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## To the Reformers of Ireland.

Darrynane Abbey, }  
December 4th, 1835. }

Hereditary bondsmen, know you not,  
Who would be FREE themselves must strike the  
blow?

My LORDS AND GENTLEMEN.—I admit, I candidly admit, that there has been a want of unanimity, nay much discord between us. The Repealers, of whom I am one of the leaders—the Radicals, of whom I am decidedly one—have been severed from the more moderate Reformers of Whig principles by a wall of separation erected chiefly by the party to which I belonged. But why were we thus separated? Simply because we were for the Repeal and you were not; and we were more violent and you were more moderate than perhaps either ought to be. But these causes are removed: the Repealers are now fixed upon giving the experiment of the possibility of obtaining good government, without a domestic legislature, a full and fair trial. I do appeal to you all whether I, not only as an individual, but as representing a party, am not straining every nerve to give that experiment all possible efficacy. We Irish Radicals too are now content to place the present ministry at the head of the movement; to go on with them cautiously and deliberately; not to be so unreasonable as to expect them to overthrow at once obstacles which require time and repeated exertions to remove—and we are ready to accept with cheerful gratitude every instalment of the national debt of amelioration in our public institutions which the ministry can wring from their enemies and ours.

With these dispositions, what is there to prevent a cordial co-operation between Reformers of every class and shade of opinion in Ireland? We Repealers do not ask you to join in looking for the Repeal—on the contrary, we are not now looking for it ourselves. We Radicals do not press you to go beyond your own deliberate opinions on the road to salutary reforms in the state. Nay more, so far from obtruding on your opinions, we only desire to give you strength to work them out into practical effect. We cheerfully place you at the head of the Reformers, and give you the guidance and the control of all the measures necessary to make our co-operation effectual.

Thus, therefore, it must at least be admitted, that we Radicals and Repealers are now in the right—that we take away every cause—yes, and every pretence—for dissension and division amongst Reformers—and that we leave the neglect or the apathy of other classes of Reformers without excuse or palliation.

There never was a period in which the duty was so incumbent—so imperatively incumbent on the Reformers of Ireland to be active and energetic as the present: mark its features.

In the first place, the hopes of Ireland are bound up with the stability of the present government. It is the first that ever acted on the principle of equal justice to, and perfect impartiality between all classes and persuasions of Irishmen. For the first time for near seven centuries we have a ministry giving practical proofs of the sincerity of its professions of abolishing all political distinctions in Ireland, and of grounding its preferences and selections on the individual merits of the persons preferred and selected—and not on the creed, class, or party to which such persons belong. Besides, the government of Ireland is delegated to persons who have so much of excellent judgment and exquisite good sense, that their conduct enhances the value of every act of conciliation, and produces a conviction, that when they fail in any useful measure, such failure is to be attributed to the want of sufficient means, or of sufficient power, and not to the want of inclination or exertion. Lord Mulgrave has acted with a temper, a tact, and a wisdom of policy, which stamps him as possessing that superiority of mind most suited to pacify Ireland, and make her substantially and really a portion of the British Empire, by means of enjoyment of equal benefits and privileges with Great Britain. Lord Morpeth has given the greatest satisfaction by his conduct and intelligence. In short, the great experiment of the effect of fair play and of justice in Ireland is in favour of progress amidst thousands upon thousands of obstacles and difficulties.

I ask the Reformers of Ireland whether the entire administration of affairs in this country, as at present conducted, is not in itself a great and most valuable reform, requiring nothing but permanency to render it perfectly salutary, and nearly sufficient for every purpose of good government. If, indeed, it were coupled with an extension of the franchise, it would give us nearly all the reform necessary to develop the incalculable resources of this fine but abused land.

But let it be recollected, in the second place, that at present all these advantages are precarious, depending altogether on the existence of the present ministry. They have been created by this ministry—they depend for duration on this ministry—and with this ministry they would assuredly terminate.

This is no exaggeration of danger, nor is it any vain fear. We all witnessed the horrid experiment of last year—we saw this country consigned to the weakness and Tory malignity of Lord Haddington—to the active and inveterate partisanship of Sir Henry Hardinge, one of the most unscrupulous of partisans in or out of parliament. The truculent Shaw—the sincere bigot Letroy, and old Gregory of the Castle, in their dignity of Privy Counsellors,

threatened the country with all the horrors of sectarian dominion. Nor was the threat an idle one—their very appointment to the Privy Council was a wilful and studied insult to the people of Ireland. The No-Popery flag waved in the presence of and, indeed, over the head of Lord Haddington, betokening in no doubtful words the destruction of six millions and a half of the King's subjects in Ireland; for until they annihilate that number of Irishmen, the flag of "No-Popery" will not announce a truth. It was, therefore, a flag of extermination, raised in the presence of Lord Haddington and his Secretary, the brave but ill-conditioned Sir Henry Hardinge.

Nor was the war proclaimed in vain. The judicial offices were about to be filled. Shaw was to have been made a judge—Jackson had his foot on the steps of the Bench. You saw the activity and the glee with which the ancient ferocity of Orangeism exhibited itself. Blood—torrents of blood would have followed, and if the late administration had continued in office, Ireland would have been a desert, or a precarious and sanguinary republic.

I do ask you, my Lords and Gentlemen, whether you can contemplate anything more horrible to Ireland than the restoration to power of Peel or Wellington. The exasperation of the Orangemen is at its height; they are irritated to madness, simply because an undue preference is no longer given to that faction, and perhaps their insanity is the more outrageous because they cannot allege any one reasonable complaint. But the worst feature in the present state of the Orange faction is, that many Protestants who were heretofore considered as rather liberal, and who certainly were not Orangemen, have committed themselves so thoroughly with that party, that acrimony and violence have been extended and increased to a degree which only requires the stimulant of a Tory government to produce the most terrific mischief.

I do not exaggerate in the least—we are on the verge of a volcano—nothing can preserve the country from a dreadful explosion, but the continuance in office of his Majesty's present advisers, and their being encouraged and strengthened in their exertions to preserve peace and tranquillity. If Peel or Wellington regain power, that third conquest of Ireland with which Wellington once threatened us, will, I doubt not, be attempted. I do not hesitate to say, that the safety of the throne itself is involved in, and identified with, the stability of the present administration—and that not only as regards the people of Ireland, but as regards the disposition and determination of the Reformers of England and Scotland.

It is, therefore, manifestly a duty we owe in point of allegiance, to our Sovereign, in point of affection to our country, in point of prudence for our own security, to exert all our faculties, so as to strengthen the hands of the present ministry against all their enemies and ours.

On the other hand, the Orange faction are incessant in their activity—they are combined—they are united as one man—they are ever vigilant—they are neglecting no advantages—they are stopped by no obstacles—they are utterly regardless of the means they employ. They cajole—they oppress—they corrupt. They employ bribery and intimidation—force and fraud. They pervert the law. They procure aid from prejudice. They render the Bench itself ancillary to their purposes. In short, there never was a more wicked or a more active party. They have the magistracy—most of our sheriffs, and of the list of candidates for that office presented by the judges!—They have with them in feeling perhaps some of the judges themselves. They have with them "the Lodger Assistant-Barristers." The county officers, clerks of the peace and of the crown, secretaries of grand juries—many police officers, and multitudes of privates of the police are with them. In short, the Orange conspiracy has its ramifications far and wide, extending every where, and powerful exactly in the proportion in which it is yielded to, or not directly resisted.

Still that faction which, whilst yielded to, is powerful and predominant, is weak and insignificant if properly resisted.—That this truth is certain is demonstrated by the success of the late election. But the agitators were then abroad—the agitators in whom the people were accustomed to confide. We were able against all the force and weight of the government to beat down our Orange adversaries. The people, the honest, energetic, I would say, heroic people, assisted us, and the result was the overthrow of the late base administration.

But we agitators have withdrawn from active exertions.—We have no longer any centre of unity.—We have no combination—no association—no machinery whatever to oppose improper claims to register—no arrangement to bring forward the claims of Reformers. In short, we have made way for the Whig Reformers. The ground is unoccupied, and the cause of Reform is abandoned.

But this is not all—the Tories in England are expressing their most virulent hostility to the Irish people who are at present thus deserted by their natural leaders, Whigs and Radicals. Nay, I may be accused of exaggeration when I state my conviction, that a change of administration would plunge Ireland in blood. But such an accusation against me is unfounded—my assertion is literally true. The return to power of Peel or Wellington would be the signal for every act of cruelty which could stimulate a population driven to despair of any legal remedy—to resort to the "wild justice" of sanguinary revenge, and each crime committed at either side would pro-

voke and appear to justify a cruel retaliation.

That the Tory faction in England is ready to co-operate in the perpetration of every cruelty and crime which the Orangists would desire to commit against the Catholic clergy and laity of Ireland, is now plain as demonstration can make it. Look at their great literary organs—the indicators of the intentions of the party! You will find in them a scurrility, a virulence, and a truculent atrocity of language, addressed to the Catholics of Ireland, which have not been used in England since the days of Cromwell—since those days when a bigoted soldiery slaughtered the parent and the youth—the mother and the babe—and strewed the green fields of Ireland with the frequent corpses of her children, and made the entire nation one blood-red Ratham.

From that day to the present such language has not been used as is now familiar with the credulous, conscienceless wretches who conduct the leading organs of the Tories—the *Times* and the *Standard*. The abuse which those authorised miscreants pour upon the Catholic people of Ireland is so virulent as to exceed description, and to be calculated as the prelude to massacre. Let me extract the epithets bestowed on my unfortunate countrymen. I take them from a few, very few publications. "The people of Ireland are called 'an idle, poor, untaught, unprincipled, fierce, savage, barbarian RANNE!'"

Recollect that the miscreants who use this language are the great oracles, the leading supporters of the Peel-Wellington party. In fact, they are the "mouth-pieces" of the Tories. I ask any candid person whether this abuse be not, in truth and in fact, a cry for examination.

What a patient, what a forbearing people we are! Is there on the face of the earth any other people who would endure this vilification? Yet we are so patient and forbearing that the prime rader—Barnes, of the *Times*—goes on from day to day expressing the contumely and rancour of his party for the Catholic people of Ireland, in the most ferocious language, without the least apprehension of punishment.

