

It is not generous under the circumstances and may be dangerous. These propositions will be ill received at home, as destroying the cordial accord that ought to exist between the colonies and the home government. We must recollect that these propositions if adopted must be submitted not to the King but to Parliament—let us recollect the projected Union—if we pray Parliament to touch our constitution what is to prevent them, in their omnipotence, from disinterring that detestable measure? It was more easy to destroy than to create, and if the abolition of the Council was granted at our request, our own power may be modified or destroyed more ungraciously than in the first session when we have such full assurance of the redress of grievances, we should still murmur and complain, without giving time for the measures of redress, already announced to go into operation, and those few we have yet to expect, to be fully considered. The mixed monarchy of England has proved to be the government best calculated for the prosperity and the liberty of the people. The three branches, are respectively, monarchical, democratical, and intermediate, and form a well-regulated balance? so it ought to be here; but if the Legislative Council was made elective what would it be but an additional impetus given to the democratic elements, which it is happy for us exist here in the degree required, but which, if too much increased, would be injurious to the constitution. If the Council be elective, as the assembly is, they will not be independent, but would be always truckling to the assembly, and the democratic feelings of the people, so excellent in themselves, would preponderate with them so far as to destroy entirely the constitutional check the Council was designed for. In cases of impeachment they would be virtually both accusers and judges—for the assembly elected by the people would be the accusers, and they, elected by the same individuals, the judges. An elective Council, moreover could not exist for any time—they would soon be discarded as superfluous and useless, as being merely an echo to the assembly. The same power that had thus shaken the foundations of the constitution, would proceed farther. Like the constituent assembly in France, it would soon be arrayed against the monarchical branch. If the King resists, then one or other must give way. If the King prevails, the power must be relinquished; if the power of the monarch prevails, we shall become bondsmen; if the reverse, our constitution, our laws, our rights will be subverted, and years of anarchy, of misery and misrule must follow, as in the French revolution. It is said, but the French Revolution has done good—it has done so, but it is only succeeding generations that feel it.— Besides, we have none of the provocations and enormous abuses to complain of which compelled France to throw off the burden of despotism. There was a privileged clergy and nobility, paying no taxes, lordly in their manners, and dissipating in vicious excesses, the produce of labour, the fruits of trade, and the exertions of oppression, while all places and honours were kept from the people. But what is there of this, in this happy country? There are some disorders in the body politic, but, like the slightest diseases of the human frame, they all cure themselves. Any measure that would tend to produce a fatal division between this colony and the metropolitan state must be deprecated, as not hastening, but protracting, the final inevitable result of colonial prosperity when arrived at a certain point. It is an evident conclusion, from the experience of all times, that when a colony becomes able to maintain itself, to assume the rank, to which its population and wealth may entitle it amongst nations, that its independence is indispensable; nor will any one deny that a separation from its parent state by amicable, must be infinitely more desirable than by violent, means. He looked forward with exultation to a period in distant ages, when our posterity would form, and we had room enough, an extensive and prosperous Canadian Empire, in close amity with the British Empire; but, alas! many of us must be content with a colonial state. To leap the farther one must go backward—we shall gain therefore the greater strength by being backward. In doing any thing that may prematurely lead to a state of things for which we are not, nor can be, ripe. The advocates of an unbounded elective system, are fond of crying up the American constitution, their frequent elections, and their universal suffrage. He was an admirer of the Americans and of their constitution, though there were some weak points. But history tells us wherever there have been frequent elections, and the system carried too far, all have had their detactors and tyrants. In our days we have seen Poland destroyed, owing to its being an elective monarchy, and that the source of division; we have seen the French Republic, which was under a military government, while in England, with its slight aberrations, has stood firm in its rights and liberties, owing to the union of the three branches of the Legislature. Democracy carries with it the principles of self-destruction, and the example of America does not at all controvert the truth of that assertion. Its political existence has as yet been only for a trifling number of years, scarcely yet beyond one generation; its duration as yet is nothing compared with that of others—yet with all the vaunted superiority of its constitution, have not its defects been rendered palpable in the short period of its existence? has it not required amendments upon amendments? and does not the present President bear testimony to the necessity of another change.— The Hartford Convention, the late slave war in Virginia, the threats of George Washington, the late war in England, the testimony to its defects. Their constitution is only an experiment yet. When America became independent, she was oppressed in every shape, and nobly and properly resisted—her great men, her Washingtons, her Franklins, &c., had her veneration as they were revered by all the world, but it would be wiser to give time for their constitution to work longer, before we imitate them. The experiment was certainly a noble one, and when compared with the state of Spanish America, showed the value of English institutions. But we were well; why desire a change? We boast of being British subjects—we should act as such in preserving peace and order. We have advanced with gigantic strides to our present state of prosperity under that empire that has America, and has kept Canada in the same state of peace and plenty. But we are not yet out of our tutelage, which if we break through, we may, we must, without the power of helping ourselves, become a 20th Province of America—what God forbid; in that event the happiness and prosperity of Canada would be made subservient, to that of the rest of the Union; we should have to pay taxes for a General Government which we do not want. Army, Navy, Officers, Ambassadors; which are now all paid by England. But if we have patience and wisdom, we shall lay the foundation of an independent empire for our posterity. That we are not yet fit for all the calls of such a state of things is manifest—we experience the greatest difficulty in framing one little bill for the administration of justice,—what shall we do when we have to try our hand at making constitutions? As to the present matter, supposing even that we could not get all we desired at once, patience and perseverance would do it. We had full confidence in the force of the House, and it was only by disputes amongst themselves that it could be weakened. If the House will reform, it will be, but if our judgment tells us that the existing evils are not defects inherent in the constitution but only abuses of it, let us not be led astray by popular clamour. Here he would quote the words of a celebrated Statesman, a man who was always a friend of the people and of democratical principles, Charles Fox, he expresses himself thus, in one of his parliamentary speeches:— "To shew, Sir, the propriety of this reasoning, let us suppose that the people, instead of this mixed monarchy, which we celebrate as equally the pride and envy of the universe, should instruct us, their representatives, to introduce a democratical form of government; should we as good subjects to our King, or as faithful guardians to our country, if we complied with so dangerous an instruction? We have sworn to maintain the constitution in its present form; to maintain the privileges of Parliament as a necessary part of that constitution, and neither to encroach upon the legal jurisdiction of the peers, nor the just prerogatives of the Sovereign. Shall we then do what is wrong, because the people desire it? Shall we sacrifice our reason, our honour, our conscience, for fear of incurring the popular resentment, and while we are appointed to watch the Hebraic fruit of liberty with a dragon's eye, be ourselves the only slaves of the whole community?" Mr. Nelson observed that if only upon the first of this series of resolutions so much time was spent we should never finish. If the hon. Speaker had reflected he would have perceived that has remarks related to general questions of colonial policy, that to the composition of the Legislative Council, which was announced as the object of these resolutions and not its constitution. In every colonial occasional disputes must arise between the constituent parts of its government, and no mixed government can be without them. As long as we form a colony we must look for them, and for the clashing of contrary interests and opinions—we are by no means arrived at that period when we may cease to be a Colony, and along with the advantages of a Colonial state we must take its evils—the good and the bad. If we would not consider along with our dependent state, the indispensable advantages we derive from it, and which we could in no other state attain, and if we had not firmly clung to them, we might ere this have been one of the States of America; but we should have been much worse off. Though there may be defects in our constitution, we have hitherto supported all the evils they have produced, and now come the good, the benefit and exercise of our constitutional rights have now been given to us, and we are rising fast in our political education, and in practical legislation. The hon. Speaker has justly cited the example of the Spanish colonies, who, notwithstanding their liberty and independence, are unable to enjoy them, from the want of that practical education in politics, in which we have now for nearly fifty years been rearing. No people in the world can be fit to govern themselves without this. His objection to these propositions was that they go further than we ought to go. All they say has been represented in England, and it is only two months since we got the answer, and are already framing remonstrances not against what has been told us, but what has not yet been told us. With the composition of the Council the ministers are now occupying themselves, and for us to take up that question now, is as useless as it is ungracious. We are not now in Committee on the State of the Province, but upon the composition of the Council, and there are several of these resolutions which have no relation to that—what have the waste lands and the Clergy reserves to do with the question? The unjust distribution of office is spoken of, this matter is already as far disposed of as it can be at present: our address of last year complained of the exclusive preference given in this respect to one class. Here is Lord Goderich's answer. "If it can be shewn that the patronage of the crown has been ex-

