Royal Arms," in the *Herald*.

"A meeting is to be held this evening, (Thursday) at seven o'clock, at Mr. J. Mack's New Market, for the purpose of forming a Volunteer Highland Corps. Scotchmen wishing to join the above are requested to attend.

"God save the King."
"July 17, 1837."

The *Herald* tells us that this breechless corps is to be armed with dirks and pistols, and with rifles, and to "be drilled by men acquainted with such matters." We have no doubt of it. The Reformers will, "drill" this, as well as a great many other corps, before the game is over.

The *Quebec Gazette* says that the High Constable returned to this city on Saturday, "with three persons from *St. Scholastique*, against whom depositions were made." The old gentleman must be dreaming, no such occurrence as that stated in the *Gazette* having ever taken place.

The *Gazette* of last night says that the British Government is at once able and willing to protect the people of this Province—and to fleece them, it may be safely add. The latter power is that which has been most frequently exercised.

The *Morning Courier* finds it strange that we neither reassert, explain or retract the article we wrote on Friday about LABELLE's arrest, and which the *Courier* takes upon itself to say that it fully contradicted on the next morning.

The *Courier* is evidently ignorant of, or mistakes, the principles we have laid down for our guidance as editor of this paper. We endeavour, to the best of our power, to procure the most correct information as to what occurs, and we believe that from our position, the information on passing events which we procure and supply may be depended on. Having satisfied ourselves of its correctness, or of the unimpeachable character of those from whom we get our information, we give it to the public, careless of the reception it may receive either from the *Courier* or from any of its readers. We do not think it any part of our duty to "reassert, explain or retract," when we have once stated what we believe to be true. The *Courier* is free to "contradict" as often as it pleases. If "contradictions" were proofs, it no doubt would have the best of the battle. But we leave the public to judge between what we have stated and the *Courier's* contradictions. Where we are known, our statements will, we flatter ourselves, be respected. It would be well for the *Courier* could as much be said for its "contradictions." Where it is known its statements are least respected.

As to what concerns our statement regarding the precise spot on which LABELLE was arrested, it is perfectly indifferent to the question of persecution and terrorism, to which the authorities have had recourse, and to the excessive bail which was taken on the charges. It was LABELLE himself that told us that he was arrested in his potato field. He ought to know. The *Courier* says that it was in his house that the arrest took place. That statement is made, we presume, by Mr. DELISLE. We have no objection that the public should judge between the parties. We would merely remark, that if the arrest took place in the house, it is very singular that the man was not allowed time to put on his hat, coat, or waistcoat, cravat, shoes or stockings. We should think that it would not take much time to get these things, were the man in the house when he was arrested.

The man told us also that he came away quietly with Mr. DELISLE, having been given to understand that he would be brought before a local magistrate in the neighbourhood; and that he was not aware of his being about to be forced to Montreal, until he was in the scow in which he was to traverse to *Ile Jean*.

Had he not been given to understand that he was to be taken before a magistrate at *St. Eustache*, he certainly would not have been permitted to leave the county. And whilst we are on this *chapitre*, we might as well tell the *Courier* that LABELLE is the last patriot that will be allowed to leave the County of Two-Mountains on a political warrant from this or any other place.

We have but little more to add. LABELLE's offence was a bailable one. It was Mr. DELISLE's duty, therefore, to have taken him before a local Magistrate. We can answer for it, that not a shadow of opposition would have been offered to such a course. Mr. DELISLE, however, either through fright which got the better of his seven senses, or through vindictiveness, common to all petty officials, transcended his powers in this instance, and brought the man into Montreal, for which he perhaps may hereafter be "hauled over the coals." The offence with which the man was charged was a mere misdemeanor. It was vexatious, arbitrary, and beyond the attributes of the authorities, to demand such a heavy bail for that offence as £100, or £200 for the two charges. It was no doubt expected that a bare-footed, and seemingly poor man—without hat or coat, and scarce with any other covering—could not find bail, and that he must go to jail, there to rot, in order to afford the Bureaucracy of Montreal and *St. Eustache* a petty triumph. The parties reckoned however without their host; bail was found; the victim was wrested from their clutches, and sent home in triumph to his family. A few more triumphs of a similar description will certainly do a great deal of good—but not to Constitutionalism, nor to the supporters of British connection.

Sir FRANCIS HEAD has appointed Geo. S. JARVIS, Esq., M. P. P. for Cornwall, Judge of the Johnstown District Court. Mr. JARVIS already holds the offices of Judge of the Ottawa District, Collector of Cornwall, and several other minor appointments. This appointment gave such offence to Mr. JESSUP, who had already filled that office, and to whom Mr. JARVIS was adjointed by Sir F. HEAD in the commission as senior Judge, that the former gentleman has resigned. His resignation has been followed by that of several magistrates. On all these movements, inexplicable to us, the Brockville, ultra Tory *Statesman*, observes,

"Should Sir Francis pursue, in other Districts, a similar course of crooked and imprudent policy, as has characterised his administration in this, it will not require much foresight to divine, that the popularity and stability of his government, will be of very short duration."

CANADIAN ORANGEISM.—The last number of OGLE GOWAN's *Statesman* contains a copy of certain Resolutions passed on the 24th ult., "at a general meeting of the *Orangemen* of the County of Prince Edward, Upper Canada, at the Picton Hotel." The following are the 3rd and 6th of the Resolutions which were passed by these worthy "blood-hounds" on the occasion:—

Resolved, 3d. That we will always feel it our duty as well as pleasure to celebrate the anniversary of our Glorious deliverer King William the III.—over James, at the Boyne, in Ireland, when the trammels of bigotry and superstition were struck from the feet of Britons, and the glorious rays of the gospel were diffused through our happy land, and we therefore recommend to our brethren in this County to celebrate the same in their different Lodges, in a manner suitable to so glorious an occasion.

Resolved, 6th. That we fully participate in the feelings of our Right worshipful Grand Master, Ogle Robert Gowan Esq., M. P. P. in regard to the threatened insurrection in Lower Canada, and as in the days of yore, when the blood of our forefathers flowed to throw of the yoke of tyrants and despots, so will we their descendants, wait for the second call, to oppose the traitors of this happy country, and show to the world that the machinations of designing demagogues shall not prevail, though backed with *Ten Thousand American Rifles*.

The Canadian people have here a sample of that ferocious Orange spirit which has deluged Ireland with blood. These are the staunch supporters of Toryism in Upper Canada, of the Russell atrocity in Lower Canada, and the sworn enemies of freedom in all parts of the world. They are anxious to let loose again on those whose religion and whose political principles they so bitterly hate, in order to assuage the vampire thirst for blood which devours them. The *Quebec Gazette* some time ago called attention to the cordial support which constitutionalism received from some Regiment of Militia about Cornwall. It can now add the Orangemen of Upper Canada to its allies. They are prepared to act "as in days of yore"—that is, to wade knee deep in Papis's blood, as they used to boast that they would do in Ireland. With such an "holy alliance," the reign of misgovernment will no doubt prosper. As for the reception which Mr. OGLE GOWAN's Orangemen will experience "in Lower Canada," when they obey "the second call," that's another affair. We assure them that there are thousands of Irishmen in this Province, whose memories still foster the recollection of the pick-caps and triangles, of the other dastardly and heinous insults which their native country and their countrymen have suffered from Irish Orangeism, and who pant for a "day of reckoning." Should Providence decree that the wrongs of Ireland are to be avenged on the soil of America, her children, and her children's children, in

Canada, will not shrink from their duty, even before the combined cohort of all the Orangemen that OGLE GOWAN—the grand master of the party—might gather together for the sacrifice.

