

Lord Cavendish (late Mr. Cavendish) rose to propose the address in answer to his Majesty's most gracious speech. He alluded to the importance of its topics, and expressed his satisfaction at the early assembling of Parliament, in order to "divert the eyes of the country to its deliberations." He rejoiced to find that on the subject of reform the words of his Majesty's speech were plain and explicit. (Hear.)—Every hour showed the increasing necessity of some measure on the subject. With respect to the disgraceful occurrences which had taken place at Bristol, he was undoubtedly of opinion that they owed their origin in the first place to a manifestation of political opinion, which was immediately taken advantage of by unprincipled persons for the purposes of indiscriminate plunder. (Hear, hear.) The dominion of the plundering rabble justified and required the recommendation with respect to a municipal police. For the unions he had no hesitation in saying, that if these bodies assumed the form of permanent associations, he did not think it possible to view them in any other light than as extremely injurious to the government of the country. Whatever might be the opinion of those who opposed reform, he thought that all reformers would agree that the only way to interfere with these political unions was to make them useless, by redressing the grievances of the people. The quarantine laws formed another aggravation of that distress. The malignity of the disease which had appeared amongst us was less to be dreaded than the consequences to our commerce of the means necessary to prevent its spreading. With regard to his Majesty's allusion to Ireland, it might, perhaps, be said, that the law, as at present existing, compelled the payment of tithes, and that it was the duty of government to enforce the law. For, setting aside the question whether it was or was not practicable to enforce the law on the subject, he believed that those who advised such a course, advised what would prove to be most prejudicial to the interests of the established church; and he trusted that those whose duty it was to make every exertion and sacrifice for the maintenance of the public peace, would be the last to throw obstacles in the way of a settlement of the question of tithes in Ireland. Glancing at our foreign relations, he hoped the King of Holland—convinced of the unblessed mind of the conference, and that it was not hostile to him—would yet sign the treaty of the twenty-four articles. He would only advert to Portugal. Don Miguel, it seemed, was determined, as far as he was concerned, that it never should be consistent with the honour of this country to recognise his authority. The affairs of that country were, however, so complicated, that it would be presumptuous in him to detain the House by discussing them at any length on the present occasion. He congratulated the house on the anti-slave trade convention with France, and concluded by moving the address—"an echo" of the speech.

Sir F. Vincent (in a colonel's uniform) seconded the address in a manly and soldier-like speech, perfectly plain and solid, and with no more aid from action than is allowed to a soldier on parade. He changed from "attention" and stood at ease occasionally—knew the people would rejoice to learn that his Majesty continued to give his support to reform and to place confidence in the perseverance, ability, and integrity of ministers. The anti-reformers had not thought it advisable to get up any public meeting on the subject—(hear, hear and laughter from the opposition)—and they had not thought it advisable to attend these meetings, which had been called together by reformers. (Renewed cries of "hear" from the opposition.) He lashed Miguel for his renewed insults to England and implied that they would be gravely punished: hoped the King of Holland would think better of his late obstinacy; and as to the convention with France to prevent slavery, it was as creditable to the present government as it was to that great nation which had lately so nobly fought for its own independence, and had now consented to wipe out the great stain upon its annals. He concluded by thanking ministers for the early summons of Parliament, and by seconding the address.

Mr. Croker said, that he had rather it had fallen to the lot of some gentlemen better qualified than himself, on many accounts, to enter a protest against some of the principles inferred, in the speeches of the hon. Members who had just addressed the house. Would to God he could hope for a speedy and satisfactory conclusion of the great tempest which Ministers had raised! (Cheers.) In



THE VINDICATOR

MONTREAL, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 14, 1832.

what words did Ministers convey this romantic, this Quixotic wish?—"A speedy and satisfactory conclusion."—He would tell them, as he had before the honour of stating to the house, that with speed they might go, but that satisfaction would lag far behind.—(hear.) Had there been a single public meeting at which the approbation of the Bill had not been accompanied by some conditional hope that it would be but the beginning of a large and a larger reform? Had it not been stated in distinct words to be only a stepping-stone to other objects? When society was in such a state that a judge could not, with all precautions, and under the sanction of Government, proceed to discharge the duties of his office—(hear, hear)—if a person of that exalted station was to be censured for the obstinacy and temerity with which he proceeds to execute his duty, could the Tories, if they had gone to public meetings, have hoped to obtain a hearing? When the hon. Member would procure for the Tories what they had here—a clear stage and a fair hearing—he was ready to go with him to any ordeal, and there to give the reasons of the faith that was in him.—(hear, hear.) He agreed with Ministers that there could be, or at least that there ought to be, but one government in the country.—(hear, hear.) He thought it was inconvenient to have one government in Downing street, another in the Strand, another at Birmingham, another at Manchester, and another again at Bristol.—(hear, hear.) He approved of the present appeal to the wisdom of the great council of the nation. But did Ministers cause this early assembly? No! their masters told them that they should meet in the first week of Decr. (Cheers.) They told them so before the cholera appeared—before the unions had assumed a dangerous position—before Bristol was burned—before the whole frame of society in this country was in a state, if not of dissolution, at least of precariousness. He agreed, too, with the declared necessity for putting down the unions. But how? A Noble Lord had addressed the house for the first time, and had told them the mode in which he proposed to put down the unions, and it was that which he supposed Ministers would adopt—namely, by redressing the grievances of which they complained. If this were the mode in which political unions and combinations against the law were to be put down—if the law was to be put under the feet of the unions—if there should be granted to illegality what was not conceded to reason—he was filled with alarm for the prospects of the country. To quiet the unions, they proposed to abolish rights, and equalize property. So with respect to the tithe system, the law was to be changed in order to make it more palatable to the resisters. The Noble Lord said that the church could not obtain its tithes without legal process and argued that the system must be had which required the strong arm of the law to put it in execution. This was the case with all fiscal regulations. He should like to know who voluntarily paid any thing. (A laugh.) If the Noble Lord could get his rents without holding out the threat of the distress warrant, and sometimes putting it in execution, it would place him to hear in what happy part of the country he resided.—The King's taxes could only be levied by the force of the law. He could not suppose that the right hon. Secretary for Ireland, whose sentiments with respect to the church did him so much honour, and had afforded so much hope to Ireland, would be a party to any plan for seizing the property of the church, or in any degree shaking its tenure. It was not church property alone that would be invaded. All property which had ever belonged to the church would share the same fate—the abbey of Woburn, for instance. To satisfy the unionists, the Noble Lord would give up the constitution; and he would abolish tithes, to please those who would not pay them. Then there would be all tranquillity: not quite. So far was he from thinking that a thing ought to be done merely because it was asked for, that he would refuse any thing which was improper, careless of the force of intimidation which might be employed

to obtain it. He had no objection to the terms of the speech; and, under these circumstances, it would not become him, or any person near him, to offer a slight to the highest authority by moving an amendment. (Hear.) Mr. Stanley being personally alluded to said, with reference to the passage in the King's speech as to the tithe system in Ireland, and the measures which it might be necessary to adopt upon that subject, there was not the slightest difference of opinion between himself and those with whom he had the honour to act; he agreed with the right hon. gentleman that the complaints respecting the tithe system of Ireland, and the city which was raised from one end of the kingdom to the other in favour of reform, ought to be viewed in the same light, and he was disposed to view the same course in both cases. Whilst, on the one hand, Ministers were determined to employ all the means at their disposal, and if those should be found insufficient, to apply to Parliament for further powers to put down illegal combinations, they were not so presumptuous as to resist the equitable claim, and to attempt to stifle the voice, of a whole people.—(hear, hear.) If a clamour, just and unjust—partially one, and partially the other—be raised in a country, what was the duty of government?—Was it not their duty in the first instance to suppress the illegal and illegitimate clamour by the strong arm of the law, and in the next place to proceed directly to remedy substantial grievances?—Would any man say that the system of tithes in this country—much more in Ireland—was not fraught with great mischief, particularly when the country is in a state of excitement from other causes? Could it be said to be one likely to produce a friendly and amicable feelings between the clergy and their parishioners? Would any one deny that the feelings were more embittered where the people who paid tithes differed in their religious creed from the clergy who received them? It would be the duty of government to endeavour to effect a mitigation of the evil, and to place the church in a state of greater security than at present. It was the intention of Ministers to recommend in that and the other house, the appointment of a select committee, to the consideration of which the whole subject in its diversified bearings would be referred. (Hear.) To this committee they were prepared to submit definite measures, the result of their deliberation. (Cheers.) But they also thought that it would be extremely unwise to enter at present on the details of a question so momentous to the kingdom. (Cheers.) He was ready to grant that, if one species of property were endangered, the next transition would be to refuse the taxes to the government, and the rents to the landlord.—(hear.) But it would be the aim of the contemplated measure to bestow additional security on the legal right of the Protestant church, while it likewise provided an effectual remedy for those grievances which had been with justice complained of. (Cheers.) Sir C. Wetherell said, that there was one part of his Majesty's speech with respect to which he entertained great anxiety and he had not the least doubt but that gentlemen on all sides of the house would honour him with their attention, while he declared his sentiments respecting it.—("hear," and cries of "Baa.") He felt called upon to come forward from the consideration of the subject he owed to the public, to that house, and to himself. He referred to that part of the speech in which allusion was made to the late calamitous disturbances at Bristol.—(hear.) He had been directly charged by the press as the author of the late events at Bristol—a charge which, if true, would force him to retire from that house, and hide his head wherever he might hope to find the obscurity he deserved.—(hear.) Papers avowedly in connexion with government, the Times, the Globe, the Courier, and other journals, had charged him with going to Bristol to exercise the high functions of his judicial office, against the remonstrance of his Majesty's government and of the magistrates of Bristol. He would assert, that every part of this charge was false, base, scandalous, and

every thing that was unworthy and immoral.—("hear" from the opposition benches.) The papers he had named were known to be in daily correspondence with the Treasury, and yet day after day they had persevered in attacking him as the criminal author of these calamities.—His experience compelled him to say, that there were some members of the press who were false, base, scandalous, and immoral; he would further say, that these individuals knew the falsehood of their allegations, and were aware that they could be contradicted. (hear, from the opposition.) How stood the facts? A deputation from Bristol, consisting of the sheriff and one of the aldermen, had waited on him, and had stated that the person of the recorder, who, in the exercise of his official duties, made a public entry into the city, would not, under the circumstances of the period, be safe. A conversation then took place in which he, (Sir C. Wetherell) inquired whether the magistrates could not furnish a constabulary force adequate to the maintenance of public peace. In the opinion of the deputation a sufficient constabulary force could not be furnished. In consequence of this, he desired the deputation to wait on the Noble Lord who was Secretary for the home Department; and that the Noble Lord might put any inquiries without the restriction which his (Sir C. Wetherell's) presence might possibly have imposed, he had conceived it better to be absent. (hear, hear.) The deputation waited accordingly on the Noble Secretary, and military assistance was furnished. It was arranged that every thing should go on as usual, in the presence of some members of the cabinet. Thus if government thought that military operation was necessary, and that it was also necessary to suspend the usual gaol delivery, there existed two opportunities for declaring the facts—one in his absence, the other in his presence. (cheers from the opposition.) The Noble Secretary he repeated, had agreed that all should go on as usual. Why had he not, then, given a flat contradiction to those charges that had been so flagitiously circulated against him?—charges not merely kept up in the daily prints of London for a fortnight—not merely diffused throughout this country through the veins and arteries of the public press—but at last echoed at Paris by one of the prints there. (Great laughter.) As a member of Parliament he had exercised the right which he indubitably possessed to oppose the Reform Bill, whenever he deemed it open to objection. He would not descend to enter into a controversy with those numerous—agents of slander (so multitudinous were they) by whom he had been assailed. It had been falsely said that the magistrates of Bristol remonstrated with him at Bath, and endeavoured to prevail on him to postpone his entrance. The message that met him at Bath was to acquaint him with the preparations made to keep the peace. It was said that he made his escape suddenly from Bristol the moment there was the least ground for apprehending danger. Now the truth was, he did not take his departure until he saw the carpet taken off the room in which he was for purpose of barricading the windows.—Seeing that, he thought he had no longer any business there in the character of a judge. What occurred on the days subsequent to his departure he knew nothing of, nor would he now allude to matters which were at present under investigation. He trusted he had now fully exculpated himself to the satisfaction of the House from the charges made against him. (Cheers from both sides of the house.) Sir Charles then called attention to a paper, published on the 25th of October, by the general council of the Bristol Political Union, censuring the call of military aid by the magistracy, and demanding the abrogation of their functions by the magistrates and the recorder. Great praise had been given to his Majesty's Government for the promptitude which they had displayed in appointing the special commission. He could not join in the applause, and had the word "promptitude" been included in the speech, he must have moved an amendment. More than three

