



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

THE NATIONS HAVE FALLEN, AND THOSE STILL ARE YOUNG,
THY SEN IS BUT RISING, WHEN OTHERS ARE SET;
AND THO' SLAVERY'S CLOUD O'ER THY MORNING HATH HUNG,
THE FULL NOON OF FREEDOM SHALL BEAM ROUND THEE YET.

"IRELAND AND CANADA."—MR. PIPINXAU'S SPEECH ON THE HUNGARY.
et fœdero jungant.—VIRGIL.

VOL. I.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 27, 1829.

NO. 23.

Assemblée Générale DES AMIS DE L'IRLANDE, DANS LA VILLE ET LE DISTRICT DES TROIS RIVIERES.

Lundi, le 16 Fevrier, 1829.

Conformément aux Résolutions de la Société du 2 du courant, les amis de l'Irlande de la ville et du district, se sont assemblés au lieu ordinaire, en la ville des Trois Rivières.

La chaire ayant été prise par le Docteur Kimber,

Mr. le Président informa l'Assemblée que l'on allait procéder aux affaires; les procès de l'Assemblée du 2 du courant ayant été lus, le comité spécialement nommé pour préparer une lettre à l'Association Catholique en Irlande, exprimant les sentiments des citoyens de la ville et du district, fit rapport comme suit:—

Société des Amis de l'Irlande, dans la Ville et District des Trois-Rivières.

Rapport du Comité nommé par la Société, pour dresser et préparer une lettre à l'Association Catholique de l'Irlande, exprimant les sentiments du District des Trois-Rivières.

TROIS-RIVIERES, 16 Fev. 1829.

Présens—Messrs. Dr. Kimber, Charles Mondelet, A. Z. Leblanc et Edward Barnard.

Votre Comité après avoir pris en considération, le sujet important qui lui a été référé, et avoir sur icelui murement délibéré, en est venu l'adoption de la lettre suivante, comme étant dans l'humble opinion de ce Comité, la plus sûre expression des sentiments des Citoyens de la ville et du district des Trois-Rivières, à cet égard. Le tout néanmoins respectueusement soumis à la Société par ce Comité.

R. JOS. KIMBER,
CHARLES MONDELET,
ANT. Z. LEBLANC,
EDW. BARNARD.

A DANIEL O'CONNELL, Ecuyer, M. P.
et Membre de l'Association Catholique de l'Irlande.

Au nom de la "Société des Amis de l'Irlande dans la ville et district des Trois Rivières," par laquelle nous avons été commis pour transmettre à l'Association Catholique, l'expression des sentiments de ce district, nous vous prions de vouloir bien faire part à l'Association, des motifs qui nous ont engagés à embrasser la cause de l'Emancipation des Catholiques.

Animés par le sentiment de la condition malheureuse du peuple Irlandais, portés à y compatir, par la voix de l'humanité, guidés par celle de la raison, et mus par l'intérêt qu'ils prennent au bien-être et à la prospérité de l'Empire Britannique, les Citoyens de la ville et du district des Trois Rivières, ont cru devoir se joindre à l'Association, pour demander à un Roi juste, et à un Parlement équitable, la répartition égale des droits civils et religieux à l'Irlande Catholique. C'est la cause de la justice, de l'humanité, des droits inhérents au titre de sujet Britannique, et de l'honneur national que l'Association a embrassée, c'est aussi la même que les Citoyens du district de Trois-Rivières désirent avoir l'honneur de soutenir.

Nous avons en conséquence le plaisir de vous transmettre nos signatures jointes à celles qui sont apposées à la Requête de Montréal, aux trois branches du Parlement Impérial; nous vous prions de vouloir bien vous en charger.

Nous faisons au ciel des vœux ardens pour l'accomplissement des desirs du peuple Irlandais, et nous avons tout lieu de croire, qu'il trouvera, dans la magnanimité de la nation Anglaise, le remède si désirable à ses maux.

Nous avons l'honneur de vous souscrire,
"Au nom de la Société des Amis de l'Irlande dans la ville et le district des Trois-Rivières,"
Avec la plus grande considération,
Avec les plus humbles et
très obéissantes servitudes,

R. JOS. KIMBER, Président.
A. P. DE COURVAL, V. Prés.
CHARLES MONDELET, Secr.

N. B.—L'Assemblée ayant résolu que les messieurs qui ont parlé, fussent priés de donner la substance de leurs discours, afin qu'il fussent publiés, nous allons procéder dans l'ordre.

Le Rapport et la Lettre lus, Mr. Mondelet se leva, et dit que l'Assemblée ayant à se déterminer sur la réception, ou la réjection du Rapport et de la Lettre, il croyait devoir les appuyer, et comme membre de cette assemblée, et comme membre du Comité nommé par la Société, sur lequel il avait eu l'honneur de siéger, et dont il connaissait suffisamment les raisons qui avaient dicté ses procédés, pour les dévelop-

per à l'assemblée—Qu'il observerait, avant de traiter le mérite du Rapport et de la Lettre, que plusieurs raisons lui paraissaient, et paraîtraient, à l'espérance, à l'assemblée, devoir assurer aux procédés du Comité, un accueil favorable. Que tout corps existant et prenant une attitude respectable dans la Société, se devait à lui-même, à la Société, et à ceux avec lesquels il avait des rapports d'utilité, l'expression et la profession de ses principes. Que la Société des Amis de l'Irlande, dans ce District, étant une société distincte et séparée, une société composée principalement de Canadiens, indépendante de celle de Montréal et de Québec, devait sans hésiter, faire connaître au Canada, et surtout au-delà de l'Atlantique, sa profession de foi pour ainsi dire. Que ces procédés étant ceux de Canadiens en grande partie (quoique l'assemblée fut honorée du support de plusieurs excellents et braves Irlandais et autres) ne devait pas négliger de faire connaître par une Lettre rédigée en français, (et qui selon lui (Mr. M.) devait être transmise en français), les sentiments du District des Trois-Rivières, au sujet de la condition de l'Irlande. Qu'il avait la avec intérêt, dans les papiers, que l'on avait accueilli favorablement en Irlande, les procédés du Canada; mais qu'il se flattait que l'on ferait une égale réception à ceux de ce District, à ceux de bons, de loyaux, et d'humains Canadiens, parlant franchement et sans déguisement dans leur langage natal. (Applaudissements) C'est à Mr. O'Connell, continua Mr. Mondelet, à cet homme remarquable, qui s'est identifié avec l'Association, avec le peuple de l'Irlande, qui parle toujours au nom de sa Patrie, parce que sa Patrie parle toujours comme lui, c'est à Mr. O'Connell que nous devons transmettre notre Lettre; il la communiquera à l'Association, et n'en doutons pas, elle aura quelque effet. (Applaudissements.) Vous savez, Messieurs, que cette Association est composée de tout ce qu'il y a en Irlande, de plus honnête, de plus patriotique, de plus influent, en un mot, de tout ce qu'il y a de meilleur. Le clergé entier, l'aristocratie, la masse des hommes d'influence et tout ceux que la noblesse du cœur et certaines qualifications y conduisent. composent ce corps majestueux, dans lequel se concentrent toutes les forces de l'Irlande. Le but de cette institution est extrêmement louable, extrêmement humain. Les fonds que l'on y a établis, est destiné, et est employé à soulager les malheureux et les opprimés; à aider le peuple à faire valoir ses justes plaintes, à soutenir une Presse libre et puissante, et à payer au Clergé Protestant, la dixme que l'on a la justice et la charité de lui faire payer profusément. Ce n'est pas que de nos jours, Messieurs, qu'il existe une aussi admirable institution. Sans nous entretenir des événements du commencement du 17^{me} Siècle, portons immédiatement la vue sur le commencement du règne de Geo. II. en 1727. Après avoir dépouillé les Catholiques de leur franchise élective, on proposa de les priver d'être Solliciteurs.— Dès lors une espèce d'association fut mise sur pied, l'on perçut des argens qui formaient un fonds aux fins d'employer des moyens pour opposer la passation de l'acte à cet égard. Sous le Duc de Bedford en 1759 cette association fut reconnue par le Gouvernement. Depuis cette époque, jusqu'à 1777, il semble qu'elle eût perdu de sa vigueur. Cependant dès lors, son activité et ses soins continuels, valurent aux Catholiques, le rappel de plusieurs actes qui les opprimaient. Les Catholiques purent transmettre à leur postérité, leurs biens; quelques années après ils purent acquérir et revendre; ils purent prendre des baux pour 999 ans; plus tard on leur ouvrit les portes du Barreau, et finalement en 93, leur ouvrit aussi celle de plusieurs emplois, et on les admit au droit de voter aux Elections. L'association était alors assez vigoureuse, mais malheureusement la Révolution interrompit tout, l'Union eut lieu, l'on arracha à l'Irlande son Parlement, et ce ne fut guères qu'en 1805 que l'on s'occupa des affaires des Catholiques. Depuis ce temps, le célèbre O'Connell qui avait acquis du mérite au Barreau, et de l'influence dans la Société, par ses adresses mâles et vigoureuses au peuple, l'ébranla; il fut aidé par ses amis, et en 1811 l'association portait ombrage aux oppresseurs des Catholiques. Des poursuites furent intentées par le Proc. Général; acquittée d'abord, l'association fut ensuite supprimée ostensiblement au moins.—Mais rendons nous à 1821—Le Roi fit, vous vous en rappelez, son voyage en Irlande; tout semblait promettre la paix, le bonheur, et surtout la disparition des persécutions religieuses. Mais, hélas!