The *Morning Courier* considers it "inexplicable reserve" on our part, that we said nothing in our last about Mr. DUCHESNAY's visit to the County of Two-Mountains. This visit must be very musty indeed, if it could not keep for a few days. As for Mr. DUCHESNAY, he we believe will admit that we refer to his visit to *St. Benoit* quite soon enough.

The papers which pretend to give a version of this "brilliant affair," as military men sometimes call defeats, are the *Herald* and the *Gazette*. The former has it that the Deputy Sheriff "succeeded in apprehending two of the individuals against whom he had warrants." This is an error. The Deputy succeeded in apprehending none of the individuals. One respectable person against whom there was a warrant, gave himself up freely, after Mr. Deputy was forced to acknowledge that he could not apprehend any person.

The *Gazette* gives what may be considered Mr. DUCHESNAY's own account of his "visit," the editor of that paper having "taken the trouble to make enquiry on the subject." It says,

"Mr. Duchesnay went out unaccompanied by any other public officer, to make arrests in a part of the country in which it had been stated that no public officer could dare to exercise his authority. He succeeded in capturing one of the accused and took him before a magistrate, as he was bound by his warrant to give bail. A second was absent from the place at a distance of eight or ten leagues, and the third was erroneously named in the warrant and could not therefore legally be arrested."

At *St. Benoit*, Mr. Duchesnay, as we learn, found all things tranquil, and even received offers of assistance from several individuals, to proceed to *Cote St. Joseph*, where the culprits resided, but which offer he declined.—He proceeded mildly to the performance of his duty, and succeeded in executing his trust by having the law obeyed, without the shedding of blood."

We have reason to believe that the passages in the above which we have marked in italics are too highly and too favourably colored.

We have seen a private letter from *St. Benoit*, which gives a somewhat different version of this expedition. We have been permitted to make the following extracts from this letter which will enable the public to form a more correct opinion of the manner in which Mr. Deputy Sheriff conducted himself, and the success he met with, than the partial and flattering report of the *Gazette*.

"On arriving here (at *St. Benoit*) on Sunday, (s y s the respectable writer of this letter) they (Mr. Duchesnay and his companion) began by trying to frighten the women and children. They reported that they were followed by troops and cannon, for the purpose of leveling the village, and that they had a great many warrants, &c. &c. Fortunately, the people had previously been put on their guard against all these rumors; otherwise I can assure you that these spies would have paid dearly for their extravagant talk. They remained here two days, amusing themselves in boasting, in the presence of women, or making enquiries of the most ignorant people, without daring to meet face to face a respectable person who could give them correct information, undecieve them regarding the prejudices which they had imbibed, and prevent them from exciting greater discontent than already existed."

"One of our citizens took upon himself to tell Mr. Deputy Sheriff that it was shameful to drag peaceable and respectable people from their homes into Montreal, on malicious accusations of Constitutionalists, dictated by hatred and revenge; that he (the Deputy Sheriff) would have met no difficulty in the execution of his duty, if instead of making so much noise he would accept bail on the spot from the persons against whom he had warrants. But he would not listen to any "conditions," and proceeded to *Cote St. Joseph*, to make his capture. He returned last night (Monday) "with his finger in his mouth," without having found those whom he went to seek, nobody consenting to give him the least intelligence of them."

"On his return, he then announced that he was willing to accept the "conditions" which he had previously rejected, &c. to receive bail on the spot from the accused. Thereupon one of these persons, a most peaceable and respectable citizen, and one of our churchwardens, came forward of his own free will and accord, with all the least force, and gave bail before J. Dumouchelle, Esq., J. P., after which Mr. Duchesnay and his companion took the road to Montreal. I know not what report they will make on their return, but this I know, that their conduct here has been irritating and shameful."

It will be seen by the above letter, that the result of Mr. DUCHESNAY's expedition in *St. Benoit*, was not quite so flattering as the "*Veni, vidi, vici*," report of the *Gazette* would have people believe. Instead of having "succeeded in capturing one of the accused," he captured none of them. He sallied out for the purpose of making his capture, but returned having nothing but his labor for his pains. How he could say, under these circumstances, that "he took him before a Magistrate," when it was the accused himself that came forward willingly, and without any force, to give bail, is rather surprising; but we live in strange times.

The assertion that he "even received offers of assistance from several individuals to proceed to *Cote St. Joseph*, where the culprits resided, but which offer he declined," may safely be left to correct itself. The reader, by reference to the extracts of the letter which we give above, will perceive that such a boast deserves not the least credit.

The Montreal Gazette of Saturday has a singular article on the determination now taking by the people throughout the Province, not to consume any article coming from beyond the seas which pays duty. It is justly alarmed at this determination. It goes, it admits, "at once to cut off the only means by which the force and utility of a government can be maintained," and frankly confesses that "in a practical point of view, it knows no doctrine so dangerous and ruinous in its consequences, as that which would induce the inhabitants of this or any other country, so far to renounce their respect for the laws, as to refuse to consume those commodities, by the duties on which their civil government and public institutions are supported, and introduce them from alien countries by contraband and other illegal means."

It is not necessary for us to recapitulate the powerful and patriotic reasons which have driven the people of this Province to this penultimate plan of defending themselves from slavery, and their rights from annihilation. The British Government has resolved on open, violent and unconstitutional robbery. The funds which it has resolved to make away with, are furnished by the people whose rights are about to be destroyed. Would not that people, then, be more senseless than asses, more abject than the most degraded slaves, were they to supply such an immoral and oppressive Government with the means of existence? They would be unworthy of breathing, could they consent to reduce themselves to so vile a state. Their determination to resist, will prove both to their enemies and to their friends, that they are not so dead to all feelings of insult, and to the degradation which is preparing for them, as to furnish their task-masters whips with which to scourge them.

The Gazette next proceeds to examine two points. First, how far Upper Canada is bound to abide by the last arbitration under the Canada Trade Act, should the Canadians succeed, "which is by no means improbable," in diminishing to any extent the consumption of duty-paying liquors and merchandise; and secondly, how far the Constitutionalists are bound to acquiesce in the distribution of the revenue arising from duties, by the House of Assembly.

As regards the first point, the Gazette considers that Upper Canada "is entirely exonerated from the performance of her individual share of the conditions of the agreement."

The only duty that Upper Canada has to perform in the matter is, to receive her share of the Revenue, after it is collected. Now if none be collected, it is evident that she is, *ex necessitate rei*, "entirely exonerated from the performance of her individual share of the conditions of the agreement." Nothing can be clearer than this. It is what schoolmen call a self-evident proposition. But the Gazette asks—is Lower Canada to be permitted with impunity, to refuse to consume duty-paying articles?

"Is she to be permitted to chalk out to herself a new line of policy, that was never contemplated by either of the parties when the Imperial Statute was passed, which is equally binding upon the whole? Is she alone to be permitted to deviate from a common rule prescribed to all? Instead of preserving and encouraging that legal and uninterrupted commercial intercourse with the Mother Country, which existed at the period when the Canada Trade Act was passed, and which was the groundwork of the provisions of that Act, is Lower Canada now, or at any time, to be allowed to superinduce a new and unheard of scheme of commerce upon the country, which would have the effect of at once compromising and destroying the interests of all parties? Surely not?"