weeks before the riots at Bristol, he had called the attention of that house and the Government to what had happened at Nottingham, and he had stated, that if persons were permitted to act on the principle of public vengeance there would be found to be a slight partition wall between the house of Newcastle and the house of a reformer.—And so it was, for the Custom-house of the reforming Chancellor of the Exchequer was burned down at Bristol—the Excise-office, the gaols, &c. which were not the residence of anti-reformers.—(Laughter.) With regard to the Commission, he had put in his claim to be included in it, as a matter of right, to the Secretary of the Home Department and he had also submitted it in writing to the Lord Chancellor. He would maintain that he had a right to be there and he would advance the same claim in behalf of the corporation. He would not charge the Government with being influenced by the wish personally to degrade himself of the magistracy, but he would say that they had committed a grievous error in not including every person in the commission who was entitled to assist in the gaol delivery, pursuant to the provisions of the city charter.—And why was this course taken? Because of the unions; because of those associations, with one of which (the Birmingham union) a noble lord opposite had corresponded, after its members had come to a resolution closely approximating to high treason. It was these unions that had deposed the magistrates and the recorder of Bristol—it was their resolution that had done it. (A laugh.) The only precedent in point to sanction this deposition had the name of Jeffries attached to it—a name which he believed did not rank very high in general estimation. He would say that the Bristol union was equally legal—that those which declared hereditary rights unnatural were equally illegal—that the unions in London, from which an hon. Baronet (Sir F. Burdett) had withdrawn his name, were equally illegal. (hear.) The hon. and Learned Member concluded by characterizing the speech from the throne as too vague in its propositions to be made the theme of his eulogy, or the ground of an amendment. Mr. G. Lamb did not hesitate to call the libels of the press malignant and disgraceful, but he thought his hon. and learned friend and rather indiscreetly attempted to connect the journals he had named, or any other, with the Treasury. He begged to assure his hon. and learned friend, that he disclaimed all connexion with the malevolent libels of the press, and was far from impugning the chartered rights held by the city of Bristol. His Majesty's Government was never asked to pronounce an opinion whether the sessions ought or ought not to have been postponed.—(hear.) All that was submitted to them was, circumstance that there was not in Bristol a sufficient force for the maintenance of the public peace. A military force was therefore granted. Whoever had brought accusations against the hon. and Learned Gentlemen, he had not; and he believed that he could make the same assertion on behalf of every member of the King's Government. It was extraordinary, that a lawyer of the high pretensions of his hon. and Learned friend should use such strange language as he had used, when he said, that after the walls of Nottingham Castle were burnt down, a special commission should have been sent down the next evening by the mail into that country. It was not ten days since the depositions had been received in London, and yet his hon. and Learned friend seemed to think that a special commission ought to have been issued even before the prisoners were caught, and their commitments made out by the magistrates.—His answer to the charges of his hon. and Learned friend was, that the conduct of the Government in sending the special commission to Bristol was prompt—(hear, hear.)—for it was sent at the very first moment that there was a prospect of its being brought to a successful issue. (hear.) His hon. and Learned friend had asked why no commission had been sent to Nottingham. Now, he must say, that the propriety of issuing such a commission must be confided to the judgment of the executive go-

vernment. This, however, he would say, that if a necessity for it could be made out, the Government would show the same promptitude for which they were entitled to take credit at present in the case of Bristol. His hon. and Learned friend had asked why was the recorder, and why, indeed, were the mayor and aldermen of Bristol, left out of the special commission sent down to Bristol? His hon. and Learned friend had said, that it was a matter of right that their names should be inserted.—That mere claim of right made it impossible that their names could be inserted. How was it possible that Government could make any concession to judges, who claimed to act as such in what was their own? If, from a fear of the imputation or giving way to the union, the Government had appointed the recorder of Bristol a judge in his own cause, it would have been a most flagrant instance of their folly in being afraid of being thought afraid. He would remind his hon. and Learned friend, that in 1769, a special commission, drawn up by J. Dunning, excluded the mayor and recorder of Bristol.—Though he was quite certain, that his hon. and Learned friend would not have acted had he been named a member of the commission, he could not look upon that as sufficient reason for naming him a member of it, as it would furnish a precedent for placing upon similar commissions men similarly circumstanced with his hon. & Learned friend but not possessing his high sense of honour. As his hon. and Learned friend had risen to vindicate himself from the libels which had been published against himself, so had he risen to reply to the statements of his hon. and Learned friend, which impugned the conduct of his office. Sir R. Peel complained of Parliament being brought together at so short a notice, and also that the Royal speech, contained no allusion to the Bank and East India charters, and continued, with regard to politically excommunicated Portugal the question which he thought Ministers ought to consider was simple this—"Do the inhabitants of Portugal recognize Don Miguel as their King or not?" It was, no doubt, right not to be precipitated in the recognition of him as King of Portugal; but if the inhabitants of that country paid him willing obedience, and acquiesced almost universally in his way, he knew not what principles, and least of all, on what Whig principles, this country could any longer deny his recognition. (Cheers from the opposition.) Whilst we claimed of Portugal the strict execution of those treaties by which she was bound to us, and yet refused to recognise the monarch whom she had chosen, British subjects, and the commerce of British subjects, would be liable to injuries.—He knew nothing of the private character of Miguel, and he thought all discussion of the private character of King's was dangerous. (Cheers.) He hoped that our interference with Belgium would not be such as to cause a long delay on the part of the King of Holland. The amendment he had to propose affected an inadvertence which had crept into the address. He alluded to the pledge of approval to the treaty with Belgium. Now, he, for one, must refuse to accede to this approbation of an arrangement of which he knew nothing, which had not yet been ratified, and which was not to be communicated to Parliament till the ratification was mutual. (Loud cries of hear, from the opposition.) Noticing the next paragraph of the speech, he saw no security for the domestic police of the country until some stipendiary police, responsible for the public tranquillity, should be established in the large towns. Under what authorities such stipendiary police should be placed, how they should guard it from being affected by local feelings and local prejudices, he knew not. In London such a police could be placed under the control of the executive government, and thus much of the inconvenience, which might arise in the country was avoided. Under whatever control it might be placed, its great efficacy would depend on its being kept clear from all party and election feelings.—With regard to reform, the language of the speech was vague and wide enough. Every man was at liberty to place his own construction on the satisfactoriness of the settlement, and every man, therefore, could express his anxiety to see the question speedily and satisfactorily settled. But though his most fervent wish was, that this question should be brought to a speedy and satisfactory settlement, he would candidly avow that he despaired of witnessing so desirable a consummation. (Cheer from the opposition.) He was afraid that, in the different discussions on the Reform Bill, they had agitated principles which refused any satisfactory settlement. "In the speech from the Throne what I read? The admission of combination against property, of distress, of suspended confidence, of embarrassed commerce, of interrupted and paralyzed industry,—

hear, hear.) Do I hear any thing of economy, of reduction of taxation of reduction of estimates? Nothing like it. Do complain of this? Am I of opinion that the estimates which will shortly be proposed for our consideration are greater than the exigencies of the state require? No, but I have no hope that true economy will ever spring from reform, or at least from that reform which introduces changes into our system tending to unsettle all the principles of government. (Hear, hear, from the opposition.) I hear sarcasms from various quarters, of the past measures of Tory governments. I hear invitations to us to attend public meetings, and to express our opinions on the great question which now agitates all bosoms, in the presence, I suppose, of the 150,000 philosophers of Birmingham. Alas what a mockery of freedom of opinion and discussion is this! (Great cheering from the opposition.) Has there ever been in the whole history of the last century any period in which such effectual practical restrictions were imposed on the freedom of speech, as have been imposed on it since the agitation of the question of reform? (Immense cheering from the opposition.) Believe me, sir, there are other tyrannies than those of individual despots. Who can doubt their gaining and oppressive character, who has seen the bitter and unrelenting animosity with which the populace have pursued many of those great and illustrious characters who netted the part of good subjects and honest men in the House of Lords, without the least suspicion of unworthy motives? And yet can it be denied that it was not safe for them to travel home to their seats, after their conscientious votes which they had given in defence of the true interests of the people of England? I wish that I could believe that the spirit of impatience against all restraint, and the reluctance to submit to any control which at present pervades and convulses the land, was attributable to such causes as the opposition which we have given to the progress of Reform; and that the triumph, if triumph should betide, over our opposition, would bring back the halcyon days of peace and contentment, and restore that spirit of obedience which under Tory governments at least, existed to the laws. (Hear, hear, from the opposition.) I read in the blood-stained pages of the history of France, that before the days of Marat and Danton, denunciations were levelled against clubs, and against those who proposed agrarian laws. "Death to the proposer of agrarian laws, was the language of the constitutional assembly. I read, too, in the same melancholy collection of crime and horror, that when the King of France accepted the constitution of 1791, he began his speech with the terms, "La révolution est finie," little dreaming in the exultation of the moment that the revolution was only then begun. The blame of opposing its progress was then thrown on priests and aristocrats. Here it is the Boroughmongers who are made responsible for the very calamities which they are aiming to avert. You cannot propose changes extensive as those of your Reform Bill, without expecting, if you are reasonable men that they will encounter opposition. You may denounce that opposition—you may visit it with confiscation, exile, and death; but so long as honour and courage exist among men—and in English bosoms I trust these qualities will find an eternal spring—you will not you cannot, deter us from the expression of our opinions. (Great cheering from the opposition.) I owe it as a duty to the people of England—I claim it a right inherent in me as one of their representatives—to deliver my opinion honestly and boldly upon it; and as the King in the gracious speech which we have this day heard delivered from the throne admits the right of his subjects, even in confederations unions, publicly to declare their opinions and to make known their grievances so I, a loyal subject of the King, shall expect protection in return for my allegiance. If I should incur odium and unpopularity by protesting that which in my judgment I believe to be the real interests of the people of England against their wishes and temporary delusion." (The Right hon. Baronet then sat down amidst loud cheers.)

Lord Althorp, in a very low tone, replied to the charge of drawing Parliament together without due notice. As to the Bank charter, he would only say, that it had not been customary when its renewal was necessarily brought under the consideration of Parliament, to allude to it in the King's speech. He would, on an early day, move for a committee on that subject.—The East India Company's charter would not expire until 1831; it would not be necessary to introduce any more specific measure on the subject this year. The right hon. Baronet had said, that the country was at present in a state of agitation not known before. It was true that there were commercial embarrassments and that riotous proceedings had taken place, which all must lament. In allusion to those riots, the hon. and learned Gentleman (Sir Charles Wetherill) had stated that no restriction had been made to him by government on the subject of his going to Bristol. It was true that no such remonstrance had been made, and none could have been made to the hon. and learned Gentleman. Now, *was the government disposed to throw any blame whatever on him for having gone down to discharge his judicial duties.* In fact, the sessions could not have been carried on in his absence. The government, therefore, did not interfere farther than was its duty in taking the necessary steps to afford such protection as circumstances required to those who were engaged in the administration of the law. The object of reform was not to destroy, but to restore; and how could that, then, be the cause of the agitation now existing. As to the freedom of speech and opinion, clamour always existed, to a greater or less extent, where opposition was made by the few to the decided opinion of the greater majority. That was a circumstance which could not be prevented, and which afforded no proof that the object of the many was to put down free discussion. With regard to the measure soon to be proposed, he would reason to him that it would be such as would effectually calm and set at rest the excitement which existed in the public mind, and would give full satisfaction to the great majority of the people of England.

Mr. Hunt said the most important point was the relief of the industrious classes of society. At one side of the House the distress was ascribed to the existence of the cholera and the quarantine, and at the other it was said to be caused by the agitation of this question of reform. He differed from

both. He thought that a great part of the distress was occasioned by the too hasty withdrawal of the paper currency, and by not reducing taxes in the same proportion as the circulation had been reduced. In this respect he thought the conduct of government was to be blamed. He thought that the government was also blameable for the riots at Bristol, in as much as they had not taken effectual measures to repress those which had occurred in other places. The press which supported government and called on the people to rise against the recorder of Bristol was also in fault. At Leeds, the paper in support of the Whig government called on the people to spill his (Mr. Hunt's) blood. Another cause of riots was that political unions were encouraged by the government and the government press, which called them legal as long as they went as far as they wished; but when they showed any disposition to act for themselves, without the guidance of the ministry, then they were illegal. No party appeared willing to move any amendment. He was of no party, and would move it to put his opinion on record. The hon. member moved an amendment.—Which was to the effect, that the cause assigned for national distress were not the real causes, that the currency, free trade, taxes & high salary were the real causes, and that Parliament should adjourn to give Ministers time to draw up a new address.

No Member having seconded this motion it fell to the ground.

IRELAND.

The following is Mr. O'CONNELL'S comment on the King's Speech, at a Meeting of the Dublin Political Union held on the 8th December.

