

Two several writs of Habeas Corpus having issued to bring up the bodies of the above named gentlemen, directed to the keeper of the common Gaol for this District, he in obedience to these writs made his return. The return being the same on each of these writs, except as to the name of the party, it will be sufficient to insert here one of them.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Tuesday, Jan 17, 1832.

Resolved,—That Ludger Duverney, of Montreal, Printer, having procured to publish a libel against this house, in the paper entitled "La Minerve," on Monday, the 9th instant, Vol. 3, No. 25, published in Montreal,—is guilty of a high breach of the privilege of this house.

Resolved,—That Ludger Duverney be for his said offence committed prisoner to the common gaol of the district of Quebec, for and during the present session of this Provincial Parliament.

Ordered,—That the Sergeant at Arms attending this house do forthwith convey the body of the said Ludger Duverney to the common gaol of the district of Quebec, there to be kept in safe custody for and during the present session of this Provincial Parliament.

Attest. (Signed) W. SMITH,

Clerk of the Legislative Council.

To William Ginger, Esquire, Sergeant at Arms attending this house, and to the keeper of the common gaol of the district of Quebec.

The above returns having been read and an order for the filing them made, the discussion of both of them came on together. No Counsel appearing to support the return, the matter was argued by Andrew Stuart, Esq., as Counsel for the Defendants alone. The following is the substance of the argument for the discharge of the Defendants.

He began with soliciting the indulgence of the Court from the short time which had been afforded him to prepare himself for the discussion of a question of the extent and importance of that now brought under the consideration of the Court. He had only been applied to within the last two days and was called upon to prepare himself in the best manner he could amidst professional and other avocations common to this season, which in truth no length of time would have enabled him to do justice to a case like the present one. The return to the writ of Habeas Corpus brought under the consideration of the Court one main abstract question of law to which he would presently direct his attention, and that was whether the Legislative Council can by law commit for contempt in the case of an alleged libel. But before proceeding to the consideration of this question there were upon the face of the conviction and commitment, which are the cause for the detention of the parties assigned in the return, other objections, which though certainly of minor importance when compared with this main and principal question, yet objections which in the discharge of the duties he owed to his clients, could not pass over in silence. Granting hypothetically for the moment that the Council had the power to commit for contempt, the conviction must be examined with reference to the same rules of law which govern other convictions in Courts of Law. Now there were various fatal irregularities upon the face of the conviction in question. First, It did not appear that the party convicted had notice of the complaint and had been brought before the Council by attachment or otherwise. Secondly, It did not appear that any opportunity had been afforded to the Defendants to answer the charge, nor that in point of fact any answer had been asked or given to such charge. Thirdly, It did not appear that they were present when the conviction was made. Fourthly, That the first proceeding on the part of the Council as against the Defendants was the commitment in execution, and that no precedents could be offered in support of a proceeding like the present one. That even if the Council should be held not to be bound down to the strict technicalities required in other convictions, and though it should be said, as was intimated by Lord Ellenborough, in the case of Sir Francis Burdett, that it was not necessary that a conviction for a contempt by one of the Branches of the Legislature should be drawn up "in a workman-like manner," still it could not be thence inferred that the essential of judicial order could lawfully be passed over by them. No human tribunal has

power of committing for any actual obstruction of their proceedings, but this did not extend to the case of libel. Mr. Hargrave seems to have had this distinction present to his mind in the following passages: "But though I take a judicative power in cases of privilege to be thus fully established by long use in both houses of parliament in England; yet as to the extent of such power, and as to the manner of exerting it, there are difficulties, which might perplex the most conversant in parliamentary law and precedents. So far as this jurisdiction applies to direct and positive infractions of the privilege of parliament, such as hindering or interrupting the two houses or their members or assistants in their functions, whether by arrests, assaults or otherwise, I cannot see the least room for doubting. So far also as this judicative power is applied to the writing, speaking or publishing of gross reflections upon the whole parliament or upon either house, such an extension though perhaps originally questionable, seems now of too long a standing and of too much frequency in the practice, to be well controverted; and I am struck in the same way in respect to other instances of extraordinary latitude, to which both houses have sometimes stretched their doctrine of contempts."

And again—  
"Upon this review of the course of proceedings for contempts against the lords or commons, it might perhaps be expected, that so anomalous a mode of administering criminal justice should not be extended beyond the demands of the urgency whence it originates. But the practice, which hath frequently prevailed in both houses, is not quite consonant to such an expectation. In point of fact, the proceeding has not always been confined to cases of actual interruption of the two houses and their members in the exercise of their functions. On the contrary, both houses have occasionally taken cognizance of libels upon the whole body, and of libels upon individual members, and sometimes even of libels upon the king's family and servants; and under that latitude of construction have tried and punished offences, over which there could be no doubt of the competency of the ordinary courts of justice to exercise a jurisdiction. Nor, as to themselves, have the two houses always confined the proceeding for contempt to libellous publications reflecting upon their exercise of their legislative or judicial powers, or upon the conduct of individual members in that respect. Sometimes, indeed, these extended constructions of contempt have been loudly complained of, particularly where the lords do not content with committing for the offence, in which case the imprisonment of course terminates with the session of parliament, have gone the length of doing and imprisoning for a term certain."

party accused or giving him an opportunity of being heard in his defence.—It was necessary to urge here, that it would not be competent to aid this subterfuge in the conviction by terminating it, nor indeed had any attempt been made to do so. He had already observed that no precedents could be offered in support of such a conviction, he would refer to one in point the other way, that was the case of Mr. Perry, the Editor of the Morning Chronicle, who was committed on the 22d of March, 1798, for a contempt against the House of Lords in publishing a libel in his paper against that body. The Counsel here read the commitment of Mr. Perry which is in the following words.

"Die Jovis 22<sup>o</sup> Martii, 1798.

"The gentleman usher of the black rod acquainted the House that James Perry had surrendered himself and was in custody.  
"Whereupon he was ordered to be brought to the bar, and being brought to the bar accordingly, and heard as to what he had to say in answer to the complaint made against him of having published a libel upon this House in the paper entitled, The Morning Chronicle, Monday, March 19, 1798, and having acknowledged himself to be the proprietor of the said Morning Chronicle.

"He was directed to withdraw.

Resolved,

"By the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that James Perry do for his said offence pay a fine to his Majesty of Fifty Pounds; and that he be committed prisoner to Newgate for the space of three months and until he pay the said fine; and that the gentleman usher of the black rod attending this house, his deputy or deputies, do forthwith convey the body of the said James Perry to the prison of Newgate to be kept in safe custody for the space of three months and until he pay the said fine.

"George Rose Cler. Parliament."

What is somewhat extraordinary the framers of the commitment in question here, seem to have had these proceedings under their eye, and have, notwithstanding, deviated from this form in the essential particulars above adverted to. If then the Legislative Council had legally cognizance of the alleged offences, it had been shewn, it was apprehended, that the proceedings by and before them had been so irregular as to render their adjudication merely null. But the jurisdiction of the Legislative Council over offences of this nature was respectfully denied, and if it could be proved that the law did not give the Council any such power, then the proceedings had in the premises by them were *vox et præterea nihil*.—The conviction then would bear the outward form and semblance of authority only. It would be a mere shadow without any substance; and the parties here would be entitled to their discharge, under the writs of Habeas Corpus, as being under duress of imprisonment without legal authority; and the question as to the jurisdiction of the Legislative Council in this matter would come directly before the Court, who would be called upon to determine upon the same. The objection here goes to the very root of the tree, and the conviction being held void, the commitment founded upon that pretended conviction fell to the ground as of course. It had been sometime argued that there being a conviction and a commitment under it, the Court was bound at all events to remand, but this was a manifest error, the rule applied only to commitments by competent authority. In this last case it was admitted generally but universally, that the Court could not upon the return to a writ of Habeas Corpus, assigning as the cause of detention a conviction, inquire into the grounds or reasons of that conviction. These, it was sufficiently obvious, could only be gone into either upon an appeal, or upon a writ of certiorari, or upon a writ of error, according as the law gave one or more of these remedies to the party, alleging that he had been aggrieved by the conviction. The reason of this was, that the judgment being a judgment of a Court, upon which the law had conferred jurisdiction over the subject matter, that judgment, generally speaking, could not be disturbed by any incidental course of proceeding; but must remain in full force and effect until it should have been reversed, vacated, or set aside by direct proceeding had for this purpose before the competent legal tribunals, in the forms prescribed by the law. But these reasons militate directly against the assumption that a pretended conviction by persons exercising an authority which has not been conferred upon them by the law, shall be esteemed final and conclusive by the living organs of the law; or, that they shall give any effect either actively or passively to an usurped authority.—There is no half way house, the power exercised is either exercised with the sanction of the law or without that sanction; and in the last case it is exercised against the law and cannot in any form or way be countenanced by the law which it violates. It was a contradiction in terms to suppose that the law would lend its aid in support of an usurped authority. It had often been said that there could be no injury without a remedy, the quiescence of the law in the case of usurped powers and its wilfully shutting its eyes to such usurpation of power would be a tacit cooperation and alliance of the law with the subverters of the law, and would leave the subject to suffer from illegal acts without affording him any remedy, which would be contrary to the above rule. And the true legal remedy in a case like the present was by the prerogative writ of Habeas Corpus which had here been brought. In support of this doctrine the opinion of Chief Justice Wilmut was here cited.\* It was not intended to be denied however, that if the Legislative Council had jurisdiction over the offence of libel, and if they had proceeded in due judicial order though summarily to hear, try and determine this matter the grounds of their conviction were not examinable here.—Upon a point so clear as the present one, it might not perhaps be thought necessary to offer any authority, but that misconceptions had obtained, that it was material he should recollect, and that this was one of the disadvantages which he felt himself subject to, being obliged to argue the case, without Counsel appearing on the other side, who might have relieved him from going into this part of the subject, by at once admitting the principle of law as stated above. The consideration in truth gave the vast importance which belonged to the main and general question; for, if it be held that the Legislative Council has jurisdiction over libel at all, then their power in relation thereto would be a power without any control whatever. In referring to the opinions and arguments of that eminent lawyer, the late Mr. Hargrave, he referred to the opinions of a man who would be as little biased by any radical prejudices. Consulted on the case of the commitment of the hon. Simon Butler and Mr. Oliver Bond by the Irish House of Lords in 1793, for