le peuple Irlandais gémissait encore sous qu'on exige des Protestans, pour le maintien des poids énormes des disqualifications les tien de la milice, et quoi qu'inhabiles à être plus humiliantes! En fallait-il davantage connétable, néanmoins les Catholiques sont pour O'Connell! (applaudissements.) Son assujettis à entretenir un guet Protestant-patriotisme l'emportant, il concerta avec Le règne de Geo. II. nous offre une loi Sheil, des plans ingénieux et utiles; ils féroce et ridicule, un Prêtre doit être sément des adresses, raquent tous les pendu, s'il célèbre un mariage en contravention à une loi d'un règne précédent!!! Mais c'est en 1828, et c'est actuellement n'est pas propre à nous consoler, les Magistrats sont revêtus du pouvoir de saisir force, dans toute sa majesté! Il semble les armes des Catholiques, et d'entrer de qu'elle soit le pivot sur lequel tourne, au jour et de nuit, dans les maisons dans seul soufflé d'O'Connell, le monde Irlandais! (applaudissements.) Elle fut sans doute; en 1782, la porte du Barreau difficile, ce que les proclamations, les fut ouverte aux Catholiques, ils purent menaces, les canons, ne peuvent même prendre des baux pour 999 ans, &c. en commencer: un mot de l'association rétablit la tranquillité! L'association soutient aux élections, et ils commencèrent à paron seulement le courage du peuple, mais à participer à quelques emplois civils et militaires moralise l'Irlande entière, à l'exception des tuteurs, défense à tout Catholique la vertu, remplit ses devoirs, ce sont de bons chrétiens, de bons sujets. Mais bien fonds qui lui rapportent dix louis, ou quel contraste avec la conduite des Bruns-s'il n'a pas 2300 vaillans; les Prêtres y furieuses! Quelles vociférations, quelles sont suspects, que nul Catholique ne peut être admis dans le clergé, à moins de se faire enrégistrer, le lieu de sa naissance, son âge, et le nom de la paroisse où il officie; les Catholiques ne peuvent avoir ni cloches, ni clochers à leurs églises, les cérémonies religieuses leur sont interdites hors de leurs chapelles; les Catholiques ne peuvent prendre part aux affaires de Fabriques, lorsqu'il s'agit de réparer ou bâtir! Les Catholiques peuvent être avocats, mais non avocats du Roi, Magistrats, mais non juges; électeurs, mais non élus; officiers généraux, mais non gouverneurs militaires; mais de toutes ces disqualifications il n'en est pas une qui soit aussi revolante que l'obligation imposée aux Catholiques, de soutenir du prix de leur travaux, de la dixième partie des fruits de leurs sueurs et de leur industrie, un clergé Protestant qui ne remplit aucun devoir pour eux!—(mouvements)—Je le demande aux honnêtes et braves Protestants qui font partie de cette assemblée, de quels termes on doit qualifier de semblables profits qui nous ont portés à secourir l'Irlande, cédés! Et cela pour engraisser de magnifiques prélats qui roulent à carrosses, avançant leurs enfans, et vivent à même la vie la condition malheureuse du peuple Irlandais. Qui de nous ignore à quel état de dégradation il a été réduit? Soit que nous envisagions ce peuple intéressant, nous nous occupons est notre sentiment de ce que nous le considérons sous celui de ses malheurs actuels, n'est il pas également atroce et semblable! Non, il est impossible de notre commiseration et de notre sympathie. Messieurs, que nous ne soyons pas plus vive sollicitude? Je ne voudrais pas touchés! Serait ce donc parce que nous sommes heureux, que nous ne devons pas nous dérouter ici tous les événements que nous comparât à l'infortune de ceux qui ne le son l'histoire nous présente pour attester les calamités de l'Irlande, mais je me perdrais de parcourir rapidement les règnes de quelques Rois de l'Angleterre.—(Applaudissements.)—Mais s'il en était un sous un Charles II. nous voyons attribuer seul qui résistait un instant, ne suffirait-il à l'amour des Catholiques pour le siège pas de lui demander, s'il ne désirerait pas de Rome, un défaut de loyauté envers le Roi de l'Angleterre; l'on imagine de faire voir de nos lois pour rendre plus loyaux les Catholiques, les restrictions les plus déraisonnables, on les y assujettit; on leur interdit les affaires des corporations, à moins qu'ils n'abjurent leur foi. Si nous passons à Guillaume III, nous voyons avec horreur, le Traité de Limerick ainsi sacré que le soit dit en passant l'on en désarmerait le Traité de Paris, le Traité de Québec, qui beaucoup—(l'on rit)—si l'on se méfient nous garantit l'exercice de notre religion de et de nos droits civils, violé de la manière la plus indigne! la dégradation du peuple ne pouvait manquer d'en être la suite.—Un Parlement corrompu, consume l'avilissement de l'Irlande; l'on interdit l'éducation aux Catholiques; l'on exila les Prêtres, et c'est ainsi qu'après avoir avoir d'officiers de la couronne, à nos avocats, arraché au peuple Irlandais, sa constitution, on lui ravit les dépôts secrets de sa conscience—les alliances avec lessortir de bouches Catholiques, enfin si Protestans sont proscrites, il faut isoler les Catholiques pour les avilir plus promptement: enfin le Barreau leur est interdit. Je passe au règne mémorable de la Reine Anne: les lois les plus inhumaines et les plus sauvages, le caractère Protestant qui nous mépriseraient. Les Catholiques ne peuvent voter aux élections que sous la condition, de dire: je! sous la condition d'abjurer leur foi: des récompenses sont offertes et promises aux Prêtres apostats; et un d'emprisonnement est la récompense du téméraire qui a entendu la messe d'un Prêtre et qui refuse d'en révéler le nom!—(Mouvements continus d'indignation, dans l'assemblée.)—Sous Geo. I. l'on s'empara sans cérémonie des chevaux des Catholiques; on leur fait payer le double de ce

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Miscellaneous.

GALLEY SLAVES.

The following extract from the *Memirs of Vidocq*, now the Principal Agent of the French Police, is not uninteresting with regard to the effects of herding criminals indiscriminately together:—

"At five in the evening, the fettering was finished; the argousins retired, and the prisoners alone remained. Left to themselves, far from despairing, they gave themselves up to all the tumults of riotous gaiety. Some vociferated horrible jokes, echoed from all sides with the most disgusting shouts; others amused themselves by provoking the stupid laughter of their companions by bawdy gestures. Neither the cry nor modesty were spared—all that was heard or seen was immoderate and discordant. It is too true that once loaded with fetters, the condemned thinks himself obliged to trample under foot all that is honourable and respected by the society which has cast him off; there are for him no longer any restraints, but from material obstacles; his charter is the length of his chain, and he knows no law but the stick to which his groggy accustoms him. Thrown amidst beings to whom nothing is sacred, he takes care how he testifies that steady resignation which betokens repentance; for then he would be the butt of a thousand jokes, and his keepers, troubled at this serious mood, would accuse him of meditating some plot. It is best, if he would keep them unsuspecting of his intentions, that he should always appear reckless and abandoned. A prisoner who sports with his destiny, is never an object of mistrust; the experience of the greater part of the wretched beings who have escaped from the bayonets, prove this. What is certain is, that with us, those who had the greatest interest in escaping, were the least dejected; they were the leaders."

TREATMENT OF CONVICTS.—The following is the description given by Vidocq to the accommodation of the galley-slaves (of whom he himself was one) on their journey to Brest:—

"We passed the night on the stones in a church, then converted into a magazine. The argousins made regular rounds, to assure themselves that no one was engaged in fiddling (sawing their fetters). At day-break we were all on foot; the lists were read over and the fetters examined. At six o'clock we were in long cars, back to back, the legs hanging down outside, covered with hoar frost and motionless from cold. On reaching St. Cyr, we were entirely stripped, to undergo a scrutiny which extended to our stockings, shoes, shirt, mouth, ears, nostrils, &c. &c. It was not only the lists in cases which they sought, but also for watch-springs, which enable a prisoner to cut his fetters in less than three hours. This examination lasted for upwards of an hour, and it is really a miracle that one half of us had not our noses or feet frozen off with cold. At bed-time we were heaped together in a cattle stall, where we laid so close that the body of one served for the pillow of the person who laid nearest to him; and if any individual got entangled in his own or any other man's chain, a heavy cudgel rained down a torrent of blows on the hapless offender. As soon as we laid down on a few handfuls of straw, which had already been used for the litter of the stable, a whistle blew, to command us to the most absolute silence, which was not allowed to be disturbed by the least complaint, even when, to relieve the guard placed at the extremity of the stable, the argousins actually walked over our bodies. The supper consisted of a pretended bean soup, and a few morsels of half-moulded bread. The distribution was made from large wooden troughs, containing thirty rations; and the cook, armed with a large pot ladle, did not fail to repeat to each prisoner, as he served him: 'One, two, three, four, hold out your porringer, you thief!' the wine was put into the same trough from which the soup and meat were served out, and then ad argousin, taking a whistle, hanging to his button-hole, blow it thrice, saying, 'Attention, robbers, and only answer by a yes or no. Have you had bread?' 'Yes.' 'Soup?' 'Yes.' 'Meat?' 'Yes.' 'Wine?' 'Yes.' 'Then go to sleep, or pretend to do so.'"

We have to announce the death of John Johnstone Esq., at his house in Tavistock-row, Covent-garden. He was a rare and rich actor. In Irish characters his excellence was unrivalled—his brogue was inimitable. In low comedy his humour was without comparison; in genteel comedy his vivacity was without presumption. His death seemed to be without pain or struggle. He was in the 52^d year of his age.—*Courrier.*

Ireland.

BRUNSWICK MEETING AT DOWNPATRICK

On Friday, the 14th instant, one of the Brunswick meetings was held in the Court-House of Downpatrick. It was got up by J. W. Maxwell, Esq., M.P., who circulated hand-bills throughout the country to that effect, and wrote invitation circulars to such of the middle class of society as were likely to be fascinated by a letter from a M.P. As a matter of course, J. W. Maxwell, Esq., M.P., took the Chair; and, without a speech, proceeded to the order of the day. The Rev. Wm. Amisley introduced the first resolution, accompanied by a short address. The meeting was not in any way distinguishable from others of a similar kind which have pre-

ADAM.
He laid him down and slept, and from his side
A woman in her magic beauty rose,
Dazzled and charmed, he called that woman bride—
And his first sleep became his last repose.

ceded it. The Parsons, whether from superior zeal or capacity, figured in the foreground. The Rev. Mr. Boyd, of Ballynahinch, was very facetious, and, in good mountebank style, detailed a most wonderful story, not of "Johnny McCrory," who went to the wood and shot a Tory; but of a hatchet which could both speak and walk; the history of which extraordinary hatchet seemed to delight the meeting as much as his Reverence. Mr. Miller, of Downpatrick, went into a long train of theological disquisition, showing the merits and demerits of the respective Churches of England and Rome—and whilst he enlightened the auditory by the depths of his researches in the abstruse science of divinity, made the Parsons stare at the erudite and extensive knowledge which he displayed in the all-engrossing subject of Biblical learning. He adverted to the political degradation in which the County was held by two confederate Noblemen, who really made it a close borough; he said he would emancipate the brave, honest forty-shilling freeholders from the thralldom of their landlords, and make them independent in the votes they should give at County Elections. As for liberal Protestants, he had conversed with some of them, and could say that they knew not their own creed; and as for Pitt, Fox, Canning, Burke, &c. &c. they knew not the principles on which the Protestant religion is founded. He assured the meeting he would propagate Brunswick principles throughout the wide sphere of his influence. The Rev. Mr. Creevey, of Kilmore, animadverted on the public conduct of Lord Londonderry, and read to his Lordship a severe lecture on his political errors. He descended at large on military tactics—on advancing columns and retreating columns—quick time and double quick time—escalons, hollow squares, &c.

Mr. JOHN JOHNSTON assured the meeting he had no pretensions as a speaker, but would give them a stanza from a Brunswick song, which he did to the great delight of the Brunswickers; but he would call upon the noble Brunswickers which he now addressed, to rally round, and even to pull round our glorious Constitution.

Notwithstanding the Down Hunt were assembled within one door of the Court-house, not a single member of that highly respectable Club gave countenance to this meeting by their presence, with the exception of the Chairman, and the celebrated Mr. Nich. D. Crommelin, of the equally celebrated Newtown Crommelin estate. The meeting altogether did not exceed 250 persons; and of these 50 were Roman Catholics, together with some Protestants, who were mere spectators; the greater number being from Mr. Maxwell's immediate neighbourhood. In the assembly there were not more than 40 inhabitants of Downpatrick who participated in the affairs of the day, and these chiefly mechanics and labourers. Several Magistrates, and other gentlemen, who had received pressing invitations to attend, transmitted their refusal, and the Honorable the Dean of Down, with several Protestant Clergymen, also declined the intended honor, alleging such conduct to be totally incompatible with their duties as Clergymen, and that it would be travelling out of the sphere of their sacred calling to mingle in the turmoil of political agitation.—Northern Whig.

The Right Hon. Maurice Fitz-Gerald, Knight of Kerry, has determined to bring in a Bill, the next Session of Parliament, the object of which will be to make the Island of Valentia, on the western coast of Kerry, an independent County. Should the Hon. Member succeed, it will, very likely, add one or two to our Irish Members.