How sublimely ridiculous is all this froth and fuss! It is a sad case, truly, that people will not permit themselves to be insulted by the British authorities. It is a pity that they refuse to furnish money to feed the howling and insolent Bureaucracy. But the question comes at last:—Gentlemen how can you bet yourselves? The Gazette recommends U. Canada to protest. But this will not make Jean Baptiste and his Brother Reformers drink Rum or Wine; this will not make us buy your taxed merchandise. The Gazette ought to have gone a step further. It ought to insist on the British Parliament passing an Act "to bind the people of the Colonies" to drink a certain quantity of Rum, Brandy, Gin and Wine, *per diem*; to make it felony, "without benefit of Clergy," to drink cold water; and to punish, as a rebel and a traitor, "compassing the death of the King," any man who was found with a pair of breeches of domestic manufacture, or any woman wearing a patriotic petticoat. Unless some "constitutional" measure of this description be passed. Whiskey, Beer, cold water, and *et cetera* or *et cetera*, will play sad havoc with the "sinews of war."

"She (U. Canada) is morally and constitutionally bound to perform her part of the conditions." What! to drink Rum, Brandy, Gin and Wine, whether she will or not. We have always been taught to believe that this was a very immoral practice. We are happy to learn that the great body of the people are beginning to think so too, and to abstain from it accordingly.

"The instant she declines doing so, Upper Canada will be absolved of the obligations imposed upon her also." Upper Canada's obligations are, as we before observed, merely to receive her share of

the money, after it shall be collected. Should Lower Canada not furnish any revenue, all obligations on the part of the Upper Province to receive that share are most indubitably at an end.

The "Constitutionalists," are next recommended "neither to pay duties on imported articles." We have not the least objection to this recommendation. We suspect, however, that the said Constitutionalists are, like the Fermoy pig, so full of contradiction that when told not to pay duties they will act diametrically contrary to the advice.

The mass of the people, which is sound and determined, need however not occupy their minds as to what that miserable faction intends to do. The duty of Reformers is plain. Henceforward, no man loving his country should purchase any article (except such as are of the most urgent necessity) on which duties are collected. Let it be remembered that when once that determination is taken, and acted upon, it will follow, as a natural consequence, that the Constitutional merchants will adopt the Gazette's recommendation, not pay any duties. They will have no need to do so, to such an extent as they were in the habit of doing heretofore, for their importations will be much reduced. All hope for salvation for the country then depends on the spirit of patriotism and on the extent of sacrifice which the people will consent to make at the present moment. Their enemies, it will be seen, frankly acknowledge that the non-consumption policy will be fatal to misgovernment. Let that policy then be rigidly followed. Let the local committees of Vigilance see that it be respected in their several parishes and townships, and ere long Canada shall rise "redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled," out of the serious difficulties by which she is now surrounded.

THE COUNTY OF TWO-MOUNTAINS.—The following is a copy of a letter which we recently received from an influential gentleman residing in the County of Two-Mountains, which we take the liberty to publish, as the affairs of that County occupy at present much public attention:—

"Possibly, under existing circumstances, we may be exposed to a renewal of persecutions similar to those of 1828; but if things are carried too far, our enemies may perhaps meet among us an organized resistance which they will not be able to surmount."

"The reports spread by the newspapers, and particularly by the *Populaire*, relative to this county, are either very much exaggerated, or pure inventions. For instance, the story of the 'virtuous' wife of Prevost, of St. Scholastique, is pure fiction. The abominable crew of St. Eustache, who so grossly insulted our good Canadians at the last general Election, believed that they would still be permitted to ill-treat our patriots with impunity. The acts and addresses of our Tories since that period, and since our late public meeting, have been as outrageous as possible. They even had the audacity to threaten the entire population with the vengeance of Government, and that Troops were about to come here. Some of these fanatics have gone so far as to say that they hoped soon to wage in Canadian blood!"

"These violent speeches have had the effect of provoking our young men to adopt defensive measures which have had the effect of terrifying the Tories—who became alarmed because a horse's tail was shaved, and fancied that the time was come when a just vengeance was about to be wreaked on them. These proceedings provoked complaints and infamous denunciations, without a shadow of foundation, and which notwithstanding have sufficed to cause our silly administration to issue a Proclamation offering £100 reward for the discovery of the authors of a pretended atrocity, which exists only in the terrified imagination of guilty people."

"You may assure our good friends to be no way uneasy about the *bonnets bleus*. They will do their duty."

Very little has been done in Exchange for the New York packets of the 16th. The rate of Exchange on London was from 20 to 21 per cent premium. Specie was coming in quite abundantly. American half dollars have been sold generally at 91 per cent premium. About \$400,000 in specie went in the Liverpool packet and about \$100,000 in the Havre packet. A considerable quantity of specie had also been bought for shipment to Hamburg and Bremen.

United States.

CENSUS OF MAINE.—The population of this State, according to the census taken in March last, amounts to 472,151, exclusive of the Madawaska settlement, and foreigners. In 1830, it was 399,402, making a gain of 72,699. Add to this amount 3,300 for the Madawaska settlement, and 10,000 for foreigners not included in the recent census, and the gain is 83,989. Since 1830, York county has gained 2,071, Cumberland 7,506, Lincoln, 2,890, Kennebec 9,886, Oxford 5,420, Waldo 7,027, Somerset 7,157, Penobscot 20,164, Hancock 3,632, Washington 6,918. The population of Somerset is now 42,963. Three counties only in the state have had a greater relative gain than Somerset; they are Penobscot, Washington and Waldo. Penobscot has gained 64 per cent, Washington 32, Waldo 24, and Somerset 20.—*Sketcher's Sen.*

In New Orleans notes of non-specie paying banks are at 25 per cent discount.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. G. W. Perkins, George W. Warner, Esq. merchant, to Miss Mirabelle Anderson, all of this city.

DIED.

In this city, on the 19th instant of a lingering illness, (consumption) Mary Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Louis Lefebvre, Esq. of this city, aged 23 years. Upper Canada, Vermont and New York papers by copying this, will confer a favour on her afflicted relatives.

NOTICES.

ETTOFFE DU PAYS, AND TOILE DU PAYS.

THE UNDERSIGNED has just received a large quantity of **ETTOFFE** and **TOILE DU PAYS**, of a superior quality, and well adapted for **PANTALOONS, VESTS, COATS, SOUTS, &c.**

G. DUCONDU.

July 21, 1837.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the undersigned are particularly requested to come and pay without delay, or to settle their accounts by notes, otherwise measures will be adopted to compel them to do so.

G. DUCONDU.

Montreal, July 21, 1837.

MONTREAL COLLEGE.
THE PUBLIC EXAMINATION of the Students of MONTREAL COLLEGE will take place on the 24th, the 25th and the 26th, Inst. on the 24th and 25th from half-past one, P. M. till 4. On the 26th from half-past 8 till 10 A. M., and from half-past 12 till 5 P. M. During the first three sittings, the Students will be examined on the Greek and Latin Languages, on Geography, Mythology, Ancient and Modern History, on Belles Lettres and Rhetoric. The last sitting will be devoted to the examinations of the Students in Philosophy, on Logic, Metaphysics and Goethics, (on which they will answer in Greek or Latin) and on Chymistry. During the examination the Students will execute different pieces of Music. The whole will be closed by the distribution of Premiums. The vacation will then commence, and will last till the 15th September.

Montreal, July 19, 1837.

Office of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of the County of Montreal.

Montreal, 17th July, 1837.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of the MONTREAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of the COUNTY of MONTREAL, held this day—a vote of thanks was given to the Fire Companies of this city, and particularly to Mr. Dyer, Mr. George Garth of the Montreal Water Works Company, and the Hosiery and Property Protecting, and to the Alliance Fire Engine Companies, for their zeal, and for the effectual exertions made by these Companies in the extinction of the fire in Craig Street, on the morning of the 15th instant, which must have otherwise extended to the destruction of a considerable amount of property insured by this Office.