But the atrocity of the Peel-Wellington party towards the Catholic Clergy of Ireland, exceeds all bounds. Never were the lowest and vilest of mankind so assailed with foul and filthy language, as are the laborious, intelligent, learned, faithful, exemplary, and pious Catholic clergy of Ireland—assailed by the most strenuous supporters of the Tory opposition. Let me present you with a few specimens of the manner in which the Tories treat the Catholic clergy of Ireland. These are the specimens of Tory virulence selected from the papers. I have mentioned but particularly from the *Times*. Our clergy are called, "a disgrace to the name of Christian ministers"—"absolute, selfish, coarse and hateful tyrants"—"vulgar-minded, shallow, and unprincipled quacks"—"spiritual tyrants"—"brutal autocrats"—"surprised ruffians"—"wretched impostors"—"Popish ruffians"—"pious terrorists"—"atrocious hypocrites"—"a brutal priesthood."

When misery presses hard upon the Irish peasant, he has one friend, one only friend—the priest. When distress wrings his soul, he has one comforter, one only comforter—the priest. When crime covers him with disgrace and consigns him to punishment—when his heart sinks within him at the apprehension of man's vengeance, and with the terror of God's wrath he has one consoler, one only consoler—the priest. When famine stalks abroad, and that his children wait in starvation, there is one, incessant in collecting the means of relief—one, only one, incessant collector—the priest. When pestilence invades the land and brings desertion of friends, and agony, and death, there is—there is still one who does not forsake him living, nor desert him dying—who stretches upon his straw, impregnated with infection, and pours the last words of Christian comfort upon that dying breath, from which in turn he inhales disease, and perishes, the martyr of duty, of charity, and of God.—THE PRIEST.—THE PRIEST.

Yet it is on that priest, who lives in a constant martyrdom, that the authorised and pampered friends of the Tory press exhaust all the resources of the most malignant minds, and of the most practised and vulgar scurrility of language. There is no class of that priesthood too exalted—there is no virtue too dignified—there is no piety too sacred to escape their Tory persecution. Behold the appellations which these Tory minions bestow upon our Archbishops. Dr. MacHale, a model of the highest order of classic literature, who dignified his high station by his patriotism, his piety, and his charity, still more than by his learning, is denominated by one of these wretches, "a wolfish fiend!" Dr. Murray, the mildest and meekest of living gentlemen, who never meddled in politics, but to mitigate asperities and temper our violences, and to point out the mode of merging political strife in Christian charity—he, even he is called—what?—"a disgusting demagogue."

But are these all idle words? No! one thousand times No. They are the whetting of the knife—the sharpening of the dagger—the cocking of the pistol—the full and full preparation for slaughter—the readiness for the burst of Orange persecution over universal Ireland. Let the Tories regain power, and those internal passions which at present find vent only in the audacious atrocity of vituperation, will, in the market and the byway, the pistol or the stiletto, exhibit still more congenial weapons.

There is an incident of the last week which illustrates the state of suppressed excitement which festers in the minds of the Orangists of Ireland. It is, in one view of its nature, trivial; but, so considered, it is of great vital importance. I allude to the rejection of the Most Rev. Dr. Murray by the Dublin Society. Straws show how the tempest is preparing to set in—and this is one of the evidences of the coming storm. For, surely,

never did there live a man so suited for a literary society; a man more free from party spirit—from rancour, or any taint of passion, never breathed. There is,—there can be, but one reason why he was rejected,—it was because he is a Catholic Archbishop. It was to express hate and contempt for their countrymen, of the Catholic persuasion. I could not have believed that so meanly malignant a being could bear the human form as he who, in the security of privacy, offered such an indignity to so venerable—in every sense of the word—so truly venerable a personage. Yet, there were, in one and the same room, no less than sixty-five of them. What a state do we live in! And surely every liberal man who belongs to that Society will disclaim all connection with it, by resigning. I declare solemnly that a worse spirit appears in this insult than in any public declaration of hostility which Orangeism could display. Meanness of the basest kind—malignity of the most atrocious nature—stimulated these persons to that insult. All such persons want the power to carry into effect their hideous propensities, and to deluge the country with blood.

I dwell on these subjects, my lords and gentlemen, that we may all understand the exact situation of this unhappy country, and comprehend precisely what is necessary to be done to promote improvement and peace on the one hand, and to avoid bigoted oppression and civil strife on the other.

The fate of Ireland, Reformers, is in your hands. The Irish people are ready to act with you—to obey you—to submit to your guidance, to co-operate with you in support of the King's government—and to do every thing necessary to continue the exclusion of the Orange Tory faction from all opportunity of convulsing the realm.

It is desirable that the Protestant nobility and gentry who support the present ministry should commence and end this movement. They should begin to form that which, since the commencement of a Whig government under Lord Grey, has been hitherto wanting—namely, a government party—a party acting in unison with the Irish government. The Tories have such a party in Ireland, and as long as a Tory ministry hold over the country to be a spoil and a prey to the Orange faction, so long will that faction countenance and support a Tory administration. But the Whigs have hitherto no party in Ireland. Since the late accession of Lord Melbourne to office the Irish nation has gone along with his ministry; but the upper and wealthier classes never either opposed him or stood aloof. It is time to terminate this species of interregnum. It is time that the whigs of rank and fortune should take that station in aid of the government which would prepare, in the best mode, the popular triumph in the next elections. The North could be redeemed from much of its thralldom. In Ulster the Whigs have much to gain—in Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, much to preserve. Every man is interested in rescuing Ireland from the horrors of an Orange restoration.

The registry too long neglected—the protection of the voters too long omitted—the organization of the counties, towns, and boroughs too long postponed—in the face of an active enemy, all these delays, omissions, and neglects take place, whilst the Whig Reformers are inactive. But this cannot be.—Once more I sound the alarm—once again I respectfully implore all classes of Reformers to combine. Let there be but a beginning, and the necessity for exertion will appear to every person engaged so manifestly, that the Association will of itself increase, and multiply, and ensure success.

We lose the representation of many places unless active, energetic measures be taken. The enemy is awake. Why should the friends of Ireland be torpid?—Why Reformers, I call on you for the second time—Begin!

I have the honour to be,  
Your very obedient, faithful servant,  
DANIEL O'CONNELL.

## SUMMARY.

We perfectly agree with Mr. O'Connell in his proposal to introduce the elective principle into the House of Lords; but we question the propriety of his confining the Aristocratic Legislators to so small a number as a hundred and fifty; for at seasons when party spirit runs high such a number would be more likely to answer the purposes of faction than a more extended one. However, the subject is one, not to be hastily or rashly decided on; for the welfare of millions is mixed up with it, and a single false step might be productive of mischiefs which scarce a century would repair. For the present, therefore, we content ourselves with the remark that the House of Lords must be reformed, and the sooner this is set about in a judicious, temperate, and Constitutional spirit, the better will it be, both for the Peers themselves, and the country, which is, more or less, subjected to their domination. The very idea of an Upper House legislating on irrevocable principles, when the head of the State himself is, to a certain extent, responsible, and the House of Commons is subject to the most rigid responsibility, is an absurdity of the grossest character. This was apparent even before the passing of the Reform Bill. How much more so, then, must it be now, when not a Session passes but its effects are seen and felt by the community? A Reform of the Lords is the necessary sequel of a Reform of the Commons; and till this be effected, the task of Constitutional regeneration is but half accomplished.—*London Sun*.

The plan proposed by Mr. O'Connell for a Reform in the House of Peers, would unquestionably be a vast improvement. It would remove at once the great evil of the House as at present constituted—its hereditary legislative power. It would render the members of the House of Peers, like the members of the House of Commons, liable to be periodically called to account for the exercise of the trust reposed in them. It would in a great degree remove the evils connected with the present exclusive character, and exclusive interests of the aristocracy, although it would not entirely remove them. At the same time we must confess that we should prefer a measure of a more decisive character, a measure which would not only give the people the power of electing the members of both branches of the legislature, but would give them the liberty of electing as members whomsoever they might prefer; a measure which would not only ameliorate the evils

arising from the exclusive interests of the aristocracy, but which would altogether uproot those evils. But so fully are we convinced of the necessity of perfect political union among all classes of Reformers, so far as that union is consistent with political principle; so fully are we aware of the immense benefits to be derived from the plan proposed by Mr. O'Connell, and of the mighty career of improvement which it would lay open to the nation; that we are prepared to use our most strenuous efforts in advocating that measure, and to exert all our powers to secure its success. The plan certainly entirely obviates every objection on the ground of an interference with the constitution. The proposed alteration is in accordance with repeated precedents, and in conformity with established laws. It is true that we attach no weight whatever to the objection, maintaining that every constitution must be liable to constant rational modification, to suit the modifications of the state of society; but at the same time there are many hitherto zealous Reformers who are given to be very squeamish about the constitution, and it is well that a plan should be brought forward which will enable them to act in unity with their more unflinching brethren on this important question.

It would be vain and futile to offer any addition to the powerful and perspicacious arguments contained in Mr. O'Connell's letter. They must convince every intelligent man, whose mind is free from the pernicious effects of interest and of prejudice.

We are glad to find Mr. O'Connell does justice to the character of the estimable but much vilified member of Bath. The unaccountable and uncalculated animosity with which the Whig press has of late assailed Mr. Roebuck is most disgraceful to any journal pretending to advocate Liberal sentiments. With all his impetuous and rather inconsiderate zeal, England does not hold a man more devoted to the interests of the people than this calumniated man.

Mr. O'Connell also stands in a similar position. His endeavours for the public welfare are distorted by factious and interested enemies into the efforts of calculating selfishness. His character has been subjected to the most scurrilous abuse and the most disgusting rhabdology. But the whole course of his public life loudly gives the lie to his slanderous assailants, and covers them with well-merited disgrace. His steady and unwavering efforts for the good of his country, continued in adversity and in prosperity, in evil report and in good report, vindicate his title to the noble name of a patriot; will secure him the admiration and esteem of his countrymen whilst he lives; and, when death shall have silenced that tongue which so often has made the bosom of his hearers beat high with rising hopes of freedom, will win him a place in his country's love.

"Embalmed in the innermost shrine of her heart."

