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GOSFORD'S CONCILIATION. COERCION BILL FOR CANADA. House of Commons.

APRIL 24.

On the motion of Lord J. Russell the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole house upon the Canada resolutions.

Mr. Bernal read the seventh resolution—"That it is expedient, so soon as provision shall have been made by law to be passed by the Legislature of the said province of Lower Canada for the discharge of lands therein from feudal dues and services, and for removing any doubts as to the incidents of the tenure of land in free and common socage in the said province, a certain act made and passed in the sixth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George IV., commonly called 'The Canada Tenures Act,' and so much of another act passed in the third year of his said late Majesty's reign commonly called 'The Canada Trade Act,' as relates to the tenures of land in the said province, should be repealed, saying, nevertheless, to all persons all rights in them vested under or by virtue of the said recited acts."

Mr. Grote said as this resolution was of a very severe and penal nature, he would be sorry that it should pass the house without a few observations [hear, hear]. It would put a great affront upon, and would almost abrogate the authority of the House of Assembly in Lower Canada. Before passing that resolution, let that house look how far its own conduct had been either just or politic. With respect to the tenure of land held in Lower Canada, all the complaints made by the people of that country, or by the House of Assembly, had been approved by the Commissioners of Inquiry. In his opinion, the passing of the tenure act by that house was as impolitic and unjust an act as it was possible for it to commit. With regard to the substantive provisions of the resolution, it would be seen that the tenure act in 1825 was acknowledged on all hands to be unwise, yet that resolution did not propose to repeal it, until a certain thing was done by the House of Assembly of Lower Canada.

Sir George Grey replied to the observations of the honourable member for London at considerable length, but in a tone of voice not audible in the gallery. He regretted (as we understood) that the Tenures Act had ever been passed, because it was opposed to the principle now universally acted upon, that the Imperial Parliament should not interfere in the internal and domestic affairs of any of the colonies (having legislatures of their own), unless there were an absolute necessity for so doing. He did not see that there was any injustice or hardship in making the repeal of the act conditional upon the passing of the other measures described in the resolution.

Mr. Roebuck said the consequences of the change of the tenure act, alluded to by the Hon. Under Secretary of the Colonies, had been that the whole country was raised against it; but the government did not come down, and in a straightforward way, we will repeal the law (hear). The Hon. Under Secretary fancied that he knew what was good for them, better than the people of Canada themselves (hear), and came down to legislate upon a subject of which he knew very little, or in fact nothing at all. The hon. gentleman had acknowledged that he knew less of the feelings of the people. He (Mr. R.) complained of the interference of the house in that affair of that province in any shape, for they had most distinctly laid down the principle that the House of Assembly was the proper authority for domestic legislation. Having passed the tenure act it was the duty of the house now to repeal it, and let parties do what they like with their land. He should therefore move, as an amendment to the resolution, that it was expedient at once to repeal the Canada tenure act.

The Chairman having put the question, Mr. Home said that he would be glad to hear an answer to the statement of his hon. friend the member for Bath who had observed that he did not think the motion before the house was understood by any hon. member. For himself he would say he did not understand it. He felt himself bound therefore to complain that such important questions as the church-rates and other matters had been put off in order to afford an opportunity of bringing forward resolutions which, he would venture to say not one man of twenty in that house understood. He considered the discussion on these resolutions was wasting the time of the house (hear, hear). He (Mr. R.) had given much time and attention to the subject, and professed not to understand these resolutions fully. It required much more time and research than the house had devoted to the subject, and he feared to very little purpose, as the present was the fifth day that had been wasted upon the subject. It was admitted by the noble lord himself that this was a matter which the local legislature should itself take

up; and he would therefore suggest to them the propriety of withdrawing it for the present. He complained of the manner in which the business was conducted in the colonial office. There could not be a worse conducted office, and their policy was equally bad (hear, hear). He was only surprised to see so many liberal men dragged through the dirt, in supporting these resolutions. The support of the hon. members opposite did not surprise him, as it was their principle to advocate every illiberal measure. The colonial minister was, in his opinion incapable of discharging the duties of his office, and was merely following the dictates of Tory advisers. He was satisfied these resolutions would be the commencement of hostilities between that country and Canada; and the noble lord might find himself mistaken if he was impressed with the idea that the people of Canada would not fight. He believed the colonial government knew nothing of the real condition of the people of Canada, and he deplored exceedingly that the noble lord should have been so ill-advised as to come down to the house with the proposal of such a system of coercion (hear, hear).

Lord John Russell did not pretend to possess more knowledge upon the subject of tenures than he did upon fines and recoveries; but still, upon the information he had received from learned persons, he believed he had good grounds for the vote he gave on the fines and recoveries bill, as he also had for the vote he should give on the question before the house. He only wanted the great principle established—the details he was quite willing to leave to the wisdom of the provincial parliament.

Mr. Roebuck said the noble lord was quite right in what he had stated with respect to the fines and recoveries bill. There had been an inquiry entered into there by gentlemen learned in the law. But what inquiry had been instituted in this case? Who were the commissioners? Where were they learned in the law? One of them was a country gentleman (Lord Gosford)—was he likely to be learned in the law of tenure in Canada? Another was an officer of engineers, and the other one an Indian judge—not one of whom could be expected to know more of the laws of Canada than the noble lord himself. All he (Mr. Roebuck) asked of the noble lord was, that he should put the law into the same state as he found it (hear). Such was the wish of the Canadian people and if they did not find it to work well, then they would themselves appoint commissioners learned in their law; but the noble lord said no, and called upon the House of Commons to put its faith upon the report of a country gentleman, an officer of engineers, and an Indian judge.

Mr. Home said that, notwithstanding the statements of the noble lord, he should vote to please the people of Canada, and not the colonial office.

Mr. Knight defended the resolution. Mr. Robinson thought the hon. member for Bath wished to have it understood that nobody but himself was acquainted with the Canadian law (cheers). The hon. and learned gentleman could not be considered an uninterested advocate of this question, as he was avowedly the paid agent of the people of Canada (hear, hear). The hon. member had said that it was impossible to know anything about these resolutions without being acquainted with the French law of tenure. He (Mr. Robinson) would take leave to deny that proposition. When Canada became annexed to the British crown it was arranged that the French tenure should not be disturbed in the cases of property previously acquired; but that the English settlers should have, in all property acquired either by purchase or any other means, the protection of the British laws. He could see no objection to such an arrangement; and he should, therefore, give his support to the present resolution.

Mr. Grote did not think the hon. member for Worcester had read the resolution, or he would not have so directly mistaken it. The resolution, did not provide whether the continuation of tenure should be compulsory or voluntary, and there was a vast difference between the two modes. It seemed to him that the impolicy of passing the Tenures Act might well be insisted upon; and he thought the proper course the committee could pursue was to repeal that act, reserving all the rights vested under and by virtue of the act.

After some further conversation the committee divided—

For the amendment	14
Against	73
Majority	59

The resolution was then agreed to. The eighth resolution was then proposed as follows:—"That for defraying the arrears due on account of the established and customary charges of the administration of justice, and of the civil government of the said province, it is expedient that after applying for that purpose such balance as shall on the said 10th day of April, 1837, be in the hands of the receiver-general of the said province, arising from his Majesty's hereditary, territorial, and casual revenue, the governor or the said province be empowered to issue from and out of any other part of his Majesty's revenue in the hands of the receiver-general of the said province such further sums as shall be necessary to effect the payment of the before mentioned sum of £142,163 14s. 6d."

Mr. Rigby Watson proposed the following amendment in this resolution:—"That the House of Assembly in Lower Canada, by withholding the supplies necessary for carrying on the government, have adopted the only constitutional means of obtaining a remedy for their complaints, and the reasonable sufficiency of which this house has recognised by affirming the fourth and fifth resolutions; and it is therefore expedient to await the result of the plan about to be proposed by his Majesty's government for redressing the grievances complained of by the Canadian Parliament."

The honourable member addressed the house at some length in support of his amendment, but was indistinctly heard in the gallery. He said that he had supported all the previous resolutions; but he could not sanction the present resolution, as it was inconsistent with every principle of justice. He trusted it would not be sanctioned by a reformed Parliament. His Majesty's ministers said that it was necessary to pass these harsh resolutions in consequence of some twenty persons being kept without their salaries. He believed that if the house did not pass that resolution, and at the same time redress was afforded to the admitted grievances of the people of Lower Canada, the House of Assembly would take into consideration the case of those individuals; and if that house refused to do so, then it would be ample time to adopt such steps as were involved in this resolution. He did not think that the claims of the gentlemen in office in Canada would be satisfied a moment sooner by passing that resolution; indeed he believed that the sanctioning of this resolution would render all future conciliation of no avail. By adopting this resolution the people of Canada and the other colonies would be led to imagine that any constitution might be set aside at the will and dictation of any minister of the crown. He should consider himself justified in resorting to any steps that the forms of the house allowed for the purpose of delay, and thus preventing this resolution being carried.

Mr. Roebuck then moved that the house be counted; but, as upwards of forty members were present, the debate proceeded.

The resolution and the amendment were then put. Sir George Grey said that as this part of the subject had been so amply discussed on former occasions, he did not feel called upon to trouble the house at length. With reference to the arrears of salary due to the civil and judicial officers of Lower Canada, if the government allowed them to remain any longer unemployed it would be utterly disgraceful. The situation of these officers was most distressing, and many of them could only obtain the means of subsistence by borrowing money on the most extravagant and ruinous terms. He asked if the House of Commons would consent to leave the officers without their salaries? He was sure that it would not. Government had, after mature consideration, determined to take that which they believed to be the most open as well as the most upright course.

Major Beauclerk thought that the course pursued by government was most unjust. The aim and object of it was to attack the constitution, and thinking so he should give his warm and cordial support to the honourable and learned member for Bath.

Mr. Gally Knight considered that this was a subject upon which the house had made up its mind. The eighth resolution he regarded as a natural consequence of the first. All means of persuasion with the Canadians had been exhausted. He thought that the house ought to recollect that the demand for self-government was made not by a great nation across the Atlantic—the voice that they heard was that of a section, not of a nation; and the French Canadians were now making up by clamour for what they wanted in strength. They would, he thought, have learned nothing from experience if the course now proposed by the government was not supported by the house.

