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ON THE RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

From the New York Evening Post.

"A speedy resumption of specie payments" was a favorite phrase in the mouths of those who wished to reconcile the people to the refusal of the banks to pay their notes, and to the law by which the legislature sanctioned their refusal. The expression, we perceive, is getting out of fashion; its effect was soothing and pacifying for the moment; it answered its purpose, and is now laid aside.

And what progress are the banks making towards the resumption of payments? To all appearances we are further from that event than when the banks first stopped. Our faces are turned towards specie payments, and we are walking backwards. The gradual depreciation of bank paper shows us how we are receding, step by step, from a state in which a return to specie payments is easy. At no time since the banks stopped could they have taken this step so easily as the very day afterwards. Every hour which has elapsed since has increased the difficulty. At first the difference between bank notes and silver was six per cent, then it increased to nine, next to ten, and now it is about twelve per cent. Thus the demand for specie has strengthened, and the difficulty of procuring it is increased. All who owe money are interested to pay it in bank notes, for by so doing they pay so much less as the depreciation amounts to. All who now make contracts, while it is the custom to pay in depreciated paper, are interested not to pay in specie, or in notes which are at par, for by so doing they would be compelled to pay more than they contract for. Thus the measure of resuming specie payments meets every moment with new obstacles, and an irredeemable paper currency acquires new partisans. These partisans control numbers of the presses, and thunder perpetually in the ears of the bank directors the denunciation of ancient Pistol—

BASE IS THE SLAVE THAT PAYS!

The Banks are absolutely told that they should not be in any haste to resume specie payments, and such of them, the Brooklyn Bank for example, as continue to redeem their notes, are abused as if they had committed a crime against society.

Such is the state of things which exists at present, and from which it will appear that, so far from making a progress towards resuming specie payments, we are moving in a contrary direction. It avails not to talk of the professions and declarations of the banks. Whatever may be their declarations, they will be governed by their own interests. We had, in the year 1815, a sample of what credit is due to the professions of the banks. They had suspended specie payments in 1814, and in April of the year afterwards a bill was brought into our House of Assembly subjecting bank notes to an interest of fourteen per cent per annum, if payment should be refused after the first of January, 1815. The banks of this city immediately called a meeting of their general committee, and passed resolutions requiring the debtor banks to reduce their loans till the balance to the creditor banks should be liquidated, and pledging the promise of the city banks to the public that they would exert themselves to resume specie payments, and would spare no reasonable sacrifice to effect that object. These resolutions, and the representations which were made in behalf of the banks to the legislature, prevented the passage of the bill in question, and, after they had served their purpose, the banks proceeded as before, without taking a step towards the resumption of specie payment.

What has happened before will happen again; the banks will not return to specie payments till they are driven to it by the spur of interest or the scourge of necessity. We hear people talking of confidence in the intentions of the banks. We have no confidence in any set of men, the most upright and virtuous, from the moment they are organized into a board of directors. Corporations are notoriously less under the control of moral restraints than individuals, and no individuals can be trusted, unwatched, with exclusive and extraordinary powers and privileges. These powers, these privileges, are but so many temptations to do wrong, and to say that they will not have their effect is to say that bank directors are infallible and impeccable.

From the New York Plain Dealer.

"BLEST PAPER CREDIT."—The history of paper money is a history of revolutions; of alternate prosperity beyond the natural bounds of health, and adversity as far beyond the ordinary limits of commercial distress. The scenes we are passing through now are but the repetition of scenes that have often been enacted before; and if the ruin occasioned by the present disruption of the paper system is more sweeping and intense than the ruin produced by the same causes on previous occasions, it is only because the business of the country is now conducted on a more extended scale. In 1816 we had but two hundred banks, whereas now we have seven hundred and upwards.

The cause of the terrible revolution from the effects of which the country is now suffering are the same that produced a similar result in 1816. They may be accurately explained by quoting the very language made use of on that occasion by those who traced the mischief to its proper source. "The evil of the times," said Mr. Randolph, in a memorable speech in Congress when the proposition for establishing a national bank as a remedy for financial distress then experienced was before that body. "The evil of the times was a spirit engendered in this republic, fatal to republican principles, fatal to republican virtue;

a spirit to live by any means but those of honest industry; a spirit of profusion; in other words, the spirit of Cataline himself, *alieni avidus, sui profusus*; a spirit of expediency not only in public, but in private life; the system of Diddler in the farce—living any way and well, wearing an expensive coat, and drinking the finest wines, at any body's expense."

Who can deny that it is to this same immoral thirst of sudden affluence, and prodigality of ostentatious luxury, to this *alieni avidus sui profusus*, to this insane desire of acquisition and display, the present distress is to be ascribed? And who can deny that the bad desire has been provoked now, as it was then, by the effusion of a too copious flood of paper credit, which has borne men far away from a safe footing, and left them at the sport of the most treacherous sea that ever mocked the struggles of drowning wretches in their death agony?

Our only remedy for the present evils, and our only true means of avoiding a recurrence of them, is to give freedom to trade—to do away with banking as a matter of legislative control, to take from paper the currency which it has received by being recognized as money by the Government, and leave it to find its own level as the mere evidence of private debt. The exceedingly privileged paper money system of this country is the greatest curse which we endure. It is a curse in all its relations and influences, political, financial, and moral. It endangers liberty; it destroys the equilibrium of trade; it induces a gambling spirit, in the place of a better spirit of honest industry, and unsettles all the established ethics of property.

Mr. Randolph, in the same speech from which we have already quoted, well termed the banking system of this country a monstrous alliance between bank and state. "We are tied hand and foot," said he, "and bound to conciliate this great mammoth, which is set up to worship in this Christian land. Whilst our Government denounces a hierarchy; whilst it permits no privileged order for conducting the service of the only true God; whilst it denounces a nobility, it has a privileged order of new men, the pressure of whose feet is upon our necks."

Now is the most favorable opportunity we can ever hope to have for crushing this terrible evil. There is no intermediate ground of safety. We must either crush it, or it will crush us.

From the same.

The Liverpool packet which sailed yesterday took out a small amount of specie. It was bought with paper money at a discount of thirteen per cent. This affords us something of a test of what the best of the broken city banks are worth; yet we are constantly told that their paper is as good as silver and gold for the purchase of all articles you may wish to buy. It seems not if we wish to buy silver and gold. It would seem not to, very soon, in the purchase of any other commodity, if we should better the relative virtues of real money and its paper representatives. There are few dealers who are so ignorant of the first principles of trade as not to make a difference between specie and paper, when the latter is at an enormous discount.

From the New York Evening Post.

WHAT CAUSES THE EXPORTATION OF SPECIE TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES?

Simply the fact that specie is worth more in foreign countries than here; simply because it is a more profitable article of export than others. Specie, like water, to use an old comparison, will find its level; it will flow into those countries where there is most occasion for it. Various circumstances, including her own absurd legislation, have driven specie from England, and now a reaction has taken place which creates a pressing demand for it in that country. It is, therefore, in obedience to the inviolable laws of trade, exported from the United States, and will continue to be so until it ceases to be the most profitable article of export. But the time must arrive when the demand for specie is no greater in England than it is here. Nothing will then be made by sending it off; no profit will arise on the exportation, and the consequence will be that it will cease to leave the country, and other articles will be exported in its stead. This result may happen without paying a dollar of the so much talked of debt; it would happen from the mere equalization of the exchanges between the two countries.

One of the uses of specie in our monetary system has been to pay bank notes. But when the banks no longer give gold and silver for their notes, the home demand for these metals is diminished. A painful trade can then be carried on by exporting them to countries where they are more in request, and accordingly they are carried off, and their place is supplied by a currency of irredeemable bank notes.

If specie is to be carried off by the ordinary effect of the laws of trade, we say, let it go. Let it be exported, where there is a scarcity of it elsewhere, and when the country can gain a larger profit by shipping the commodity than by shipping anything else. But we protest against the conspiracy of the banks to drive it out of the country.

It is not the business of the banks to wait for the resumption of specie payments until the specie is all carried out of the country. It is their duty to check the exportation by resuming specie payments, and thus creating a home demand for gold and silver. If they do not feel themselves strong enough to resume at once the payment of all their liabilities, let them do it in part; let them select a particular class of their notes, those for example of the denomination of five dollars, and proceed gradually from these to the others. It is no

answer to say that the specie they might pay for these notes would be immediately exported. Let it be exported; the country is not so destitute of specie that it cannot spare a few millions. Let a few millions go, in order to bring the rest again into circulation. If we are to have no currency but irredeemable bank notes, why all this anxiety on the part of the banks to keep the specie in the country? The truth is, however, and the friends of the bank know it, or ought to know it, that to keep up the present depreciated irredeemable currency, is the very way to get rid of our gold and silver.

We are astonished to see some of the city prints endeavoring to dissuade the banks from the course which duty and honesty prescribe. To exhort them to discount liberally, to be in no hurry to resume specie payments, to wait till events make the resumption easy, is precisely the same thing as advising them never to resume payments at all. It is precisely the same thing as saying to an individual—"Sir, never trouble yourself about your debts, spend your money freely, live merrily, and let your creditors wait till you have more money than you know what to do with, if ever that should come."

Will these profligate counsels be followed? We know not, but if they are the banks will be as far next May from resuming specie payments as they are now. These counsels are as selfish as they are immoral; they would sacrifice the general good to the private interest of a few. The Express of this morning, we perceive, has a violent attack upon the Bank of America, and the Manhattan Bank for contracting their business with a view of returning to payments in specie. If these banks have taken this course they deserve commendation. They have done what was dictated by their own best policy. It is the bounden duty of the banks in general, and of the individual institutions in particular, to make every possible exertion to resume specie payments, either partially, or entirely, at the very earliest day. They have no right to substitute any theories of their own about the general and invariable rules of honesty. They have no right to be generous—the people call upon them to be just. Let them first fulfill their obligations before they think of being liberal and accommodating.

Upper Canada Parliament.

Toronto, Monday, June 19, 1837.

This day, at four o'clock, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor proceeded in State to the Legislative Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was sent to direct the attendance of the Commons House of Assembly at the Bar of that Honourable House, who being come thither—

The Honourable the Speaker of the Legislative Council, by His Excellency's commands, acquainted the Gentlemen of the House of Assembly, that since the last Session of the Legislature, the Honourable Archibald McLean, being one of the Members for the County of Stormont, and also Speaker of the House of Assembly, had been appointed a judge of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench in this province; and had accepted the office of register of the County of Dundas, and that his seat in the Assembly being in consequence vacated by a Provincial Statute, the appointment of another Speaker was rendered necessary. That it was, therefore, His Excellency's pleasure, that the Assembly do forthwith return to their Chamber, and there choose a fit and proper person to be their Speaker, and that they should present the person so chosen to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, at 2 of the clock to-morrow, for his approbation. The members of the Assembly then withdrew.

TUESDAY, June 20, 1837.