Two or three persons, in the neighbourhood of Abbyfeale, have received notice from the Stamp distributor, in consequence of a breach of the game laws.

The parish of Abbyfeale, which, unfortunately, for many years, has been remarkable for party riots, is now as tranquil as any other part of Ireland. This, in a great measure, is achieved by the unceasing exhortations of the vigilant and respectable Parish Priest, the Rev. Mr. Lyddy.

THE O'DONNELL ESTATES.—The extensive estates and title of the late Sir Hugh O'Donnell, Bart., of Newport-House, County Mayo, descends to his brother, as the widow of Sir Hugh was delivered of a daughter, at Menlo Castle, on Thursday.

Arthur Knox Gore, Esq. of Ballina-House, it is said is about to offer himself as a second candidate for the County Sligo.

The meeting which assembled at Ennis, last Friday, Sir Edw. O'Brien, Bart. in the Chair) for introducing there the provisions of the Act for lighting, cleansing and watching towns in Ireland, adjourned sine die. The measure was opposed by several persons, under the apprehension of heavy taxation.

Effects of Steam Intercourse Between England and Ireland.—But a few years ago England was to the trading People of Ireland, like some rich house, which none but the more privileged classes had any business to enter; but now the gates are widely open to the public, and every one who has any thing to buy or sell, or wants to gratify his curiosity, boldly marches in. If a man in Dublin want to purchase English goods, instead of going to bed at his own house, he goes

to bed in the steam-rocket, and awakes in the morning at Liverpool—then he may spend some hours in Manchester, dine in Liverpool again the same day, go to bed in the steam-rocket as before, and the next morning he is behind his counter in Dublin, just (as an Irishman would say) as if nothing had happened to him. He has made his journey and his purchases in far less time, than under the old system would have been occupied in gigging with the Dublin merchant about the price. If a grazier bring his cattle to the Smithfield of Dublin, and finds they do not sell as well as he expected, and as he believes they would sell in England, he drives them down forthwith to the quay, has them put on board a steamer, and the men of Lancashire grow fat on Irish beef and mutton. In Holyhead they do not take the trouble of baking, because Dublin bread is very good, & the steam-rocket brings it to them, almost warm from the Irish oven, which has been heated with English coals. The fish which are caught in the Dublin bay draw their last gasp upon the English shore; the fisherman's boat coming in is met by the steamer going out, and the fish are purchased by the steward, or the sailors of the packet. The steamer is met in its turn, in eight or ten hours, by boatmen from Liverpool, who purchase the fish, sell a part of it in the town, and send the rest by a four hours trip to Manchester, where it is eaten with butter made in Munster, from a table covered with the manufacture of Ulster, washed down with porter manufactured in Dublin, which is probably succeeded by a dram of whiskey, distilled in Cork or Belfast.

Saturday night, a decent well dressed female, supposed from Kenmare, stopped at the house of a decent farmer near Killarney, and was found dead in her bed next morning.

England.

GREAT FAILURE IN LONDON.

December 30.

The failure of Remington, and Co. still continues the only topic of conversation, and we are told that great errors have been discovered in Mr. Stephenson's accounts—that he has been carrying on a bill system—that he has occasionally sold stock which ought to have remained untouched—and that he has covered his transactions by means of false entries in the books.

No information respecting the place of Mr. R. Stephenson's retreat has yet been obtained, but the general conjecture is that he has gone to Liverpool, and taken his passage from thence to the United States. In addition to the sum of 55 thousand pounds for which Mr. Stephenson's check was left, about 30 thousand was drawn out on Friday last, from the account kept by the house with the Bank of England, without the knowledge of the other partners. The total amount of Exchequer Bills missing is £79,000 the property in which may be stated as follows:—

- London Life association.....£59,000
Mr. ex-Sheriff Parkins.....16,000
The Assignees of a Bankrupt estate.....14,000
A widow Lady.....5,000
A Foreign Gentleman, name unknown 5,000

It is not supposed the above or any very material portion of them, are at present in the possession of Mr. Stephenson, but that they have been deposited in various places as security for money raised at different times to sustain the sinking credit of the house. The deposit of the London Life association was in the whole £51,000 Exchequer Bills, of which sum twelve thousand pounds was by a mere accident saved. The state of confusion and distress of mind among the remaining partners is indescribable. The most extraordinary feature of this case is the fact, which is now placed beyond all doubt, that five of the principal bankers in London did, in the beginning of last week, set on foot an investigation of the affairs of this house, with the result of which they were so well satisfied, that each advanced twenty thousand pounds on such securities as they found it to possess; they declared further to their friends, their entire conviction that the house was solvent, and even went so far as to urge individuals who had withdrawn their accounts to replace them. Their research was defective in the exact point which men of honour and character might be expected to fail in; for it never could have entered into their minds that any of the persons concerned could have removed or disposed of those securities lodged with them merely for safe custody. Of the amount taken away it has been ascertained this afternoon, that £20,000 were lodged with Messrs Williams & Co. of Birch Lane, as security for an advance of money, and some other portions are in the hands of other bankers. Mr. Stephenson left the house in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in which he resided as treasurer of that charity, at four o'clock on Saturday morning, last, and has not since been heard of.

The balance of the house arising out of London deposits has been reduced so low, that few failures of banking-houses will have inflicted less private injury. Most persons have either withdrawn their accounts altogether or materially diminished their amount. This has been the case also with the equity banks whose connexion has been still retained. The Loanmaster Bank, for which place Mr. Stephenson was returned to Parliament at the last election, had a large balance there on Friday week, but it has now been reduced below four hundred pounds. The unfortunate partners of Mr. Stephenson have acted in the most honourable manner that was possible under the melancholy circumstances in which they are placed. All short bills and other securities not converted into money, have been instantly delivered up on the application of the right owners, and all inquiries have been readily and explicitly answered. The bankers who made the advances last week after the investigation had taken place into the affairs of the house, have had the whole returned to them, on surrendering the bills placed with them as security. It is said that several musical and theatrical performers with whom Mr. S. was intimate, had balances in his hands. On the whole, however, no event within our recollection has excited more painful sensations in the city than this; it seems to disorganize the ties which hold men together in a business where honor has been hitherto held almost universally as the governing principle, and it will be long before the shock is recovered; it is worse than half a dozen failures.

New Sect of Christians.—A correspondent at Grassington, in Craven, says that a new sect has sprung up at that place, the professors of which style themselves Nazarene Cavaliers. The chief tenet of this sect, founded by a Mr. Gains, is that all religious assemblies are unlawful except they be held in barns, alledging our Lord to have been born in one.

On opening the head of Lord Liverpool, a portion of the brain was found soft, with a portion of water suffused over it. A part of one of the internal iliac veins was found ossified to the extent of an inch, so that the cavity was obliterated. The liver was quite sound, though some of the faculty had presumed otherwise.

The Glasgow Courier of the 30th ult. contains

the important information from the Petersburg papers, that by the express command of the Emperor of Russia, Count Nesselrode, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, had resigned his seals of office. Who is to be his successor, is not stated. If it be true, it is somewhat surprising that we found no mention of the fact in our Paris papers.

His Imperial Majesty of Russia has addressed a most gracious rescript to Sir J. Wyle, who is at the head of the medical department of the army, expressing his thanks for Sir James' judicious measures, and for his personal exertions on the field of battle, during the late campaign.

On Saturday morning just at day-break as Thomas Cook of Maitland, was on the road within half a mile of Little Torrington he met a fox loaded with a couple of fine ducks, the neck of each was in the mouth of the animal, and the carcasses thrown over his back; the thief appeared spattered with mud, having apparently brought his booty from a considerable distance. Cook first threw his stick, and then pursued the rascal, but Reynard was not to be duped of a valuable prize so near Christmas, and soon left his pursuer far enough behind.—North Devon Journal.

The following items are given in the Charleston papers from the French.

The Duke of Wellington following the precedent set by his predecessors, has appointed himself to the vacant office of the Lord Wardenship of the Cinque Ports. The emoluments of the office are the pay as Governor of Dover Castle, about £445 per annum; the beautiful residence of Walmer Castle on which the late Earl of Liverpool expended a considerable sum of money and the Droits as Admiral of the Cinque Ports.

A Greasful Tar.—At Bow Street Police Office, on Monday, a fine, hardy-looking young fellow, in a sailor's dress, walked up to the bench, and making a regular ship-shape bow, said, "I ax your pardon, Sir Richard, but I am come just to return thanks for your kindness to me three years ago. At that time I was hard up, and thinks I to myself, I have heard people say as how Sir Richard Birnie of Bow Street is a good sort of a gentleman; so, sir, I comes here, and tells you that I wanted to get down to Chatham to get a ship, and you gives me half a crown, and an order for grub at the public-house here below. I started off for Chatham, as light as a feather, got a good ship, and after being three years boxing about, I have just got home with plenty of money, and a good watch in my pocket, and lots of good rigging.

Sir R. Birnie—Really I am very glad of it, my good fellow; I remember the half-crown was given out of my poor box, to which some benevolent persons occasionally contribute.

Sailor—Well, Sir Richard, it was a little fortune to me, howsoever, at the time and now I have thanked you; I'll pay you if you please, sir.—The son of Neptune then handed over half-a-crown to Sir Richard, saying, "There it is, your Honour, and God bless you."

Sir Richard—No, no, that won't do; the half-crown was a gift, and must not be returned; keep it, keep it.

Sailor—No, I will leave it here, and it may do, you know, for some one else that wants it.

Sir Richard—You are a good-hearted fellow, and I wish you success.

Sailor—Good-bye, Sir Richard; when I come from my next trip, I shall call and tell you how the land lies with me.

Sir R. Birnie—Aye, do.

United States.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.

This city has been horrified yesterday, by a most melancholy case of suicide, committed by a highly respectable young gentleman, but lately settled in St. Louis, who had been to New-York within a week to complete his purchases for the Missouri market. His name was Jones, and the dreadful deed was committed at the City Hotel, in Third street. The details are as follows:—Yesterday he appeared more cheerful than common, and after breakfast ordered his bed made immediately and his room put in order as he wished to write. During his short absence from the house this was done; and on his return, he ordered Perry, the bar-keeper, to give him a strong glass of drink, and retired to his room, where he deliberately locked the door, stopped the key-hole with paper, and hung a handkerchief before it and the window, wrote a note explaining a money transaction, put a loaded pistol to his mouth, and fired. The pistol burst into a thousand pieces, one of which went through him, and came out under his shoulder-blade: his whole head was blown to shatters, and his corpse is, perhaps, as shocking a relic of humanity, as was ever seen on the most fierce and bloody battle ground. It appears that on leaving St. Louis he was entrusted with a package for a house in Pittsburg, said to contain four thousand dollars. On arriving at Wheeling, the river was so low as to prevent his going further by water, and the package was handed to some other person about to proceed in that direction. On its being opened it was found to contain only brown paper. Mr. Jones was informed of the fact, and the very idea of suspicion attaching to him, drove him to a state of desponding melancholy. He had, however, made his purchases here and in your city, although apparently much dejected. Several of his friends from St. Louis are here, and his funeral obsequies are to be performed at two o'clock to-day.

Domestic.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF LOWER-CANADA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Friday, February 20, 1829.

Mr. Bourdages presented a petition from Wolfred Nelson, Esquire, respecting the qualifications of the persons who signed the petition against his election; a motion was made to refer the same to three Commissioners to enquire into the allegations contained therein, the consideration of which was postponed till to-morrow.