contempt and breach of privilege, by what they adjudged to be a libel on that body, he says, "Considered according to the general turn and genius of the law of England, the legality of the imprisonment and fine in question could not I conceive be supported; because by the general rule of our law, an accused person can neither be put on trial for a crime without the presentment of a jury nor in case of a denial of a crime be tried for it without a jury of his peers, nor in a criminal trial be himself interrogated; and in every one of these points the present case seems a deviation." And he goes on to point some exceptions to this general rule as in the cases of information, *ex officio* for misdemeanors, contempts against the Courts of Westminster Hall, summary criminal jurisdiction given to Justices of the Peace by statute, criminal jurisdiction exercised in certain cases in the Ecclesiastical Courts, &c. And again being consulted in 1798, in the case of Mr. Perry, whose commitment has already been referred to he says, "Proceedings in either house of parliament for contempt and breach of privilege, more especially where, as in the present case, the charge is for a libel, are in their nature very contrariant to the ordinary rules and course of administering justice in England. The offended parties act as judges. The court is not an open one.—The witnesses against the accused party are originally examined in his absence. The accused party is called upon to defend himself, without the opportunity of cross-examining the witnesses against him. He is not in general allowed to have the benefit of counsel. He is in some degree interrogated against himself. He loses the benefit of trial by jury; and if the imputation is for a contempt against the house of lords, and the accused is a commoner, he is tried, not by persons of his own order, but by those of a distinct and a higher one. The judgment is said to be, not only unappealable, but wholly unexamiable, except by those who pronounce it. All this variety of hardship, upon the party accused, I understand to be at least incident to the ordinary proceeding for contempt against either house of parliament. But if the contempt be publishing a libel, which is the case now before me, there is a still further hardship: for in the first instance and before hearing of the accused party, it is sometimes adjudged, as it appears to have been in the present case, that the offence has been committed; and so it is only left to the accused to controvert his having committed it. This seems a very severe deviation from the common course of criminal justice. Surely it is essential to the defence of the party accused, that he should have the opportunity of showing, not only that the fact charged was not done by him, but that such fact is not an offence; and denying the latter to him appears like adjudging one half of the case without a hearing." In the former of these cases he says further "that though in a criminal case the accused party may have been examined on oath, may have been tried on information only, or may have been adjudged without a trial by his peers, it is not of necessary consequence, that the proceeding should be illegal. To decide, that point it should be previously considered, whether the case falls not within some special rule or course of proceeding. The *onus* indeed of taking the case out of the general rule falls upon those, who claim benefit of the exemption. But if they succeed in the proofs, it is a vain objection in point of law to say, that the general principles of the law and constitution are to the contrary. If the exception is established, whether it be a reasonable exception or not, it ought to prevail, until revoked by legislative or other competent authority. In the present case, therefore, I conceive the true question to be whether the case is, or is not, one of the cases excepted from the ordinary course of criminal prosecution." As in Great Britain and Ireland the power to convict and punish for a libel by either House of Parliament, as for a contempt against one or other of those bodies, could only be maintained by shewing that it was supported by law as an exception to the generale rule, so also in Lower Canada where the English Criminal Law

obtained, the power of the Legislative Council to convict and punish for a Libel could only be maintained by, in like manner, establishing, on sufficient legal grounds, the exception to the general rule, which as a general rule stands admitted by all. Now at the very threshold, we are struck with a marked difference between the two English Houses of Parliament and our own. The origin of the powers of the English Houses of Parliament goes back to a very remote antiquity, they at one time formed a part of the *Aula Regis*, & claimed to have all those judicial powers which had not been transferred to the King's Courts after the breaking up of the *Aula Regis*. The house of Lords has long exercised and now exercises the highest judicial powers of the state. The contest between the two houses upon this head may be seen in the case of *Fitzon and Carr* in 1667, and after the Restoration, in the case of *Skinner* and the *East India Company*, in the case of *Sir Samuel Barnardiston*, and in the case of *Bridgman* and *Holt* in the Common Pleas, and of *Shibley* and *Fagg* with which last case the controversy ended. There was also the notorious *Aylesbury* case.\* It did not seem necessary to enter into the detail of any of these cases. They were referred to generally, as evincing essential differences between the constitution of the two branches of the British Parliament and the two branches of the Provincial Legislature;—where pretensions so lofty as these were made by both branches of the British Legislature, to judicative power, and where as to one of them they were to so large an extent maintained, that the practice of attaching for contempt by Libel came to be adopted by both houses, and now stands supported by a long usage, recognized by the Courts of the Kingdom. It rested, in England upon the same basis as the powers and the privileges of those bodies, to wit, immemorial usage, accordingly it is upon this footing that Hargrave puts it. Thus he says "in respect also to both houses, their respective Journals contain evidence of a continual exercise of judicative power, in cases of privilege, for more than the last two centuries," and in no other part of these opinions does he offer any other ground for the exercise of this anomalous privilege.—I've come now to the powers exercisable by either branch of the Provincial Legislature in relation to matters of contempt generally. The two branches of the Provincial Legislature are established by the 31 Geo. III. c. 31, commonly called the Constitutional Act. They have no powers except those which they derive from that act, either directly or incidentally. They have never claimed or possessed any judicative power, other than that relating to matters of contempt and it is as to the limits of this power that we are now called upon to inquire. The words of the act are as follows: "That the Legislative Council and Assembly by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty shall have power to make laws for the peace, welfare and good government of the Province." It will not be said that the power claimed is given to them directly, they have not as claimed by the Parliament of Great Britain any inherent powers. They have no immemorial usage to sanction such a pretension. Whatever powers they possess in relation to matters of contempt can only be had by them as incidental to the powers given to them by the statute, founded on the well known rule of law, *cuius jurisdictionis datæ, ea quoque concessæ esse videntur, sine quibus jurisdictionis explicari non possunt*.—No doubt could be entertained that as incidental to the powers given to these bodies by the statute, they had the

\* It was not thought necessary to refer much in detail to the English case. The view taken by the learned Counsel he said did not require that he should do so. Besides the whole learning upon the subject is to be found in Lord Chief Justice Hale's *Treatise on the Jurisdiction of the Lords House of Parliament*—In Hargrave's *Judicial Arguments*—together with the judgments of the Courts in *Brass Crosby's* case, 3 Wils 198.—Case of Benjamin Flower, printer and publisher of the "Cambridge Intelligencer," Darnford and East p. 314.—and in that of Sir Francis Burdett, reported in the 4th vol. of East's Reports.

power of committing for any actual obstruction of their proceedings, but this did not extend to the case of libel. Mr. Hargrave seems to have had this distinction present to his mind in the following passages: "But though I take a judicative power in cases of privilege to be thus fully established by long use in both houses of parliament in England; yet as to the extent of such power, and as to the manner of exerting it, there are difficulties, which might perplex the most conversant in parliamentary law and precedents. So far as this jurisdiction applies to direct and positive infractions of the privilege of parliament, such as hindering or interrupting the two houses or their members or assistants in their functions, whether by arrests, assaults or otherwise, I cannot see the least room for doubting. So far also as this judicative power is applied to the writing, speaking or publishing of gross reflections upon the whole parliament or upon either house, such an extension though perhaps originally questionable, seems now of too long a standing and of too much frequency in the practice, to be well controverted; and I am struck in the same way in respect to other instances of extraordinary latitude, to which both houses have sometimes stretched their doctrine of contempts."

True Lord Ellenborough in the case of Sir Francis Burdett, considered the power of attaching for contempt by libel as inherent in the two branches of British Legislature, and he seemed also to have considered such a power as essential to their protection. The case of Sir Francis Burdett it was believed, was the only case wherein this doctrine was countenanced. With all possible deference to the authority of that case it did not appear that that position might perhaps be questionable and he (Mr. S.) thought it was so, even in England, but that there was no reason whatever to extend such a principle to a Colonial Legislature. In a state of society such as that of Great Britain, it was necessary that every branch of the public authority should be armed with higher powers than was required in countries circumstanced as these new countries were,—

\* Lord Chief Justice Wilmut's opinion on the writ of Habeas Corpus for the House of Lords, p. 107 of his judgments.

So too, having founded the privilege upon immemorial usage, the question as to its exact nature, origin and grounds theoretically, came to be rather a subject of speculative inquiry than of practical utility.

### PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBERS.

SATURDAY, 25th Feby.

THIS DAY, at Two o'clock, His Excellency Lieut. General Lord Aylmer, came down from the Castle St. Lewis in State to prorogue the Provincial Parliament. The Assembly having been summoned to attend, His Excellency gave the Royal Assent to the following Bills:—

1. An act authorizing the advance of a sum of money in aid of an Institution at Montreal for female Penitents.
2. An act authorizing Joseph Toussaint Doret to erect Fall at a bridge erected by him over the South Branch of the River Yamaska.
3. An act authorizing Andre' Bouguault dit Laerocq to build a Toll Bridge over the Northern Branch of the River Yamaska.
4. An act appropriating sums of money towards the support of certain charitable Institutions.
5. An act encouraging Saving's Banks in this Province.
6. An act for the relief of the Contractors for the erection of the Bridge over the River Chaudiere.
7. An act appropriating a sum of money towards the completion of the new Custom House at Quebec.
8. An act reimbursing Edouard Larue for distributing printed copies of an act of the Legislature.
9. An act continuing for a limited time certain acts therein mentioned.
10. An act to revive and continue for a limited time two acts relating to the Inspection of Fish and Oil intended for exportation.
11. An act appropriating a sum of money for ascertaining the practicability of ensuring the annual formation of an Ice Bridge between Quebec and the South side of the Saint Lawrence.
12. An act continuing for a limited time the present Militia Act.
13. An act extending the period of a former act for enregistering certain Acts or Deeds of Law.
14. An act amending certain Acts relating to the Jurisdiction of the Inferior District of Gaspé.
15. An act compelling Wharfingers and others to advertise unclaimed goods in their possession.
16. An act authorizing the appointment of Courts of Enquiry for ascertaining the qualification of Militia Officers.
17. An act appropriating a sum of money towards the support of the Quebec Emigrant Hospital.
18. An act authorizing the payment of a sum of money to Benjamin Spearman.
19. An act appropriating a sum of money for the erection of a Bridge over the River St. Maurice.
20. An act providing more effectually for the establishment of a Landing Place and Market in Saint Paul Street Quebec.
21. An act, in amendment of a former act, for the encouragement of the Trade and Intercourse between Canada and Nova Scotia.
22. An act, for a limited time, amending a former act, providing regulations for the Beaches and Landing Places in Quebec.
23. An act, for a limited time, amending a former act, providing for the better regulating the Inspection of Pot and Pearl shells.
24. An act to continue a former act respecting Esquips in Civil matters.
25. An act appropriating a sum of money, to defray the expense of the Survey, Estimation and plans of a Canal from Mississkoui Bay to South River.
26. An act requiring proof of the solemnization of Marriages, Baptisms and Burials in the Inferior District of Gaspé.
27. An act providing for the more certain and expeditious distribution of the printed acts of the Legislature.
28. An act for the management of Commissioners to ascertain and report to the Legislature, under what provisions it would be expedient to authorize the erection of a Bridge over the mouth of the River St. Charles.
29. An act affording relief for a limited time to insolvent Debtors.
30. An act extending the provisions of a former act, and to authorize the collection of certain duties at Montreal.
31. An act appropriating a sum of money for obtaining Historical Documents relating to the early times of Canada.
32. An act empowering the Commissioners appointed, to borrow a further sum of money for improving the Harbour of Montreal.
33. An act for making a Toll Road from Lake Champlain to the River St. Lawrence.
34. An act making better provision with regard to appeals from the Provincial Court of the Inferior District of Saint Francis, to establish Circuits therein, and to extend the benefit of trial by Jury to the said Inferior District.
35. An act repealing a former Ordinance and providing more ample regulations respecting Land Surveys, and the measurement of land.
36. An act for the relief of the Commissioners for taking the Census of the Province.
37. An act revising, amending and continuing for a limited time two acts relating to the Lachine Canal.
38. An act repealing certain acts, and for the further encouragement of Elementary Schools in the country parts of this Province.
39. An act establishing a Society in Quebec for preventing accidents by Fire.
40. An act providing for the distribution of Bonche's Maps and Statistical Tables.
41. An act appropriating a sum of money for the encouragement of agriculture.
42. An act appropriating certain sums of money for repairing and furnishing the Government House at Montreal.
43. An act, amending a former act, regulating Tavern Keepers.
44. An act authorizing the payment of Francis Xavier Tessier as Health Officer at Quebec.
45. An act changing the place of holding the election of Members for the County of L'Acadie.
46. An act incorporating a Trinity House in Montreal.
47. An act to enable the Trustees for building the Parsonage House at St. Michel de Vaudeville to recover the amount assessed as a contribution towards the expense thereof.
48. An act continuing for a limited time two acts relating to the collection of Revenues at the Inland Ports of Entry in the Province.
49. An act providing for the establishment of a Depot of provisions at Caps Chat.
50. An act providing for continuing and completing the repairs at the Court House Quebec.
51. An act making temporary provision for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.
52. An act for the protection of Copy right.
53. An act for the better regulation of the Lumber Trade.