The House of Assembly being again assembled at the Bar of the Honourable the Legislative Council, Allan Napier Macnab, Esq. informed His Excellency that the House of Assembly had chosen him for their Speaker, and claimed the privileges of that office.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was pleased to approve of the choice of the House of Assembly, and then addressed both Houses of the Provincial Parliament in the following—

SPEECH:

Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

In the name of our most Gracious Sovereign I have summoned this extraordinary Session of the Legislature, because I have deemed it constitutional that you should respectively be called upon to share with me in the consideration of the commercial difficulties which have assailed this Province, and having been embarrassed by circumstances which it has been impossible for me to avert, it is with satisfaction that I see again assembled before me those upon whose legislative wisdom and experience I am proud to be entitled to rely.

The unprecedented event which has caused the convention of the Legislature of this Province, is, the Banks of the neighbouring Republic States having determined, simultaneously, to refuse to redeem the Notes they had promised to pay on demand; the reason given to the public creditor being, that it had become contrary to the interest of the community for the Banks to part with the specie which was in their vaults.

The Notes in the hands of the public having been thus suddenly deprived of their value, the Specie in circulation, as well as that immured in the Banks' vaults, immediately rose in value, and when the intelligence of this event arrived here, it instantly became necessary for the Banks of Upper Canada to

deliberate whether they would continue or suspend their cash payments.

They determined to persist in the former course, and although it was anticipated that their coffers would be immediately exhausted, yet such has been the confidence which the province has reposed in their probity and solvency, that the Notes of these Banks have, contrary to expectation, retained their value, and in the exchanges which are hourly effected throughout the Province, they and Specie are still at par.

From the period at which the Upper Canada Banks determined to stand to their engagements up to the present day, I have not received from any one of them the slightest expression of regret at the course which they have pursued, or of apprehension respecting its results; on the contrary, from reports which have been forwarded to me by the Chartered Banks, it appears that the aggregate amount of specie at present in their vaults, is about two-thirds of the sum they possessed at the beginning of May.

From various quarters however, it has been submitted to me by persons of considerable information—1st. That if the present circumstances should continue, the Banks of this Province must inevitably be drained of their specie; and 2nd. That the wisdom of the Legislature, if it were convened, might possibly enact some law by which this calamity could be averted.

It is in compliance with this opinion and suggestion, that (at an unusual season, and so shortly after the close of an arduous and most useful Session) the Provincial Parliament has been again assembled.

As I have reason to feel confidence in your judgment—as I have no theory to advocate—no desire to influence your deliberations—and no object in view except to co-operate with you in measures conducive to the real interests of the Province, I have but few observations to offer to you.

In case you should on deliberation be of opinion that no reaction is likely to take place in the neighbouring Republic—that the Banks of Upper Canada must inevitably be drained of their Specie—and that for the foregoing reasons the Chartered Banks, ought, under certain stipulations to be empowered by the Legislature to continue their business without the necessity of redeeming their Notes by cash, (notwithstanding that clause in their Charters which now forbids them to do so) you will feel confident weigh fairly the advantages as well as the disadvantages which the public would experience by the Banks suspending payment with their coffers full instead of empty.

It has been clearly explained to me that by suspending payment with their coffers full, the Banks would be saved the expense of replenishing their vaults whenever the moment should arrive for the resumption of their cash payments.

At the present rate of Exchange this expense would amount to a certain per centage, and as the quantum of specie which should be required is also very near a known quantity, you will be enabled from these data to estimate with considerable accuracy the amount of saving which the Banks would gain by at once stopping payment with their coffers full.

On the other hand you will feel confident weigh with equal fairness what the Province would lose by its Banks breaking faith with the public creditor, on the ground of a supposed necessity, or from a fear of expence and inconvenience—I mean by the Legislature making in the existing Laws any alteration which would have the effect of declaring to the holders of Bank Notes and of Government Debentures, that Upper Canada faithfully pays its debts on demand, so long only as it is the interest of the Province to do so.

You will I am sure not exclude from your consideration what effect, if any, a declaration of this nature would have on the minds of the British People, whose wealth we confess to them we are in want of, and whose confidence it is our interest to maintain.

When the advantages and disadvantages—the profits as well as the loss attended on a suspension of payment by the Banks, with their coffers full instead of empty, shall have been calmly investigated by you, I feel confident that you will arrive at a just conclusion, and I trust I need not add that it is my earnest desire to meet you at this point.

I am not disposed to pursue an intricate policy—the opinions I entertain scarcely require an explanation.

I consider that to this young rising Province, character is of more intrinsic value than the cost of obtaining specie for its Banks; for however attractive may be the soil and healthy climate, which we here enjoy, yet, in order to obtain capital, credit and population, from the Mother Country, it is necessary we should clearly demonstrate that in Upper Canada life and property are secure—that Justice is inflexibly administered—that engagements are scrupulously fulfilled, and that a storm of Commercial adversity, or of popular clamour, is but a signal to the Legislature to rally round this Throne, which dignified by the protection of our Gracious Sovereign, stands here, the safeguard and defender of the Public Creditor.

By plain integrity of conduct the British Empire has amassed its wealth, and I feel confident that the people of Upper Canada, with this example before their minds, will perceive that it is not only their duty but their interest to adhere to that simple principle in the Religion as well as in the Commercial policy of our Ancestors, which nobly commands us "to be true and just in all our dealings."

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, June 20.

The Governor's Speech was ordered to be printed and considered tomorrow. Mr. Sherwood, seconded by Mr. Aikman,

moved that that part of His Excellency's Speech which relates to the present state of the monetary system of the Province be referred to a Select Committee, with power to send for persons and papers, and to report thereon by bill or otherwise, and that the said Committee do consist of Messrs. Merritt, Thompson, Cartwright, Prince, Chisholm of Hallow, Rykert, Ferrie, Macdonald, and Thorburn.

In amendment, Mr. Prince, seconded by Mr. Gowan, moved that the following names be added, Attorney General, Dunlop, Robinson, Parke, Gibson, Bockus, McKay, Rutman, Sherwood; and that the said Committee be a Committee of Secrecy.

Yea—Messrs. Armstrong, Attorney General, Boulton, Caldwell, Cartwright, Chisholm of Hallow, Cornwall, Dunlop, Elliott, Ferrie, Gowan, Jarvis, Kearns, Malloch, Macdonald, Marks, Mathewson, McKay, McDonald of Northumberland, McDonald of Stormont, McKay, Murray, Powell, Prince, Robinson, Rutman Rykert, Sherwood, Thomson, Woodruff—50.

Nays—Messrs. Aikman, Bockus, Chisholm of Glengarry, Dettlor, Duncombe of Oxford, Gibson, McIntosh, M'icking, Merritt, Moore, Morrison, Parke, Richardson, Shale, Slaver—15.

The names in the original motion and also the names in the amendment, form the Committee.

CANADA POLITICS.

CANADA PROVED TO REVOLT.—The Whig Ministry, desirous to oppress Canada, have invoked the aid of that very body which they accuse of refusing justice to Ireland.

Lord John Russell, who is engaged with the House of Lords, because they will not sanction municipal reform for Ireland, applies to those tyrants for aid, in the attempt the British Ministry is making to plunder the Canadians of their money, by disposing of it according to the will of a corrupt majority of the House of Commons, manifested by certain Resolutions of that body, which they have no more right to make in respect of Canada, than of Timbuctoo. They adopt Tony Lumpkin's plan, "the rule of thumb." As the object in view is to take the public money of the Canadian people to pay sinecurists, we need not be surprised that the Lords immediately sanctioned the peculating Resolutions, aiding the Ministers in oppressing Canada, as they had crossed them in doing justice to Ireland.—London Dispatch.

From the London Champion, May 13.

CANADA.—The Canada question is now beginning to excite considerable public attention; and that the question is deserving of that attention every man who will give himself the trouble to think of it, will readily admit, more especially when he observes the remarkable analogy existing between our present dispute with Canada and our former dispute with the American colonies, now the United States. Feeling persuaded that the final settlement of this question is very likely to produce the most important effects in the affairs of England, we need make no apology, notwithstanding the pressing nature of other matters, for now calling the attention of our readers to the subject.

The dispute between the English Government and the province of Lower Canada, stands thus:—In the 31st year Geo. III., an Act was passed, for the purpose of giving what was called a constitution to Canada. It was enacted by this statute, that the principal part of the country, which had theretofore been known by the name of the province of Quebec, should be divided into two provinces, to be called Upper and Lower Canada; that each province should have a separate government (except the Governor); that these governments should consist of, first the Governor; second, a Legislative Council, the members of which were to be nominated by the Governor (under the King's authority), and were to hold their seats for life; third, a Legislative Assembly, the members of which were to be elected, in the counties by forty-shilling freeholders, in the towns by ten pound householders. The Council and the Assembly were to have powers in Canada, nearly the same as those possessed by the Lords and Commons in England. A power was reserved to the King, of granting hereditary titles to whom he might please, together with a hereditary privilege of sitting in the Council.

It is hardly necessary to point out the want of foresight and the ill-concealed fraud, displayed in the constructing of this Canadian constitution. Supposing for argument's sake, that the Ministers, who proposed this Act of Parliament, had no evil intention in so doing, but really desired to establish in the Canadas, governments strictly resembling the English Government, it is not evident that such an attempt can be attributed only to sheer folly?—Of the Governor we do not complain and of the Assembly we highly approve; the grand absurdity was in trying to establish a House of Lords in a country where there never was, and never was likely to be a Lord to sit in it. The circumstances which, in England, called into existence the aristocracy and the House of Lords, have never yet occurred in Canada, and probably never will occur there. Was it not then, an act bordering on madness, to attempt to plant a nobility in a soil so totally ungenial?

But, looking at what has taken place, we do not believe that it ever was intended to make this mock House of Lords independent of the executive portion of the Government. Ever since the Legislative Council was constructed the majority of its members have been in the pay of the Government, and those who have not, have been selected from amongst the rich merchants; a class which Sir John C. Hobhouse has described as being in all countries, the most corrupt. This council so formed, obstinately opposed itself to every measure proposed by the Assembly for the redress of grievances. Measure after measure was agreed to by the assembly, and rejected by the council; the council, thus taking on itself the odium which the Ministers of the Crown must have borne, had it not been in existence.

On the 26th of February, 1836, the House of Assembly of Lower Canada agreed to a petition to the English Parliament, in which they set forth the grievances of which they demanded the redress, and the most important of which are as follows:—"To extend the elective principle to the Legislative Council, a branch of the provincial Legislature which, by its opposition to the people, and by reason of its imperfect and vicious constitution, has proved insufficient to perform the functions for which it was originally created.—To render the Executive Council (a sort of Privy Council) directly responsible to the representatives of the people.—To place under the control of this House the whole public revenue raised in this province.—To obtain the repeal of certain Acts passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom, making the territory and best resources of this province, the subjects of unfair speculation and monopoly.—To abolish sinecures and the accumulation of incompatible offices."

The Government in England, treated the petitions and demands of the House of Assembly in much the same manner as the acts of that Assembly were treated by the Legislative Council. The Government was to be sure, a little more civil, but not an atom less determined in maintaining every grievance complained of. In this state of things, the Assembly had but one of two courses to pursue—to submit, or to resist. Being honest representatives of the people (what a contrast to another assembly!), they adopted the latter course; on the 31st of October, 1836, they refused to vote the supplies, and adjourned their deliberations, until his Majesty's Government should think proper to comply with their just demands. Such is the state of matters at this moment.