The following Message was received from His Excellency:—

"James Kempt, "His Excellency the Administrator of this Government, lays before the House of Assembly the accompanying extract of a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, addressed to Mr. Wilnot Horton, under Secretary of State, suggesting the adoption of an arrangement for the security of the monies in the hands of the Receiver General of this Province, similar nearly to that observed in the Commissariat Department for the securities of monies in the military chest, and should no enactment be made by the Legislature, for the security of the public money in the Receiver General's hands, as recommended in His Excellency's Message of the 28th of November last, His Excellency informs the House of Assembly that he will, in that case, deem it necessary to carry the arrangement therein suggested by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury into effect.

"Castle of St. Lewis, 20th February, 1829."

A bill to revive the act respecting the sale of stolen goods was read the first time, second reading Monday next.

A bill to amend the act relating to controverted elections, was read the first time; second reading to-morrow.

Mr. Bourdages reported amendments to the Representation bill; referred to a Committee of the whole on Monday next.

The consideration of the election of Andrew Stuart, Esq. is to be resumed on Monday next.

The Agriculture appropriation bill and the Light Houses bill were read the second time, and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to appoint Commissioners to treat with Commissioners to be appointed by the Upper Province, was read the second time and referred to a Committee of the whole on Tuesday next.

The Cod and Whale Fishery Bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The order of the day for the House in Committee on the administration of justice was postponed till to-morrow, and to be the first order of the day.

Saturday, 21st Feb. 1829—10 o'clock, A.M.

Mr. Bourdages reported from the Special Committee on the engrossed Bill from the Council relating to the trial of small causes; referred to a Committee of the whole on Monday next.

The controverted elections continuation bill was read the third time, and referred to a Committee of the whole on Tuesday next.

The House went into Committee on the expediency of erecting an Hospital for sick seamen, and on His Excellency's Message relating to the Emigrant Hospital; passed resolutions granting £700 currency for the Emigrant Hospital for the current year, £11,541 8 6, to build an Hospital for the reception of sick seamen, &c., to be paid in three annual payments, and levying a duty of 10s. per hundred tons on all vessels arriving at this port from sea, for the support of the said Hospital; report to be received on Monday next.

Saturday, 3 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. Cuvillier reported His Excellency's answer to the address of Tuesday last, with the resolutions of the House on the second Report on the Public Accounts.

"Gentlemen,—The various matters which the House of Assembly have brought under my consideration, in the Resolutions presented with this Address, shall receive my earliest and best attention: it has, indeed, been already given to some of the objects embraced in these resolutions, and the wishes of the House have been in some instances, anticipated; other matters are also, in the way of being, I trust, satisfactorily arranged; and the House of Assembly may rely on my earnest desire to afford such information and relief as it may be in my power to grant, in every case that may seem proper and expedient.

"Castle of St. Lewis, 21st Feb. 1829."

The Light Houses appropriation bill was passed and ordered to the Council.

The Fish and Oil inspection bill was read the second time and referred to Messrs. Clouet, Quirouet, E. C. Lagueux, Young and Laterriere.

The Watch and Night Light continuation bill was read the second time and referred to a Committee of the whole on Tuesday next; with an instruction to enquire into the existing regulations for granting Tavern Licenses in the City of Quebec, and report whether it would not be expedient to alter the amount of security required from persons applying for the same.

On motion of Mr. Dumoulin the House will go into committee of the whole on

Wednesday next, to take into consideration the best means of setting the waste Lands included in the lease of the Forges of St. Maurice, and on motion of M. Cuvillier, an instruction was ordered to the Committee to consider what measures it would be expedient to adopt to restore to free trade and sentiment that part of the Country known as the King's Posts.

The following resolutions were passed on the subject of the contested election for the Borough of William Henry, viz:

Resolved,—1. That the petition of Wolfred Nelson, Esq. a member of the House be referred to three Commissioners, to be named for the purpose of enquiring into the allegations contained in the said petition, and with respect to the qualifications of the persons who signed the Petition against the legality of the election of the said Wolfred Nelson, for the said borough of William Henry.—Yeas 25, Nays 4.

2o. That Louis Guy, Esq. Louis Michel Viger, Esq. and Joseph Toussaint Drolet, Esq. be appointed Commissioners for the purposes above mentioned, and for proceeding upon the said petition conformably to the provisions of the Provincial Statute of the 46 Geo. 3d, cap 21, respecting the proceedings upon contested elections, and that the said Louis Guy be Chairman of the said Commissioners.—Yeas 21, Nays 1.

3. That the said Commissioners do sit on Monday the 2d of March next, at the Borough of William Henry, in the Public Room of the Parsonage House of the Roman Catholic Church and shall continue so to do until the said enquiry be completed, which proceeding the said Commissioners shall transmit with all convenient speed to the Clerk of this House.—Yeas 24, Nays 1.

Ordered. That the Clerk of this House do transmit without delay to the Petitioners from the said Borough of William Henry, against the legality of the election of the said Wolfred Nelson, Esquire, for the said Borough, and to each of the Commissioners with the order of reference, under the hand and seal of the Speaker, copies of the said petition of the said Wolfred Nelson, Esquire, and of the said resolutions.—Yeas 21, Nays 1.

The House went into Committee on Mr. Vallieres' resolutions as a basis for a change in the present plan of administering justice; after a long debate, the Committee rejected the first of the resolutions.—Nays 16, Yeas 13, and the house rose without reporting.

(From Neilson's Gazette, Feb 23.)

The Assembly on Friday evening agreed to several resolutions abolishing the office of Chairman of the Quarter Sessions of the Peace. These offices have not been very long in existence in this Province. It is undoubted that the manner in which the duties of the office have been executed, had estranged a large number of the magistrates, and it is as well established that latterly the duties were chiefly performed by persons unqualified as regards property, and in very many cases dependent upon the mere will of the Executive. Under these circumstances, it may be supposed that some may have thought that the liberties and property of the subject were not always safe. The Assembly has voted the salaries for the ensuing year. We trust that the present duties of the Justices of the Peace will soon be transferred to elective corporations. We shall then have reason to hope that many abuses will be reformed. We cannot conceal our sentiments, that the right of election in the new corporations should be widely distributed among the citizens, and that the period of the magistrates' services should be for a year only, again to be re-elected by the citizens.

Mr. Valliere's resolution, upon which was to be grounded a bill to amend the present system of administering justice in the Province, introduced after the rejection of Mr. Viger's bill, were rejected in the Assembly on Saturday, nays 16, yeas 13. It appears that the resolutions themselves did not wholly meet the approbation of many members, and that the advanced period of the session, would hardly permit the perfection of so important a measure.

On Monday last a man by the name of Charles Bertrand was killed by the falling of some ground at the quarry in St. John's suburbs, where he was employed. He was about 25 years of age.

(From the Mercury.)

The House of Assembly is now closely engaged with the various important matters in progress before it, and sits both morning and evening. The Bill for the encouragement of Agriculture similar to the former bill for the same purpose has, we understand, passed the Legislative Council.

Yesterday Mr. Vallieres with the Messengers appointed to wait on the Administrator in Chief, with the Address founded on the resolutions of Friday evening, respecting the suppression of the Office of Chairman of the Quarter Sessions in the several districts of this Province, reported His Excellency's Answer, of which the following is, we believe, an accurate copy.

"The subject which the House of Assembly has brought under my consideration in this Address, is of a very grave and serious nature;—And the House may rely on its receiving from me, all the attention, which its great importance demands."

We are authorised to say that a few copies of Memoirs of the Administration of the Earl of Dalhousie, from his assumption of the Go-

vernment of this Province in 1820 until his Lordship's visit to England in 1824, will be offered for sale at the Book-Store of Messrs. Thomas Cary & Co.

The Irish Vindicator.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1829.

On the first page of our paper this day is to be found an account of the proceedings of the Society of Friends of Ireland in Three Rivers. We have reason, in common with our countrymen, to be grateful to the gentlemen of Three Rivers for the interest taken by them in the affairs of Ireland, and the zeal which they manifest in coming forward well and ably, as auxiliaries in a cause that is now not merely the cause of Ireland, but of all mankind.

In the speech given to the public by Mr. Mondelet, will be found an epitome of the grievances by which Ireland has been harassed and tortured—that gentleman has recapitulated, with much fidelity, some of the periods when the infernal code was enacted, and the several times of relaxation of these hellish statutes—the reputation of which we will with the greatest pleasure leave to the enjoyment of the English nation, without either envy for the power it possessed of transmitting its name to future ages with disgrace, or dissatisfaction at their continuing to oppress the Irish people, until at length they awaken the sympathy of the virtuous and good of almost every nation on earth.

The means adopted to support the different charitable institutions of this City, this season, are creditable to the Ladies and Gentlemen engaged in such excellent deeds. Almost all the young gentlemen of talent have engaged themselves in the performance of plays, and we are happy to add with considerable credit and reputation; while the ladies have no less occupied themselves by having opened a Bazaar, for the sale of articles of their own manufacture, for the same benevolent purposes: as it was not in our power to be present at the performance of the Amateurs of the 79th, which we understand was numerously attended, we are happy to be able to give from the New Gazette of yesterday, the following flattering notice of its merits.

THEATRE.—On Tuesday evening, the non-commissioned officers and privates of the 79th Highlanders, performed Rob Roy at our Theatre, to a very full house. High as our expectations were raised, by the accounts we had heard of their previous representation in Quebec of this National Drama, they were more than justified by the very superior style in which the principal characters in this interesting play were supported. The Representative of Rob Roy—especially when in full costume—was the very beau ideal of the outlawed chieftain; and, although the stage effect might have been heightened by his being a little less unbending in his general demeanour, we question if by so doing, his conduct would have been so much in accordance with the character which he purported to represent. For that reason, we think it better as it was. The scene in which he is taken prisoner, by the treachery of Rashleigh, was excellent. The part of the Bailie was represented in a way that would have done credit to any stage—and the worthy civic dignity was greeted with bursts of laughter whenever he made his appearance. The creature Dugald was capital. His extatic gestures on the return of the chief, and his wild laugh of joy when he received the body of Rashleigh in his arms, were all the very thing. Francis Oshaldiston, (who, by the by, sang delightfully,) Rashleigh and Owen, were all well performed: the dress of the two former was not very appropriate. Mr. Ryan's performance on the Flute was beyond all praise, and it was the more surprising from his previous exertions with the band on the clarinet, which according to musical connoisseurs is calculated to have an unfavourable effect on subsequent performances on the flute. He was deservedly encored. The Songs between the play and the farce seemed to give much satisfaction. The Yorkshire Beauty made grimaces that reminded us of Liston, as Tippetty Witchet did of Grimaldi. Sweet Kitty of the Clyde accompanied with the Northumberland Pipes, gave great satisfaction. The instrument like a parrot, seemed to repeat the words in the chorus after the singer. It was loudly encored. The farce went off very well. Altogether the whole performance did great credit to the taste and intelligence of the gallant soldiers of the 79th Regiment.

Unprized are her sons till they've learn'd to betray; Undistinguish'd they live, if they shame not their sire: And the torch that would light them thro' dignity's way Must be caught from the pile where their country expires.