Mr. O'Connell observed, that the King's Speech recognised the existence of Ireland, and from the manner it actually adverts to the state of Ireland, and from the manner that it does so, my friend, Mr. Dwyer will see the necessity of leaving our arms free to serve her as they possibly can be, since others are not disposed to perform the task. I read in the Speech, with awful solicitude, the passage about Ireland. I believe His Majesty has the deepest solicitude for the good of Ireland. I waited with the greatest impatience to read the King's Speech, to see what it is that the King, after being twelve months in office, now proposed to do for Ireland. I wanted to see what it was that we were to wait for—what it was that we were promised by Lord Cloncurry, *et hoc genus omne.* I have waited to see what we were to "wait for," and seeing it, I say that the man "must be a traitor to Ireland, who would tell us he is not to exert ourselves. Let me now read for you a passage from the King's Speech. "In parts of Ireland a systematic opposition has been made to the payment of tithes, attended, in several instances, with afflicting results." I beg leave to stop here and say, there have been "afflicting results" from the payment of tithes. Messrs. Blaneifield and Byrne were consigned to a jail on a sentence, which, I think, was too hard, to be entirely executed. I know, too, that much worse consequences have followed from this system; we know that eight or ten lives have been lost, and that blood has again been shed, in the attempt to maintain the tithes system. I am able to trace the shedding of that blood to those who little know the information I possess upon this subject. It was curious that eight or ten people should meet in a house upon a certain night—that the police should have a dream that they would meet there, and actually came out of their district to arrest them. Who was it gave the information? It was not one of the people, for they have all been arrested, while the strangers escaped. While I remark upon this subject, I cannot help declaring, that I have but little pity for those who join themselves in illegal societies. What do the Ministry now propose to do about tithes—is it to abolish them? No. It is to mitigate their pressure? It is not. But Lord Cloncurry tells us to wait a while. See what it is we are to wait for. The King's Speech says, "It will be one of your first duties to inquire whether it may not be possible to effect improvements in the laws respecting this subject which may afford the necessary protection to the established Church, and, at the same time, remove the present causes of complaint. I tell Lord Cloncurry it is impossible to remove the present causes of complaint. "Necessary protection to the Established Church!" What! do they think it possible to continue the present system in Ireland, where not one in twenty of the population belong to the Established Church, and where the Catholics in the South, and the Presbyterians in the North, are equally opposed to that system? I tell Lord Cloncurry, and I tell the King's Ministers, that that system cannot last in Ireland (cheers.) It is idle in them to think of it—the time is fast coming when, as every man ought to pay his own lawyer, his own physician, and his own apothecary, so will every man be obliged to pay for his own clergyman. I am not one of those who would send the clergyman and his family upon the world, but would have the present generation amply and sufficiently provided for.—The rest of the speech then goes on thus: "But on this and every other question affecting Ireland, it is above all things necessary to look to the best means of securing internal peace and order, which alone (mark that) "seems wanting to raise a country, blessed by Providence with so many natural advantages, to a state of the greatest prosperity. The British Ministry have assigned themselves in this passage. Yes,—Providence has blessed this country, and yet she is still in misery. How so? The answer is ready—by misgovernment, and misgovernment alone. The stranger has governed us—we have not governed ourselves. And what is the remedy they propose? "Internal peace and tranquillity alone." Mark the word, "alone." We are to have more tithes, and we are to have forced upon us "internal peace and tranquillity." I then turn upon Lord Anglesey, and I ask him, as I ask those slaves whom he has fed, and fattened, and bribed, what is it we are to "wait for"? Is it the tithes and gagging act? "Tranquillity!" Oh! I understand them well; we are to have in legislation another specimen of the Banking system. What was it that Bishop and Williams wanted from their victims?—Tranquillity. They made their victims tranquil and they then sold them as good subjects.—They called it, to be sure, *hocus, hocus*; that was the technical name for their vile misdeeds, and the present Administration wants to *hocus* Ireland (cheers.) I am glad I was not in place in Parliament when that Speech was read, for how could I have divided with a ministry who pledged themselves to such a speech. I would have divided against them on such a speech, for I never will consent to have Ireland traitor, bartered, hounded, or whipped. We were bid to wait awhile—such was the vice of Lord Cloncurry—and viler

and I never read than that uttered by that Nobleman at the Kilmahnam meeting. I now taunt him with his cant, & ask him what good has the ministry promised to Ireland? Have they promised a repeal of the Subletting Act—have they promised a repeal of the Vestry Bill—have they promised to lighten the tithes—have they promised a repeal of the Grand Jury Bill, substituting representation for nomination—have they promised any relief to the paper, the soap, or the distillery trades, for no other manufactures are left to us—have they promised to revive the linen trade? Have they, I ask, promised any one of all these things? No—but they say they will silence and they will gag us, for tranquillity alone is necessary (hear, hear, hear!) "Alone!" Sacred God! is this what is now said to us—would they give us the tranquillity of the grave, and the silence of death (cheers)? Do they mean to set up that tranquillity which Tacitus has described, "*ubique silentium facient pacem appellat.*" And this is the only thing that they mean to do for Ireland. I am glad that I know it, and he must now be a traitor to his country who will not struggle to serve her (cheers!) I am told Mr. Stanley has spoken of a summary mode of enacting tithes—I care not for it—I expected to find something good proposed for Ireland, and I now find them only talking of "tranquillity." Sacred Heaven! what ignorance prevails amongst those men! There never was a people more disposed to tranquillity than the Irish, and they have ever been maddened into violence and goaded into insurrection. At such a moment as this, I would entreat my friend, Mr. Dwyer, not to press his motion. I am sure he will perceive with me, upon reading this passage of the Speech, that we should not restrict ourselves to any thing. And as to the manifesto of the ministry, I ask him, should we not consider it right, that our meetings should be expanded. It is not at such a moment as this that you should narrow your exertions. And I now declare, that if that Speech be put on for one week by the ministry, that I will pull down the banner of reform, and I will set up that of repeal (cheers.) Why should we be bartered or gagged with impunity? I have pledged myself to the Irish people. I have some of their confidence (loud cheers.) And yet I think I do not deserve it, when I thought it possible that I could ever join such an Administration, & which I esteem and prize those who looked to the purity of heart, and were kind enough to believe that I was incapable of becoming a slave to any ministry. I also respect those who thought that office should not be taken by me. I think my friends, and I hope I shall convince them, judged rightly of me. I now totally disclaim connexion with any Administration that has not the charter of Irish liberty in its hands, and measures of utility, not promised, but in immediate and inevitable realization. I care little for the British Parliament, except to obey those laws which it may enforce. I implore of my friend to put an end to this discussion by withdrawing his motion, and upon this new ground—that the Proclamation of the ministry promises us nothing but the tithes-laws and Gagging Acts Tranquillity alone waiting in Ireland! What! they require that a few petty, miserable serfs and slaves should steal through her valleys, or stalk across our plains, and that a gate-herdsman should look from a mountain's brow upon the sorrow and the desolation that were spread beneath him, while the Englishman should be fattened upon our spoil and our ruin. They may think that all this can be done but I tell them we are eight millions (cheers.) We are a nation. Let them do as they please, my course is fixed. This Speech has decided me. I have taken my course, and I shall adhere to it. I will wait here until after Christmas, and as soon as Parliament then meets, I shall attend it. I will go there to lay before them the case of Ireland. I shall be well able to make out that case, with the materials with which my friend, Mr. Stanton, will supply me, and I know of no man who has collected more valuable materials on the political economy of Ireland than he has (hear.) He has made them up with a minuteness which I have not the intellect, perhaps, and certainly not the time to collect. With the knowledge of the details of that motion which he will bring forward on the next day of our meeting, I shall be prepared to go at once to Parliament. But I will not bring forward my motion so as to impede the progress of the English Reform Bill. I shall never be accused of impeding, in any degree, the charter of freedom to England or to Scotland. I, who would not wait for Ireland, will certainly wait for them. But having made my display to Parliament—having laboured to serve my country there, I shall return to Ireland never to quit it again while I have existence, but to struggle, man to man and breast to breast, to make Ireland happy, free and independent (cheers.) Long as I live the allegiance to the Throne shall remain unbroken, and the connection between England and Ireland shall be indissoluble (hear.) But now, my friends, we are beginning a new career. The light of truth is shining in upon us, and the darkness of delusion has vanished—and we draw now the constitutional sword of legal exertion, which will be used only in the cause and for the benefit of Ireland (cheers.)

(Further extracts from the late English Papers.)

The Way with the Tithes.—Public anxiety is now preeminently directed to the approaching labors of the tithe committee. Mr. Stanley's high character is a guarantee for his intentions and the impartial consideration of the question; but this is a subject which, without a much larger concession to the public wishes, even Mr. Stanley's great talent will fail to bring to a satisfactory adjustment. Existing interests should be strictly protected; but if a general, deep seated, and I would say ineradicable dissatisfaction with the present magnitude of the ecclesiastical establishment be any index to the future, the revenues of the hierarchy must be ultimately accommodated to the circumstances of the times. Tranquillity has been restored, but excitement is not at end in Kilkenny. Discontent on this subject prevails throughout the south of Ireland. An auction of distress for tithes took place on Tuesday in Tipperary; an immense multitude was present—five migrators, three constables, and thirty of the military attended. No kind of disturbance—no purchasers; and three cows, with seven sheep, each branded with the word "Tithes," were all sold to the tithe proctor for *one pound three shillings*. The clergyman for whom the distress was made is a gentleman of excellent character and liberal conduct. What is the consequence? The landlord cannot obtain his rent; his security by distress has been annihilated at probably the fiftieth part of its real value; the peasant thus left destitute becomes an easy prey to the designs of the intermediary; the comforts, perhaps the necessities of life, are withheld from the excellent pastor and his family; the landlord, by a familiar process of logic, exclaims against the Government; the incumbent solicits the expensive interposition of a Court of Equity, while the Bishop, exempt from his share in this distribution of vicissitude, complacently regards his reversion fines by the state of his digestive organ, is surprised at the existence of discontent

and lauds the stability of our glorious institutions.—London Courier.

Miseries of the Irish poor.—We shall again and again turn our thoughts to this subject, and if possible enlist public and private sympathy in behalf of the most wretched and forlorn of our fellow Christians, whose state of destitution is beyond description—wanting all the necessities of life, food, fuel, clothing and bedding. What is to come of them? Are they in a Christian land, to be allowed to perish unaided and unknown? Let those who are incredulous as to the existence of this large mass of misery but visit any of the lanes and alleys of this city, and they will be at once undeceived—even those parts of it where the wheel and the shuttle were once busily employed are now the abodes of squalid poverty and disease. What think you, fathers of families, to see a family of nine persons sitting down to a scanty meal of *net*, not dry potatoes, in four and twenty hours? What think you, mothers, of the mother of six children being found engaged in stirring a pot of water in a corner where a fire was not (using a maternal deception) to silence the cries of hunger, until, weary with watching, her children fell fast asleep?—of a man burning old shoes, to produce a smoke, as he told us, to keep out the damp? These are only specimens, selected from a dense mass of misery which now pervades this once prosperous, but now ruined and neglected city.—Kilkenny Journal.

Colonial.

UPPER CANADA.

From the Colonial Advocate.

COUNTY OF YORK ELECTION

OPINIONS OF THE PEOPLE CONCERNING

THE PRESENT HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Popular estimate of the Legislative Council!!!

At the opening of the election Mr. Mackenzie first addressed the electors. He adhered to the principles laid down in his address of the 2d. January last for which he had been re-elected, approved of the petitions to the King and Parliament now in course of signature, and stated his firm determination to retire from political life if all the candidates who then were or who might be opposed to him should receive together a majority of the whole votes of the freeholders that would be given in a 6 days' Poll. We intend to copy his remarks into a future number. Mr. Small spoke next. We took notes of some of the principal passages in his speech. "I think," said he, "that the Legislative Council is a *Humbag*. As long as the majority of that house is composed of government officers, dependent on the will of the government who appointed them for their support it is not in human nature that they can act consistently for the people. They cannot do it, and I think they ought to be overhauled. The Legislative Council ought to be independent of the crown and of the people." Mr. Small, without stating in what way he would have the crown exercise the right of nomination so as to produce this desired independence, declared his opposition to a council to be elected by the freeholders of Upper Canada might be made the instrument of ruin and misery to the country, but argued that this far it had not been so, and endeavoured to make it appear that the issue of bank paper had caused the rise in the price of produce. He thought the province had got good security of £20,000 of their own money in the bank; and assured them that unless the province should fail the York bank never could. Was of opinion that Mr. Bidwell's intestate estate bill would not be so advantageous to the people as they expected, but would support it if elected, should it be their wish. Considered the expenditure lavish, but that situated as the province is we could not help ourselves. Allowed it was nonsense to vote £300 to one officer and £1200 to another—to profess to make reductions while the members of government had at their disposal, without parliamentary control, from £15,000 to £20,000, out of which to pay these officers and salaries whatever sum they pleased. The control of the whole provincial revenues, ought to be in the legislature, & if elected he would never vote the supplies until it were so placed. Mr. Small was heard which attention thus far; but when he began to explain his conduct in the prosecution of Mr. James Hogg there was so much hissing and shouting that he really could not hear what he said although standing close beside him. We understood him however to intimate that he would submit the facts to the public through the press. Mr. Small stated in distinct terms that he did not come before the freeholders as approving of the conduct of the majority of the Assembly in their repeated expulsions of Mr. Mackenzie; he considered their proceedings in these cases arbitrary and unconstitutional. But as they had declared Mr. Mackenzie disqualified he had come forward presuming that the electors would see the expediency of not re-electing a member who could not take this seat.—He said he opposed Mr. Washburn not Mr. Mackenzie, who he was satisfied would have a majority of the votes.