It appears, then, that our "mild, paternal, conciliatory" peace producing, impartial and just" Administration have contrived (by the operation of their good qualities, no doubt,) to bring the King of England and his Canadian subjects into collision. With what object this comfortable state of things has been brought about, it is impossible for any person of ordinary understanding to divine; it is however, perfectly in keeping with the incomprehensible wisdom and justice of the English Government. But, there is a consolation for us all, to be derived from this—Whig and Tory policy united, have brought the King into his present enviable position, but his Ministers do not leave him there. They must advance, or retreat. Before them is destruction; behind them, disgrace. It would be more consonant with the usual conduct of the present Ministers, to embrace the latter; they seem, however, to have determined on seeking the former.

Before the Assembly of Lower Canada refused to vote supplies, they had, of course, passed Acts under which taxes had been levied, and as the consent of the three branches of the Legislature is necessary to the enacting and repealing of laws, there was no chance of repealing these Acts. The Assembly, therefore could only say, "The money which is already collected, and that which may hereafter be collected, shall remain untouched by the Government, until the grievances of our constituents shall be redressed." In this conjuncture of affairs, what course are our "peace-preservers" Ministers about to take?—to lay violent hands on the money in the Treasury, and apply it for the purposes of the Government? If they are foolish enough to do this (and there is little doubt but what they are) then the people of Canada have but one remedy and that remedy needs not from us a particular description. Let it not be forgotten, that taxation without representation led to the dispute between the English government and the American colonies, which ended in the independence of those colonies and the disgrace of England. And what representation is there in Canada, if the money in the Treasury is to be seized on by the Governor, and applied by him without the consent of the Assembly?

The supporters of the Government have hugged themselves with the idea that the present dispute is only with Lower Canada, the inhabitants of which are chiefly of French extraction, and that Upper Canada and the other provinces do not sympathize with the Lower Canadians. Suppose, for a moment that the other provinces were passive in the dispute; in the first place, the population of Lower Canada was in 1833 equal to that of all the other provinces put together; then add to this, its geographical position and its proximity to the state of New York, and it is impossible not to see that when Lower Canada takes the lead the other provinces must follow. But it happens that at the people of the other provinces are very far from being passive. The following is an extract from a pamphlet on this subject by Mr. H. S. Chapman, a gentleman whose writings on this subject are well worthy of attention:—

"Upper Canada has passed a strong resolution against the constitution of the Council, and in favour of co-operation with the lower province. In Nova Scotia the expediency of rendering the Councils elective was discussed in 1834, when one of the law-officers of the Crown, even, admitted that such a measure was necessary to give independence to the body in question. In New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edwards' Island, the people are also at war with the local authorities. In the Assembly of the first named colony supplies have been refused as in Lower Canada, and in all the colonies public meetings have been held in favour of the elective principle. At these meetings the warmest sympathy for the people of Lower Canada has been expressed."

In our next we shall give the Canadian resolutions, as agreed to by the House of Commons on the 25th of last month, and we shall, in a future Number, discuss the propriety and legality of them.

REFORM OF THE EXECUTIVE.—COLONIAL OFFICE.

To the Editor of the London Constitutional. Sir,—A reform in the public offices has been attempted on two remarkable occasions; and naturally both those reforms, for the most part, concerned the colonies, as of all the public interests most exposed to misrule, in consequence of their distance from home. The revolution of 1688 produced the first

attempt, which failed, except as to one important point. The American revolutionary war of 1776 produced the second, which made matters worse than before. Lord Somers, and, at his urgent request, Locke, attempted the first reform in 1686. Burke stood almost alone in attempting the second after 1776. Court jealousy and the intrigues of office defeated all. Indeed those great statesmen were chiefly occupied upon questions of domestic policy; and their plans respecting colonial government were rather suggested by recent revolutions than founded upon extensive experience. A new spirit is now called for, and one capable of combining all the lessons of the past, so as to shield us from more revolutions.

The reform of 1686 was meant to be extensive. It ended in a mere remodelling of the Privy Council Committee of Plantations; and in a system of written reports to Parliament from a new Board of Trade. Those reports were continued for about ten years; and they were entered on the printed journals of the House of Commons. The sole lasting advantage obtained from this reform was, a division of powers in the home government of the colonies. The King ruled there, as before, through a Secretary of State, and by other means; but the Board of Trade constituted a check on the ministers; and the practice of appealing to the King in Council against this board, was in considerable vigour down to 1776. The appeals which the ministers now will not permit to be heard against themselves, they were not sorry to see proceeded against the board, which watched the exercise of their own functions.

Although this machinery of government was too feeble to prevent the errors which drove the American colonists to revolt, still it was often strong enough to protect individuals from ministerial oppression—oppression which escapes the wider action of Parliament. The Privy Council was not then the creature of the minister in colonial appeals, as it has since become.

In 1784, Mr. Burke's reform swept this machinery away with a witicism, replacing it with what has been in an extraordinary degree more mischievous. He set up, in fact, a sole Secretary of State for the Colonies, instead of amending the previously established system, which required but a few changes to have worked admirably well. This sole Secretary of State has been sided by events so to have established the most complete official despotism known to any country. Since 1784, the Secretary of State for the Colonies has really become uncontrolled, and irresponsible. He has consequently done and permitted a greater number of bad actions than inattentive observers can possibly conceive.

New South Wales, with all its horrors, is his pet child. The unconstitutional system settled in every conquered, or newly founded English colony during fifty-three years is his work. The successful attempts to prevent the regular progress of constitutional government in some old colonies, lie at his door. The expense and the jobs necessarily attending all this; the slow progress of some colonies; the misfortune of others; the unrelieved wrongs of honest and able men; the intrigues abroad and at home, are traceable, more or less distinctly, to this sole, irresponsible Secretary of State system. The old colonies had agents in England, appointed by the colonies; and charged to check the power of the home administration, and to press the correction of Colonial misrule. Under the modern system the office of agent exists, and men are paid handsomely to fill it; but the Secretary of State names them; and lest they might look too closely into his doings, he generally gives the sinecure to his own clerks. When the other day, a Tory member of the House of Commons blundered upon some complaint of Mr. Roebuck, the "paid popular agent" for Canada, he mistook his cue. Mr. Roebuck is an agent of the old sort; and if the folly of attacking his appointment be persevered in, it must lead to the exposure, not of any job in his hands, but of an enormous collection of jobs in the same line in the Colonial-office.

THE VINDICATOR.

MONTREAL:
Tuesday Evening, June 27, 1837.

UNITED WE STAND—DIVIDED WE FALL.

Latest Dates
London.....May 24 | Liverpool.....May 25
Havre.....May 20 | New York.....June 24

One day later from England.

The ship *Victoria*, arrived at New York on this day week, furnishes London papers to the 24th, and Liverpool to the 25th ult., being one day later than previous advices.

The Portuguese ministry had resigned, in consequence of the Cortes refusing to allow them under-secretaries of state.

Many of the letters from the principal manufacturing towns in England are of a very desponding nature. They complain of the state of credit, and the want of employment both for the manufacturers and the laboring population.

Exchange at New York on London for the packet of the 24th inst. was 20 to 22 per cent premium cash.

A considerable quantity of Sovereigns were sold for remittance to England at 55 45 a 5 17 1/2 each.

Napoleons at 54 25 a 54 30; Spanish dollars at 14 per cent premium. Mexican at 12 a 13 per cent. and American halves at 11 a 12 per cent.

The entire amount of specie to proceed to Europe by the packets is believed to be less than \$100,000.

Foreign wheat at New York averages from \$1 1/2 to \$1 3/4 per bushel. The demand is unimpaired.

The citizens of Montreal are much excited just now, in consequence of some regulations lately issued here respecting the copper currency. No person really knows the value of coppers now, and all is consequently confusion. Some of the people from the country refuse having any thing to do with this money.

NOW OR NEVER.

Anti-Coercion Meeting of the City of Montreal.

A numerously, and highly respectfully signed Requisition appears in this day's columns, inviting the Citizens of Montreal to assemble on Thursday next, at half past four o'clock, at the Market place St. Lawrence Suburbs, for the purpose of protesting against the Russell atrocity.

We trust every man will be at his post, to express fearlessly and firmly, his determination to maintain the Constitutional Rights of the Colonial Assemblies to control the public purse, which is now about to be destroyed by Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S Eighth Resolution.

It gives us great pleasure to announce that the feeling throughout Town is of the most animated and patriotic description, and we anticipate that the proceedings of Thursday will be worthy the character of this good City.

Once more, Reformers, be alive, and show yourselves to be men worthy of free and responsible Institutions.

DOWN WITH COERCION!!!

The *Courier* of this morning very wisely deprecates any interference, on the part of Constitutional dissenters, with the Anti-Coercion Meeting of Thursday next, and adds:—

"There will be the less occasion for the attendance of such parties on Thursday, as we understand the Constitutionists mean to have a meeting of their own, at which their numbers and opinions on these matters will be very satisfactorily shown. In the mean time, we hope our friends will, by their absence and non-interference, allow the proceedings of the Economists to go off here, as elsewhere with as much of the force about the mode and circumstance of their enactment as may be."

As for "force," time will prove at which side of their mouths the preppers of mis-government and oppression will laugh. In the meantime, all must commend the counsel of "non-interference" which the *Courier* gives. Indeed, after all, the citizens are only exercising a "constitutional" right, which it would be rather inconsistent on the part of professing "Constitutionalists" to be displeased with.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Anti-Coercion Meeting of the County of St. Hyacinthe.

On the 24th June instant, in conformity to public notice given at the doors of the different Parish Churches of the County on the preceding Sunday, at the issue of divine service, according to custom the Inhabitants of the County of St. Hyacinthe met in the Court House at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to the number of from 1000 to 1200 men.

Mr. LAURENT BEDARD, Esq., was called to the chair, and Boucher de La Bruere, Esq., appointed Secretary.

The chairman explained at great length the purpose of the meeting, and proposed the following Resolutions, which were agreed to by the meeting, after having been read, commented upon, and explained, as well by the President as by D. G. MORRISON, Esq., N. P. of St. Hyacinthe.

Resolved, 1. That this meeting has seen, with pain and astonishment, the passage in the British House of Commons of the Resolutions proposed by Lord John Russell against the privileges and rights granted to us by England herself; that we regard such proceedings as a continuation of that long chain of abuses and grievances of which for so many years we have complained, of which England has acknowledged and admitted the existence, which press with equal weight on all the inhabitants of this Province, and as an avowed offence against the public functionaries who have created or encouraged and profited by those abuses.

Resolved, 2. That Lord John Russell, by proposing his resolutions, and the House of Commons by adopting them, have invaded the most sacred rights of the Inhabitants of this Province, and betrayed the interests of the British Empire.

Resolved, 3. That of these Rights, the most sacred to every British subject is that of taxing himself, and controlling the expenditure of those taxes, by means of the House of Assembly, the only authority which we can acknowledge in such matters, saving the concurrence of the two other branches of the Legislature, according to the limits of their attributes.