The Canadian can judge from recent events how possible such things are, and if he should take the trouble of scrutinizing into some of the Dalhousie appointments he will learn, if late parliamentary reports are to be credited, that spies and informers have been rewarded here as well as in Ireland. In engaging, then, in the universal appeal to the throne of England's justice, if there be such a thing, the Canadian should not consider himself as totally disinterested. If he wishes to guard against the evils from which it is yet doubtful how far he may have escaped, he should watch every transaction of Irish affairs, and learn. If a nation keep herself on the watch, misery will not readily overtake her, but should she lie down in imaginary tranquillity while all is agitation around, the same enemy who disturbed the quiet of others may be equally disposed to interrupt her repose. Between Canada and Ireland, there is perhaps but little difference in other things, save that a wider ocean rolls between the former and the shores of Britain, or that a single bound, over an indefensible line could plant in the heart of the country the most rising and prosperous power on earth. Yet all this was not enough to restrain the insolence of an arbitrary ruler, nor did it check that foul spirit of persecution which Canada suffered for almost the last eight years: the chiefs of the country had either to turn and forsake their interests or be degraded. The people quies of Anglesia has, by this solemn expression of his had to remain ignorant or fall in with the proselytizing opinions conferred an obligation upon Ireland. The thing spirit of a few mountebank preachers to whom spirit of political wisdom which pervades what may be they were to convert their children to learn religion regarded as an instruction to the government, and an and their A. B. C. Every honest magistrate was injunction to the nation, is combined with a generosity and the upright and bold defender of the country was the country, which give him a lasting title to the harassed and worn down with mental torture, until he

length fell beneath the incessant and malicious attacks of the hirelings of the administration; was there nothing of Ireland in all this? or did the Canadian people consider themselves altogether secure from the system pursued in that ill-fated land? Did they behold these grievances and not reflect on what a people must have suffered, who have been for centuries under the same system, but in an aggravated form.

"The flesh will quiver, where the pinners tear." and the Irish people have quivered and shook under the pinners of the most terrible persecutions, they have endured every thing the most torturing enemy could inflict, but like the Indian, in the midst of his sufferings at the stake, they never yielded, they never lost their resolution or withdrew from the destiny that awaited them, God and their Country was with them and they bore it like true men. These are the people for whom O'CONNELL is labouring with the vigour of a genuine patriot, and these are the people for whom the Society of Three Rivers and all the Societies on this great Continent are contributing the means of ransoming from their Algerine bondage. Irishmen are these people, and Ireland is that country, which though "were

"Treason to love her, and death to deny," will find both lovers and defenders in every man who has a heart to feel, and a hand to spurn from him the iniquitous and unjust aggressor.

On Wednesday and yesterday a considerable fall of snow took place in this city and vicinity, which has had the effect of doing material injury to the state of the roads, having drifted considerably in consequence of a strong wind blowing at the same time. The inhabitants of the city have to regret this much, as it will have the unpleasant effect of raising the markets still higher than they are at present. Prices of provisions are now, we regret to say, higher than they have been at any time for some years.

The means adopted to support the different charitable institutions of this City, this season, are creditable to the Ladies and Gentlemen engaged in such excellent deeds. Almost all the young gentlemen of talent have engaged themselves in the performance of plays, and we are happy to add with considerable credit and reputation; while the ladies have no less occupied themselves by having opened a Bazaar, for the sale of articles of their own manufacture, for the same benevolent purposes: as it was not in our power to be present at the performance of the Amateurs of the 79th, which we understand was numerously attended, we are happy to be able to give from the New Gazette of yesterday, the following flattering notice of its merits.

THEATRE.—On Tuesday evening, the non-commissioned officers and privates of the 79th Highlanders, performed Rob Roy at our Theatre, to a very full house. High as our expectations were raised, by the accounts we had heard of their previous representation in Quebec of this National Drama, they were more than justified by the very superior style in which the principal characters in this interesting play were supported. The Representative of Rob Roy—especially when in full costume—was the very beau ideal of the outlawed chieftain; and, although the stage effect might have been heightened by his being a little less unbending in his general demeanour, we question if by so doing, his conduct would have been so much in accordance with the character which he purported to represent. For that reason, we think it better as it was. The scene in which he is taken prisoner, by the treachery of Rashleigh, was excellent. The part of the Bailie was represented in a way that would have done credit to any stage—and the worthy civic dignity was greeted with bursts of laughter whenever he made his appearance. The creature Dugald was capital. His extatic gestures on the return of the chief, and his wild laugh of joy when he received the body of Rashleigh in his arms, were all the very thing. Francis Oshaldiston, (who, by the by, sang delightfully,) Rashleigh and Owen, were all well performed: the dress of the two former was not very appropriate. Mr. Ryan's performance on the Flute was beyond all praise, and it was the more surprising from his previous exertions with the band on the clarinet, which according to musical connoisseurs is calculated to have an unfavourable effect on subsequent performances on the flute. He was deservedly encored. The Songs between the play and the farce seemed to give much satisfaction. The Yorkshire Beauty made grimaces that reminded us of Liston, as Tippetty Witchet did of Grimaldi. Sweet Kitty of the Clyde accompanied with the Northumberland Pipes, gave great satisfaction. The instrument like a parrot, seemed to repeat the words in the chorus after the singer. It was loudly encored. The farce went off very well. Altogether the whole performance did great credit to the taste and intelligence of the gallant soldiers of the 79th Regiment.

Unprized are her sons till they've learn'd to betray; Undistinguish'd they live, if they shame not their sire: And the torch that would light them thro' dignity's way Must be caught from the pile where their country expires.

The Canadian can judge from recent events how possible such things are, and if he should take the trouble of scrutinizing into some of the Dalhousie appointments he will learn, if late parliamentary reports are to be credited, that spies and informers have been rewarded here as well as in Ireland. In engaging, then, in the universal appeal to the throne of England's justice, if there be such a thing, the Canadian should not consider himself as totally disinterested. If he wishes to guard against the evils from which it is yet doubtful how far he may have escaped, he should watch every transaction of Irish affairs, and learn. If a nation keep herself on the watch, misery will not readily overtake her, but should she lie down in imaginary tranquillity while all is agitation around, the same enemy who disturbed the quiet of others may be equally disposed to interrupt her repose. Between Canada and Ireland, there is perhaps but little difference in other things, save that a wider ocean rolls between the former and the shores of Britain, or that a single bound, over an indefensible line could plant in the heart of the country the most rising and prosperous power on earth. Yet all this was not enough to restrain the insolence of an arbitrary ruler, nor did it check that foul spirit of persecution which Canada suffered for almost the last eight years: the chiefs of the country had either to turn and forsake their interests or be degraded. The people quies of Anglesia has, by this solemn expression of his had to remain ignorant or fall in with the proselytizing opinions conferred an obligation upon Ireland. The thing spirit of a few mountebank preachers to whom spirit of political wisdom which pervades what may be they were to convert their children to learn religion regarded as an instruction to the government, and an and their A. B. C. Every honest magistrate was injunction to the nation, is combined with a generosity and the upright and bold defender of the country was the country, which give him a lasting title to the harassed and worn down with mental torture, until he

length fell beneath the incessant and malicious attacks of the hirelings of the administration; was there nothing of Ireland in all this? or did the Canadian people consider themselves altogether secure from the system pursued in that ill-fated land? Did they behold these grievances and not reflect on what a people must have suffered, who have been for centuries under the same system, but in an aggravated form.

"The flesh will quiver, where the pinners tear." and the Irish people have quivered and shook under the pinners of the most terrible persecutions, they have endured every thing the most torturing enemy could inflict, but like the Indian, in the midst of his sufferings at the stake, they never yielded, they never lost their resolution or withdrew from the destiny that awaited them, God and their Country was with them and they bore it like true men. These are the people for whom O'CONNELL is labouring with the vigour of a genuine patriot, and these are the people for whom the Society of Three Rivers and all the Societies on this great Continent are contributing the means of ransoming from their Algerine bondage. Irishmen are these people, and Ireland is that country, which though "were

"Treason to love her, and death to deny," will find both lovers and defenders in every man who has a heart to feel, and a hand to spurn from him the iniquitous and unjust aggressor.

him amongst us, or shall speedily depart from Ireland, let him be assured that he has won the hearts of seven millions of his inhabitants."

The marquis, who, during his short administration of affairs in Ireland, has rendered himself very popular with the Catholics, has been recalled from his Vice-Royalty, by the "Military Chief" of England. Some of the papers announced that the Marquis resigned his office, though evidently from necessity, in consequence of the wide difference between the opinion of himself and the Premier upon this great question. But the Courier states distinctly, and with an air of authority, that he was RECALLED; and adds that this recall was not in consequence of his letter to Dr. Curtis, since the letter of recall was placed in his hands eighteen hours before that letter had transpired. It is stated that either the Duke of Buckingham, or Lord Verulam, would be his successor.

Answer of Dr. Curtis to the Duke of Wellington.

DROGHEDA, Dec. 19, 1823.

My Lord Duke—I have never been more agreeably surprised in my life than by the unexpected honour of receiving your Grace's very kind and even friendly letter of the 11th inst. which, coming from so high a quarter, I should naturally wish to reserve, if possible; but as it was franked by yourself, the news of its arrival was known all over this town (as might be expected from a provincial Post office) before the letter reached my hands: so that I was obliged in your Grace's defence and my own, to communicate its contents to a few chosen friends, for the satisfaction of the multitude, who might otherwise fabricate in its stead some foolish, or perhaps mischievous nonsense of their own.—But, fortunately, your Grace's letter contained only such liberal and benevolent sentiments as all parties must eulogise, and none could possibly malign. Besides, it very seasonably strengthens the testimony that I, as a faithful witness, have on all occasions given of your generous, upright, and impartial disposition.

It would be somewhat worse than ridiculous in me to offer any thing in the shape of political advice to a consummate statesman, at the head of the first cabinet in or out of Europe; but as your grace has so humbly condescended to mention some of the difficulties tending to paralyse your efforts to settle the Roman Catholic question, I beg leave to submit to your superior judgment a few reflections, made to me by some well informed and unbiased friends, as well Protestants as Catholics, who certainly understand the subject much better than I can pretend to do. They have read with great pleasure and gratitude the noble declaration in which your grace so strongly expresses your sincere anxiety to witness the settlement of the Roman Catholic question; which you are convinced would, by benefitting the state, confer a benefit on every individual of society; and you regret that you see no prospect of such a settlement, because violent party feelings are mixed up with that question; and pervade every discussion of it to such a degree, as to preclude the possibility of prevailing upon men to consider it dispassionately. But that if it could be buried in oblivion for a short time, and if that time were diligently employed in the consideration of the question, you would not despair of seeing a satisfactory remedy.

These humane and statesman-like sentiments (as far as they go) do great honor to your Grace's head and heart, and might appear sufficient if you were a private nobleman, but not in your present exalted station, with power to wield, when necessary, all the resources of Government: for it would be a slur on the unrivalled and far-famed British Constitution to assert that, even when well administered, it does not possess or supply means for establishing any thing known to be essential for the peace, welfare, and tranquillity of the empire at large, and for pulling down or removing any intrigue or party spirit that might wantonly attempt to oppose so great a blessing.