waters become the waters of bitterness  
To be continued.

51. An act to regulate the qualification, and summoning of Jurors in Civil and Criminal matters.

52. An act amending the 34th of His Majesty Geo. III. for making, altering and repairing Highways and Bridges in the Province.

53. An act providing for the support of the Emigrant Hospital at Quebec, and the Fever Hospital at Point Levy.

54. An act providing for the support of the Royal Institution.

The titles of the following bills were then read, and His Excellency said that he received them for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereon:—

55. An Act incorporating certain persons under the name of the City Bank.

56. An Act incorporating the Members of the Montreal National History Society.

57. An Act repealing certain duties on Molasses and Coffee, and to diminish the rates of certain duties on Tobacco, imported otherwise than by land or inland navigation.

58. An act for vacating the Seats of the Members of the Assembly in certain cases.

59. An act to incapacitate the Judges in this Province from sitting or voting in the Executive or Legislative Councils, and to secure their independence.

60. An act to ascertain the manner and form in which the Commissions of Practitioners in the Law shall be issued.

61. An act authorizing the erection of Court Houses and Goals in this Province.

His Excellency withheld his assent from the following bill:—

62. An act regulating the exercise of certain rights of Lessors and Lessees.

Mr. Speaker of the Assembly, presented the following money bills, for which His Excellency thanked His Majesty's loyal subjects.

63. An act making provision for the appropriation of the Revenues of the Jesuits' Estates.

64. An act for payment of the Staff and contingent expenses of the Militia for 1832.

65. An act for the payment of arrears of the Civil Government for 1830 and 1831.

66. An act to create a fund for the relief of sick Emigrants, and to enable indigent persons of that description to proceed to the place of their destination.

67. An act to establish Boards of Health and to enforce an effective system of Quarantine.

68. An act appropriating sums of money towards the encouragement of Education throughout the Province.

His Excellency reserved the following money bill for signification of His Majesty's pleasure viz:—

69. An act for defraying the Civil Expenditure of the Provincial Government for 1832.

His Excellency afterwards made the following Speech to both Houses:—

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

The hours of this protracted Session having been brought to a close, you are now about to return to your homes with the consciousness of having very materially advanced the public business of the Province.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

In His Majesty's name I thank you for your liberal appropriation of the sum of £10,000 towards giving effect to the Provisions of the Bill passed this Session for establishing Boards of Health within this Province, and to enforce an effective system of Quarantine; and if circumstances should unfortunately render it necessary to create and to support extensive establishments for this purpose, it shall be my earnest endeavour to expend with economy the pecuniary means which your liberality has placed at the disposal of the Executive Government.

The present Session commenced under such favourable auspices as to inspire me with confident hopes of its termination in a manner calculated to justify in their fullest extent the favorable anticipations of His Majesty's Government.

The Despatch of Viscount Godefrich of the 7th of July last, had been communicated to the House of Assembly, and its contents not only were found to meet the various subjects of complaint embraced in the Petition of the house, to which it is an answer in the fullest and most explicit manner, but the concessions on the part of the Crown were such as to surpass the most sanguine expectations of the people of Lower-Canada.

It was natural to expect, therefore, that the Civil List proposed for adoption, as the only advantage sought for in return for those liberal Concessions, would have been met by the house of Assembly in a corresponding spirit.

The Votes and Resolutions of the house of Assembly on former occasions, still further justified this expectation on the part of the Executive Government; and even had any doubt arisen on this subject, it must have been removed by recent occurrences, which plainly show that in certain cases the house may be induced to lead a willing ear to proposals for placing salaries beyond the hazard of an annual vote.

These expectations have nevertheless been disappointed, and that too under circumstances peculiarly discouraging, for the Executive Government on approaching the House of Assembly with the proposal for a Civil List, upon a scale so moderate as to excite universal surprise, has been met at the very threshold of the door by a flat and unqualified denial.

In England at the commencement of each Reign a Civil List is invariably voted by the Legislature, securing fixed and stated Salaries and allowances connected with the dignity and service of the State, during the life of the Sovereign; and yet such a proceeding has never been opposed in principle by the most jealous supporters of the rights of the people, nor is it considered as an indication on the part of the Crown of any distrust of the popular branch of the Legislature.

It was reasonable and consistent therefore to suppose that the same principle might be adopted and acted upon with advantage in this Colony, the analogy of whose Constitution to that of the Mother Country is so remarkably conspicuous. The advances of His Majesty's Government having been met by the house of Assembly in the manner I have just described, I now find myself under the necessity, (in obedience to the Instructions I have received,) of reserving the Bill of Supply until the services of the current year, for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure.

The embarrassments resulting from this course of proceeding must of necessity be considerable, but it shall be my anxious study to cause them to be as little felt by the Province as the circumstances of the case will permit.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

Among the many important measures adopted during this Session, all of which are more or less calculated to promote the interests of the Province, I have great satisfaction in noticing the Bill for establishing the independence of the Judges, I think it necessary at the same time to inform you, that although the principle of this Bill coincides altogether with the views of His Majesty's Government, it contains one or two provisions which impose upon me the necessity of reserving it for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure.

The passing of the Bill for securing the Independence of the Judges may be considered as

the first practical effect of the Despatch of Viscount Godefrich of the 7th July; but the concessions contained in that memorable Despatch are pregnant with still further advantages which will require more than one Session to bring to maturity.—These concessions have placed beyond the reach of all evil and dispute, the beneficent dispositions of His Majesty's Government towards this Colony; and the People of Canada may now confidently look forward to years of increasing prosperity, under a Monarch whose mild and gentle sway is felt only through the benefits it confers, whilst the connexion with the Mother country is known only to the Province by the security it enjoys under the shelter of her protecting shield."

### LATEST NEWS.

From the N. York Courier and Enquirer.

#### SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the new packet ship Albany, Capt. Hawkins, from Havre, whence she sailed on the 14th ultimo. We have received our various files of Paris papers to the 12th and Havre of the 14th, containing Paris dates of the 13th.

We extract below the principal items of the news which these papers contain.—The refusal of Russia to ratify the award of the London conference, which now seems placed beyond a doubt, has excited evidently a great sensation among the politicians on the Continent. It seems probable that Prussia and Austria have also hesitated to adopt the terms of the award; but although these circumstances have given rise to apprehensions, we do not perceive anything which indicates that immediate and serious consequences will ensue.

In the internal politics of France, nothing of importance has occurred. The word "subjects," applied to the people of France by one of the Ministers, in speaking of the relation in which the people stood to the king, has caused 104 of the Deputies to enter a protest against its use. General Lafayette, with six others who were not present at the sitting in question, have written to the chamber to express their assent to the principles of the protest.

The debates on the Civil List still continued.—Twelve millions of francs have been voted as an allowance to the King.—Rambouillet which the Ministers proposed should among other territorial possessions be allotted to him, was refused. An attempt was then made to bestow it on his eldest son the Duke of Orleans, with what success does not appear at the latest dates.

The Paris Stock Exchange has been thrown into a state of great alarm by an expected deficiency in the funds of the state, in consequence of the discovery, that a large amount had been abstracted from them by one of the receivers general, M. Kessler, the amount however was afterwards found not to be as large as was at first supposed, and confidence was again restored.

The dates from London by this opportunity are three days later than those we received by the ship Nimrod. They state positively that the King of England had determined to create a sufficient number of Peers to carry the reform Bill through the Upper House. If this prove true, this important question of reform in England may be considered settled, and we may calculate on a continuance of the same conciliatory policy, which has marked the conduct of the present ministry in conjunction with those of France, on subjects connected with the general peace of Europe.

Paris, Jan. 13.

The *Moniteur* denies to-day the news given yesterday and the day before, that successive refusals had been received from Prussia and Austria. We believe, however, that we know that if a positive refusal from Austria has not been received, the Minister has received a communication which very much resembles one, that is to say, a communication containing conditions equivalent to a refusal, because they cannot be acted on, before the period fixed. It is, to come to an understanding on these conditions that a new prorogation has been thought of, and the solution of a question is thus still delayed from day to day which has already been in agitation more than eight months. *Private Correspondence. Journal du Havre.*

Paris, Jan. 13.—We are informed by dates from London of the 11th inst. that the Cabinet Council has finally agreed upon the number of new peers to be created, and that it is definitively fixed at 45 or 50. Among others, Lord Dunraven, Lord Goranstown (an Irish Catholic), Lord Lismore, and Lord Rosmore, all Irishmen, are mentioned. These nominations are made to allay somewhat the jealousies of the Irish. The rest of the new creation will consist of English Peers and some Scotch ones.