Resolved, 4. That the 8th Resolution proposed by Lord John Russell is a most flagrant and crying violation of that right of taxation and control; that no British subject can suffer such an injustice, unless he be decided cowardly to abandon this sacred trust which has been acquired and transmitted to him by his fathers, which he is bound to defend, and to transmit to his children, under pain of dishonour; and we hope that our fellow citizens, of whatsoever origin or political class they may be, will meet to maintain the House of Assembly in its struggle against the usurpers of the common Rights of all.

Resolved, 5. That in proposing such Resolutions, the British ministry ought to have foreseen the consequences; that the people not being able to manifest their disapprobation of those proceedings through the House of Assembly, will express it by public meetings, and it will be their duty to do so, according as circumstances require, until they shall have succeeded in procuring the rescission of Lord John Russell's Resolutions from the Journals of the British House of Commons; that we hope the British Colonies, especially those which have already protested against abuses

similar to the which exist in this Province, will feel the necessity of supporting our claims, as, in time, their rights and privileges will be invaded like ours; that a violation so flagrant and manifest of the principles of a constitution which we are so much advised to respect, should produce a universal refusal of confidence in the ministry, and a firm and decided determination, on the part of every British subject, to resist the same by every constitutional means.

Resolved, 6. That the colonial administration in advising such measures, has proved that it is deaf to the voice of the people, and that it prefers to protect the public officials to the redressing of grievances and correction of abuses; that such proceedings force us to withdraw the little confidence which we had in it, and to act no further with it than the House of Assembly and the people may, to avoid greater evils, think expedient, depending on the justice of our cause, the support of our sister colonies, the firmness and the courage of the people, to come triumphant out of a struggle into which it has drawn us.

Resolved, 7. That it is necessary to organize an efficient opposition to the execution of Lord John Russell's Resolutions, in order to diminish their effect; that among the most essential means are the dissemination of education, the diffusion of political knowledge, the preference to the products of the country and domestic manufactures, and the regular organization of the people, by Parishes, Townships and Counties; that to procure good understanding & unanimity among all, it is expedient to approve of the formation of a Convention of Delegates from the different Counties of the Province, and of the members of the Assembly and of the Legislative Council, friends of the people; that the Delegates from this County be Messrs. F. S. Papineau, Joseph Normandin, Ensebe Cartier, and Pierre Chartier; that a Committee of Correspondence be also named, with power to add to its number, and that the said Committee be composed of Messrs. T. H. Godin, F. Bouthillier, J. Bte. Bourke, Joseph Ferré, George Gagnon, J. Bte. Tété, Pascal Gendron, Dr. Sabourin, A. A. Papineau, Isaac Marchessault, P. B. De La Bruere, Michel Plamondon, Louis Dion, J. Bte. Gauvin, P. N. Papineau, Jean Caron, Laurent Bedard, Louis Poulin, Pascal Bourbonniere, Victor Hudon, J. Bte. Beaudry, Vital Lefebvre, Paul Leblanc, Chs. Beauregard, Simon Gendron, and D. G. Morrison.

Resolved, 8. That the people of this Province have seen with gratitude, that generous and just men have assumed its defence in the British Parliament, with a courage and firmness which fills them with the greatest hope that their cause has powerful protectors in England; that the association of working-men which so courageously raised its voice against our oppressors, have likewise a title to our gratitude; that we hope they will continue to aid us, and to encourage us in the struggle in which we are engaged.

Resolved, 9. That this meeting approves the 11th Resolution adopted at Quebec on the 24th inst. and published in the *Minerve* on the 28th inst. regarding the Honourable Louis Joseph Papineau. [The Resolution was read.]

Resolved, 10. That copies of the present Resolutions be transmitted to Louis Renaud Blanchard, and Thomas Bouthillier, Esqrs., members of Parliament for this County, in order that they may be acquainted with the opinions of their constituents.

Resolved, 11. That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Vindicator* and *Minerve* newspapers.

On motion of D. G. MORRISON, Esq., seconded by LOUIS POULIN, Esq., the thanks of the meeting were voted to the Chairman for the fit and able manner in which he performed his duty.

(Signed) LAURENT BEDARD, Chairman, F. BOUCHER DE LA BRUERE, Secretary.

We derive the following particulars relative to the above meeting from a private letter received in town yesterday, from a respectable citizen of St. Hyacinthe, who was present at the proceedings.

"The number attending may be estimated between 1000 and 1200 men. Owing to the size of room, a great many could not be accommodated, and were obliged to remain outside, in the windows, on the stairs, and in the adjoining jury room."

"Before the meeting began, the Proclamation was placarded in the room by the zealous exertions of some person unknown. However no notice was taken of this paper, which was read and commented on by a Bailiff before the meeting was opened. The chairman happened to be sitting with the secretary and others, under the Proclamation, so that they acted literally under Proclamation. When the president had explained in a very able manner the object of the meeting, a person asked him what placard was that stuck behind him? 'That?' says the president, with the greatest sang froid, 'oh! that's a proclamation. Do you wish it to be read?' 'Yes, yes, read it.' The chairman then proceeded to lecture on the thing in a very serio comical way. The nature of the placard was explained also by others, who declared it to be a new infringement of our rights, and asked if any person had any objection to go on with the proceedings? The answer was 'no, no! let us leave the Proclamation there, and go on.' So they went on, and every thing was done in a very peaceable manner. You may rely on the truth of the above details."

We know not—neither do we pretend to know—the sort of stuff the Lawyers of this city are made of. It is the great boast of the profession in other countries with which we are acquainted—England, France, Ireland, and the United States—that it has furnished some of the most independent men that ever figured on the public arena. In this city, the profession must be composed of very different materials—of men who are incapable of defending their own independence, or of vindicating their rights and privileges, if they do not resent becomingly the following gross insult which is flung upon them by the *Herald* of yesterday.

"In attempting negatively to punish such of the agitators as may set the proclamation at naught, His Excellency will be fettered by the fact, that most of the leading disturbers of the public peace do not hold royal commissions either as magistrates or as militia-officers."

If, however, His Excellency be determined to display a becoming degree of vigour, he can punish even those, who at first sight appear to be beyond his reach. Most of the gentlemen are advocates, and, as such, hold royal commissions "during pleasure"; and, if His Excellency does take a very serious view of the public meetings and reckon them seditious and treasonable, he may find himself obliged to cancel the "pleasure," during which certain gentlemen hold their professional commissions. His Excellency may be the more readily disposed to adopt this course, when he reflects, that each of these gentlemen has violated a special oath of allegiance."

The above paragraph is "communicated," if we are not misinformed, by one who is himself a lawyer. In attacking the independence of the Bar, perhaps he acts upon a perfect knowledge of the character of his confederates, and feels that they will bear an Executive lashing, and crouch under it like spaniels. If that be not the case, then they owe it to their own respectability and reputation to send the "gentleman" to Coventry, who could so far forget the respect he owes his own profession as to pen such a paragraph.

Whether the gentlemen of the Bar will do so or not, is not for us to say. We shall merely add, that it is an egregious mistake to assume that the Executive has the power to cancel the commissions of Barristers, because the words "during pleasure" are inserted therein. An attempt was made, in the time of Mr. Attorney-General STUART, to establish such a doctrine, but it was firmly resisted and crushed. Indeed, were it once established, there would be an end to all protection in the Courts of Justice against Executive vengeance. Dependant and time-serving Judges are bad enough; Juries, pecked by the creature of an odious and oppressive executive, are something worse; but that the lawyers should be bound to be servile or independent according to the "pleasure" of that same executive, is a doctrine so hideous that none but the veriest of slaves, could maintain or countenance it.

The *Canadien* is highly pleased with the resolutions of the county of *Yamaska*; "They are the most moderate of all those which we have seen up to the present day," both in the terms and sentiments which they "express." We are highly gratified that the *Canadien* finds these Resolutions so much to its taste. They accuse Lord Gosford of deception for the base purpose of obtaining money; the ministers of being plunderers; of insulting the people of this Province; of committing an injustice which no inhabitant of the British Empire could for a moment suffer; were he jealous of his rights, without risking the last drop of his blood. They recommend that means should be taken to promote the physical education of the people, &c., to avenge it. If this moderation please the *Canadien*, we certainly shall not complain.

The *Canadien* is rejoiced that the resolutions do not speak of contraband or foreign sympathies, and adds, "if this be not a defeat, an indirect censure on the extreme political opinions of the Doctor, (O'CALLAGHAN,) we do not know what constitutes a defeat or censure. The Doctor's constituents have declared, in unequivocal terms, that he has been too far; that he has compromised, by his violence, the future fate of the country."

As for what the resolutions do, or do not contain, all that depends on the way they are read, and on the persons reading them. We have read those resolutions as often—perhaps oftener—than Mr. PARENT, and find that if the words above quoted are not expressly mentioned, it is not because they found disfavor in the eyes of the *Yamaska* people, but that they had another manner of giving expression to the same idea. "There are different ways of killing a dog besides hanging him," and so long as the dog is killed; so long as the people have resolved to give proof of a more friendly feeling with their neighbors, and thereby obtain more of their sympathy; so long as they are determined not to use any duty-paying articles, and yet consume articles which cannot be had otherwise than by smuggling, (of which fact they are aware), we are quite indifferent whether the determination is couched in our words, or in such as will please the *Canadien*.

Dr. O'CALLAGHAN is perfectly indifferent as to whether his political opinions be approved of, or censured, in the *Canadien's* estimation. He has had a personal opportunity of knowing how he stands with his constituents, and that is quite sufficient to encourage him to proceed in the political course which has given so much umbrage to the toad-eaters of the Chateau, and from which it is very probable he will not depart, however the said toad-eaters may crouch or sneer. Summer setting he leaves to more active and more supple politicians.

It gives us great pleasure to learn that the Hon. Mr. PAPINEAU experienced the most cordial reception on his arrival to attend the meeting of the Counties of Belchasse and L'Islet, about 25 miles below Quebec. The people turned out in large numbers, not with colors nor flags, but with something more significant—with muskets. We are happy to learn that the people are thus exhibiting a proper sense of their situation. From England they have nothing to expect but insult and robbery.

PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT.

We understand meetings were held last Sunday, at *Pointe Claire*, *Boucherville*, and *Varenes*, for the purpose of organizing local Committees of Vigilance. At the last mentioned place, it is stated that an administration Magistrate had the folly to read the Proclamation, but some spirited citizens took it afterwards and tore it in pieces, thereby marking the public indignation which the appearance of such a paper created.

A Gosford Magistrate (whose name is not worth mentioning) made strenuous efforts, we are informed, to prevent the Boucherville meeting taking place; and finding that he could not prevail on the people to worship the administration, he got into a passion &c.—alas for the dignity of the Commission of the peace!—took of his coat and showed fight! The people laughed at his worship, and proceeded to organize the Parish. Finding his arguments unavailing, the Magistrate gathered up his wits and duds, both together, and slunk away. Poor Lord Gosford—what a regular Falstaff set of recruits his army is composed of.

A meeting of the local Committee of Vigilance of Lachine was, we are informed, held on Sunday, for the transaction of business.

