

[Parloined for the use of the New York American, from the Portfeuille vert of Miss Isabelle Spenser.]

Dear Isabelle! sweet Isabelle! Mine own—and only—Isabelle! 'Twere waste of paper for me to tell How truly I love thee, Isabelle!

I love your person, admire your mien, And dote on your foot—when the shoe's not green; But chief of my darlings, the one I prize, Is a little black Cupid that sleeps in your eyes—

In those sweet eyes— My chiefest delight, the one I prize, Is to see the rogue wake when their curtains rise.

You dote on somebody—I know who! And he dotes on somebody—but not you! You'd better take me, for my skin's like snow, And he—you must own it—'s as black as a crow,—

O fie! a crow! You'd better take me, for my skin's like snow, And a white dove should never build nests with a crow.

I'll love you forever—that is, till I die,— I am no Jeremy Lewis—I; With one love contented, I never would stray,

I'm true as the needle—don't mind what folk say— O don't, I pray!

With one love contented, I never will stray— Till my Agate's dead—though then I may

Then prithee let's wed! once linked together We'll live like—twines in frosty weather, We'll wear till the last, when we can't wear thinner,

Death shall truss both at once, the bald old sinner! The old bald sinner!

Must pinion us both, when we can't wear thinner, Like a pair of old fowls serv'd up at dinner, But here I must stop—though I've scarcely got through—

For my fingers are tired—and so must be you, I'll read this once over, then sign, Isabelle, With the name of your pet lye, and bid you farewell—

O sweet Farewell! I'll read this once over, and sign, Isabelle, With the name of your pool—-and that's FIDELLE.

Colonial.

UPPER CANADA.

STATUS POPULI SUPREMA EST LEX. ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT OR PUBLIC ACCUSATION,

Read and submitted to the consideration of the Electors of the County of York, in County Court Assembled, on Monday, January 23 1832, by Mr. MacKenzie, their late Member, against the Lieutenant Governor of the Province, and the advisers of the Crown.

(Continued from our last.)

The majority of the advisers of the person thus administering this government, as his executive council, are the same persons who were denounced by the Commons House of Assembly by a vote of 36 to 6, on the 12th day of January 1829, as having "deeply wounded the feeling and injured the best interests of the country." They are the same persons concerning whom the Commons' House of Assembly, on the 13th of January, 1830, solemnly declared their "settled conviction that the continuance about His Excellency of the same advisers who from the unhappy policy they have pursued, have long deservedly lost the confidence of the country, is highly inexpedient, and calculated seriously to weaken the expectations of the people from the impartial and disinterested Justice of His Majesty's Government."

They are the same executive council who upheld and maintained an organized system of espionage throughout the province, who received the secret and injurious reports of the hiring tale-bearers, against the most worthy and exalted characters, and placed the same in the confidential archives of office for the worst of purposes.

They are the same executive council who upheld and encouraged and paid from the provincial chest licentious and abusive presses wantonly to defame the honest yeomanry of the country.

They are the same executive council who secretly denounced the House of



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MONTREAL, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 17, 1832.

Assembly, to the King, as a band of rebellious and traitorous conspirators, when that house ventured to stand up for the rights and liberties of their country.

They are the same executive council who tampered with the independence of the legislative council, and induced a majority of its members to swerve from their integrity.

They are of the council who banished Mr. Gourlay, a native born British subject, by a course of the most cruel, unjust and tyrannical proceedings.

They are the council who dragged from the bench of justice the hon. John Walpole Willis, and after effecting his removal from the judicial office, pursued him into retirement and even to banishment with the most disgraceful and malicious slanders ever engendered by envy or hatred in the human breast.

They are the council who advised the secret despatch to England marked "separate," in which the most gross and infamous slanders are reiterated against Doctor Baldwin, Mr. Rolph, Mr. Bidwell, the majority of the house of Assembly, Mr. Justice Willis, and the people of this great county; and their baneful and destructive influence extends over this province until this day.

They are the same council who placed on the records an opinion, sent secretly and unmasked for, to his Majesty's Government, by the person since elevated to the centre seat on the bench of justice, but then in the House of Assembly, that the Speaker of that house (Mr. Bidwell,) with Mr. Rolph and others of its members were a most wicked and factious cabal, engaged in that house in an unprincipled opposition to the measures and institutions of the government.

They are the same council who endeavoured to deprive many of you of your civil rights by the infamous Alien Bill.

They are the same council who have interfered in the most unwarrantable and irritating manner with the education of the people, contrary to law; and who have suffered 500,000 acres of land granted by his Majesty's Government many years ago for the purposes of education, to remain a wilderness.