Col. Washburn was very ill received; it evidently appeared that the electors had the dislike to him. They would hear nothing he had to offer, there were very many people present, and they literally hissed and hooted him out of countenance, so that he turned the window where he had been addressing them and attempted to gain the attention of those inside the hall. Even there success was but momentary; hissing and hootings assailed him in all directions, until, in a rage, he cried out that "he believed Mackenzie would obtain the majority, and that if he did, he (Col. Washburn) would be hanged if ever he came forward again to ask their votes. He had done much to serve them, and had thus far met a very ungrateful return." We could hear but little more he said, the noise was so deafening. Cabott, in Covent Garden, when opposed to Sir Samuel Romilly, scarcely received more universal unpleasant indications of the disapprobation of the country. The reason are obvious. He is held to be a deserter from the independent interest to which he originally professed to adhere; he left Judge Willis and a cause for which he had been unloathed, to become clerk of the Peace, and legal adviser at the York and Simcoe hustings to Messrs. J. B. and W. B. Robinson; "He had informed the electors that he approved of the conduct of the majority of the Assembly who had twice expelled their member, and he denounced Mr. Mackenzie in the harshest terms, and lauded Col. Allen and the obnoxious political divan who direct the York Bank, as the saviours of the country."

The influence of the executive during the first day was divided between Col. Washburn and Mr. Small but the former was evidently the favourite in that quarter. He expected to poll upwards of a hundred votes the first day and he polled only 25 4 or 5 of which we understand were doubtful ones!!! On the second morning Col. Washburn, the house of Assembly and executive candidate, retired, having obtained just as many suffrages as had first served to expel the late member from the assembly. He was evidently much mortified, chagrined, and out of temper, for he forgot to thank his friends for their support and bawled out at the top of his stentorian lungs, just before going down stairs, that "he would not give a vote for Small or Mackenzie to save either from the gall." We think the country has a good riddance of this well bred pillar of Judge Robinson's government.

Mr. Sprague the returning officer fulfilled the important duties entrusted to him with perfect impartiality, and displayed much good temper and good sense throughout.

Messrs. Small and Washburn swore several electors as to their qualification to vote. Mr. Mackenzie does not recollect having ever caused a voter to take an oath either in this or any former county election.

Towards the close of the second day, Mr. M. proposed to Mr. Small that he (Mr. Small) should resign then or agree to keep the poll open till the close of week, because that at the last election an immense number of voters had attended without being able to vote, a contingency which would be avoided by a decision either way. Mr. Small would not agree to either proposition, nor would he retire. If voters did not come in for him, the returning officer might close the poll, leaving him (Mr. Small) the privilege of claiming the seat with the lesser number of votes should the Assembly at their next session declare him entitled to it under the circumstances. But he would not retire, and thus acknowledge the validity of Mr. M. election what number of votes Mr. M. might receive. Under these circumstances the voting continued—the weather being very unfavourable; and the people of opinion that where their favorite candidate had nearly seven times the number of votes that had been polled by his opponent there could not be much danger of a wrong return, generally remained at home. Besides, Mr. Washburn's defeat took away the chief attraction of the contest.—While he remained in the field the hustings was so crowded that Mr. Archibald Wright fainted, and was taken out speechless. We had ourselves greatly underrated the feeling of the country. We stated last Thursday week that we expected Mr. Small and Mr. Washburn would each receive several hundred votes. How great then must have been our surprise to see the latter expire with 23 votes and the former stand the contest a whole week with 96 supporters!!!

On Friday at three in the afternoon, Mr. M. kn. again asked Mr. Small if he would retire and admit the validity of his election. Mr. S. said he would not; that it would dispense some of his friends. Mr. Mackenzie asked him if of the sense of the electors had been thus unequivocally shown in his (Mr. M.'s) favour, he (Mr. S.) would accept the seat should the Assembly survive another winter and adopt the course his (Mr. S.'s) friends anticipated. Mr. S. would not say to the contrary.

Mr. Small continued after this to urge his voters to send on his friends.

"I'll tell you what I think of the Assembly," said Mr. Cook, a wealthy Markham farmer in his 88th year. Suppose I were to hire a dozen of hay makers and place them in my harvest field, and that instead of making hay they should destroy it, quarrel with one of their number who was doing his duty—injure and abuse him and turn him off the ground—eat and drink all the day at my expense, and come at night and demand full wages."—If they did all this they would very much resemble our present House of Assembly.

At four o'clock on Friday evening, Mr. Small made another speech to the electors present.—He again allowed that if the Assembly should set aside the election they would do an act of injustice, but declined to retire and have his name struck off the poll book, or to say that he would not be an instrument in effecting the Assembly's purpose should they desire to place him in the seat with about 90 votes, over the choice of the county with upwards of 600. Had he said so, the election would have been instantly terminated but he preferred his chance of the seat even in this way. He professed to admit the legality of Mr. M.'s election, but thus practically denied and contended against it. The question "would you decline the seat if thus illegally offered you by the assembly against the wishes of the country?" was openly put to him before a number of the electors, by Mr. McIntosh and others, but he would not agree to do so. "I will be guided by the opinion of my friends." If in a matter of this importance he would yield his own judgment to that of his friends, might he not do so if placed in the assembly?

Mr. Small was the favourite candidate with the York Bank. He had the votes of Mr. Ridout their cashier, of Mr. Wenham their accountant, of Mr. Mosley their Clerk, of Dr. Horne their Teller, and of John S. Baldwin and Samuel Ridout two of their Directors. But it would not all do. York County is by far too split ever to become a rotten Borough to the Bank monopoly.

We trust the excellent example shown by the intelligent and always independent county in which is the seat of government will not be lost upon the province.

The utmost sobriety and good humour prevailed at the election. There was no treating or bribery attempted. The electors came and went entirely at their own costs and charges, and ate drank and lodged at their own expense. Mr. Small was kind and affable to all, and bore his bad success with the patience of a Job and the philosophic coolness of a Plato or Socrates.

At the final close of the poll this evening, the numbers were—

For Mr. Mackenzie.....	62
— Mr. Small.....	96
— Mr. Washburn.....	23

At the final close of the poll in the last general election in 1830, the numbers were—

For Mr. Ketchum.....	616
— Mr. Mackenzie.....	570
— Mr. Washburn.....	145
— Mr. Thorn.....	213

So that Mr. Mackenzie, with a majority of 39 of the whole vote polled at this election, has received more votes than ever was given to any candidate in the county since voting on English was disallowed; infinitely the greatest majority of suffrages ever obtained by one candidate over his opponent since the establishment of the constitution; and this too after the people had been greatly harassed with vexatious demands upon their time and means, and without any effort on the part of the successful candidate other than a few handbills distributed during the election, accompanied by states of the Poll rather calculated to keep voters back in the unpleasant weather prevailing as shewing them the electing would be gained to their candidate without their assistance.

Surely the time is at hand when the unremitting exertions of the freeholders to obtain the improvements they desire under a fostering legislature, will be duly appreciated by the British Government.

Judge Jonas Jones told the people of Gen. ville he was directly opposed to Mr. Norton in politics, and he was left at home; Mr. Washburn assured the people that his political principles were at direct variance from Mr. Mackenzie's, who, he added, appearing to address the electors, "sucks the vitals of *you poor creatures*."—They gave him 23 votes!

The utmost sobriety and good humour prevailed at the election. There was no treating or bribery attempted. The electors came and went entirely at their own costs and charges, and ate drank and lodged at their own expense. Mr. Small was kind and affable to all, and bore his bad success with the patience of a Job and the philosophic coolness of a Plato or Socrates.

At the final close of the poll this evening, the numbers were—

For Mr. Mackenzie.....	62
— Mr. Small.....	96
— Mr. Washburn.....	23

At the final close of the poll in the last general election in 1830, the numbers were—

For Mr. Ketchum.....	616
— Mr. Mackenzie.....	570
— Mr. Washburn.....	145
— Mr. Thorn.....	213

So that Mr. Mackenzie, with a majority of 39 of the whole vote polled at this election, has received more votes than ever was given to any candidate in the county since voting on English was disallowed; infinitely the greatest majority of suffrages ever obtained by one candidate over his opponent since the establishment of the constitution; and this too after the people had been greatly harassed with vexatious demands upon their time and means, and without any effort on the part of the successful candidate other than a few handbills distributed during the election, accompanied by states of the Poll rather calculated to keep voters back in the unpleasant weather prevailing as shewing them the electing would be gained to their candidate without their assistance.

Surely the time is at hand when the unremitting exertions of the freeholders to obtain the improvements they desire under a fostering legislature, will be duly appreciated by the British Government.

Judge Jonas Jones told the people of Gen. ville he was directly opposed to Mr. Norton in politics, and he was left at home; Mr. Washburn assured the people that his political principles were at direct variance from Mr. Mackenzie's, who, he added, appearing to address the electors, "sucks the vitals of *you poor creatures*."—They gave him 23 votes!

Surely the time is at hand when the unremitting exertions of the freeholders to obtain the improvements they desire under a fostering legislature, will be duly appreciated by the British Government.

Judge Jonas Jones told the people of Gen. ville he was directly opposed to Mr. Norton in politics, and he was left at home; Mr. Washburn assured the people that his political principles were at direct variance from Mr. Mackenzie's, who, he added, appearing to address the electors, "sucks the vitals of *you poor creatures*."—They gave him 23 votes!

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LOWER CANADA

ROUTINE BUSINESS.

Monday, 6th Feb'y, 1832.

Mr. L. Bourlages reported the delivery of the Address of Saturday last to His Excellency for an advance of £2000 for the contingencies of the House, and that His Excellency has given for answer he will comply with the desires of the house.

Mr. L. Bourlages reported on the conference relating to the Public Wharf at Lachine.

Mr. Panet presented a Message, praying for some allowance or remuneration in consideration of the extra labours of the Inspector General of Accounts.

The Agricultural Improvement Bill was read the second time, and committed for Tuesday next.

Tuesday, 7th February, 1832.

10 o'clock, a.m.

The Statements presented to the house on Saturday last, shewing the amount of the appropriations for the District of Gaspé and of the amount of Duties collected in that District in 1791, were referred to the committee on the Fisheries Bill.

The Small Causes Bill was read a third time and passed.

4 o'clock, p.m.

Mr. Leslie presented the Sixth Report of the Standing Committee of Trade. [The Committee see of opinion that the present duty on Hops is a sufficient protection to the article; and that it would not be expedient to comply with the Petition of the Merchant Tailors for a Duty on Clothing; and refer the house to their Resolution of last Session respecting the repeal of the duty on raw Hides.]

The Bill to repeal certain Duties on Molasses and Coffee, and to diminish the rates of others on Tobacco, were passed.

Mr. Neilson introduced a Bill to appropriate certain sums of money therein mentioned, to the encouragement of Education in the Province, second reading tomorrow.

Wednesday, 8th February,

10 o'clock, a.m.

Mr. Archambault presented the second report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture, submitted for tomorrow.

The consideration of the Lumber Trade Bill was fixed for Friday next.

The Judicature Bill was passed.

A message was received from the Council, agreeing to—

- 1—Lee Bridge Bill.
- 2—Militia Bill.
- 3—Quebec Fire Society Bill with amendments.

The Bill to make better provision with regard to Appeals from the Provincial Court of the District of St. Francis, was ordered to be engrossed.

4 o'clock, p.m.

Mr. Neilson reported on the Census returns, and on the several petitions for subdivision of counties; committed for Friday next.

Mr. Guy reported on the taxation of the Courts on the Rimouski Election; to be considered on Friday next.

The Council's amendments to the Wharfing's Bill were agreed to.

The Census Commissioners Relief Bill, and the Education Bill, were read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed.

The Bill to regulate the exercise of certain rights of Lessors and Lessees, was amended, and ordered to be engrossed.

The House went into Committee on the Petition of Mr. Gury against Mr. Justice Kerr, and rose for want of a quorum.

Thursday, 9th February,

10 o'clock, a.m.

Mr. Bourlages reported amendments to the Sheriff's Sales Bill; committed for Saturday.

The Bill to continue two acts relating to the Lachine Canal, and the Bill to provide for the distribution of Mr. Bouchette's Maps, were passed.

A Message was received from the Council, agreeing to the Gaspé Judicature Bill; and requesting that J. J. Girouard, Esq. a Member of the House, be examined before the Committee of the Council to whom has been referred the Bill to authorize the purchase of a certain number of copies of the History of Canada, by the late Jacques Lalin.

The Montreal Harbour Loan Bill, and the County Court Houses and Gaols Bill were engrossed.

The Resolutions passed in Committee on the Estimate, &c. were reported and agreed to unanimously, with the exception of the one placing £1000 at the disposal of His Excellency for unavoidable and unforeseen expenses, which was agreed to upon a division of yeas 27, nays 15.

Year—Messrs. Archambault, Baker, Cloutier, Deschamps, Dessaulles, De Witt, Dore, Dorion, P. A., Fortin, Goodhue, Heriot, Langueval, Larue, Latour, Morin, Neilson, Noel, Panet, Peck, Quesselle, Quimet, Raymond, Taylor, Viger, Wurtele.

Nays—Messrs. Amiot, Blanchard, Bourdages, L. Boreau, Cazeau, Courteau, Girouard, Huet, Lee, Letourneau, Masson, Mousseau, Proulx, Rochon, Thibault, Trudel.