THE WAR OF PROCLAMATIONS.—Poor Lord Gosford, whose power is changed to the sear and withered leaf, has followed Proclamation No. 1, by Proclamation No. 2, ordering all Officers of Militia commanding battalions, to cause abortion No. 1, to be read at the head of the respective Companies of Militia on Thursday next. Packages of the said abortion have been forwarded, in consequence, to all the Captains, who are ordered to read the unclean thing *bongré malgré*.

We are inclined to think that this order is not justified by law, and therefore is not entitled to obedience. By the Militia law, the Officer is obliged only to muster his men, and to call over their names. When he has done this, neither he nor the Militiamen have any thing more to do than to walk off the ground. The Proclamation appears in no way in Military affairs. It is a civil paper, drawn up in a very unclean style, and concerns in no way the Militia muster.

If any Captain be so servile as to be public-bell-banger and town-crier for the Executive, the Militiamen will, we hope, show their resentment by walking off the ground and leaving their Captain "alone in his glory." If they should, however, prefer to remain and see the fun out, we hope some good patriot will be on the ground also to read the Resolutions passed last Thursday by the Permanent and Central Committee, touching this said Proclamation. No person can prevent a man reading a newspaper in the streets, or in public, nor his friends from listening to what he may read.

QUEBEC LOWER TOWN ELECTION.—It is most probable that Mr. VANFELSON will not come forward. The *Canadien* plainly states that he has not the least chance of success. Mr. COSOLLY, a good, firm and determined Irish Democrat—will, it is expected, walk the course. This selection, on the part of the Canadian electors, is a conclusive answer to the lies of the Commissioners, repeated by GLENELG in the House of Lords, and by RUSSELL in the Commons, that the struggle in this Province is one of origin.

We have Toronto papers of the 21st inst. Parliament assembled on the 19th, when Mr. McNAB was elected speaker of the Lower House. Sir FRANCIS HEAD's speech will be found on our first page. A secret Committee has been appointed to investigate the affairs of the banks. Mr. MCKENZIE says that this report, like McNAB's on DUNDON'S case will look very pretty on paper, and be about as true.

The festival of *St. Jean Baptiste* was celebrated last evening by a public dinner at the Nelson Hotel, by a large number of sterling anti-Coercionists. The Hon. D. B. VICER presided. The toasts were "regular grit." The principle of non-consumption of duty-paying articles was rigidly observed. Whiskey, Beer, Cider, and Water, were the only liquors on the table. Maple Sugar took the place of Muscovado, and the most dogged determination prevailed throughout, "to war to the knife" against the Revenue. We were happy to notice that some of the gentlemen were dressed in apparel altogether of domestic manufacture. Hurrah for non-consumption of duty-paying articles!!

We understand that at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Constitutional Association, held last night, it was determined to call a general meeting of the Association early next week, on business of importance.—*Montreal Herald*, this Morning.

However strongly we differ with the above party in political opinion, we cannot disapprove of their determination to assemble. As good sometimes cometh out of evil, the meeting of the "Constitutionalists" will be a plain hint to the Lord Gosford never again to take upon himself to issue silly proclamations which all parties are determined to resent as an insult on their common sense and constitutional rights.

Friends of Free Trade are requested to call at Mr. FABRE's book-store and sign the Petition to Congress, for the repeal of the American duties on Canadian produce when exported to the States.

The Theatre Royal of this city opened last evening, for a short season, with the play of the *Honey-Moon* and the farce of *Kabris*, the wooden-shoe maker. Our attendance at the *St. Jean Baptiste* dinner prevented our witnessing last evening's performance. The pieces for this evening are the drama of the *Reutday*, with the new musical farce of *No! No! No!* or the glorious minority.

It is an error on the part both of the *Canadien* and *Ami du Peuple*, to state that Mr. LEADER presented himself anew at Bridge-water, and was rejected. Mr. LEADER did not present himself a second time for that Borough. The Whig candidate, who was defeated, was Mr. SHERRIDAN. The simultaneous readiness with which the above two journals made the statement may be considered, to say the least of it, somewhat singular.

The Honble. Mr. PAPINEAU proceeded on Friday in the Steamer *St. George*, to Quebec, on his way to attend, by invitation, the meeting of the Counties of L'Islet and Belchasse, in that District, which were fixed for yesterday.

Some person who happens to fill the important office of paragraph-maker and puff of *torisim* to the *Kingston Chronicle*, "cannot help being amazed at the effrontery and mendacity of the Editor" of this paper in publishing an account of what occurred at the meeting of the County of Two-Mountains on the 1st of this month, and adds, "in fact the meeting was a failure, and to cover the disgrace the lying account is written."

Now we know not on what authority this man can take upon himself to accuse us of "mendacity," of drawing up "a lying account" of what occurred at the meeting in question. He was not present. He was hundreds of miles distant. We were on the spot, and we saw and witnessed what we described. Truly if there be "effrontery," "mendacity" and "lying," any where, the public will most probably lay them at the door of him who can make such wholesale accusations without knowing aught of what he writes. We do not feel "amazed" at such conduct. We are long since so seasoned to the tricks of the party that nothing they do amazes us.

LOOK OUT FOR THE SHIN-PLASTERS.—This morning a person passed off one of the small bills now inundating this town, on a country woman, in the market, in payment of some eggs which he purchased. On examination, afterwards, the woman discovered that the bill was without signature, and so lost her property. We would recommend the public to refuse taking any of the trash.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE VINDICATOR.
Sir.—The *Herald* of Wednesday hints that His Excellency should cancel the commission of those lawyers who take an active part in the present agitation. As such a hint came from a briefless lawyer, I wish to know if the advice was given in the hope of getting a few Caines by the removal from the bar of more talented men?

A LAWYER.

Lower Canada.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE PROVINCE, Quebec, 21st June, 1837.

Charles Harrower, Pierre Dumas and Antoine G. Verreau, Esquires, to be Commissioners for the Summary Trial of Small causes, in the Seigneurie of Port Joli, in the County of L'Islet, under 6th Wm. IV. cap. 17.

Alexander McKay, Esq., to practice Physic, Surgery and Midwifery, within this Province.

Upper Canada.

The discussion in parliament relative to Canada is discouraging emigrants and frightening shippers of goods. And the noble resolution of the Lower Canadians, not to consume goods on which taxes have been levied at the point of the bayonet, is increasing the difficulties in the way of the Quebec trade. Last year it fell off greatly, and the revenue decreased many thousand pounds. This year it has fallen off twice as fast. Strange as this may seem to some persons, it will work miracles in favor of Canadian freedom, by embarrassing the people's enemies. Up to June 6, this year, as compared with 1836, there is a falling off, of 162 ships, 50,050 tons, and 4001 passengers. Of those who come to Quebec, few except the really poor and distressed remain in Canada. They think that a bloody struggle is about to commence, and wish to avoid it.—*Toronto Constitution*.

Mr. Hagerman's situation, as Attorney General, is said to be on doubtful grounds. No confirmation of Mr. John Macaulay's appointment as Surveyor General, has reached Canada, and as to Mr. Sullivan, of the Crown Lands, his successor is said to be on his way to Canada. We think there is some mistake in this last report, although it is quite current all over Toronto.—*Id.*

The Montreal Morning *Courier* of the 15th, mentions a report, without believing it, that Lord Gosford had been frightened into a belief, that the payment of the "howling officials" would be the signal for a general insurrection of the Canadians. The people of Lower Canada are as brave as lions—never did we meet with a more gentle, honest, and yet most courageous population. Mr. Papineau is their idol, and he is neither deficient in courage, penetration, nor in the disposition to turn to the best advantage the goadings of the enemy. His last speech, published in the *Vindicator*, is moderate, but, let the standard of Canada be once unfurled, and—our readers may guess the rest. Like the panic of 1825, it would soon be all over. We hazard these remarks, without being in the secrets or confidence of any party; we have no correspondent below, but can guess a little as well as others.—*Id.*

It is reported in town that S. P. Jarvis, Esq. is appointed to Colonel GIVENS's situation over the Indian Department; that GIVENS retires on half-pay; and that J. G. Spragge, Esq. succeeds Jarvis as Master in Chancery, House of Assembly.—*Id.*

FOR THE VINDICATOR.

To the Women of Canada.

At a period such as the present, when the dark dread clouds of ruin lower over our oppressed and unhappy land, it is deemed no apology will be required by the fair portion of society, to whom this is addressed, for the somewhat severe truths contained in the following article:

Women of Canada! little as ye think it, it is in your power, partly to avert the awful storm now threatening us with such terrific fury. It is in your power to restore much of the peace, plenty and contentment, which once beamed upon your country's prosperity, the virtue of your children, and the happiness of your own hearts. You feel it not; you know it not; yet it is a thousand times more terrible in its influence, than the all-devouring serpent, in days of yore, of the green and lovely isle of off-vicious Casarea. Better had ye endure the poisonous writhings of the deadly asp, than linger any longer under the domination of this hated thing. The demon that I speak of, that hath taken possession of, and sullied, the purity of your minds, is an inordinate love of dress. It hath absorbed all your faculties; it hath in a great measure destroyed the moral feeling of this great mass of people; like the dreaded pestilence, it hath encircled all within its grasp, the wealthy and the needy, the erudite and the ignorant. Its seductive smiles have lured you to the brink of a fearful precipice, and fall you must, unless you look with contempt upon such allurement, and hurling from you the aid of foreign graces, attire yourselves in the homely produce of your own country, trusting to the real charms of your native loveliness.

Think you that you will appear less beautiful to those nearly and dearly allied to you, in the simple robe of Canada's own manufacture, than in the gorgeous folds of a silvery lina, or the luxurious drapery of the delicate chaly? No; they will look upon you with feelings of love, of deep admiring affection, before unknown. They will feel that you have equalled your sex of other countries; that you have espoused the bright cause of sacred liberty; and if ye do not, as the Spartan Archidamia, offer to wield the glittering steel for your country's preservation, you will at least have exercised a self-denial, holding forth a bright undying example to the world, and worthy to be written in characters of virgin gold among the records of future ages.

Canadian mothers! instead of allowing the ears of your children to be continually poisoned with accounts of vain frivolous fashions, instil into their minds the virtuous precepts of a useful education. Teach them to the utmost verge of your ability, to comprehend the greatness of nature. Instead of sending them, with a ridiculous display of ribbons and laces, to the temple of their God, more suitable for the boxes of a theatre, let them go thither in lowly apparel. The Omnipotent requirer not trappings of goodness to do Him honour. He seeketh but the communications of a meek spirit and a contrite heart.

Trusting that you will listen to the friendly admonitions of a stranger and a woman, daughters of this northern soil, farewell! Once more, throng not your city's streets clothed in foreign apparel. Let the leading ones among you assume the dress of humble toil, and believe me, by so doing, they will have tended more to the preservation of their country's rights and trade, than the numberless resolutions of her grey-beards and councillors.

To the free and independent Electors of the County of L'Acadie.