It is difficult at present to foresee the exact point on which the inevitable struggle between the Lords and the country will occur; but there is none on which we would rather see the rights of reason take their stand, than on the broad field of Ireland's wrongs; there is no banner we would so willingly follow to the fight of reason against the powers of wrong, than that inscribed to the redress of Catholic Ireland against the tyranny and plunder of Protestant priestcraft. The voice has gone forth—there shall be light in the land; the house of darkness is doomed; the workers of mischief are convicted and condemned, and the powers of the Peers have been abused to that excess which counteracts its own evil by generating sufficient resistance to overwhelm it. The thing must be uprooted; all we now desire is to select a fitting fulcrum to the lever of justice; and surely if there ever was a case where the power of a free and noble-minded people, acting through the constituted organs of their will, might rightly exercise the behests of justice, it is in avenging the injuries accumulated during the centuries of misrule upon the heads of those who still defend and maintain the cruelty, the injustice, and the oppression of their ancestors. Here are seven millions of men, goaded, injured, and oppressed in order to levy a tax for the maintenance of the religion of one million, from whom they not only now conscientiously differ in creed, but equally so differed when that burden was levied upon them. The case of the English Dissenters widely differs; at the period of the Reformation, in England the people became Protestant, in Ireland they remained Catholic. The system then began in oppression and the invasion of the rights of conscience—of that law which allows to every man the liberty of worshipping his God according to his conscience without let, hindrance, or penalty from his brother man. The system has been maintained by the bayonet to the profit of patronage and pill, without a pretext on the score of religious benefit, through three centuries of bloodshed and outrage; it has caused one bloody rebellion, and is on the eve of causing another. It is, then, a cause in which the powers of legislative justice may be rightly wielded in the overthrow of the great stronghold of darkness and evil—the House of Lords.—*Cheltenham Free Press*.

War—What a picture of horror does the following paragraph present! What blood-spill! What money expended to enable man to butcher his fellow men!

Since the year 1000, there have been 24 different wars between England and France, 12 between England and Scotland, 8 between England and Spain, and 7 with other countries—in all 51 years! There have been six wars within 100 years, viz: 1st war ending 1097, cost £21,500,000; 100,000 slain, 1,000,000 died of famine. 2d war began 1702, cost £43,000,000. Slain not ascertained. 3d war began 1759, cost £45,000,000. Slain not ascertained. 4th war began 1758, cost £111,000,000. Slain 250,000. 5th American war, began 1775, cost £130,000,000.—Slain 200,000.

6th war, began 1793, cost £750,000,000.—Slain 2,000,000 amongst all the belligerents. At the conclusion of the war which ended in 1697, the national debt was £21,500,000. At the conclusion of the last war, in 1816, the national debt amounted to no less than £1,050,000,000.—*London Times*.

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## LOWER CANADA.

### PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Assembly.

#### OUTLINE OF THE DEBATES.

Saturday, 23d January, 1836.

The House in Committee on the second reading of the Emigrant Tax Bill.

The first clause having been read.

Mr. Clapham said he had not offered any observations on the first reading of the Bill, because he then thought, as he now did, that the purpose of it was not objectionable.

Having however since directed his attention to the subject, he should take the liberty of proposing an amendment, tending to the same end, but in a more efficacious shape, and free from those objections which have been brought against the Bill the house was about to renew. By the speech of His Excellency at the opening of the present Parliament it was shown that His Majesty was disposed to place under the control of the Provincial Legislature all public revenue raised within the Province. A part of these revenues, that arising from the lands of the Crown and from the sales of timber standing thereon, has produced but little up to the present time, and some few rich individuals have alone been benefited by them instead of the poor who ought rather to have enjoyed these advantages, and which they would enjoy in future, if the House should give a favourable reception of the amendment he was about to submit. However just it was that this province should not, alone, bear the charge of the relief of sick and indigent emigrants, it was not the less true that the tax, now under consideration, created much dissension. It has been considered extremely hard that those who had left their own country on account of the pressure of the taxes, should be obliged to pay a tax on moving from one part of the British dominions to another. Therefore considering that our fellow subjects, from the mother Country, have a right to the relief which the province is in a state to afford them, that the money expended by Great Britain for the good of the country calls for some return, that the Provincial Legislature deprecates the idea of creating a distinction between subjects of the British Empire, whether born in Canada or elsewhere, that it wishes to avoid any thing that may tend in the slightest degree to increase, or perpetuate, the unhappy distinctions already existing, and as the waste lands of the Crown belong to all classes of subjects without distinction—he should move that the revenue arising therefrom should be applied for the encouragement of emigration, and applied to the purposes to be directed by the Bill before them.

Mr. Papineau observed, that the judicious remarks which had been made when the bill for imposing an emigrant tax was introduced had satisfied every member of the necessity and propriety of such a tax. Even the hon. member for the County of Megantic had himself concurred in the general opinion; but he had since discovered new lights and had dug for fresh sources of information out of the house, and he comes back laden with these endeavours at persuading the hon. members, to follow his new course and retrace their steps. He, the hon. Speaker, would be bold enough to say that the feeble arguments with which the hon. member has treated the house would not occasion it to change its course in the present measure, even if the Committee should approve of his motion, which it could not do, being formed for a particular object. According to the rules of the house, the motion of the hon. member could not be taken into consideration till 24 hours had elapsed after its introduction. (Here the hon. and learned Speaker entered into a long detail of his views of the waste lands, and the timber trade and concluded.) The hon. member for Megantic admits that they afford a source of revenue which nourish corruption, and are no better than a scandalous waste to administer to ministerial favour. But neither the hon. member nor those with whom he acted, had ever raised their voices against those abuses which the Assembly had, for years, been endeavouring to put down. The hon. Speaker then passed to Emigration to the United States, and to Upper Canada, and said that the charitable institutions of the province were the true friends of the emigrants, and concluded by justifying the tax as calculated to afford relief to the emigrant and not to impede emigration.

Mr. Goguy, would not undertake to refute what had been said on the one side or the other; in regard to the dissipation of the revenue arising from the waste lands of the Crown, it was but too true that any proposal to apply a remedy to these abuses was worthy the serious consideration of the Assembly. Whether the motion of the hon. member for Megantic was regular or not, it was nevertheless true that the object it had in view that of placing the revenues arising from the Crown Lands and the timber cut upon them, under the active surveillance of the Legislature was worthy attention. Whether the capitaion tax should or should not pass, some legislative means must be had recourse to, curb the

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vicious propensities of man, and the evil bias of the human mind, in order that the public may not suffer from the undue exercise of power or abuse of the trust reposed in an individual; the suggestion of his Hon. friend, to take some precaution for this end—ought not, he thought, to be lightly rejected. To those who object to the Hon. Member's amendment because the idea was found without the House, it might be answered that it was by no means necessary every measure brought forward in that House should originate within its walls. If the motion has merit, it will not be lessened from having originated out of the House. The Capitation Tax, putting aside all the objections which have been, and still are, raised against it, answers indeed all the immediate purposes required of it in assisting the needy emigrant, but offers no ulterior advantage. In order to survey the lands, to increase the revenue and for the general good of the country, a fund for the encouragement of emigration ought to be raised, to give the emigrant some encouragement, and to supply him with the means of remaining in the country instead of going elsewhere, and he did not hesitate to say, that under such a system, a few years would have produced a fund of riches now enjoyed by any other country. The House, moved by a sentiment of equal justice towards all classes of British subjects may concur in the motion that the Committee rise for twice twenty four hours in order that a measure may be introduced to go hand in hand with this, and to prevent the stream of riches and of emigration from being merely a passing tide. He would not object to the tax, but alter all, it was but a flimsy expedient by which the emigrant was prevented from becoming chargeable to the public, whilst by a measure similar to that proposed by his Hon. friend, the emigrant might be detained to his own benefit and that of the Province.

Mr. Morin was greatly surprised at the irregular proceedings on the subject before the Committee, which some Hon. Members have thought fit to introduce. Capital and revenue are yet to be realized; let them at least wait till they have the funds in possession, or till the enquiries and investigations now actually engaged in under order of the House be brought to a conclusion and the result made known. The Bill or tax now before the House was purely for the benefit of the Emigrant, and to ease the Province of a heavy burden; it had no further object. (Mr. Morin then referred to the taxes which the Canadians are obliged to pay in England on foreign books, in transitu, and on those paid on merchandise, and made some particular allusion to the inconvenience to which he had himself been exposed in England by the duty levied on the documents with which he was charged when he went home on his mission.)

Mr. Guy.—The purely accidental inconvenience of which the Hon. Member for Bellechasse complains as having been subjected to in England, affords no proof that a Canadian was not as free in England as an Englishman, or as we are here in Canada, even more free than the inhabitants of the neighbouring States, pre-eminently free, the object of the admiration and of the jealousy of the world. The Hon. Member, endowed as he is with brilliant qualities, has not looked at the question as it was presented by the Hon. Member for Megantic; the question is, the introduction of a practicable and a destructive reform, to encourage emigration, and to induce the emigrant to remain in the Province, and to make the revenues of which he spoke profitable for all classes without distinction.

Mr. Vanfelson said, as the course pursued in 1833 and 1834 had been referred to, to prevent mistakes, he would take the liberty of observing that the cases were widely different in both the one and the other of these years from that now before the House. When, in 1833, the late Mr. Bourdages, proposed to take into consideration the state of the Province, he followed up the motion immediately by another for a call of the House. In 1834, when the Hon. Member for the County of Montmorency introduced his 92 resolutions, since become so famous, he took the same course, and this ought to have been done on the 5th January, on the presentation of the report of the Finance Committee which is now first spoken of. He could not pretend to divine the motives, but whatever they were, they ought not to prevent the House from proceeding to take the report into consideration without having recourse to a call of the Members—there were two-thirds present, a greater number than would probably be found in the House the day after the call.

Mr. Meilleur would vote for a call of the House, distinctly stating at the same time that he reserved to himself the right of voting against the resolution.

After some further words from Messrs. Fortin, Jobin and Morin, the House divided, and the amendment of Mr. Taché was negatived by 29 to 20.

Table with financial data including 'Grosse Isle purchase', 'Montreal Harbour, interest on', 'Dredging Vessel', 'Transportation of Convicts', etc.

On motion of Mr. O'Callaghan the House resolved to take into consideration, in Committee, on the 11th February next, certain passages touching the state of this Province, in the Speech delivered by Sir John Colborne, Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, at the opening of the Parliament of that Province, on Thursday, the 14th January instant.

Mr. Kimber reported on the Bill to regulate the administration and management of the Fiefs, Seigniories and other Estates formerly belonging to the order of Jesuits; committed for Saturday next.

Mr. Jolin was added to the Standing Committee on the Jesuits' Estates.

The Bill to remedy divers abuses prejudicial to Agriculture, was ordered to be printed.

The further consideration of the Second Report of the Standing Committee on Roads was deferred till the 15th proximo.