ercised upon any narrow or exclusive maxims, they cannot be too entirely disavowed and abandoned. His Majesty can have no desire that any such invidious distinctions should be maintained." "If any public officers can be named who are guilty of an abuse of their power, and of remissness in their duties, His Majesty would not be slow in removing such persons from his service." But we named no one; and ministers could not displace any—if we don't name any; surely ministers can't turn them all out and put us in their places. Surely no declaration of any government could be more frank than this. The minister adds that since he has had the seals of office, no opportunity has occurred to exercise the patronage of the crown to which it is possible the Assembly can refer, nor has any particular case of a more remote date been brought to light by his enquiries. The hon. member as Chairman of the Committee of Grievances should have reported the persons so alluded to, and demanded redress against them—he is too experienced not to know, that by generalities redress cannot be had. The minister had thus already given a satisfactory answer to one matter contained in the resolutions. He Mr. Nelson, was very sorry to see any questions of religion mixed up with them. Religion was less connected with the state than many European statesmen think. In all countries, however, there might be found evil designing men who endeavoured to promote the unfortunate mixture of religion with politics. The union of church and state in England arose from the abomination that in former times had taken place there; but it was wrong for us to accuse the English Government of promoting any religious distinctions—the Catholic Emancipation was sufficient proof. The law which settled the Crown on a protestant succession made some distinctions necessary there—but we were on the soil of America, where the union of politics and religion was always repugnant, and now wholly repudiated. He should move that the Chairman do leave the Chair, and so let the Resolutions be buried.

Monday, 25th January.

Mr. Leslie reported on the report of the Commissioners for the Montreal Harbour, and on the Petitions of the Contractors for making certain improvements; Report to be considered Wednesday.

A message was received from the Council, stating that they had agreed to the following Bills—

- 1—Sole Leather Inspection Bill,
 - 2—Insolvent Debtors' Bill,
 - 3—Montreal Duties Bill,
 - 4—Members' Indemnity Bill,
 - 5—Distribution of the Laws Bill, without any amendment.
- Mr. Raymond presented a petition from the inhabitants of La Prairie, relating to the King's Wharf at that place—referred to the Committee of Grievances.
- Mr. Nelson presented the first Report of the Committee of Education and Schools—to be considered on Thursday.
- Mr. Lee reported amendments to the Bill relating to the *Lods et Ventres* due to His Majesty in Quebec—to be considered Wednesday.

On motion of Mr. Duval the taxation of the costs of the Rimouski contest? Election was referred to the Committee on the taxation of the Kamouraska Election.

The Council's amendments to the Insolvent Debtors' Bill, and to the Montreal Duties' Bill, were agreed to.

Mr. Young introduced the following Bills—

- 1—Bill to appropriate certain sums of money to the support of certain charitable Institutions, and for other purposes.
- 2—Bill to authorize the reimbursement of certain moneys expended by Edward Larue in distributing the printed copies of a certain Act.

Bill for the relief of the Commissioners for taking the Census.