By order, JAMES KNAPP, Secy.
Montreal, 18th July, 1837.



BLAINVILLE RACES—3d AUGUST, 1837.

FIRST RACE—St. Therese Fureur.
To be run for, by Horses of the Canadian breed; entrance, 5s, to which the Stewards add £1 10; the Winner to pay 2s 6d for each Horse entered, p.p.

SECOND RACE.
Open to all Horses; entrance, Eight Dollars to which the Stewards add £10; weights same as the Montreal Turf Club; the Winner to pay 10s. for each Horse entered, p.p.

THIRD RACE.
Open to all thorough-bred Horses bred in the provinces, except the Winner of the second Race; entrance, Six Dollars, to which the Stewards will add £7 10; weights same as Montreal Turf Club; the Winner to pay 7s 6d for each Horse entered, p.p.

The Riders of the second and third Race to be dressed in proper Jockey style.

The Stewards have provided a House for the accommodation of Visitors, where every attention and comfort will be afforded them, and in the evening there will be a Subscription Race Ball.

N.B. No Horse to be allowed to run except the owner subscribes 10s. to the races.

St. Therese, 4th July, 1837.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned having charge, during the absence of Mr. J. H. Jobin, of the latter's Notarial Office, and business relating thereto, informs those who may be in want of any papers or information, that they can obtain the same by applying at his office, Notre Dame Street.

L. S. MARTIN, N. P.

June 20, 1837.

NEW LIQUOR AND GROCER STORE.

THE UNDERSIGNED inform their numerous friends and the public in general, that they have opened a **LIQUOR AND GROCER STORE**, in the house making the corner of St. Paul and St. Jean Baptiste streets, where they will have constantly **FOR SALE** by **WHOLESALE or RETAIL**, all the articles in the above line, and at very moderate prices.

Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine the stock they have now on hand, the quality and cheapness of which, will entitle them to a decided preference. All orders will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

FRANCOIS MERCURE, & Co.

Montreal, June 16, 1837.

SEEDS.
CLOVER, TIMOTHY, and GARDEN SEEDS, warranted of last year's growth, for sale at the **MEDICAL HALL.**

—ALSO—
An assortment of **FLOWER SEEDS**, just received from London.

THE UNDERSIGNED, residing in the centre of the Village of St. Eustache, *River du Chene*, GIVES NOTICE, that he has comfortable Lodgings, and would receive with pleasure several gentlemen, as boarders, on the most reasonable terms. Reference to Mr. Jean Bruneau, Merchant, Montreal. Should any gentlemen be desirous of learning the French Language, there is an excellent Teacher of the same near the place.

LEON GLOBENSKY.

St. Eustache, July 13, 1837.

FOR SALE.—A VALUABLE FARM, consisting of Nine Hundred Acres, in one block, situated in the Township of ELY and within 7 Miles of Melbourn, and Twenty Miles of the flourishing Village of Sherbrooke, adjoining Main Road and Stage route—Possessing the advantages of a water course, and having the best growth of Timber. For terms and further information, apply to T. B. ENGLISH, at the BELFAST HOTEL, facing the Fort and Landing, Montreal.

June 15.

NOTICES.

Anti-Coercion Meeting of the County of St. Maurice.
THE UNDERSIGNED being desirous to convene a **PUBLIC MEETING** in the COUNTY OF ST. MAURICE, for the purpose of pronouncing their opinion against the measures of COERCION adopted on the 9th of March last, against the right and privileges of the Inhabitants of this Province, invite, in consequence, all the Citizens of the said County who partake their political opinions, to meet at the Village of YAMACHICHE, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th INSTANT, at ONE o'clock in the afternoon.

Dr. R.J. Kimber, M.P.P. Edw. Barnard, M.P.P. Frs. Desautiers, M.P.P. Barille Lajoie, M.P.P. J. E. Duroseau, J. P. J. P. Bureau, J. P. S. B. Hart, J. P. Charles Dupont, J. P. Ant. Desautiers Comm. Ant. St. Louis maj. com. Benj. Rivard, major, Jean Desloves, capt. A. P. de Courval, it. col. Pierre Guin, capt. Bazile Doucet, capt. Charles Caron, lieut. P.M. Augustin Cloutier, capt. Pierre Fortin, capt. Charles Lesieur, capt. Charles Lapiere, capt. J. Bte. Duchene, capt. Ant. Lajoie, capt. Pierre Gendron, capt. Ant. Rivard, capt. E. M. Desautiers, capt. Augustin Laroche, capt. F. X. Rivard, N.P. 1. capt. Paul St. Louis, 1. capt. A. M. Hart, avocat, E. L. Paucaud, avocat, Docteur, E. Lord, Docteur, C. Malhot, Doct. C.R. Boucher, F.A.R. Bellefeuille, N.P. J. A. Debois, N.P. God. Landry, N.P. J. C. Bourras, N.P. A. K. Hart, Ens. D. G. Labarre, jere, Isid. Aubry, Joseph Potier, L. T. B. Boucher, ecr. Francois Drolet, ecr. Pierre Croteau, Frs. Richard, Frs. Rivard, Frederic Rivard, Frs. Levesque, Ant. Bureau, Et. Lafontaine, Et. Bellefeuille, Ch. Buisson, Phil. Patenaude, L. H. Turcotte, L. G. Duval, F. X. Turcotte, Joseph Charette, Geo. Beliau, Michel Blais, Oct. Lottinville, J. Beaudin, (Bourg) Jean M. Caron, Ang. St. Louis, Audette Richer, Abraham Riche, Joseph Carrier, C. P. de Champlain, Jean Charette, Frs. Reame, Octave Pothier, Joseph Pothier, Ant. Mincou, Jacques Blais, Pierre Gélina, Isaac Pothier, Luc Lamy, Pierre Bugay, Jean Gerin, Pierre Hubert, J. G. Belmart, Frs. Belan, Léandre Guilmette, Isid. Gélina marguillier, Ambroise Grézier, Joseph Guilmette, André Gagnon, Nicholas Melchin, Joseph Samson, Joseph Martin, Louis Carle, Benjamin Dionne, Louis Lamontagne, Louis Laugier, Al. Desautiers, Joseph Chevalier, Joseph Rivard, Célestin Houde, Em. Carle, Frdr. Lemyre, Jos. Vadboncaur, Jos. Brulé, Amable Lamy, Ant. Fréchet, J. Bte. Carle, J. Théod. Carle, Joseph Lefrançois, Bazile Cayer, Fabien Rigaudière, Frs. Bastarache, Frs. F. Bastarache, Louis St. Pierre, J. Bte. Reard, Ant. Ricard, Louis Lamothé, Ant. Decoteau, Jos. Paquin, Jos. Godin, Ens. Al. Boivert, Frs. Gélina, Et. Héroux, Ant. Desautiers, Teust. Langlois, Jos. Pratt, sergt. Théodore Lord, Dom. Lesieur, Jos. Garneau, Paul Lesieur, Ens. Charles Richard, Jos. Lesieur, Ens. Thomas Beaubien, Pierre Duchêne, Louis Héroux, Ant. Duchêne, Jos. Pothier, Luc Bellefeuille, J. Bte. Doucette, Isaac Lord, Jos. Colombe, P. C. Rivard, Jos. Colombe fils, Joseph Lamy, Jos. St. Pierre, Louis Lambert, Augt. Fréron, Joseph Rivard, Célestin Niclaeu, Angt. Plonde, Nich. Constantin, Louis Dionne, François Thibodeau, François Thib. de u fils, Alexandre Thibodeau, Pierre Thibodeau, Jean Scaud, L. Clot. dit L'Allemant, Amable Carufil, Jos. Lafrenière, Louis Thibodeau, Louis Thibodeau-fils, Joseph Lafrenière-fils, Maxime Thibodeau, Romain Clément, J. Bte. Clément, François Vanasse, Joseph Vanasse, Louis Vanasse, Augustin Delais, Joseph Laboureur, Joseph Macard, Etienne Robert, Abraham Mcardy, Charles Valgny, Charles Sylvestre,