General Lafayette has recently married one of his grand children to a son of M. Bureau de Buzay, a colleague of the honourable general in the constituent assembly, & his companion in misfortune with M. de Latour-Maubourg in the prisons of Olmutz. The young lady married, is a daughter of M. George Lafayette one of her sisters was married a few years ago to Mr. A. L. Perier, a nephew of the president of the council.—Two other grand children of the veteran of liberty, daughter of Mad. de Lafayette, are married, one to M. Ch. de Renuart, a deputy of the Haute Garonne—another to Mr. Francaque Corcelles, son of the deputy of Seine. Since the revolution of July, the different member of the family, by marriage, have followed different political banners, for example, Madame de Renuart is gone over with her husband to the party of resistance; M. A. L. Perier, with his wife, has ranged himself under the colours of the movement party; M. de Corcelles, although related to M. de Schonen, a party to two conspiracies under Charles X., and now still devoted to the same opinions, has remained with his father, faithful to his former ideas, and though married only since the time of the barricades, his wife has adopted the opinions he always possessed.

Notwithstanding this diversity in political sentiments a perfect and affecting union always prevails among the three, we may say, most any, four generations, who meet together every spring in the Chateau of La Grange, and every winter, in the saloons of the rue d'Anjou.

Paris, Jan. 13.—We learn that General Lafayette is much better, he begins to go out.

From the F. Courier of the 11th Jan.

We stated yesterday that a demand had been made that the period fixed for the exchange of ratifications of the treaty of 24 articles should be prolonged. We are now able to add that the prolongation demanded beyond the 15th instant, is at least 15 days.

It is probable considering the distance between Vienna and Berlin that prolongation will be granted.

Vienna, Dec. 23.—"Letters from Alexandria confirm the accounts of the complete rupture between the Pacha of Egypt and the Porte. Before the Viceroy passed the frontiers of Syria he assembled a numerous divan, and represented to them in a long speech that the Ottoman empire and the religion of Mahomet were hastening to ruin under the present Sultan, who, in the space of ten years, by his faults, had lost Wallachia, Moldavia, Greece, and so many other fine provinces in Asia and Africa, and who had ordered Ibrahim, the son of the Pacha to quit the Morea, conquered by him. He thence concluded that the Sultan was incapable of governing, and declared himself ready to march at their head for the defence of religion and the empire. The members of Divan were touched to tears, and the Viceroy was obliged to let the Minister finish his speech. The assembly acceded with enthusiasm to all the proposals made by the Viceroy, and declared itself prepared for any sacrifice. It was inferred from this that the Viceroy aimed at the dethroning of the Sultan but this was not probable. The Viceroy only declares himself the protector of religion to ward off the anathema which the Sultan may launch against him. Proclamations have already been circulated in Syria in that spirit. He will not refuse peace if his independence be recognized. At Alexandria the armaments continue, and the exportation of corn is still prohibited."

The *Stuttard Gazette* contains the following intelligence from Vienna, dated Dec. 26:—

"A courier from the Imperial Cabinet was despatched to day to Rome, with positive assurances that our troops stationed on the frontiers of the Legations would in case of need make demonstrations to sustain the forces of his holiness in their efforts to establish obedience in the provinces. Affairs in fact, have taken a turn so singular, that the authority of the Pope is almost totally disregarded. The ex-President of the Provisional Government, Vicini, who was excluded from the amnesty, has openly returned to Bologna; the taxes are no longer paid; and the inhabitants of the Legations act precisely as if they formed an independent state. It is said the Cabinet of the Tuilleries has given its formal assent to the entrance of the Austrian troops into the Papal dominions, and has officially declared that it would experience satisfaction at seeing his holiness replaced in full possession of all the rights of his sovereignty."

The same paper also contains the following dated Berlin, Dec. 30:—

The intercourse with Poland begins to revive.—We frequently receive letters from Warsaw and other towns of Poland, but their contents are still of a gloomy description. The Poles have not obtained what they demanded, but have lost much of what they had gained—prosperity, a flourishing commerce, and internal tranquillity. Several bands of Polish insurgents have not yet laid down their arms, but are hidden in the woods, whence the occasionally attack the Russians.—These bands must finally become banes of robbers, and as long as this state of disorder exists, it is not to be expected that Russia will proceed expeditiously to the reorganization of Poland. The Russian forces in Poland are reinforced from all sides. A large park of artillery has lately been sent off to Poland from Moscow, where orders have been given to fit out a new one. It is confirmed that the military colonies have undergone a considerable change. Part of the colonists are to be incorporated with the army.

The Augsburg Gazette of the 5th instant contains the following from the frontiers of Poland.—"The Russian troops stationed in Poland are receiving reinforcements from all sides, one large train of artillery is already on the road from Moscow, and another is preparing. The army is also considerably augmented by the changes made in the military colonies. The reasons for this accumulation of forces in Poland are not avowed, but they naturally create surmises that important projects are in contemplation. Russian officers who no doubt are not allowed to penetrate into the secret intentions of the Emperor say that they have cut off an arm of the revolution in Poland, and that they are now about to attack its head. Poland itself cannot acquire an army so extensive, for she is cast down and the men of energy who brought on the Revolution, and all the misfortunes consequent on its failure, are now scattered abroad in foreign countries.

The nation is discouraged, and if freedom is not brought to her from without, she will make no further attempts to attain it. A journey of the emperor to Warsaw is spoken of, but this is by no means probable, at least till the spring, when he may go to review the troops."

VIENNA, Jan. 2.—The accounts from Italy are still very gloomy. It will probably be necessary to send again Austrian troops into the Legations, in order to maintain the authority of the pope.—The expedition of the Pacha of Egypt attracts much attention here. The last news from Constantinople mentions that the Porte is greatly alarmed at it; for should the Viceroy succeed in his attempt, the Turkish empire is threatened with destruction.

The following is extracted from a letter, dated Trieste, 25th December.—"A part of the Viceroy's squadron is arrived at Tripoli, while his army is making its approaches towards St. John d'Acre. We expect to receive very shortly some interesting accounts from that quarter, and the seat of the Sultan will be shaken if the ambitious Mehemet Ali obtains success. It is asserted that he has secret alliance with several Pachas, who urge him to advance upon Constantinople, and seize upon the sovereignty after he has conquered Syria. Mahomet Ali is apprehensive that the

Porte may make some covert attempt upon his life and therefore he surrounds himself constantly by persons upon whom he can rely."

The Pearl sloop of war, Capt. Broughton, arrived on Wednesday from the Western Islands, which she left the 26th Dec. At that time the greatest enthusiasm prevailed among the Portuguese, who asserted they had 10,000 effective men, well armed and disciplined, and anxious only for vessels to convey them to Lisbon, where they doubted not they should be able effectually to restore the legitimate rights of Donna Maria. In the early part of December, a plot was discovered at Fayal, which had been formed among the Miguelites there, the object of which was, to upset the authorities in behalf of the young Queen. It was the intention of the conspirators to have assassinated all the English. Two or three of the ringleaders had been shot, and several civilians had been thrown into prison.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

The visit of Lord Grey to Brighton has been a useless one. The King, who is quite as anxious as the most of his subjects for the great measure which is to wipe off from England the "four scorns" of all the world, calling a nation controlled by boroughmongers and loan jobbers a free people—the King who had hoped that this great measure might be carried by the mere 2/3 and integrity of Parliament, on the ground of its conspicuous justice and its urgent necessity—the King seeing that these his reasonable hopes are not likely to be fulfilled, has consented to the one which can ensure the consummation of the wishes and (what is more important) of the happiness of his subjects. The King will create as many peers as are, or as circumstances may show to be, necessary for carrying the great anti-revolutionary and conservative project for the restoration of the representative privileges of England. Some peers will be created immediately, the rest in a short time. The bill must pass, and the aristocracy shall be saved in spite of themselves.—*Leeds Times of the 9th Jan.*

The following is the report of the Clergy received today, dated Jan. 8.—New cases 29, recovered 24, died 9, remaining 39. Gatstead: new cases 7, recovered 1, died 2, remaining 37. North Shields: Tynemouth: 1 new case, recovered 2, deaths remaining 10. Houghton &c.: no cases, recovered 2, deaths remaining 12.—*Standard.*

The following is the two days report of cholera cases received today, dated Jan. 9. Sunderland: no new cases, recovered 1, died 1. Newcastle: new cases 66, recovered 2, died 19. Gt. Yarmouth: new cases 14, recovered 31, died 13. North Shields and Tynemouth: New cases 3, recovered 1, no deaths. Houghton, etc.: New cases 10, recovered 4, remaining 6. Huddington & vicinity: New cases 13, recovered 3, died 4.—*Globe.*

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated the 24th ult.—"The Tribunal of Oporto has just condemned to death Manuel Cactano Godefrich de Mendonca of that town, who was arrested for taking part in the Revolution in 1828. He has been three years in prison. Joao Catto Pinto, accused of being an accomplice in his plans, has been sentenced to be present at execution of his confederate, and afterwards to be transported to Africa for life. The Government has published in the name of a Dominican friar, a pamphlet, entitled "Dissem a Pappa, or the 'D'of is coming,' containing the most violent reflections upon France; and if the French Consul has any feeling for the honor of his country, he will immediately communicate to his Government. The forced loan, instead of filling the Treasury, as Don Miguel hoped, has produced hitherto nothing but discontent and misery particularly in the mercantile world, and they are consequently totally unable to pay. The Government sells by auction all sorts of parts of their merchandise as is likely to be productive. Baron de Bandiera, now bey of Viscont de Porto-Loye, makes the loudest complaints."

London Corn Exchange January 9.

We have a short supply of Wheat this morning and the quality very indifferent, in consequence of the state of the weather. Sales have been heavy in the inferior descriptions of English Wheat; but some of the middling qualities left over from last week, have been disposed of, from the fresh supply being indifferent.—Wheat 50s. a 70s.—Rye, 2s. a 40s. Flour per sack, 55s. a 60s.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE LONDON SHIPPING LIST 22.

From the list of January 6th.

Arr. at Gravesend 5th Jonas, from Quebec.

From the List of Jan. 5.

At Leith, 31st, Warrington, Young, and Dan Miller from Quebec, at Shields 1, Richard Ann, and Miriam and Jane, Quebec.

From the List of Jan. 4.

At Gloucester 25th, Erdington, Smith from Quebec, at Plymouth, 1st, Corra, Dunn, from Quebec, at Sunderland 1, Scott, Simson from Quebec.

From the List of Jan. 3.

At the Clyde 30th, Isabella, Miller, Quebec, at Troon; 31st, Isabella, Wilson, Quebec.

Dover, Jan. 24.—The Jonas has on board the master and part of the crew of the Elizabeth, of Dundee, from Quebec, which vessel was abandoned 12th ult. in lat. 43 lon 34 30; she having been struck by a sea on the 7th, which carried away boats, stanchions, and did other injury.

From the List of Jan. 3.

Clyde, Dec. 28th, ar, Joseph Hume, Ritchie, Quebec, Dartmouth, 30th, ar, Thoms Soddard, Quebec, Deal, Jan. 1st, ar, Nemo Gale, Quebec, Galway, Dec. 23rd, ar, Thoms Coffin, Quebec, Leith, 27th, ar, Wellington Young, Quebec, 28th, Diana, Miller, do, Shields 30th, ar, Richd, and Ann Smith, Quebec, Sunderland, 29th, ar, Lord Brougham, Wall, Quebec.