Bill to appropriate a certain sum of money towards the completion of the new Custom House at Quebec.

The hon. Mr. Panet presented the following Message, which was ordered to be printed:—

"With reference to the concluding part of the Message of the Governor in Chief, to the House of Assembly of 5th December last, he now communicates to the House a statement of certain Offices of the Civil Government with the salaries attached to each, which His Majesty's Government deem it expedient to be provided for by a Legislative enactment, placing those heads of expense beyond the reach of an annual vote; and it is recommended that the term of such provision shall be for the life of His Majesty, in conformity with the practice of the Mother Country."

"In reviewing the different heads of Expense comprised in this limited scale, the House of Assembly will not fail to observe that it has been framed with no view to extend the patronage of the Crown; and that those officers alone have been included whose services are indispensable in carrying on the ordinary business of Government."

"Neither (it may be presumed) can any reasonable objection be urged against the principle of placing the Salaries of these Officers beyond the reach of an annual vote, more especially at the present time, when the popular branch of the Legislature advances each day in its knowledge of political science, and engaged in promoting the true object of all Legislation, the public welfare, is naturally subject to those fluctuations of views and opinions inseparable from such a state of things."

"Finally, in submitting the accompanying statement to the consideration of the House of Assembly, the Governor in Chief thinks it necessary to inform the House that the Government of His Majesty having met their wishes in a spirit of the most perfect cordiality and good will, apparent in every line of the despatch of Viscount Gortchich of the 7th July last, entertains a confident hope that the House of Assembly will not be backward in exhibiting a corresponding spirit on the present occasion, thus evincing their desire to consolidate the tranquillity of the Province."

Proposed Civil List.

The Governor	£4500
The Civil Secretary to the Governor	500
The Provincial Secretary	400
The Attorney General	500
The Solicitor General	200
Total	£5900

Mr. Panet then moved that the said message be referred to a committee of the whole house on Wednesday next; and that it be the first order of that day. Mr. Lee moved to strike out all the words after "next," negative vote 11 nays 56. Mr. Young then moved to strike out all the words after "referred" and substitute the following—"to the Standing Committee of Public Accounts"—also negative, yeas 6, nays 45. Mr. Panet's motion was then agreed to.

Mr. Mondelet reported amendments to the Bill to facilitate the issuing of certain writs of *habeas corpus*.

Mr. Morin introduced a bill for the protection of copy-rights; second reading Friday.

On motion of Mr. Panet His Excellency's Message relating to the Inland Custom House Officers and to the Trade Waters at Quebec, was referred to the Committee of Accounts.

On motion of Mr. Thibodeau the house resolved to take into consideration to-morrow the expediency of amending the Gaspé Jurisdiction Act.

The bill for the relief of the Contractors for the erection of the Chaudiere Bridge was passed.

The bill for reprinting certain parts of the Provincial Statutes was ordered to be engrossed, as was also the Agent's Bill.

The Rail Road Bill went through a Committee of the whole.

The Lumber Trade Bill was considered, further consideration Thursday.

The consideration of the Bill to render the notices of Sheriffs' Sales more effectual and less expensive, was deferred till Thursday.

The House in Committee made some amendments to the Road Law Bill.

On motion of Mr. Nelson, the House went into Committee, and passed a Resolution, that it is expedient to repeal the Act for the relief of certain Religious Congregations, and to substitute other provisions in lieu thereof, which was concurred in by the house.

On motion of Mr. Gugsy, the House resolved to take into consideration, on Monday, the expediency of repealing so much of the 4th Geo. IV. cap. 3, providing the means of defraying the expense of erecting a gaol at Sherbrooke.

On motion of Mr. Gugsy, the house resolved to take into consideration on Tuesday, the expediency of regulating by law, the fees to be taken by the several public officers, in the several cases with reference to which no legislative provision has been hitherto made.

The Committee of Courts of Justice, were instructed to enquire whether it would not be expedient to establish Circuit Courts to sit alternately at St. Roch, County of Lechayno, and at St. Jacques County of L'Assomption; and also to enquire whether any Courts should be established in the District of St. Francis.

The Agent's Bill was passed.

The Rail Road Bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to establish a Trinity House at Montreal, was read a second time, and committed for Saturday next.

The bill for the support of certain Charitable Institutions, and the bill to reimburse Edouard Larue, for distributing an act of the Legislature, was read the second time, and ordered to be engrossed.

Amendments were made in Committee, to the Road Law Bill: to be reported to-morrow.

The consideration of the Bill for making a Canal from Lake of the Two-Mountains to below Montreal, was deferred till to-morrow.

An amendment was made in Committee, to the Fish and Oil Inspection Bill: to be reported to-morrow.

The House in Committee, passed a Resolution declaring that it is expedient to amend so much of the Act 10th & 11th Geo. 4. cap. 7, as relates to Appeals from the Inferior Court of the District of St. Francis, and the same was reported, and concurred in.

Amendments were made in Committee, to the Bill to facilitate the issuing of certain Writs of *Saisie*, and to provide for the summoning of Absentees: to be reported to-morrow.

M. Thibodeau introduced a Bill to continue for a limited time, and to amend certain Acts relating to the Jurisdiction of the Inferior District of Gaspé: second reading Thursday next.

The House into Committee on the Canada Tenures' Act: to sit again on Friday next.

QUEBEC:

WEDNESDAY, 25th JANUARY, 1832.

The New-York papers of Tuesday morning have arrived without bringing the intelligence by the London or Liverpool 1st December packet. The prevalence of fogs and calm had prevented vessels from sailing or coming into the harbor of New-York.

The following are the only additional advices received:—

DEADLY RIOTS AT LYONS, FRANCE.