Michel Vincent, Léandre Coriveau, Jos. Lambert, Pierre Pavin, Louis Lamy, Benj. Rivard, George Rivard, Jos. Chevalier fils, Joseph Guphais, Paul Duphais, Pierre Thibodeau, J. Bte. Ayotte, J. Bte. Thibodeau, J. Bte. Vermette, Joseph Dauphinais, Al. Simpaix, Jacques Dauphinais, Pierre Savigny, L. Dauphinais, Ol. Dauphinais, Joseph Thibodeau, François Gagnon, Jos. Thibodeau Sergeant, David Lacharité, David Tousignan, Joseph Lacharité, Amable Marchand, Antoine Rinfrette, Pierre Marchand, Joseph Lebrun, Olivier Fissette, Pierre Leclair, Amable Bastien, Louis P. Bruneau, Antoine Lefebvre, Louis P. Bruneau, Moysse Robert, Pierre Marchand, Antoine Marchand, Jean Fleury, François Fleury, Antoine Carufel, Antoine Morin, Jos. Sicaud de Carufel, Antoine Lafrenière, Louis Lafrenière, Antoine Joliette, François Lafrenière, François Lafrenière, fils, Pierre Lajoie, Augustin Jacques, David Lavade, David Dupuy, Honoré Beauché, Alexis Brunet, Joseph Brunet-fils, Joseph Carufel, Amable Trumpe, Joseph Girard, Nicholas Houde, Louis Gaucher, Jacques Ross, Vital Veretteuille, Alarie Martin, Louis Trempe, Jean Décert, Charles Lemyre, Etienne Lajoie, Charles Lamontagne, Jas. Dugas Labrèche, Bazile Beaulieu, Clément Beaulieu, Joseph Giroux, J. Etier.

County of St. Maurice, July 10, 1837.

DISTRICT OF COURT of King's Bench, Tuesday, MONTREAL } the twentieth day of June, 1837.
Present.
The Hon. Chief Justice Rtn.
" Mr. Justice PYKE.
" " Mr. Justice GALE.

No. 98.
Felix Mercuro Plaintiff vs. François Cadotte, Defdt.
The Hon. J. Masson, et al. T.S.
Whereas the Defendant is in a state of Bankruptcy orders that a notice be published during three weeks in the *Minerve* and *Vindictor*, and during one week in the *Morning Courier*, three of the newspapers published in this city, in order that the creditors of the Defendant be notified that they should file and produce under oath, in the office of the Prothonotaries of this Court, their respective claims against the Defendant, from this day until the first October next.

By the Court,
MONK & MORROGH,
P. K. B.

CITY HOTEL.
NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public that he has taken possession of his former establishment, the **CITY HOTEL**, St. Ann street, Upper-Town, Quebec, where he intends keeping a Boarding House. The undersigned having kept a Hotel for a long period of time, hopes, from the encouragement he has before received to merit by his punctuality and politeness to travellers, a portion of public favour; at least he flatters himself that nothing shall be wanting on his part to deserve it.

A Public Table or Ordinary kept here, (private if required.) Also—Large rooms for Balls and Concerts.

The prices charged in this establishment will be more moderate than in any other Boarding House in Town. The House belonging to ROBERT LAFONTAINE.

Quebec, 5th July, 1837.
The editors of the *Minerve* of Quebec, of the *Minerve* and *Vindictor* of Montreal are requested to give insertion to the above notice, in their respective papers, and to transmit the amount of their accounts to the undersigned for payment.

BELFAST HOTEL.
NOTICE.—The Subscriber having for many years kept the well known **GENERAL BROCK TAVERN** and **BELFAST HOTEL**, begs leave to inform the public that he has relinquished the General Brock, and made considerable additions and improvements to the Belfast, where he intends exclusively to devote his attention to the comfort of his numerous friends and customers who have hitherto favoured him with their patronage.

He begs to assure them that such attention will be unremitted, and that the reputation of his Table and Liquors will not be unduly. The different lines of Stages call daily for passengers, and the House commands a good view, and immediately opposite the landing of the Steamboats.

T. B. ENGLISH,
BELFAST HOTEL,
Corner of St. Joseph and Commissioners Streets.
June 16.

NOTICE.—The Steamboat SWAN, Captain PACAUD, running between Quebec and Montreal, at present only charges 15s. for Cabin Passage from Montreal to Quebec; and 25s. from Quebec to Montreal, and makes a deduction upon all freight of 25 per cent. upon the Tariff of the Saint Lawrence Steamboat Company.
June 30.

GOLD & SILVER.
THE UNDERSIGNED will pay the highest Premium for all kinds of **GOLD AND SILVER.**—BANK NOTES exchanged.
D. CHAPIN,
St. Paul Street.
July 18, 1837.

NOTICES.

CLERK'S OFFICE. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Quebec 10th July, 1837.
THE Clerk of the House of Assembly will receive Tenders until the opening of the next Session, for the Printing of the Journals, Appendix, Bills and other work for the House of Assembly: the said work will be given to the person or persons who shall make the lowest and most advantageous Tenders in one or more Contracts: but each contract must be made for the whole or at least one of the articles mentioned below:

The said Tenders are to be made in the following form, viz:

JOURNALS. First 100. Second 100.
Every Sheet printed on good paper, in Pica, and same form as the Journals of last year, plain work.
Ditto ditto ruled and figured work.....

APPENDIX.
Every printed Sheet of same form, materials and character of the Journal, plain work.
Ditto ditto ruled and figured work.....
Ditto ditto in Small Pica, Plain work.....
Ditto ditto ditto ruled and figured work.....
Ditto ditto in Long Primer, Plain work.....
Ditto ditto Ditto ruled and figured work.....
Ditto ditto in Brevier plain work.....
Ditto ditto ditto ruled and figured work.....

BILLS.
Every Sheet in the ordinary form, on good Paper in Pica.....
Reports of Committees, Communications from the Executive, and other Documents which make part of the Journal or Appendix, of which the Printing may be ordered and done during the Session:—
For 1000 M's. composition.....
For the Paper and Printing, per 100 Sheets.....
For the same work to be done during the recess, apart from the Journal or Appendix:—
For 1000 M's. Composition.....
For the Paper and Printing per 100 Sheets...
For Letters, Circulars, Blanks and other Printing not included in the above classes:—
For every page of 2000 M's. of printing...
N.B.—Samples of paper must accompany the Tenders.

Wm. B. LINDSAY, Clk. Assy.
To be inserted, in the English language, once a week, until the next meeting of the Legislature, in the *Quebec Mercury* and *Vindictor*.