THE STAGE starts every morning at 4 o'clock.

J. PERRAULT, Jan. 1.

One of the Proprietors.

St. Gabriel Street.

Montreal, February 16, 1832.

We refer our readers to the extracts made from the New York Courier and Enquirer for the latest intelligence brought by the new Packet ship ALBANY.

We are also indebted to the same Journal for the following news from Jamaica.

By the John W. Cater from Kingston, we have received the Chronicle published at that place on the 1st. Feb. The following extracts contain every thing we find in them in relation to the insurrection of the negroes, since our former advices.

From the Jamaica Current, Feb. 1.

The accounts from Sir Willoughby Cotton's head quarters yesterday, are favorable; and as the slaves are disposed to return to their duty, we hope his Excellency the Earl of Belmore, on his arrival at Montego Bay, will issue a Proclamation, offering a free pardon to all, except the ringleaders, who will surrender themselves by a given day; and, by this measure, put an end to a servile war, which is now devastating the Country. The poor deluded slaves are to be commiserated; but no such feelings exist in our minds, towards these miscreants who instigated them to commit the dreadful outrages which have destroyed the fairest portion of Jamaica; and the writer is persuaded, while one of those who have excited the present unhappy rebellion is allowed to remain in the Island, that no lasting peace or quiet will ever be experienced. Desperate diseases require desperate remedies, and unless the Methodist Preachers will immediately ship themselves off the Island, we hope there is sufficient firmness left in Jamaica, to induce the inhabitants to take the case in their own hands, and send the whole back to Europe in the Sea-trading ship, the Garland Grove, now at Montego Bay; and as Captain Pennington's Secretary friends have taken effectual care, that no other cargo can be had in St. James's, to load his vessel, he cannot complain if he is ordered to convey the live-brands out of the country.

Extract of a letter from Montego Bay, dated 21st instant.—"Things are not so quiet as is represented through the medium of the Kingston prints. The rebellion is even not now at its height—there is a sad and melancholy pause! I can perceive the development of another scheme of the brigands, with the almost apparent failure of the first.

They are now sending in the crippled old men, women, or children; these were an imbricature to them, besides the difficulty of procuring food—whereas, these women and children being suffered to return to their respective homes, will serve as so many active spies, to betray the movements of the whites, and be the source through whom the brigands will obtain provision, &c.—It is to be believed, that while things are in this state, our rulers should permit the return of the females and children with passports, notwithstanding the husbands and fathers of these very felons are in open rebellion! Many of the male children are doubtless mistaken, by the mere return of names for men, but this is not the case and really some one should open the General's eyes to this subject.

The males are now concentrating themselves in the woody and rocky interior, from whence they will doubtless be on the alert, to pounce upon us with every advantage to themselves. Now were the females and children returned to them, they would either be soon betrayed, or started out of these almost impenetrable forests. Again the females have exhibited, may even assisted the men in their savage work of destruction, and are by no means entitled to this indulgence, in direct opposition to our safety. This was a war, undertaken not for the purpose of lessening the moral ascendancy of the free inhabitants, but for the total extermination of the whites and colored inhabitants. This being the case, no quarter ought to be given; the minds of the slaves are alienated, and I can discover nought but a sullen acquiescence to labour, from those in subjection at present. At the executions here, they invariably retire with countenance and features, deeply impressed with ideas of revenge. That this part of the Island will ever be restored to its former condition, will be impossible. Those who are the early sufferers from the mischievous doctrines of the visionary planters at home, and the Secretary Preachers fostered by our slaves, may occasion us to indulge our minds in contemplating what Jamaica has been; and from the melancholy and cheerless prospect of the future, beset with instructive examples to our brethren in distress."

At Three o'Clock, on Saturday last Messrs. TRACEY & DUVERNAY have been liberated from their dungeon after Forty One Day's incarceration.—These gentlemen will arrive this Evening at Pointe aux Trembles, where they will remain until to-morrow morning at Ten o'Clock, at which hour they will leave that village and make their entry in this City at Noon. The Friends of the Liberty of the Press will, no doubt, unite on this occasion and in spite of all the machinations and follies of the Herald and Gazette, they will prove that if they adhere to freedom and liberal sentiments they are also firm supporters of the public peace & order.

A Public Dinner will shortly be given to Messrs. Tracey and Duvernay.

The speech of his Excellency on proroguing the Provincial Parliament on Saturday last will be found in another part of our columns. We will abstain at this moment from any commentary on this production of our Executive in the hope of reverting soon to the subject. As will be seen a number of good and sufficient measures have become laws. Knowledge is widely diffusing; the inhabitants of this country are more and more alive to their rights and by continual exertions we may flatter ourselves to oppose with still greater success the abuses which it is our duty as well as our interest to eradicate. A number, of

Resolved 3.—That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the Minerve, the Vindicator and the Canadian have expressed sentiments entertained by the whole Province in representing the Legislative Council, composed as it is actually, as a body not only aiming at the obstruction of the public welfare but also tending to diminish the attachment of the people to, and their affection for, the Government of the mother country.

Resolved 4.—That a Committee composed of Seventeen members (of which five will form a quorum) with power of corresponding with the Committees already named at Quebec, Montreal, Assumption and St. Jacques and those that may be hereafter appointed in other parts of the Province and that the following gentlemen do compose the same with power of adding to their number Messrs. Major Hercule Olivier—Major Norbert Enos—Pierre G6r6reux—Capt. Frs. Olivier—Jean Boudreau—J. Bte. Leage—Capt. J. Bte. Etue—Michel Latour—J. B. Marion—Capt. Frs. Mercure, s. p.—Ant. Denomm6—A. Dalcourt—Fr. X. Cader, s. p.—Capt. J. S. Deligny and Chs. L6vesau.

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Thanks having been voted to the president and Vice president, the meeting dispersed.

By order, D. M. ARMSTRONG, } Secretaries. C. P. BOUCHER, }

By—Town, 1st. Feb. 1832.

Having understood upon my arrival at this place, that when your Court of Enquiry was sitting last that it was held private, and that the persons brought before you for examination were not sworn.

I have the honor to state that as this Court of Enquiry is one in which the Government and the Public are deeply interested, and in which my own Character is greatly involved, I have to call your serious attention to the said Court of Enquiry being held in a public manner and that the persons to be examined before you be put under oath previous to their evidence being given.

I have therefore to request that you will send me a written answer to the above, in order that I may be able to act accordingly.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your most Obedt. Humble Servant, (Signed,) HENRY H. BURGESS, Clerk in the Eng. Dept. Rideau Canal.

The Commissioners of the Court of Enquiry, By—Town.

Royal Engineer Office, ) By Town 9th Feb. 1832. }

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 1st. Inst. addressed to the Court of Enquiry of which I am the President and in reply thereto have to inform you, that the proceedings of the Court have been, and will be regulated by the usages and practice of such Courts, and the instructions it has received from His Lordship the Commander of the Forces.

I am, Sr, Your Obedt. Servant, (Signed,) C. NICOT, Colonel and President.

Mr. H. H. Burgess, By Town.

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GENTLEMEN, Finding that the Respective Officers at Quebec, have thrown every opposition in my way, with regard to the duties I was sent out to this country to transact with you. I now decline having any thing further to do with them.

Resolved 1.—That the resolutions adopted by the Superintendent Committee of public affairs in l'Assomption on the 27th January last and published in the "Minerve" of the 30th of the same month, respecting the incarceration of Messrs. Duvernay and Tracey by the Legislative Council of this Province be now read; and the said resolutions having been accordingly read, resolved that this meeting do approve of the same and adopt them.

Resolved 2.—That copy of the said resolutions together with a copy of those adopted by this meeting be forthwith transmitted to the Editors of the Minerve and Vindicator for insertion, the said resolutions conveying the sentiments of this meeting. (For these resolutions see the "Vindicator" of 31st Jan'y.

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I have the honor to state that as this Court of Enquiry is one in which the Government and the Public are deeply interested, and in which my own Character is greatly involved, I have to call your serious attention to the said Court of Enquiry being held in a public manner and that the persons to be examined before you be put under oath previous to their evidence being given.

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**TO BE SOLD**  
IN VERY ADVANTAGEOUS  
CONDITIONS, the term of payment to  
be made easy to the purchaser. A beautiful  
property situated in a station well adapted for  
ADM. at the meeting of FOUR ROADS,  
of which leads to CORNWALL, U. C.,  
the Township of LANCASTER near the River  
St. Lawrence. It consists of 400 arpents of Land in  
all the front of which is 12 arpents and of  
great thoroughfare. A part of this Land in  
state of High Cultivation, and of a pro-  
ductive soil. This remainder is well stocked with  
cattle and sheep. There are Two Houses,  
Barns, a Farmhouse, and a STORE in which  
are contained an Acre to the amount of 2000  
bushels can be had at reasonable prices. In the Pa-  
rieherie are 80 Acres (Cures) many Potash Wells,  
and other Potash Utensils, with a large quan-  
tity of Ashes.  
There is on the lands Wood sufficient to make  
1000 barrels of Potash; and the sands contiguous  
are also well wooded; so that this property offers  
many advantages to any person wishing to pursue  
the species of industry.  
The person purchasing the property could have  
person of good character as CLERK who has  
settled many years on the place and who under-  
stands well the manufacture of Potash.  
This property offers great advantages for dif-  
ferent branches of Commerce and industry; and  
might be divided into many lots for Farms; being  
in the four branches of the Road, near the River,  
and contiguous to FLOUR AND SAW MILLS,  
the land is crossed by a little river, which never  
runs up and which presents many advantages.  
For more minute particulars and the terms of  
payment, application is to be made to the under-  
signed Proprietor at Residence.  
CHARLES LAROCQUE.  
Montreal, March 4, 1831.

**A CHOICE FARM.**  
FOR SALE, of near Two Hundred Acres  
on the Chambly River, at St. Mathias  
near the Village of Chambly with excellent  
Buildings, a large Share of first rate Meadow-  
ing and Tillage. An Indisputable Title and  
Immediate possession, will be given. Apply  
to Mr. Michael O'Meara, Hay Market Mon-  
real, or to Patrick Quinn, on the Premises.  
May 20th, 1831.

FOR SALE, by the Subscribers, 150  
Cast Iron Single and Double Pyramid  
Cooking STOVES, assorted sizes.  
J. WHITE.  
Montreal, August 9, 1831.

**TO EMIGRANTS**  
TWO LOTS of Land for Sale (separate or  
together on the North River, Parish of St.  
Sabastrina close to the High Road crossing the  
River to the Irish settlements, 3 miles from  
the church, about 25 Acres cleared on each lot,  
and part in crop, has good Sugar bushes, a good  
Single House, Barn, and Stable, with Potash  
Works on one lot, and a House on the other, crops,  
training intensify. Potash Works, and part of the  
House Furniture, may be had at a fair valua-  
tion!  
Enquire at this office or to Jas. Evans on the  
River, North River, May the 3d, 1830.