LYONS, Nov. 21st.—I am sorry to inform you that this city still continues the scene of the greatest confusion and riot, by a contest between the manufacturers and workmen. The entrance of every street is guarded, and no one is suffered to pass unless he lives in the street, and a guard is sent with him to his door.

Tuesday Morning.—At 8 o'clock this morning the firing recommenced in several parts of the city. Several thousand workmen collected in the night in the Bateauaux, the other side of the Rhone, and have made themselves masters of all the bridges, and consequently cut off all communication with the Swiss side of the Rhone. A sharp cannonading is going on from the city, as also from the Croix Rousse, which is not yet taken. Up to ten o'clock I have seen carried past my window upwards of 500 killed and wounded. The numbers killed on the other side must be enormous, as every cannon brings a row of them down. I have just heard that Mr. Ajax, the shawl manufacturer, is shot, a Colonel of the line and six Officers. In the first charge of cavalry, one officer, and six men were killed, together with nine horses. Mr. Platman, the elder is wounded in the head; also, Gentilet, of the house of Gentilet and Dubaut, ribbon manufacturers—report says he has since died. There is a single individual to oppose them, so, how it will terminate no one can say.—They were joined yesterday by the workmen from Grenoble, and all the surrounding country, and well supplied with arms and ammunition.—Morning Paper.

Daily Report of Cholera Cases.

Sunderland, Nov. 25th—Remained sick,	52
	14
Recovered	6
Died	8—14
Remained sick,	52

From the commencement of the disease, Oct. 26th, there had been 291 cases—deaths, 86.

It will be remembered that previous to the final committal to Newgate of Bishop, Williams, and May, for the murder of the Italian boy, the entire dress of a woman was found in the privy of the house next which Bishop and Williams resided. These clothes were on Saturday identified as those of Frances Pigburn, a poor woman, who had suddenly disappeared about six weeks ago. Michael Shields, a porter, who had been discharged from custody on Friday previous, came forward and made confession that he had been employed by Bishop and Williams to carry a trunk from Nova Scotia Carden, to St. Thomas Hospital, on Sunday, Oct. 9th, that Bishop offered a female body answering the description of Frances, for sale there, and not succeeding, took it to Mr. Granger's dissecting rooms, and sold it to the Porter of the rooms, Mr. Appleton. On their way with it for sale, Mrs. Williams accompanied with a bundle to give the proceeding the appearance of a servant going to her situation. Mrs. Williams has been arrested; on her examination she appeared much distressed, and it appeared from what she said that she was asked by Bishop's father, to carry a band-box for him, and that she knew nothing of what the trunk contained nor of the sale.

Montreal, 25th January.

F. A. Harper, Esq., of Kingston, Agent for the New Bank, has been in town for the last three days, and during that time has called on many of our inhabitants, who have manifested a very friendly disposition towards the new Institution. We learn with pleasure, he has been very successful in getting stock taken up, and that already 500 shares, equal to £12,500, have been subscribed for. Mr. Harper left town this morning, on his return to Kingston; but we are requested to state, that a Stock-Book has been left at the office of Messrs. Simpson, McIntyre & Co.

The *Mercury*, it appears, feels a real alarm at the "incipient spirit of disturbance" as he calls it, shewn Thursday night last. We shall do all we can to give him a little spirit in these sad times, by repeating that it was all a frolic. He shews that proprietors were not present, to contradict our assertion that a population of proprietors will never degrade themselves to an European mob, and adds to this beautiful reasoning the elegant slang of "Froth." But the *Mercury* is totally, absolutely, incorrigible in his propensity to personality and aspersion. We mentioned "the well dressed mob" in general, he attempts to bring home a case to a gentleman wrenching off a knocker.

To WILLIAM KEMBLE, Esq., Editor of the *Quebec Mercury*.

Sir,—Nothing can be further from my wishes than to be forced into a newspaper discussion with any person, or on any occasion; much less so in the present instance, and opposed to a person of talents and education so very far above my very humble attainments. Whose daily habits moreover of writing for a newspaper must ensure him so decided an advantage over persons unused to appear before the public.

But when one person is singled out of an assembly of several hundreds, for the purpose of being held up to public execration, he must indeed be as *presumptuous* and *contemptible* as you wish to make him appear, and utterly devoid of every proper feeling, if the fear of any odds could deter him from defending himself against calumnies equally unfounded and malicious.

You have stigmatized me as the instigator and promoter of a public meeting, whereby a mob was collected which had my sanction to disturb the public peace, and involve this city in flames, and of course endanger the safety of the strong garrison by which it is protected.—This you will permit me wholly to deny, as civilly, but at the same time as pointedly as words can—I defy you to produce one single syllable of proof that I either instigated or promoted the meeting in question—I had no knowledge of any meeting being intended until a very short time before it took place, nor saw the advertisement calling it before it was over—and at this very moment an entirely ignorant by whom it was assembled—with regard to the silly frolic, or "fun" as you are pleased to term it, which took place after the meeting broke up, it is inconceivable how you can charge me with having sanctioned proceedings which in fact I had no knowledge of having taken place until the day after.

The whole of your accusation is therefore reduced to the fact that I, a private, and I trust an unassuming citizen, was present at a General Meeting of citizens, peaceably assembled to discuss measures which appeared to them important, and that they did me the honor of inviting that I should take the chair.—If the first was a crime, I must share the consequences with 400 or 500 respectable individuals equally obnoxious to your censure, and if the last was a disgrace, it must be by a new method of estimating public opinion of which I confess myself utterly ignorant.