My friends allow that such momentous exertions may be sometimes unsuccessful when the Government is conducted by weak or unsupported heads or hands, and that they require such a Prime Minister as the nation has now, and I hope, will long have, the happiness to enjoy; who, after an unintermitted series of the greatest victories, and a successful arrangement of the most important interests that perhaps ever yet occurred, has been placed at the head of Government by the entire and well-earned confidence of our most gracious Sovereign, and with the universal applause of the whole empire, and indeed, of all other nations. Under such a chief, exerting his legitimate prerogative, they say that no party would dare to oppose the general good; and that if your Grace would intimate your serious resolution to settle the Roman Catholic Question, its opponents would instantly fly and appear no more; and if the settlement were once carried, it would in a few days be no more spoken of or thought of than the concessions now are, that were lately made to the dissenters; for the enemies of such arrangement are not half so angry in reality as they now appear to be, in order by that bugbear to carry their point. But my friends have no hesitation in declaring that the project mentioned by your Grace, of burying the Catholic Question in oblivion, for the purpose of considering it more at leisure, is totally inadmissible, and would exasperate in the highest degree those, who are already too much excited, and would only consider that measure as a repetition of the same old pretext so often employed to elude and disappoint their hopes of redress; but that if it even were adapted, it could only serve to augment the difficulties by allowing the contending parties, and particularly the enemies of all concession, the opportunities they seek for preparing their means of resistance and violence, which they have lately carried to the most alarming lengths, which they have avowed and publicly announced in atrocious and sanguinary terms, to which, however, I should not hear allude, for I never wish to be an accuser, but that I am certain your Grace must have read those horrible threats, often repeated in the Brunswick and Orange public prints; and to this latter subject at least I must beg leave to call your Grace's attention, and to implore your powerful protection, humbly praying that you will not suffer public peace and concord to be violated or disturbed under any pretext whatever. An effectual remedy would cost your Grace but one word. I do not, however, hereby mean to meddle in temporal affairs, but I consider it my bounden duty to labour incessantly, in concurrence with all my venerable conferees, to impress upon the minds and hearts of all those committed to our spiritual care, sentiments of true Christian charity, moderation, and kind forbearance towards all men without exception.

I beg your Grace will excuse the length of this letter, and vouchsafes to consider it as a proof of

my unfeigned regard, and of the sincere respect with which I have the honor to remain, my Lord Duke, your Grace's most obedient and most humble servant, R. CURTIS. Letter from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to Dr. Curtis. DUBLIN, Phoenix Park, Dec. 23. Most Rev. Sir—I hasten to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d, covering that which you received from the Duke of Wellington, of the 11th inst. together with a copy of your answer to it. I thank you for the confidence you have reposed in me. Your letter gives me information upon a subject of the highest interest. I did not know the precise sentiments of the Duke of Wellington upon the present state of the Catholic question. Knowing it, I shall venture to offer my opinion upon the course that it behoves the Catholics to pursue. Perfectly convinced that the final and cordial settlement of this great question can alone give peace, harmony, and prosperity to all classes of his Majesty's subjects in this kingdom, I must acknowledge my disappointment on learning that there is no prospect of its being effected during the present session of Parliament. I, however, derive some consolation from observing that his Grace is not wholly averse to the measure; for, if he can be induced to promote it, he, of all men, will have the greatest facility in carrying it into effect. If I am correct in this opinion, it is obviously most important that the Duke of Wellington should be propitiated; that no obstacle that can by possibility be avoided should be thrown in his way; that all personal and offensive insinuations should be suppressed; and that ample allowance should be made for the difficulties of his situation. Difficult it certainly is; for he has to overcome the very strong prejudices and the interested motives of many persons of the highest influence, as well as to allay the real alarms of many of the more ignorant Protestants. I differ from the opinion of the Duke, that an attempt should be made to "bury in oblivion" the question for a short time. First, because the thing is utterly impossible; and next, because, if the thing were possible, I fear that advantage might be taken of the pause, by representing it as a pactic achieved by the late violent reaction, and by proclaiming that, if the Government at once and peremptorily decided against concession, the Catholics would cease to agitate, and then all the miseries of the last years of Ireland will be to be re-acted. What I do recommend is, that the measure should not be for a moment lost sight of—that anxiety should continue to be manifested—that all constitutional (in contradiction to merely legal) means should be resorted to, to forward the cause; but that, at the same time, the most patient forbearance, the most submissive obedience to the laws should be inculcated; that no personal and offensive language should be held towards those who oppose the claims. Personality offers no advantage, it effects no good; on the contrary, it offends, and confirms pre-disposed aversion. Let the Catholic trust to the justice of his cause, to the growing liberality of mankind.—Unfortunately, he has lost some friends, and fortified his enemies, within the last six months, by unmeasured and unnecessary violence. He will soonest recover from the present stagnation of his fortunes by showing more temper, and by trusting to the Legislature for redress. Brute force, he should be assured, can effect nothing. It is the Legislature that must decide this great question; and my greatest anxiety is, that it should be met by the Parliament under the most favorable circumstances, and that the opposers of Catholic Emancipation shall be disarmed by the patient forbearance, as well as by the unwearied perseverance, of its advocates. My warm anxiety to promote the general interests of this country is the motive that has induced me to give an opinion, and to offer advice. I have the honor, &c. (Signed) ANGLESEY. To the most Rev. Dr. Curtis, &c. LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—JAN. 2. Ashes.—The import last year was 18,800 barrels (of which 2300 bis. were from the United States, and 16,500 from Canada,) against 13,920 in the previous year—being an increase of 4880 bis. The stocks are computed at 10,500 bis, viz: 100 United States Pot and 500 Pearl—6200 Montreal Pot and 3700 Pearl: prices are 2s a 5s 6d per cwt, higher than at the close of 1827. The business done this week has been extremely limited, but at full price, 70 bis. Montreal Pot brought 33s a 33s 6d, 30 Pearl 34s. THE EAST There is no later intelligence from the Continent, than has already been received here and published, direct from Paris. The report of the massacre at Crete, of which, from the complexion of our former accounts, we had no doubts, is confirmed. An Ancona date of Dec. 10, says: "The latest accounts from Poros and Syra, return to the subject of the massacre of the Christian inhabitants in the cities of Crete,

all have perished by the sword; and all their brethren in the island are devoted to the same fate.

It is with much regret we have again to complain of the treatment we receive, by our papers not being regularly transmitted through the Post-Office; we see an intimation in the last *Traveller*, of not having received our journal; but can assure the Editor it has been regularly sent him under cover to our agent in New York; we have reason to think that none of the papers intended for the United States reach the place of their destination; we would be obliged to our friends to notify to us if they do not obtain them regularly.

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On Tuesday evening last, Mrs. John Campbell, of a daughter.

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On Monday, by the Rev. Mr. Dufresne, Mr. Henry Gauvin, of Point Pleasant, Blainville, to Miss Catherine C. Cole, daughter of Capt. Charles Cole of this city.

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On Friday, Mary Doyne Butler, wife of James Gilmore, formerly of the Royal Artillery, aged 62.

At London, on the 4th Dec. aged 73 years, LADY WALLER, relict of the late Rev. Jerome Waller, of Drogheda, Ireland. Lady Waller was relict of Sir R. Waller, Baronet, formerly member of the Privy Council and Comptroller-in-Chief of His Majesty's Revenue in Ireland; she was mother to the late Sir Robert Waller, Bart. of Newport, County Tipperary, of the present Sir Charles Waller, of the same place, and of Writlington House, County of Somerset, (Esq.) of the Rev. Jerome Waller, Esq. Editor of the *Canadian Spectator*. By a singular coincidence, she died at London, the same day on which, the remains of Jocelyn Waller, her youngest son by her former marriage, was conveyed to their last repository.

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For one or five years: a two-story FRAME HOUSE, 36 feet by 27, with a Cellar 7 feet deep, pleasantly situated on Fullum's Road, foot of the Quebec suburbs, near the Cottage of JAMES LESLIE, Esq. There are three acres of Land attached to the premises, on which were planted last spring 24 apple, 12 plum and 12 cherry trees, which will bear fruit next year.—The House is new, and has never been occupied. It is divided so as to accommodate two genteel families, without any communication between them. The houses will let with or without the land, and would be a desirable residence for a genteel family, who wished to live retired. The land is well calculated for a vegetable Garden, and could be rendered profitable.

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

Wm. CAMPBELL. Montreal, 23d February, 1829.

THE undersigned, licensed Pedlars of the city and vicinity of Montreal, taking into consideration the hardship under which we labour, in being obliged to pay licenses, while there are many others, both men and women, who are suffered to follow the same business, without having taken out licenses, do hereby agree to unite, to suppress unlicensed pedlars in this district.—We are moreover obliged to adopt these measures, in consequence of the stigma thrown upon our body by the Grand Jury of this city, who in a report of theirs, asserted that Pedlars were in general the receivers of stolen goods; which stigma as regards us, we beg leave to refute—no licensed pedlar having been to our knowledge, implicated in any transaction of the kind. And those who are in the habit of selling without Licenses, are persons whose characters are not sufficient to obtain them. Montreal, Feb. 1829.

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The Annual Meeting of the Society, held on the 17th inst. The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Institution:

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Mr. Edward Roche, Stewards.—Mr. Hughes and Mr. Gallagher.

The Society, after the investigation into the state of the funds, which amounted to upwards of £200, and other routine business, adjourned to the 17th of the ensuing month.

(By Order) JAMES MCGOWAN, Secretary. Montreal, 24th Feb. 1829.

Friends of Ireland in Three-Rivers.

THE NEXT Meeting of the Friends of Ireland in the Town and District of Three Rivers, will be held at the usual place, on MONDAY the second day of March next, at 7 o'clock P.M. All persons desirous of becoming Members, are requested to attend. CHAS. MONDELET, Secretary. Three-Rivers, Feb. 17, 1829.

POSTSCRIPT.

As our paper was about to go to press, we received the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser of the 20th instant, containing London dates to the 7th January, and Liverpool to the 8th—by the packet ship Birmingham, Capt. Harris from Liverpool. The news is most important. We give as much as our limits will permit.

IRELAND.

No little excitement had been caused by the appearance of a letter from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (the marquis of Anglesea,) to Dr. Curtis, strongly favouring the cause of Catholic emancipation. This letter, which will also be found below, first appeared in the Dublin Morning Register, with the following prefatory remarks:

"We call the attention of this country to one of the most important documents which have ever been published, in relation to the great subject which, beyond any other, involves the interests, and agitates the passions of the Irish people. The letter of the Duke of Wellington has been followed by a commentary upon the views and sentiments which are expressed in it, which is equally remarkable. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland stands forward as the annotator upon the compositions of the prime minister. Lord Anglesea has also addressed a letter to Dr. Curtis. The head of the Roman Catholic hierarchy has been selected as a millionth of communication with the empire by the chief minister years; the chiefs of the country had either to turn and forsake their interests or be degraded. The people quies of Anglesia has, by this solemn expression of his had to remain ignorant or fall in with the proselytizing opinions conferred an obligation upon Ireland. The thing spirit of a few mountebank preachers to whom spirit of political wisdom which pervades what may be they were to convert their children to learn religion regarded as an instruction to the government, and an and their A. B. C. Every honest magistrate was injunction to the nation, is combined with a generosity and the upright and bold defender of the country was the country, which give him a lasting title to the harassed and worn down with mental torture, until he

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Oil-Cloth Manufactory.

THE subscriber begs leave most respectfully to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Montreal and of the two Canadas, that he continues to carry on the manufactory of FLOOR-CLOTHS of every description, for Lobbies, Halls, Offices, &c. &c. at his establishment, Grey Nuns-st. St. Anne's suburbs. He begs leave to assure his customers, that he can supply their orders, on terms as reasonable as can be afforded by importers, and with patterns of the very handsomest description.