GENTLEMEN,

When we had the honor of coming before you, as candidates for the representation of your interests in the Provincial Parliament, we were deeply impressed with the fact that this country laboured under many grievances, the most of which we then expressed our firm conviction emanated from a maladministration of the Executive, surrounded, as we considered him, with a dependent, irresponsible and unprincipled council, both Executive and Legislative, over which the people had no control, and to whom they were not in any way responsible. Conceiving at the time, as we still do, that all public functionaries should be held responsible for their acts, we at that time pledged ourselves to use all constitutional means to render the Legislative Council, as well as all Parish and Town Officers, elective. For the faithful discharge of that duty, Gentlemen, we refer you to the Journals of the House of Assembly, where we trust you will find we have unreservedly given our support to measures praying the Imperial Parliament to take our grievances avowedly into consideration. What has been the result of our often and repeated prayer at the foot of the Throne, and at the Bar of the Grand Inquest of the British nation? For the answer to this question we simply refer you to the resolutions of the House of Commons introduced on the Canada question, by Lord John Russell, and at the same time we conceive it our duty to inform you that by a final concurrence in those Resolutions by that tribunal, we are not to expect therefrom any relief; and that we look upon it as a final refusal of the British Government to render justice to a very great majority of their subjects inhabiting one of their finest and most profitable colonies. Consequently we are under a deep conviction of the great necessity of the people of this Province thoroughly understanding, and boldly asserting, their rights. We therefore recommend to you, Gentlemen, that you watch closely the operations of your oppressors and use promptly all constitutional means to avert any and all acts of injustice, from whatever quarter they may assail your legal rights and liberty. We have been solemnly promised, from the Throne, a reform in both the Executive and Legislative Councils. Have we realised any such reform? Have we had even a change of any kind? Was anything meant in those promises? Yes; it was meant to deceive, and we have seen an approval by His Majesty's Ministers, of this kind of conduct. Can honest men respect deceivers, when they know them to be so? If they can, they will probably continue to respect the public acts of His Majesty's Ministry.

For ourselves, Gentlemen, daily occurrences strengthen us in the conviction, that there is a greater necessity than ever of an increased firmness in the Representatives of the people of this province, in order to meet the many and often repeated attempts at deception, which they have a right from former experience to expect. From what we have now expressed, you can not doubt our strict adherence to the principles advanced by us on the 4th insts, so long as we shall have the honor of representing your interests in the Provincial Parliament.

It is our desire further to inform you, in as concise a manner as possible, what are our views, aside from the great political questions, to advance the general interests of the country, and what we shall exert our feeble efforts in the support of, so long as we are considered worthy of the guardianship of your interests, in the capacity of your Representatives. First, the abolition of the Seigniorial Tenure; Second,

the extinction of the *Douaire Coutumier*, and, Third, the introduction of Registry offices throughout the Province. With regard to the abolition of the Feudal Laws, we believe we are correct when we say that it is desired by a large majority of the inhabitants of this country, without distinction of party or politics; and it is a source of gratification to us to be able to say, that our constituency have always been foremost in the desire. The Feudal Laws which have been handed down to this country suit not the present age; and whatever the apologists of such a system may say, we shall never reconcile ourselves with the idea that freemen are born to be the vassals of those superior only by fortune. Let us not despair, although this reform is not to be achieved in a day. The time is fast coming when Canada will replace this odious system by one more equitable, and more favorable to the development of the rich resources of this fine country. To obtain this desirable end, we shall use to the utmost our feeble exertions. *Secondly*, Gentlemen, we have denounced as an evil, the *Douaire Coutumier*. To be aware of the extent of the evil arising from this system, we have only to refer you to the Records of the Court of King's Bench in this province, where you will find the names of a great many honest citizens, who, after not only honestly paying to the last farthing, but expending large sums in improvement on property purchased by them, have been dispossessed by *secret douaires*. We consider this to be a great obstacle to the improvement of this province, and shall fearlessly give our support to the abolition of such a ruinous system. *Thirdly*, we have said we were the advocates of Registry offices throughout the province; for a proof of the many benefits arising from them, we shall only refer you to sales of lands in the Townships, where they are already established, compared with those of the seigniories, which do not enjoy them. We take the opportunity to assure you that their general establishment, in Seignior as well as Township, always has, and ever will receive, our cordial support.

We remain,

Gentlemen,
Your most obedient and
humble servants,
M. HOTCHKISS
C. H. O. COTE.

County of L'Acadie,
June 17, 1837.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE VINDICATOR.

Sir,—The Tories are all but thunderstruck, their aristocratic prejudices are shocked at the idea of Mr. Michael Connolly, a "petty grocer" and "a tavern keeper," being put in nomination as the Representative of the Lower-Town. These worthies, over whose origin and family extraction I shall throw the cloak of night, so that their hideous insignificance may be shut out from the public view; whose example and scurrility in this instance I shall carefully avoid, repudiating, with every honest and well regulated mind, so disingenuous, mean and dastardly weapons. Democratic, that is to say, common sense principles, are fast gaining ground. The day is gone by when respectable ignorance and titled folly usurped, to the exclusion of sterling worth and merit, those positions to which society elevate the men in whom they can confide.

The mass of his Irish and British fellow-citizens have borne testimony to Mr. Connolly's long-trying worth; they have for the most part witnessed his firmness and unflinching conduct at a moment when his fellow countrymen were overawed, and their judgments led captive by a clerical influence; they have beheld his discrimination between the duties he owed to authority, as a *Christian*, and to his country, as a citizen; they have cast their eyes upon him as worthy to hold their mandate.

In all the different grades of the human family, notwithstanding the accidental circumstances of birth or of fortune may be unpropitious, we meet with men whose firmness of mind, and sound understanding, assert for them, and wrest from the most unwilling, deference and respect; whose influence has broken the phalanx which aristocratic ignorance and pride vainly opposed to it, and whose efforts have so neutralized a vitiated and corrupt state of thinking as to acquire for society a wholesome moral and philanthropic tone. The Tory faction delight, when by scornfully alluding to a man's calling, they think to bring him into contempt; a worse weapon they never used. Are their Lyndhursts and Ellenboroughs less respected and admired by them, because the first owes his origin to a painter, and the latter to a coal-heaver? What would then be thought of a Franklin, who was a printer, or of a Cobett, who was a soldier? But it would be useless to mention a host of distinguished names. A word with respect to our commercial, superficial, supercilious insignificant, and motley aristocracy—our *marchands anglais*, *ces hommes de grandes pretensions*. In order to distinguish themselves from us of the people, I would not recommend them to wear their beads long; not to pair their nails; to have their feet compressed when young; and as they like show, to have their noses pierced for rings; they thus might perpetuate themselves as a distinct caste; and if eventually they feared being contaminated by contact with the people, they might emigrate to China and seek for themselves a new political existence. Like the frog in the fable, they swell with their own importance. This band of agents of the Old Country Merchants, commission men and clerks, are extremely indignant that they do not possess more power, being as they are but a fraction of the body politic, and insult with impunity the people of the country from whom they derive their existence.

A change in the timber duties, or the principle of non-consumption, with smuggling combined, and carried into effective operation, would soon reduce them to that state of insignificance from which they sprang, whilst the hardy agriculturists and Mechanics, who comprise the great mass of the population, would remain unhurt, and find other and more profitable outlets for their products, and thro' channels from which neither insolence nor oppression would be feared. If it was substantial wealth which they could offer as ground for their insolent pretensions; if territorial qualifications, which are regarded as the legitimate basis of legislative influence, were to be discovered amongst them, then we might attach some importance to their pretensions; but such is not the case; the fictitious wealth which they possess is precarious. There are some exceptions, *pari in gurgite nantes*; many are mere birds of passage, insignificant in their own country, greedy of distinction in this, combined in their prejudices and dislike to the people of the country without knowing why; ignorant of the social structure of the country, and vainly attempting to supersede liberal ideas by the introduction of European notions of domination and ascendancy. Claiming for themselves, exclusively, the intelligence of the country, they are averse to admit that a Sunday School education has its advantages. The secret of their insufferable arrogance is to be found in the precarious and artificial elevation which they occupy, by the instrumentality of those institutions whose sin-plasters enable them, encased in paper armour, to look

with contempt on the humble, honest and hardworking citizen, whose indifference to his social condition impels him unconsciously to support such a state of things. These men should take advice in time; the eyes of the thinking portion of the community are on them; let them reflect inwardly how much they stand indebted to the forbearance and indifference of the community, nor arouse a spirit, which, when excited, they will find it impossible to allay.

Quebec, 25th June, 1837.

More advantages to the working class from the suspension of Specie payments.—It is stated in a New York paper, that flour, has risen \$2½ a barrel since the suspension of specie payment by the Banks.

DIED.—In this city, on 18th Inst. Jane, Daughter of the late Mr. Edward Hays, aged 4 years and two months.

NOTICES.

MEETING OF THE CITY.

The Citizens of Montreal are requested to attend a PUBLIC MEETING, which is to take place on THURSDAY next, 25th inst., at HALF-PAST FOUR o'clock, P. M. at the MARKET PLACE, Main Street St. Lawrence Suburbs, to take into consideration the measures introduced by the British Ministry in the Imperial Parliament, affecting the Rights and Liberties of the People of this Province.

Montreal, June 22, 1837.

Toussaint Pelletier
Jos. Roy
Ls. Roy Portelance
E. B. O'Callaghan
Robert Nelson
C. S. Cherrier
Ed. E. Rodier
H. B. Smith
Wm. Galt
Frs. Tavernier
Jean Bruneau
Chas. Ovide Perrault
George B. Cartier
Andre Oumet
Ludger Duvernay
Joshua Bell
J. S. Brown
John Dillon
Peter Dunn
Andre Lacroix
J. Leandre Courcelles
Dexter Chapin
J. A. Berthelot
Felix Mercure
Christopher Waldren
Antoine Demers
Ls. Perrault
Ls. Girard
J. Boulanger
Ls. G. Delorimier
Ls. Delagrange
Antoine Voyer
P. L. Letourneau
Casimir Arcout
Martin Kiley
Thomas Cowell
Louis Longpre
Pascal Dubuc
Joseph Vincent
Daniel Trudel
A. Gauthier, senr.
Louis Gauthier
Joseph Thoin
Frs. Pigeon
John Mulrick
John Byrns
Chevalier Delorimier
Pierre Jodoin
Frs. Dequois
J. L. Beauvais
Pierre Perrault
James Feeney
Wm. Fraser
Joseph Jobin
Andre Thibault
Charles Martel
Eustache Favreau
Michel Collet
Andre Auelair
Wm. Graves
Jean Clavelle
Antoine Harnois
Denis Bradley
Matthew Clarke
Chs. F. Leveque
Aug. L. Lefebvre
Joseph Clavelle
Chs. Banette
Francois St. Charles
Frs. Poudrier
Pierre Mariot
Pierre Lepine
Ls. Gauthier, junr.
Felix Salois
Wm. Scott
Alexis Trudeau
Augustin Hamelin
Jos. Roy, N. P.
Joseph Vallee, senr.
F. B. Blanchard
Francois Benoit
Narcisse Raymond
J. B. Cousineau
Patrick Byrns
Amable Lortie
Charles Marois
Charles Lortie
Nicholas Barré
J. Bte. Damien
Louis Marion
Patrick Brennan
Toussaint Grevier
Chs. Hamelin
Fleury St. Jean
Amable Jodoin
Francois Jacques
Francois Pominville
Joseph Robillard
Andre Bisailon
J. F. Pelletier
Adolphe Palletier
Isidore Lafontaine
Frederick Moreau
Henry Casey
Antoine Robert
Antoine Maille
Isaac Bencho
Francois Martineau
Jean Allard
Michael McGinn
Octave Letourneau
Narcisse Richard
Olivier Charette
Solomon Masson
James Conney
Norbert Dumas
Isaac Bencho, junr.
Rodolphe Desrivieres
A. S. Desrivieres
Frs. Bro dit Pominville
St. Martin
Paul Roy
Pierre Beh, junr.
E. Hauphillier
Ls. Vadoncour