Resolutions were passed in Committee on the Report of the Special Committee, to whom were referred the Statements respecting Schools in the County of Mississquoi; to be reported Monday next.

Consideration of the 6th Report on Hospitals and Charitable Institutions, was deferred till Friday next.

The Passengers' Bill was amended in Committee; to be reported Friday next.

FRIDAY, January 29.

A message was received from the Council agreeing to the Bill to appoint Commissioners to treat with Upper Canada, without any amendment.

A Bill to amend the Road Act of the 36th Geo. III. cap. 9, was received from the Council and read the first time.

Mr. Granin introduced a Bill to prevent Duelling; second reading on Wednesday next.

Mr. Bedard presented a Petition of Mr. Justice Bowen on the subject of the complaint made against him by Mr. A. M. Hart, referred to the Standing Committee of Grievances. Mr. Bedard then moved, that it be an instruction to the said Committee to require the said A. M. Hart to specify and articulate the various subjects of complaint which he may have against Mr. Justice Bowen; and on motion of Mr. Viger, the consideration of the said motion was deferred till Monday next. Yeas 29, Nays 21.

Mr. O'Callaghan presented the 4th Report of the Standing Committee of Grievances; committed for 15th February, and 400 copies printed. [The Report is on an instruction to the Committee to enquire into the proceedings had by either House of the Imperial Parliament on the Petitions from the House and from the People in 1831, on the state of the Province.]

Mr. Blackburn presented the Report of the Commissioners for Roads and Bridges in Hull and Templeton.

The Passengers' Bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The Normal School Bill was read the second time, and referred to a Special Committee.

The consideration of the Report on the Petition of the widow de Beaujeu, was deferred till Wednesday.

The consideration of the 1st Report of the Standing Committee on the Jesuits' Estates, till to-morrow.

The consideration of the 6th Report on Hospitals, &c., till Monday next.

The further consideration of the Council's amendments to the Bill to amend the Act relating to Elections, till Friday next.

UPPER CANADA.

Address

To His Excellency Sir John Colborne, K. C. B. MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

We His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the Commons of Upper Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly thank Your Excellency for your speech from the Throne at the opening of the present Session.

We regret that since we were last assembled no material change has taken place in the prospects of this Colony; but we firmly hope to see such an amelioration of our institutions as will under the continuance of uninterrupted tranquility happily enable the inhabitants, as they are disposed, to turn their undivided attention to the improvement of the country and the development of its resources.

We will be most happy to see the enterprise of any private companies rewarded by success in the completion of the works they may have recently projected in the Home and Midland districts, and the district of Newcastle, for the improvement of internal navigation, by opening practicable channels to the great lakes; and if the rail roads which have also been suggested shall be undertaken and completed they will certainly confer incalculable benefit upon a great portion of this vast continent, in which Upper Canada occupies, geographically, so fortunate a position. But to realize these natural advantages it is necessary to obviate in some way the embarrassments arising from our extensive frontier, being at present separated by the neighbouring States, from the vast coast of the Atlantic Ocean with its numerous harbours accessible at any season of the year from all quarters of the world.

We are happy to learn that the people in the Lower Districts are not less intent on the means by which the natural advantages of their situation may be improved, and that in the Western parts of the Province the past year has given rise to several plans of a very interesting character, upon which, when made known to us we will bestow the attentive examination they deserve.

That no solid improvements, justified by our population and resources, shall want the judicious and cordial co-operation of this branch of the Legislature. Some of the projects to which your Excellency has referred would have appeared, a few years since, visionary; when, however we look at the undertakings in the neighbouring countries so eminently flourishing and prosperous, we ought to be able to derive from their encouragement for designs,

on a more extensive scale, and called to give a free scope to the utmost of our power to the spirit of enterprise displayed by individuals and private associations. In recognising this reference to the rapid and prosperous advances of the neighbouring countries, to which our condition affords so striking a contrast, we humbly represent that under a system of cheap and responsible government, all their public lands and other sources of national wealth, are faithfully and scrupulously applied to great objects of general improvement. It appears that out of the proceeds from the sale of wild lands \$11,000,000 will be appropriated by the General Government among the different States of the Union.

It is satisfactory to this House to learn that the works in progress on the St. Lawrence are far advanced, and we trust that by the aid of the Lower Province, with which it is equally our duty and our interest to cultivate a good understanding, all obstructions to the navigation of that great river will be speedily and effectually surmounted.

We are aware that the direct emigration from the mother country to this colony last season has scarcely exceeded, if it has equalled, the proportion of one third as compared with some former years. If this diminution were caused by a more general employment at home of manufacturers, and agricultural labourers, we should not view it with regret. The other causes which tended to reduce the number of emigrants to this Province, while so vast a number have thronged to the neighbouring Republic, we are happy to learn will not long operate; and your Excellency may be assured we shall not relax in our efforts to give to emigration every possible encouragement, and to render this country a secure and convenient asylum for such of our countrymen as desire to resort to it.

We thank your Excellency for suggesting several of the most important subjects, calculated to afford the strongest inducements to our fellow subjects of the British Empire to unite their fortunes with ours and to contribute by their wealth, intelligence, and industry, to raise this Province, at no distant period, to the first rank in the colonial possessions of Great Britain; such as improving the system of our highways, and giving facilities to commerce, connected as it must necessarily be with our agricultural prospects; by making the means of education general and easily available, and by attending to the condition of a people, peaceably and prudently exercising the privileges of a free government, and firmly attached to the principles of the British Constitution.

But our past most assiduous labours upon those important objects, including the impartial administration of justice, have proved comparatively unavailing. The bill passed in our late session, appropriating £25,000 to the public highways, was rejected by the Legislative Council. We have also endeavoured to give increased facilities to commerce by engaging in extensive public works, by which parliament has incurred a debt of a serious magnitude, when compared to our resources and expenditure, while the public wealth yielded by the sale of wild lands, crown and clergy reserves, and other sources, is expended in paying priesthoods, pensions, and the like purposes, rather destructive than beneficial to the best interests of the community.

We also last Session, passed a bill for the protection of our agricultural interests by imposing duties on wheat and other articles imported from the United States, thereby establishing a greater degree of reciprocity in our commercial relations than at present exists; which bill was lost in the Legislative Council.

We have also been anxious in past years to make the means of education general and easily available, but it has only lately become known to the Legislature, that a bountiful provision in Lands was made by the Crown about 40 years ago, though since deteriorated by a recent secret unfavorable exchange for inferior lands. The University of King's College was grounded on a Royal Charter, sought for and granted in 1826, upon principles so exclusive and sectarian, as to render it deservedly unacceptable to the great body of the people, for whose benefit it was professedly intended; and although the most reasonable modifications were suggested by a series of Resolutions in the year 1829, yet it is now, for the first time, that your Excellency has been enabled to announce from His Majesty's Government any specific proposition respecting it. Nor ought we to fail to notice, that large appropriations have been made out of the University fund, not to the District and Township Schools, undeservedly neglected, but to sustain Upper Canada College in this City, in which the sons of all the wealthiest families are educated, and which ought therefore to be supported without so questionable an encroachment on public funds.

We repeat our assurances to your Excellency, that we will renew the same assiduous attention to the objects your Excellency has thus recommended; but the uniform experience of nearly half a century has forced the conviction, confirmed by the history of nations, that no richness of soil, or salubrity of climate; no wealth in public lands, or industry and economy among a deserving people, can ensure their peace, welfare and prosperity, without the possession of those suitable institutions which will yield cheap, honest, and responsible Government.

The Courts of Requests, as constituted under the recent Statute, have, it is hoped, proved more beneficial than formerly—and we will, as suggested by your Excellency, take into consideration, whether an appeal to the District Court might not be provided for under some restrictions.

We will give our serious consideration to the modification your Excellency has submitted to His Majesty's Government for the charter of King's College, when your Excellency shall communicate it to us by message, and we sincerely hope that the arrangements proposed for the opening of the University will be such as to ensure our concurrence.

The maintenance of the Provincial Penitentiary, as recommended by your Excellency, will receive our careful consideration; being convinced that it is necessary to regulate an institution with care which may have so direct an influence on the security of society and the effective administration of the laws.

We shall be happy to have our attention called to the state of the jails and the treatment of the prisoners confined in them, whose humane care and safe custody are so important, and we regret that the superintendency of the magistrates has not ensured those ends.

It is matter of profound regret that the sufferers by the late war with the United States of America, have not yet been paid the full amount of their acknowledged claims, but the proposition from His Majesty's government, mentioned by your Excellency, shall receive our most anxious deliberation.

We regret to learn that the amount of duties received at the port of Quebec has not increased since 1834 as well as the amount of those collected within the Province.

in North America. But Lower Canada possessing a constitution like our own, has experienced the same defects and prayed for the same remedies. Without recognizing the Royal Commissioners mentioned by your Excellency, we presume that their opinion will not be regarded as paramount to the wants and wishes of 1,000,000 of His Majesty's people, constitutionally expressed by their representatives in their respective Legislatures.

We deeply regret that your Excellency has been advised to annul upon the affairs of the Sister Province, which has been engaged in a long and arduous struggle for an indispensable amelioration of their institutions, and the manner of their administration. We respectfully but firmly express our respect for their patriotic exertions, and we do acquit them of being the cause of any of the dissensions and embarrassments existing in the country.

We hope your Excellency will have the satisfaction to hear of our diligence and application during the Session to the measures your Excellency has suggested for our consideration, and to others which will conduce to the welfare of this highly favorable colony at this important and, we hope, favorable crisis.

MARSHALL S. BIDWELL, Speaker. Commons House of Assembly, 20th Jan. 1836.

THE VINDICATOR.

MONTRÉAL

Tuesday Evening, February 2.

UNITED WE STAND—DIVIDED WE FALL.

New York papers of Wednesday have been received, but are destitute of any news of interest. There are no later European dates.

By accounts in the New York papers, it would seem that the Indian war in Florida is likely to prove a serious affair. Gen. Scott, of the U. S. Army, has been ordered to take the command in person, and considerable bodies of troops are about to be dispatched from New York, Charleston, &c. to check the Indians. The following from the Evening Star, will give some idea of the temper of the savages.

Mobile, January 12. Horrid Massacre!—By the mail boat Mizeppa, Capt. Caron, arrived yesterday afternoon, from New Orleans, we have received the painful and distressing intelligence of the surprise and massacre of two companies of United States' Troops, under the command of Major Dade, consisting of 112 men by the Seminole Indians.

Major Dade had started with his troops from Tampa Bay to Camp King, to join Gen. Clinch, when on the morning of the 28th Dec. at 8 o'clock, they were surrounded by a large body of Indians, supposed to number from 800 to 1000, and were cut to pieces. Only three men of the 112 escaped, badly wounded, to recount the lamentable history of the butchery of their fellow soldiers.

Major Dade was shot off his horse on the commencement of the attack. Captain Gardner and Fraser soon after fell mortally wounded and their scalps were taken by the savages. Lieutenants Bassinger, Handerson, Mudge and Kean, and Dr. Catlin, surgeon to the detachment, were all slain. Lieutenant Bassinger was wounded on the onset, and was discovered by a negro in the party of savages, crawling off to a place of concealment, and tomahawked. We do not remember the history of a butchery more horrid, and it stands without an example in the annals of Indian warfare. Our citizens, we are sure, will meet together and send some relief to the suffering and defenceless inhabitants of Florida.

Col. Twiggs of the U. S. Army chartered the steamboat Merchant, and started with four companies from New Orleans to Tampa Bay. Major Belton is now there with the force under his command.

From the Mobile Advertiser. A detachment, under the direction of Major Dade, Captain Fraser and Gardner, and Lieuts. Bassinger, Mudge, Henderson, Kean, and Dr. Catlin, were dispatched on the 23rd ult. to join Gen. Clinch at Fort King. By the report of the three survivors who arrived about a week afterwards, all wounded, intelligence was brought of the destruction of the whole detachment by the Indians.

The account they give, is, that about 8 o'clock on the morning of the 28th, they were attacked by an overwhelming number of Indians; Major Dade was shot immediately—Captain Fraser rode forward, and was also cut down—the remainder maintained the contest for about an hour, until they were reduced to about 30 in number. The Indians then retired, and the survivors almost all wounded, threw up a slight breast work. The Indians returned to the attack at eleven o'clock, and completed the slaughter of the whole corps. The three survivors who reached Tampa Bay, after travelling sixty miles through the woods, and that the negroes rushed in and butchered the wounded.

They describe the conduct of the noble fellows who perished, in the highest degree gallant. They obeyed every order, and stood their ground to the last. The fight was so close, that the Indians cut them down with knives, and they were obliged to throw away their guns, or strike with the butts.

UPPER CANADA.—We publish to-day the Address of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, in answer to the Speech of Sir JOHN COLBORNE at the opening of the Session. It passed the House by a majority of 29 to 15, two-thirds of the House. It is just such an Address as might be expected from the majority of bold, firm and patriotic members composing that House. The frequent allusions to the Institutions of the United States, ascribing their prosperity to their system of cheap and responsible government, and their own Colonial degradation by the vicious system of misrule, are boldly thundered into the ears of the ignorant Soldier, Sir JOHN COLBORNE, and with a firmness which shows that they

are prepared to maintain them to the last. The absolute necessity of the introduction of the Elective principle among them, especially as regards the Legislative Council, the entire control of all the revenues of the Province by the Representatives of the People, and the non-interference of the mother country in the internal affairs of the Colony, are set forth in strong and energetic language, and show that they are firmly resolved to adhere to their demand.

We regret that our limits will not allow us to copy some of the soul-stirring speeches made on the occasion of adopting this Address. They are couched in a style of manly convincing eloquence, that must have put to flight the flimsy sophistry of the supporters of the present system of mis-government. Upper Canada should be proud of the array of talented and patriotic names enrolled in favor of the rights of her too long harassed people.

Upon the absolute necessity that exists for making the Legislative Council Elective, we find some remarks in the Toronto Correspondent & Advocate, so just, that we give them, to the exclusion of some original matter in preparation for this paper.

"We have taken some pains to view the Legislative Council under its various aspects, and we cannot distinguish one feature in its composition favorable to its continuance in its present state. It stands in the way of the wishes of the people, and it is right that the people should understand the real character of the obstacle that impedes their progress. Who are they then that have, generally speaking, indeed we may say invariably, been made Legislative Councilors,—and why? Is the honor conferred as the reward of virtue, of talent, of disinterestedness, of patriotism, or of independence? No—there may be some virtue, there may be some talent in that body, but neither can be said to be the cause of the elevation of any one of them. The fact needs no illustration, that comparatively none but dependants on the Executive have been raised to that rank, and that they have been so raised merely to sustain our rulers in carrying on the great rot of our Provincial government. Are such their grounds upon which a Legislator should be chosen? Or can there be found a man pretending to the character of patriotism, who would not be anxious to deprive the Executive of so powerful an instrument of mischief? Hitherto they have conducted themselves with as much overbearing pride, as if their 'House stood upon the foundations of the earth, and as if angels guarded its key-stone;' but the eyes of the people are at length patriotically directed towards them; and instead of the very sun of our political constellation, they see but a lamp that wants trimming. In fine the obstacles which that body have invariably thrown in the way of the people's measures, imperiously demand an immediate change in its constitution.

But such change as will operate for the public good, can only be effected by giving to the people, an effectual control over their conduct. Now this cannot be done, unless by imparting to that branch of the Legislature a representative character. And it would be an outrage on the intelligence of the age to suppose, that this would not be hailed by all classes of the community, except the guardians of the treasury of corruption and their partisans and expectants, with unmingled satisfaction. It would be a gross libel on the good sense of the public to assert that they are hostile to the extension of their own privileges, and that they would rather confine the nomination of Councilors for life, to assist in making laws for their government, without any responsibility to one individual, than to determine it, by the exercise of their own deliberate judgement, or that of their representatives in the Assembly. The system hitherto pursued was precisely this—the Governor for the time being recommended some favorite to the Colonial Minister, and the minister without any knowledge of the individual or his capabilities, procured the King's manumiss, and the favorite was at once dubbed a Colonial Peer. We have known instances of this kind during Sir John Colborne's administration,—we have known individuals recommended to His Excellency by a third party and those individuals recommended by him to the Colonial office, and when their Mandamus reached this country it was handed to that third party, that he may have the honour of presenting it to be the first to salute his friend 'A Lord.' Surely it is not possible that any portion of the people, all of whom must feel interested in good government and wise legislation, could wish for the continuance of so corrupt and injurious a system. It is corrective would not be a violation but an improvement,—an amendment of the constitution; if indeed, an act of Parliament, can be so designated; and seeing that there is nothing stationary in human institutions—that they are every day undergoing change, we cannot comprehend what reasonable objection can be urged against an Elective Council. What check can the public possibly have on that body as now constituted? or what security against improper legislation? None whatever. Is it not necessary, then, that a controlling authority should be conceded to them? It might as well be asked whether it is necessary that a man should be allowed to manage the affairs of his own family.

The elective principle must be conceded.—The people demand it, justice and reason require it, and if it be forcibly withheld much longer, it will only occasion a temporary damping up of the resistless tide of popular will, until at no very distant day, it shall break down its puny, artificial banks, to the destruction of all that is baneful, and much that is good, in our present state of society."

The Steamboat William Gibbons burst her boiler while entering the harbour of New York, on Thursday, the 21st January. Six persons were killed, and several badly scalded.

We take great pleasure in calling the attention of our readers professing the Catholic faith to a letter which will be found below, from our talented and esteemed countryman, the Rev. T. B. McMAHON, having reference to the excellent discourse delivered by him on the 24th ult., and the collection taken up on that occasion. His countrymen here and elsewhere in the Province, must receive with the warmest feelings of gratitude the sentiments of affection expressed by the Rev. Gentleman, in the letter in question. And we feel assured had the object of his visit been more generally known, the amount collected would have been much greater.

To my Friends and Countrymen of the City of Montreal. GENTLEMEN,—It is with much pride and satisfaction I can say, that when the wants of a mission or of private individuals were to be considered, I have never applied to you in vain. Your names are found first on the list of benefactors,

It would ill become me to suppress (if it were possible for me to do so) the lively sense of gratitude, by which I feel myself permanently pledged to you. On every occasion you have manifested towards me your most sincere affections, and a rare benevolence, of which, I should consider myself perfectly unworthy, were I not duly to appreciate them. The gratification I feel in thus expressing myself to you, is enhanced, by a paramount obligation of rendering the same meed of attachment, affection and gratitude to my friends of the city of Quebec, who most generously answered to my call of last year. Permit me then, Gentlemen, to return you my most sincere and cordial thanks, and to assure you, that no circumstance shall diminish my gratitude and affections towards you, and when my hands are lifted in supplication to the God of heaven in behalf of all those committed to my care, I shall be ever mindful of my friends and countrymen of the cities of Montreal and Quebec.

Your devoted humble servant, T. B. McMAHON, P. Missy. January 26, 1836.

"Awful Disclosures of Maria Monk as exhibited in a narrative of her sufferings during a residence of five years as a novice, and two years as a black nun, in the Hotel Dieu Nunnery at Montreal."

The above is the title of a series of the most diabolical falsehoods, lately published by HOWE & BATES, New-York. The characters of the ladies of the Nunnery and the Catholic Clergy, are too well known and acknowledged here by all classes, to require a vindication from us of the calumnious charges brought against them in the book in question. Still in justice to the conductors of several Protestant papers who have voluntarily come forward in defence of the accused, we re-publish below as many as we have room for.

"Awful Disclosures of Maria Monk."

We are happy to perceive that the respectable journals in New-York are exposing the true character of Miss MARIA MONK's "awful disclosures." We would particularly direct attention to the liberal remarks of the Evening Star, which is conducted by a gentleman professing the Jewish faith. As there appears to be some quarrelling about the profits and the paternity of this narrative we may reasonably expect soon to have the whole history of its concoction brought before the public.

We have read the first six chapters, and can safely say of our own knowledge, that falsehood is stamped in almost every line. We beg leave to repeat to our New-York contemporaries this striking fact in reference to MARIA MONK. Her mother, a respectable and religious woman of this city, has sworn to her daughter's occasional insanity, and to her never having been an inmate of the Hotel Dieu nunnery. When the charges brought against the ROMAN CATHOLIC priests and nuns first appeared in the Protestant Vindicator, they were condemned in the strongest terms by the whole Protestant press of Lower Canada.—Montreal Gazette.

We learn that the publication of this book has already created considerable excitement both among the Catholics and Protestants, and we regret to add that one or two Protestant clergymen of this city in particular, have endeavoured to secure the copy-right to themselves, by unwarrantable measures, which, unless they are very careful, will eventually expose them to disgrace. We have a communication on this subject, which we may perhaps publish another day.—N. Y. Sun.

AWFUL DISCLOSURES BY MARIA MONK.—A book under this title, has just been published by Howes & Bates, 62 Chatham Street. We hasten to caution the public against purchasing it, as it is one tissue of lies from beginning to end. A second number is out. A set of fellows have lately found their way to this city, who seize upon every subject, to which public curiosity is alive, and make it the foundation of some fictitious tale. Reprehensible as this is in every case, it is particularly so, when the effect is to destroy the character of ministers of religion. We think the Roman Catholic priests whose names are mentioned in this work, owe it to society, to prosecute the publishers of these "awful disclosures."—N. Y. Courier.

AWFUL DISCLOSURES.—Another book, and we apprehend another catch-penny, is just published by Howes and Bates, 62 Chatham street, purporting to have been written by Maria Monk, quite a romantic name—giving an account of tremendous doings in the nunnery of Hotel Dieu at Montreal. We are opposed to all unneries, nuns and monks, that's certain, and believe that many are not better than they should be, but we must have uncommon faith to believe in this book. But it will sell, and that no doubt was the main object of its publication.—N. Y. Star.

To the Editor of the Evening Star. January 19, 1836. SIR,—In your notice of a work published by us entitled "Awful Disclosures of Maria Monk," we think your assertions that the book is a "catch-penny" and "that the sale was the main object of its publication," are unkind, and calculated to injure us in our business. We assure you that if we had not fully believed the book to be true, and that it would do good, by being generally read, we should not have published it.

We beg to enquire for your inspection the oath of Miss Monk to the truth of the book in all its details, which, after examination, please return by the bearer.

Very respectfully, your obs. servts. HOWE & BATES. (COPY.) City and County of New York, ss. Maria Monk, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that the statements contained in the book, entitled "Awful Disclosures" are true, and further saith not. MARIA MONK. Sworn, the 9th day of January, 1836, before me.

S. WARFORD, Comm'r of Deeds. REMARKS.—That the publisher of a work should declare that they would not have printed and circulated the same, unless they believed it to be true, is really a singular fact in the annals of printing. Had they said, we would not have published the book unless we imagined it would sell, they would have been generally believed.

Messrs. Howe & Bates must not be alarmed at the prospect of being injured in their business. Maria Monk's book will sell well; it has all the ingredients to feed a morbid appetite for horrors; but we have no belief in its truth although the lady swears to it. What, in the city of Montreal, a large, respectable and commercial city, under the British Government—a city where the laws are respected, to have murders of nuns, infanticide, and the most gross debaucheries, under the cloak of religion, carried on with impunity? It is not to be believed. We regret to see revived, in this enlightened age, the old and exploded charges against Popery, and the uniform attacks made by one branch of Christians against

another: of Protestants against Catholics; and above all, the constant stream of calumny directed against Catholic institutions. We cannot perceive that the Catholics, in return, assail the Protestants and Presbyterians; we do not hear of their attempts to convert them to Popery. While we can separate the political from the ecclesiastical power of the Catholic Church, we see no danger in the religion; on the contrary, it is an excellent religion for a vast number of its followers, and particularly in this country, we have no right to do anything to bring it into disrepute. The religion that such men as Leo the 10th, Gregory the 9th, and Pius professed, among many other illustrious names, does not merit this wholesale calumny and sweeping denunciation.—New York Star.

An injunction has been laid on Maria Monk's "Awful Disclosures." It seems the publishers are quarrelling about the division of the "spoils."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE VINDICATOR.

Sir,—could you inform me by what right three individuals were allowed to disturb the peaceable inhabitants in St. Henry Street, on Saturday night last, by firing muskets at intervals throughout the night from 11 to six o'clock in the Morning? Some people have asserted they were Canadians. I say they were not Canadians; moreover, that I can furnish the names of the party to the proper authorities. A CITIZEN of St. HENRY STREET. Feb. 2, 1836.

MARRIED. In the Parish Church of St. Polycarpe, on the 19th ult. Mr. Wm. Patk. Purcell, of Waterford, to Mary, eldest daughter of Donald McDonald, Esq., River au Brault.

DIED. At Laprairie, on the 15th ultimo, M. Eramber Pinaouneant, Esq. of La Tortue, aged 19. At St. Denis, on the 30th ultimo, Mr. Oliver Hubert Lappare, aged 44.

NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE. Common-Council Hall, Montreal, 2d Feb. 1836. THE GROCERY SHOP now occupied by Mr. LEON THEODORE, St. Paul Street, near the New-Market of this City, will be let to the highest bidder, for one year, to be computed from the first day of May next—on SATURDAY the THIRTIETH instant, at ELEVEN of the clock, A. M., at the Common Council Hall. For conditions, apply to the undersigned. By order of the Mayor, P. AUGÉ, Sec. C. M.

FOR SALE, by the Subscriber, 20 cases of CLOTH MOLESKINS, BARRAGONS, and FUSTIANS, assorted Colours. JEAN BRUNEAU. South Corner of the Old Market. February, 2nd 1836.

HOUSES, &c. TO LET.

TO LET, and possession on the 1st May next; that beautiful HOUSE, two story high, with SHEDS and STABLES containing twelve stalls, and opposite the Church of St. Edouard.

A SHOP with excellent Lodgings a large CELLAR, presently occupied by Mr. Louis Baron, watchmaker, being opposite the subscriber, in St. Paul Street near the New Market. For condition apply to PIERRE JODOIN. February, 2nd 1836.

TO LET, and possession given on the 1st May next, that two story STONE HOUSE and VAULT, situated in St. Gabriel Street, presently occupied by Charles D. Day, Esquire. For conditions, apply to the undersigned, St. Louis Street. JOSEPH BABY, Notary. February, 2nd 1836.

FOR SALE or TO LET, and possession given on the 1st May next, 1st a two story WOODEN HOUSE, well finished, and extremely well adapted for a BOARDING HOUSE, situated at the extreme of St. Lawrence suburb on St. Dominique Street, presently occupied by Mr. Robert Noxon, with a paved YARD, two SHEDS and a STABLE with four stalls. 2, Another STONE HOUSE two story high, situated in the city, great St. James Street, now occupied by Mr. Simon McTavish Clarke, painter. This house is well calculated for a Painter's shop, or an upholsterer's shop. Apply to the proprietor, J. A. LABADIE. February, 2nd 1836.

TO LET, and possession on the 1st May next, that HOUSE and ORCHARD, in Sherbrooke street, Coteau Barron. Apply to Mr. D. B. VIGER. or to C. S. CHERRIER, Advocate. St. Vincent Street. February, 2nd 1836.

TO LET, possession to be given the 1st May next, the Stores at present occupied by Messrs. A. & J. Cuvillier, well known having been formerly occupied by Messrs. Desrivieres, Blackwood & Co., which, from their situation and extent, are admirably adapted for a Wholesale Establishment, or for an Auctioneer and Commission Merchant. Apply to the Proprietor. JAS. M'GILL DESRIVIERES. January, 29.

TO LET, and possession given immediately, a DISTILLERY with all the materials, in good order, it is about three miles from Montreal, situated on the canal side, with a beautiful stream of water attached to it, besides a fine DWELLING HOUSE and MALT ROOM, for particulars enquire to the subscriber at the Grocery Shop, next door to Mr. Andrew Cowan. HUGH M'GINNIS. Montreal, Jan. 29th 1836.

TO LET and possession given on the 1st of May next, that three story STONE HOUSE, making the corner of St. Lambert and St. James Street, at present occupied by Captain Orrok. Apply to JOS. BOURRET, Advocate. Jan. 29.

CELLARS WANTED. A NARCHD CELLAR, with easy access, in the neighbourhood of Mr. Jones's Tattersall, to hold 200 puncheons, or two, to hold 100 each, inquire of the subscriber at the Brewery, Bleury Street. E. PRENTICE. Montreal, Jan. 26, 1836.

NOTICES.

NOTICES.

PROPERTY FOR SALE FOR SALE OR TO LET

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NEW PAINT, OIL AND GLASS STORE. AT WATER, has taken the Store in CANFIELD Down, where he intends to keep on hand for sale, a good assortment of all articles in the above line, such as paints of all colours, Oils, Copal and Japan Varnishes, Gold Size, Gold Leaf, Bronzes, Glass of all sizes, Putty, Whiting Glue, &c. &c. &c.

WANTED TO BORROW. Interest, for three or four years, £100. Undisputable security will be given upon real estate. Apply at this Office. Montreal, Dec. 24, 1835.

Saratoga and Schenectady RAIL-ROAD. 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, at all times, find Rail-Road Carriages ready to receive and convey them to SCHENECTADY and ALBANY.

FOR SALE. 50 Reams Superfine Printing Demy, 100 " Fine Do. Do. 100 " Common Do. Do. 36 " Fine Double Y. W. Foolscap. 130 " Double Crown News. 30 " Crown. Foodcap, Pot, Letter Paper, &c. &c. Low for cash, or approved credit. LOUIS PERRAULT. Montreal, Sept. 1.

FOR SALE. A lot of ground, [near] two employments, with a large HOUSE, in St. Louis Suburbs, on the market called Place Viger. Easy terms. Apply to J. J. TRUTEAU, St. Vincent Street. Montreal, 25th Nov. 1835.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET. A beautiful Wooden HOUSE, two story high, situated at the Corner St. Mary, nearly opposite Mr. Gilbert's Slaughter-house, with a KITCHEN adjoining the House, STORE, SHED, ICE-HOUSE, STABLE, an excellent GARDEN, and other dependencies. The said House is in an advantageous situation, either for a Grocery or a Tavern, in fact for all kinds of Trade. Apply for conditions, to J. A. Labadie, Esq., N. P. Montreal, St. James Street, or to the undersigned proprietor on the premises.

TO LET, and possession given on the first May next. That large and beautiful HOUSE, known as the "NELSON HOTEL." For conditions, apply to the undersigned proprietor, JOSEPH ROY. Montreal, Jan. 12th 1836.

TO LET and possession given on the 1st May next, that large three story STONE HOUSE, presently occupied by Mr. Duncan, the upper part is well finished for a family residence, with a good YARD extensive dependencies, and excellent CELLARS. For conditions apply to the undersigned proprietor St. Louis Suburbs. JOSEPH GAUVIN. January, 22d 1836.

TO LET for one or more years, and possession given on the 1st May next, that two story STONE HOUSE, and very extensive ORCHARD, beautifully situated on Calcutta St. Louis, at present occupied by Mrs. Widow M. Ogden. Apply to A. LAFRAMBOISE, at Messrs. LAROCQUE, BERNARD & Co Montreal, 22d Jan. 1836.

TO LET and possession given on the 1st April next, or previously if required, a beautiful two story stone HOUSE, situated in St. Catherine Street, St. Lawrence Suburb, with its dependencies. There is attached to it a GARDEN and an ORCHARD of three arpents, planted with all kinds of fruit trees and the best apple trees. There are also excellent CELLARS; the whole in the very best order. The house is well finished, and newly painted. It is one of the most eligible residences being only five minutes walk of the business part of the Town. For conditions and further particulars, apply on the premises to the undersigned proprietor. WIDOW A. NOWLAN. Montreal, Jan. 22, 1836.

TROTTLING AND PACING. IN order to encourage the Breed of TROTTLING AND PACING HORSES in Canada, it is proposed that a small FUND be raised for the purpose of offering Prizes to the Trotting and Pacing Horses on the Ice, at River St. Pierre, similar to those which took place last Winter. The good which resulted from these Races is already manifest; and the Farmers, &c. in very distant Parishes, are desirous that similar Prizes should be offered this Winter. Messrs. P. Cajeton, William Brown, J. B. Homier, L. Dumais, P. J. Beaudry, and L. C. Provandie, have undertaken the entire management, and the amount of Subscription will be placed in their hands. They will also name the time of Trotting, select Judges, &c. &c. Due notice will be given of the time of Racing as soon as there will be sufficient Funds collected. A trifle from each Amateur will soon make up a sufficient sum to create much sport. Jan. 19.

INFORMATION WANTED OF WILLIAM GRACE, a native of the County of Tipperary, Ireland; when last he rd of was at the Marmorra Ironworks, near Belleville Upper Canada. If this should meet his eye, he is requested to write to his Mother, at the North River, (St. Scholastique) Lower Canada, and thereby relieve the painful anxiety which she at present feels for his welfare. Upper Canada papers will confer a favour by giving this an insertion. Jan. 19, 1836.

FOR SALE. A lot of ground, [near] two employments, with a large HOUSE, in St. Louis Suburbs, on the market called Place Viger. Easy terms. Apply to J. J. TRUTEAU, St. Vincent Street. Montreal, 25th Nov. 1835.

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TO EMIGRANTS, or other Persons, who require good Farms, in either of the Provinces of Lower or Upper Canada. THE Subscriber can afford truly valuable and interesting information as to a choice from several Hundreds of Large and Small Fine FARMS, [with Guaranteed Titles] being principally Township Property, where Registry Offices are established by Acts of the Provincial Legislature of both Provinces. Also, One Million Eight Hundred Thousand Acres of Fertile LAND in healthy and eligible situations, in lots of from Fifty to Two Hundred Acres or upwards, which may be purchased at very low prices, and on easy terms of payment. A vast portion of these Lands are delightfully situated; in the vicinity are Churches, Schools, Markets, and Rivers, where there are plenty of Fish and Game, and where the Farmers, for many miles around, principally British-born subjects. The Subscriber offers for SALE, several Valuable MILLS and MILL SITES, and, in the Vicinity of Montreal, One Hundred and Fifty Good BUILDING LOTS. Also, One LOT in Nazereth Street, St. Ann's Suburbs, with a House thereon, suitable for two or four dwellings. The Proprietor requiring Cash, will sell this Lot for about one-half of its real value. This Property commands a rent of £42 per annum at the present time. A few Good FARMS may be had upon Shares, if applications are made early. For LEASE, Part of a COTTAGE, a GARDEN, WORK-SHOP, YARD, and SHED, situated in Prince Street, St. Ann's Suburbs. And several Houses in Notre Dame Street. Also, for LEASE, a few good ROOMS, suitable for Offices, most desirably situated, being immediately opposite the Steam Mill Wharves. JAMES ALLISON. General Land and Emigrant Agent for the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada. Office opposite the New Wharves, Montreal. July 24.

FOR SALE, by private Sale. A LAND Situated in the little range of St. Hyacinthe, of 3 arpents by 40, between J. M. Plamondon and Prudent Tétout, with a HOUSE and other dependencies. For conditions apply to the undersigned Proprietor at St. Jean Baptiste. J. R. BLANCHARD. July 25, 1835.

FOR SALE, AN ISLAND, in Lake St. Peter, containing about 400 acres, half of which is well wooded, the remainder is an excellent condition, for meadows, there is a glit of fishery attached to it, it is only three miles from Sorel. ALEXIS TRUDEAU. St. Vincent Street, opposite the Sheriff's Office. January 30, 1835.

TO EMIGRANTS, FOR SALE At the Manor of La Salle, about six miles from Laprairie, several excellent FARMS, which Emigrants will find very advantageous, and in good condition, some of them will be sold very low, to suit the means of intending purchasers. Montreal, July 14th, 1835.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for SALE by the Subscriber's Office:— 800 neat Pocket MAPS of the CANADAS, Coloured and Varminished; shewing the situation of every Township, Canals, &c. Attached to each Map is a Pamphlet, containing an account of the Climate, Soil, and Productions, and other information interesting to Emigrants. By FRANCIS FAIRBANK. ALSO, FOR SALE, THE EMIGRANT AND TRAVELLER'S GUIDE THROUGH CANADA; with some friendly advice on Embarkation; the detailed cost of Travelling on each route, and much other useful information to the Settler. By JOHN MURRAY. Price is 3d. each. A liberal deduction will be made to individuals purchasing a quantity for gratuitous distribution. And as the author has ordered all profits arising from the sale of this work to be paid over for the exclusive use of the Orphan Asylum of Montreal, it is hoped that benevolent individuals will promote its circulation, and thereby assist the poor Emigrant and the poor Orphan at the same time. JAMES ALLISON. Land and Emigrant Office. Montreal, July 24.

ETNA INSURANCE OFFICE. (Corner of St. Paul and St. Peter Streets.) THE ETNA INSURANCE OFFICE having been REMOVED to the office of Messrs. L. Vaughan and Co., future applications for Insurance may be made either to Mr. H. P. Vaughan, or to the undersigned. August, 4, 1835. A. BIGELOW. Agent.

THE Subscriber, grateful to the public and his friends in general, for their liberal encouragement, respectfully informs them that they will always find a complete assortment of Wines, Liquors and Groceries, at his Old Stand, No. 67 Notre Dame Street. PETER DUNN. December, 12, 1834.

FANCY GOODS.—The Subscribers have the honor of informing their friends and the public in general, that they have again opened their Establishment in the same Building which they occupied last autumn till the Fire destroyed it, at the corner of St. Gabriel and Notre Dame Streets, and embrace this opportunity of assuring the old Customers, and all those who may be willing to patronise them, that they will still continue their efforts to deserve the same encouragement which was formerly given to them, and for which they beg to return their sincere thanks. They at present offer for Sale a general assortment of FANCY and other GOODS such as Gros de Naples, Satins, Irish, Cabinet, Gauze, & other Ribbons, Waistbands wrought with the Needle, Gauze Handkerchiefs, Ladies and Gentlemen's French Kid Gloves, Ladies and superlative French Merino, Irish Linen and Lawn, Silk Velvet, superb Brussels and Kidderminster Carpeting, Superfine West of England Cloth, double milled Winter Cloths, double and treble milled Cassimeres, assorted colours, and a great many other articles too numerous to mention—all of which will be sold at the lowest price. U. BOUDREAU & Co. Sept. 18.

MR. GEORGE ET. CARTIE has opened his office next door to the Sheriff's Office St. Vincent Street. Montreal, Nov. 20, 1835.

MICHEL BRUNER respectfully informs the public that he has opened a FANCY RETAIL SHOP in St. Paul Street opposite Mr. Cunningham's Bookstore where he will always have on hand a splendid assortment in the FANCY GOODS line, which he will sell low for cash. Montreal, Sept. 22, 1835.

TO LET.—Two OFFICES, in the Buildings, making the corner of St. Francis Xavier & St. Sacrament Streets, partly occupied by the Bank of VIGER, DEWITT & Co. Apply to P. L. LeTOURNEUX, Cashier. August 11, 1835.

TO LET, until the 1st May, 1837, a comfortable HOUSE, situated in the Main Street, St. Antoine Suburbs, with a large Garden, a never-failing Well of Spring Water, Stabling, Sheds, &c. Apply to the Subscriber, on the premises. GEO. BOURNE. 47, St. Antoine Street, Oct. 13, 1835.

TO LET, for one or more years, from the 1st of November next, a two-story BRICK HOUSE built last year, in the New Street, St. Patrick, nearly opposite Mr. Prentice's brewery, and at present occupied by Mr. Prentice. The House is finished in the best style. There is a small GARDEN in front, an excellent WELL in the cellar, with a pipe conveying water to the kitchen, with a yard and other dependencies. For further particulars apply next door to the undersigned proprietor of the said House. THOMAS McNAUGHTON. Montreal, August 14, 1835.

TO LET.—A two story stone HOUSE, with a very extensive lot of ground and very good dependencies, situated on the corners of Salabery and St. Mary Streets. For further particulars apply to Mr. Joseph Beaudry, the Proprietor, in La Visitation Street. Montreal, 4th Sept., 1835.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the late A. firm of PERRAULT & SPINK, are requested to call and settle immediately their accounts, with Mr. LOUIS PERRAULT, at the Publisher's office.

F. B. BLANCHARD, 51, St. Paul Street, MONTREAL, OFFERS FOR SALE, at the extensive premises lately occupied by Messrs. T. S. BROWN & Co., a very large assortment SHEEP-SKINS, CUTLERY, BIRMINGHAM SHEET-GOODS, and HEAVY HARDWARE, at prices much below the usual rates and on liberal terms. Merchants will find it to their advantage to visit this establishment before making their purchases at the Hardware. June 9th, 1835.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed curator to the estate of the late LOUIS NARCISSE ROY, formerly Grocer, of Montreal, in place of the late FRS. DESAULTELS, Esq., gives notice to the debtors of the said estate, to come forward without delay and settle the amounts of their outstanding accounts; otherwise he will be put to the necessity of obliging them to pay the same. FRS. PERRIN. Montreal, May 19, 1835.