**TO BE SOLD.**  
ON very easy terms of payment or on  
Constituted Shares Lots of Ground, near the  
Hay Market, Bonaventure Street.  
Apply to DA. A. DEMERS, St. Peter Street  
Montreal 24th May, 1831.

ON Advantageous conditions the fol-  
lowing LOTS of LAND, situated in the  
Township of Clifton, District of THREE RI-  
VERS:—  
No. 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 1 Range.  
No. 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 2 Range.  
No. 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 3 Range.  
No. 11, 13, 15, 17, 4 Range.  
No. 12, 14, 16, 18, 5 Range.  
No. 13, 15, 17, 19, 6 Range.  
No. 14, 16, 18, 20, 7 Range.  
No. 15, 17, 19, 21, 8 Range.  
No. 16, 18, 20, 22, 9 Range.  
Application to be made to Mr. P. G. R. LA-  
FONTAINE, No. 12, St. Sacrement Street.

**AN ELEGANT FARM FOR SALE**  
ON the 5th Range of Granted Land of  
the Township of Hemmingford, known by lot  
No. 117, there is a half containing 110 acres, which 60  
acres cleared; a Dwelling house; Barn; and 60  
acres of Orchard, well fenced and divided; a suffi-  
cient Share under crop and good cultivation; re-  
mainder under Pasture and Meadowing, of a su-  
perior quality; with a deed from Government of  
same warranted &c.  
ALSO—  
Two Lots of Land in the State of Nature, of  
some 1000 Acres, containing 216 acres 108 each, No.  
176, west half, having about 3 acres cleared, and  
under crops and the remainder well timbered.  
The entire of these Lands is of good quality, well  
fenced, within 23 miles of Montreal Market with  
Saw Mills &c. &c.  
For further particulars apply to Thomas O'Meara  
who lives on the premises.  
Hemmingford July 14th, 1831.

**TO BE SOLD, and Possession given**  
at St. MICHAEL. A Lot of Land, 2 acres  
by 35, situated near the Church of Louisa Pointe,  
with a House, Barn, Stables, and other dependen-  
cies. There is also, a WOOD Farm of 32 Acres  
in Superiority, 20 Acres distant from the house.  
For conditions apply to the Proprietor LEON  
CHARLEBOIS, at Mr. WYPOLITE DECA-  
RY'S, foot of the Current  
July 24, 1831.

**A GENERAL ASSORTMENT**  
of both English and American GARDEN  
and FLOWER SEEDS, warrant fresh and  
of the first quality.  
CLOVER, TIMOTHY and MANGLE  
WURTZLE  
For Sale by WILLIAM HOUGH,  
Corner of St. Joseph & St. Paul Streets  
Montreal, 2d April, 1831.

**NOTICE**  
**TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS**  
**AND OTHERS.**  
THE Undersigned offers for Sale, at his  
WHOLESALE STORE, No. 126, St.  
Paul Street, (in rear of his RETAIL SHOP)  
General Assortment of  
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS  
of almost every description  
Which he will dispose of, very low, for Cash  
approved Credit.  
P. L. LETOURNEUX,  
Montreal, 10th May, 1831.

**NOTICE.**  
NOTICE is hereby given that LOUIS SA-  
RABIT, Notary, of Beauharnois, has  
ceased to be the Procureur of MADAME  
MOQUIN, Widow, since the 11th FEBRUARY  
last.  
May 12, 1831.

**NOTICE.**  
A Double Crib of White and Red  
Pine, and Oak, found in one of the Islands of  
Lake St. Peter supposed to have been stolen. Any  
person who proves the property, giving a description  
of the said Timber, on paying expenses will recover  
it by applying to  
OSMIN GRIFFING,  
Berthier, Oct. 26, 1831.

**NOTICE.—The Subscriber, having**  
withdrawn from the Firm of TURNER  
AND LAMONT, as Inspectors of Provisions, he  
begs to inform the Public that he intends follow-  
ing the same line of Business, and solicits a share  
of public patronage. He returns thanks for favours  
heretofore received from his numerous friends  
under the name of SOLEMAN LAMONT.  
Montreal, March, 1830, 1830.  
N. B. orders left at the House of Mr. Wm.  
McBARTON, St. Paul Street, will be immedi-  
ately attended to.  
N. L.  
157

**NOTICE.**  
THE Undersigned informs his friends and  
the public in general that he has taken  
on Co-partnership from the 1st of MAY instant.—  
His son ISAAC and that the business will be con-  
tinued under the name of CHARLES & ISAAC  
LAROCQUE, CHARLES LAROCQUE.  
Rigaud 6th May 1831

**THE SUBSCRIBER gratefully re-**  
turns his sincere thanks to his friends of Up-  
per and Lower Canada, for the liberal patronage  
hitherto received from them.  
He now begs leave to offer for sale a variety of  
articles in his time, which he will warrant, of arti-  
cles and Workmanship not inferior to English or  
any other Manufacture. Consisting of the following  
articles viz.  
Two new Branches: three new Standlamps;  
seven four wheel one horse Carriages; one new  
light Stage; and one American Gig.  
From his long experience in a business and from  
the satisfaction hitherto rendered to his benefactors,  
he hopes to receive a continuance of their favours  
MICHAEL O'MEARA,  
Hay Market  
Montreal 24th May 1831.  
N. B. Reports done in the neatest manner and  
the most reasonable terms.  
WANTED.—A first rate Carriage-  
Maker and Carriage Ironer.

**THE SUBSCRIBER being appointed**  
Agent for the L'Esperance Brewery, Offers for  
Sale *Hatter's Patent* and *Alc.* of a very superior  
quality, at the Office, Corner of Saint Paul, and  
Saint Gabriel Streets.  
JAMES ALLISON,  
Montreal, July 22d, 1831.

**THE Subscriber Curator, duly ap-**  
pointed in justice to WILLIAM HUTCHIN-  
SON, late of MONTREAL, in the District of Mon-  
real, Merchant, now or lately Co-partner of, and  
acting trade and commerce with JOSEPH SPRAGG  
& HUTCHINSON, now absent from this Province  
as an insolvent and absconding Debtor, with power  
to take possession of, and administer all and every  
the Estate, Debts, Effects and Property, due and  
belonging to the said Wm. Hutchinson, as such in-  
solvent and absconding debtor, as well individually  
as by reason of the said Co-partnership, and also for  
the purpose of representing the person of the said  
William Hutchinson, for all legal purposes, requests  
all persons standing indebted to the said William  
Hutchinson, individually, to pay the amount of  
their respective debts into the hands of the Sub-  
scriber, and those standing indebted to the said Firm  
of Spragg & Hutchinson, or to the said William  
Hutchinson, as such Co-partner therein, to pay the  
amount of their respective debts to GEORGE MOP-  
PATT, JAMES MILLAR and BENJAMIN HART, Esq-  
s, Trustees of the Estate, Debts and Effects of the  
said Firm, under the assignment proceeding from  
the said John Spragg, or to such persons as  
shall have been duly appointed by the said  
Trustees.  
FRS. ANT. LAROCQUE,  
Curator.

**NEW FORWARDING ESTABLISH-**  
**MENT.**  
THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the  
Merchants of Upper Canada and the  
public in general, that they have entered into Co-  
partnership, under the Firm of McMillan, Mc-  
Donnell & Co. in Prescott and Ogdensburgh, and  
that of McMillan, Link & Co. a Montreal.  
They will be prepared, on the opening of the Na-  
vigation, with good Durham Boats and Batteaux  
manned with experienced Masters and Conduc-  
tors, to transport any Produce or Merchandise  
that they may be favoured with, on as favourable  
terms as that of any respectable House in Upper  
Canada. The business at Prescott and Ogdens-  
burgh will be carried on by a old Stands former-  
ly occupied by the late Firm of John McPherson  
& Co.  
ALEX. McMILLAN,  
ANGUS McDONNELL,  
M. LINK  
January 24th, 1831.—6m

**THE Copartnership between the under-**  
signed, under the firm of John Mc-  
Pherson & Co. is this day by mutual consent dis-  
solved. The Subscribers are severally authorized  
to settle the affairs of the late Co-partnership; all  
persons having demands are requested to present  
them at their office at Prescott.  
(Signed) JOHN McMILLAN,  
ALEX. McMILLAN,  
SAMUEL CRANE,  
Prescott, 12th January, 1831.

**LEATHER.**  
THE SUBSCRIBERS would inform  
Merchants of Upper and Lower Canada,  
New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; that they  
have in connexion with various manufacturers,  
established several extensive TANNERIES within  
this City and vicinity, and are now prepared to  
say they are receiving about 1000 sides of  
SOLE LEATHER of Week and UPPER,  
HARNESS and CALF SKIN in proportion  
and in quality equal to any manufactured in the  
vicinity of New York. And will sell the same  
about TEN per Cent cheaper than it can be im-  
ported from the City of New York.  
TERMS LIBERAL.  
STEPHEN FIELD, & Co.  
June 21st, 1831.

**WHIP FACTORY.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to  
inform his friends; and the public, in general  
that he has commenced the manufacturing of  
WHIPS, at his factory, *Notre Dame Street*; op-  
posite the residence of William Bingham Esq., where  
he will have on hand a constant supply to meet the  
demands of Town and Country Merchants.  
JOHN HENEY,  
N. B. The highest price given for horsehides  
Dec. 1830

**M. R. LAVIOLETTE, heretofore PRO-**  
FESSOR OF THE FRENCH LAN-  
GUAGE at UTICA, STATE OF NEW-YORK, res-  
pectfully informs the YOUNG AMERICAN GEN-  
TLEMEN, and other Strangers, who wish to ac-  
quire a knowledge of the aforesaid Language,  
that he can accommodate a certain number on  
moderate terms, at his residence, at ST. EUS-  
TACHE, RIVER DU CHENE,  
July 26, 1831.