Ls. J. Papineau
Philippe Turcote
Chamilly de Lorimier
John Walsh
Amable Gauthier
Bower Wright
J. S. White
James Caranagh
Benjamin Ounette
Morgan Kelly
Louis Lussier
Peter Handratty
Ambrose Lettore
John Johnson
Pierre Sylvestre Ferte
T. Maguire
P. N. Clarke
Francois Bazinet
T. Ladouceur
Patrick Nowland
Simon Valois
Acelme Brault, senr.
Wm. Doran
Chs. A. Brault
L. J. A. Papineau
Hubert LePage
John Georgeon
J. Duquet
Seraphin L'hussier
James Murphy
Henri Bourret
Samuel Crosby
James Keenan
C. Belorimier
Peter Mulvany
Chs. D. Boy
William Hooper
J. B. Christie
Patk. Fitzmaurice
Joseph Granier
Joseph Guibord
Francois Roi
Joseph Guibord
Jno. F. Goedike
B. Gorie
A. O'Brien
David Lynch
Pierre Larue
George Grenier
Frs. O'Neil
Jerome Grenier
J. Arcouette
William Rice
Baptiste Alard
Andrew Coplan
J. Bazinet
Jacques Saloit
Pierre Arcouette
John Mahony
J. Baptiste Lacroix
Pierre Arcouette, junr.
J. J. Williams
J. Alexis Plinguet
Louis Raymond
F. Chabot
J. B. Biron
D. Decondu
L. Seers
P. Chs. Letourneau
Benj. Demers
Augustin Demers
J. M. Gravel
David Bourret
Louis Demers
Robert Lemon
Toussaint Demers
Joseph Falstro
John Niep
Frs. Vardeboncour, jr.
Ricard Thomas
Miles Yale
John Gallagher
Frs. Chef
Pierre Damour
F. Pigeon
George Follum
George Bennet
F. H. Guyot
F. H. Cusson
F. Bte. Deslorier
Maxime Baudreau
Frs. Beauchamps
Jos. Ledue
C. A. Leblanc
Pierre Vigent
Narcisse Vinet
Baptiste Nepper
Narcisse Lafreniere
Michel Mailleux
Frs. Marotte
Jos. Ruel
Joseph Lettore
Joseph Poirier
Maxime Tremblay
Charles Tremblay
Andre Dubez
J. Bte. Aimond
Jacques Couturier
Antoine Vailhanecour
Edouard Donaire
Hyacinthe Bussau
Israel Hersley
Ed. Cerat dit Cottillard
Xavier Arcand
Pierre Dumoulin
Renne Damour
Hubert Piché
Jacques Marotte
Desire Cayotte
Louis Rivet
Frs. Renaud
Paul Roy
Pierre Beh, junr.
E. Hauphillier
Ls. Vadoncour

NOTICE.—THURSDAY next being

Pete d'obligation, THE PEOPLE'S BANK will be CLOSED.

Notes offered for disct. ought to be sent on Wednesday previous.

By order,
B. H. LEMOINE, Cashier.

27th June, 1837.

SHOULD this notice come under the ob-

servation of Mr. Neil Kaughan and Mary

Crawley, natives of Kilbary, 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 their son Terrence died

on his passage in this spring, leaving his sister

Catherine, a girl of 8 years of age quite desti-

tute. Further information may be obtained on

application to John Teed, Merchant Taylor, No. 11

Champlain Street, Quebec.

DISTRICT OF A GENERAL QUAR-

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Nivard Dumas
Francois Desautels
Calixte L. Perrault
Jean Bte. Larue
J. Bte. Chapellain
Samuel Newcomb
Seraphin Gauthier
Fabien Major
J. Bte. Loson
Joseph Thibault
Etienne Lagrenade
Marcelin Pajon
Edouard Fournier
Louis Poirier
Andrew Wallcott
John Delany
Zebbed Caseneuve
Narcisse Gibeau
Jacques Comte
Francois Cadotte
J. Potrin
Charles Dupuis
Charles Gauthier
Thomas Durocher
Jos. Deschamps
Francois Colin
John Brennan
Eucher Dufort
Jean Gariépy
J. Bte. Grenier
F. Leclair
M. Dorval
Ch. rles Cormier
Franc. Mathieu
Henry Lacaille
Et. Bertz Desmarreau
Antoine Gentesse
J. Bte. Bonquet
Philippe Laverdure
Zephirin Belanger
E. Collett
Honore Pariseau
Magloire Allard
Ferdinand Perrin
Jos. Gervais
F. Brazeau
G. Leclair
Hyacinthe Latrimouille
L. L. Duroche
L. L. Perrault
L. P. Bonvin
P. Lesperance
M. F. Hood
Augt. Hamelin
Pierre Charette
F. Chénier
F. X. Desrovi
A. Thoy
R. Trudeau
F. Pelletier
Pierre Dubois
Louis Marcellio

Lambert Bleau
Louis Dufort
H. Montreuil
Alexis Dufort
Jos. Desautels
Frs. Crozman
Charles St. Martin
D. A. Laberge
Frs. Mercure
John Fréchette
Ls. Lafreniere
P. Munro
Charles Marrois
Amable Doray
Jos. Bonnet
Joseph Renaud
Jean Larivière
J. Bte. dit Chenette
Pierre Gendron
Charles Régeon
B. Bolduc
Pierre Leclerc
Hubert Piché
C. Massina
A. Welbrenner
Ls. Rivet
Frans W. Des Rivières
Jos. Alin
Ed. Boucher Belleville
Jos. Maranda
J. Dumond dit Chenette
G. Laurent
Chs. Fasseville
Hugh Darraugh
Patrick Mohan
Michael Deegan
J. Darraugh
Neal Flanagan
John Murphy
Joseph Picard
Joseph Poiras, senr.
Joseph Poiras, junr.
Jean La Motie
Thomas Goodwin
L. S. Chauvin
Francis J. Ryan
Hugh Gillen
George de Boucherville
Hugh Feenan
J. S. Neysmith
Yves Tessier
P. Munro
Peter Duffy
Remi Courcelles
Baptiste Rousseau
Michel Bourgo
Francois Lanthier
Louis Gravel
C. Chaput
Charles Austin
Bernard MacLaughlin
Anthony Torpy
John Carey
John Byrne

PEOPLE'S BANK.

NOTICE.—THURSDAY next being

Pete d'obligation, THE PEOPLE'S BANK will be CLOSED.

Notes offered for disct. ought to be sent on Wednesday previous.

By order,
B. H. LEMOINE, Cashier.

27th June, 1837.

SHOULD this notice come under the ob-

servation of Mr. Neil Kaughan and Mary

Crawley, natives of Kilbary, County of Cork,

who left Ireland about 3 years ago and who

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AUCTION SALES.

NOTICES.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace,
Montreal, June 19, 1837.

PURSUANT to an order of the Mag-

istrates, PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby

given, that the BOOKS of the ASSES-

MENTS to be raised for the present year,

under and in virtue of the Act 36th Geo. III,

cap. 9, and 38th Geo. III, cap. 5, have been

filed in this Office, where they will be exposed

for public inspection, on each and every day,

(Sundays and holidays excepted,) between the

hours of NINE, A. M. and FOUR in the af-

ternoon, in order that any person who may

find himself aggrieved by the rates of such As-

essment, as fixed by the Assessors for the

present year, may appeal therefrom to the

Court of General Quarter Sessions of the

Peace, which will be holden on the Tenth day

of July next.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK OF ST. HYACINTHE.
The undersigned having seen and examined the Books and Accounts of the "BANQUE CANADIENNE," and all Documents and Vouchers appertaining to the same, do certify that the affairs of the said BANK are in the most flourishing state, and offer to the public, an unquestionable guarantee.

Given at St. Hyacinthe, this 26th day of May, 1837, in presence of a good number of the most respectable citizens.
(Signed) LOUIS POULIN,
FRANÇOIS PAUL,
JEAN LABATTE,
JOSEPH DESLANDE,
LOUIS YON,
M. H. BELLEROSSE,
CHRISTOPHE LOUSSIER,
W. FRENCH, JUNIOR.

The Minerve, Vindicator, and Ami du Peuple will please insert the above.

PEOPLE'S BANK.

NOTICE.—The result of the Meeting of the Merchants, Mechanics and Citizens of Montreal, held yesterday afternoon, in which the Montreal Bank, the City Bank and People's Bank of this City, are recommended to suspend Specie Payments, having been communicated to this Bank, the Directors, at their Meeting this morning decided to accede to the request of the Meeting, and SUSPEND SPECIE PAYMENTS for the present.

The Directors, fully confident in the capacity of this Institution to meet all its liabilities, although very reluctantly, feel compelled to bow to public opinion; and, in so doing, they claim from the public the confidence and support the exigency of the times demand.

The Bills of the Montreal Bank and City Bank will be received by the People's Bank in payment and Deposit as heretofore.

By order of the Board of Directors,
B. H. LAMOINE, Cashier.
Montreal, 17th May, 1837.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE.—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 Country, and others in the neighbourhood, 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 neighbourhood, 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 scarcity of small change is much felt at present, he gives notice that he will issue notes of halves and quarters of dollars; but this 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, 1845.

Laprairie, June 5, 1837.

CITY 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, £200 — and £700 which remains due and payable on demand.

ALEXIS BENOIT.
June 6, 1837.

THE ETNA 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.

REMOVAL.—The Subscriber has REMOVED his Establishment from his late Residence, Great St. James Street, to St. Joseph Street, Recollet Suburbs, next corner to Mr. John Donaghy, where all orders in his line shall meet prompt attention.

PATRICK CLARKE.
Montreal, June 2, 1837.

TO LET.—A SPACIOUS EMBLACEMENT, 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 BEAUBIEN.
March 17, 1837.

SILVER & GOLD WANTED. The 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.

W. M. DORAN, (corner of Montreal and St. Joseph Streets), Quebec Suburbs, begs to inform the gentlemen of this city that, having good STABLES, he can take in charge a number of HORSES, on the lowest terms. Gentlemen pleased to favor him with their patronage, may depend on the strictest attention being paid to their horses. Two SADDLED HORSES at present in the stables for hire.

Montreal, June 2, 1837.

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 possession 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.

March 19, 1837.

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

2. An EMBLACEMENT of 20 feet square, making the corner of Chabouillet and St. Bonaventure Streets, of this city, with a two story WOODEN HOUSE, clapped and painted yellow, well situated for commerce, having near 65 feet in front by twenty-eight in depth, and a STABLE thereon erected.

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

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

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

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. MAILHOT,
Nov. 22th, 1836.