NORMAL SCHOOL FOR THE DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

WHEREAS, by an Act, 6 Will. IV. chap. 12, passed in the Provincial Legislature during the Session of 1836, which provides for the establishment of **NORMAL SCHOOLS** in this Province, it is declared that the Committee of management shall procure a sufficient place for keeping such School, in or near the City, and shall engage Professors possessing the knowledge, experience and qualifications necessary for conducting Institutions of this nature; **NOTICE** is given that the Professors above mentioned have been engaged, and that a sufficient place has been procured for keeping the **NORMAL School** in this District: and that it is in operation from this day; and whereas it is provided by the Act aforesaid, that the **NORMAL Schools** of this Province shall be appropriated for the reception and instruction, free of expense, of such young persons above the age of fourteen years who can read and write, and are acquainted with the elements of Arithmetic and can produce testimonials of a good moral character, who may be willing to devote themselves to teaching either primary or superior Schools, and also of such Schoolmasters as may wish to complete their studies, and to obtain instruction on the best method of teaching and of conducting a School; and whereas it is provided also that a sum of money shall be placed at the disposal of the Committee, to obtain board and lodging for at least five Schoolmasters, who may be desirous of completing their studies, but who may be utterly destitute of means to support themselves during the time they may be thus studying.

Therefore, notice is hereby given, to all persons who may be desirous of becoming Students in the **NORMAL School** of this District, in conformity with the terms prescribed by the Act, that they make application to Mr. REGNAUD, Chief Professor, at the School, St. Antoine Street, St. Antoine Suburb, or address themselves to the Secretary of the Committee of Management.
T. S. BROWN,
Secretary N. S. M.
Montreal, July 12, 1837.

ASSESSMENT, &c.
Office of the Road Treasurer,
Montreal Court House, June 19, 1837.

THE undersigned Road Treasurer for the City of Montreal, hereby gives **PUBLIC NOTICE**, that the **BOOKS OF ASSESSMENT** for the present year, are now in his possession. All persons, proprietors or occupiers of Houses or Lots of Ground, and those who are liable to pay the tax by reason of keeping Horses, as well as all persons from the ages of 21 to 60 years, who are disposed to compound for personal labour, are required to pay him the respective duties and duties laid upon each of them, as contained in the said **Books of Assessment**, from this day to the 1st of August next, at his Office, in the Court House, where he will be in daily attendance (Sundays and holidays excepted,) from NINE, A. M. until FIVE, P. M.

P. AUGER,
Road Treasurer.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has established his office, in St. Vincent Street, No. 8, jointly with T. Barton, Esq. Advocate.
G. H. CADIEUX, Notary.
Montreal, June 23, 1837.

VENEDITIONI EXPONAS.

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM is the most valuable remedy now in use for coughs, colds, asthma, or phthisis consumption, whooping cough and pulmonary affections of every kind. Its sale is steadily increasing, and the proprietors are constantly receiving the most favorable accounts of its effects. The following new certificates are offered for public examination:—

From **Dr. William Perry**.
I have witnessed the effects of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, and have no hesitancy in expressing it as my belief that it is a safe, convenient, and very efficacious medicine.

WILLIAM PERRY M.D.
Exeter N. H. July 17 1833.

From **Dr. Thomas Abell**.
For the last five years of my practice I have had the satisfaction to witness the beneficial effects of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam in many cases of obstinate cough, and of other affections of the lungs. I would therefore confidently recommend its use in all complaints of the chest as being equal if not superior to any other medicine within my knowledge.

THOMAS ABELL M.D.
Leicester N. H. Dec. 3 1833.

From **Dr. Thomas Brown**.
The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been extensively used, in the section of the country where I reside, for several years past, and has justly acquired a high reputation in consumptive complaints. So far as my knowledge extends it has never disappointed the reasonable expectation of those who have used it.

THOMAS BROWN M.D.
Concord N. H. May 11th 1833.

From **Mr. Samuel Morrill** to the Proprietors of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam.

I am satisfied that the Vegetable Balsam is a valuable medicine. It has been used in this place with complete success in an obstinate complaint of the lungs, attended with a severe cough, loss of voice, and the raising of much blood, which had previously resisted many approved prescriptions. After using the Balsam one week, the patient's voice returned and he was able to speak audibly. This case occurred some time since, and the man is now engaged not only in an active but in laborious avocations. Respectfully yours, &c.

SAMUEL MORRILL
Concord N. H. Jan. 30th 1833.

From **Mr. Samuel Everett**.

In October 1830, I was attacked with a cough accompanied with a severe pain in the side and difficulty of breathing. I resorted to several remedies, without effect. In January 1831, I was attended by a skillful physician, and subsequently received the advice of several others, but the disease steadily increased; the cough was incessant, attended with a bloody offensive expectoration; my flesh was wasted, my feet swollen and my strength extremely reduced. In April my case seemed utterly hopeless. I was told by my physician that medicine could be of no further service to me and it was not expected by any of my friends that I could survive a month. In this situation my daughter procured a bottle of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, (which she had heard highly recommended for similar complaints) and prevailed on me to make trial of it. Its use was attended with the most unexpected and happy results. It gave me immediate relief, and one bottle effected a cure. I have since been free from pain in the side, and cough, except in the case of common colds.

SAMUEL EVERETT
Boston March 3 1833.

FOUNDER'S BEWARE OF IMITATION.

Each genuine bottle is enclosed in a blue wrapper, on which is a yellow label signed **Samuel Reed**. None others can be genuine. The great celebrity of the genuine Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been the cause of attempts to introduce spurious articles, which by partially assuming the name of the genuine are calculated to mislead and deceive the public. Among these mixtures are the "American Pulmonary Balsam," "Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup," and others. Purchasers should enquire for the true article by its whole name—"The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam," and see that it has the marks and signature of the genuine.

Each bottle and seal is stamped Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam.

Price 25 Cts. For sale wholesale and retail by **WILLIAM LYMAN & Co.**
St. Paul Street.

CURE FOR INDIGESTION JAUNDICE AND DISEASE OF THE LIVER.

JEVETT'S Improved Vegetable Pills.

DR. JEWETT'S is a sure remedy for dyspepsia, jaundice of the liver, headache, heartburn, sour stomach, loss of appetite, dizziness, weakness, the limbs, costiveness and piles. Among the many testimonials recently received of the salutary effect of these Pills the following strong proof is submitted for examination:

Certificate of Mr. Abell.

Believing that Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills are a remedy worthy of the highest confidence I am induced, from public considerations, to state the effect they had on a member of my family.—Early in the last winter my wife experienced the access of dyspepsia, which gradually increased to a high degree of severity. The symptoms were a great prostration of strength, loss of appetite, pains in the head, dizziness, palpitation of the heart, pain in the side and cough. She commenced with the pills early in the spring and received immediate relief. They were continued according to the directions until nearly two boxes were taken when the cure appeared to be perfect and no symptoms of disease have since appeared.

(Signed) **LEVI ABELL**
Boston Sept. 18 1837.

The following is a certificate from Dr. C. F. Baunlin a graduate in medicine at the University of Göttingen.

The subscriber has tested the effects of Jewett's improved vegetable Pills in several severe cases of disease of the liver and digestive organs and the result has convinced him that they are eminently calculated to subvert the purpose for which they are designed. Considering them altogether superior to those articles commonly offered for similar complaints, I would cheerfully add my testimony in favor of so valuable a medicine.

CHARLES F. BAUNLIN M.D.

With feelings of pious gratitude to Heaven, (whence flows every good and precious gift) I now come forward to unite mine to the numerous testimonies of those who have experienced the happy effects of Dr. Jewett's improved Vegetable Pills. For more than two years I have suffered severely from a disease of the stomach, owing to a derangement of the digestive organs. And though I ran the recommended course of many remedies famed for their relieving virtues yet all was vain and useless—until at length through the advice of a friend I consented to make trial of the above named Pills, the use of which has completely re-established my long wished for health.

J. D. DRUMMOND Catholic Priest.
Boston Mass. July 25th 1833.

The fresh and genuine Pills price 25 Cts. are for sale by **HEDGE & LYMAN**
St. Paul Street.