Mr. Panet then introduced the three following Bills: second reading tomorrow.

Bill to make provision for defraying the Civil expenditure of the Provincial Government for the ensuing year.

Bill to appropriate the sums of money therein mentioned, the payment of certain expenses of the Civil Government during the years 1830 and 1831.

Bill to appropriate certain sums of money for the payment of certain Militia Officers for the year 1832.

The Bill to change the place of holding the Election of Members for the County of P. Acadie, was read the second time, and committed for tomorrow.

The following is the continuation of the Resolutions adopted on Education by the Assembly.

50 0 0 As an aid to the present Master of the said School, towards publishing a book of arithmetic, geometry and book keeping, provided the edition be struck at not less than 1000 copies, and that the whole, substantially bound, be sold at a price which shall not exceed 2s. per copy.

100 0 0 As an aid to the Trustees of the School of St. Andrew's, at Quebec, during the present year.

50 0 0 As a gift to the Mechanic's Institute at Quebec, for the present year.

50 0 0 As an aid to the Literary and Historical Society at Quebec, towards defraying the unavoidable expenses of the present year.

100 0 0 As an aid to Joseph Lancaster, towards maintaining his school. (Voss 29, Nays 8)

50 0 0 To pay the said J. Lancaster, at the rate of 1/5 for every individual (not exceeding ten,) whom he shall instruct and qualify for teaching and managing a school. (Voss 31, Nays, 9)

200 0 0 To aid the Trustees of the school of St. Jacques at Montreal.

50 0 0 As an aid to the Fabriques of the Mission of Sault au Rocelites, towards paying part of the cost of the school house erected by the said Fabrique near the church of the said Mission.

150 0 0 As an aid to J. F. Fournier, towards maintaining his boys' and girls' school, the said sum to be equally divided between the said schools.

111 3 2 As an aid to the Committee of Management of the Nation school at Quebec.

That it is expedient to declare and provide that School Masters in the parish of Montreal out of the limits of the city, and in the Cantons of Quebec and Three Rivers, being duly established under Trustees, are entitled to, and ought to have the benefit of the allowance in favour of the school masters in the country parts of the Province.

That it is expedient to provide that the LGO at, headed by the set lat. Will. IV. Cap. 7, to each body of Trustees of the Parishes or Missions of St. Clement, St. Martin and St. Timothy, in the Seigneurie of Beauchemin, be paid to each body of Trustees of the said Parishes or Missions respectively to be applied by them to aid in the payment of the building of one or more school houses erected therein in the course of last year.

THE VINDICATOR.

MONTEBELL:
TUESDAY FEB. 19, 1832.

From the N. York Courier and Enquirer.
Thursday last.

Accounts have been received of the arrival of the ship Hannibal, Captain Hubbard, from London, with London papers of the afternoon of the 31st of Decem. Advices from that city were already in our possession to the morning of the same day; the present arrival, therefore, brings but little news.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

PRIVILEGE OF PARLIAMENT.

Quebec Saturday Feb. 11, 1832.

On Saturday last the case of Messrs. Tracey and Duvernay, who had applied, the day previous, to be brought up by *Haec Corpus* before the Court of King's Bench, was argued, in presence of the Judges Kerr, Bowen and Taschereau, by Mr. Stuart. The chief Justice was absent as having been a party in the proceedings of the Legislative Council by which the applicants were committed to prison. No Counsel was employed on the part of that body. In the notice we have it in our power to make of Mr. Stuart's arguments, we regret the inability we labour under, of not being able to give more than a mere sketch. The manner in which the subject was treated by him shew'd an exact and profound knowledge of the English law and constitution; and, the several allusions to the extent of liberty the Press should enjoy, and the distinction to be drawn when individuals and public bodies come under its censure, were heard with the utmost attention by a crowded court.

Mr. Stuart commenced by stating the insufficiency of the time he had to prepare himself on so momentous a question, having been made acquainted with it, only within the last 24 hours. He also regretted the additional labour that would be thrown on him in consequence of there being no opposing lawyer, as he should be under the necessity of stating himself the objections that might be brought against him.

The question before the Court, he said, was one of abstract law, and if the law did not give the power to the Legislative Council the conviction by that body was a *vox et preterea nihil*. It was the name and form of a conviction only. This objection went to the very root and foundation of the argument.

The conviction could be no more than if any individual issued a warrant consigning to prison whatever person he pleased, and that it was on the part of the Council an assumption of authority not more valid. In proof of this position he read extracts from several authorities, particularly from Wilmut on the Habeas Corpus act, where commitment to prison is declared illegal, in the case either of being no crime committed, or where the commitment is made by persons having no jurisdiction, as in the present case. Mr. Stuart stated that he did not believe the article in question a libel; but that was of no consequence. He would go no farther back than the judgment, the legality of which he positively denied.

He then reviewed the several irregularities of the commitment, which he stated would, in point of form, have been sufficient to set aside the decision of the Legislative Council. It did not appear by it, he said, that the parties were brought into custody, and had communication of the charge given them,—that they were called to answer to that charge, or did answer to it.—That they had any opportunities allowed them to do so,—that they were present when conviction was made and sentence pronounced. He made several objections of a similar tendency, any of which, he said, would have been sufficient to shew the illegality of the commitment. These considerations, tho' fatal, were of minor importance and he would not dwell on them more earnestly. It was the power of the Legislative Council he denied. He then entered into a learned train of discussion shewing that tho' a power was exercised by the British Parliament, that power was not transferred to the Legislative Council and Assembly of this Province; and proceeded to distinguish between the powers of the house of Lords and the house of Commons. After shewing this difference and the authority exercised by the house of Lords, he challenged every man to prove that the Legislative Council of this Province had such power. The house of Lords, he said, derived their judicial power from the *Au Regis*, in which, it was originally exercised. In the reign of Charles the 2nd the Lords attempted original jurisdiction in Civil rights, which was afterwards surrendered. That the judicial power, however, which remained in the Lords was only the fragment of the pillars of the building, and it was these fragments they were endeavouring to transfer into this country. The Legislative power which the council possessed by means inferred the judiciary power, that was now attempted to be exercised. They had no relationship and it were impossible to mix them without pollution. Mr. Stuart then directed the attention of the bench to that part of the constitution of Canada which gave existence to the Legislative Council (Stat. Geo. 3 Chap. 51.) and said that the extent of that power was summed up in one line and a half, viz:—'To make laws &c'

He proceeded to argue with great ability and at much length on the power constitutionally and incidentally in Legislative bodies.—The constitutional power in relation to contempt was derived from the judicial power which the Legislative Council never possessed. He then went into the subject of the incidental power of a body to protect its own dignity, and shewed that such power could only be exercised where injury was done in the face of that body and that libel could not come under it. That in case of libel, the Courts were open where the offending party was to be tried by his peers. Mr. Stuart entered into a variety of arguments on this head, and displayed great legal research combined with eloquent illustrations of his subject.

With regard to the press, he said, that when licentiousness existed, it went to injure the press itself. Where attacks were made by it on private character, the individual offending deserved punishment; but that it were necessary that public bodies, which were apt to contract an *esprit de corps*, should be subject to its strictures. That public men and public bodies were, public property, and the censure of the press was necessary for their control. That minorities often did, what individuals would blush to do, and that a control should be exercised over them by the press. That it tended to correct men when they were wrong; and should be as free as air. It would then be innoxious, but if compressed it obtained the force and power of gunpowder, or steam, and caused long and tremendous explosion.

In the conclusion of Mr. Stuart's arguments, reference was made to the case of Prothonotary Monk who was committed by the house of assembly for contempt. Mr. Stuart drew a wide distinction between the two cases, which he asserted, differed on the broadest basis. Mr. Monk was before a Committee of the house and refused to deliver up a paper in his possession. He committed a breach of privilege in the face of the House, and directly tending to destroy its authority. The house had no other resource. But, here, the case was totally different. No breach of privilege had been committed before the Council. The Council had suffered no injury tending to interrupt its business, or destroy its authority. It was merely an alleged libel, on which the Courts were sufficient to decide. He denied in the most positive terms this power assumed by the Legislative Council and declared the commitment illegal.

Mr. Stuart concluded his highly argumentative and eloquent pleading of nearly three hours in a manner to leave a strong conviction of the illegality of the proceedings of the Legislative council, on the minds of a numerous assemblage.

The Court then spoke of the necessity of obtaining delay in a case of such importance. No given time was mentioned for the decision.

At a Meeting held at St. Jacques, County of L'Assomption, by the Inhabitants of that parish, the following resolutions were adopted, respecting the incarceration of Messrs. TRACEY and DUVERNAY.

Major Michel Prevost having been called to the Chair, Captain Isaac Dugas elected Vice-President and Seraphin Viger and Mr. Francois Hyacinthe Prevost requested to act as Secretaries, it was

Resolved 1.—That it is the right of each Citizen in this County to express his political opinions on whatever subject connected with the public welfare and the duty of every one attached to his national rights to defend them with energy and firmness.

Resolved 2.—That any act which tends to shackle or diminish the liberty of the Press in any manner whatsoever is incompatible with the laws and sentiments of British Subjects and is an encroachment on the rights of the Inhabitants of this County.

Resolved 3.—That each Citizen attached to the interests of his Country ought to make his utmost endeavours to preserve the precious right of the liberty of the Press and ought not to witness with indifference the tyrannical act exercised against our fellow-citizens, Messrs. TRACEY and DUVERNAY.

Resolved 4.—That it is expedient to repel and paralyse any attempt made to deprive us of the Liberty of the Press which is so nearly connected with our common welfare and happiness.

Resolved 5.—That the Legislative Council of this Province has committed an arbitrary act towards the people of this Province in incarcerating Messrs. TRACEY and DUVERNAY, and that this act is considered by this Meeting as a violation of the laws of this Country.

Resolved 6.—That the following Gentlemen do compose a Committee:— Captain Joseph Dupuis, Che. Martin, A. A. Minier, Captain Joseph Marion, Captain Z. Cloutier, Capt. M. Prevost, Daniel Richard, Frs. Mercier, Ambrose Majean, Pierre Vaillant, Narcisse Marion, Felix Labelle and O. Charret.

Resolved 7.—That the thanks of this Meeting be transmitted to the Committee appointed by the Citizens of Montreal for their invitation to the different Counties to correspond with them.

Resolved 8.—That the foregoing resolutions be published in the *Minerve* and the *Vindicateur*.

Resolved 9.—That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the President and Vice President for their conduct on this occasion.

(True Copy.)
S. Viger and F. H. Prevost
Secretaries.

The Election for the County of York in the U. Province has terminated in the return of Mr. Mackenzie by a majority of 532 over Captain Small. We refer our readers to the extracts from the Colonial Advocate and congratulate the spirited freeholders of the County of York on the result & this expression of popular feelings.

At the last Meeting of the Citizens of Montreal at Lavoy's Hotel, Committees were appointed and the Meeting adjourned to Wednesday next, (to-morrow evening) at seven o'clock, when it is expected that the day of the propagation of Parliament will be known.

A letter from Quebec mentions that the Parliament will be prorogued only on Saturday next, the 18th instant.

To a Correspondent.—We have received a Communication signed 'Un ami de la Justice,' written in French. If the author would translate in English his production and send us his name as a guarantee of the facts mentioned, it might receive insertion.

JAMAICA.—An extract from a letter received in Boston, dated at Havana, on the 14th, January, states that the Negroes, 15,000 strong, and well armed, had entire possession of the interior, and were desolating the Island with fire and sword.

The nomination of Mr. Van Buren, as minister to the Court of St. James, has been rejected by the Senate of the United States. The vote stood twenty three for, and twenty three against the confirmation, two members were absent. The casting vote of the Vice President determined the question. This circumstance will not contribute much to allay the excitement which at present agitates the country, but rather add fuel to the flame, and render political zealots more zealous in their hostility than ever.—*Philadelphia Album.*

Deserters.—Pay Sergeant Lyon, of the 4th Company 24th Regiment, privates Sanderson and Bailey, of the same Company, and trumpeter Moore of the Band of that Regiment, deserted last Wednesday evening and have not yet been taken. Their plan of escape is unlikely to be attended with success. They engaged a despatch stage at Messrs. Cutler and Hough's, in the avowed intention of going after deserters, and alleging that their business was of an urgent nature, they secured every means to obtain the speediest conveyance. As the sergeant accompanied the privates every suspicion was put to rest, and they readily obtained the conveyance asked for. They started at 6 p. m. Being absent at 10

Roll call they were supposed to have deserted, but the exact direction which they had taken, we believe, was not ascertained before the following day, too late to admit of any probability of overtaking them. A description of their persons had, however, been forwarded to Montreal by the stage, which left at four o'clock the next morning.