Had you made any inquiries before you proceeded to expose the name of a private individual, unconscious of ever having given you any cause of offence, to the public gaze, you would have discovered that my nomination to preside was wholly accidental and unpremeditated, either by myself, or as far as I know, by any other person present, and that I did so with great reluctance, not certainly in anticipation of the consequences you have been gratuitously pleased to attribute, or that I could consider the call of such a numerous and respectable meeting of my fellow-citizens in any other view than an honor, (an honor any citizen may be proud to have merited) but because I felt that many other persons, and even "functionaries," were present much better qualified to fill the situation than I am, and much better entitled to the distinction of being so placed.

The whole of my "figuring in the chair" was confined to addressing a very few words to those present, before the business of the meeting was opened, recommending, awkwardly enough no doubt, but very sincerely, moderation in the measures proposed and order in the proceeding, a precaution which I need not say was entirely unnecessary. The measures proposed for the consideration of the meeting were handed to me by the proposers in a regular manner, and as regularly submitted to the consideration of those present, after having been previously read in both languages—no person opposed any of them, although requested to state their objections if they had any, consequently the Resolves agreed upon, none of them are either unprecedented, illegal, or unconstitutional, or of that nature as to implicate the public character of any person presiding at the meeting by which they were unanimously adopted.

Having left the meeting before the crowd of idlers outside commenced the silly proceedings that have been attributed to them, I cannot in any way be regarded as answerable for their folly, which no one regrets more sincerely than I do myself. As it is the first attempt at that kind of exhibition by the quiet and orderly inhabi-

itants of Quebec * it is rather hard to blame the magistracy for neglecting precautions for an event that could not possibly have been anticipated. But no doubt the *qualifying* so often alluded to in your list of grievances, has had the unhappy effect of depriving the Magistracy of the zealous assistance of many talented and well-meaning persons, who, as they are never in default when the question is to do violence means to suppress every expression of the public voice or public measures, would have been better prepared in a real riot, instead of a very harmless, although it must be confessed a very foolish frolic.

My greatest and most heinous offence, in your view of the case, lies in being a Magistrate.—A "qualified" magistrate, but I am yet to learn that the duties of a magistrate, qualified or unqualified, are incompatible with his rights and privileges as a private citizen, or disqualify him from presiding at a meeting of his fellow-citizens, peaceably and quietly assembled to express their opinions on public measures involving their personal safety and dearest interests—if so, the sooner persons of independent feeling are attached to the tribunals, laws and institutions of the country, the more they are adapted and are supported by, make way for placemen, officials, and strangers, wholly uninterested in the prosperity of a Province they intend to leave, (when their pockets have been well filled) the better for all concerned.

Although warmly and sincerely attached to the constitutional rights, liberties and privileges of the great mass of the people of this Province, as that portion of the society in which my lot has been cast, and therefore opposed to the domineering pretensions of those who consider nine-tenths of their fellow-subjects as little better than mere beasts of labour, created and suffered to exist merely for the benefit and advantage of the select few—I am neither a revolutionist, a leveller, a pure democrat, or even a republican—none can have a greater abhorrence of every thing approaching to anarchy or mob government, nor submit more cheerfully to the laws and constituted authorities of the land, than I do.

To conclude.—Before you attempt to dive into my conscience, Mr. Editor, it would be well to exhibit the state of your own; and tell us whether the dictates of that "anxious" (for I do not question your possessing such a *profuse* degree) would have induced you to hazard the unprovoked attack you have made upon, on any person professing the same political faith as yourself—how heinous soever his offences might be.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM HENDERSON.

* This is asserted with some reservation.—The peaceable inhabitants of certain quarters of this city have not unfrequently been roused out of their sleep and alarmed by the "fun" of patriotic disturbers of the peace—who are certain houses in St. Louis street objected to as residences by private families?—How comes it that the officious peace-preserving Editor of the *Mercury* has hitherto maintained inflexible silence in regard to this nuisance—may even rejected communications (not mine, I assure you) complaining of it.

To the Editor of the *Quebec Gazette*.

Little, Sir, did their Honors the Lordings of Lower-Canada, think, at the time they mooted the persecution of the press, and confined Tracey and Duverney, that they were applying the torch to inflammable matter which only awaited their igniting touch to set the Province from one extremity to the other in a blaze, by the glare of which even short-sighted men would perceive the rottenness, the corruption, the abuses of office, and the grievances under which the Province groans. "Be of good cheer, brother," cried Bishop Latimer to Ridley, his fellow-sufferer, at the stake, "we shall this day kindle such a torch in England, as the steeple shall never be extinguished," and it is my opinion that their Honors, however unwittingly, have been as successful, though not as willing, Apostles to the cause of the ultimate triumph of free discussion and the rights of the subject in this Province, as the Prelate above alluded to, were to the cause of the Reformation in England. In an evil, but too late an hour, they became sensitive plants, and lookers on are beginning to ask one the other "if those levels were false why were they noticed? And if they were true why should truth be punished?" Suppose we examine if they be true or false—let however I should transigrate and be turned into a jail bird, I will refrain from this childish enquiry, and merely ask if by a vote of the House of Commons to be a public nuisance? Look to the editorial article of the last *Canadian*, and tell me why the Printer and Editor of that paper are still at large, unrestrained and unapprehended? Why do not the Council contrive their sensitive trunks at the smell of treason against their Highnesses contained in that article? 'Tis beneath their notice, says the *Mercury*—but is this consistent—is this even handed justice. Punish two individuals for what scarcely any persons, except the authors and Council, took any notice, and yet when an article, such as I point your attention to, emanates from the press, glorifying, as well may do, in its independence, and its fearlessness—the waters have subsided—not a puff can be got to ruffle their surface. Far be it from me to tax their Honors with ought that is not, in my opinion, true. But this looks very much as if they were willing to "beat a retreat." One such victory more they could not afford to gain.

But do they think for a moment, do they for an instant lay the flattering unction to their souls, that the people will let them off so easy. That it will so readily be forgotten that two of our fellow-subjects have been dragged from their families and their *Ardeles*, like ruffians through the country, merely for giving their opinions on public men, and flung amongst the refuse of society into a loathsome prison—into a prison, Mr. Editor, teeming with pestilential fever. Hear it ye who bask safely in the smiles and enjoyments of your little ones—hear it ye who tranquilly press your pillows in security—two of your fellow creatures—two of those who watched over your liberties that you may soundly sleep, their first reward is, a common infected jail. But I am proud it is so—and therefore am I proud? Because the country long wearied with distraction received the peace offerings which were tendered them too readily. A Governor and two came amongst us with the olive branch, and confiding in such allies, we thought the back of the faction which so long ruled our rulers was broke, and we slept at our posts—we fancied the remnant of the trigodyly was scattered by the hand of the Lord, and we ate, drank, and made merry. In the midst of our feasting the alarm bell was rung—the enemy returned; our watchmen were caught in the act of sounding the tocsin, and are in jail. The press, that mighty engine which has made our tyrants besides our's tremble, is attacked. Look to it Canadians! look to it Englishmen! and as you value your liberties and your privileges—for you too have privileges—hold no terms with the enemy—cloath yourselves with the sacred privileges with which the Constitution and the Law invest you—meet and calmly discuss the encroachments which are making on your rights—ask yourselves if you dispense with the services of these men who are beyond your control and are not of your choice; and if you are of opinion that you can dispense with them, then pour in petitions to your Representatives—insist upon their taking the Constitution of the Legislative Council into consideration, and demand that that body be elected by the people. ARGUS.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The *Edipus*, of H. Hux, Winn, master, with mate and five men was totally lost on the 23d Decr. at Barrington. The whole of the crew perished. She had sailed from New-York on the 19th bound for Halifax.

DIED.

Yesterday morning, at an advanced age, Mr. James Orkney, Watchmaker, Mountain Street. Mr. Orkney was a native of Scotland and had been near 30 years in Quebec. He was an honest, industrious and peaceable citizen, and respected by all those who knew him.

QUEBEC ALMANAC for 1832.—Published by Neilson & Cowan, this morning—price Five shillings. Besides the usual Ecclesiastical, Civil and Military Lists, &c. of Lower Canada, of Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, &c. it contains as an Appendix, an abstract of the population returns, by counties for 1821, the school returns, Memo of Exports and Imports—the Revenue of the Province, &c. to the same year. 15th January, 1831.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Those to whom the late Firm of IRVINE McNAUGHT & Co. is indebted, are requested to meet at the Office of the undersigned on SATURDAY the 28th instant at ELEVEN o'clock, for the purpose of appointing a Trustee in the room and stead of the late George Keys, Esq., or to sanction other proceedings.

MATTW. BELL.

QUEBEC BIBLE SOCIETY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Quebec Bible Society will take place at the Court House in the Chamber of the Court of Appeals, on Thursday the 26th Instant,—the Hon. the Chief Justice, President, taking the Chair at TWO o'clock P. M. precisely.

All Ladies and Gentlemen who are friendly to the object of the Institution are respectfully invited to attend.

By Order of the Committee,
JEFFREY HALE, Secy.

Quebec, 25th January 1832.

SALE BY AUCTION.

LEATHER.—By J. SCOTT & Co.—on THURSDAY the 24th Febr., at the Stores of Messrs. STEPHEN FIELD & Co. St. Paul's Street,

THREE thousand sides Sole Leather, 1000 do. upper do.

20 do. kip do.

100 do. harness do.

50 dozen morocco skins,

50 do. calf do.

50 do. seal do.

With various other articles in the above line, Town and Country Bount and Show Merchant and others in the Trade, are particularly requested to attend, as the whole will be sold without reserve, as usual, and at this season of the year, the sale is expected to go under the spring and fall prices.

Terms—One half payable 15th May, and the other 1st of June, by approved Notes.

Montreal, Jan'y. 25th 1832.

AVIS AUX CREANCIERS.—Il sera payé une Duesende à ceux qui les biens de feu E. Langvin, de Berthier sont entités, le 16 Janvier. Les créanciers en cette place s'adresseront aux soussignés; ceux qui résident ailleurs s'adresseront à J. Bte Chabot, Sec. Berthier.

LE soussigné ayant été nommé curateur à la succession de feu John Alexander, de son vivant épier, de Québec, donne avis par ses présentes, que toutes personnes contre qui la succession a des réclamations de payer leur montant à ARCA. CAMPBELL, notaire, rue Notre-Dame, qui est autorisé de donner des quittances.

AVIS—Les créanciers de la succession de JOHN ALEXANDER, de son vivant épier à Québec, sont requis de présenter leurs créances dûment attestées au Bureau d'ARCA. CAMPBELL, notaire.

AVIS—Les créanciers de la communauté qui a existé entre feu Louise Tardet et sieur Augustin Turcotte, sont informés de présenter leurs comptes dûment attestés au notaire soussigné, et ceux qui doivent à la dite communauté de payer sans délai.

AVERTISSEMENT.—Tous les personnes endettées envers M. Edouard Martin, et devant marchand à Kamouraska, sont priées de payer sans délai le montant de leurs comptes au soussigné, curateur en l'absence de M. Edouard Martin, ou à M. Louis Coran, son procureur à Kamouraska; et ceux qui ont quelques demandes contre le dit Edouard Martin sont aussi priés de présenter leurs comptes dûment attestés au dit curateur ou à son dit procureur.

M. FRINDER donne avis publique, qu'il se retirera des affaires le 1er mai prochain, en faveur de M. H. CARWELL, son successeur, dont il a reçu les services assidus pendant les cinq dernières années.