Montreal Oct. 31st 1836

BANK NOTICES.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

IN accordance with the expressed opinion of their fellow-citizens, conveyed to them in certain Resolutions unanimously adopted at a General Meeting held yesterday by the inhabitants of this City, for the purpose of taking into consideration the existing difficulties in the Money Market. The Directors, although confident in the capacity of this Institution, come forward with much reluctance to announce the assent of the Board to accede to the request therein expressed of SUSPENDING, for the present, SPECIE PAYMENTS; and, in so doing, they claim from the public that confidence and support which the urgency demands.

The Bills of the People's Bank and the City Bank will be received in payment, and Deposits as heretofore.

By order of the Board,
BENJ. HOLMES, Cashier.

Montreal, May 17, 1837.

NOTICE.—Inasmuch as the inhabitants of this County, and others in the neighborhood, are often in the greatest distress, and exposed to sacrifice their property, for the want of an institution where they can borrow loans of money, the undersigned, in obedience to the repeated solicitations of a great number of the most respectable citizens of the neighborhood, has resolved to issue his notes, under the name of "HENRY'S BANK," for the accommodation of the Agricultural and Working classes.

For the further facilitating of the exchange of his notes, he has established an office at No. 16 Great James' Street, in the city of Montreal, where his notes can be exchanged for those of the Montreal Banks, so long as these shall not redeem their notes with specie; but so soon as they shall resume specie payments, the undersigned will do the same for his own notes.

Moreover, as it has been represented to the undersigned, that the security of small change is much felt at present, he gives notice that he will issue notes of halves and quarters of dollars; but that only until the Montreal Banks shall resume specie payments.

The principal office will be established at Laprairie.

This institution will continue until the first day of June, 1835.

E. HENRY.
Laprairie, June 5, 1837.

NEW BANK STOCK FOR SALE. Upper Canada BANK NOTES

discounted at the lowest rates, and the highest premium paid for GOLD and AMERICAN SPECIE, by

D. CHAPIN.
St. Paul Street.

Montreal, May 9th, 1837.

120 SHARES in the BANQUE DU PEUPLE FOR SALE.

A liberal discount will be made on the amount paid, \$290—and \$790 which remains due and payable on demand.

ALEXIS BENOIT.
June 6, 1837.

THE AFINA FIRE OFFICE has been

REMOVED to the East Wing adjoining the Building occupied by the CITY BANK, St. Paul Street.

JOSEPH JONES, AGENT.
May 9, 1837.

LOT SALE—A LOT OF GROUND

situated in LaSalle's Street, near St. Denis Street, of 50 feet front by 150 feet in depth, upon which there is erected a two story STONE HOUSE, of 40 feet, clapped and painted, and in excellent condition with a STABLE, SHED, WELL and GARDEN. The situation is one of the best in the St. Lawrence Suburbs, being within two or three minutes walk of the New Market. Terms will be made easy. An indisputable title will be given.

Apply on the premises to

Mrs. Widow DUBORD LATOURELLE
Montreal, February 3, 1837.

TO BE SOLD, on such terms as may

be agreed upon, A FARM, consisting of One Hundred and twelve acres, seven of which are cleared, being Lot No. 27, 2nd Concession at Henryville, in the Seigneurie of Sabrevois, belonging to Patrick Rose and the deceased John Quinn. There is a Frame HOUSE erected thereon, with a good fence on the main road. Application to be made to **WILLIAM HENEBERY**, of Henryville, or to **Mr. PETER DUNN**, Merchant, Notre-Dame Street, Montreal—(if by letter, post-paid.)

April 21, 1837.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL LAND

situated in the Parish of Lachine, containing 21 arpents in front, by 40 arpents in depth, joining in front the King's highway, bounded on one side partly by Mr. Chapman, and partly by Mr. Bonzila, and on the other side by Mr. Jean Baptiste Major, with a WOODEN HOUSE, STABLES, BARN, and other dependencies thereon erected. This farm is in one of the best situations for commerce, being in the middle of the village of Lachine, opposite the Steamboat landings, and the principal wharves.

For conditions, apply on the premises, to the proprietor, Mr. Gilbert Leduc, or to the undersigned notary, at his office, entrance of the St. Joseph Suburb.

C. A. BRAULT, N. P.
Montreal, April 25, 1837.

LOT SALE—A LOT OF LAND, in

St. LAURENT, in the COUNTY of MONTREAL, consisting of 3 arpents in front by about 30 arpents in depth; bounded in front by the road of the COTE VERTU, in depth by the road of the COTE DE LIESSE, with a good WOODEN HOUSE, BARN, and other Buildings thereon erected.

Possession may be had on the 29th September next.

Apply on the Premises to **AUGUSTIN PREVOST**, or to the Subscriber

L. S. MARTIN, N. P.
Montreal, 21st April 1837.

DEER HUNCH BALSAMS, GOT

TON WOOL, Superior SPERM CAN.

DEER FOR SALE, low, by

DEXTER CHAPIN.
St. Paul Street.

Montreal, Feb. 21 1837.

SILVER & GOLD WANTED

HIGHEST PREMIUM paid for HALF

CROWNS and CROWNS, HALF

DOLLARS, QUARTERS and DOLLARS,

and all kinds of Silver change, Sovereigns, American Gold, Doubloons, &c. by

D. CHAPIN.
St. Paul Street.

May, 23d.

SHOULD this notice come under the ou-

tervention of Mr. Neil Kaughan and Mary Crawley, natives of Killybeg, County of Cork, who left Ireland about 3 years ago and who were last heard of from Troy or Detroit. This is to inform them that there are no Torrence died on his passage in this spring, leaving his sister Catherine, a girl of 8 years of age quite destitute. Further information may be obtained on application to John Teed, Merchant Taylor, No. 11 Champlain Street, Quebec.

FOR SALE or TO LET

TO LET, and possession given at the beginning of the month of June next, a large SHOP, in a new STONE HOUSE situated at the centre of the New Market, being all the depth of the lot, with a VAULT, and a large CELLAR proper for a Grocery, or any other Commerce. Enquire of the undersigned proprietor, on the premises.

SERAFINO GIRALDI.
Montreal, May 26th, 1837.

FOR SALE or TO LET, and pos-

session given on the first May next, a two story STONE HOUSE, situated on Coteau Barron, adjoining the property of Mrs. Clarke. For conditions, apply on the premises, to the proprietor.

Ls. LEDUC.
March 10, 1837.

FOR SALE OR TO LET

and possession given on the first May next, 1st, an EMPLACEMENT situated in the St. Joseph Suburb, of this city, of 41 feet in front by 87 feet in depth, joining in front Chabollier Street, and bounded in the rear by Gabriel Decary, on one side by the late Jean Sanson, and on the other side by Austin Cuvillier, Esq., with a two story WOODEN HOUSE, clapped and painted, with other buildings thereon erected.

2, an EMPLACEMENT of 690 feet square, making the corner of Chabollier and St. Lawrence Streets, of this city, with a two story WOODEN HOUSE, clapped and painted, 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.

Ls. S. MARTIN, N. P.
Montreal, February 12th, 1836.

FOR SALE. That beautiful

two story HOUSE, situated on the Street Des Allemands, in the St. Lawrence Suburbs, heretofore the property of P. Martineau. This House is so constructed as to lodge four respectable families, and well situated for commerce.

Another HOUSE, of one story, situated on the Street Du Marais. This House is so constructed as to lodge two families. For the conditions, which will be liberal, apply to J. BELLE, N. P., or to the undersigned.

E. E. MALHOT,
Nov. 29th, 1836.

FOR SALE or TO LET.