It is rather remarkable that Sanderson, and Bailey were the principal witnesses against Mr. Leon, of Champlain street, charged with manslaughter of a private of that Regiment, noticed some time since. Sanderson, we have been told, was on guard at the Castle at the time he deserted, and Sergeant Lyon, we hear, had recourse to forgery to obtain a part of the money he carried off with him.—*Quebec Gazette.*

The Assembly concurred on Friday last in the Report of the Committee of Grievances against Judge Kerr, by a large majority. The last resolution passing His Excellency to remove him from his office of Judge of the Kings' Bench and of the Vice Admiralty, was amended we understand so as to ask his suspension from Office with a view to a trial before the Council, which the Act for the independence of the Judges, now passed both houses and waiting the King's sanction, erects into a tribunal.—*Id.*

We are right glad to see Protestants and Catholics, Irishmen, Canadians, Scotsmen, Englishmen—alike to their rights and privileges and prepared to banish all old jealousies and divisions, and unite as one man to promote the happiness of our common country. Canada has a noble soil, and contains a noble race of men—jealous of their rights, able and willing to take 'a long pull, a strong pull, and pull all-together,' against the encroachments of those locusts who have long rode rough shod over the finest country in British America.—*Col. Advocate.*

Among the electors at the county hustings we observed Mr. Valliere brother of Judge Valliere the late Speaker of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada. Of course he voted for the independent candidate.—*Id.*

Mr. Mackenzie will positively leave York for London early in March, unless detained till April by the fears and follies of political opponents. In either case the advantage of the country will be carefully consulted, as brother Hoggeman well knows. £1000 a year is hard to part with, but this Saturday's Message to C. A. II. will not stand Sir John, in stead of the advice we threw away upon him years ago. Honesty is always the best policy.—*Id.*

Earl Grey's administration have recommended a provision for the governor, crown officers, &c. of Lower Canada, during the King's life. We shall hereafter completely unveil the mean and contemptible practices by which the Upper Canada everlasting salary bill passed.—*Id.*

Major Blois, as we are informed, has finally left for Suffolk, and with despatches for the Colonial Department. Sir John will follow his aid in due time, and exchange £1000 here for £400 a year in Europe. It is no wonder that he is exceedingly anxious to prevent Mr. Mackenzie's intended journey for another month.—*Id.*

BIRTHS.
In this city, on the 7th instant, Mrs. William Russell, of a son, the 21st instant, Mrs. J. B. Sleighton, of a daughter.
At Niagara, on the 20th ultimo, Mrs. C. A. Foster, of a son.

MARRIED.
At Hamilton, on the 16th ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Sheel Mr. Samuel Patterson, to Miss Margaret Crosskey, both of that place.

DIED.
At Hamilton, Scotland, on the 2nd December, Mr. John Blackwood Mackenzie, formerly of this city.
At St. Foy, near Quebec, on the 4th instant, Mr. Gabriel Bellan, of that place, aged 49.
At Quebec, on the 21st ultimo, after a painful illness of nearly four years, Mr. Abraham Fazio, a native of Holland, for many years a resident in this country, aged 53.



HIBERNIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

The Annual Meeting of this Society will be held in their Rooms, St. Peter Street, on FRIDAY, the 17th Instant, at Half past SEVEN O'CLOCK P. M.
Members are requested to be punctual in their attendance, as on that evening the election of Officers for the ensuing Year will take place.
By Order,
JAMES M'GOWEN,
Secretary.

NOTICE.—The undersigned inform those persons who have subscribed for LOTS upon the Farm called BOURGOYNE, that the subscription list, opened with a view to dispose of the said employments by drawing lots, is actually filed; and that the drawing will take place at the British American Hotel, in St. Paul Street, on the 1st of MARCH next, at TEN o'clock in the morning, after the manner which will be set forth in notices, to be hereafter given to each subscriber.
LOUIS GUY,
Montreal, 14th February, 1832.

STORAGE.—Good STORAGE, fit for Provisions, Fish, Flour, Grain, and Merchandises of every description, may be had, on moderate terms, until the 1st of May Next, at the GENERAL INSPECTION STORE, POINT A CALLIERE.
Montreal, Dec. 23, 1831.

PORK:—
200 lbs. Mess,
200 Prime,
Just received and for sale by
STEPHEN FIELD &
St. Paul Street.
January 31st, 1832.

Houses to Let.

TO LET.—A three story STONE HOUSE in St. Francois Xavier Street, near POINTE A CALLIERE'S Bridge. Apply to the Undersigned Proprietor.
P. L. LETOURNEUX
Montreal, 9th Feb. 1832.

TO LET, and possession given the first of MAY next, a THREE STORY STONE HOUSE, situated in St. GABRIEL STREET, opposite the Champ de Mars, now occupied by a MESS HOURS by the Officers of the 15th Regiment.
—ALSO—
TO LET, ANOTHER HOUSE, and possession given the first day of MAY next, a TWO STORY HOUSE, situated in Craig Street, and on the corner of St. Gabriel Street, near the Champ de Mars, now occupied by Lieut. Col. MONTGOMERY. For particulars apply to the Subaltern.
B. BEAUBIEN.
Montreal, 14th February, 1832.

THE Part of the House facing the WEIGH HOUSE, Old Market, occupied last Summer by Mr. A. Gaudri.
Apply to
C. S. DELORME.
Montreal, 4th Feby., 1832.

TO LET and possession given on the 1st May, that HOUSE, belonging to the Estate of the late Mrs. N. Roy, in Fertification Lane, near of D. Ross, Esquire
—ALSO—
TO LET, and possession given on 1st May that two story STONE HOUSE, with dependencies pleasantly situated in Papeau square now occupied by Mr. HALLOWELL. apply to
C. S. DELORME,
Montreal February 3, 1832.

TO LET & possession given on the 1st May, the part of the House facing the WEIGH HOUSE, Old Market, occupied last Summer by Mr. A. GAUDRI.
Apply to
C. S. DELORME.
Montreal 14th February 1832.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned duly appointed Trustees for the establishment of a NEW MARKET in MONTREAL, and the GREENS LYING BETWEEN FOUNDING and COMMERCE STREETS, agreeably to Acts of the Legislature, passed in the 7th year of the reign of George IV. cap. 14, and in the 9th year of George IV. cap. 14, will receive tenders on SATURDAY the 24th FEBRUARY next, until NOON, from such persons as may be willing to contract for the following work, viz:—
To CONSTRUCT an ARCH of STONE over the LITTLE RIVER, from the Bridges at Mr. GIBB Street, to the Bridge at the end of Saint Francis Xavier Street, and to LAY the FOUNDATION for the MARKET, and to BUILD up the WALL to a level with the Street, agreeably to plans and specifications, which may be seen on application to Mr. LUNN.
The Tenders may specify for the Mason Work, by tone, or for the whole Work.
Two Securities will be required.
L. BOUTILLIER,
P. DE ROCHEBLAIVE,
HORATIO GATES,
WM. LUNN,
Montreal, 7th February, 1832.
The Editors of Newspapers in Montreal are requested to insert the above advertisement.

PORTRAITS OF THE HONORABLES D. B. VIGER AND L. J. PAPIEAU THE UNDERSIGNED have made arrangements, with Mr. BOURNE, Engraver, of this City, who is about to proceed to England, to have engraved in London the Portraits of the HONORABLES, D. B. VIGER and L. J. PAPIEAU.
Persons wishing to subscribe are requested to make application at Quebec, to Messrs. Neilson & Cowan—Three Rivers, Pierre Desjardes Esq. or at their Book Store, Montreal.
The engravings will be delivered to subscribers in May next. Price, each 5s.
F. R. FABRE & Co.
Decr. 15, 1831.

TO THE BENEVOLENT.

THE Treasurer of the MONTREAL EMIGRANT SOCIETY having kindly advanced means for the purpose of employing the Widows and Orphans of Emigrants during the winter, request all persons who may have Work or Employment to give out, to make application to C. WAGNER, Esquire, or to Mr. ANDREW HILLOCK, Main Street St. Antoine suburbs.
The Society has on hand and for sale, 2000 WHEAT AND SALT BAGS, made by the Widows and Orphans of Emigrants, which are particularly recommended to those engaged in the trade, as being made of the best materials and workmanship, samples of which may be seen at Mr. Wagner's or at the Secretary's Office, Brick Buildings, St. Lawrence Hill.
JOHN C. GUNDLACK,
SECRETARY.
2d January, 1832.

ESTATE OF THE LATE JOSEPH PERRAULT, ESQ.
ALL PERSONS indebted to this ESTATE, or having any claims against it, are Requested to pay the amount of their Debts, and produce their Demands in due form immediately unto the Subscriber, who is authorized to receive the same.
THOMAS BEDOUIN,
Montreal 2d, December, 1831.

INDIA RUBBER OVER SHOES
Just received, 200 pair Gentlemen's India Rubber Over Shoes—all of large sizes and superior quality.
The Subscriber will repair India Rubber Over Shoes, at the following prices:—
Gentlemen's Sealed throughout, 2s.
Ladies, 1s. 6d.
Old ones taken in Exchange for the purpose of dissolving.
JOHN GARDNER,
No. 44, St. Paul Street.
December 6th, 1831.

THE PUBLIC is forbid trusting any person on my account as I shall not be accountable.
WYMAN C. DAVIS,
Mull 1st January, 1832.

NEW LINE OF STAGES BETWEEN MONTREAL AND QUEBEC DURING THE WINTER, IN 2 DAYS.

THE STAGE will leave Montreal and Quebec EVERY MORNING, at 5 o'clock, (Sundays excepted) and pass the night at Three Rivers. The Books will be kept at Mr. Benjamin Thatcher's, at Race's Hotel, at Cushing's Hotel, Hay-Market, Montreal—and at Quebec, at Mr. Isaac Cutler's, at the place formerly occupied by Mr. Cady one of the Proprietors, who will give all necessary information, as well as Mr. T. Marcotte, at Mr. F. Benoit's, Old Market Place, Montreal.
TH. MARCOTTE,
JOS. GIBOUX,
ISAAC CUTLER, } PROPRIETORS.
MONTREAL, Dec. 9, 1831.

TREATISE ON THE CIVIL LAW OF LOWER CANADA.

THE undersigned informs the subscribers to this work, and those who may hereafter subscribe to it, that in consequence of his arrangements with the author H. DES RIVIERES BEAUMAIS, Esquire, he has become proprietor of it, and is the only person authorized to receive the amount of subscriptions; all receipts given by any other person will therefore be null.
The number of subscribers being now sufficient, the impression of this work, considered by many competent judges as likely to prove very useful) will commence immediately and it will be published in the course of the winter. The number of copies being limited, intending subscribers are requested to apply to Messrs. E. R. Fabre & Co., book sellers, at Montreal; Messrs. Neilson & Cowan, at the office of the *Canadian*, to Messrs. Cary & Co. booksellers, at Quebec; and to A. Z. Le Blanc Esquire, at his office in Three Rivers.
The work will consist of 3 Volumes 8vo. printed on good paper, with new types.—The subscription price is thirty shillings, stitched.
LUDGER DUVERNAY,
Montreal, Nov. 10th 1831.

STANDARD CATHOLIC BOOKS

LUCAS, Jr. Bookseller, Baltimore, is now enabled to offer to the public in general, the most extensive assortment of Catholic Books, to be had in this country, on terms that will be pleasing.
Dewey Bible in quarto, with ten engravings, and copious notes, by the Rev. Dr. Challoner, 27. 50
Dewey Testament with Dr. Challoner's notes, 12mo., 50
Do. 32mo. fine pocket edition, 63
The Catholic Manual, 4 engravings, 1. 00
Christian's Guide, 6 ds. 50
Path to Paradise, 5 50
Pious Guide, 75
All the above Books may be had in every variety of fine and extra binding
Father's Communicatory view, 1. 00
Father's Communicatory view, 1. 25
Milner's End of Controversy, 1. 00
Bosses' History of the Bible, 1. 00
Gahan's Church History, 1. 00
Ward's Catechism on the Reformation, 84
Life of St. Patrick, 75
Poor Man's Catechism, 75
Catholic Christian Instructed, 75
Bossuet's Exposition of the Catholic Doctrine, 25
A Pious Misrepresentation and refuted, 54
Father's Rosary, 25
Meditations of St. Agostine, 25
Meditations of St. Augustinus, 50
Soliloquies of St. Augustinus, 50
Grounds of the Catholic Doctrine, 25
The Lenten Monitor, 1. 00
Cobbet's Letters on the Reformation, 63
Amicable Discussion on the Church of England and the Reformation, 2 vols. 12mo., 1. 75
Answer to Father's Difficulties in Romanism, 75
The Difficulties of Protestantism, 75
Instruction on the Prayers and Ceremonies of the Mass, 1. 00
Father Rowland, a North American tale, 50
The Indian Cottage, a Unitarian story, 50
A History of the Church, 5 vols. 8vo., 10. 00
Christianity, 75
Lingard's Tracts, 1. 00
Hay's Abridgement of the Catholic Doctrine, 25
Floury's short Historical Catechism, 27
Mrs. Herbert and the Villagers, or familiar conversations on the Holy Scriptures, 75
The Key to Paradise, 75
Hobbes's's Peace Book, 18mo. 75 cent. 21mo, 38
The Soul united to Jesus, 38
Think Well Out! 38
The following of Christ, reflections to each chapter, 25
Do. 32mo., 25
The Devout Communicant, 32mo., 50
The Spiritual Combat, 50
Bourdalois's Spiritual Retreat, 75
The Pocket Missal, or companion to the altar, 75
The Poor Man's Manual, or daily companion, 75
The Office of the Holy Week, according to the IC. Missal, 1. 00
The Garden of the Soul, 50
The principal duties of Christianity, 2 vols., 12mo., 1. 50
Lingard's History of England, 10 vols. 7. 50
Catholic Catechisms, 75
Liberal Discounts to those that buy in quantity.
CATALOGUE OF VALUABLE WORKS.
For Sale at the Office of U. S. Catholic Press, Establishment of the Catholic Church, Talbot Street, Hartford, Connecticut.
A new and elegant assortment of Catholic Books, recommended to those who are serious inquirers after truth, as well as to those who wish to attain a correct knowledge of the great truths of the Catholic Religion.
Mrs. Herbert and the Villagers, or familiar conversations on the principal duties of Christianity in two volumes, 12mo., 75 cents per vol.
Dewey Testaments and Prayer Books, of various prints and bindings.
Gahan's abridged Church History, 12mo. 51.
Lingard's History of England in ten Octavo vols. 7. 50.
Manning's shortest way to end disputes about Religion, 12mo. 75 cents.
Garden of the Soul, 2mo., 75 cents.
Letters on the Spanish Inquisition, 12mo. 92 cents.
Truth Triumphs, or a winter evening's dialogue between John Mardian and John Caldwell, 18mo.
Proofs of the True Church, in two parts; by Clement Wood, Winchester, 25mo. 31 cents.
The Youth's Director, 24mo. 41 cents.
The Devout Life, translated from the French of St. Francis de Sales, 12mo. 75 cents.
Martyr of the Bible by R. Challoner, D. D. (2 vols.) 75 cents.
The Poor Man's Catechisms, 12mo. 75 cents.
Chaloner's Catholic Catechism, 12mo. 75 cents.
Spiritual Combat, 18mo. 75 cents.