M. Frinder sollicite pour M. Carwell la protection des acheteurs qui l'ont encouragé, et craint de voir les assureurs qu'il fera tout possible en Angleterre pour lui procurer ce printemps même et pour l'avenir, un assortiment de marchandises choisies et de goût, semblables à celles qu'il a fait venir jusqu'à présent.

MANQUANT de la berge favorite, Douglas maître, depuis le ou vers le 20 de novembre, un quart de farine, marqué H. contenant verrière &c.

UNE personne désire emprunter £200 et offre de conditions avantageuses et une hypothèque sur des biens-fonds. S'adresser à ce Bureau.

A louer sur la rue St. Charles, vis-à-vis du marché neuf, cette grande maison à deux étages et mansardes, avec des hangars ou boutique, remise, &c. &c.—Le tout en bon ordre. S'adresser au propriétaire.

A VENDRE ou à LOUER, et possession donnée le 1er mai prochain: La maison neuve, à deux étages, située en la Haute-Ville de Québec, faisant face à l'Esplanade et à l'église de la Congrégation.

A LOUER et possession le 1er mai prochain, cette grande MAISON de pierre, commodément divisée, située rue Saint-Antoine, avec étables, remises, maisons &c.; et un grand HANGAR y joignant. Cette maison est occupée par Wm. Patton, écuyer.

A LOUER et possession le 1er mai prochain, cette belle maison de pierre, rue St-Jean, avec basse cour, hangar, étables, &c., maintenant occupée par M. Brent. S'adresser au Dr. DOUGLAS.

A LOUER pour un terme de quelques années, et possession le premier mai prochain: 1° LA MAISON à trois étages, ou partie d'elle, située sur la rue Mont-Carmel, et maintenant occupée par le soussigné. 2° Celle prenant front sur la rue Haldemant, aussi à trois étages.

A VENDRE.—Aux débarquements des Harets Bots, à St. Nicolas, une terre bien avantageuse pour toutes sortes de commerce, contenant deux arpents et 23 pieds de front sur 40 de profondeur—occupée présentement par Charles Gingras. Pour les particularités s'adresser au propriétaire soussigné.

A LOUER, pour une ou plusieurs années, la terre de feu sieur J. Bte Denis dit Brunet, sise au Gros-Pin, à environ 2 miles de Québec, avec la maison, grange, étable, et autres dépendances, le tout dans le meilleur ordre: on s'y rend sur un chemin macadamisé.

A LOUER, pour un ou pour trois ans la maison, le magasin, et les bûches attenantes, occupés par le soussigné. On pourra en avoir possession le 1er mai. La maison est de bons logements pour une famille, et les meubles qui sont assortis et presque neufs, seront vendus à un prix raisonnable, et les conditions de la vente seront faciles.

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ALLIANCE BRITANNIQUE ET ETRANGERE COMPAGNIE D'ASSURANCE de Londres pour la Vie et contre l'Incendie, établie par acte de parlement en 1824, capital £5,000,000 stg.

MAISON DE CORRECTION.—AVIS aux entrepreneurs de bâtiments et autres:—Constantement à vendre de l'éponge bien goudronnée et de la meilleure qualité. S'adresser au soussigné.

VOL.—Le 8 du couant, chez le soussigné, une jambe de quatre ans, qui ne trotte pas mais lambe seulement, à poils gris, queue courte, et le crin coupé court; aussi une carabole neuve, avec robe, coussin, et deux harnais. Tous renseignements seront récompensés, en s'adressant à

DISSOLUTION DE SOCIETE.—LA SOCIÉTÉ ci-devant existante entre les soussignés est dissoute par consentement mutuel dès ce jour. Toutes les affaires d'iceux seront réglées et continuées dans les mêmes dépendances par les sieurs Matte et Thibierge.

DANSE A LA MOÛTE.—MADLE E. ASPINALL offre avec beaucoup de reconnaissance, ses meilleurs remerciements, pour la faveur et l'encouragement qu'on lui a accordés; elle prend aussi l'occasion d'annoncer aux dames de Québec, qu'elle va ouvrir de nouveau, SAMEDI, le 1er d'octobre, son école de danse, pour la saison.

EMPLACEMENTS DANS LA BASSE-VILLE.—Le soussigné offre en vente l'emplACEMENT sur la rue Saint-Pierre, joignant L. T. Macpherson, écuyer, avec qui elle est mitoyenne, et allant jusqu'à Bell's Land qui fait face à la Bourse. L'emplACEMENT à 40 pieds sur la rue Saint-Pierre et 80 sur Bell's Land, formant sur la dernière rue le coin de la rue Arthur.

AVENDRE par le soussigné: 400 boîtes VITRES de différente grandeur 12 x 16, 12 x 14, 11 x 14, 10 x 12, 10 x 8, 8 x 9, 11 x 9, 7 x 8, 6 x 7, et 50 papiers dito.

MELASSE—A VENDRE par le soussigné: 50 tonnes melasse.

LE soussigné offre à vendre à son magasin, n° 1, rue Fabrique, les marchandises suivantes, de mode et autres propre à la saison, à bas prix, pour argent comptant ou crédit approuvé, savoir:—Draps fin et supérieur de différentes couleurs, drap de dames, petershams, mérinos, welsh flannelles, toile à drap de Russie, mousseline de couleurs, couvertures de Marseille, bombasette, indiennes, bas à meubles, gros de Naples de différentes couleurs, crêpe italien et crêpe de Lyons de toutes couleurs, gaze et crêpe-rose, satin, poulaine, bombasine, crêpe de Norwich, robes et schalls de coton-crêpe, mouchoirs de soie, gaze et paillassons, dentelles, plumes sphériques et artificielles, velours noir et de couleur, fleurs de velours, et un grand assortiment de rubans, trois valises souples et bottines de dames et d'enfants, plusieurs pièces de tapis, tapisseries, chapeaux de castor et de velours de dames, gants de kid et de chamoux, moir pour rideaux, etc.

LINE DE DILIGENCES A MONTREAL:—LES PROPRIETAIRES de la ligne de diligence entre Québec et Montréal continueront à voyager régulièrement entre les deux villes trois fois la semaine, pendant toute la saison. Les propriétaires croient devoir assurer de nouveau le public qu'ils n'ont rien négligé pour mériter l'encouragement des voyageurs et attirer leur attention sur ce nouvel établissement, dont on ressent depuis longtemps le besoin. Les voitures, les chevaux et les conducteurs ont été choisis de manière à ne laisser souffrir aucune inconvénient aux voyageurs, et le trajet sera plus expéditif qu'il ne l'a jamais été.

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BELMONT.—The Public Sale of this Property advertised for the second of next month, is postponed to THURSDAY the 16th of February. It will be put up for sale at the Reading Room of the Quebec Exchange, at 2 o'clock. Quebec, 25th Jan. 1852. M. W. BELL.

FASHIONABLE DANCING.—Enter the patronage of the Lady Aylmer. MISS E. ASPINALL gratefully acknowledges the favor with which her services have been so liberally distinguished, and respectfully announces to the Ladies of Québec, that her DANCING SCHOOL will re-open for the season on SATURDAY, Oct. 1st. Miss E. A. has, during her late visit to New-York, obtained a collection of very elegant and effective Dances—a new arrangement of Galopads, Mazourkas, Cotillions, Cotillon Contre Dances, a peculiarly elegant style of Waltz, Spanish Dances and Quadrilles, which will be taught at her Establishment, Montreal House, Ramparts, with the facility and graceful style of her eminently approved masters, Mons. Vestris, et Mons. Anatole, of the King's Theatre, London, and Royal Academy, Paris. Attendance, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

QUEBEC AND MONTREAL NEW LINE OF DAILY STAGES. WILL leave each CITY SEVEN days in the week, at five o'clock, A. M. through in two days. To commence running as soon as the roads will permit. The Proprietors in getting up this line, have made every arrangement for the comfort of Passengers. Fare moderate.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—THE partnership existing between the undersigned, was dissolved by mutual consent this day. The business will be carried on hereafter in the same premises by Messrs Matte and Thibierge.

LOTS IN THE LOWER-TOWN.—THE Subscriber offers for sale the lot of Ground he owns on St. Peter Street, adjoining L. T. Macpherson, Esquire, with whom he is a mitoyen, extending to Bell's Lane, directly in front of the Exchange, consisting of 45 feet on St. Peter Street, and 80 on Bell's Lane, where it forms the corner of another street with that Lane. The lot is capable of being divided into three building ones; on it are the subscriber's present stores, which will be allowed to remain or be taken away at the option of the purchaser. The whole contents of the lot are 8,800 superficial feet. It will be subdivided to suit purchasers, and possession will be given on 1st May next. Easy terms of payment will be granted.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—A Dividend will be paid to those to whom the Estate of the late Mr. E. Langvin of Berthier is indebted on Monday, the 15th January. The Creditors in this place will apply to the Subscribers, those residing elsewhere will apply to J. Bte. Chabot, Esquire, Berthier.

THE undersigned being duly appointed Curator to the Estate of the late JOHN ALEXANDER, in his life time of Québec, Grocer, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the said Estate, to pay the amount of their respective debts to Archibald Campbell, Notary Public, Notre Dame street, who is duly authorized to grant receipts.

MISSING from the Berge Favorite, Langlois, Master, on or about the 20th November—A Flour Barrel marked H, containing Glassware, &c. Refer to THOMAS HEAVEN, Sault-au-Matelot Street, Lower Town.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.—Established by Act of Parliament 1824; Capital £2,000,000 Sterling. This Company continues to insure property of all description, against loss or damage by fire upon the most reasonable terms.

NOTICE—The Creditors of the Estate of the late JOHN ALEXANDER, in his life time of Québec, Grocer, are requested forthwith to send in their accounts, duly attested, to the Office of Archd. Campbell, Notary.

LINE OF WINTER STAGES TO MONTREAL.—THE Proprietors between Québec and Montreal, beg to inform the Public, that they will continue to run the Stages THREE TIMES A WEEK, during the whole of the Season, and feel confident that they have neglected nothing to meet the encouragement of travellers and to direct their attention to this Establishment, the necessity of which has long been felt. The stages, horses, drivers have been selected so as to offer every convenience to travellers, and the time taken will be less than it ever was before.

MOLASSES.—For sale by the subscriber, 90 Puncheons, Molasses.

HOLLANDS Gin of a superior flavor. Claret Wine, Patent Cordage, assorted sizes, Black Lead, in 1/2 lb. Packages, Shoe and Scrubbing Brushes, Painter's Brushes of all kinds, Chain Cables and Chain Anchors, various sizes, Gentlemen's Beaver Hats, Nails and Spikes, assorted sizes.

FOR SALE—By the Subscribers, received per CATHERINE and BERUDA, from Barbados, Grenada and St. Vincent, and now landing at the Queen's Wharf. 15 Hhds. 18 Pieces and 6 Barrels prime Barbados Sugar. 25 Puns. fine flavoured Barbados Rum, proof 18 to 20. 167 Puns. and 15 Hhds Grenada Rum, 60 Puns. Molasses, 8 Boxes Arrow Root, 3 Bags Ginger, 14 Gourds Aloes, 10 Bags Cocoa.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.—Teneriffe Wine, now landing ex brig MARTIN, at Goudie's Wharf: 15 pipes, 30 hhd., 100 qr. casks, L. P. Teneriffe Wine, of very superior quality—"Pasley's Brand."

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