**PRINTING TYPES, PRESSES &c**  
WILLIAM HAGAR, & Co. offer for  
sale at their Type and Stereotype  
Foundry No. 71 John Street, corner of  
Gold Street, New York, a complete assort-  
ment of Printing Types, &c. They have  
lately completed series of founts, from Pica  
to Diamond, of light face, and beautiful  
cut, which they offer with great confidence  
as very superior articles. The following  
are their prices, (uniform with other Foun-  
dries,) six months credit, or 7-1-2 per cent  
discount for cash.  
Six lines Pica and all larger, \$29 | Burgools, 46  
Canon to six line Pica, 30 | Revier, 56  
Double English to Double Pa- | Minion, 50  
ron, 32 | Nonpareil, 40  
Great Primer to Double Pica, 34 | Agate, 1.50  
Pica and English, 33 | Pearl, 1.30  
Small Pica, 33 | Diamond 2.00  
Long Primer, 38

All other articles of the Type Foundry  
in proportion. William Hagar, & Co. cast  
their book fonts of a metal much lighter  
than the kind commonly in use and which  
they will WARRANT much more dura-  
ble.  
They are agents for the sale of the Wash-  
ington Printing Press, invented by Rust  
and for the South Press, made by Robert  
Hoe, & Co. The following are the prices  
at 6 months' credit of both kinds.  
Medium \$250 No. 1, " 28250  
Super Royal 240 Do. " 3, 260  
Do. 3, 275  
15 June, 1831

**TO LET.**—In the Vicinity of Montreal  
a set of unfurnished apartments, in  
which a family could make itself very com-  
fortable, during the ensuing season. The  
situation is well calculated for retirement &  
enjoys the advantage of the best air &c  
The occupant could be accommodated with  
many articles of living which would render  
a frequent recurrence to the market un-  
necessary; as also with good stabling &c. if  
required. The terms will be moderate.  
Apply at this Office,  
Montreal, September 13 1831.

**ANDREW CONLAN,**  
**TAILOR.**  
BEGS leave to return thanks to his friends  
and the Public, for the patronage he has  
received since his commencement in business  
on his own account. He continues to as-  
sure them, that he will execute the work  
entrusted to him in the most  
FASHIONABLE AND BEST MANNER  
and with the  
UTMOST EXPEDITION  
All orders left at his house, *Creek Side*  
next to the residence of JULES QUESSLE  
Esp. will be punctually attended to.  
Montreal, August 3th, 1831.

**A MINERVE** a semi weekly Journal,  
published in the French Language  
by LUDGÉ DUYVENSAY No. 29 St. Paul  
Street, MONTREAL, having a circulation  
equal to that of any other periodical in the  
Province, is offered to persons requiring to  
advertise. From the extensive circulation of  
the *Minerve* among the Clergy, Merchants  
the Agricultural and other classes, and the  
Canadian population in general, Merchants,  
Auctioneers and others will find it an ad-  
vantageous medium of publishing their ad-  
vertisements.  
June 10, 1831.

**IMPORTANT**  
TO THOSE RESIDING ON THE BANKS  
OF THE ST. LAWRENCE:  
*The Lakes, and their Tributary Stream*  
IN THE PROVINCES OF CANADA.

WHERE are great numbers of the SALMON  
caught, from the opening to the close on  
the navigation; the SOLENS or BANDERS of which  
are generally thrown away being considered useless.  
If these be saved in the following manner; they  
will be found to be as good a remittance, as any  
other article of commerce. The Subscriber will pay  
*Two pence half penny cash for each a seven*  
*Inches in length and upwards.*  
The method of preserving them is as follows.  
As soon after the fish is caught as possible, let  
the belly be cut open; and the sound taken out without  
breaking it. Such loss of fat and mucus, as ad-  
heres to it must be removed and he air pressed out.  
The smelts must then be sprinkled with as much  
salt as will keep them sweet packed in bags and  
put in to place within the month in which they  
are cured. If broken they are not worth so much.  
Care must be taken not to dry them previous to pack-  
ing, as the small arising from such as may be pack-  
ed with fresh will spoil them.  
The SOLENS will be found to adhere to the fish's  
back joined at each end by a rather tough mem-  
brane, and at the sides by a slender one. The  
membranes at the ends must be cut with a  
knife, and the finger or thumb run along each side,  
passing outwards, between the membrane and side  
of the fish. This will so far loosen it that by pull-  
ing it gently and easing it by the fingers or a knife  
from the back it will be detached whole and entire.  
JOHN DILLON,  
West-Corner of the Place D'Armes.  
Montreal March 1st, 1831.

**ADVERTISEMENT.**  
**PRACTICAL FAMILY BIBLE**  
containing the Sacred Text of the Old  
and New Testament.  
Also the APOCRYPHA, accompanied with notes;  
Closely collected from the printed Sermons of  
such English Divines, whose Employment  
through Life has been to unfold the Word of  
God.  
The whole digested, and supplied with occasional  
Elucidations from the best Commentators by the  
Hon. and Rev. Francis Willoughby, D. D. &c.  
Embellished with a set of beautiful Engravings  
from the best copies of capital Paintings, with a  
Map of the LAND OF CANAAN or HOLY LAND as  
divided by the Twelve Tribes; and a Map of Pa-  
lestine describing the travels of  
JESUS CHRIST.  
To be disposed of, and seen at the Office of this  
Paper.  
Montreal, August 16th 1831.

**INFORMATION WANTED, of ROBT**  
DOUGHERTY, who left Montreal in 1830,  
and proceeded to the United States. Any  
person knowing where he resides will confer  
a great favour by acquainting him that his  
brother JAMES DOUGHERTY, who lives in  
Chambly, Lower Canada wishes to hear  
from him.  
Chambly, Dec. 0, 1831.  
The New York Truth Teller will please  
give this an insertion.

**FOR SALE.**  
**AN EXCELLENT FARM, situated**  
near the village of St. Eustache, containing  
150 arpents, 60 arpents covered with excellent  
wood; with a House, a Barn and other Buildings  
thereon erected. The whole in the best order.—  
Terms very liberal.  
BY ANCIENNE LECLAIRE,  
St. Eustache, Oct. 18th 1831.

**TO LET—A FARM in the lower part o**  
*Cote des Neiges, of 54 Acres, with a*  
House, Barn, and fine Orchard thereon  
erected.  
Apply to JEAN B. ANRICHON, on the  
Premises  
Montreal, 6th Sept. 1831.

**TO BE SOLD.**  
**AN EMPLACEMENT** situated at the  
CHAMBLAY BASIN, near the Church,  
with Two Houses, Stables, Sheds and other build-  
ings thereon erected, the said emplaceinent can be  
easily divided in two.—  
A LOT of LAND, situated about two leagues dis-  
tance from the Chambly Church, on the River  
Richelieu, with a Stone House, Barn and other de-  
pendencies erected thereon.—  
A LOT of LAND, in the Parish of St. Marie  
de Monnoir, at the place called *Rang du Lac*  
Lake range.—  
ALSO.—200 Acres of Land, in the Township of  
Hemmingford, in the District of Montreal and 500  
in the Township of Caxton, in the District of  
Three Rivers.—  
One part of the purchase money to be paid  
in passing the deed of Sale, the remainder to be  
left in the hands of the purchasers by paying the  
yearly interest.—  
Indisputable TITLES will be furnished.  
Part of the Township Lots in both Districts  
is in a State of Cultivation.  
For further particulars, apply to M. SERAFI-  
NO GIRALDI, on the New-Market, or to the  
undersigned proprietor.  
J. F. B. LIONAIS,  
Montreal, June 3, 1831.

**LINGARD'S TRACTS.—FIELD-**  
LING LUCAS, Jr. No. 138, Market-Place,  
Baltimore, has in Press, and which will be published  
immediately.—A COLLECTION of TRACTS on  
several subjects connected with the CIVIL and  
RELIGIOUS PRINCIPLES of the CATHO-  
LICS. By the Rev. J. LINGARD, D. D., in one  
large vol. 12mo. nearly done up in cloth backs. \$1  
CONTENTS.

Remarks on the Bishop of Durham's Charge.  
Review of "A Protestant's Reply."  
Reply to the Rev. Thos. Le Mesurier.  
Reply to the Rev. Geo. Faber.  
On Fashionable Interpretations of the Apocryphal  
Letter to a Clergyman of the Diocese of Durham,  
Remarks on the Bishop of Durham's Pamphlet en-  
titled "The Grounds on which the Church of  
England separated from the Church of Rome Re-  
considered."  
Review of Lord Kenyon's Observations on the Catho-  
lic Question.  
Remarks on the Bishop of Durham's Doctrine with  
respect to the Holy Eucharist.  
Remarks on the Bishop of Durham's Antipen-  
tination Answer in the Church Catechism.  
Documents after the Reformation, and Review of  
certain Anti-Catholic Publications.  
Examination of Certain Opinions advanced by the  
Bishop of Durham, in two recent publications.  
O. D. Mors's "Comparative View of the  
Churches of England and Rome."  
F. L. jr. has also in the press, and will publish  
about the first of September next:—

**THE DIFFICULTIES OF PROTESTANT-**  
ISM, by the Rev. JOHN FLETCHER, D. D., in 1  
vol. 12mo. price 75 cents.  
**CHRISTIANITY; or, the Evidence and Char-  
acter of the Christian Religion.** By the Right Rev  
BISHOP POYNES, V. A. 1 vol. 12mo. 75 cents  
Since the above were Published, the following  
Works have issued from the Press:  
Lingard's History of England, vols. 13 and 14,  
\$1 ea. in hds.  
Practical objections for every Day in the Year,  
by the Rev. Robert Lane, alias Bowes, en-  
larged and edited by the Rev. Edward Peach,  
2 vols. 12 cents. ea.  
Homilies of the Book of Tobias, by the Rev.  
Francis Martyn, 1 vol. 12 cents. ea.  
Piety Exemplified, in apposite illustrations from  
Historical sources, by the Rev. B. Mayment,  
2 vols. 18 cents. ea.  
The Model of Young Men, or Edifying Life of  
Claude de Peletier de Souzi, translated from  
the French of the Abbé Prayart, by the Rev.  
Edward Peach, 1 vol. 18 cents. ea.  
Gother's Instructions and Devotions for Con-  
fession and Communion, 1 vol. 32 cents. ea.  
Orders for the above, or any of the publications  
of F. L. jr. from any part of the United States  
or the Canada, will always meet with prompt at-  
tention.

**NOTICE.—The undersigned informs**  
those persons who have subscribed for LOTS  
upon the Farm called BOURGOYNE, that the  
subscription list, opened with a view to dispose  
of the said emplacements by drawing lots, is actually  
filled; and that the drawing will take place at the  
Office of this Paper, in St. Paul Street, on the  
1st of MARCH next, at TEN o'Clock in the  
morning, after the manner which will be set forth  
in notices, to be hereafter given to each subscri-  
ber.  
LOUIS GUY,  
Montreal, 14th February, 1832.