TO BE SOLD

ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS CONDITIONS, the term of payment being made easy to the purchaser. A beautiful property situated in a station well adapted for FRUITS, at the meeting of FOUR ROADS, (one of which leads to CORNWALL U. C.), in the Township of LANCASTER near the River a Delisle. It consists of 400 arpents of land in ONE LOT the front of which is 12 arpents and of the great thoroughfare. A part of this land is a state of High Cultivation, and of a productive soil. The remainder is well stocked with Elm and Ash timber. There are TWO HOUSES, a BARN, a POTASH-KETTLE, and a STORE in which Merchandise and Grain to the amount of 9000. Which can be had at reasonable prices. In the Potash-kettle are 80 Keyes (Caves) many Potash Kettles, and other Potash Utensils, with a large quantity of Ashes.

There is on the lands Wood sufficient to make 2000 barrels of Potash; and the lands contiguous are also well wooded; so that this property offers great advantages to any person wishing to pursue this species of industry. The person purchasing the property could have a present of good character as CLERK who has resided many years on the place; and who understands well the manufacture of Potash. This property offers great advantages for different branches of Commerce and industry; and might be divided into many lots for Farms; being on the Four branches of the Road, near the River, and contiguous to FLOUR AND SAW MILLS. The land is crossed by a little river, which never dries up and which presents many advantages. For more minute particulars and the terms of payment, application is to be made to the undersigned Proprietor at Rigaud.

CHARLES LAROUCHE. Montreal, March 4, 1830.

A CHOICE FARM

FOR SALE, of near Two Hundred Acres on the Chambly River, at St. Mathias near the Village of Chambly with excellent Buildings, a large Share of first rate Meadowing and Tillage. An Indisputable Title and Immediate possession, will be given. Apply to Mr. Michael O'Meara, Hay Market Montreal, or to Patrick Quin, on the Premises. May 20th, 1831.

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

TO EMIGRANTS

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

TO BE SOLD.

ON very easy terms of payment or on Constable SKEW Lots of Ground, near the Hay Market, Bonaventure Street. Apply to Dr. A. DEMERS, St Peter Street Montreal 24th May, 1831.

ON Advantageous conditions the following LOTS of LAND, situated in the Township of Clifton, District of THREE RIVERS:—

- LOTS. No-8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

AN ELEGANT FARM FOR SALE

ON the 5th Range of Granted Land of the Township of Hemmingford, known by lot No. 177, west half containing 110 acres, which 60 acres cleared; a Dwelling house, Barn, and Beautiful Orchard, well fenced and divided; a sufficient Share under crop and good cultivation; remainder under Pasture and Meadowing, of a superior quality; with A deed from Government of same warranted Ac.

Two LOTS of Land in the State of Nature, of the same Range, containing 216 acres 108 each, No. 178, west half, having about 3 acres cleared, and under crops; and the remainder well Timbered. The entire of these Lands is of good quality, well situated, within 25 miles of Montreal Market with Saw Mills &c. For further particulars apply to Thomas O'Meara who lives on the premises Hemmingford July 14th, 1831.

TO BE SOLD, and Possession given at St. MICHAEL. A Lot of Land, 2 acres by 83, situated near the Church of Longue Pointe, with a House, Barn, Stables, and other dependencies. There is, also, WOOD Farm of 32 Acres in Superficie, 50 acres distant from the house. For conditions apply to the Proprietor LEON CHARLEBOIS, at Mr. HYPOLITE DECARV'S, feet of the Current. July 25, 1831.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of both English and American GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, warranted fresh and of the first quality. CLOVER, TIMOTHY and MANGLE WURTZLE. For Sale by WILLIAM HOUGH. Corner of St. Joseph & St. Paul Street Montreal, 2d April, 1830.

NOTICE

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

NOTICE

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

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that Louis SARBAULT, Notary, of Beauharnois, has ceased to be the Procureur of MADAME MORGAN, Widow, since the 11th FEBRUARY last. May 12, 1831.

NOTICE

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

NOTICE

NOTICE.—The Subscriber, having withdrawn from the Firm of TURNER AND LAMONT, as Inspectors of Provisions, he begs to inform the Public that he intends following the same line of Business, and solicits a share of public patronage. He returns thanks for favours heretofore received from his numerous friends. NOLMAN LAMONT. Montreal, March, 13th, 1830. N. B. orders left at the House of Mr. Wm. McHARTON, St. Paul Street, will be immediately attended to.

NOTICE

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

THE SUBSCRIBER gratefully returns his sincere thanks to his friends of Upper and Lower Canada, for the liberal patronage hitherto received from them. He now begs leave to offer for sale a variety of articles in his line, which he will warrant, of materials and Workmanship not inferior to English or any other Manufacture. Consisting of the following articles viz. Two new Barouches; three new Standbopes; seven four wheel one horse Carriages; one new light Stage; and one American Gig. From his long experience in Business and from the satisfaction hitherto rendered to his benefactors, he hopes to receive a continuance of their favours. MICHAEL O'MEARA. Hay Market Montreal 24th May 1831. N. B. Repairs done in the neatest manner and the most reasonable terms.

WANTED

A first rate Carriage-Maker and Carriage Ironer. Montreal 24th May 1831.

THE SUBSCRIBER

being appointed AGENT for the Lapeirre Brewery, Offers for Sale Bottled Porter and Ale of a very superior Quality at his Office, Corner of Saint Paul, and Saint Gabriel Streets. JAMES ALLISON, Montreal, July 22d, 1831.

THE Subscriber

Curator, duly appointed in justice to WILLIAM HUTCHINSON, late of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, Merchant, now or lately Co-partner of, and using trade and commerce with JOHN SPRAGG, of the same place, Merchant, under the Firm of Spragg & HUTCHINSON, now absent from this Province as an Insolvent and absconding Debtor, with power to take possession of, and administer all and every the Estate, Debts, Effects and Property, due and belonging to the said Wm. Hutchinson, as such insolvent & absconding debtor, as well individually as by reason of the said Co-partnership, and also for the purpose of representing the person of the said William Hutchinson, for all legal purposes, requests all persons standing indebted to the said William Hutchinson, individually, to pay the amount of their respective debts into the hands of the Subscriber, and those standing indebted to the said Firm of Spragg & Hutchinson, or to the said William Hutchinson, as such Co-partner therein, to pay the amount of their respective debts to GEORGE MCFARRELL, JAMES MELLAN and HENRY MANN BART, Factors, Trustees of the Estate, Debts and Effects of the said Firm, under the assignment proceeding from the said John Spragg, or to such persons as shall have been duly appointed by the said Trustee. FRAS. ANT. LAROUCHE, Curator.

NEW FORWARDING ESTABLISHMENT

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the Merchants of Upper Canada and the public in general, that they have entered into Co-partnership, under the Firm of McMillan, McDonnell & Co. a Prescott and Ogdensburgh, and that of McMillan, Link & Co. a Montreal.—They will be prepared, on the opening of the Navigation, with good Durham Bosters and Bateaues manned with experienced Masters and Conductors, to transport any Produce or Merchandise that they may be favoured with, on as favourable terms as that of any respectable House in Upper Canada. The business at Prescott and Ogdensburgh will be carried on by a few old Stands formerly occupied by the late Firm of John McPherson & Co. ALEX. McMILLAN, ANGUS McDONNELL, M. LINK. January 24th, 1831.—6m

THE Copartnership

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

LEATHER

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

WHIP FACTORY.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends; and the public, in general that he has commenced the manufacturing of WHIPS, at his factory Notre Dame Street; opposite the residence of William Bingham Esq., where he will have on hand a constant supply to meet the demands of Town and Country Merchants. JOHN HENEY. N. B. The highest price given for horsehides 6 ms. Dec. 1830

MR. P. LAVIOLETTE

heretofore PROFESSOR OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE at UTICA, STATE OF NEW-YORK, respectfully informs the YOUNG AMERICAN GENTLEMEN, and other Strangers, who wish to acquire a knowledge of the aforesaid Language, that he can accommodate a certain number on moderate terms, at his residence, at ST. EUSTACHE, RIVER DU CHENE. July 26, 1831.

PRINTING TYPES, PRESSES, &c

WILLIAM HAGAR, & Co. offer for sale at their Type and Stereotype Foundry No. 71 John Street, corner of Gold Street, New York, a complete assortment of Printing Types, &c. They have lately completed series of founts, from Pica to Diamond, of light face, and beautiful cut, which they offer with great confidence as very superior articles. The following are their prices, (uniform with other Foundries,) six months credit, or 7-1-2 per cent discount for cash. Six line Pica and all larger, \$49 Burgools, 46 Brevier, 56 Masion, 70 Nonpareil, 82 Agate 1,90 Pica and English, 56 Pearl 1,40 Small Pica, 38 Diamond 2,00 Long Primer, 40

FOR SALE.

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

GROCERIES, BLACKING, &c.

JAMES STOTHERS JUNR., Campeau Street, Quebec Suburbs offers for Sale, at his GROCERY STORE a general assortment of GROCERIES of the best assortment and also—THE CANADIAN BLACKING superior to Warrens or any other imported of.

TO LET

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

TO LET

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

ANDREW CONLAN, TAILOR.

BEGS leave to return thanks to his friends and the Public, for the patronage he has received since his commencement in business on his own account. He continues to assure them, that he will execute the work entrusted to him in the most FASHIONABLE AND BEST MANNER and with the UTMOST EXPEDITION All orders left at his house, Creek Side next to the residence of JULES QUESNEL Esp. will be punctually attended to. Montreal, August 8th, 1831.

A MINERVE

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

IMPORTANT

TO THOSE RESIDING ON THE BANKS OF THE ST. LAWRENCE: The Lakes, and their Tributary Stream IN THE PROVINCES OF CANADA. THERE are great numbers of the STURGEON fish caught, from the opening to the close of the navigation; the SOLENS or BLADDERS of which are generally thrown away being considered useless. If these be saved by good a remuneration, as any other article of commerce. The Subscriber will pay Two pence half penny cash for each a seven Inches in length and upwards. The method of preserving them is as follows. As soon after the fish is caught as possible, let the belly be cut open; and the sound taken out without breaking it. Such loose fat and membranes as adhere to it must be removed and he air pressed out. The sounds must then be sprinkled with as much salt as will keep them sweet packed in kegs and sent to this place within the month in which they are cured. If broken they are not worth so much. Care must be taken on a dry hen previous to salting, as the smell arising from such may be packed with fresh will spoil them. The SOUND will be found to adhere to the fish's back, joined at each end by a rather tough membrane, and at the sides by a slender one. The membranes at the ends must be cut with a knife, and the finger or thumb run along each side, passing outwards, between the membrane and sides of the fish. This will so far loosen it that by pulling it gently and easing it by the fingers or a knife, the back it will be detached whole and entire. JOHN DILLON. West-Corner of the Place D'Armes. Montreal March 1st, 1831.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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

INFORMATION WANTED

of ROBT DOUGHERTY, who left Montreal in 1830, and proceeded to the United States. Any person knowing where he resides will confer a great favour by acquainting him that his brother James Dougherty, who lives in Chambly, Lower Canada wishes to hear from him. Chambly, Dec. 9, 1831. The New York Truth Teller will please give this an insertion.

FOR SALE.

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

GROCERIES, BLACKING, &c.

JAMES STOTHERS JUNR., Campeau Street, Quebec Suburbs offers for Sale, at his GROCERY STORE a general assortment of GROCERIES of the best assortment and also—THE CANADIAN BLACKING superior to Warrens or any other imported of.

TO LET

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

TO BE SOLD.

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

LINGARD'S TRACTS.

FIELD LINGARD, Jr. No. 138, Market-Place, Baltimore, has in Press, and which will be published immediately.—A COLLECTION of TRACTS on several subjects connected with the CIVIL and RELIGIOUS PRINCIPLES of the CATHOLIC FAITH. By the Rev. J. LINGARD, D. D., in one large vol. 12mo. neatly done up in cloth backs. \$1 CONTENTS. Remarks on the Bishop of Durham's Charge. Review of "A Protestant's Reply." Reply to the ex. Thos. Le Mesurier. Reply to the Rev. Geo. Faber. On Fashionable Interpretations of the Apocryphal Letter to a Clergyman of the Diocese of Durham. Remarks on the Bishop of Durham's Pamphlet on the Estimate of Certain Opinions advanced by the Bishop of St. David, in a recent publication. On Dr. Marsh's "Comparative View of the Churches of England and Rome." F. L. Jr. has also in the press, and will publish about the first of September next:—

THE DIFFICULTIES OF PROTESTANTISM.

By the Rev. JOHN FLETCHER, D. D., in 1 vol. 12mo. price 75 cents. CHRISTIANITY: or, the Evidence and Character of the Christian Religion. By the Right Rev. BISHOP POTTS, V. A. L. 1 vol. 12mo. 75 cents. Since the above were Published, the following Works have issued from the Press:— Lingard's History of England, vols. 13 and 14. \$1 ea. in hd. Practical collections for every Day in the Year, by the Rev. Robert Lane, alias Bowes, enlarged and edited by the Rev. Edward Peach, 2 vols. 12 cents. Homilies of the Book of Tobias, by the Rev. Francis Martyn, 1 vol. 12 cents. Piety Exemplified, in apposite illustrations from Historical sources, by the Rev. B. Ravment, 2 vols. 18 cents. ea. The Model of Young Men, or Edifying Life of Claude de Pelletier de Souzi, translated from the French of the Abbe Prayari, by the Rev. Edward Peach, 1 vol. 15 cents. ea. Gother's Instructions and Devotions for Confession and Communion, 1 vol. 32 cents. ea. Orders for the above, or any of the publications of F. L. Jr. from any part of the United States or the Canadas, will always meet with prompt attention.

DOCTOR FAY'S,

Celebrated CHEMICAL LOTION FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS. THE Lotion cleans, whitens, and beautifies the Teeth to admiration, and out all affecting the Enamel. It fixes the Teeth and checks incipient decay in all of them. It cures Scurvey in the Gums, so called, and restores a relaxed tone of them. It destroys and prevents a recurrence of BAD BREATH, and is in every respect worthy of the first place at the Toilet. To be had at HORTON'S, Apothecary, St. Paul Street, at CHRISTIE'S Hair dresser, St. Paul Street, and at the Subscribers at his Lodgings, price 50 cts per bottle. A. Y. WILLIAMSON, Surgeon Dental. Mathews', Ottawa inn, St. Paul Street. Montreal, 25th Oct. 1831.

INFORMATION WANTED.

MICHAEL PLANT, is requested to write to his Mother and Brother, living at Greece Point, near GREENVILLE, U. C. At the latest account received from him, he was at Exton, State of Pennsylvania. Montreal, Jan. 27, 1832. The Editor of the "Truth Teller" N. Y. would confer a high favour on a distressed Friend in giving the above an insertion.

PERSONS wishing

to bring out their friends from the NORTH of BRITAIN to QUEBEC to embark from London, can have their Passage secured by paying the following rates at the office of MESSRS. BUCHANAN & Co. Montreal.—For Adults \$2 12 6 Stg. Children from 7 to 14 years of age 1 6 5 Under 7 years of age 1 6 The above sum includes Water and Fuel for the number of days prescribed by law.—No passengers will be received on board unless provided with provision for that period. R. S. BUCHANAN, Exchange Chargeable on the above. No Letters received unless Post paid. Montreal, 18th Nov. 1831.

INDIA RUBBER OVER SHOES

Just received, 200 pair Gentlemen's India Rubber Over Shoes—all of large sizes and superior quality. The Subscriber will repair India Rubber Over Shoes, at the following prices:—Gentlemen's Soled throughout.....2s. Ladies.....1s. 6d. Old ones taken in Exchange for the purpose of dissolving. JOHN GARDNER, No. 44, St. Paul Street. December 6th, 1831.

THE PUBLIC is forbid

trusting any person on my account as I shall not be responsible. WYMAN C. DAVIS. Montreal 1st January, 1832.

CONDITIONS OF THE VINDICATOR.

Twenty Shillings a year when delivered in town, and twenty-five Shillings when sent by Mail.—Payable half-yearly in advance. No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the discretion of the publisher. RATES OF ADVERTISING. Six lines and under, first insertion 2s. 6d., every subsequent insertion 1s. 7d. From six to ten lines, first insertion 3s. 4d.; every subsequent insertion 1s. 10d. Above ten lines, first insertion 4d. per line every subsequent insertion 1d. per line. Advertisements in both languages double the above prices. Advertisements unaccompanied with written directions will be inserted till forbid or charged. AGENTS. FOR THE VINDICATOR. Quebec, Mr. Maguire. Three Rivers, Mr. Sennell. Wm. Henry. Point Fortune, Mr. Charles Friel. Batouan, Mr. J. O'Brien. River Trent, Mr. Denis McAuley. St. Johns, Louis marchand, Esq. r. m. New York, Wm. Denman Esq. New Orleans, Maurice Cannon Esq. St. Benoit, Mr. Ryan. Berthier, Mr. Duignan. Boucherville, Dr. Nelson. St. Denis, Mr. F. T. signault, r. m. St. Hyacinth, T. C. Buckley, Esq. St. Charles, L. C. Duvert, Dr. Boucher. Maskinonge, J. B. Levesque, Esq. Laprairie, Mr. N. Cardinal. Chateaugay, O. Le Blanc, Esq. Beauharnois, V. R. Lapeusse. Lachine, Mr. Kearny. Dolbeau, Mr. D. O'Shea. Hawkesbury, Mr. Lynch. Kingston, Mr. McDermott. Niagara, Geo. McCann, Esq. Colara, Stephen Roy Esq. Cocou du Lac, G. Beaudet Esq. r. m. Marinatown, Mr. Edward Roche. Cornwall, Mr. Thomas Marshall. Osnabruck, Charles C. Farren Esq. Hallowell, Mr. Ellison. Belleville, Mr. Hugh Magenis. Coburne, Doctor McMahon. Colburne, J. G. Bethune Esq. Port Hope, D. Smart Esq. St. Catharines, Mr. James Fitzgerald. Sherbrooke, Mr. nydman. Brockville, Mr. C. Johnston. Perth, Mr. Northgraves.

AGENTS.

FOR THE VINDICATOR. Quebec, Mr. Maguire. Three Rivers, Mr. Sennell. Wm. Henry. Point Fortune, Mr. Charles Friel. Batouan, Mr. J. O'Brien. River Trent, Mr. Denis McAuley. St. Johns, Louis marchand, Esq. r. m. New York, Wm. Denman Esq. New Orleans, Maurice Cannon Esq. St. Benoit, Mr. Ryan. Berthier, Mr. Duignan. Boucherville, Dr. Nelson. St. Denis, Mr. F. T. signault, r. m. St. Hyacinth, T. C. Buckley, Esq. St. Charles, L. C. Duvert, Dr. Boucher. Maskinonge, J. B. Levesque, Esq. Laprairie, Mr. N. Cardinal. Chateaugay, O. Le Blanc, Esq. Beauharnois, V. R. Lapeusse. Lachine, Mr. Kearny. Dolbeau, Mr. D. O'Shea. Hawkesbury, Mr. Lynch. Kingston, Mr. McDermott. Niagara, Geo. McCann, Esq. Colara, Stephen Roy Esq. Cocou du Lac, G. Beaudet Esq. r. m. Marinatown, Mr. Edward Roche. Cornwall, Mr. Thomas Marshall. Osnabruck, Charles C. Farren Esq. Hallowell, Mr. Ellison. Belleville, Mr. Hugh Magenis. Coburne, Doctor McMahon. Colburne, J. G. Bethune Esq. Port Hope, D. Smart Esq. St. Catharines, Mr. James Fitzgerald. Sherbrooke, Mr. nydman. Brockville, Mr. C. Johnston. Perth, Mr. Northgraves.

SALE BY LICITATION

VOLONTAIRE, of IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES belonging to the succession of the late PHILIP BYRNE Esq. To WIT:— 1. THREE FARMS, Nos. 26, 27, and 28, in the Range des Essais Seigneurie of MAN. NOIR, six Arpents in Front and Thirty Nix in Depth, in WOOD & MEADOW. 2. A LOT of LAND situated at St. Jean Baptiste de Rouville (in front of the Church) about TWO Arpents in Front and TWO in Depth with a HOUSE & OFFICES; the entire well adapted for a Professional Gentleman or merchant, and containing a fine MEADOW. 3. A LOT of MEADOW LAND situated between the Seigneuries of Rouville and Manoir of an irregular figure, containing about THREE Arpents in Superficie. 4. A FARM situated at St. Hilaire de Rouville in the Range Des Etangs, containing ONE Arpent and a half in Front and ONE Arpent and a half in Depth and afterwards, TWO Arpents in Front and SIXTEEN Arpents in Depth, with a House and other Buildings thereon constructed, part of said Farm in ORCHARD and part in SUGAR-BUSH. 5. A ORCHARD situated at the Montain de Rouville, containing THREE Arpents in Front and THIRTY Arpents in Depth, with out buildings and Planted with FRUIT TREES. The above Immoveable Properties will be adjudged, after having been cried, at the doors of the PARISH CHURCHES where they are situated, on three consecutive SUNDAYS. To WIT:—The THREE FARMS No. 1 at the door of the Church of St. Marie, MONDAY the 19th December next, at TEN o'Clock, a. m. Nos. 2, 3.—At the door of the Church of St. Jean Baptiste de Rouville, on TUESDAY, the 20th December next at 11 o'Clock, a. m. Nos. 4, 5.—At the door of St. Hilaire de Rouville, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st December next at TEN o'Clock, a. m. For further information and Conditions, Application to be made to HENRI DE ROUVILLE Esq., at St. Hilaire de Rouville, to Jean Baptiste Senechal, at St. Jean Baptiste or to the undersigned Notary at Beloit. G. COURSOLES. 11st. November, 1831.

INFORMATION WANTED.

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

DOCTOR FAY'S,

Celebrated CHEMICAL LOTION FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS. THE Lotion cleans, whitens, and beautifies the Teeth to admiration, and out all affecting the Enamel. It fixes the Teeth and checks incipient decay in all of them. It cures Scurvey in the Gums, so called, and restores a relaxed tone of them. It destroys and prevents a recurrence of BAD BREATH, and is in every respect worthy of the first place at the Toilet. To be had at HORTON'S, Apothecary, St. Paul Street, at CHRISTIE'S Hair dresser, St. Paul Street, and at the Subscribers at his Lodgings, price 50 cts per bottle. A. Y. WILLIAMSON, Surgeon Dental. Mathews', Ottawa inn, St. Paul Street. Montreal, 25th Oct. 1831.

INFORMATION WANTED.

MICHAEL PLANT, is requested to write to his Mother and Brother, living at Greece Point, near GREENVILLE, U. C. At the latest account received from him, he was at Exton, State of Pennsylvania. Montreal, Jan. 27, 1832. The Editor of the "Truth Teller" N. Y. would confer a high favour on a distressed Friend in giving the above an insertion.

PERSONS wishing

to bring out their friends from the NORTH of BRITAIN to QUEBEC to embark from London, can have their Passage secured by paying the following rates at the office of MESSRS. BUCHANAN & Co. Montreal.—For Adults \$2 12 6 Stg. Children from 7 to 14 years of age 1 6 5 Under 7 years of age 1 6 The above sum includes Water and Fuel for the number of days prescribed by law.—No passengers will be received on board unless provided with provision for that period. R. S. BUCHANAN, Exchange Chargeable on the above. No Letters received unless Post paid. Montreal, 18th Nov. 1831.

INDIA RUBBER OVER SHOES

Just received, 200 pair Gentlemen's India Rubber Over Shoes—all of large sizes and superior quality. The Subscriber will repair India Rubber Over Shoes, at the following prices:—Gentlemen's Soled throughout.....2s. Ladies.....1s. 6d. Old ones taken in Exchange for the purpose of dissolving. JOHN GARDNER, No. 44, St. Paul Street. December 6th, 1831.

THE PUBLIC is forbid

trusting any person on my account as I shall not be responsible. WYMAN C. DAVIS. Montreal 1st January, 1832.

CONDITIONS OF THE VINDICATOR.

Twenty Shillings a year when delivered in town, and twenty-five Shillings when sent by Mail.—Payable half-yearly in advance. No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the discretion of the publisher. RATES OF ADVERTISING. Six lines and under, first insertion 2s. 6d., every subsequent insertion