Mr. O'Connell considered that they must indeed have learned nothing from experience if they were not determined to do justice to their colonies. Experience could have taught them nothing if they had not learned from her that if they refused to do justice to their colonies the colonies would themselves endeavour to obtain it. He did not know that the time had arrived as yet for the Canadians to obtain their rights; but this he was quite sure of, that the honourable gentleman (Mr. Gally Knight) was, by the advice he had given, co-operating with the Canadians in their resistance by which they might hope to obtain their rights. The struggle and the resistance might come soon enough. He greatly, he sincerely, regretted the course proposed to be adopted by his Majesty's government. There was a strong contrast between the conduct of the same government towards Ireland and that which was pursued with regard to Canada (hear). He felt exceedingly afflicted to be obliged to oppose the government on their Canadian policy. He could not consent to vote for the eighth resolution. He thought it unjust, and therefore he must oppose it. He thought it tyrannical, and therefore he must resist it (cheers). He knew that it was tyrannical and he hoped it would be effectually resisted (hear, hear, hear). It was admitted to be against principle, and it was said to be only justified by necessity. It was solely and simply grounded upon necessity. Now he denied the necessity; but even if there were necessity, he denied the justice. "The tyrant's plea," it was true a proverb, "is necessity" (hear, hear). He had heard before the same argument used. It had been used to deprive Ireland of her liberties (cheers). He had listened to the same honourable baronet (Sir G. Grey) make a speech to the same effect he had made that night in support of the Coercion Bill for Ireland, and it was upon the same plea—necessity (hear, hear). Could any human being, then, look him in the face and say that there was a necessity for the Coercion Bill? No one could say so. There was nothing in the existing state of Canada to render the course then proposed necessary (hear, hear). What, after all, were they struggling for? If they gave to the Canadians an elective legislative council they would put an end to all disputes. If they granted an elective legislative council there would be no doubt but that perfect tranquillity and complete harmony between the two countries would be secured (hear, hear). The agent of the Canadians in that house was ready to pledge himself to that (a n o

her on the ministerial side of the house said "That was not the case.") But then the government would not give it to them (hear, hear). Why would they not do so? They heard talk of a French party in that house. Perhaps this was one of the worst features in this entire matter—the attempt to raise one portion of the people against the other (hear). If the Canadians were not an English party they would now be a portion of the United States. During the American war appeals had been three times made to them to join the Americans. They resisted those appeals. Had they acceded to them, in what situation would they be now? Instead of having not merely the House of Assembly elective, they would have also their governor elective, their Legislative Council and everything else elective (hear). Then how would they be in point of taxation? Instead of having a revenue to pay, they would have a surplus revenue to take back; for that was the situation of the United States (hear, hear!) and cries of "Oh, oh!" from the members on the opposition benches. Perhaps the right hon. member for the University of Cambridge did not know that fact; perhaps he was ignorant that the United States had a surplus revenue. The right hon. gentleman had at one time been Chancellor of the Exchequer, and he must be astonished to hear of any such thing as a surplus revenue (laughter). He must imagine such a thing to be a mere fairy tale, and yet he could assure the right hon. gentleman of the reality; the fact undoubtedly being that in the United States there was a surplus revenue. If, then, the Canadians had formed a part of the United States, instead of that house taking away their money from them, they could employ it for their own advantage. He was opposed to the impolicy of their attempting to carry on the government of that country for the purpose of advancing the interests of a party against the people (cheers). The government party was called the English party. They were not an English party; but they were a Canadian party that used the power of England for its own selfish purposes (hear, hear!). What right, he asked them, had they to talk of the superior rights of the legislature of England? Ought that to be so? They had entrusted to the Canadian people the power of imposing their own taxation by a legislative act of their own; they were to levy their own money; and was not the appropriation of that money part of the same power confided to them? They should rather take away the power of taxation, than insist upon, when they had raised the money, by depriving them of the power of having any superintendence over it. The simple mode, in his opinion, to get rid of the difficulty was to grant to the Canadians the power of electing their own Legislative Council (hear). This was no new claim that was made upon them; some of their colonies had it before. It was no novelty. They did not ask for that which other colonies had not. It was only for a royal charter to concede to the Canadians what had been conceded to other colonies. By doing so they still left to the representative of the crown all the powers that he now possessed; the veto of the crown would still remain. That which they sought now to take away, they took from the Canadians only on the plea of necessity. There was only one mode of defending the present proceeding; the only defence for a great violation of principle was necessity (hear!). They had, in his opinion no pretence for a violation of principle (hear, hear!). Who was opposed to them? They indeed talked of a faction opposing them; but he asked them were they not the representatives of the Canadian people (hear, hear)? Were they not British-born subjects, as well as those who were of English origin? Were they not, too, the representatives of an overwhelming majority of the Canadian constituency? Were not the majority of the representatives supported by the majority of the people? What was the result of the elective franchise, even according to the mode in which it was managed by the Canadians, and by which a double vote was given to those who were called of the English party—where, in fact, the votes of two of the French Canadians was equivalent to but one of the English—even when the elections conducted in the same channel, and in the same direction, they found the representatives continue equally opposed to their policy. They stood, then, in that predicament with those who spoke the wishes of the Canadian people. And yet they came out upon the Canadians and because they (the government) were the stronger, they took from the people their money. They had the right as the stronger, but they had no other right (hear!) and, exercising that right, they ought at least to have tried every possible, every practicable means, before they threw themselves on the plea of necessity. Why not make the change that was proposed? They did not consent to it—they would not consent to have an elective legislative council. The question really narrowed itself to this—would they try that experiment?—would they take that step? No; they chose to set the Canadians at defiance. They had the power at present to do so, but how long they should have that power he did not know (cheers). This he at least was convinced of, that no man who was born in that country, no man who had a true regard for his country, who would not determine to continue the struggle until he would make it impossible for another country to plunder his own (cheers). He was sorry to be obliged to oppose the government; but he felt it to be his imperative duty upon principle to do so (hear, hear!).

Mr. Roebuck referred to the government despatches of the 24th of December, 1830 the 15th of March, 1831, and 15th of May, 1831, to show that in the rejection of the propositions there was no breach of faith on the part of the House of Assembly. The noble lord the member for North Lancashire had stated that there was—he did so in gross ignorance; the press had dishonestly re-echoed the assertion,

and it was now from ignorance repeated by the honourable member for Nottingham. He was surprised at the Under Secretary for the Colonies asserting that there was a dispute between that house and the Canadians. He denied it. There was no dispute between them; but there was a dispute between the Colonial office and the House of Assembly of Lower Canada. When he put it to the noble lord not to press those resolutions, telling him that the House of Assembly would not listen to them, the noble lord said he could not believe that the House of Assembly would not listen to that which was the deliberately declared opinion of the British House of Commons. When, however, his honourable friend the member for Bridgewater (Mr. Leader) recommended that there should be a delay of six months, then they were told by another member of the government that there was no prospect of any advantage being gained by postponement, that this country had tried concession after concession, and no good had been done. He wanted to know how they were to reconcile these conflicting opinions. The very argument which was urged by the government in favour of one proposition, was opposed by the government when another proposition was submitted to them. Then it was said, in favour of these resolutions, that they must get over the present difficulty. Well, let them get over it as they hoped to do, and where would they be? They would pay the expenses this year, and they would break open the Canadians' strong box for that purpose. What were they to do next year? These resolutions would order the government to fish from the strong box of the Canadian people a certain sum. It was said, however, that this money was not derived from the people of Canada, but from the casual revenues. The noble lord the late Secretary for the Colonies, in one of those bursts of eloquence peculiar to him, while he approved those resolutions, deprecated the idea of infringing the constitutional law passed in the 18th of George III., which enacted that we should never appropriate or apply the revenues of our colonies. He was delighted with that view, because it fell in with his own opinion. The honourable member for Worcester, another supporter of the resolutions, drew a distinction between the application of funds and levying them. We did not levy them, he said; we were only about to apply them; that was to say, if he had a strong box, the hon. member who had not contributed to it would only come and take certain moneys out of it. He had always thought that the more important question with respect to money was, who had the right to dispose of it? It was of little importance to the Canadians who levied the funds if they to whom the tax belonged had not the right to appropriate them. The 4th clause of the 18th of George III. ran thus: "provided always and it be enacted that the net produce of all duties that shall be so imposed shall at all times be applied to and for the use of each of the several provinces respectively, and in such manner only as shall be directed by any law or laws which may be made by his Majesty, by and with the consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly." The preceding clause provided the same thing in almost the same words—that money should neither be levied nor applied without the consent of the legislature of that country. Now, let them remember what they were doing. What lost us the thirteen American provinces? What but levying and applying their funds without having obtained their consent. The house now proposed to sanction a breach of that law which was passed under the most humiliating circumstances—which was passed after defeat and loss of possession. The noble lord was suggesting the very step which was taken by his predecessors in office who lost the thirteen provinces of America. The noble lord, in effect, told the house that he had no longer faith in the experience this country had gained, and he was willing to risk the disasters they risked by breaking faith with the colonies. This house had, in consequence of the bitter disasters arising out of American war, made a contract with the colonies that it never should again attempt to levy any portion of the revenues of the colonies. This house was now about to make a breach in that engagement. It was not the House of Assembly that was about to break faith, but the House of Commons of Great Britain, instigated by the noble lord the leader of the house. On the head of the noble lord would fall the responsibility of these acts. Whatever distress followed, whatever colonies we might lose in consequence of this violent, this flagrant, and, we might use the word, disgraceful breach of faith, posterity would make the noble lord pay the penalty of it. If he, having before his eyes all the fatal experience which this country had reaped from the disastrous consequences of Lord North's proceedings, was in that frame of mind in the next century after that he had cast away that he had cast away that experience—if he was so blind to the teaching of history that he put his foot in the very track of his noble predecessor—if he was determined to risk our colonial possessions, and to risk them by a violent breach of faith, on his head be the penalty of that proceeding (hear, hear).

Mr. Robinson said he was desirous to promote a reconciliation with the House of Assembly as any honorable gentleman could be, and if he had the most distant hope that such would be the effect of postponing these resolutions, he would earnestly join the honourable gentlemen opposite in soliciting the government to take that course. But he believed there was no disposition on the part of the House of Assembly of Canada to make any concession; for after a concession had been made to them they had met by increased and renewed demands, till things had been brought to their present unhappy state. What an absurdity would it not be to ask this country to pay for the service of Canada, the money for that service having been voted by the Canadian Assembly, who, however, were not willing to appropriate it! He would tell the honourable and learned member for Bath that in his opinion there was an obvious distinction between levying and appropriating the money. It was not proposed to tax the people of Canada without their consent; the money had already been levied by themselves, and the only question was, whether it should remain in the public chest in Canada while this discussion was going on, or whether it should be paid to those who were legally and justly entitled to it? Was there any question as to the rights of those parties? And if not, ought the public servants to be made victims (hear, hear!)! Was there any reason why the judges, for example, should not be paid? Could the honourable and learned member for Bath say there would be any justice in making them the victims of the difference which unhappily existed? This was a great constitutional question, said the honourable gentleman opposite, who charged the house with violating the act of 1791. That act was violated, he would contend not by this house, but by the House of Assembly itself. The Canadian people were originally content with the constitution of 1791, but they now demand a change which would amount to a violation of that constitution. He had in his possession a paper he had just received from Lower Canada, which satisfied him that they were aware that these resolutions, or something analogous to them, would be proposed to the British Parliament. With reference to the prospect of any good being obtained by delay, he begged to ask why did not the House of Assembly, having the honourable and learned member for Bath being as their agent in this country, instead of passing those resolutions, and having them solemnly entered on their journals, why did they not pass resolutions stating that they would vote supplies for the payment of the officers of the state, and leave the honourable and learned member for Bath to endeavour to negotiate with the government terms of reconciliation? It was obvious that the honourable and learned member for Bath had no power to negotiate. He had suggested a scheme, it must be admitted; and he (Mr. Robinson) would not call it absurd, because that was a harsh term, but he would tell him this, that if it were not absurd, it was one which was inconsistent with the exercise of any authority in Canada by the British crown. The honourable and learned gentleman was frequently a warm declaimer in support of the rights of the majority; but when the majority was against himself he appeared to be little disposed to admit the principle. Would he say that this house was a packed assembly, and if it were not, how could he expect to the decision of the large majorities which had declared themselves disposed to support the British government? It has been said that the citizens of the United States sympathised with the people of Lower Canada; but he was of a contrary opinion. He had never met with an American gentleman, either in London or Paris, where he was last year, who did not admit that the French Canadians were decidedly wrong, and that of all people in the world they had the least cause to complain, having a free constitution, light taxation, and the protection of a powerful government. So far from the citizens of the United States sympathising with them, he believed that in the event of any disposition being shown on their part to call in their aid they would decidedly refuse to interfere at all. There was a free press in the United States; but he would ask, had any of the newspapers of that country taken up the question of the French Canadians?—(Mr. Roebuck said "Yes, hundreds.")—He had never seen one (hear! from Mr. Roebuck). He contended that the government, in proposing these resolutions, had not gone beyond the necessity of the case; they had shown a disposition to yield a just redress of all practical grievances; and should the Canadians themselves unhappily refuse to reconsider their resolutions, and to meet the British government in kindness and conciliation, but attempt an appeal to arms—if they should adopt such a course after the declaration of his Majesty's government of their willingness to redress all real grievances, to modify the Legislative Council, and take away all reasonable grounds of complaint, he confessed he could see in such a course nothing but a civil war which would be fatal to the Canadians themselves and to the other party. Nothing short of an infringement of the rights and liberties of a people could justify an appeal to arms (hear, hear). There had here been no infringement of the constitution of the people of Lower Canada; there was in fact no constitution existing; there, as the representatives of the people had abandoned their functions. It was the duty of those representatives to assemble again and again, and to urge their complaints in a constitutional manner, to appeal to that house in a constitutional way—to that house, constituted as it was of a large majority who were anxious and willing to do justice to every class of the King's subjects, it was their duty to submit their complaints. Connected as he was personally with the colony, and having so large an interest in its preservation, he declared most solemnly he would rather see every colony separating from the British crown, and constituting, if it pleased, an independent state, if it could maintain itself in such a condition, than see them set up such pretensions, and seeing this country yield to them what was totally inconsistent with the dignity of the crown, and the supremacy which the British Parliament ought always to exercise. An hon. and learned member had told the house that he would take every advantage which the forms of the house admitted to delay the progress of these resolutions; he had menaced the house with delay. He (Mr. Robinson) did not know what course the government meant to pursue, but if he were in the situation of the noble lord (Lord John Russell) they would not now be debating this eighth resolution, he would not have separated for the Easter recess till every