FOR SALE or TO LET. That beautiful and large HOUSE, two story high, advantageously situated in the centre of the Longueville, 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.; 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 Longueville.

LAURENT COLIN.
February 7, 1837.

TO LET, and possession given immediately, a LOT OF LAND, on one acre and a quarter in front, by 25 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 FRANÇOIS DEMIVILLE, or to JOSEPH ROY, Esquire, near Rascos Hotel, Montreal.

Montreal, March 33, 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 E. Jean Baptiste Streets.

For particulars, apply to

CUVILLIER & SONS
Or to C. O. TERRAULT.
Feb. 21, 1837.

FOR SALE or TO LET, and possession given on the first May next, a two story STONE HOUSE, situated on 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, and possession given immediately, The DWELLING HOUSE, corner of St. Helen and Leveillé Streets, now occupied by Mr. McIntosh. The situation is one of the best for a family, being near the markets, and places of business.

—ALSO—

The HOUSE adjoining now occupied by Mr. Hort.

—ALSO—

That three story STONE HOUSE, in McGill Street, now occupied by Mr. D. S. Terry. The first flat of this House is well adapted for a shop, fronting McGill Street. The upper part of the House is used as a Dwelling, and is well finished.

—ALSO—

The DWELLING HOUSE on Papineau Square, Quebec Suburb, now occupied by Wm. Ross, Esq.

Apply at the entrance of the Main Street, St. Lawrence Suburbs, to the undersigned proprietor,

C. S. DELORME.
Montreal, May 9, 1837.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The Public is informed, that by virtue of a Judgment of the Honourable George Pyle, 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 Community of 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 Community 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 TURNER, of Montreal, Grocer, are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. JAMES COURT, 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.—The undersigned GIVES PUBLIC NOTICE, that he has been appointed CURATOR to the Estate of the Late JACQUES SIMON DELIGNY, and he alone is authorized to settle all claims due to or by the Estate. Those having Claims, will therefore present them, duly attested, and those who are indebted to the said Estate, must without delay pay their respective amounts to prevent further trouble.

NARCISSE CHENEVERT,
Curator.
Berthier, 30th March, 1837.

NOTICE.—The undersigned hereby gives to all whom it may concern, that by judgment of the Honourable Judge GATIN, dated the 13th day of December, 1836 PIERRE TARDY, Curator, 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.

JOSEPH 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 "BEAUBIEN RAILROAD COMPANY," with the privilege of making and maintaining a RAILROAD from or near the Village of Beaucharnois 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 Beaucharnois and County of that name; with a further privilege of extending the said Railroad to the north west shore of the River Chateauguay, and thence along the said River to the Province Line; passing through the Townships of Godfroy, Rochester or near the Village of Huntingford in the said Township.

L. G. Brown John McDonald
R. H. Norval John Ross
William Bowron Ovide Le Blanc
Thomas M. Lay Gardner Joseph Surveyor
Jean De Perrier A. Desmarais
Jean Mc Gibbon F. R. Prevost
John Somerville John Young
D. K. Lighthall John Bryson
James Reid
Beaucharnois, 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. CARTER, Esquire, Advocate, St. Vincent Street, otherwise legal measures will be immediately adopted against them.

Montreal, May 16, 1837.

TUITION. MR. MABONY begs to inform his friends and the public, that he intends to devote his whole time in attending PRIVATE TUTORIALS; and hopes from his long experience and a remitting attention to his pupils, to meet with that encouragement which his abilities in this line will merit.

SCHOOLS will be attended on reasonable terms. A line, addressed D. M., at this office will be attended to.

Montreal, 16th May, 1837.

LAPRAIRIE HOTEL. THE 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.

NELSON HOTEL. THE undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has rented that splendid establishment known as the NELSON HOTEL, situated near the monument of the same name, and that he proposes keeping the said Hotel, on a superior footing, where respectable families will find good board and lodging. He hopes that by the attention he will pay to travellers, his thorough knowledge and experience of Hotel-keeping, will entitle him to a share of public patronage which he humbly solicits.

P. BEAUDOIN.
Montreal, March 14, 1837.

DRAFTS ON NEW YORK. At sight, for Sale by the Subscriber

D. CHAPIN,
St. Paul Street.
Montreal, April 7, 1837.

NOTICES.

STEAMER VARENNES SPRINGS, PIERRE COTTE, Master. WILL, until further notice, leave this place for BERTHER, and vice versa, stopping at the intervening places, BOUCHERVILLE, VARENNES, BOUT DE LISLE, ST. SULPICE, and LAVALTRIE. DAYS OF DEPARTURE.

FROM MONTREAL. FROM BERTHER.
Tuesday, at 4 P. M. Wednesday, at 8 A. M.
Thursday, at 9 A. M. Thursday, at 5 P. M.
Friday, at 4 P. M.

Freight payable on delivery.

CONVEYANCE TO CHAMBLAY.

In addition to the above arrangement she will, commencing on the 9th instant, leave MONTREAL for CHAMBLAY every FRIDAY afternoon at FOUR o'clock, and CHAMBLAY for MONTREAL every MONDAY morning at NINE o'clock; calling at Boucherville, VARENNES, ST. SULPICE, LAVALTRIE, ST. MATHIAS, ST. DENIS, ST. CHARLES, and ST. MARK.

JOHN MOLSON & SONS.
Montreal, 24 June, 1837.

NOTICE.—The PROPRIETORS of the STEAMBOAT CANADIAN PATRIOT will TAKE NOTICE that a DIVIDEND OF FIVE SHILLINGS a Share is hereby declared, payable on and after the TENTH day of JULY next, by the Committee, at the Office of the undersigned, in conformity with their Advertisement of the 31st March last, to which the Proprietors are requested to take notice and provide themselves with certificates to entitle them to receive the same.

E. R. FABRE,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Montreal, May 23, 1837.

THE STEAMER SWAN, Capt. J. N. PACAUD is now plying regularly between the Ports of Montreal and Quebec, and will continue the remainder of the season. She has excellent accommodation.

For freight or passage, apply on board.
Montreal, May 26, 1837.

Saratoga and Schenectady, AND Troy and Saratoga RAILROADS.

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

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

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

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

At 7 o'clock a.m. and p.m.

Both of these runs are also in connection with the departures from SCHENECTADY of the Utica Rail-Road for the WEST.

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

JOHN COSTIGAN, Agent,
Saratoga & Troy R. Road.

Sent 23.

RAIL-ROAD LINE

STANSTEAD PLAIN To St. Johns.

M. SRS. CHANDLER, CLE. PROPRIETORS.

THROUGH IN ONE DAY.

Leaves St. Johns, Wednesday and Saturday mornings, and arrives at Stanstead Plain in the evening.

Leaves Stanstead Plain, Tuesday and Friday mornings, and arrives at St. Johns in the evening.

Good Carriages, good horses, and careful drivers.

September 2, 1836.

WANTED.—An experienced GARDENER.

—ALSO—

A GROOM and COACHMAN who would understand the breaking in young Horses.—Apply at this Office.

May 9, 1837.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he has recently received, in addition to his ordinary assortment of Merchandise, of different descriptions, adapted for the Clergy, as well as for the use of Churches, and the public—a stock of GRUYERE CHEESE, and WINES of different kinds. The whole will be sold on the most liberal terms.

JOSEPH ROY.
June 16, 1836

JACQUES CARTIER PAPER MILLS. THE Subscribers beg to intimate, that they have opened a Warehouse in this City for the Sale of the Paper manufactured at their Mills, at No. 12, St. Francois Xavier Street, (formerly the Transcript Office,) opposite the People's Bank—where they have on hand a large assortment of PRINTING and WRAPPING PAPERS, consisting of Double Crown, Imperial, Demy, and other sizes: which they will dispose of low for Cash, or approved credit.

They will also make to order, on the shortest notice, any size or quality of Printing or Wrapping Papers.

The highest prices paid, in Cash, at their Warehouse, for all sorts of Linen and Cotton Rags, old Ropes, &c. &c.

MILLER, McDONALD & LOGANS.
Montreal, 26th May 1837.

FOUND.—In this city, in St. Gabriel Street, a number of CHILDREN'S CAPS, different sizes, &c. The owner may have them by applying at the Office of the Vindicator, St. Therese Street, and paying expenses.

JEAN BRUNEAU,
corner of the Old Market Place.
Montreal, Feb. 10, 1837.

NOTICES.

COMPOUND CHLORINE TOOTH WASH. ORIGINAL AND GENUINE. For Cleaning and Preserving the Teeth and Gums, and Cleansing the Mouth, and for removing whatever is offensive in the breath.

It hardens the gums, and is a valuable remedy for canker or soreness of the mouth. It may also be used with the greatest advantage as a gargle for sore throat. In fine it preserves the teeth and mouth in all respects in a clean and healthy condition. It is agreeable to the taste. Gentlemen who are in the habit of using tobacco, will find that the Tooth Wash will speedily remove all the effects of it from the mouth.

From Benjamin Silliman, M.D., LL. D. Prof. Chem. Min. &c. in Yale College.

Messrs. Lowe & Reed: Gentlemen, I return you my thanks for the bottle of Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash which I have received, and which I cannot doubt will prove beneficial, as the ingredients named by you and confirmed by Mr. Hayes, are all salutary in regard to the object in view.

Yours respectfully,
B. SILLIMAN.

Newhaven, Conn. March 23, 1837.

From J. W. Webster, M.D., Professor of Chemistry in Harvard University, Harvard University, Cambridge, } March 4, 1837.

Messrs. Lowe & Reed: Gentlemen, I have examined the Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash, received from you, and have no hesitation in stating my belief that it will answer the purpose for which you have compounded it. I have discovered in it no ingredient which can prove injurious to the teeth.

Yours, &c.
J. W. WEBSTER.

From A. Rea, M.D., Portland, Me. Nov. 7, 1831.

Messrs. Lowe & Reed: I received a bottle of Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash from you, for which I am much obliged to you. I believe it to be a valuable article. I have used it with very happy effect for cleansing the teeth and hardening the gums.

Yours,
A. REA.

From Mr. A. A. Hayes Operative Chemist, and Superintendent of the Roxbury Chemical Works.

Messrs. Lowe & Reed: Gentlemen, having examined the bottle of 'Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash' you gave me, and become acquainted with its composition, it affords me pleasure to express my belief that it will serve the high reputation it has acquired. It does not contain any substance in solution or suspension, which can either chemically or mechanically injure the teeth; and observation and experience confirm the opinion that its effects on the mouth are salutary and very agreeable.

With respect,
A. A. HAYES.

Roxbury Laboratory, Feb. 8, 1832.

From J. V. C. Smith, M.D., Quarantine Physician for the port of Boston, (late Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, in Berkshire Medical Institution.)

Messrs. Lowe & Reed: Although I have neglected to give your Tooth Wash a thorough personal trial, gentlemen of the profession assure me that it has answered their highest expectations. The medicinal articles which enter into its composition induce me to believe, that its application to the ulcerated, and otherwise diseased surface of the mouth & throat, will be appropriate, efficacious and satisfactory.

Respectfully yours,
J. V. C. SMITH.

March 20, 1832.

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