WANTED by a middle aged woman a SITUATION of COOK. She understands confectionary and cooking in all their branches; respectable and permanent of place are more looked after than the salary. Address "Mrs. E." at this office. Montreal, 13th Oct. 1835.

MRS. MURPHY begs leave to inform the public that she has already published her name in the papers as UNDERTAKER of FUNERALS, she furthermore begs leave to inform them that she will attend on any who may need her assistance, on as reasonable terms as possible, on the west side of Craig Street the 2d. house south of Bleury Street. Montreal, Sept. 18, 1835.

GENESSEE SUPERFINE FLOUR.—100 barrels ROCHESTER FLOUR, "H. Ford & Co's" brand, made from new Wheat, and particularly recommended for family use. W. L. WHITING & Co. Oct. 23.

PATRICK CLARKE, CARPENTER, OILER & UNDERTAKER, GREAT SAINT JAMES STREET. Montreal, February 3d, 1835.

TO MILLERS.—Just received, direct from the Manufacturers in Europe, with whom arrangements have been made for a constant supply of articles of the best quality, viz.— Real Dutch Bleeding Cloths, assorted, Blackmore's Patent, do do do French Burr Stones, &c. For sale by LAROCQUE, BERNARD & Co. Montreal, 28th July, 1835.

NOTICE.—WARNER CHURCHILL, my former Clerk, is no longer in my employ. Homeford, Nov. 1, 1835. JOHN SCRIVER.

JEAN BRUNEAU.—Corner of the Old Market & St. Paul Street, OFFERS BY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL:— 10,000 Pairs of Woolen, Linen, and Cotton Trowsers, from 3s to 30s. 2,000 do do do do Jackets 200 Dress Coats, fine and common cloth 200 Frock do do do 500 Cloth, Petersham, Flushing, and Canadian Cloth Surtouts 400 do do Hunting Coats 100 Camblet Cloaks 250 doz. assorted Vests 100 do do Shirts 90 do Cotton and Woolen Drawers. ALSO A very general assortment of Staple Goods. May 1st, 1835.

NEW CANADIAN BOARDING HOUSE. THE UNDERSIGNED having made some additions to the house, which he occupies in Sanguinet Street, St. Lawrence Suburbs, belonging to J. A. Gagnon, Esq., which he has arranged in a manner which enables him to accommodate a few more BOARDERS. He earnestly solicits a share of public patronage. The boarders in the house at present can testify to the manner in which they are accommodated, and he will make it his duty to continue to give satisfaction, as much as it lays in his power. FRS. LOUIS BOURGEOIS. Montreal, Nov. 15, 1835.

J. PARKERSON, Village, the end of St. Joseph Street, Lachine Road. MANUFACTURER OF PEWTER, COCKS AND CANDLE MOULDS, BRASS FOUNDER, &c. N. B.—GOLD AND SILVER ORES REFINED. July 10, 1835.

NOTICE.—The Subscribers OFFER FOR SALE, three thousand minots of SALT at their store, adjoining the Parish Church of Pointe Orient, opposite the Chambly Basin. SOUPRAS & MARCHAND. St. Mathias, 4th Decr. 1835.

Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash ORIGINAL AND GENUINE. For Cleaning and Preserving the Teeth and Gums, and Cleansing the Mouth, and for removing whatever is offensive in the breath. It hardens the gums and is a valuable remedy for canker or soreness of the mouth. It may also be used with the greatest advantage as a gargle for sore throat. In fine it preserves the teeth and mouth in all respects in a clean and healthy condition. It is agreeable to the taste Gentlemen who are in the habit of using tobacco, will find that the tooth wash will speedily remove all the effects of it from the mouth. From Benjamin Silliman, M. D. LL. D.; Prof. Chem. Min., &c. in Yale College, &c. &c. &c. Messrs. Locke & Reed, Gentlemen.—I return you my thanks for the bottles of Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash which I have received and which I cannot doubt will prove beneficial, as the ingredients named by you, and confirmed by Mr. Hayes, are all salutary in regard to the object in view. I remain, gentlemen, yours respectfully. R. SILLIMAN. New Haven Conn. March 23, 1832. From J. W. Webster, D. M. Erving, Professors Chemistry in Harvard University. Messrs. Locke & Reed, Gentlemen.—I have examined the Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash received from you, and have no hesitation in stating my belief that it will answer the purpose for which you have compounded it. I have discovered in it no ingredient which can prove injurious to the teeth. Yours, &c. J. W. WEBSTER. From A. Rea, M. D. Portland, Me. Nov. 7, 1831. Messrs. Lowe & Reed.—I received a bottle compound Chlorine Tooth Wash from you, for which I am much obliged to you. I believe it to be a valuable article. I have used it with very happy effects for cleansing the teeth and hardening the gums. Yours, &c. From Sylvanus Plympton, M. D. Messrs. Locke & Reed, Gentlemen.—I frequently administered your Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash in various affections of the mouth and throat; and relief has been immediate and permanent. In a neuralgic affection of the face and head arising from a depraved state of the gums and defective teeth, which had resisted many powerful approved medicines, this Wash acted like a charm. I hesitate not to give it my entire approbation for the purposes for which it was made, and consider it one of the most safe, pleasant, and effectual articles of the kind ever offered to the public. I am yours, &c. S. PLYMPTON. Cambridge, Dec. 9, 1831. Recommendations from Drs. Shurtleff, Flint and others, may be examined on the wrapper on each bottle. \* \* \* There are perhaps twenty imitations of this tooth wash, which wholly or partially assume the above name; none of which have any connection with the genuine. The wrapper to each bottle is signed in the hand writing of LOWE & REED, the inventors and sole proprietors. For sale by the Druggists generally. Price 2s. 6d. For sale by HEDGE & LYMAN, St. Paul Street. Editors in the United States will confer a favor by inserting the above.

Jewell's Improved Vegetable Pills, OR GERMAN SPECIFIC, will prove a sure remedy for dyspepsia, jaundice, diseases of the liver, headache, heartburn, sour stomach, loss of appetite, dizziness, weakness of the limbs, costiveness and piles. Among the many testimonials recently received of the salutary effects of these Pills, the following strong proof is submitted for examination: Extract of a letter from Rev. Mason Knapp, dated Sudbury, Vt. Sept. 23, 1828.—"Dear Sir—It is with no ordinary interest that I undertake to recommend to the public the virtues of Jewell's Vegetable Pills or German Specific, for the cure of indigestions, &c. My own case has been one of the most unmanageable kind, having long set at defiance medical aid, dieting, exercises and the fashionable specific, —the waters of Saratoga. Being totally prostrated in mind and body, I was induced, almost without hope, to make use of the above named Pills, and was surprised to find their powerful and favorable effects. My distressing symptoms daily decreased, and I am now almost entirely cured of a most distressing complaint which for seven years had resisted a great variety of the most popular remedies. "Yours respectfully MASON KNAPP, Minister of the Gospel, Sudbury, Vt."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Boston received through the post office, dated Sept. 14 1828.—"Sir, I am induced by feelings of the liveliest gratitude to make known to the public the following cure by means of Jewell's improved Vegetable Pills or German Specific. My complaint was the Dyspepsia, attended with pain in the side and stomach, loss of appetite, &c. I applied to several physicians, and used all the medicines generally prescribed to persons in my situation, but they all proved ineffectual. At last, by the advice of a friend who had been cured in a case similar to mine, I made a trial of the above named Pills, & by implicitly following, and by using two bottles more, they effected a permanent cure. I am now enjoying excellent health, and would heartily recommend to those persons labouring under dyspepsia to make trial of the above medicine."

With feelings of pious gratitude to heaven (whence flows every good and precious gift); I now come forward to unite mine to the numerous testimonies of those who have experienced the happy effects of "Dr. Jewell's improved Vegetable Pills." For more than two years I have suffered severely from a disease of the stomach, owing to a derangement of the digestive organs. And though I ran the recommended course of many remedies famed for their relief-giving virtues, yet all was vain and useless—until at length through the advice of a friend I consented to make trial of the above named Pills, the use of which has completely re-established my long wished for health. J. D. DRUMMOND, Catholic Priest. Boston, Mass. July 25th, 1833. The fresh and genuine Pills, price 2s 6d are sold by HEDGE & LYMAN, St. Paul st.

JUST PUBLISHED, and FOR SALE at all the Bookstores in town, "A TREATISE ON THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF AGRICULTURE, adapted to the cultivation and economy of the animal and vegetable productions of Agriculture in Canada; with a concise History of Agriculture; and a view of its present state in some of the principal countries of the Earth, and particularly in the British Isles, and in Canada; by WILLIAM EVANS, Secretary to the Montreal Agricultural Society," in five parts; Octavo, in close type, with 29 plates; price 7s. 6d. Montreal, July 17th 1835.

MR PINSONAULT informs the Public that he has REMOVED his Office to M. BRAULT's house, St. Joseph Street, near the Hay Market. Dec. 4, 1835.

TO LET and possession immediately given, on a large TWO STORY STONE HOUSE with large YARDS, SHEDS, and STABLES, situated on the Viger Square opposite the New Hay-Market, which can be occupied by one or two families. Enquire of JOHN TURNEY, Grocer, Place d'Armes. Montreal, Dec. 15th, 1835.

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM.—This truly valuable remedy has now been before the public for seven years and has proved itself the most valuable remedy discovered 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 favourable accounts of its effects. The following new certificates are offered for public examination? From Mr. William Godfrey.—In the winter of 1833 and 1834, I was seized with spitting of blood, which continued with occasional relief till Spring. I consulted several eminent physicians and took much medicine, but the relief obtained was only transient. In the spring I commenced taking the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. At this time I was much reduced. The day before I commenced with the Balsam I raised about half a pint of blood, was oppressed with great hoarseness and a bad cough. I commenced taking the Balsam, thinking if this failed, I should resort to medicine no further.—But it did not disappoint my expectations. All the unfavorable symptoms were immediately relieved, the cough cured, and I have not been troubled with spitting of blood since. I am now able to resume my trade (that of a rope maker) which I had given up without any expectation of returning to it. WILLIAM GODFREY. Roxbury, Mass Aug. 28, 1833.

From Dr. Samuel Morrill to the Proprietors of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam.—I am satisfied that the Vegetable Pulmonary 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 enabled to speak audibly. This case occurred some time since, and the man is now engaged not only in active but in laborious business. Respectfully yours, &c. SAMUEL MORRILL, M. D. Concord, N. H. Jan. 30, 1832.