resolution had been passed. He hoped and trusted that the honorable and learned member for Bath, and those few who acted with him, seeing by what large majorities these resolutions had passed, would consider that they had fully discharged their duty, and that they would not persist in offering a useless and vexatious opposition.

Mr. Roebuck rose to explain. He denied that there was any imperious necessity for the passing of these resolutions. The House of Assembly of Lower Canada had passed a supply bill for six months, owing to a curious blunder of Sir F. Head, which made them believe that the instructions to the commissioners were more liberal than Lord Gosford thought proper to announce. The Legislative Council threw out this bill, and it was this that had given rise to all the difficulty that had been felt.

After a few words in explanation from Mr. Walsingham Mr. Robinson.

Mr. C. Buller said he would not detain the house five minutes. He saw no use in addressing arguments to the house. The attention of the country had been drawn to this question, the resolutions had not been passed without discussion, the reasons on both sides were before the public, and it was perfectly obvious that nothing could make an impression on the house, and therefore they might as well let this resolution quietly pass. The responsibility fell entirely on his Majesty's ministers; and he hoped that when the country and the house came to judge more coolly of the matter, they would do justice to those who, in spite of large majorities, ventured to lift their voices against these proceedings. He would venture to say that in a few years these resolutions would be universally condemned as unwise and uncalculated. He had heard a good deal of talk about a rebellion in the colony. Now he ventured to say, that before having recourse to the terrible experiment of a rebellion, the people of Canada would turn their eyes to a country not very far from England, where a very successful, but perfectly peaceable and constitutional plan had been adopted for the purpose of embarrassing the government, which they believed to be bad (hear, hear, hear!) The government in this instance, was not without blame. The House of Assembly might have committed an error; but the government should not have taken advantage of that error to call upon Parliament to violate the constitution of Canada, and thus summarily punish a whole people. There was but one course which a sensible government would have pursued: they should have stated their resolutions, and then sent them out to the colony to see what effect they would produce; if they did not produce the effect desired, then at least the colony would have nothing to say to justify them in their persistence in an unreasonable course, and the government would thus place themselves in the right in the opinion of all disinterested persons. He regretted that the government had not pursued this course.

The gallery was cleared for a few minutes, but after we had been shut out for a few minutes it was re-opened by the messenger, and on our re-admission we found

Mr. Hume on his legs. The hon. gentleman contended that this country had no right whatever to rob the exchequer of the Canadas, and by so doing raise the people to that resistance which must ultimately lead to the separation of the colony from the mother country. When the people of the colony found the Tory faction joined with the administration of the day in carrying these coercive resolutions, would they not doubt the sincerity of that government, who professed themselves anxious to carry out all necessary reforms in the Canadas?

Lord John Russell said that if he had not risen earlier it was not from any disrespect to the committee that he had forbore entering into the subject at issue. The sentiments and arguments which had been brought forward by the honorable and learned member for Bath and others he must confess did not alter in the slightest degree the view which he and the rest of his Majesty's ministers had taken of this question.

The committee then divided—

For the resolution 116

For the amendment 32

Majority 84

Resolution carried.

The chairman put the 9th resolution—

That it is expedient that his Majesty be authorized to place at the disposal of the Legislature of the said province, the net proceeds of his Majesty's hereditary, territorial, and casual revenue arising within the same, in case the said Legislature shall see fit to grant to his Majesty a civil list for defraying the necessary charges of the administration of justice, and for the maintenance and unavoidable expenses of certain of the principal offices of the civil government of the said province.

Mr. Roebuck, after a few preliminary observations which were not heard in the gallery, moved, as an amendment, "That Lord Dorchester having formally and solemnly stated that the casual and territorial revenues of the Canadas should be given up to the House of Assembly, it is expedient no longer to delay the fulfilment of the promise then made by the Imperial Government."

After a short conversation between Lord Stanley, Sir George Grey, and Mr. Hume, the purport of which did not reach the gallery, the question was put, and the resolution carried.

The Chairman then put the tenth resolution—

That great inconvenience has been sustained by his Majesty's subjects inhabiting the provinces of Lower Canada and Upper Canada, from the want of some adequate means for regulating and adjusting questions respecting the trade and commerce of the said provinces, and divers other questions wherein the said provinces have a common interest, and it is expedient that the Legislature of the said provinces respectively be authorized to make provision for the joint regulation and adjustment of such their common interests."

Sir Robert Peel took that opportunity of putting a question to the noble lord the Foreign Secretary. He wished to know in what position the difference of this country with the United States stood with respect to the disputed line of the Eastern boundary? He wished to be informed whether that question had been adjusted, or whether any progress had been made towards an adjustment?

Lord Palmerston replied that there had been a great many communications upon the subject between the governments of the two countries, and he could assure the right honorable baronet that the government of each was animated by a sincere desire to come to an amicable arrangement. He must do this justice to the government of the United States, and to the late president especially, that the central go-

vernment had laboured under great difficulty with regard to the negotiation, from the circumstance of its discretion being limited by certain independent actions on the part of the government of Maine. There had not lately been any written communications on the subject, but many verbal communications had taken place between the government of this country and the American minister here, as well as between the British minister in America and the government of the United States. The whole correspondence upon the subject had been published by order of the Congress in the United States; and, on the publication, the right honorable baronet would see all the official communications that had taken place upon the subject. He was sorry to say that there did not seem to be any prospect of an immediate settlement of the question.

Mr. Hume wished to know if there would be an objection to lay before the British Parliament all the papers that had been published upon the subject in America?

Sir Robert Peel asked whether the state of Maine was in the occupation of any portion of the disputed territory?

Lord Palmerston thought that the whole of the territory was at present in our possession, with the clear understanding, however, that neither party was to exercise within its limits any rights that belonged to a permanent territorial sovereignty.

Sir Robert Peel did not exactly see how that arrangement could be made. The land must be occupied by one party or the other. Was he to understand that it was at present occupied by British subjects?

Lord Palmerston replied that the district was not inhabited. The territory was chiefly covered with forests, and it was agreed that neither party should cut wood in it until the question was finally settled. As regarded the question put to him by the honorable member for Middlesex, he begged to state that there could be no objection to produce all the correspondence that took place upon the subject, except that it would be a departure from a very wholesome rule generally acted upon in that country, of not producing any papers relating to negotiations still pending. As the papers in question, however, had been published by order of Congress, he did not see that there could be any objection in placing them before the house.

Mr. Roebuck thought the noble lord could not be aware that the government of Maine had passed some regulations which operated severely upon the neglected and destitute condition of the inhabitants of the disputed territory. The noble lord said that Great Britain was in occupation of the territory, but that she could not enforce the rights of occupation. The truth was, that at that time there were a great number of persons who were cutting down trees, who were peopling the land and who were called—a large portion of them—settlers of the United States. The population consisted, indeed, of refugees from both sides of the territory—rogues and vagabonds—who found there a safe asylum from the laws of either country.

Lord Palmerston thought that the honorable and learned gentleman must refer to another part of the country and not to the territory in dispute.

Lord Stanley, referring to the terms of the resolution, said he understood that considerable inconvenience had been sustained from the want of a proper regulation of duties between the two provinces. It was therefore highly desirable that an authorized tribunal should be established for the adjustment of those matters; but he wished to know what was meant by the words "divers other questions"?

Sir George Grey observed that the tribunal would be composed of a joint committee of the Legislatures of both Provinces, sitting at Montreal, and deliberating in common on all matters relating to the interests of both provinces. It was not intended that it should sit as a court of impeachment or a court of appeal, but was to recommend measures for appointing such a court of appeal as should be applicable to both countries.

Lord Stanley expressed his hope that it would be understood that his Majesty's government would introduce some bill specifying the points which were to occupy the attention of the Legislatures of Upper and Lower Canada.

The resolution was then agreed to.

The House then resumed, and the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, APRIL 28.

CANADA.—The report on the Canada resolutions having been brought up, a verbal amendment was made on the suggestion of Lord John Russell.

Mr. Grote did not intend to renew the discussion upon the subject of Canada, and regretted being again obliged to trouble the house upon the subject, which he should not have done, had it not been for the absence of the hon. member for Bath, who was labouring under severe indisposition. The hon. member then moved a series of resolutions condemnatory of the policy pursued by the present ministry towards the people of Canada.

Mr. Hume could not allow the resolution to pass without protesting against the proceedings of the house as being most tyrannical, and tending to no good. He was quite satisfied that the house, after wasting five nights in the discussion of these resolutions, would, before a year was out, be convinced that the whole of that time had been thrown away, and that harm had been done instead of good (hear, hear). He agreed with his hon. friend the member for the city of London, in placing the resolutions of the hon. member for Bath on the table of the house as their protest against the present proceedings, which would be viewed with the same abhorrence as were the proceedings in 1774 and 1775 with respect to America. Only 56 members had been found to protect the interests of Canada against the system proposed by his Majesty's Government, the only object of which was to uphold the colonial office. It was his (Mr. Hume's) intention, on Monday, to present a petition from Newfoundland making the same complaints as the Canadians.

Mr. Robinson asserted that the opinions of the hon. members for Bath and Middlesex were at direct variance with those of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada.

Mr. C. Pelham, though he acquiesced in many of the resolutions, was fearful that the object intended would not be effected by them.

The amendment was then negatived without a division, and the resolutions were agreed to.

On the motion of Lord J. Russell, it was ordered that the resolution should be communicated to the Lords at a conference.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MAY 1.

CANADA.—Lord J. Russell and other members of the House of Commons, appeared at the Bar, with a message desiring a Conference with their Lordships' House, on matters of high importance relating to the government of the province of Lower Canada.—Agreed to.

The Lord Chancellor stated that their Lordships had agreed to the desire of the House of Commons, and would appoint managers to meet the Commons presently in Committee-room No. 5.

The following managers of the Conference were then appointed:—The Duke of Wellington, Lord Shaftesbury, The Earl of Abingdon, Lord Rochester, the Bishop of Ely, Lord Glenelg, and Lord Stratford. Their Lordships then left the house to proceed to the committee room.

The managers having returned, The Duke of Richmond stated that their Lordships' managers had met Lord John Russell and the managers on behalf of the Commons, who stated that the House of Commons had agreed to certain resolutions in reference to the province of Lower Canada in which they prayed their Lordships' concurrence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAY 1.

CANADA.—Lord John Russell appeared at the Bar, and informed the House that the Lords had agreed to a conference, in Committee-room No. 5, on the subject of the Canada Resolutions.

Lord John Russell, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Howick, Sir George Grey, Lord Morpeth, the Attorney-General, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Stanley, Sir Jas. Graham, Mr. Labouchere, the Earl of Lincoln, Sir Robert Inglis, and Mr. C. W. Wynne were then appointed managers to conduct the conference on the part of the Commons.

The managers having returned, Lord John Russell informed the House that they had been to the conference, which had been managed on the part of their Lordships by the Duke of Richmond, that they had communicated to them the resolutions of that House, and had left the resolutions with their Lordships.

Chamber of Deputies, their bill for an increased amount of secret service money, by a large majority.

The Queen's troops, at St. Sebastian, had a skirmish on the 6th of May with the Carlists, in which the former were successful.

Dates from Montreal to the 7th of April had been received in London on the 13th of May.

Lord Brougham presented the petition which the House of Assembly of this Province agreed to in 1836, to the House of Lords, on the 8th May.

Lord John Russell declared in the House of Commons on the same day, that Ministers would not resign so long as they should command a majority in the Commons.

The motion for a repeal of the Septennial Act was lost by a majority of 8.

Private Correspondence.

LONDON, 6th MAY, 1837.

All that has been done by Ministers, in relation to Canada, since my last, is a conference with the Lords, for the purpose of communicating to their Lordships' house, the Ministerial Resolutions. Nothing has been heard, as yet, of any further proceedings thereon, so that I can give you no idea when Lord John's Bills will see the light. From the tardiness with which Ministers prosecute their measure of Coercion, I cannot help suspecting that (to use the words of Dr. JOHNSON) having charged the gun, the cowards are now afraid to pull the trigger. Pull it however they must. They have gone too far to recede, and they must now abide the consequences. That these resolutions are pregnant with civil commotion and bloodshed, I do certainly fear. If such be the result, on Lord John's head let the responsibility lie. The criminal, GREENACRE, has justly paid the forfeit of his life for spilling the blood of one only of his fellow-creatures; Lord John will probably cause the blood of thousands to flow in Canada. Yet the worthless life of this man—in himself a host of GREENACRES—will be preserved, to spill more blood. I saw Lord John leave the house, after having achieved the passage of the last of the resolutions, and I could not help thinking that his countenance had a diabolical expression which I had never before observed. I sighed when I reflected that he would not feel the consequences of his own tyrannical act.

Mr. FRANK is here, endeavouring to get a charter for the Quebec Bank. I apprehend that he will succeed. Though the Colonial Office has already declared that it would not interfere with the privilege of the Assembly in this particular, I cannot help suspecting that it will violate that declaration. The friends of Canada must not therefore permit their watchfulness to be lulled. Immediate steps will be taken to counteract the intrigues of the Bank party.

The declaration of ministers in the house relative to the perfect good understanding existing in all the Colonies, except Lower Canada, between the Assemblies and the Executive, seems to have been made at a most unfortunate moment. With regard to New Brunswick, it must have been made in bad faith, for they must have known that they had been compelled to recall an unpopular Governor in that province. With regard to Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, nothing could be worse-timed than their declaration, for within a month of it, being made, we got the news of the vote of the Assembly of Nova-Scotia in favour of the elective principle, and the account of the Newfoundland imitation of Sir FRANCIS HEAD's scheme. As however it does not appear that the Governor of Newfoundland has at his disposal such abundant means of corruption as the Governor of Upper Canada, I suspect the quarrel there will end in the discomfiture of the Executive. Really, the colonies are in a pretty state. They appear to be proceeding quite as rapidly, if not more rapidly, towards revolution, than the old colonies did; and yet Lord John and his myriads blindly and obstinately persevere in their course.

Some time since, you asked me a question about a certain Colonial Club about to be established in London. I made enquiries since, but the promoters being out of town, I could only send you a prospectus. It has since been started, and bids fair to be a most useful institution. There are already upwards of 200 members. There is a good reading-room, with maps, &c., and most of the Colonial folk in London who have bones to pick with the Colonial-office, are members. It is not a thing of the GOULD clique, as I suspected, so I shall join it. I am told that the Colonial-office has already used expressions towards the infant institution, indicative of fear and hate. It is very fall of B. N. A. newspapers, including most of the liberal prints.

Every one is now occupied with the Westminster election. I believe our friend, Mr. LEADER, is likely to succeed in ousting Sir FRANCIS DUBRETT: that is, that the Westminster electors will not tamely submit to be called pismires, and creeping, crawling things. The nomination is to take place on Wednesday, and I suppose the election will come on on Friday.

You will see by the papers, that the Irish Municipal Bill has been postponed by the Lords till 9th June. I suspect they will manage to jostle it out of the house till next session.

"Come like shadows, so depart."

Sir JOHN HARVEY, the new Governor of New Brunswick, and family, arrived at St. John on the 27th ult. from Prince Edward Island, and proceeded on the following day to Fredericton. Sir ASH CAMPBELL and family arrived at St. John, from Fredericton, on the 29th ult. for the purpose of embarking for England.

THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW BRUNSWICK is summoned to meet for the despatch of business on the 6th July. The arrangements relating to the surrender of the Revenue to the House of Assembly will most probably be immediately completed.

The Bank of England is expected to contract its present issues.

The French ministry have carried, in the

THE VINDICATOR.

MONTREAL:

Friday Evening, June 16, 1837.

UNITED WE STAND—DIVIDED WE FALL.

Latest Dates

London.....May 16 | Liverpool.....May 15

Havre.....May 9 | New York.....June 13

Later from England.

The packet ship *Orpheus* arrived at New York on Monday, and brings London papers to the 16th, and Liverpool to the 18th of May.

Our London Correspondent's letter is dated the 13th ult. from which we make the following extracts:—

"This has been a busy week. The Westminster Election took place on Thursday. BERRITT has been returned by a majority of 515, the numbers having been, for BERRITT, 5367; for LEADER, 3082. This result has astonished every body, even the Tories themselves.

"You will perceive by the papers I send, that the Resolutions relative to Canada have been agreed to by the Lords, *en bloc*. The debate was only remarkable for the excessive bitterness of Lord GLENELG towards the Canadians, and for the fact that only one Lord could be found to speak for the liberties of Canada. Lord GLENELG's speech will greatly increase the indignation and irritation which the proceedings of the present session must create. Lord BROUGHAM has entered his protest against the Resolutions, and the manner in which they have been carried.

"I am sorry to say that the Colonial Office will charter the Banks, in spite of all former declarations against interfering with the rights of the Assembly in this particular. They will, I am told, as a salvo, insert a clause tending to recognize the right of the local legislature to interfere; but this is a mockery. Suppose, for instance, they insert a clause to the effect that the Charters are only to be in force until the Assembly shall pass a general law for the regulation of Banking. What chance of the Council passing such a Bill? Evidently none. The Council is composed wholly of the jobbing class, and will not be very likely to bring the Banks under the control of the Legislature.

"Thus you see every day adds force to the conviction, that you cannot expect anything but gross injustice at the hands of Government; every day adds a reason why you should take the matter into your own hands as soon as possible.

"The present state of the Canadian jobbing interest may be gleaned from the following statement:—

Prices of,

U. C. Land Co. £31 (have been at 56)

Brit. American Land Co. £3 (23 paid in.)

New-Brunswick Land Co. £30 disc't. (£13 paid.)

North Am. Bank £2 10s. discount on £10 paid.

So you see the jobbing interest is at a discount."

Some considerable failures had occurred in the north; among them is the firm of OSWALD and Co. of Glasgow. The head of this firm is one of the Representatives of that city, and voted against Lord JOHN RUSSELL's resolutions. Several other houses of minor importance have also given way in the end of last week in the manufacturing districts of Scotland, and the destitution of the working classes is increasing in a ratio truly appalling.

There is a house at Manchester also announced this morning, which has altogether five branches or establishments in America and on the continent.

There is further another failure announced in the letters from Manchester, which involves the Northern and Central Bank for upwards of another 30,000l. under circumstances which is said to do little credit to the discernment or integrity of the directors of that establishment, that has for some months been so frequently in the mouth of the public.

Murray's Royal Asylum for lunatics, at Perth, was destroyed by fire. The inmates were protected from harm by the exertions of the people. Damage 15,000l.

Private letters received in New York state that the Tories have been so much encouraged by the result of the Westminster Election, that they talk seriously of taking office.

Mr. Majoribanks, one of the partners in the respectable East India House, whose failure we announced the week before last, and member for the borough of Hythe, has resigned his seat.

The Bank of England is expected to contract its present issues.

The French ministry have carried, in the

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE. Anti-Coercion Meeting of the County of Terrebonne.

Agreeably to public notice previously given in several of the newspapers of this District, and at the doors of the several Parish Churches of the County, a meeting of the Freeholders of the County of Terrebonne was held on the eleventh day of the present month of June, at the village of St. Rose, to take into consideration the Resolutions proposed by Lord JOHN RUSSELL in the House of Commons, in the month of March last, against the interests of the Canadian people.

H. ST. GERMAIN, Esq., having been called to the chair, and Messrs. A. B. PAPINEAU and F. I. SANCHE having been requested to act as Secretaries, the meeting, composed of more than 1,000 persons, was addressed by L. H. LA FONTAINE, Esq., one of the Representatives of the County, by J. J. GIGOUARD, Esq., M. P. P., and by Messrs. ST. GERMAIN, COYTEUX and OUMET, after which the following Resolutions were duly proposed, seconded and unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, 1. That this Country is, for a great number of years, struggling for the enjoyment of rights and liberties to which its Inhabitants of all origins are entitled, both by the law of nature, which has made them equal to their fellow-subjects from beyond the sea, and in their capacity of British subjects.

On motion of J. BRE. ROY, Esq., of Terrebonne, seconded by Mr. MICHE. LESSARD, of St. Martin,

Resolved, 2. That the people had, for a long time, reason to entertain the hope that the form of representative government which we have enjoyed since 1791 was adapted to secure to them a better future, to impart to them a greater amount of happiness and of prosperity, by calling them to the exercise of their natural right—the taking a part in the work of legislation, and thereby to the full and entire enjoyment of those public rights for the preservation of which the inhabitants of this Province (urged by motives which attest to-day the ingratitude of their oppressors) twice repelled a foreign invasion, and thereby twice lost the advantage of possessing, in all their plenitude, under another form of government, those same rights and liberties which they claim without any hope of success from the Metropolitan Government, and which have placed in the foremost rank of nations, the fine and great Republic of the United States.

On motion of A. DUMAS, Esq., of Terrebonne, seconded by Capt. POTVIN, of St. Rose,

Resolved, 3. That after more than forty years' experience of sufferings without number, proceeding from the grievances and abuses fomented and maintained as much by the local administrations which have succeeded each other up to our time, as by the treacherous and perverse government of Downing-Street, this Country hath not seen, and doth not yet discover, any other remedy to those evils than the establishment of an ELECTIVE COUNCIL, sympathizing and having common interests with the mass of the population without distinction of origin, the present Legislative Council having been recognized by the Inhabitants of the Country, and even by His Majesty's Government, his Ministers and Commissioners, as being the supporter and upholder of all the abuses which press for such a long time on this unfortunate colony.

On motion of Dr. LACHAINE, of St. Therese, seconded by Dr. PRATT, of St. Vincent de Paul,

Resolved, 4. That despairing of obtaining justice from His Majesty's Government, the people of this Country, having more confidence in the Representatives of the English people as greater friends of the sacred rights and public liberties of their fellow citizens of the colonies, appealed therefrom, through their Assembly, to the honor of the British Parliament, in order to cause ministers to acknowledge the justice of our complaints and demands, and to oblige them to adopt wise and liberal reforms, the more necessary, inasmuch as the want of them has been vividly felt for a number of years; but that we learn, with feelings of grief, mingled with profound indignation, that far from listening to the dictates of justice and sound policy, and repelling the propositions, destructive to liberty, made in the name of His Majesty's ministers, by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, especially the eighth of those propositions, the majority of the House of Commons has shamefully supported the same, and thereby deprived the People of this Country of their last hope, and forces them to look elsewhere for that sympathy which is now refused them.

On motion of ANDRE NADON, Esq., of St. Therese, seconded by FRS. OUMETTE, of St. Rose,

Resolved, 5. That under these circumstances, the Metropolitan Government refusing to establish its colonial dominion on the affection, gratitude and sympathies of the people, and desirous, on the contrary, to reign over us by force, and the contempt of all that English citizens hold most sacred—the right, through their representatives of solely and freely taxing themselves and of disposing of the produce of those taxes—it is the imperative duty of the inhabitants of this country, of every origin, whom those Resolutions indiscriminately attack, to adopt every means in their power, to render as fruitless as possible the measures of Coercion meditated against this new Ireland, by disseminating political education and knowledge, by abstaining as far as circumstances permit, from the consumption of those objects of trade which constitute the principal source of the public revenue, and by encouraging, by all our efforts, the products of the country, and domestic manufactures.

On motion of Mr. PAUL LABELLE, of Terrebonne, seconded by Mr. CELESTIN LAPIERRE, of St. Rose,

Resolved, 6. That with a view to bring to a happy conclusion an unjust contest, so destructive to liberty, which His Majesty's ministers, supported by the House of Commons, begins against us; and to secure, sooner or later, the triumph of Democratic principles, which alone can establish a free and stable Government on this new continent, we ought to employ all our power to equalize the social conditions to deprive the Government of all hope of establishing in this country the gams of aristocracy however weak it might be; and that this meeting regards, as one of the means best adapted to accomplish that end, the abolition of Seigneur-

ial rights, in granting to the possessors thereof a just and reasonable compensation, and by the establishment of a thoroughly free tenure, which our habits and our wants loudly and imperiously claim.

On motion of P. AUGER, Esq., of Terrebonne, seconded by J. ROCHON, Esq., of St. Therese,

Resolved, 7. That we readily approve of the determination already taken, with the same view, in divers counties of this Province; and that we experience much pleasure in offering our tribute of sincere gratitude to that part of the English people, and of the House of Commons, who repelled the proposed invasion of our rights and properties.

On motion of Mr. BOURGEOIS, of St. Martin, seconded by Mr. P. BOURAS, of the same place,

Resolved, 8. That in order to act in concert with the other parts of the Province in a CONVENTION of Delegates of the several counties, this meeting nominates, to represent it therein, the following persons:—

Terrebonne, Messrs. F. COYTEUX, J. BRE. ROY, CHS. ROY, A. DUMAS, senior, P. AUGER, Leandre Prevost, F. X. Valade.

St. Anne des Plaines, Messrs. G. Prevost, Jean Henri, Frs. Villot, Louis Bouc.

St. Rose, Messrs. A. Delorme, J. Bre. Legault, A. Tasse, J. M. Seers, L. Chautrette.

St. Therese, Messrs. Rollin, Neil Scott, Dr. Lachaine, Andre Nadon, senior, J. Gratton, F. J. Sauche.

St. Martin, Messrs. Capt. Descautes, A. B. Papineau, L. Verdon, J. B. H. Brien.

St. Vincent de Paul, Messrs. Dr. Pratt, Cesaire Germain, Bte. Vandandaigue dit Gadois.

And that the above named gentlemen be, moreover, a permanent Committee, with power to add to its number, to communicate with the other Counties which have already named, or which will name, similar Committees.

H. ST. GERMAIN, Chairman. A. B. PAPINEAU, F. J. SANCHE, Secretaries.

Supplementary Resolutions passed at the Meeting of the Citizens of Quebec, on the 4th June, 1837.

After the Meeting had terminated its regular proceedings on the subject of the measures of Coercion adopted by England against Canada, L. T. BESSERER, Esq., M. P. P. was called to the Chair, and the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

On motion of CHARLES DROLET, Esq., M. P. P., seconded by J. D. FRENIERE,

Resolved.—That all true Canadians have perceived for a long time, with sorrow and indignation, that the Newspaper which has been established to serve as the organ of their political sentiments, has ceased to respond to their expectations, and to perform the fine and noble task of protecting the rights of its fellow-citizens, and has united with the most dangerous enemies of the country; that it is, in consequence, the duty of every good citizen to withdraw his protection and encouragement from that paper.

On motion of Mr. JOS. LAURIN, seconded by Mr. ENGÈNE TRUDEAU,

Resolved.—That we highly disapprove of the unjust conduct of the British government towards the Militiamen who fought during the last war with the United States for the defence of this Colony; that the refusal of the Government to grant the pensions allowed to wounded or disabled Militiamen in the last war, by the 55th Geo. III, is the most unheard of act of injustice; & that this tyrannical act against our unfortunate brethren, and the measures of Coercion of the British Government towards us, are motives sufficiently powerful to induce us to refuse our services to the State in case the enemy should invade Canada, and even sufficiently strong to cause us to separate from the British empire and to induce us to fight for masters more generous, more just, and better friends of mankind.

On motion of Mr. JOS. LAURIN, seconded by Mr. ENGÈNE TRUDEAU,

Resolved.—That the reasons alleged by the British Government for refusing lands to Militiamen who earned them by their services during the last war, are futile and absurd, and a very feeble palliative to cover the bad faith of this refusal, and that the forfeiture of their right to the public lands is an unjust and spoiling measure on the part of the British Government.

L. T. BESSERER, Chairman. BELLEAU, Secretary.

"We are gratified to see Emigrants passing daily through this Town on their way upwards, notwithstanding the adverse policy pursued by our Gallic neighbours of the Lower Province; we are also happy to hear that the Eastern Townships are rapidly advancing both as to Settlers and Improvements—no thanks to Papineau and his heartless associates."—Cornwall Observer.

We have no reason to quarrel with any person about his gratifications; therefore we might, without taking any notice thereof, safely leave the Cornwall Editor to soothe himself with any complacent fancy he should choose to entertain; but we would merely remark, that his brother of the *Montreal Herald* is not altogether as delighted as he, "to see Emigrants" passing through this town on their way upwards, "if we may judge by the following extract from our daily contemporary's columns.

"From what we have reason to reckon a correct source of information we learn, that very few of this year's emigrants are remaining in the lower province, and that very few are likely to remain even in the upper. They are all attracted to the westward by rumours of cheap land, or of high wages, of a teeming soil, of elective institutions and so on."—Herald, 6th June.

Before long, the Cornwall gentleman will find that he has a little reason to be gratified with the prospects of the Land Company in this Province, as

The Morning Courier, the Gazette, the Herald and the People, are very much shocked (inimaculate lambs) because the Hon. Mr. PAPINEAU, and some other members of the Assembly, declined accepting crapes and gloves at a recent funeral of one of our most respectable citizens.

Those acquainted with the character of the gentlemen whose conduct is thus brought before the public, well know that they respected the deceased too sincerely to entertain feelings such as the papers above mentioned ascribe to them.

By reference to the proceedings of the Permanent and Central Committee of this County, as published in our last, a resolution will be there found (which was passed before the late Mr. DELORME died,) discouraging habits of luxury and ostentation at funerals, and by which the members of the committee pledged themselves, and recommended to their friends and the friends of the country, not to distribute crapes, &c. except to relatives, and not to accept or wear any at any funerals, except on the death of relatives only.

This resolution was passed to promote habits of economy; for all will admit that extravagance at funerals is carried to an excess which is burdensome on all, and particularly so to the middle classes of society, whose interests and comfort would be certainly better promoted by saving the money thus spent.

This resolution, which, we believe, all who are not blinded by passion will agree in commending, having been passed, nothing remained for those who were cognizant of it, but to respect it. Mr. SPEAKER and the gentlemen of the Assembly who declined receiving crapes and gloves did, therefore, only perform their duty by so doing. Were they to have done otherwise, how great would have been the outcry amongst the hypocrites who now rant on the other tack. They would forthwith print the resolution in large letters, and call the attention of the country to the fact that those who had passed it were among the first to violate it. Now however that they are found respecting their resolution; now that they by their example, invite their fellow-citizens to discontinuance and abandon a useless and a wasteful fashion, and to take every occasion to promote habits of economy, they are abused and held up to public censure, as if extravagance, which they oppose, were a virtue and economy, which they seek to encourage, were a vice.

The public are however too clear-sighted to be imposed upon. Every parent and head of a family must see that the effect of the resolution will not fail to be advantageous, and will, we have no doubt, therefore, support it; and we hope that henceforward every man of sense will discountenance the present unnecessary practice of distributing crapes and gloves at funerals (except to the immediate relatives of the deceased,) by steadily yet respectfully and temperately declining any that may be offered to them. Thus by general consent the practice will go out of fashion. The rich will thereby be able to extend their charity, and those of moderate means will have it in their power to meet, more easily, the other engagements which sickness and death unfortunately oblige them to incur.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

It is well known that the Rev. Mr. HOLMES has been employed during the last twelve months in Europe, in enquiring into the most efficient modes of popular education, and in procuring suitable instructors, together with the necessary books and apparatus, with a view to the establishment of Normal Schools in the Province. He has at length succeeded in procuring two professors, Mr. FINDLATER, from Scotland, and Mr. RENAUD, from France, for the School of the District of Montreal.

This school will consequently soon go into operation, and will afford instruction, free of expense, to persons desirous of qualifying themselves to become teachers in similar establishments elsewhere. Messrs. Findlater and Renaud are expected in the "Morning Star," an auspicious name, and one which we trust will prove the harbinger of a bright day of improvement for the colony. It is desirable that this information should be conveyed wherever persons wishing to become teachers may be found.—Morning Courier, Thursday.

The Morning Star arrived at Quebec on Monday, with the above named gentlemen for the Normal School of this District. As the Institution will be shortly in operation, persons desirous to participate in the benefits and privileges which it will afford, had better send in their applications and addresses to T. S. BROWN, Esq. of this city, Secretary to the Normal School Committee.

We have learned, since writing the above, that Messrs. RENAUD and FINDLATER, Professors of the Normal School, have arrived in town. The Committee meet this afternoon, to make arrangements for opening the Institution with as little delay as possible.

The Honble. Messrs. HENRY and MONDELET, members of the Executive Council, and Mr. O'SULLIVAN, Solicitor-General, arrived in Quebec on Tuesday, having been called down by the Governor on public business. The Honble. Mr. DEBARTZCH, Prime Minister to Lord Gosford, had been in Quebec several days previous.

The Permanent and Central Committee met yesterday, in its rooms, Nelson Hotel, Jos. LETOURNEUX, Esq., of Tanneries, in the chair. A report was presented to the sub-committee appointed at the previous meeting, relative to organizing the several Wards of the City. A paper explanatory of the duties paid on the several articles of consumption imported into this province from Great Britain and her possessions, was also read, and ordered to be published. The engrossed Petition to the American Congress was laid on the table and signed by the several persons present. Various members were added to the Committee, and the meeting adjourned to Thursday. We shall publish the proceedings at length in our next.

A sub-Committee of Vigilance has been organized at Point aux Trembles, and we are happy to learn that means are about being taken to organize similar Committees in the other parishes of this County.

The several County and Parish Committees throughout this District are requested to take immediate steps to collect signatures to the Petition to Congress in favor of free Trade. Be alive, Reformers!

A deputation from the Freeholders of the County of Berthier arrived in town on Wednesday, to request the Hon. Mr. PAPINEAU to attend the anti-Coercion meeting of that County, which is fixed for the 18th inst.—We understand that the honourable and learned gentleman has acceded to this request.

We have much pleasure in learning that the County of Sagueny, District of Quebec, is about to meet shortly, to denounce the RUSSELL atrocity. The County of L'Acadie will, we expect, also assemble, in the beginning of next month. The people of that County are highly indignant at the proceedings of the British Parliament.

The phrenologist of the Courier knows only "four gentlemen" of the name of QUESNEL; and as none of them, he is "pretty sure," (from their bumps, no doubt,) has any thing to do with the Permanent Committee of this County, he is curious to know what "QUESNEL" it could be, that seconded a resolution in the Committee on last Thursday week. 'Tis rather unreasonable on the part of the editor of the Courier, to exact from us particulars relative to the "QUESNELS" that he is not acquainted with, for their name is "Legion." If however he is anxious to become acquainted with some good and patriotic men of the name, we recommend him to go to Lachine, and enquire for Mr. J. Bte. QUESNEL fils de Joseph, who seconded the resolution in question, and he will introduce him to several other of his namesakes who are equally patriotic as he, although of the same name with the "Dromios" who are honored with the acquaintance of the phrenologist of the Montreal Courier.

A correspondent in this day's Herald asks—"Is it not extraordinary that the first name on the (Berthier) list is that of a person, an M. P. P., who cannot write?" The aspersions here sought to be cast on Mr. MOUTSERT, one of the Representatives of the County of Berthier, is as calumnious as it is groundless. It is in perfect keeping with the other lies vomited forth by the Tory Press of this Province against the members of the House of Assembly. There are some persons however, "whose tongues are no scandal." The Herald and his correspondent are all that class, and may safely be despised.

A conspiracy was discovered among the convicts on board the brig Ceres, bound from Quebec to London, whilst that vessel was off Cape Chat, on the 2nd inst. which had for object to seize the sentries, master the crew, and to make away with the vessel. 19 had managed to free themselves from their fetters. On the plot being discovered, the convicts were put into close confinement and deprived of food. They shortly after became sea sick, when they were easily overcome. Those who had released themselves from their fetters, were then brought up and flogged, and afterwards put in triple irons. The ringleaders were CHAMBERS, MATTHEW, SANSCHAGRAIN and ALLEN. When the pilot left the vessel, all was well, and there was every probability that no further attempt would be made by the convicts to escape.

TORYISM IN ALL ITS HIDIOUSNESS.—The Toronto Patriot of the 2nd inst. has been hoaxed by some persons in Rochester, which hoax he puts in a flaming postscript. It is as follows:—

P. S.—The Eastern Mail has just arrived, and I open my letter to inform you that the last packet from London, (supposed the packet of the 24th,) brings the intelligence, that the Imperial Parliament have suspended the operations of the Provincial Parliament in Lower Canada, and vested their powers and privileges in the Governor and Executive Council—also that the Bank of England has stopped payment. The Commercial distress is greater in England than here. We are beginning to revive from the panic, and confidence is being restored." Rochester, June 1st, 1837.

We notice the above merely for the purpose of laying before our readers the cry of savage joy, with which this Tom DALTON publishes it. Hear him:

"The glorious news respecting Lower Canada is like to bring about important results. It is fortunate that His Excellency has summoned the Legislature, which we opine will have a longer sitting than was contemplated. There must be an immediate and complete organization of the Militia, and perhaps before the Session closes, EVEN A SUSPENSION of the Habeas Corpus."

God help the poor "Parish" of Upper Canada. "Organization of the Militia, and suspension of the Habeas Corpus!" Alas! Poor Mary le-bone!!

than they had for whose protection and regulation it was framed.

It is clear that, without sanctioning the conduct or allowing the justice of the claims of the Papineau party, every honest man who loves his king and country and the protection of the laws has a right to lift up his voice against what may be termed not only a wrong but an insult to the whole elective population of both Provinces.

Who will be describing the name of Conservative and refuse to do so, when the power which makes the laws is being plundered of its credentials of authority? Yet we fear that too many who bear that name will settle down in apathy and indifference, while others will only exert themselves to brand us with infamy and denounce us as rebels for our opinions.

In giving our sentiments to the public on this question, our object has been to do our duty, fearless of consequences; we are borne out in these views by a clear conviction that in maintaining them we have adhered to our motto, and have not ventured beyond the latitude which our prospects defined for us.

On the eighth inst., Mrs. Anthony Walsh of a son.

On the eighth inst., Mrs. Anthony Walsh of a son.

NOTICES

HIBERNIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The next monthly meeting of this Society will be held on MONDAY, the 19th inst., at the Society's Room. By order, JOHN TRACEY, Sec. Montreal, June 16, 1837.

THE MONTREAL and PEOPLES BANKS will receive in payment and deposit, the BILLS signed by FELIX SOULIGNY and JOHN MOLSON, Esquires: say Notes payable to bearer, for a HALF and a QUARTER Dollar.

By order of the respective Boards. B. HOLMES CASHIER, Montreal Bank. B. H. LE MOINE, CASHIER, People's Bank. Montreal, June 16.

CARPETING, SHAWLS, MERINOES, COTTON YARN & CANDLE WICK. THE Subscriber will sell by the Package if possible, and at very low rates, a large Stock of the above GOODS, received by recent arrivals, viz:—

- 10 bales Fine, Superfine, Imperial Brussels Carpeting. 16 bales 6-4 Merinoes, Plain, Printed and Figured. 1 do do French Merinoes. 6 do Merinoes, Lining, Prunellas, Gambroons, Shalloons, Saxony Cloths and Bombazettes. 9 cases Silk, Chenille, Quaker, Medallion & Thibet Shawls and Handkerchiefs. 12 bales Tartan, Damask, Merino & Cotton Shawls and Handkerchiefs. 23 bales Glasgow Water Twist, 25 do Cotton Wick, Bleached, Wiltshire and Oxford. With a variety of other Goods. JOHN DOUGALL. June 16.

NEW LIQUOR AND GROCERY STORE.

THE undersigned inform their numerous friends and the public in general, that they have opened a LIQUOR and GROCERY STORE, in the house making the corner of St. Paul and St. Jean Baptiste streets, when they will have constantly FOR SALE by WHOLESALE or RETAIL, all the articles in the above line, and at very moderate prices. Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine the stock they have now on hand, the quality and cheapness of which will entitle them to a decided preference. All orders will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to. FRANCOIS MERCURE, & Co. Montreal, June 16, 1837.

BELFAST HOTEL.

NOTICE.—The Subscriber having for many years kept the well known GENERAL BROCK TAVERN and BELFAST HOTEL, begs leave to inform the public that he has relinquished the General Brock, and made considerable additions and improvements to the Belfast, where he intends exclusively to devote his attention to the comfort of his numerous friends and customers who have hitherto favoured him with their patronage. He begs to assure them that such attention will be unremitted, and that the reputation of his Table and Liquors will not be underrated. The different lines of Stages call daily for passengers, and the House commands a good view, and immediately opposite the landing of the Steamboats. T. B. ENGLISH, BELFAST HOTEL, Corner of St. Joseph and Commissioner Streets. June 16.

FOR SALE.—A VALUABLE FARM.

consisting of Nine Hundred Acres, in one block, situated in the Township of ELY and within 7 Miles of Melbourne, and Twenty Miles of the flourishing Village of Sherbrooke, adjoining Main Road and Stage route.—Possessing the advantages of a water course, and having the best growth of Timber. For terms and further information, apply to T. B. ENGLISH, at the BELFAST HOTEL, facing the Fort and Landing, Montreal. June 16.

TO LET.

and possession given at the beginning of the month of June next, a large SHED, in a new STONE HOUSE situated at the centre of the New Market, being all the depth of the lot, with a VAULT, and a large CELLAR proper for a Grocery, or any other Commerce. Enquire of the undersigned proprietor, on the premises. SERAFINO GIRALDI. Montreal, May 26th, 1837.

MRS. JOHN MURPHY

respectfully announces to her friends and the public, that having taken that large and convenient house, the property of the Hon. D. B. Viger, and lately occupied as the "Cafe Francaise," she is now ready to accommodate Travellers on the most moderate terms. Good stabling in the rear of the premises. By attention to the wants and comforts of her visitors, she hopes to obtain a share of public patronage. She has also room for a few respectable BOARDERS. May 25.

AUCTION SALES.

BY J. M. FRASER & Co.

YELLOW PINE SAW LOGS, ON MONDAY, the 3rd day of July next, at ONE o'clock precisely, at their Auction Rooms.

ALL the right title and interest of the Subscribers, in a quantity of Saw Logs of the above description, as they now lay stranded off-shore in the River Ottawa—the quantity supposed to be about 12,000 pieces, say comprising all that lay below the Hawkesbury Mills, to the point at the Village on the North side of the River Ottawa and to Butcher's Point on the opposite side. These Logs having been selected with care for the Hawkesbury Mills, are well worthy the attention of those who may have Mills below them. To prevent any confusion in the right of property, they will be sold in one lot, and an approved endorsed Note taken in payment of 12 months from the day of sale. (Signed,) HAMILTON & LOWE. Quebec, 12th July, 1837.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLES.

BY virtue of a Judgment of authorization of the Court, WILL BE SOLD and adjudged to the highest bidder, on SUNDAY, the SECOND day of JULY next, at the door of the Parish Church of Montreal, immediately after the morning divine service, an EMPLACEMENT belonging to the succession of the late Mr. Pierre Vincent, situated in the City of Montreal, making the corner of St. Lawrence and Craig streets, on the North East of the said St. Lawrence street. One third of the purchase money must be paid within three months, one third in one year, and the remainder in two years hence, with interest. The other conditions will be given at the time of sale. Persons wishing to know them before may learn them by applying to Joseph Vincent, Esquire, Longueue, or to the undersigned Notary, at Boucheville. LOUIS LACOSTE. Boucherville, June 13, 1837.

TO BE SOLD, by judicial authority, the Three LOTS of GROUND hereunder described, belonging to the Estates of the late Mr. F. DESAUTELS, Sen. and Mrs. CHARLOTTE TESSIER, his wife, viz:— 1. A LOT of GROUND situated at the Entrance of the St. Antoine Suburb of this City, containing 54 feet in front by 94 feet in depth, more or less, joining in front the main Street of the said Suburb in depth. J. B. Asselin on one side, St. Genevieve Street, and on the other side, the representatives of the late Francis Desautels, jun., with two Wooden Houses one of which one story, the other two stories high, a shed, Stables and a well thereon erected.

2. A LOT of GROUND situate in this City containing 22 feet in front by 54 in depth, joining in front St. Paul Street, in the rear and on one side, A. Turgeon, Esq., and on the other side St. Claude Street, with a one story Stone House and a Wooden Stable thereon erected. 3. A LOT of GROUND situate in the same place, containing 85 feet in front, 55 in depth, joining in front St. Claude Street, on one side the heirs Bleakely, and on the other side, the said A. Turgeon, Esq., with a small one story Brick House, a Blacksmith Shop, a Shed and a Stable thereon erected.

The above lots shall be adjudged to the last and highest bidder, at the door of the MONTREAL PAROCHIAL CHURCH, on SUNDAY, the 25th June inst., at the exit from divine service in the Forenoon, after the sale thereof shall have been advertised and published on the said day and the two preceding Sundays, at the place and hour aforesaid. For further particulars application to be made at the office of T. BEDOUIN, Notary Public, St. Vincent Street. Montreal, 2d June, 1837.

DISTRICT of Court of King's Bench, Inferior MONTREAL, Term, Wednesday, the thirty-first of May, 1837. PRESENT, The Honourable Judge Pyke, J. K. B. No. 862, March, 1836. Alexis Bourret, Plaintiff, vs. Francois Boucher, Defendant, and Joseph Chapeau, Tiers-Saisi, and Francois Chef dit Vadeboncoeur, Advocate of the Plaintiff in vis en cause. The Court orders, on motion of CHARLES OVIDE PEREAULT, Esq., Advocate of the Plaintiff that in conformity to the conclusions of the Plaintiff, and whereas the defendant is in a state of insolvency, a notice be inserted in the Vindicator, one of the newspapers published in this city, during three weeks, notifying all the creditors of the Defendant to file their claims in the office of the Prothonotaries of the said Court, from this day until the twenty-fourth day of June next.

By order of the Court, MONK & MORROGH, P. K. B. Montreal, June 9th, 1837.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber informs the Merchants of the Town and Country, that he is receiving now, by the Pomona, Orlando, and other vessels, a choice assortment of DRY GOODS, which he is disposed to sell very low for cash, or on a liberal credit, at his stores, No. 116, corner St. Paul and St. Joseph Streets, amongst those goods are:— Cloths, superfine, fine and common; Cassimeres, plain, striped and fancy checks; Rail-road cuttoons, and plaid do.; Two coloured ribbs and fancy drills and nankeens, new patterns; Woollens and cotton velvets; Moleskins and beavercoats; Light checked chals, and fancy black and white merino 6-4 for linings; Blue craped broadcloth, shirtings, gingham, silenes, cambric, all colors; Prints, an assortment of hks.; Regatta shirts, and cotton with linen fronts; Imitation linen, cambric muslin; jacquets; plain and checked waddings, quiltings, plain and figured bobinet; red silk hks. with plain grounds; and others; Black silk hks. and others; An assortment cotton hks.; Silks; gros de napes; satins; crapes; veils; Silk and cotton neck hks.; Kidd gloves; cotton do. silk hose & half hose; Cotton, silk and India rubber braces; Cotton spools and cotton balls; Threads of all colors and all numbers; Best tailors' silk buttons; pins; needles; stiffeners; garters; and a variety of other articles. —ALSO— A few doz SILK HATS, black, drab and brown. CHAMOIS SKINS, and other skins, such as splits, bazils and tanned sheep skins. P. L. LETOURNEUX. Montreal, June 2, 1837.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK OF ST. HYACINTHE. THE undersigned having seen and examined the Books and Accounts of the "BANQUE CANADIENNE," and all Documents and Vouchers appertaining to the same, do certify that the affairs of the said BANK are in the most flourishing state, and offer to the public, an unquestionable guarantee. Given at St. Hyacinthe, this 26th day of May, 1837, in presence of a good number of the most respectable citizens. (Signed) LOUIS POULIN, FRANCOIS PAUL, JEAN LABATTE, JOSEPH DESLANDE, LOUIS YGN, M. H. BELLEFROSE, CHRISTOPHE L'USSIER, W. FRENCH, Justice. The Miner, Vindicator, and Pami du Peuple will please insert the above.

NOTICE.—Inasmuch as the inhabitants of this County, and others in the neighbourhood, are often in the greatest distress, and exposed to sacrifice their property, for the want of an institution where they can borrow loans of money, the undersigned, in obedience to the repeated solicitations of a great number of the most respectable citizens of the neighbourhood, has resolved to issue his notes, under the name of "HENRY'S BANK," for the accommodation of the Agricultural and Working classes.

For the further facilitating of the exchange of his notes, he has established an office at No. 16, Grand James' Street, in the city of Montreal, where his notes can be exchanged for those of the Montreal Banks, so long as these shall not redeem their notes with specie; but so soon as they shall resume specie payments, the undersigned will do the same for his own notes. Moreover, as it has been represented to the undersigned, that the scarcity of small change is much felt at present, he gives notice that he will issue notes of halves and quarters of dollars; but this only until the Montreal Banks shall resume specie payments. The principal office will be established at Laprairie. This institution will continue until the first day of June, 1845. E. HENRY. Laprairie, June 5, 1837.

PEOPLES BANK.

NOTICE.—The result of the Meeting of the Merchants, Mechanics and Citizens of Montreal, held yesterday afternoon, in which the Montreal Bank, the City Bank and People's Bank of this City, are recommended to suspend Specie Payments, having been communicated to this Bank, the Directors, at their Meeting this morning decided to accede to the request of the Meeting and SUSPEND SPECIE PAYMENTS for the present. The Directors, fully confident in the capacity of this Institution to meet all its liabilities, although very reluctantly, feel compelled to bow to public opinion; and, in so doing, they claim from the public the confidence and support the exigency of the times demand. The Bills of the Montreal Bank and City Bank will be received by the People's Bank in payment and Deposit as heretofore. By order of the Board of Directors, B. H. LE MOINE, Cashier. Montreal, 17th May, 1837.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

IN accordance with the expressed opinion of their fellow-citizens, conveyed to them in certain Resolutions unanimously adopted at a General Meeting held yesterday by the Inhabitants of this City, for the purpose of taking into consideration the existing difficulties in the Money Market. The Directors, although confident in the capacity of this Institution, come forward with much reluctance to announce the assent of the Board to accede to the request therein expressed of SUSPENDING, for the present, SPECIE PAYMENTS; and, in so doing, they claim from the public that confidence and support which the urgency demands. The Bills of the People's Bank and the City Bank will be received in payment, and Deposits as heretofore. By order of the Board, BENJ. HOLMES, Cashier. Montreal, 17th May, 1837.

SMALL BILLS.

MY BILLS WILL BE REDEEMED BY Messrs. G. & J. TIF-FIN, New Market, and my office, St. Paul Street, where the highest premium is paid for every description of SILVER AND GOLD. D. CHAPIN, St. Paul Street. Montreal, June 9, 1837.

CITY BANK SPECIE NOTE SALE. Upper Canada BANK NOTES discounted at the lowest rates, and the highest premium paid for GOLD and AMERICAN SPECIE, by D. CHAPIN, St. Paul Street. Montreal, May 9th, 1837.

120 SHARES in the BANQUE DU PEUPLE FOR SALE. A liberal discount will be made on the amount paid, £800— and £700 which remains due and payable on demand. ALEXIS BENOIT. June 6, 1837.

THE ETNA FIRE OFFICE

has been REMOVED to the East Wing adjoining the Building occupied by the City Bank, St. Paul Street. JOSEPH JONES, AGENT. May 9, 1837.

REMOVAL.—The Subscriber has

MOVED his Establishment from his late Residence, Great St. James Street, to St. Joseph Street, Recollet Suburbs, next corner to Mr. John Donegani, where all orders in his line shall meet prompt attention. PATRICK CLARKE. Montreal, June 9, 1837.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to Mr. BENJAMIN STARNES formerly Merchant Grocer, of Montreal, are requested to pay without delay the amount of their accounts to GEORGE E. CALNER, Esquire, Advocate, St. Vincent Street, otherwise legal measures will be immediately adopted against them. Montreal, May 16, 1837.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE undersigned OFFERS FOR SALE, by the single lot (de gré à gré) THREE LOTS of LAND, adjoining each other, two of which are forty-five acres, and the other ninety acres in superficies, holden under Free and Common Socage tenure, in the Township of Upton, at the Ruisseaux des Chenees, with two HOUSES and other dependencies. Terms, half cash. There are from ten to twenty acres of land cleared on each lot, which is situated in the middle of a settlement. P. L. LETOURNEUX. St. Michel d'Yamaska, 6th June, 1837.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STEAMER VALENTIN SPRINGS. BARRÉ COTTE, Master. ... until further notice, leave this place for BERTHIER, and vice versa, stopping at the intervening places, Boucherville, Valence, and Lavallée.

CONVEYANCE TO CHAMBLAY. In addition to the above arrangement she will commence on the 8th instant, leave Montreal for Chamblay every Friday morning at FOUR o'clock, and Chamblay for Montreal every Monday morning at NINE o'clock.

NOTICE.—The PROPRIETORS of the STEAMBOAT CANADIAN PATRIOT will TAKE NOTICE that a DIVIDEND of FIVE SHILLINGS a Share is hereby declared, payable on and after the TENTH day of JULY next.

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

JACQUES CARTER PAPER MILLS. The subscribers beg to intimate, that they have opened a Warehouse in this City for the Sale of the Paper manufactured at their Mills, at No. 12, St. Francois Xavier Street.

EMIGRANT SOCIETY OFFICE. Montreal, May 22, 1837. CONTRACTORS of WORKS and LABOURERS or SERVANTS, are requested to apply to the Office or transmit a statement of the number required at the rate of Wages to be paid.

NEW GOODS. L. E. would likewise invite attention to a splendid lot of STRAW and FANCY BONNETS, which were made expressly by his order in London.

TO BE SOLD, on such terms as may be agreed upon, A FARM, consisting of One Hundred and twelve acres, seven of which are cleared, being Lot No. 27, 2nd Concession at Henryville.

FOR SALE, A BEAUTIFUL LAND, situated in the Parish of Lechêne, containing 21 arpents in front, by 40 arpents in depth, joining in front the King's highway.

NEW GOODS. Subscriber has received and is rec-omending the Great Britain, from London, the Mureh, from Scotland, and expects by the Courier, from Liverpool, the Pomona, and other vessels, a well selected assortment of SILK WOOLLEN, COTTON and LINEN GOODS.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, and possession given immediately, a LOT OF LAND, in one acre and a quarter in front, by 25 arpents in depth, situated on the shore opposite the New Market place of the City of Montreal.

TO LET, A SPACIOUS EMBLACEMENT, planted with several FRUIT TREES, situated in St. Antoine Suburb on St. Genevieve Street, joining on one side Mrs. Widow Sanson, and on the other side Mrs. E. Mills, Esquire.

TO LET and possession given on the first May, a Large DWELLING HOUSE, well finished, three story high, situated in Great St. James Street.

TO LET, from the first May next, a stone HOUSE two story high, situated on the Hay Market of this city, making the corner of McGill and Fortification Lane.

TO LET, an excellent HOUSE in Papineau Road, immediately below Mr. Lamontagne's Cottage, with an acre of land attached to it.

TO LET, and possession given on the first May next, The brick HOUSE and SHOPS now occupied by Mr. J. R. Orr, corner of St. Paul and E. Jean Baptiste Streets.

TO LET, and possession given immediately, The DWELLING HOUSE, corner of St. Helen and Levesque Streets, now occupied by Mr. McIntosh.

TO LET, and possession given immediately, The DWELLING HOUSE on Papineau Square, Quebec Suburb, now occupied by Wm. Ross, Esq.

TO LET, and possession given immediately, The DWELLING HOUSE and premises formerly occupied by Mr. Alonzo Hotchkiss, in the flourishing Village of Laprairie, is NOW OPENED by the subscriber.

NEW GROCERY STORE. KENNEDY, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he HAS OPENED A GROCERY WINE & SPIRIT ESTABLISHMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that by judgment of the Honorable Judge GALT, dated the 23rd day of December, 1836 PIERRE TARDY, Cultivator, River des Prairies, in the District of Montreal, has been voluntarily interdicted.

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

JOSEPH DAGENAIS. Curatrix and Adviser of said Pierre Tardy. Montreal Dec. 27 1836.

FOR SALE or TO LET

FOR SALE or TO LET, and possession given on the first May next, a two story STONE HOUSE, situated on Coteau Barron, adjoining the property of Mrs. Clarke.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, and possession given on the first May next, an EMBLACEMENT, situated in the St. Joseph Suburb, of this city, of 41 feet in front by 87 feet in depth, joining in front Chabouze Street.

AN EMBLACEMENT of 90 feet square, making the corner of Chabouze and St. Bonaventure Streets, in this city, with a two story WOODEN HOUSE, clapboarded and painted yellow, well situated for commerce.

FOR SALE, That beautiful two story HOUSE, situated on the Street Des Allouans, in the St. Lawrence Suburb, heretofore the property of P. Marri-neau.

FOR SALE, of one story, situated on the Street Du Sacre. This House is so constructed as to lodge two families. For the conditions, which will be liberal, apply to J. BELLE, N. P., or to the undersigned.

FOR SALE or TO LET.—That beautiful and large HOUSE, two story high, advantageously situated in the centre of the Longueuil village, on the Chamblay road, and other places one of the best stands for all kinds of trade.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER. PUNCHIONS Leward Islands Rum 500 QUANTALS of large Green Cod-Fish. small

NOTICE.—The undersigned GIVES PUBLIC NOTICE, that he has been appointed CURATOR to the Estate of the late JACQUES SIMON DELIGNY, and he is authorized to settle all claims due to or by the Estate.

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

FOR SALE.—A LOT OF LAND, in St. LAURENT, in the COUNTY of MONTREAL, consisting of 3 arpents in front by about 30 arpents in depth; bounded in front by the road of the COTE VERDU, in depth by the road of the COTE DE LIESSE, with a good WOODEN HOUSE, BARN, and other Buildings thereon erected.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER. 3000 SKINS of MUSK RATS, of the Spring of the best quality.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has rented that splendid establishment known as the NELSON HOTEL, situated near the monument of the same name, and that he proposes keeping the said Hotel, on a superior footing, where respectable families will find good board and lodging.

MUSK NOTICE.—The undersigned will apply to the Legislature of this Province, in the ensuing Session, to be incorporated under the name and firm of the "BEAUBARNOIS RAILROAD COMPANY," a RAILROAD from or near the Village of Beaubarnois to a suitable point on the River St. Lawrence or Lake St. Francis.

BEAUBARNOIS, January 17, 1837.

NOTICES.

THE Subscriber offers by Wholesale the following READY MADE CLOTHING: SUMMER and WINTER. 10,000 pairs Winter and Summer Trowsers, from 2s 6d to 30s per pair.

JEAN BRUNEAU, South Corner of the Old Market Place. Montreal, May 9, 1837.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the Commune de biens which has existed between the late Mr. ANDRE VINCENT, in his lifetime master Saddler, of Montreal, and Dame CLAIRE REID, his widow, are requested to pay, without delay, to the Undersigned.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. JOHN TURNERY, of Montreal, Grocer, are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. James COYNE, whose acquittances will be valid; and those to whom the said Estate may be indebted, are requested to lodge their claims with the undersigned Trustee.

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NOTICES.

Saratoga and Schenectady, AND Troy and Saratoga RAILROADS. NOTICE.

Travellers to the SOUTH and WEST are informed, that by taking the "Rail-Road line" of Stages at WHITEHALL, they will be forwarded with despatch to SARATOGA SPRINGS, where they will receive and convey them to TROY, SCHENECTADY and ALBANY.

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

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

THROUGH IN ONE DAY. LEAVES St. Johns, Wednesday and Saturday mornings, and arrives at St. Johns in the evening.

NOTICE. PROVINCE OF LOWER CANADA, District of Montreal. It is known by these presents to all whom it may concern, that by virtue of a judgment rendered in the Court of King's Bench for the District of Montreal, on the TWELFTH day of APRIL, Instant, between HENRY BLACHE, gentleman of the City of Montreal, in his capacity of Tutor duly elected by the court to ANGELIQUE DUBOIS, minor daughter issue of the marriage of the late PIERRE AMABLE DUBOIS in his lifetime trader, of the said City of Montreal, and the late MARIE MAGDELEINE BLACHE, his wife, Plaintiff, and PAUL KAUNZ, Confectioner and Pastry shop-keeper, of the said City of Montreal, and Dame CATHERINE DELVECHIO, his wife, PIERRE CAJETAU LEBLANC, Tavern-keeper of the said City of Montreal, and Dame MARIE CHRISTINE DELVECHIO, his wife, FERDINAND PERLIN, Merchant of the said City of Montreal, and Dame EMILIE DELVECHIO, his wife, and Miss SOPHIE DELVECHIO, spinster (fille majeure et usant de ses droits) of the said City of Montreal, Defendants; and on Petition of the said Henry Blache as quality prosecuting the sale by licitation of freehold and property of the said employment, houses, and dependencies hereinafter described; the first publication to effect at AUCTION the sale by licitation of the said EM LACMENT, HOUSE and DEPENDENCIES to the highest and last bidder, will be proceeded on on THURSDAY the 1st day of JUNE next at the hour of TEN o'clock in the morning, in the Court House room at Montreal, during the sitting of the said Court that the second publication will take place on the EIGHTH day of the said month of JUNE at the time and hour above mentioned; and the third and last publication, sale and adjudication, in form of licitation, will take place at the time and hour above mentioned, on the FIFTEENTH day of the said month of JUNE, subject to the charges, clauses, and conditions mentioned in the said sale which will be on the first day of JUNE next deposited in the office of the Prothonotaries of the said Court, read and published by judgment during the sitting of the said Court, in the usual manner and form, and every person will be admitted to bid.

And all and every person having any right upon the said immovable property or Employment, houses and dependencies, are requested to declare them at the office of the Prothonotaries of the said Court, or at the office of Mr. LOUIS HYPOLITE LAFONTAINE Advocate, St. James Street, Montreal, prosecuting the sale by licitation of the freehold and property of said employment, houses and dependencies, on the part of the said Henry Blache as quality who has elected his domicile in the office of the undersigned.

Have followed the description and designation of the said immovable property.

AN EMBLACEMENT situated in this City, (viz. in the said City of Montreal, upon the market-place, being formerly known, and commonly called, the old market) with a HOUSE thereon erected in front, and a STORE of two story in the rear, including the ground floor (rez de chaussée) joining in front the said market-place, bounded in the rear by Mr. St. George Dupré, or his representatives, joining in one side partly the Hon. D. B. Viger, and partly Mr. Thomas O'Leary, or his representatives and bounded on the other side by Capital Street, with a passage upon the said Capital Street, a yard in the rear, STABLE, COACH HOUSE, and other buildings.

L. H. LAFONTAINE, Advocate, Prosecuting the licitation. Montreal, April 22, 1837.

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

WANTED.—An experienced GARDENER. —Also— A ROOM and COACHMAN who would understand the breaking in young Horses.—Apply to this Office. May 9, 1837.

NOTICES.

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM is the most valuable remedy now in use for coughs, colds, asthma, or phthisis consumption, whooping cough, and pulmonary affections of every kind. Its sale is steadily increasing, and the proprietors are constantly receiving the most favorable accounts of its effects. The following new certificates are offered for public examination:—

From Dr. William Perry. I have witnessed the effects of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, and have no hesitancy in expressing it as my belief that it is a safe, convenient, and very efficacious medicine.

For the last five years of my practice I have had the satisfaction to witness the beneficial effects of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam in many cases of obstinate cough, and of other affections of the lungs. I would therefore confidently recommend its use in all complaints of the chest as being equal if not superior, to any other medicine within my knowledge.

The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been extensively used, in the section of the country where I reside, for several years past, and has justly acquired a high reputation in consuming complaints. So far as my knowledge extends it has never disappointed the reasonable expectation of those who have used it.

I am satisfied that the Vegetable Balsam is a valuable medicine. It has been used in this place with complete success in an obstinate complaint of the lungs, attended with a severe cough, loss of voice, and the raising of much blood, which had previously resisted many approved prescriptions. After using the Balsam one week, the patient's voice returned and he was able to speak audibly. This case occurred some time since, and the man is now engaged not only in an active but in laborious business.

In October 1831 I was attacked with a cough accompanied with a severe pain in the side and difficulty of breathing. I resorted to several remedies, without effect. In January 1831, I was attended by a skilful physician and subsequently received the advice of several others, but the disease steadily increased; the cough was incessant, attended with a bloody offensive expectoration; my flesh was wasted, my feet swollen and my strength extremely reduced. In April my case seemed utterly hopeless. I was told by my physician that medicine could be of no further service to me and it was not expected by any of my friends that I could survive a month. In this situation my daughter procured a bottle of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, (which she had heard highly recommended for similar complaints) and prevailed on me to make trial of it. Its use was attended with the most unexpected and happy results. It gave me immediate relief, and one bottle effected a cure. I have since been free from pain in the side, and cough, except in the case of common colds.

Each genuine bottle is enclosed in a blue wrapper, on which is a yellow label signed Sampson Reed. None others can be genuine. The great celebrity of the genuine Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been the cause of attempts to introduce spurious articles, which by partially assuming the name of the genuine are calculated to mislead and deceive the public. Among these mixtures are the "American Pulmonary Balsam," "Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup," and others. Purchasers should enquire for the true article by its whole name—"The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam," and see that it has the marks and signature of the genuine.

Each bottle and seal is stamped Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. Price 2s. 6d. For sale wholesale and retail by WILLIAM LYMAN & Co. St. Paul Street. November 4, 1836.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED Every TUESDAY and FRIDAY evenings, and forwarded immediately by mail to every part of Upper and Lower Canada, the United States, &c. &c. (Office in St. THERESE STREET, late North West Building.)

The VINDICATOR is delivered in Montreal, for FOUR Dollars per annum.—Sent to the country, FIVE Dollars per annum, including postage.—All Subscriptions are payable in advance. No subscription received for less than three months; no paper discontinued until a month's notice be given previous to the expiration of the period of subscription, nor until all arrears are paid (except at the discretion of the publisher.)

Advertisements without written directions are inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly. Orders for discontinuing advertisements must be in writing.

Advertisements will be thankfully received at this Office. Price of Advertising. Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence for the first insertion, and seven pence halfpenny for each subsequent insertion. Ten lines, three shillings and four pence for the first insertion, and ten pence for each subsequent insertion, and above Ten Lines, 4d. per line first insertion, and 1d. per line every subsequent one.

A liberal discount will be allowed to lengthy advertisements inserted for a long period.

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