N. B.—He always has on hand, a considerable supply to meet immediate demands.

J. B. CHALFOUX. Montreal, February 22d, 1829.

THE undersigned, licensed Pedlars

of the city and vicinity of Montreal, taking into consideration the hardship under which we labour, in being obliged to pay licenses, while there are many others, both men and women, who are suffered to follow the same business, without having taken out licenses, do hereby agree to unite, to suppress unlicensed pedlars in this district.—We are moreover obliged to adopt these measures, in consequence of the stigma thrown upon our body by the Grand Jury of this city, who in a report of theirs, asserted that Pedlars were in general the receivers of stolen goods; which stigma as regards us, we beg leave to refute—no licensed pedlar having been to our knowledge, implicated in any transaction of the kind. And those who are in the habit of selling without Licenses, are persons whose characters are not sufficient to obtain them. Montreal, Feb. 1829.

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Friends of Ireland in Three-Rivers.

THE NEXT Meeting of the Friends of

Poetry.

(FOR THE VINDICATOR.) SONG. Hope may set for ever, Joy and mirth depart, Yet, my constant lover, Shall forget thee never, never.

THE LIGHTS OF LIFE.

BY W. F. HAWLEY. Youth both its burning, fiery light, Beckoning from afar; Remote, yet steadily pure and bright, Like the point of the distant star.

SONG.

BY THE LATE R. B. SHERIDAN. No more shall the spring my lost pleasure restore, Uncheered, I still wander alone, And, sunk in dejection, forever deplore.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST Received and for sale by the subscriber St. Francois Xavier Street: CROCKFORD, or Life in the West; PELHAM, or the Adventures of a Gentleman; NOTIONS OF THE AMERICANS, by a Travelling Bachelor; POLLOK'S COURSE OF TIME, the revised Edition, with a Life of the Author, and Notes; RECORDS OF WOMEN, by Mrs. Hemans; FESSENDEN'S NEW AMERICAN GARDNER; DEATH'S DOINGS, with thirty Engravings; MORSE'S UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER; AMERICAN CONSTITUTION; and an additional supply of Elementary & School Books of good Editions.

MILE END TAVERN.

THE subscriber begs leave most respectfully to return thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the encouragement he has already received, and embraces the present opportunity of informing them that at great expense he has erected a new and elegant Bowling Alley, justly considered to be superior to any in the Province. He has also a large Assembly Room, prepared and suitable for the entertainment of Gentel Parties who may honour him with their commands. It is intended to keep the rooms from his house to Town in good order the present winter; and the Subscriber hopes by strict attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit a further share of public patronage.

Mail Stages.

LINE from Montreal to St Andrews, Hawkebury, Hull, and By-Town, twice a week. Leaves E. CUSHING'S, No. 7, McGill-street, Tuesdays and Fridays, at Five o'clock, arrives at Hawkebury the same day, and arrives the next day at Hull and By-Town. For seats apply at E. CUSHING, Montreal.

THE STANSTEAD LINE OF STAGES.

LEAVES Montreal every Wednesday morning at 5 o'clock, and Stanstead every Friday morning at the same hour - through in two days. Meets the different stages from the United States, and intersects those from Boston and Three-Rivers. For seats apply at E. CUSHING'S, MONTREAL.

Quebec Stage.

THROUGH IN THREE DAYS. - Leaves Montreal every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, and arrives in Albany the 3d day. Returns - Leaves ALBANY every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, and arrives in Montreal in the same order. For seats from Montreal, apply at E. CUSHING'S Stage-House, No. 7, McGill-street. All baggage at the risk of the owner. Montreal, January, 1829.

Montreal and Albany MAIL STAGE.

THROUGH IN THREE DAYS. - By the way of Laprairie, Champlain, Plattsburgh, Chester, Lake George, Sandy Hill, and Troy, to Albany. Leaves MONTREAL every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, and arrives in Albany the 3d day. Returns - Leaves ALBANY every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, and arrives in Montreal in the same order. For seats from Montreal, apply at E. CUSHING'S Stage-House, No. 7, McGill-street. All baggage at the risk of the owner. Montreal, January, 1829.

WANTS a Situation, as BUTLER or thorough servant, a smart active man, who has lived in most respectable families, and has the most satisfactory testimonials of good character. Application to be made at the office of this paper. Feb. 24.

REMOVAL,

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

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS

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

BURGANDY WINE, of superior quality

in Bottles for Sale by F. ANT. LAROCQUE, No. 22, Saint Francois Xavier Street Montreal, December, 1828.

MICHAEL DONAHOE, a native of Ireland, who sailed from Liverpool in the Mercury in the year 1817, and who is supposed to reside in some part of the United States will bear of something to his advantage by an authenticated application to PETER DUNN. Montreal, January 27, 1829.

The Truth Teller is requested to give this insertion - the expense of which will be paid by the Subscriber. P. D.



Grand Caravan.

The proprietors of the Grand collection of LIVING ANIMALS, Respectfully inform the inhabitants of Montreal and its vicinity, that they are now exhibiting in the east wing of the store belonging to Pierre Berthelot, Esq., Pointe à Callière, formerly occupied by C. Sweeney, Esq., as an Inspection office; where they will continue to exhibit during the Winter. The public may rest assured that the place is large and commodious, and neatly fitted up, kept warm and clean for the reception of visitors; and every attention shall be paid to the comfort, convenience, and amusement of those who please to favour us with a visit. The Exhibition contains the following Animals:

- No. 1. - Great African LION. This is not only the largest, but from his flowing mane, and superior carriage, is considered the finest of his species in America. No. 2. - LIONESS, the most beautiful animal that ever has been seen in captivity, yet the most courageous. The Lioness when she has young ones to nourish will combat with fury, even the most powerful animals that interrupt her, the Tiger or Elephant, would on these occasions, in vain attempt to oppose her - when pursued by mankind, she is only to be conquered by means of the powerful weapons which they bring a just her. No. 3. - South American TIGER, whose ferocity is well known to travellers. No. 4. - GAGUAR, from South America. No. 5. - The celebrated CAMEL. No. 6. - Beautiful LEOPARD. No. 7. - CATAMOUNT. No. 8. - The JACKALL, or Lion's Provider. No. 9. - ICHNEUMON, an Egyptian Animal famous for destroying Crocodile's Eggs and young Reptiles, and formerly worshipped by the Egyptians. No. 10. - Black WOLF, taken at the Silver Lake No. 11. - Grey WOLVES, Male and Female. No. 12. - Young LAMA, from Peru. No. 13. - Ribbed-nose Baboon. No. 14. - Dog-faced Baboon. No. 15. - Monkey from Guinea. No. 16. - Sausy Jack. No. 17. - Famous Dancing Monkey, from the Island of Borneo. No. 18. - Maumazet Monkey. No. 19. - Captain Bill will go through his pleasing performances on his Indian Pony, with other diverting tricks. No. 20. - Dandy Jack, the Semi-Equestrian has excited the admiration of all who have visited the Menagerie, with his unexampled feats of Horse-Monkeyship, on his small Shetland Pony. A ring is fitted for his performance. No. 21. The Sailor who never fails to divert the audience with his pleasing performances. No. 22. - Parbury Ape. No. 23. - Sports of the Ring. No. 24. - Monkey from Guinea. Also, a number of smaller Animals not mentioned. Hours of Exhibition from 10 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock, P. M. and from 6 to 9 in the evening. Admittance 1s. 3d. Children under 10 years half price. Time of feeding precisely 8 o'clock in the evening. N. B. - Season tickets may be had at the place of Exhibition and at Mr. B. Thatcher's Hotel, No. 78, St. Paul-street. Good Music accompanies the Caravan.

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

PROPERTY FOR SALE, OR TO LET.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE SALE and for which Sheriffs Deeds will be given in March next: - 1. That four story stone HOUSE, situated in the city of Montreal, St. James Street, now occupied by Government as Commissariat Offices. 2. The GARDEN joining to it, which will have the right Mitoynette of the south-west gable end of the above mentioned house. 3. An OUCHART situated in the St. Lawrence Suburbs, making the west corner of St. Catherine and St. Alexander Streets: this Orchard has two arpents in front upon St. Catherine Street, and sixty feet in depth. 4. The purchaser of the first described Lot will be at liberty to keep in his hands at interest, from twelve to fifteen hundred pounds currency during the six years. For further information, application may be made to the undersigned, who may subdivide the above property to the wish of the purchasers. Further - Any person desirous of purchasing twenty hundred acres of LAND, situated in the Township of Tewkesbury, and five thousand four hundred in the Township of Shefford, and several other Lots in the Township of Kinsey, belonging to the estate of the late Dr. Longmore. Application may be made either to ROBERT HANDBY, Esq., at the Foot of the St. Mary's Current, or to the undersigned at his Office, Place d'Armes. N. B. DOUCET, N. P. Montreal, 13th January, 1829.

TO LET FOR 4 YEARS, THE BREWERY, situated at the entrance of Papineau Road, in excellent order, at present occupied by John Vitty. Apply to Mr. John Taylor, Woodman's Inn, Saint Lawrence suburbs, Mr. Doucet, Notary, or on the premises. Montreal, December 29, 1828.

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

A VENDRE, - UNE TERRE de 140 arpents, ou environ, avec Maisons, Granges, et autres batiments dessus construits, situé au Village de Terrebonne. Aussi, une Terre à Bois, d'environ 105 arpents en superficie. Pour plus d'information, il faut s'adresser à FRANCOIS DAGENAIS, sur les lieux. Terrebonne, Janvier, 1829. 11 3m. p.

REGISTRY OFFICE FOR SERVANTS.

THE Subscriber who has resided in this city for the last seven years, and who has been frequently solicited by some of the most respectable inhabitants, to procure for them servants of good moral character and industry, and having been applied to, often, by such servants, to provide appropriate situations for them, begs leave to inform the public, that by the advice and suggestion of the Rev. Mr. Phelan, he consents to open an office of intelligence for such servants as can produce satisfactory testimonials of good behaviour and moral conduct. To save trouble to both parties, none need apply but those who come under that denomination. The subscriber intending only the public advantage, begs leave to state, that, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Phelan, his attendance will be given without charge to either parties. N. B. Masters and mistresses are requested to see that the certificates be signed by the Rev. Mr. Phelan, or by the subscriber. PETER DUNN. Montreal, December 12, 1828.

NEW BOOK BINDERY.

L. L. LALANNE, Book Binder and Account Book Manufacturer, St. James street, in the range of brick buildings, directly opposite the dwelling house of John Frothingham, Esq., respectfully informs his friends and the public, that having finished his engagement as apprentice with Mr. E. C. Tuttle, and having procured himself tools at a great expense, being very scarce and difficult to procure in this country, he is now ready to execute all kinds of work in the above line, and trusts from the long experience he has had during his stay with E. C. Tuttle, he will be able to execute orders to the satisfaction of the public in general, either in neatness, taste, strength and punctuality; leaving seen much dissatisfaction arising from disappointment, he assures the public that he will make a rule to engage no work but what will be executed with dispatch, & ready to meet its due time of engagement. He flatters himself that by a constant application to his business, it will ensure him a share of the public patronage. Maps pasted upon linen and neatly varnished. December 19, 1828.

MUSIC SEMINARY, Notre Dame Street.

MRS. & the MISSES FRAZERS, Professors of the Piano Forte, beg leave to return their most grateful thanks to the Parents and Guardians of the many Pupils, with whose care and instruction they have been entrusted since their arrival in this city; also, to their friends in general for the countenance and support received from them. Professing a just confidence in the system of musical education, pursued by them, they feel an assurance of being accredited, in making mention of the progress, the young ladies consigned to their care, have made, and entertain the most perfect reliance of ensuring to pupils, who may wish to acquire knowledge and execution, in the most difficult pieces for the Piano Forte, their most sanguine expectations. They take the liberty of acquainting their friends of having received lately from Europe, the more recent compositions of the distinguished masters, which they transcribe for their pupils. Three or four young Ladies from the country who would wish to acquire a general education, together with a complete and expeditious knowledge of the Piano Forte, could be accommodated as boarders in the family, on adequate terms, the particulars of which may be earned by application at the Music Seminary, Notre Dame street. - Schools also attended.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leaves to call the attention of his friends and the public in general, to his General Assortment of HARDWARE, which has been selected from the first Manufacturing houses in Birmingham, Sheffield, Wolverhampton, &c. which consists of the following articles, viz: - Table and desert knives and forks; pocket, pen, shoe and butcher's knives; scissors; razors and razor straps; britania metal, iron and iron tinned ladles; iron and iron tinned tea kettles; sauce pans; stew pans; round and oval pots; tea boilers; fish kettles and glue pots; brass and iron weights, 4 lbs. to 2 oz. girth; roller and straining web; lamp of brass curtain pins; commode knobs; cupboard doors; bell pulls; door finger plates and knockers; Kent, lathing and shoe hammers; shoe pinners, punches and tucks; brass and plated chamber and card table castles; japan'd tea, bread, and knife rays; wood screws, hilt, strap, and butt hinges; mortise, iron, iron, draw-back, chest, cupboard, till, trunk, pad and stock locks; carpenter and cooper's adze, drawing knives, steel yards and files assorted; coffin furniture; shoe, paint, scrubbing, dusting, table, furniture, whitewash, horse, hearth, and sweeping brushes; spout and rat traps; table, sleigh, and cow bells; japan'd and tinned halter chains; iron, brass and copper wire; polished steel and brass fire irons; graters, brass and ornamented green feeders, assorted sizes; hamro' lines twine assorted; hand, tenant, key hole, web and cut saws; plane irons; chisels; gouges; augurs, gimblets, &c.; gig and saddle whips; women and mens' saddle truss. White rope, Sheet iron, Tinned, Iron and steel, Grindstones, Glass, assorted sizes, Nails, wrought and cut, Bar and sheet lead, Spades and shovels, Praying pans. ANDREW DOYLE. Montreal, December 12, 1828.

Government Contracts.

TENDERS will be received at this Office until Tuesday, the 3d of March next, from persons willing to contract for such transport of freight and passengers per Steam Vessels as may be required by this Department during the season of Navigation, between Grenville and Iqoyou. As the rates required for Officers, Soldiers, &c. will also be required, those who intend to offer are requested to provide themselves with a form of Tender which remains at this Office for inspection. Tenders must state the rates required in Sterling Dollars, at 4s. 4d. each. - Also the names of two Sureties for the due fulfillment of such contract as may be entered into. Deputy Commissary General's Office, } Montreal, 29th January, 1829. }

TENDERS will be received at this Office on TUESDAY, the 10th March next, from persons willing to supply the undermentioned description of Stores required for the service of the RIDEAU CANAL, deliverable at MONTREAL, viz: - Artificers Tools, various. Iron, do. Steel, do. Nails, do. Rope, do. Blocks, do. Leather, do. Oakum, do. Pints, do. Pitch, do. Tar, do. Red Pine Planks, do. Red Pine Timber, do. Castings, Iron and Brass, do. Chains, do.

Forms of Tenders for this service may be had at the Commissariat Offices at Quebec and Montreal. The rates required must be stated in Halifax Currency; also the names of two sureties for the due fulfillment of such contract as may be entered into. Deputy Commissary General's Office, } Montreal, 9th February, 1829. }

LINSEED OIL MANUFACTORY, (Fast Corner of Papineau quai, Quebec Suburbs) THE Subscriber's Linseed Oil Manufactory, being now in operation, informs his friends and the public in general, that he will constantly have on hand for sale, the best boiled and raw Linseed Oil: Also putty. All orders sent to him or left with Mr. Benjamin Stanes, New-Market, will be punctually attended to. 16th Dec. 1828. P. ROTTOT.

RECEIVED by the last shipping, and for Sale by the Subscriber: - 18 Double Gloster and Cheshire Cheeses of superior quality, 30 boxes Poland Starch, 4 pipes excellent Cognac Brandy, 4 do. Holland Gin, 4 do. Fayal Madeira, 5 qr. casks white Spanish Wine, recommended for family use, 20 bags Barcelona Nuts, 4 casks Nutmegs, 500 Newcastle Grindstones, 100 kews white Paint, - ALSO - Whiskey, Pepper, Lamp Black, &c. &c. &c. And a variety of FRENCH WINES - besides his usual assortment of DRY GOODS, &c. Bills of Exchange on London. FRS. ANT. LAROCQUE, 22, St. Francois Xavier Street. Montreal 12th December, 1828.

JOHN TURNEY

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

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS for Sale, at his Nursery, Sanguinet Street, Saint Lawrence Suburbs, near Saint James' Church, a choice assortment of FRUIT TREES, viz: - Appricots, Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Peaches, Gooseberries, Currants and Raspberries. - ALSO - Ornamental Trees & Shrubs; Green House Plants, Bulbous and Herbaceous Plants &c. He likewise offers for sale, a fresh supply of GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS received from England last fall, all of which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. Gentlemen, who will favour him with orders, will be as punctually attended to as if present. JOHN DONNELLAN. Montreal, December 12 1828

R. BLACKISTON, SAIL MAKER OF QUEBEC,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the encouragement he has received since his commencement in business. He has now on hands a general assortment of Patent Canvas, and every other article in his line of the very best description, for Cash or approved credit, on the lowest terms. Cut de Sac, Dec. 1828.

INFORMATION WANTED OF WM.

WARD, a Journeyman Printer, a native of Cavan, Ireland, who left New York 1825, for Pensacola, and has not since been heard of. Any information respecting him, will be thankfully received at the office of the Truth Teller, No. 95 Maiden Lane, or at Thomas Brady's 48 Centre street, New York as there is something of importance waiting for him.

WANTS a situation as tutor in a private family or School a young man competent to teach in the English, Commercial or Classical department, who can produce testimonials of his abilities and uprightness of Character. - A letter addressed to A. B. at the office of this paper, containing conditions will be strictly attended to. February, 19, 1829.

GROCERIES,

THE Subscriber begs leave to return his most grateful thanks to his Patrons, numerous friends and the Public, who have been kind enough to favour him since his commencement in business, for their very liberal support. He assures them, the will always have on hand, the choicest assortment of GROCERIES and LIQUORS, all of which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. PETER DUNN. No. 67, Notre Dame Street. Montreal, December 13, 1828.

J. KELLY,

Merchant Tailor, No. 4, St. Francois Xavier Street. RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and the Public of Montreal, and its vicinity, that he has in his fall supply of Goods, of the most fashionable colors and the best quality. - He flatters himself from his experience in Cutting, to receive a part of public patronage, as he is constantly supplied with the newest fashions from London and New-York. Montreal, December 12, 1828.

PROVINCIAL STATUTES.

A FEW sets of these Statutes complete, at a very low price may be had of Neilson and Cowan, Booksellers, 3, Mountain street, Quebec.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER -

- 2,600 Minots Salt and 20 Bags of fine 200 Barrels Mackrel, 135 Quintals Dry Fish, 60 Barrels Herrings, 30 Barrels pickled Fish, 20 ditto, Shad, 10 ditto, Cod Oil, 135 Nova Scotia Grindstones.

A Supply of LIQUORS & GROCERIES.

- Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Spumyann. Oakum, Turpentine, Oils, Paints, Bunting, Canvas, Spikes, Twine, Anchors, Graplines, Cordage, Copper, Blocks, Hooks, Nails, Compasses, &c. &c. Ships and Boats Colours, Oil Cloths and Tarpaulins. Tackles fitted and Blocks strapped. FRANCIS MULLINS, No. 3, St. Francois Xavier Street, next door to Messrs. De Wit, & Breuster. Montreal, December 12, 1828.

INFORMATION WANTED.

MANUS DOGHERTY, formerly of the Wind Mill, Newry, Ireland, is supposed to be residing in the State of New York or Canada His two sons, Michael and Thomas, have lately arrived in Albany, where they now reside. Any information respecting their father, will be thankfully received by them, or by the Editor of the Canadian Freeman, York, U. C. - January 8, 1829.

AVIS.

ON vient de publier et l'on vend, en Gros et en Detail, a l'imprimerie de La Minerve, une jolie édition du CALENDRIER de l'an 1829, pour Montreal. On n'a rien négligé dans la composition de cet ouvrage pour le rendre utile et même intéressant pour toutes les classes de la société; les fetes et les jours consacrés a notre culte y sont classés avec précision suivant le rite qu'on observe dans l'Eglise Romaine; les époques les plus remarquables dans l'Histoire; les Eclipses, et les Lunaisons; une liste des Evêques et des Gouverneurs du Canada jusqu'à cet époque, une liste du Clergé et des différents officiers publics de la ville et du District, une table des Cours pour les cinq Districts, de Québec, Montréal, Trois-Rivières, Gaspé, et St. Francois; une table d'intérêt, &c. Il sera fait une déduction honnête a Messieurs les Marchands de la Campagne et autres qui adresseront leurs demandes pour une certaine quantité, directement au bureau de La Minerve, No. 5, Rue St. Jean-Baptiste, pres de la Congrégation, a LUDGER DUVERNY. Montreal, 1 Décembre, 1828.

LA MINERVE,

HAVING an extensive circulation both in Town and Country, particularly amongst Canadian Merchants and others; it is believed that Merchants, Auctioneers &c. would find it profitable Advertiser. Office of La Minerve, No. 5, St. Jean Bte. Street.

CONDITIONS.

The price of the IRISH VINDICATOR is Twenty Shillings a year when delivered in town, and Twenty-five Shillings when sent by Mail. - Payable half yearly in advance. RATES OF ADVERTISING. Six lines and under, first insertion 2s. 6d. every subsequent insertion 1s. From six to ten lines, first insertion 3s. 4d.; every subsequent insertion 10s. 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 and charged.

Agents.

- Quebec, Mr. McIVY. Berthier, Mr. DEIGNAN. Three-Rivers, Mr. J. HARKIN. Boucherville, Dr. NELSON. Kingston, Mr. LYNCH. Henryville, Mr. MANDIG. Point Fortune, Mr. D. O'CONNOR. Bytown, Mr. TENCH. Prescott, Dr. TENCH. St. Jacques, Dr. RAYBETT. Chateaugay, Mr. DE WITZ. Beauharois, O. LE BLANC, Esq. St. Hyacinthe, T. C. HICKLEY, Esq. St. Jean Baptiste, PHILIP BYRNE, Esq. Niagara, Geo. MCANAN, Esq. York, Mr. WM. BERKEY. New-Orleans, Mr. JOHN TRACY. New-York (Broadway), Mr. JAMES RYAN. Paterson, N. Jersey, U.S., C. SHIELD, Esq. Chambly, Mr. P. TIERNEY. Laclieve, Mr. P. LAMBLEY. Lacolle, Mr. B. MCCOY.

MONTREAL: - Printed and Published on the Evenings of TUESDAY and FRIDAY, by TRACEY and HAGAN, at their Office, Place d'Armes, near the Montreal Bank.