That beautiful and large HOUSE, two story high, advantageously situated in the centre of the Longueuil village, on the Chamby road, and other places, one of the best stands for all kinds of trade. The dependencies are the most commodious. There is a YARD, SHED, STORE, STABLES, a WELL, &c. &c. all in the best possible condition, the whole being built on a spacious lot of ground. For conditions, which will be made easy, apply to the undersigned proprietor, at Longueuil.

LAURENT COLIN.
February 7, 1837.

TO LET, and possession given

immediately, a LOT OF LAND, of one arpent and a quarter in front, by 20 arpents in depth, situated on the shore opposite the New-Market place of the City of Montreal. There is a good STONE HOUSE and excellent buildings on the premises, mostly all new. The situation is very advantageous, as very likely there will soon be a Steamboat that will land opposite. For further particulars, apply on the premises to the proprietor, widow, FRANCOIS DEMIVILLE, or to JOSEPH ROY, Esquire, near Rasco's Hotel, Montreal.

Montreal, March 23, 1837.

TO LET, and possession given on

the first May, a Large DWELLING HOUSE, well finished, three story high, situated in Great St. James Street.

For conditions, Apply to

PIERRE HERVIEUX,
Notre Dame Street.

April 18, 1837.

TO LET, from the first May next,

a stone HOUSE two story high, situated on the Hay Market of this city, making the corners of McGill and Fortification Lane. Apply on the premises to the undersigned.

L. S. MARTIN, N. P.
Montreal, January 20, 1837.

TO LET.—An excellent HOUSE

in Papineau Road, immediately below Mr. Lamontagne's Cottage, with an acre of land attached to it. Rent low. Possession can be had immediately.

Apply at Mr. Fabre's Book Store, St. Vincent Street,

Jan. 20, 1837.

TO LET, and possession given

on the first May next.—The brick HOUSE and SHOPS now occupied by Mr. J. R. Orr, corner of St. Paul and St. Jean Baptiste Streets.

For particulars, apply to

CUVILLIER & SONS
Or to C. O. FERRAULT.

Feb. 21, 1837.

FOR SALE or TO LET, and

possession given on the first May next, a two story STONE HOUSE, situated in the Hay Market place of this city, making the corner of McGill Street and Fortification Lane. For conditions, which will be made advantageous, apply on the premises to the Subscriber.

L. S. MARTIN.
Montreal, Feb. 28, 1837.

TO LET.—A SPACIOUS EMPLACEMENT, planted with several FRUIT

TREES, situated in St. Antoine Suburb, on St. Genevieve Street, joining on one side Mrs. Widow Sanson, and on the other side John E. Mills, Esquire; with a WOODEN HOUSE, two story high, new and well finished, and STABLES thereon erected. There is also on the premises an excellent WELL which never fails. Possession will be given on the first May next. For conditions, apply to the undersigned, at his residence, corner of Craig and St. Francois Xavier Streets.

PIERRE BEAUDOIN.
March 17, 1837.

LADIES' FANCY PRUNELLA

BOOTS & SHOES.

TRUNKS, (made to order in London),

forming one of the best assortments of the above in town, just received by the Subscriber, along with the remainder of his

FANCY DRY GOODS, per POMONA.

H. LONIAIS.
No. 61 opposite the Court House.

June 9, 1837.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The Public is informed, that by virtue of a Judgment of the Honourable George Pike, one of the Judges of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for the District of Montreal, dated the 30th day of May last, JOSEPH NORMANDEAU, of the City of Montreal, was interdicted and the Undersigned appointed curator to the person as well as to the Properties of the said Joseph Normandeau.

P. AUGER.
Montreal, June 6th, 1837.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the Commune de biens which has existed between the late Mr. ANDRE VINCENT, in his lifetime master Saddler, of Montreal, and Dame CLAIRE REID, his widow, are requested to pay, without delay, to the Undersigned, those to whom the said Commune may be indebted, will please present the same immediately to the subscriber for liquidation.

FRS. BENOIT, Attorney.
Old Market Place.

Montreal, May 23 1837.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. JOHN TURNEY, of Montreal, Grocer, are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. James Cotnam, whose acquittances will be valid; and those to whom the said Estate may be indebted, are requested to lodge their claims with the undersigned Trustee.

AUSTIN CUVILLIER, Jun.
March 17.

NOTICE.—All persons having accounts to adjust with the late firm of J. & J. DONEGANI, or with the succession of the said JOSEPH DONEGANI deceased, are requested to apply to JOHN DONEGANI, at his office, in his Domicile in St. Joseph-street who is duly authorized to adjust the affairs of the said partnership and succession, and to grant acquittances for all payments which shall be made to him in consequence.

JOHN DONEGANI.
W. B. DONEGANI.
Montreal, 9th May, 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that by judgment of the Honourable Judge GALT, dated the 23d day of December, 1836 PIERRE TARDY, Cultivator, River des Prairies, in the District of Montreal, has been voluntarily interdicted, and that the undersigned, his wife, has been duly named his curatrix and adviser for all legal purposes.

JOSEPE DAGENAIS.
Curatrix and Adviser of said Pierre Tardy.

Montreal Dec. 27 1836.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The undersigned

will apply to the Legislature of this Province, in the ensuing Session, to be incorporated under the name and firm of the "BEAUBAIGNOIS RAILROAD COMPANY," with the privilege of making and maintaining a RAILROAD from or near the Village of Beaubaignois to a suitable point on the River St. Lawrence or Lake St. Francis, through part of the parishes of Saint Clement and Saint Timothy, in the Seigneurie of Beaubaignois and County of that name; with a further privilege of extending the said Railroad to the north west shore of the River Chateaugay, and thence along the said River to the Province Line; passing through the Townships of Godmanchester, at or near the Village of Huntingdon, in the said Township.

L. G. Brown
R. H. Norval
William Bowron
Thos. McLeay Gardner
Jean Bte. Porrier
John M. Gibson
John Somerville
D. K. Lighthall
James Reid
John McDonald
John Ross
Ovide Le Blanc
Joseph Surveyor
A. Desmarais
F. X. Prevost
John Young
John Bryson

Beaubaignois, January 17, 1837.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to Mr.

BENJAMIN STARNES formerly Merchant Grocer, of Montreal, are requested to pay without delay the amount of their accounts to **GEORGE E. CARTIER**, Esquire, Advocate, St. Vincent Street, otherwise legal measures will be immediately adopted against them.

Montreal, May 16, 1837.

LAPRAIRIE HOTEL.

THIS HOUSE and premises formerly occupied by Mr. Alonzo Hotchkiss, in the flourishing Village of Laprairie, is NOW OPENED by the subscriber, who begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he will continue to keep the above HOTEL on his own account, and on a footing not to be surpassed by any in the Province. The LIQUORS will always be of the first choice and excellent meals will at all times be in readiness for travellers, or parties of friends. The lodgings are very spacious and comfortable; all the dependencies of the house are in the best possible order, particularly the STABLES where a great number of horses can be kept.

An active and clever person has charge of this establishment, and nothing will be spared to merit a share of the public patronage.

H. T. LESPERANCE
Montreal, March 14, 1837.

DRAFTS ON NEW YORK, at

sight, for Sale by the Subscriber

D. CHAPIN,
St. Paul Street.

Montreal, April 7, 1837.

REMOVAL.—The Subscriber has RE-

MOVED his Establishment from his late Residence, Great St. James Street, to St. Joseph Street, Recollet Suburbs, next corner to Mr. John Donegan, where all orders in his line shall meet prompt attention.

PATRICK CLARKE.
Montreal, June 9, 1837.

FOR SALE.

BY THE SUBSCRIBER: