



HENCEFORTH LET IT BE "CANADA AND IRELAND,"
Dic, in amicitiam cocant,

THE NATIONS HAVE FALLEN, AND THOU STILL ART YOUNG,
THY SUN IS SET RISING, WHEN OTHERS ARE SET;
AND THOU' SLAVERY'S CLOUD OF EYER THY MORNING HATH MUNG,
THE FULL SNOON OF FREEDOM SHALL BEAM ROUND THY YET.

"IRELAND AND CANADA."—MR. PAPINEAU'S SPEECH ON THE HUSTINGS.
et federa jungant.—VIRGIL.

VOL. I.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 13, 1829.

NO. 27.

IRISH TOPOGRAPHY.

From the Irish Shield.

CLARE AND ENNIS.

As Ennis the Capital of the County of Clare, in all probability, is likely to become as noted in Irish history, for giving birth to Irish liberty, in the triumphal election of Daniel O'Connell, as Limerick is for her memorable and heroic struggle to preserve the rights and independence of our country, we think, that a brief historic and local description of a Country which set such a glorious example to Ireland, will have some interest for our readers. Clare, from whence the Country derives its name is a small market town, situated in a romantic valley, watered by the confluence of the rivers Fergus and Shannon; but owing to its proximity to Ennis, it is falling into decay. The Irish annalists tell us that at Callan mountain, near Clare, where a large tomb-stone and tumulus mark the "narrow house of the hero," Conan, one of the Connaught knights, fell in a great battle fought there in 295, between the Connaught and Munster armies. We learn from Colgan and M'Dermott, that the Irish monarch Cormac-Cas, in the middle of the third Century, in order to strengthen his power, and defend the frontiers of his territories against the incursions of the King of Connaught, bestowed the whole county of Clare, on Oiloll, prince of Munster, and his officers, as sword land, for which he and they were to fight under his banner, and render him Knight's service in all his wars.

It was this Munster prince, that first built Clare, and a large portion of the County is possessed, at present, by his posterity, the O'Briens, O'Connors, O'Gormans, O'Haras, and O'Coghlins. In the fourth century the Connacians made a daring attempt to wrest Clare from the territories of Leath-Mogha, (as the southern part of Ireland was anciently called,) but they were repulsed and driven back to the north of Mayo, by Lagha, King of Munster, who, as a reward for the valour displayed by some of his officers, gave the O'Connors the entire County of Galway as "sword land."

According to O'Halloran, in 934, the king of Connaught invaded Munster by sea and land, and burned and plundered the palace of King Lorcan, at Clare; but Lorcan mustering his force, attacked the Connacians in their fortified camp at Dromoland, and completely routed them. Clare Castle was built on an Island in the river Fergus, in 1019 by Murtagh O'Brien, King of Munster. This Castle was repaired about thirty years ago, and is now used as a barrack. Donald O'Brien, the renowned monarch of Munster, built an extensive abbey in Clare, for canons regular, in 1195, under the invocation of St. Augustin. St. Donatus was the first abbot of this Monastery, at the shrine of which several Princes of Europe made splendid offerings. Here, in 1278, Maurice Fitz-Maurice and Theobald Butler, at the head of the English forces, defeated O'Brien Prince of Thomond, by treachery, and afterwards hired villains to assassinate him in his own palace. Ennis is a large and improving town, situated in the midst of a picturesque and highly cultivated Country, near the junction of the Shannon and Fergus, distant about 140 English miles from Dublin. The houses are

* In the year 1781, Mr. Flanagan, whose researches into the early history and antiquities of our country, have brought such an acquisition of erudition to the publications of the Dublin Gaelic Society, discovered on Callan mountain, an antique marble tomb stone, which was eight feet in length, and four in breadth, embellished with sculptured figures and symbols, of exquisite workmanship. The following inscription, in Irish characters, is deeply engraven on this remarkable stone which serves to stamp the seal of authenticity on our ancient annals.

"Beneath this marble flag is interred, Conan, the valiant Victor.—He was brave in the strife of spears, and as swift in the chase as the wind-joked Bran."

The flag is placed upon a kind of Tumulus, around which there is a circle formed with large pillars of Granite. In a historical tale, written, it is supposed, by Ossian, in 296, the author thus alludes to Conan.— "But Conan of the noble soul, the fiery chief, who rolled the thunder of battle like the fire-winged tempest that blasts the foliage of the forest, and severs the trunks of the stately oaks—was not in the conflict of blood; for the gallant hero, while going to the adoration of the Sun, the preceding May, was treacherously cut off by the Leinster troops, though he was but a single Knight of sea-washed Connaught of grassy hills, and snow white flocks. We have raised the grey stones over the tomb of the warrior, on the N. W. side of Callan's mist-mantled mountain. Lonely is the place of his rest! the grass is rank over his grave, and the breeze sighs in the oaks, that droop over the "narrow house" of the warrior, the dark dwelling of the bravest of Connacian chiefs. But his name is inscribed in the Ogham" (the ogham was a character sacred to the Druids, the alphabet of which is still preserved in Trinity College.) "on marbles, and his deeds shall shine in the light of song." On the south side of Callan mountain, there is a very magnificent Druidical altar, of Granite, thirteen feet by five, curiously sculptured, and in a state of preservation that seems to defy the ravages of time. Many strangers visit Ennis, in order to view this monument of antiquity.

almost all built of brick, and the new market house, Barracks, and free school, are neat specimens of architecture. The court house, the scene of O'Connell's victory of liberal opinion over intolerance and prejudice, is a spacious and convenient edifice.

According to Shaw Mason's statistical survey of Ireland, the population of this town is about 25,000 souls. The vicinity of Ennis is rendered at once beautiful and romantic, by lofty mountains, shady groves, and rolling floods, as well as the ruins of Feudal Castles and monastic edifices.—The extensive domains of Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, the opponent of O'Connell at the late election, at Turin, of Lucius O'Brien, M. P. at Dromoland, of Mr. Gorman Mahon, at Criughliagh, and other rural villas, impart, sylvan grandeur and pastoral charms to the diversified landscape.

In Ennis, are the remains of one of the finest abbey Churches in Ireland. It was founded by St. Commán, A. D. 689, and built in the most elegant style of gothic architecture, and liberally endowed by many noble families. The tracery of the windows is exquisitely light and delicate.—One of the aisles of this once magnificent structure, now serves for the Protestant parish church. In 1536 Neal M'Carthy, the prior, refused to acknowledge the supremacy of Henry VIII. which, as well as many other recusant heads of religious houses, exposed him to the resentment of that tyrant, who caused the abbey to be suppressed, and its possessions to be confiscated, as the property of the crown.—Henry, in order to seduce the Irish chieftains, bestowed upon them the spoils of his ecclesiastical plunder. To O'Brien, who ingloriously renounced his Milesian title, of prince of Thomond, and accepted from the English despot, the feudal distinction of Earl, he granted a patent investing him with all the revenues and lands of the abbey of Clare; but the most mortifying and national disgrace, which yoked the Milesian chieftains in the Car of British vassalage, was that exhibited by O'Neil, the last of our royal Heremonian race, when he stooped to the degrading humility of assuming a title conferred by an English King, and sharing in the fruits of rapine and sacrilege. Oh insulted shades of a thousand Kings! did you witness the infamy that clouded the setting sun of the royal dynasty of Heremon.

In 1587, the Lord Deputy, Mountjoy, who in obedience to the orders of the barbarous, and sanguinary Elizabeth, deluged Ireland with blood and devastation, quartered his troops on the inhabitants of Ennis, and during his stay in the town he caused six Roman Catholic Priests to be put to death, for no other crime than that they were found officiating in their clerical capacity.

The events that occurred in Ennis during the usurpation of Cromwell, and the reigns of James II. and Queen Ann, shall be related in our history of this speech.

But among all the memorable circumstances that happened in the County of Clare, perhaps the election of Mr. O'Connell will produce the most important results, and lead to a trait of great events, which shall pave the way for the emancipation of Ireland. The withered arm of infirm despotism cannot much longer hold the reigns of iniquitous power, as the uncontrolled and indomitable spirit of seven millions of people, united in unanimity, will no more suffer the wheels of that juggernaut to pass over it. O'Connell has removed the incubus which for ages paralyzed the moral and physical energies of his Country, and like a powerful Magician, exorcised the demons of discord, long the curse and bane of Ireland, from Roman Catholic opinion. We sincerely congratulate our countrymen, on this side of the Atlantic, on the encomiastical addresses, which they have voted to a sterling patriot whose undeviating zeal, powerful talents, and enthusiastic devotion, exercised for more than a quarter of a century, in the cause of Irish freedom, justly entitle him to the gratitude and applause of every friend of civil and religious liberty. O'Connell in his efficient advocacy of Ireland neither feared the threats of power, nor listened to the dictates of interest; his course was ever regular, honest, and sincere; the freedom of his oppressed Country was the polar star to which the compass of his efforts pointed, and those efforts attained an elevated eminence of national advantage, which many other Irish Patriots could only view through the telescope of hope. The bays and myrtles of his chaplet fresh blooming and fragrant as those that entwined their tendrils in Ely-

siàn bowers, have never been sullied or stained with a drop of his country's blood. The Irish Cato, in his splendid career, has developed virtues which would reflect lustre on the most exalted names of Grecian and Roman antiquity. We do not wish to pluck the laurels from the tombs of the illustrious dead, nor to dispell the shines of the Swifts—the Lucases—the Grattans—the Currans—the Fitzgeralds—the Floods or the Emmets, of the trophies offered by their grateful Country, nor extinguish the torch which the historic Muse holds up to their deathless fame and signal merits; but we will say, comparatively speaking, that their united services would be but a feather in the scale opposite the preponderating and successful exertions of Daniel O'Connell.

Let the Page of Erin's history be searched, and a parallel for them cannot be found, after the Fingalls—the Gormann-towns, the Frenches, the Southwells and the Kennares, had deserted the Catholic Board, at the mandate of the duke of Richmond, O'Connell, undismayed by the defection of these nobles, clug with undaunted courage, and Roman devotion to the shattered wreck of the Catholic cause. Regardless of the threats of the Irish government, he organised the Catholic association, gave it bone and muscle, created that luminous prism which now reflects all the talents and wonders of an influential body, that marshals under its banners the intellect, wealth, independence, and virtue of Ireland. In comparison to this association, the little knot of Brunswickers is like a Molehill in the vale of mount Atlas.

Amidst the extinction of other lights, the firmness of O'Connell, like the morning star of our redemption, glittered in the horizon of Erin's hope. He was the vivid rainbow, which appeared after a long and dreary night of apathy and suffering, gleaming bright and variegated as the herald of of serene weather. It was he that enlisted the liberal English and Scottish Press in our favour; it was he that denounced Lord Manners, the corrupt Irish Chancellor, for countenancing the Orange magistrates, in their vile injustice to the Catholics; it was he, who, on the trial of young and lamented martyr of the liberty of the Press, John Magee, the late proprietor of the Dublin Evening Post, refuted the calumnies of attorney General Sauren, flung them back in his teeth, and made him quake and tremble; it was he who, in "cloquence of fire and lightning," as pure and patriotic as the Roman forum ever echoed, gave expression to our wrongs, and hurled the red hot thunderbolts of nation indignation against the diabolical system of tyranny and oppression, which distracted, divided, and disorganized the har-mony that should connect a brave and generous people. Yes, it was he, that in 1812 infused the spirit of liberty into the hearts of his countrymen, awoke their energies from the slumber of ages, and communicated the promethian fire of patriotism to the then congealed elements of Irish feeling and sentiment, and like a skilful alchemist, amalgamated them in a solid, sterling mass of concord and unanimity. This was the triumph of eloquence, achieved by integrity of principle. The Byrnes, the Keeghs, the M'Donnells the O'Connors, and the Brophies, attempted what O'Connell has performed; to still the tempest of prejudice, and twist, as it were a rope from the stands of division and dis-sension.

Who then, among all our countrymen, either living or dead, has laboured so uniformly, and so fortunately, has rendered such essential services to, and has made such immense sacrifices for his Country, as D. O'Connell? Who, therefore, let us ask, since the invasion of Henry II. had such a claim, any, such a storm and paramour claim on the gratitude of Irishmen, as he has? Can we wonder then at his having soared to a higher summit of popularity than any Irish Patriot ever attained.

In the race of patriotism, he has distanced competition. Why then would any man, possessing an Irish heart, nay, possessing a heart alive with the glow of freedom, envy the leader of Catholic Ireland, the honor and reverence which his country has unanimously awarded him; whose name will go down to posterity encircled in a refulgent halo of immortality; whose services, exertions, and virtues must find monuments in the hearts of succeeding generations, which shall last after bronzes and marble statues are crumbled into dust, and scattered by the the winds of time, because the Happiness and Liberty of millions yet unborn, shall be the imperishable trophies that will adorn his shrine?

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF LOWER-CANADA. — LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

To His Excellency Sir James Kempp, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant-General and Commander of all His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Lower Canada, and Upper Canada, Nova-Scotia, New-Brunswick & their several dependencies, and in the Island of Newfoundland, and Administrator of the Government of the said Province of Lower Canada.

May it please Your Excellency,

His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council of Lower Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave to approach Your Excellency for the purpose of laying before you an Exposition of such parts of their public conduct as have been made subjects of animadversion in the proceedings had before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to enquire into the state of the Civil Government in Canada, and in the Report of that Committee.

These proceedings were entirely *ex parte*, yet, they have been printed by order of the House of Commons, and ordered by the Assembly to be reprinted in English and French for public circulation, and entered, "in perpetuum rei memoriam" in the appendix of their Journal. The Legislative Council under these circumstances have felt it to be imperiously their duty to adopt the course which they are now pursuing: their silence might be construed to be an acknowledgment of the truth of the calumnious and injurious accusations which are contained in these proceedings, and to such an imputation they cannot submit.

The Legislative Council therefore most humbly pray, that your Excellency will be pleased to transmit with all convenient speed to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, the accompanying Exposition of their motives and conduct, to the end that such course may be adopted therein as to His Majesty's Ministers may seem most fitting for the more effectual maintenance of the honor, the integrity, the constitutional rights of the independence of this House.

An Exposition by the Legislative Council of Lower Canada, in vindication of such parts of their public conduct, as have been made subjects of animadversion in the proceedings had before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to enquire into the state of the Civil Government in Canada, and in the Report of that Committee of the 22d day of July, 1823.

The Legislative Council of the Province of Lower Canada have seen with surprise and regret, in the proceedings had before the Select Committee of the Honorable the House of Commons, appointed in the last Session to enquire into the state of the Civil Government of Canada, as established by the Act 31, Geo. III, c. 31, and in the Report of the same Committee founded thereon, insinuations and opinions which deeply affect their public character, and call for observations which, they trust, will effectually shew that the imputations preferred against the honor and constitution of the Legislative Council to which they refer, are entirely without foundation.

The Legislative Council have been guided in the important trust confided to them, as a co-ordinate and independent branch of the Provincial Legislature by the general principles of the British Constitution under a limited monarchy, and by the practice of the Houses of Lords and Commons, as being from analogy, and in other respects the most fit to govern their proceedings under the above mentioned Act, which established the Provincial Constitution of Lower and Upper Canada, with a closer approximation to the British model than that of any other Colony.

It is, therefore, a source of the greatest concern to the Legislative Council, that their proceedings should be considered as having been improperly influenced, and that the rejection of, or refusal to concur in Bills passed by the Assembly should be attributed to such influence; when no instance can be adduced in which any Member of this House has been influenced by the King's late Representative, or any other of His Majesty's Representatives in Lower Canada against any measure proceeding from the Assembly; and by reference to the Journals of this House, it will be found that Members of the Legislative Council holding offices with salaries, and others holding seats in the Executive Council, have frequently voted and protested against Bills and other measures alleged to be acceptable to Government which were passed by a majority, including Members who held no office under Government.

It must not escape attention that the

contest between the Legislative Bodies in Lower Canada has involved principles, and not mere forms; and that those principles which have governed the Legislative Council cannot be abandoned, unless an Act of the Imperial Parliament shall alter the present Provincial Constitution, and direct a change of proceeding; for the Legislative Council never can consent to degrade themselves into a body acting as if merely instituted, *pro forma*, to register the decisions of another branch of the Legislature, instead of one constitutionally and expressly established to check encroachments either of the Crown or the People, and to bear a part in the important duties of legislation: to fulfil those high duties, they necessarily must exercise the right of free and independent discussion, deliberation, and decision upon all public measures submitted to them; and such a course of conduct they consider as entitled to approbation instead of censure, either direct or implied.

For an exposition of the principles and reasons which induced them to reject four Bills of supply and indemnity sent up by the Assembly in 1823, the Legislative Council refer to a Report of a committee of their house of the year 1823, and the Address to His Majesty of the 6th March 1824, founded thereon.

One important point of difficulty was the Revenue raised in this Province under the Act of the British Parliament, 14th Geo. III, c. 88; and here the Legislative Council contend, that in their construction of that Act, they are borne out by its plain meaning, by the confirmation of it by subsequent acts, by the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, and by His Majesty's Message to the Legislative Council of the 28th November last, nor can any other construction be adopted without involving consequences the most inconsistent with any just and reasonable principle of interpretation; for if the appropriation of the duties levied under that act should be considered as abolished by the 18th Geo. III, c. 12, the power to levy them must also be held to have been abrogated, and it would follow that all that has been collected since 1773 must, in such case, have been unlawfully taken; but the Legislative Council have uniformly held that it is legally beyond the power of the Provincial Legislature to alter or apply those duties by any vote of theirs, nor can they be touched but by the same authority that imposed them, and they have always proceeded upon that principle.

The Legislative Council have derived further argument in confirmation of this principle, from a grant of £5,000 sterling a-year, having been permanently appropriated by the Provincial Act, 35 Geo. III, c. 9, towards further defraying the expenses of the administration of Justice, and of the support of the Civil Government in the Province. The terms of this Provincial Act furnish additional proof of the continued and present existence of the Revenue, and appropriation under the 14th Geo. III, and of the propriety of the construction for which the Legislative Council contend, since the Provincial Act uses the very words of appropriation contained in the other, and designates the grant as a further appropriation, or in addition to that made by the British Statute, for there was no other Provincial Act at that period for raising and applying revenue for those purposes, to which this further grant could be taken to refer.

But the Assembly having attempted to make an annual appropriation, as well of the monies levied under those two Acts, although already permanently appropriated, as of the King's Casual and Territorial Revenue, it appeared to the Legislative Council that this attempt of the Assembly to interfere in the application of the Revenues under the 14th Geo. III, c. 88, amounted to a denial of the right of the British Parliament to impose and continue the duties in question, and was a direct attack upon its acknowledged and necessary supremacy. And the Legislative Council have further maintained, that appropriations once made by the whole Legislature, are clearly paramount and cannot be changed by a vote of one branch of it, and the Assembly can have no other power of interference than to see that they are applied to the purposes intended.

Another claim of the Assembly which the Legislative Council have firmly resisted as tending to the assumption of the substantial powers of the Executive Government is, that of making every public Officer annually dependant upon the popular branch of the Legislature for his salary; but the Council contend for the establishment of a Civil list, by which a permanent salary may be afforded to the Officers of Govern-

ment for the recompence due to their services, in conformity to the practice of the United Kingdom.

The application of this principle as to salaries will be best illustrated by the votes of the Committee of the Assembly in 1825, and the Bill of supply founded thereon, by which votes the salaries of the Lieutenant Governor of Gaspe and of the French translator to Government were left unprovided for, although established and paid before the present Constitution existed, that of the latter office being granted under the King's sign manual in 1775; and by the same votes the Assembly refused to provide for the allowance to the Judges for Circuits, being a part of their established emoluments, and for other heads of expense, all of which they had allowed in the appropriation for 1818, but disallowed in 1825, without substituting any indemnity to the incumbents of those Offices for the injury they sustained, as invariably practiced in the Mother Country. The reduction of the Judges' emoluments though they had been previously sanctioned by the Assembly, and though the remuneration of those functionaries was already below the standard at which their ordinary and unceasing labours ought in fairness and reason to be rated, appeared to the Legislative Council to be not only contrary to justice and consistency, but destructive of judicial independence.

With respect to the supply Bills passed by the Assembly in 1825 and 1826, the Legislative Council deem it proper to observe that the first of those Bills was concurred in by a great majority of the Council. But the Governor in Chief having on the 14th day of March 1826, transmitted to both Houses of the Provincial Legislature a copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State dated 4th June, 1825, addressed to the Lieutenant Governor, while in the Administration of the Government of this Province entirely disapproving of that Bill, the last paragraph of which Despatch is in the following words "as the Bill is limited to one year I shall not think it necessary to recommend to His Majesty to disallow it, but confine myself to instructing His Majesty's Representative in the Province of Lower-Canada not to sanction any measure of a similar nature," the Legislative Council therefore, when a similar Bill was sent up to them in the Session of 1826, amended the same, the consequence of which was, that the Assembly upon its being returned to them did not proceed upon it, and it was lost, altho' they proceeded upon other Bills amended and returned them at the same time, and even introduced and passed a new Bill relating to the Trade with the United States.

The Legislative Council have never denied to the Assembly the right of originating all appropriations of money not before appropriated when constitutionally required, but in such cases they deny that the Assembly have a right to consider their votes or grants so originated, as conclusive until it shall have been concurred in by the Legislative Council and assented to by the Representative of the Sovereign.

That the system of Judicature in Lower Canada requires revision and amendment to adapt it to the extended and increasing population of the Province is universally admitted, and the constitution of the Court of Appeals especially requires alteration in order to substitute a permanent for a fluctuating tribunal, a defect which must continue while there is no connecting and controlling tribunal to be resorted to, short of the King in Council, a recourse too remote upon extraordinary occasions; Whereas the Legislative Council maintain that a permanent Court of Appeals in Lower Canada, exercising also a Criminal Jurisdiction for the whole Province would remedy the principal defects of the present system, and, by producing uniformity of decisions and practice, tend to diminish the number of Appeals in Civil Causes to the Provincial Court, and, still more to the King in Council.

The Legislative Council therefore convinced that an amended and improved Judicature Bill would be in the highest degree advantageous to this Province, has twice, under recommendations from His Majesty's Representative, taken that subject into consideration and sent down to the other House Bills for the amendment of the Judicature Act, upon a system calculated in their opinion to remedy the evils complained of and felt, but they never were returned from that House with or without amendments.

The Assembly, indeed, in the year 1826 sent up to the Legislative Council a Bill for certain amendments to the Judicature, in respect to inferior objects without comprehending those of higher moment; but its enactments appeared to the Legislative Council so incapable of execution, that after attempting to amend it to such an extent as to change it in almost every important part, the Bill with the amendments was printed for the information of the Legislature, yet towards the close of the following Session the same Bill as before was sent up by the Assembly without attention to any of the amendments proposed by the Legislative Council.

One object of the Bill thus persisted in was the appointment of an additional number of Judges without making any new or additional provisions for paying them; and it carried the Jurisdiction in Civil cases into local subdivisions of the Province with the idea of introducing Jury trials in those subdivisions, without any preliminary provisions adapted and indispensably necessary for effecting this purpose such as Court Houses and other requisite local establishments so that the professed object would have been unattainable, while the principal evils of the present system were left wholly, without remedy.

[To be continued in our next.]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

Thursday 5th March.

ROUTINE BUSINESS.

Mr. Blanchet introduced a bill for the encouragement of Elementary Education. The Flour inspection bill was passed and ordered to the Council.

The Bill for macadamizing the Roads near Quebec was read the second time and amended.

The Bill for the improvement of the Internal communications was read the second time and amended.

Mr. Larue reported from the committee of the whole on the report of the present state of the Administration of Justice in the Superior Civil Terms; the following

Resolutions were concurred in by the House:—

1.—That it is expedient to authorize the Governor or persons administering His Majesty's Civil Government in this Province, to appoint two *Commissaires Enqueteurs*, who shall sit in the city of Montreal for the period of one year, and to whom may be referred the *Enquetes* in the causes pending in the Superior Terms of the Court of King's Bench for the District of Montreal during the said period of one year.

2.—That it is expedient to grant a salary to the said Commissioners not exceeding £400 currency per annum.

3.—That it is expedient in order to facilitate the Administration of Justice, to authorize the Judges of the Court of King's Bench for this Province to hear pleadings upon any issue upon the record relating to matters of fact and to receive the verdicts of juries in civil matters, during the vacation between each of the superior Terms of King's Bench, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

On motion of Mr. Valliers the bill from the Council, to authorize the formation of two distinct and separate committees of the Trustees of the Royal Institution for the advancement of learning, was read the second time. The House then went into committee thereon, and reported progress.

Mr. Quesnel introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of *Commissaires Enqueteurs* for the district of Montreal, (see resolutions above.)

Mr. Lee introduced a bill to grant a pension of £100 to Mr. Justice Bedard.

The bill, from the Council, for rendering valid conveyances of real property held in free and common socage was amended, a Ryder added, passed and ordered back to the Council.

The bill for the relief of the insane, &c. at Three-Rivers, was ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to regulate the salaries and other emoluments of the Customs at the inland ports was amended and ordered to be engrossed.

The Bill for the encouragement of elementary education, was ordered to be engrossed.

The House in Committee on the bill for appointing Commissioners on the part of the Upper Province, made amendments thereto.

Friday, 6th March.

The House was informed that the Council had passed the following, bills, the latter with amendments:—

- 1.—The Lachine Canal Tolls Bill.
- 2.—Winter carriages experimental appropriation bill.
- 3.—Pot and Pearl Ashes Inspection Bill.

An address to His Excellency on the subject of the Bill relating to the Parochial subdivisions of the Province, was received from the Council, agreed to by the House and ordered back to the Council.

The following bills were passed and ordered back to the Council:—

- 1.—Grand Voyer's Fees bill.
- 2.—Beef and Pork Inspection bill.
- 3.—Insane, &c. bill for Three-Rivers.

Amendments were made to the bill from the Council, for the extinction of secret charges and incumbrances on land.

Mr. Bourdages introduced a bill to appropriate a sum of money to complete the road from Drummondville to the seignory of DeGuire, and that from Drummondville to Brompton.

The bill for the appointment of Commissioners to treat with Commissioners on the part of Upper Canada, was ordered to be engrossed.

The bill for macadamizing the roads near Quebec, was amended and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill for the improvement of the internal communications was amended and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Justice Bedard's pension bill, and the appointment of *Commissaires Enqueteurs* in the district of Montreal, were ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Neilson presented to the house the second report on the Militia; 600 copies were ordered to be printed. The first and second reports were concurred in by the House, upon a division of yeas 20, nays, 2.

Saturday, March, 7.

Mr. Quesnel introduced a Bill to improve the high roads near the city of Montreal.

Mr. Neilson introduced a Bill to revive, continue and amend the Militia Acts.

Mr. Justice Bedard's petition Bill was passed.

Amendments were made to the bill from the Council, for the extinction of secret incumbrances on lands, and ordered to be engrossed.

Resolutions were passed in Committee, granting the salaries and contingencies of the Militia Staff.

The bill to regulate the salaries and emoluments of the inland Custom House Officers, was passed.

The bill from the Council for the appointment of parish and town officers, was passed, as amended, and ordered back to the Council.

The Agricultural improvement bill was also passed as amended, and ordered back to the Council.

At two o'clock the House went up to the Castle of St. Lewis, and presented the address, accompanied by the resolutions

on grievances; His Excellency's answer thereto is as followeth:—

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

"It being my earnest desire to exercise the power and authority which our Gracious Sovereign has placed in my hands for the protection of His Majesty's faithful subjects in this Province, and the promotion of their welfare; you may rely on my using my best endeavours to afford relief in every case of real grievance that is brought to my knowledge, and to remedy such evils as may exist in any department of the government committed to my charge."

The bill for the improvement of internal communications was passed.

On motion of Mr. Neilson, the report on His Excellency's message relating to the salaries, &c. of the Custom-House officers at Quebec, was concurred in, and an address voted to His Excellency communicating the same to him.

The Drummondville road bill, the militia bill, and the Montreal high roads bill were ordered to be engrossed.

It was ordered that the House should go into committee, on Monday, on the statements of monies advanced on letters of credit and accountable warrants.

Four hundred copies of the bill from the Council for the appointment of two separate Committees of the Trustees of the Royal Institution for the advancement of Learning were ordered to be printed; and it was resolved, that the said bill be taken into consideration at the ensuing sessions.

An address was voted to His Excellency, praying him to issue Letters Patent to the Militia officers and men, for lands granted to them by Location Tickets, in cases where they have not fulfilled the conditions of the said Tickets for want of roads leading to the said lands.

Extracts from Mr. Cavillier's speech on the 2nd Report of the Committee on public accounts, when the resolutions on the Customs, &c. were agreed to, in the Assembly, (taken from the Star.)

Mr. Cavillier commenced a long and interesting elucidation of the report, which, having been printed, we have no occasion to enter into its details, by observing that there were two chief heads to which the Special Committee had to direct their attention, namely the revenue, and the mode of collecting it, and the expenditure, and the manner in which it was made. The former was that which was embraced in the report before the House. Mr. Cavillier proceeded to animadvert on the abuses and inconveniences which existed in the department by the boards at home.—

It was not to be endured that the officers of the customs should be allowed to go out of the colony to make solicitations respecting their salaries and allowances, yet this had all along been done. In 1825 it had been determined to abolish all fees to the custom house, and to commute them for salaries, but the officer, dissatisfied with this, had applied for an increased establishment. Now this had all been done without the consent of the province—and these charges, which had before been paid by the shipping-interest in the shape of fees, were now borne by the province in the shape of salaries and commissions. £8000, and more had thus been taken from the revenue without consulting the legislature, and it was not thought necessary to render any account whatever of this to the province. He entered at length into the various particulars that are contained in the report, which the resolutions he proposed, are in fact a summary of, and which it is therefore unnecessary here to enter into. The constitution of the executive council with whom the final audit of the accounts of the province rested, was the greatest abuse of all. He analysed the members of that council, and calling the roll of them by name, shewed that a majority of them were accountable officers whose accounts passed through their hands and still worse, the Receiver General, and the Collector of the Customs, sat on the Committee of the Executive Council which had to examine and pass the accounts of the Receiver General, and the Collector of the Customs! Such an intolerable abuse had never been heard of in any other country. He concluded by proposing his first resolution.

Resolutions proposed by Mr. Quesnel, and adopted in a committee of the whole House on Monday 2d March, (morning sitting.) upon the system of goals and imprisonment in the province.

1st.—That the present system of imprisonment in this province is defective; that the preservation of good order, and the calls of humanity require that prisoners should be properly classified, and that those who have been convicted should be separated from those who are only accused.

2d.—That some establishment, in which convicts might be compelled to work, would be an improvement upon the present goals, inasmuch as it would afford to the prisoners the possibility of reforming their various habits, and would besides allow of the produce of their labour being applied towards the support of the establishment.

3d.—That this House when it shall have obtained ulterior information will take a subject of such importance into serious consideration, and will adopt such Legislative measures as may appear expedient for improving the present system of management in the prisons of this province, as well as the situation of those who may be confined therein.

Ordered, that the said resolutions be communicated to the Legislative Council.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF UPPER-CANADA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

Monday, March 1, 1829.

ANNEXING MONTREAL ISLAND TO U. C.

Mr. Fothergill moved certain resolutions published by us several Sessions ago, the second of which had for its object the annexation of Montreal Island, and the country between the Ottawa and St. Lawrence now belonging to Lower Canada, to Upper Canada, and thereby giving to this Province a sea-port. The motion was supported by Messrs. Bethune, James Wilson and Kilborn, and it was urged that the Lower Canadians made the LaChine Canal fit for boat navigation only, in order to exclude U. C. from a seaport: that the proposed boundary was the natural boundary of this colony; that our full share of the revenue raised in Quebec was withheld from us; that the Lower Canadians would be unwilling to aid us in improving the St. Lawrence; that it would tend greatly to the prosperity of this province to have Montreal and the townships so annexed, and that the English population in that section of the country was desirous to be freed from the yoke of French Laws.

The resolution was opposed by Doctor Baldwin, the Att'y General, and Messrs Ketchum, Leflerty, Perry, Thomson, McLean, McKenzie and Hamilton, and it was said that the Lower Canadians would be averse to the proposed measure; that it would excite their jealousy of this colony; that they were now willing to improve the St. Lawrence along with us, and would give a part of their annual revenue towards that great object, if properly applied to; that they had come forward cheerfully in support of the Welland Canal; that to expect Mr. Papineau, the Speaker of Assembly in Lower Canada would with the rest of his fellow members for that part of the country agree to come up to York to legislate for us in English, or that Mr. Baby and Mr. Berczy would travel down 6 or 700 miles to make laws at Montreal was absurd; that the French Canadianians had not the least wish to change their laws of equal division of property among children for ours of primogeniture rights; that this project was a mere visionary scheme that could never be put in execution, but might create a bad feeling against us in Lower Canada, were they to imagine we intended to enlist the imperial government against them as in the union bill and trade acts; that commissioners were to be appointed to Lower Canada to meet their commissioners, who could ascertain the sentiments of the Lower province, and that the union of all the provinces in such cases as they are mutually concerned, such as the post roads, trade, bounties, patents, and in fact all those matters which the local legislature and the Imperial Parliament are perhaps not very fit to manage, would be desirable such union not to interfere with the local legislatures, nor the rights of Great Britain. The committee divided, and a majority of five negatived the proposition.

Chaplain to the House of Assembly.

Mr. Mackenzie, seconded by Mr. Perry, moved the following resolution;

Resolved. That in the absence of the Reverend Robert Addison, the several Clergymen of this Town having congregations be requested to officiate alternately as Chaplains to this House during the remainder of the present session; and that they be paid, each clergyman the sum of ———, for each day during which he shall so officiate, and the amount of these payments charged to the contingent fund of this House.

The House divided yeas 18, nays 14.

Doctor Philips, of the church of England, read prayers on Tuesday morning, the Reverend F. Metcalfe, of the Methodist Church officiated this day—On Thursday the Rev. Doctor O'Grady, of the Church of Rome will read prayers.

LIBERATION OF MR. McNABB.

Mr. McNabb wrote a letter from the jail to the Speaker denying his intention to infringe upon the privileges of the House.—The letter was read.

Dr. Blacklock, seconded by Mr. Macdonald, moved that the Speaker give directions to the proper authorities for Mr. McNabb's liberation. Which was carried, and directions were given and Mr. McNabb liberated accordingly.

We mention it as a new discovery, which the financial vigilance of Mr. Morris has hitherto neglected, that it turns out from 8,000 to 30,000 dollars per annum of the money raised by taxes on the people of this colony is secretly disposed of by the local government, over and above the profusion and waste already pointed out.

Mr. Attorney General, following the example of his venerable preceptor, has been libelling his fellow members of Assembly in a secret manner to the Home Government. Judge Willis, in a letter to Doctor Baldwin, disclosed the Attorney's dark machinations against the Honor of the best men in the colony, and Mr. Robinson will this day take his trial before the House of Assembly, on a motion of the Doctor's, charging him with being guilty of a secret, false, scandalous and malicious

libel. We shall not venture to anticipate the result.—Colonial Advocate.

On Friday morning last the inhabitants of this town were thrown into a state of the most intense anxiety and alarm, by the perilous condition of some respectable individuals, who were forced into the Lake by the ice, in attempting to cross from Fort Niagara to this shore. The party consisted of Mrs. Starkwather and niece, of this town; Lieut. Morris, of the U. S. Army, and two boatmen. The weather was excessively cold, and just at the time the alarm was given, a snow storm set in, accompanied with heavy winds, which for a time seemed to defy the most desperate exertions to afford relief to the boat.—After a struggle of nearly three hours, however, and with great personal hazard, a rope was conveyed to them by a person leaping from cake to cake, when they were miraculously rescued from their most appalling situation. Happily there were no accidents occurred, with the exception of a few frosty fingers and noses.

Niagara Herald.

United States.

Washington, March 4. 1829.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Delivered by GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON, on being sworn into office as President of the United States on the 4th of March 1829.

Fellow Citizens:

About to undertake the arduous duties that I have been appointed to perform, by the choice of a free people, I avail myself of this customary and solemn occasion, to express the gratitude which their confidence inspires, and to acknowledge the accountability which my situation enjoins. While the magnitude of their interest convinces me that no thanks can be adequate to the honor they have conferred, it admonishes me that the best return I can make, is the zealous dedication of my humble abilities to their service and their good.

As the instrument of the Federal Constitution, it will devolve on me, for a stated period, to execute the laws of the United States; to superintend their foreign and their confederate relations; to manage their revenue; to command their forces; and by communications to the Legislature, to watch over and to promote their interest generally. And the principles of action by which I shall endeavour to accomplish this circle of duties it is now proper for me briefly to explain.

In administering the Laws of Congress, I shall keep steadily in view the limitations as well as the extent of the Executive power, trusting thereby to discharge the functions of my office without transcending its authority.—With foreign nations it will be my study to preserve peace, and to cultivate friendship on fair and honorable terms; and the adjustment of any difference that may exist or arise, to exhibit the forbearance becoming a powerful nation, rather than the sensibility belonging to a gallant people.

In such measures as I may be called on to pursue, in regard to the rights of the separate States, I hope to be animated by a proper respect for those sovereign members of our Union; taking care not to confound the powers they have reserved to themselves, with those they have granted to the confederacy.

The management of the public revenue—searching operation in all governments—is among the most delicate and important trusts in ours; and it will, of course, demand no inconsiderable share of my official solitude. Under every aspect in which it can be considered, it would appear that advantage must result from the observance of a strict and faithful economy. This I shall aim at the more anxiously, both because it will facilitate the extinguishment of the national debt; the unnecessary duration of which is incompatible with real independence; and because it will counteract the tendency to public and private profligacy, which a profuse expenditure of money by the Government, is but too apt to engender.—Powerful auxiliaries to the attainment of this desirable end, are to be found in the regulations provided by the wisdom of Congress, for the specific appropriation of public money, and the prompt accountability of public officers.

With regard to a proper selection of the subjects of impost, with a view to revenue, it would seem to me that the spirit of equity, caution, and compromise, in which the Constitution was formed, requires that the great interests of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, should be equally favoured; and that, perhaps, the only exception to this rule, should consist in the peculiar encouragement of any products of either of them that may be found essential to our national independence.

Internal Improvement, and the diffusion of knowledge, so far as they can be promoted by the constitutional acts of the Federal Government, are of high importance.

Considering standing armies as dangerous to free governments, in time of peace, I shall not seek to enlarge our present establishment, nor disregard that salutary session of political experience which teach-

es that the militia should be held subordinate to the civil power. The gradual increase of our Navy, whose flag has displayed, in distant climes our skill in navigation and our fame in arms; the preservation of our forts, arsenals, and dock-yards; and the introduction of progressive improvements in the discipline and science of both branches of our military service, are so plainly prescribed by prudence, that I should be excused for omitting their mention, sooner than for enlarging on their importance. But the bulwark of our defence is the national militia, which, in the present state of our intelligence and population, must render us invincible. As long as our government is administered for the good of the people, and is regarded by their will; as long as it secures to us the rights of person and of property, liberty of conscience and of the press, it will be worth defending; and so long as it is worth defending, a patriotic militia will cover it with an impenetrable ægis. Partial injuries and occasional mortifications we may be subjected to, but a million armed freemen possessed of the means of war, can never be conquered by a foreign foe. To any just system, therefore, calculated to strengthen this natural safeguard of the country, I shall cheerfully lend all the aid in my power.

It will be my sincere and constant desire to observe towards the Indian tribes within our limits, a just and liberal policy; and to give that humane and considerate attention to their rights and their wants which are consistent with the habits of our government, and the feelings of our people.

The recent demonstration of public sentiment inscribes, on the list of Executive duties, in characters too legible to be overlooked, the task of reform, which will require, particularly, the correction of those abuses that have brought the patronage of the Federal Government into conflict with the freedom of elections, and the counteraction of those causes which have disturbed the rightful course of appointment, and have placed, or continued power, in unfaithful or incompetent hands.

In the performance of a task thus generally delineated, I shall endeavour to select men whose diligence and talents will ensure, in their respective stations, able and faithful co-operation; depending, for the advancement of the public service, more on the integrity and zeal of the public officers, than their numbers.

A diffidence, perhaps too just, in my own qualifications, will teach me to look with reverence to the examples of public virtue left by my illustrious predecessors, and with veneration to the lights that flow from the mind that founded, and the mind that reformed, our system.—The same diffidence induces me to hope for instruction and aid from the co-ordinate branches of the Government, and for the indulgence and support of my fellow-citizens generally. And a firm reliance on the goodness of that Power whose providence mercifully protected our national infancy, and has since upheld our liberties in various vicissitudes, encourages me to offer up my ardent supplications that he will continue to make our beloved country the object of his divine care and gracious benediction.

From the Philadelphia American Sentinel.

IRELAND. At a very numerous and respectable meeting of the Association of the Friends of Ireland, held in the Court Room, corner of Sixth and Chesnut streets, on the 16th inst. at 7 o'clock in the evening, Matthew Carey, Esq. presided, and Daniel J. Desmond acted as secretary. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

In obedience to a resolution passed at a preceding meeting, the Treasurer reported two hundred and fifty-seven dollars to be then in his hands.

It was then Resolved, That a remittance be made to the Catholic Association of Ireland of the funds of this society, when they shall amount to one thousand dollars.

Resolved, That the time appointed for the call of a convention of all the societies having a similar object, be changed to the 4th of July.

Resolved, That this society will celebrate the 17th of March, and that a committee be appointed to make the necessary arrangements, and make report thereof at the next meeting.

The following gentlemen compose the committee: Matthew Carey, James Gowen, Edward King, John Thompson, sen. Joseph M. Doran, John Waters.

It was resolved that this association adjourn to meet on Monday, the 2d March, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the Court Room, corner of Sixth and Chesnut streets.

From a New-York Paper.

Extract of a letter from New Bedford, dated March 1st, Sunday evening, to a commercial house of this city.

"I take the liberty to say to you, that for three days past a brig having been seen ashore in Jencks' Hole, yesterday a sloop was started to ascertain who she was. In the afternoon she returned, and reported her to be the Diamond of New-York, with 47 passengers, ashore on the Island, in a distressing condition. Immediately I made up a subscription, got provisions, and the sloop, with men as volunteers, went to their assistance, and found them suffering for the want of provisions, &c. &c.

This morning they were taken on board, and landed here soon after, and put into the Poor House for immediate relief,—some of them frozen, &c. say 22 men, 7 women and 17 small children. All of them are now comfortable—the women and children smart. A Mrs. Burns, with

4 or 5 children, has a husband in New-York, I presume some of them will start soon.

The Irish Vindicator.

Having an extensive circulation in this City, Quebec, and the country districts of the Lower Province, also in the towns and villages of the Upper Province, is respectfully offered to the public as an advantageous medium of advertising.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements continued for three months or upwards.

The Irish Vindicator.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1829.

IRELAND presents at the present day an aspect of affairs not dissimilar to that which preceded the disastrous period of 1793. The nation roused from the torpid state of existence into which she had been thrown by an exhaustion of suffering, and stimulated by the desire of recovering those rights for which she had prayed with a long and fervent prayer, listened with too greedy attention to the fatal suggestions of the perpetual enemy to the tranquillization of the country; untainted by her present experience, she was hurried by the crafty and base policy of the minister of that day into that fatal conflict which cost her the lives of many of her most valuable and best citizens. Civil war has always been attended with a carnage at the recital of which the heart sickens, and the mind revolts with a feeling of the most loathsome displeasure: man rises against man with terrible ferocity, and on which side soever victory may spread her wings, the common country is the common sufferer. The carnage of Scylla and the horrible butcheries of Marius, do not afford us more execrable examples than what Ireland had to suffer during the period to which we make allusion. Every crime that impunity and the privilege to commit evil can suggest to an insolent and impious enemy was committed against the descendants of the sufferers of six centuries; and there was no species of unfeeling torture that was not put in requisition on this memorable and disastrous period.

We have said that the country presented, previous to that unfortunate era, an appearance not dissimilar to the present moment, nor can one avoid contrasting both periods of time, when he considers under what circumstances the Deputy placed over the Irish people, whose conciliatory conduct had won the hearts of the inhabitants has been removed from his honest, upright and impartial exercise of power. Previous to the rebellion of 1793, an act of similar injury to the feelings of the people was committed, by the withdrawing of Lord Fitzwilliam from the same office; and though we may not have it in our power to arraign his Grace the Duke of Wellington with the same designs that Mr. Pitt had, of fomenting and encouraging rebellion and insurrection, for the sake of the execrable union which followed, yet if there existed a similar cause to induce him to the committal of these political crimes, we would not hesitate to say, in case the frenzy of an oppressed people should arise to a similar height, that all the enormities that must inevitably follow, should be charged upon his head. We do not apprehend that such a scene will be brought into action, because we place a confidence in the wise policy of the Catholic Association, which, with the clear-sighted view of a sagacious politician, sees that the best interests of the people would not be promoted by such rash and precipitate conduct; but if we are to compare the hopes alternately excited and blasted, the promises made as if to be broken, and broken as soon as made, we scruple not to say that some one, rising up in the British senate, may pronounce upon the ministry of the present day, the same true but terrible accusation which passed from the eloquent lips of the late Mr. Sheridan.—Cconciliation was as yet a phrase at that period as it has been at the present, and the words lenity and mercy, in the mouths of the government, seemed to be used like those of the pariah Nero, as the prelude to the most cruel tortures.

"What!" said Mr. Sheridan, "when conciliation was held out to the people of Ireland, was there any discontent? When the government of Ireland was agreeable to the people, was there any discontent? After the prospect of that conciliation was taken away—after Lord Fitzwilliam was recalled—after the hopes which had been raised were blasted—when the spirit of the people was beaten down, insulted, despised—I will ask any gentleman to point out a single act of conciliation which has emanated from the government of Ireland? On the contrary, has not that country exhibited one continual scene of the most grievous oppression, of the most vexatious proceedings; arbitrary punishments inflicted; torture declared necessary by the highest authority in the sister kingdom, next to that of the legislature? And do gentlemen say that the indignant spirit which is roused by such exercise of government is unprovoked? Is this conciliation? Is this lenity? Has every thing been done to avert the evils of rebellion? It is the fashion to say, and the address holds the same language, that the rebellion which now rages in the sister kingdom has been owing to the machinations of wicked men. Agreeing to the amendment proposed, it was my first intention to move that these words be omitted.—But Sir, the fact they assert is true. It is indeed to the measures of wicked men that the deplorable state of Ireland is to be imputed.—It is to those wicked ministers who have broken the promises they have held out, who betrayed the party they had seduced into their views, to be the instruments of the foulest treachery that ever was practiced against any people. It is to those wicked ministers, who have given up that devoted country to plunder—resigned it a prey to the faction, by which it has been so long trampled upon, and abandoned it to every species of insult and oppression by which a country was ever overwhelmed, or the spirit of a people insulted, that we owe the miseries into which Ireland is plunged, and the dangers by which England is threatened. These evils are the doings of wicked ministers, and applied to them, the language of the address records a fatal and melancholy truth."

Such has been the language applied at that time to the celebrated Mr. Pitt and his colleagues; and who will stand up and assert that it had not been applied with justice? If it were in the power of the present ministry, supposing a rebellion were likely to take place in Ireland, accelerated by the insult offered to the people, in turning out of office the marquis of ANGLSEA—if

it were in their power (not to talk of exciting it, as Mr. Pitt did) only to prevent, by an act of wise policy and conciliation, a thing so much to be deprecated, and that by any obstinacy of disposition, any complaisance to an interested party, or a wilful desire to permit these things, in order to profit by subsequent confiscations and pillages, they neglected to do so, would not the Duke of Wellington and his colleagues stand guilty of all the blood that might be shed and the horrors that would be committed in the savage warfare? Would he not stand in the same light as that man who is accessory to murder, because he did not prevent it when he could. Would not the penalty of the law be as deservedly inflicted on the one as on the other: and even if placed beyond its reach, would not an accusing conscience, flying in his face, denounce him as equally criminal with the actual perpetrators? That rebellion will never take place, is most probable: but such seems to be the state of feeling in that unfortunate and abused country, that no one can count upon her tranquillity with that certainty requisite for the complete happiness of the people.

The New-York papers abound so much in alarming and terrific accounts of fires, that we could not attempt to particularize them, it is scarcely possible to consider them, in any other light than the work of incendiaries. If so, we are at a loss to know their precise object in such flagitious conduct.

On Wednesday morning last, the wife of a man named Edward St. Jean, in the St. Lawrence suburbs, having gone for short a time from her house to procure some necessary matters, left a little girl, her daughter behind, whose clothes having by some means caught fire, she was found by her on her return, so dreadfully burned as to expire in a few hours after, in the most excruciating torture.

Garrison Amateurs.—On Tuesday evening last the Garrison Amateurs brought forward the celebrated comedy of JOHN BULL, or the Englishman's Fireside, with the Farce of FAMILY JANS, for the benefit of the different charitable institutions of this city. We are happy to say the house was most numerous and fashionably attended, and that the interest and feelings of the audience, alive to the object for which the gentlemen performed, was kept up by the excellent display of good acting throughout. It would, perhaps, be ungenerous, where there was so much good acting, to particularize those who might be considered superior—we cannot, however, omit to mention the manner in which the character of Sir Simon Rochdale was supported, and the applause that followed the manner in which the gentleman who personated him went through his part. Job Thornbury too, although he did not display as much patience as his namesake of old, never made his appearance but to the delight of the audience. Dennis Bulgrudery was personated to the life, and kept the house in a continued roar of laughter; he seemed to be a great favourite. Francis Rochdale was performed in excellent style, and deservedly lauded. Lady Caroline Brynmore found an almost perfect representative, in a young military gentleman of the 71st, who, although capable of representing the delicate part of a lady, is by no means, when in regimentals, deficient in the qualities of the soldier. The lady-like manner of acting by which the part was supported was highly admired—the last act more particularly attracted universal notice, being entirely novel to the Montreal stage.

The Farce, which abounds with great humour, went off in excellent style, giving much satisfaction. We have not learned the amount of the night's receipts, but are confident they must be considerable.

When the public interests are concerned, it is the duty of the press to notice every circumstance, which may check the tendency to trifle with these interests, or which may restrain the too great frequency of public servants in not fulfilling strictly the trust reposed in them. It is for these reasons we give a concise intimation of a circumstance as reported to us, that occurred at one of the late trials and which we have not seen noticed by any of the journals of this city. A man named GERMAIN, taken up in the village of Beauharnois, in consequence of an advertisement of the loss of a pocket book, containing a considerable sum of money, was transmitted to Montreal Jail. The pocket book, two checks, waistcoats, &c. with 119 dollars was lodged in the hands of the proper officer.—On the trial all the articles were produced by this officer, with the exception of the money, of which however, after considerable delay, and much uneasiness to the Court, a part was forthcoming. On examination by the Attorney General who shewed much determination to investigate the matter thoroughly, the officer admitted that the money produced was not that lodged in his hands, that he had changed it, conceiving he might do so, as not necessary to the conviction, it not being particularly identified by the owner; we understand His Honor the Chief Justice shewed great dissatisfaction and peremptorily ordered the money to be produced immediately, or else the officer should stand committed, the whole sum, we are told was completed and returned to the owner about 4 o'clock on that evening, after the conviction of the prisoner.

We abstain ourselves from making any comment on this transaction, but as it is frequently alleged by prisoners, that sums of money taken from their persons after arrest have not been totally accounted for, we would be grateful to any gentleman having the public interests at heart, who would send us correct communications on the subject.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Baxile Darbeau, a boy 14 years of age.—House breaking in the day time and stealing 5 dollars in silver change—not guilty. Saml. Smith—Murder of Thos. Wood—not guilty. SENTENCES.—MARCH 10, 1829. Michael Tough—advising a Soldier to desert—1 month in Gaol, and to be on Friday the 20th March in the Pillory. James Moore—Petty Larceny—3 months in Gaol. Pierre Ledoux—Petty Larceny—6 months in Gaol. Gilbert Bernard—Petty Larceny, 6 months in Gaol. Jean Ducloux—Petty Larceny, 6 months in Gaol. Julie Archange Daigneau—stealing privately from a shop value 5s.—3 months Gaol.

François Xavier Boucher and Augustin Briselle—Breaking open a house in the day time and attempting to steal therefrom—to be in the Pillory on the 13th inst. and the former to be 6 months in Gaol, and the latter to be 3 months in Gaol. Mathew Cammerford—stealing from a dwelling house—6 months in Gaol. James Walker—stealing from a dwelling house—6 months in Gaol. François Roger, fils—Grand Larceny—three months in Gaol. Edward Delisle—Grand Larceny—6 months in Gaol. Henry Germain—Grand Larceny—6 months in Gaol. Pierre Chartrand—Grand Larceny—1 month in Gaol. * Joseph Macfarlane—Horse stealing—to be hanged on the 24th April. Amos Cleaveland Kimball—Horse stealing—sentence death recorded but not pronounced. Jean Baptiste Marcoux and David Lefevre—Sacrilege—to be both hanged on the 24th April. Those marked thus * are old offenders.

The Canadian Giant.—There is now to be seen at the Mansion House, a man, remarkable for his height, his weight and strength.—He was born in the district of Three-Rivers (Lower-Canada), and is 63 years of age. He weighs 619 pounds, and is 6 feet 4 1/2 inches in height, he measures 6 feet 10 inches round the waist, 40 inches round the calf of the leg and 5 feet 10 inches round the thigh. He is represented as capable of balancing with one hand 5 cwt. weight. he will remain some days in Montreal on his route to Europe by the United-States.—Admission 2s. 6d. from 9 o'clock in the morning till noon, from 2 in the afternoon till 5, and from 7 o'clock in the evening till 9.

We have received the second number of the IRISH SHIELD and monthly Miscellany, published in New York, the contents of which we give underneath. The Irish Shield is a work of considerable merit and one we would strongly recommend to the perusal of Irishmen;—It contains many well written articles and deserves the encouragement of every well wisher of Ireland's reputation.

History of Ireland. Chapter I.—do.—do.—do.—II.—Fatal Curiosity, (an Irish Historical Tale.)—Literary and Biographical notices of Irish Authors and Artists, No. V. (Hugh Hamilton).—Irish Topography, No. II.—Ecclesiastical Edifices of Ireland, No. II. (Christ Church).—Essays on the present state of Ireland No. I.—Irish Affairs—letter from most Rev. Dr. Curtis to the Duke of Wellington.—The Marquis of Anglesey's letter to the most Rev. Dr. Curtis.—Speech of Mr. O'Connell, M. P. at the meeting of the Catholic Association of Ireland.—Speech of Mr. Sheil.—Mr. S. Esq.—Mr. John David Latouch, to the friends of Civil and Religious Liberty, in the city of Charleston.—Extract from the Catholic Journal, Relative to Mr. O'Connell.—Association of the Friends of Ireland in New-York.—The Drama. (Park Theatre).—To the Patrons of the Irish Shield.—Editorial Courtesy.—Original Poetry.—Lines in memory of Mary, Queen of Scots.—The Drooping Rose.—Fare thee well, (To Juvenna).—What is love, A Lover's Oath.—A Tear.—Epigram, addressed to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

From Neilson's Quebec Gazette. The bill for a Marine Hospital at Quebec, for which about £11,000 had been voted, had been lost in the Council.

The Justices of the Peace qualification bill has also been rejected in the Council, but it is understood that a new bill will be brought in the same house, containing, it is said, some of its principal provisions.

The Supply bill has met with opposition, and its further consideration was postponed on Saturday, yeas 8, nays 6, to this day.

Votes in the Legislative Council on the Bill of Supply for the ensuing year, viz: Contents;—The Chief Justice, Lord Bishop of Quebec, Honbls. Messrs. Cutbush, De Lery, Tascheran, Ryland, Hale, Caldwell and Percival.—(9)

Non-Contents:—Honbls. Messrs. Grant, Kerr, Bowen, Bell, Stewart, Coffin and Felton.—(7)

SHERIFF'S SALES.

In the month of March. DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Jean Louis Courcambre of Poncey, Departement de la Cote d'Or, arrondissement de Dijon, in the kingdom of France, vs. Peter Devins, curator to the delaissement made by Mary M-Intosh, of Montreal, Spinster.—A lot of ground in the St. Lawrence Suburbs, bounded in front by a Cross street, on one side by St. Lewis street, on the other side by W. England, and in rear by one Richelieu, 50 feet in front by 40 feet, more or less, in depth, with two log houses thereon erected.—Sale at the Sheriff's office, on Monday the 23d March, at 11 o'clock. Joseph Vallee vs. James Huddell.—A lot of ground in the St. Lawrence Suburbs, comprising two emplacements to be taken from the lands of the said Joseph Vallee, and known by lots No. 4 and 5; the said lot of ground 80 feet in front by 55 feet in depth, more or less, bounded in front by Vallee street, in rear by the representatives of DuFaux, and on both sides by the said Joseph Vallee.—Sale at the Sheriff's office, on Monday the 23d March, at 11 o'clock. John Fisher vs. Samuel Wentworth Monk.—A lot of ground at the Cote St. Antoine, parish of Montreal, containing an arpent and a half in front, by the depth that may be found, and such as it is now enclosed; bounded at one end by the representatives of John Ogilvie, Esq., and on the other side by the representatives of Joseph Provan, and divided into by the King's highway, adjoining on one side L. St. Germain, and on the other side L. Leduc; with a stone house, barn, and other buildings thereon erected; as also another lot of ground at the Cote St. Antoine, in the parish of Montreal, containing about 5 arpents and 9 perches in depth, by the breadth that may be found, taking from the boundary stone of the land of Joseph Provan, or his representatives, on going towards and reaching the line of Louis St. Germain or his representatives; bounded in front by the representatives of W. Hallowell, in rear by the lot herein-before described, on one side by L. St. Germain, and on the other by Joseph Provan.—Sale at the Sheriff's office, on Monday the 23d March, at noon. John Samuel M-Cord vs. Joshua Henshaw.—Two lots of ground in St. Anne Suburbs, containing 8100 feet in superficies, bounded in front on William street, in rear by lot No. 43, belonging to the said J. Henshaw, on one side to the north by lots Nos. 57 and 58; the said lots known and distinguished by Nos. 43 and 50; with a large two story brick house and other buildings thereon erected; said lots subject to an annual irredeemable ground rent of six pounds currency.—Sale at the Sheriff's office, on Tuesday the 24th March, at 11 o'clock. J. S. M-Cord and W. K. M-Cord vs. Hugh M-Millan.—A lot of ground in St. Anne Suburbs, known by No. 91, bounded in front by St. Gabriel street, on one side by lots No. 93 and 94, on the other side by Pearson Nichols, and in the rear by Peter Frensdal & Co., containing 35 feet in front, 19 in rear, 139 feet on the northeast side, and 135 feet on the southwest side, making superficies of 3733 1/2, the whole more or less; with a wooden house and bake-house thereon erected; subject to an annual and perpetual ground rent of two pounds fifteen shillings and three pence currency.—Sale at the Sheriff's office, on Tuesday the 24th March, at 10 o'clock.

DISTRICT OF THREE RIVERS. Lucie Babin vs. Germain Leaudry, her husband.—A lot of ground in the town of Three-Rivers, on Notre Dame street, 50 feet in front by 112 in depth, bounded in rear by A. Mattion; with a wooden house thereon erected.—2. A lot of ground in the said town, 50 feet by 130 feet in depth; bounded in rear by J. Bureau.—Sale at the Sheriff's office, on Monday the 16th March at 11 o'clock.

The Treasurer of the Society of the Friends of Ireland in Canada, Montreal, begs leave to acknowledge through the hands of their Secretary, the sum of Twelve pounds, five shillings, sterling from the Society of the Friends of Ireland in By-Town, being the amount of their first gifts collection in aid of civil and religious Liberty in Ireland. JOHN DONELLAN. Montreal, 13th March, 1829.

BIRTH. In this city, on Thursday last, Mrs. Joseph Brouson, of a son.

DIED. On Wednesday morning last, aged 8 years and 4 months, William's eldest son of William Ryan, Esq., Advocate of this city.

Table with columns: Montreal Prices Current—March 13, ASHES, Pot, per cwt. ... 31 0 .. 32 0, Pearl, ... 31 0 .. 32 0, PORK, Mess, per barrel, 100 0 .. 0 0, Prime Mess, per barrel, 80 0 .. 0 0, Carcass, ... 50 6 .. 52 6, Fresh, per cwt., ... 80 0 .. 0 0, BEEF, Mess, per barrel, ... 65 0 .. 70 0, Prime mess, ... 45 0 .. 47 6, FISH, Superior, per barrel, 60 0 .. 0 0, Yine, ... 52 6 .. 0 0, Fisht, Salmon, per barrel, 60 0 .. 62 6, Shad, ... 32 6 .. 35 0, Mackerel, ... 22 6 .. 0 0, Herrings, ... 17 6 .. 25 0, Codfish, ... 17 6 .. 20 0, do. Dry, per cwt. 15 0 .. 17 6, TOBACCO, Plug, per pound, 0 7 1/2 .. 0 8, Upper-Canada Leaf, 0 3 .. 0 3 1/2, Wheat, per bushel, ... 8 4 .. 0 0, Oats, ... 1 8 .. 0 0, Pease, ... 3 0 .. 3 4, Parley, ... 2 9 .. 8 0, Flaxseed,, TIMBER, White Oak, pr foot, Red pine,, White Pine,, West India Staves, l. Pipe Staves, Rum, Jamaica, per gallon, 4 8 .. 5 0, Leewards, ... 3 2 .. 3 4, Brandy, Cognac, per gallon, 5 0 .. 5 6, Gin, Holland, per gallon, 1 6 .. 4 9, Whiskey, per gallon, 1 10 .. 2 0, TEA, Twankay, per pound, 3 3 .. 3 4, Hyson Skin, ... 2 10 .. 3 4, Hyson, ... 5 1 .. 5 8, Coffee, per pound, ... 0 11 .. 1 1, Sugar, Muscovado, per cwt. 47 6 .. 52 6, Leaf, per pound, ... 3 6 .. 0 10, Salt, per bushel, ... 0 9 .. 0 0, Iron, English, per cwt. 12 6 .. 13 6, Steel, Crawley, best, per lb. 1 0 .. 1 2, Hoop L., ... 0 8 .. 0 9, Sole Leather, per lb. ... 0 4 .. 1 4, Harness do. ... 1 3 .. 1 4, Calf Skins, per lb. ... 4 6 .. 5 0, Seal-Skins, per dozen ... 50 0 .. 50 0, Upper Leather, per side, 10 0 .. 15 0

Sales at Auction.

BY AUSTIN CUVILLIER.

LOT AND PACKAGE SALE, on a LIBERAL CREDIT, at the Stores of Messrs. ROBERTSON, MASSON & CO. On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, and continuing on MONDAY, the 16th, and following days, each day at ONE o'clock, will be sold:— A large & extensive assortment of SPRING GOODS of prime qualities, and expressly suited to the Upper and Lower-Canada Markets. —ALSO— A valuable collection of English and Scotch Cambrs and other Muslins—with a large assortment of rich Robe patterns, Trimmings, Flouces, &c. &c. As it is intended to effect absolute Sales, merchants and others are respectfully invited to attend. Conditions, which will be liberal, will be made known at the sale. AUSTIN CUVILLIER, A & R. March 10th, 1829.

Hibernian Benevolent Society. THE next monthly meeting of the society will be held on MONDAY the 16th instant, at the usual place. (By order.) JAMES MCGOWAN, Sec'y. March 13th, 1829.

COACH-MAKING, &c. WANTS a situation as JOURNEYMAN COACHMAKER, a steady man, who has been employed upwards of fifteen years, in London, New-York, and Lower Canada; is well acquainted with light body and Carriage making, and has his own chest of tools; he will warrant to give the utmost satisfaction as to his competency and strict attention to business. For particulars apply to W. C. at the office of this Paper. Montreal, March 13, 1829.

INFORMATION WANTED.—PATRICK COUGHLIN, from Cloghan, King's County Ireland, a Boot and shoe maker, supposed to be present in some part of the States, is requested to intimate (if living) to his sister Catherine Coughlan, who now resides in St. Johns, L. Canada, his place of residence, as she wishes to have intelligence of him, not having heard any account of him since her arrival in this country. New-York papers will be pleased to note this.

A Grand Solemn service will be performed in the Parish Church of this City, on Tuesday the 17th instant, the Anniversary of the Patron Saint of Ireland, at which, Citizens of all denominations are most respectfully invited to attend, when a collection will be made for the benefit of the Poor. By Order, PETER DUNN, Secy. By permission of Colonel Douglas, the Band of the 79th will attend. Montreal, 10th March, 1829.

FOR SALE AT THE PAINT SHOP OF THE SCRIBER, Lead of St. Urbain-street, St. Lawrence suburbs: A general assortment of Warranted Fancy, Rush-bottomed, Ball-backed, Spring-backed & Windsor Chairs, Rush-bottomed and Wooden SETTEES—painted and stained in the neatest manner. P. MILER. N. B.—House Painting and Glazing, &c. &c. executed as usual. P. M. Montreal, March 2d, 1829. FOUND.—By the subscriber, a red Morocco POCQUET BOOK, containing a small amount of silver and a few bills, the owner can recover it by proving property, and paying expenses, on application to A. LOYLL. Montreal, 10th March, 1829.

Poetry.

FROM THE BIRD.

ON THE SLEEPING CHILDREN OF CHANTREY.

If Cherubs slumber, such is their repose, So motionless, so beautiful they lie...

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST Received and for sale by the subscriber St. Francois Xavier Street: CROCKFORD, or Life in the West; PELHAM, or the Adventures of a Gentleman; NOTIONS OF THE AMERICANS...

Mail Stages.

THE STANSTEAD LINE of STAGES has commenced running once a week. Leaves Montreal every Wednesday morning at 5 o'clock...

Quebec Stage.

Through in two days. Leaves Montreal and Quebec every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at Four o'clock, a.m. Passengers sleep at Three Rivers...

Montreal and Albany Mail Stage.

Through in Three Days. by the way of Laprairie, Champlain, Plattsburgh, Chester, Lake George, Sandy Hill, and Troy, to Albany. Leaves Montreal every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings...

REGISTRY OFFICE FOR SERVANTS.

THE Subscriber who has resided in this city for the last seven years, and who has been frequently solicited by some of the most respectable inhabitants...

NEW BOOK BINDERY.

L. LALANNE, Book Binder and Account Book Manufacturer, St. James street, in the range of brick buildings...

MUSIC SEMINARY, Notre Dame Street.

MRS. & THE MISSES FRAZERS, Professors of the Piano Forte, beg leave to return their most grateful thanks to the Parents and Guardians of the many Pupils...

R. BLACKISTON, SAIL MAKER OF QUEBEC.

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the encouragement he has received since his commencement in business...

GRAND Caravan.

The proprietors of the Grand collection of LIVING ANIMALS, Respectfully inform the inhabitants of Montreal...

LIVING ANIMALS.

Respectfully inform the inhabitants of Montreal an its vicinity, that they are now exhibiting in the east wing of the store belonging to Pierre erthelot...

LA MINERVE.

HAVING an extensive circulation both in Town and Country, particularly amongst Canadian Merchants and others; it is believed that Merchants, Auctioneers &c. would find it profitable Advertiser.

CONDITIONS.

The price of the IRISH VINDICATOR is Twenty Shillings a year when delivered in town, and Twenty-five Shillings when sent by Mail...

Agents.

- Quebec, Mr. McIVROY. Berthier, Mr. DEIGNAN. Three-Rivers, Mr. J. HARKIN. Boucherville, Dr. NELSON. Kingston, Mr. LYNCH. Henryville, Mr. MANDIGO. Point Fortune, J. M'DONALD, Esq. Bytown, Mr. D. O'CONNOR. Prescott, R. TENCH, Esq. St. Jacques, Dr. RAVERTY. Chateaugay, Mr. DE WITT. Beauharnois, O. LE BLANC, Esq. St. Hyacinthe, T. C. BUCKLEY, Esq. St. Jean Baptiste, PHILIP BYRNE, Esq. Niagara, GEO. M'CAN, Esq. York, Mr. Wm. BERGES. New Orleans, Mr. JOHN TRACY. New-York (Broadway), Mr. JAMES RYAN. Paterson, N. Jersey, U.S., C. S. FIELD, Esq. Chambly, B. TIERNEY, Esq. Babyville, Mr. P. LAWLESS. Lachine, Mr. B. McCOURT.

Oil-Cloth Manufactory.

THE Subscriber begs leave most respectfully to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Montreal and of the two Canadas, that he continues to carry on the manufactory of FLOOR-CLOTHS of every description...

WANTS a situation as tutor in a private family or School a young man competent to teach in the English, Commercial or Classical department...

GROCERIES, THE Subscriber begs leave to return his most grateful thanks to his Patrons, numerous friends and the Public...

J. KELLY, Merchant Tailor, No. 4, St. Francois Xavier Street.

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and the Public of Montreal, and its vicinity, that he has in his fall supply of Goods, of the most fashionable colors and the best quality...

LINSEED OIL MANUFACTORY, East Corner of Papineau square, Quebec Suburbs.

THE Subscriber's Linseed Oil Manufactory, being now in operation, informs his friends and the public in general, that he will constantly have on hand for sale, the best boiled and raw Linseed Oil...

INFORMATION WANTED.—THE wife of James Bricklin, late of Portarlington, arrived at Quebec last May, expecting to find her husband there...

AVIS, ON vient de publier et l'on vend, en Gros et en Detail, a l'Imprimerie de La Minerve, une jolie édition de CALENDRIER de l'an 1829, pour Montreal.

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ON n'a rien négligé dans la composition de cet ouvrage pour le rendre utile et même intéressant pour toutes les classes de la société; les fetes et les jours consacrés a notre culte y sont classés avec précision suivant le rite qu'on observe dans l'Eglise Romaine...

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RECEIVED by the last shipping, and for Sale by the Subscriber:—

- 18 Double Gloster and Cheshire Cheeses of superior quality, 50 boxes Poland Starch, 4 pipes excellent Cognac Brandy, 4 do. Holland Gin, 4 do. Fayal Madeira, 5 qr. casks white Spanish Wine, recommended for family use, 20 bags Barcelona Nuts, 4 casks Nutmegs, 300 Newcastle Grindstones, 100 kegs white Paint.

Whiskey, Pepper, Lamp Black, &c. &c. &c. And a variety of FRENCH WINES—besides his usual assortment of DRY GOODS, &c.

Bills of Exchange on London. FRS. ANT. LAROCQUE, 22, St. Francois Xavier Street. Montreal, 12th December, 1828.

BURGANDY WINE, of superior quality in Bottles for Sale by F. ANT. LAROCQUE, No. 22, Saint Francois Xavier Street Montreal, December, 1828.

MILE END TAVERN.

THE subscriber begs leave most respectfully to return thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the encouragement he has already received, and embraces the present opportunity of informing them that at great expense he has erected A new and elegant Bowling Alley, justly considered to be superior to any in the Province. He has also a large Assembly Room, prepared and suitable for the entertainment of Genteel Parties who may honour him with their commands...

PROPERTY FOR SALE, OR TO LET.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE SALE, and for which Sheriffs Deeds will be given in March next:—

- 1. That four story stone HOUSE, situated in the city of Montreal, St. James Street, now occupied by Government as Commissariat Office. 2. The GARDEN joining to it, which will have the right Mitoynette of the south-west gable end of the above mentioned house. 3. An ORCHARD situated in the St. Lawrence Suburbs, making the west corner of St. Catherine and St. Alexander Streets; this Orchard has two arpents in front upon St. Catherine Street, and sixty feet in depth. 4. The purchaser of the first described Lot will be at liberty to keep in his hands at interest, from twelve to fifteen hundred pounds currency during the six years. For further information, application may be made to the undersigned, who may subdivide the above property to the wish of the purchasers.

TO LET FOR 4 YEARS, THE BREWERY, situate at the entrance of Papineau Road, in excellent order, at present occupied by John Vitty.

Apply to Mr. John Taylor, Woodman's Inn, Saint Lawrence suburbs, Mr. Doucet, Notary, or on the premises. Montreal, December 29, 1829.

FARMS FOR SALE.

A FARM of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE. Also, a Wood Lot, of about 105 arpents in superficie. For further information, apply to FRANCOIS DAGENAIS, sur les lieux. Terrebonne, January, 1829. on the premises.

TO BE LET,

For one or Five years: a two-story FRAME HOUSE, 23 feet by 27, with a Cellar 7 feet deep, pleasantly situated on Fullum's Road, foot of the Quebec suburbs, near the Cottage of JAMES LESTER, Esq. There are three acres of Land attached to the premises, on which were planted last spring 24 apples, 12 plumb and 12 cherry trees, which will bear fruit next year. The House is new, and has never been occupied. It is divided so as to accommodate two genteel families, without any communication between them. The house will be let with or without the land, and would be a desirable residence for a genteel family, who wished to live retired. The land is well calculated for a vegetable garden, and could be rendered profitable.

TO BE LET, For Sale, or to Let:—An excellent FARM, pleasantly situated in the flourishing town of Odetown, containing 112 arpents, fifty of which are well cleared and fit for cultivation. There is on the premises a comfortable Dwelling-house, a large and excellent Barn, and other out buildings, together with a shop or store, an excellent well of good water, and several springs on the farm; the situation is delightful, and would be desirable for an Irish, English or Scotch farmer. The terms will be made easy: application to be made to the subscriber, at the Commercial Hotel. Wm. CAMPBELL. Montreal, 23d February, 1829.

FOUND—A Plum of Ostrich FEATHER, the owner may have them, on paying expense of this Advertisement, by application at the office of this paper. February 16, 1829.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT:—

Tenders will be received at this Office until Monday the 23d March next, at Noon, from persons desirous of Contracting for the Supply of the undetermined quantities of sound Oat STRAW, to be delivered in Bundles of 12 lbs. each, free from thistles and other weeds, at such periods as may be known on application at this Office, viz:— At Montreal, 4260 Bundles, At St. Helens, 550 do. The Tenders to express the rate required per 100 Bundles, in currency; and the names of two Sureties, for the due fulfillment of such Contracts as may be entered into.

NOTICE.—A further quantity of ENGLISH and SWEDISH IRON, being required for the REDUCTION CANAL, in addition to that for which Tenders are to be received on the 10th instant, the dimensions thereof may be learnt at the Commissariat Office at QUEBEC and MONTREAL, and for which Tenders will be received at the same time. Deputy Commissary General's Office, Montreal, 21 March, 1829.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS AT THEIR PREMISES, Adjoining the Recollet Church:—

- JAMAICA Rum, Demerara & Leeward Island Rum, Muscovado ugar, East India do. Leaf do. Cognac Brandy, Hollands Gin, Coffee, Pimento, Black & White Pepper, Port, Teneriffe, Sherry, Ruellias, Mountain and other Wines in Wood. Champagne, Stock, Burgundy and other Wines in Bottle, Figs, Olives, and Olive Oil. —ALSO— Canada Nails, assorted sizes, English Iron do. do. Boiler Plate, Thompson's Screwed Augurs, A Cask Coffin Furniture, Spikes, Rivet Bolts, Cart & Plough-Chains, Cart Drawers, American Felling Axes, Ship Scrapers, Hinges, Iron Chests, Grates, Stationary, Plate Glass, Corkwood, Cement, &c. &c.—Malogany and various kinds of Cabinet and Dye Woods. IRVINE, LESLIE & Co, Montreal, 12th December, 1828. 8w

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber begs leave to acquaint the Gentlemen of Montreal and vicinity, that he has removed his COACH-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT from his late residence, in St. Sacrament street, to the house formerly occupied by the late Mr. JOHN BLAND, Blacksmith, Boy Market; where he intends to continue the Coach-making business, in the most extensive manner. He will be constantly supplied with every article in his line, of the most fashionable kind, and on the newest and most approved plans. Carriages painted and repaired in the neatest manner. N. B.—Springs made and repaired not inferior to any in this Province. MICHAEL O'NEARA. Montreal, February 5, 1829.

THE CANADA COMPANY having completed the Surveys of Two Lines of Lands, of One Hundred Acres each, along the new Road leading from Wilmett to Goderich, at the mouth of the River Mattland, on Lake Huron—passing on the South side of the new Townships of North Easthope, Ellice Logan, Mc-Killop and Hullett, and on the north side of South Easthope, Downie, Pullerton, Hibbert and Tuckerburgh,—the same are now ready for Sale at this Office, on the most advantageous Terms.

The Country which is thus for the first time opened for Settlement, is one of the best Tracts in the Province, and not surpassed by any portion of the United States.—Taverns are already opened; and being built at easy stages, of ten and fifteen miles, along the whole extent of the Road, where Teams will be always in readiness to convey Settlers; and arrangements are made for a regular twice-a-week Team from this place to Goderich. JOHN GALT, Superintendent. Canada Company's Office, Guelph, 27th Jan. 1829. The newspapers which insert the Canada Company's Advertisements will please attend to this—six times.

JOHN TURNEY

BEGS to acknowledge the grateful sense of obligation he feels to his friends and the public, for the kind support he has experienced since his commencement in business. He has on hand, at his Store, corner of Place d'Armes, opposite Doctor Arnold's, a large and general assortment of every article in his line, including Cloths and Cassimers, Flannel, white and coloured, English and Scotch Blankets, Scotch Plaidings and Serges, Bombazines and Tartans, Irish Linen and Sheetting, Cotton, of every description, Printed Calicoes and Gingham, Muslins, Ribbons, Laces, Silk and Cotton Shawls and Handkerchief of various kinds, A large assortment of best imitation Combs, &c. &c. Together with his usual supply of small wares, which he offers to the public at the most reduced prices. Montreal, December 12, 1828.

PRINTING, CARDS, CIRCULARS, BLANKS, FUNERAL CARDS, and CATALOGUES, done at the office of this paper, on the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at moderate rate.