**MORNING COURIER & NEW-YORK**  
**ENQUIRER.**—The Morning Courier  
& New-York Enquirer is published by JAS.  
WATSON WEBB & Co. in the city of New  
York, daily and semi-weekly on fine paper of  
the largest size. In its Politics it is purely  
Democratic, adhering to the principles and  
usages of the Republican Party, and advoca-  
ting the re-election of General JACKSON to  
the Presidency. Its columns are alike devo-  
ted to Foreign and Domestic Intelligence,  
Morals, Literature, and the Fine Arts. In  
Morals however, it does not act upon the  
creed of Fanatics or Bigots; but on the  
contrary, inculcates those principles of mo-  
rality and religion only, which are founded  
upon peace and good will to mankind—the  
fruit of which is tolerance and brotherly affec-  
tion instead of "persecution for opinion's  
sake." All Bigots, Fanatics, opposers of  
Sunday Mail, and Church and State men  
are opposed on principle, and their hypocri-  
sy and machinations fearlessly exposed.  
In consequence of the other Daily Papers  
in New York, determining not to board ves-  
sels and receive their news on Sunday, the  
Publishers of the Courier & Enquirer have  
lately invested nearly 4,000 dol. in a separate  
"News Establishment," the support of which  
will add about \$5,000 to their annual expenses.  
Vessels from Europe will be boarded at sea,  
long before they reach the harbor, and their  
news disseminated through the country with  
more than ordinary dispatch. In incurring  
this heavy increase of expenditure, the pro-  
prietors look for remuneration to all who  
feel an interest in the affairs of the Old World,  
and if they have properly estimated the po-  
pular feeling in relation to this matter, they  
will be efficiently sustained in the course  
they have adopted.

It does not become them to speak of the  
manner in which their Editorial Department  
is conducted. It may be stated however  
that Assistant Editors and Reporters are  
employed at liberal salaries; and if the  
Commercial, Political, Literary, Foreign and  
Domestic News, were not at least equal to  
any other Journal, it would scarcely have  
acquired in the short period of five years,  
a greater daily circulation than any other  
paper in America! Yet such is the fact,  
and at this moment the Courier and Enqui-  
rer circulates daily in the city of New-York  
more than one hundred per cent, more pa-  
pers than any of its contemporaries.

Daily papers sent out of the city, are not  
printed until 2 o'clock P. M. when all the  
news received by the morning Mails, or by  
Foreign arrivals are inserted in a Second  
Edition—so that the Daily Subscribers in  
the country, literally receive a Morning and  
Evening Paper combined; and this being  
the only paper collecting news on Sunday,  
it follows of course that the news by all  
foreign arrivals on that day, will be found in  
the columns of the Courier and Enquirer  
only.

A Price Current and Review of the Mar-  
ket will be published weekly, and the Sec-  
ond edition will always notice any change  
which may occur in the state of our market.  
Whatever appears in the Daily Paper, will  
of course, also be published in the Semi-  
weekly.  
Daily Paper 10 dol. per annum  
Semi-Weekly Paper \$4 per annum  
Payable in advance.

N. B. All Post Masters who have no  
objections to act as our Agents, are re-  
quested to receive subscriptions and remit  
the money at the risk of the Publishers, at the  
time of ordering the paper.—It is expected  
that they will retain in their hands 10 per  
cent of the amount received, as a remunera-  
tion for their trouble.

**SALE, BY LICITATION VOLON-**  
**TARIE, of IMMOVEABLE PRO-**  
**PERTIES** belonging to the succession of the  
late PHILIP BYRNE Esq.  
TO WIT:—  
1. THREE FARMS, Nos. 26, 27, and 28,  
in the Range des Écosais, Seigneurie of MAN-  
NOIR, NINE ARPENTS in Front and THIRTY  
NINE in Depth, in WOOD & MEADOW.  
2. A LOT or LAND situated at St. Jean  
Baptiste de Rouville (in front of the Church)  
about TWO ARPENTS in Front and TWO in  
Depth with a HOUSE & OFFICES; the en-  
tire well adapted for a Professional Gentleman  
or merchant, and containing a fine MEADOW.  
3. A LOT of MEADOW LAND, situated  
between the Seigneuries of Rouville and Manoir  
of an irregular figure, containing about THREE  
ARPENTS Superficie.  
4. A Farm situated at St. Hilaire de Rou-  
ville in the Range des Etangs, containing ONE  
Arpent and a half in Front and ONE Arpent  
and a half in Depth and afterwards, TWO Ar-  
pents in Front and SIXTEEN ARPENTS in  
Depth, with a House and other Buildings there-  
on constructed, part of said Farm in ORCHARD  
and part in SUGAR-BUSH.

5. AN ORCHARD situated at the Moun-  
tain de Rouville, containing THREE ARPENTS  
in Front and THIRTY ARPENTS in Depth, with  
out-buildings and Planten with FIVE TARRES.  
The above Immoveable Properties will be ad-  
judged, after having been Cried, at the doors of  
the PARISH CHURCHES where they are situated,  
on three consecutive SUNDAYS.

To WIT.—The THREE FARMS No. 1 at the  
door of the Church of St. Marie, MONDAY the  
19th December next, at TEN o'Clock, a. m.  
Nos. 2, 3.—At the door of the Church of  
St. Jean Baptiste, ROUILLE, on TUESDAY,  
the 20th December next at 11 o'Clock, a. m.  
Nos. 4, 5.—At the door of St. Hilaire de  
Rouville, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st Decem-  
ber next, at TEN o'Clock, a. m.  
For further information and Conditions, Ap-  
plication to be made to HEZEL or ROUILLE  
Esq. at St. Hilaire de Rouville, to Jean Bap-  
tiste Senechal, at St. Jean Baptiste or to the  
undersigned Notary at Helele.  
G. COURSOLES,  
21st. November, 1831.

**INFORMATION WANTED.**—of  
THOMAS and PATRICK TIMMINS from Tul-  
lagh, County Carlow, Ireland, who arrived  
in Canada about two years since & proceeded  
to New York. Any information respecting  
them will be thankfully received by their  
Sister MARY TIMMINS, directed to the care of  
the Rev. Mr. Pihlan, Montreal, L. C.  
The N. York Truth Teller will confer a  
favour by giving the above an insertion.

**DOCTOR FAY'S,**  
**CELEBRATED CHEMICAL LOTION**  
**FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.**  
THE LOTION cleans, whitens  
& beautifies the Teeth to admiration, and  
at all affecting the Enamel. It fixes loose  
Teeth and checks incipient decay in all of them.  
It cures Scurvy in the Gums, so called, and re-  
stores a relaxed tone of them. It destroys and pre-  
vents a recurrence of BAD BREATH, and is in all  
respects worthy of the first place at the Toilet.  
To be had at HUGH'S, Apothecary, St. Paul St.,  
at CHRISTIE'S Hair Dresser, St. Paul Street, and  
at the Subscribers at his Lodgings, price 2s per  
bottle.  
A. T. WILLIAMSON,  
Surgeon Dentist,  
Mathews, Ottawa Inn, St. Paul Street,  
Montreal, 25th Oct. 1831.

**INFORMATION WANTED.**  
MICHAEL PLANT, is requested  
to write to his Mother and Brothers sit-  
ting at Greece's Point, near GREENVILLE, U.  
C. At the latest accounts received from him, he  
was at Eston, State of Pennsylvania.  
Montreal, Jan. 27, 1832.  
The Editor of the "Truth Teller" N. York,  
would confer a high favour on a distressed Family  
in giving the above an insertion.

**INDIA RUBBER OVER SHOES,**  
Just received, 200 pair Gentlemen's India  
Rubber Over Shoes—all of large sizes and superior  
quality.  
The Subscriber will repair India Rubber Over  
Shoes, at the following prices:—  
Gentlemen's Sewed throughout.....2s  
Ladies.....1s 6d  
Children's.....1s  
Old ones taken in Exchange for the purpose of  
dissolving.  
JOHN GARDNER,  
No. 41, St. Paul Street,  
December 6th, 1831.

**THE PUBLIC** is forbid trusting any  
person on my account as I shall not be re-  
sponsible.  
WYMAN C. DAVIS,  
Hull January 1st, 1832.

**PERSONS** wishing to bring out their  
friends from the NORTH of IRE-  
LAND to QUEBEC to embark from Lon-  
donderry can have their Passage secured  
by paying the following rates at the office of  
MESSRS. BUCHANAN & Co. Montreal—  
For Adults £2 15 6 Stg.  
Children from 7 } 1 6 5  
14 years of age }  
Under 7 years of age 1/2  
The above sum includes Water and Fuel for  
the number of days prescribed by law.—  
No passengers will be received on board  
unless provided with provision for that  
period.  
R. S. BUCHANAN,  
Exchange Chargeable on the above.  
No Letters received unless Post paid.  
Montreal, 18th Nov. 1831.

**CONDITIONS**  
**OF THE VINDICATOR.**  
Twenty Shillings a year when delivered in  
town, and twenty-five Shillings when sent by  
Mail.—Payable half-yearly in advance.  
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are  
paid, except at the discretion of the publisher.  
RATES OF ADVERTISING. Six lines and under,  
first insertion 2s. 6d., every subsequent inser-  
tion 7s. From six to ten lines, first inser-  
tion 3s. 4d.; every subsequent insertion 1/2  
Above ten lines, first insertion 4s. per line, and  
every subsequent insertion 1d. per line. Ad-  
vertisements in both languages double the ad-  
vanced prices. Advertisements unaccompanied  
with written directions will be inserted till forbid  
or charged.

**AGENTS.**  
**FOR THE**  
**VINDICATOR**  
Quebec, Mr. Maguire  
Three Rivers, Mr. Scannell  
Wm. Henry  
Point Fortune, Mr. Hayden, r. m.  
Blouin, J. McDonald Esq.  
Blouin, Mr. Charles Friel  
Prescot, Mr. J. O'Brien  
River Trent, Mr. Denis McAuley,  
St. Johns, Louis Marchand, Esq. r. m.  
New York, Wm. Deuman Esq.  
New Orleans, Maurice Cannon Esq.  
St. Benoit, Mr. Ryan  
Berthier, Mr. Duigennan,  
Boucherville, Dr. Nelson  
St. Denis, Mr. F. T. Sigaault, r. m.  
St. Hyacinth, T. C. Buckley, Esq.  
St. Charles, J. C. Duvert,  
Maskinonge, Dr. Boucher,  
Laprairie, J. B. Levesque, Esq.  
Chateauguay, Mr. N. Cardinal,  
Beauharnois, O. Le Blanc, Esq.  
Blouville, V. R. Lapensée  
Hemmingford, Mr. Kearney,  
Kingston, Mr. D. O'Shea,  
York, Mr. Lynch,  
Niagara, Geo. McCann, Esq.  
Cottars, Stephen Roy Esq.  
Coteau du Lac, G. Beaudet Esq. r. m.  
Marintonon, Mr. Edward Roché,  
Cornwall, Mr. Thomas Marshall,  
Hallowell, Charles C. Farren Esq.  
Belleville, Mr. Elisson  
Colborne, Mr. Hugh Stagenis  
Coburg, Doctor Methuen  
Port Hope, J. G. Bethune Esq.  
St. Catharines, Dr. Smart Esq.  
Shelburne, Mr. James Fitzgerald,  
Brookville, Mr. nydman,  
Perth, Mr. C. Johnston,  
Mr. Northgraves

**MONTREAL:**  
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
ON THE EVENINGS OF  
**TUESDAY & FRIDAY**  
BY