They are the council who screened the hon. William Allan in his alleged misapplication of the revenue, and refused to do justice upon the petition of the much injured Leonard Wilcox.

They are the Council who advised and urged to maturity the detected, everlasting salary bill of last March.

They are the Council who did so much to injure the country, by their united and individual slanders against a majority of the several christian denominations in Upper Canada.

They are the Council who granted 31/2 to W. Knot out of the revenue, as a per centage on £621 of militia fines collected by him in 8rd York Militia during the war; no account being given by his Excellency of the amount and application of such monies although all public accountants account to the Receiver General.

They are the Council who refused others having prior claims, and granted part of the harbour of this town to Henry Hamilton and persons who had busied themselves for the present chief justice in his contested election for the town of York, an election famed through Canada for the corrupt manner in which it was conducted. They too are the Council who have for many years acted in the most injudicious manner as a Land Council, of which innumerable proofs can be adduced.

They are the Council who persecuted and shamefully entreated the gallant Capt. Matthews.

The Legislative Council is chiefly composed of persons dependant on the executive government for their salaries, pensions and fees of office, or who have been selected by that government, upon the principle on which the English Tories have selected peers and bishops for the last forty years, absolute and unlimited servility. It also contains naval and military half pay officers, Roman Catholic and Protestant Bishops, venerable archdeacons, excise officers and bank directors; and its official organ is

the chief criminal judge of the colony. From its very nature and composition it has scarce one feeling or sentiment in common with the country, being the mere breath of the executive, and an expensive and cumbrous screen to shield that executive from deserved odium.

The legislative council rarely if ever originates any bills of general interest for the advancement of the public prosperity.

It has on innumerable occasions rejected the most wise, salutary laws, laws earnestly desired by the people, and calculated to promote their welfare.—Among the measures thus wantonly rejected by the council since my entrance into the legislature, I shall particularly enumerate bills.

For abolishing the law of primogeniture and dividing real estate more equally among the sons and daughters of landowners who die intestate.

For selling a part of the clergy reserves for the benefit of the country.

For rendering sheriffs and their deputies ineligible to seats in parliament for places within their jurisdiction.

For appointing commissioners to meet commissioners already appointed by Lower Canada, to consider of the regulation of trade, customs' duties, and other matters of mutual interest.

For appointing, 1st, the hon. J. W. Willis, and secondly Mr. Speaker Papineau, to act as a judge in equity and reconsider the case of Mr. Randall's Chaudiere estate.—For assigning yards to debtors incarcerated in prison.

For facilitating the administration of justice, by removing the grounds on which frequent charges of partiality and corruption, or deep suspicion of corruption, have often been made against sheriffs and coroners for arbitrarily returning and impanelling juries.—For excluding the judges from the legislative and executive councils. For relieving quakers, menonists and tunkards from the payment of fines for non performance of militia duty in time of peace.—For establishing on a just and liberal principle Upper Canada College in this town.—For authorising creditors to sue for debts against the Canada Company.—For allowing persons who may be charged with felony and unable to defend themselves, the benefit of full defence by Council.—For the better regulation of township meetings and the duties of town and township officers.—For more fully securing the independence of town members, by granting them the same wages as county members.—For stopping the payment of an Episcopalian Chaplain when the Assembly no longer required his services.—For allowing the people of Kingston to elect municipal officers instead of having their municipal affairs regulated by a few irresponsible individuals arbitrarily selected by the executive government.

For granting a small aid for few years to the Academy incorporated in Grantham.—For incorporating a number of you as an association to hold your public store house in York and store your grain.—For repealing the £2500 or pension fund act; for amending the law of evidence and contracts.—For amending the law of libel.—For granting in 1829 £13,650 in aid of the roads.—And for authorizing the appointment of commissioners of roads and other officers for the management of highways by the township meetings. Also—

For lessening the number of lawsuits and authorizing the appointment of arbitrators in certain cases; &c. &c.

The Legislative Council is the cause of much waste of time and money in the House of Assembly, by continually rejecting bills much called for by the people, which causes great delay in the business of the Assembly each year, in again going thro' and discussing the same measures. The Gourlay Banishment Repeal Bill; the Prince Edward Division Bill, and several other bills of a general or local character, were often passed in the lower house at a great expense to the colony, and finally assented to.

The Legislative Council is opposed to a liberal system of banking, because its members are almost all deeply interested in the political and exclusive bank already established, as well from their profits as stockholders as from the influence they derive as placemen from the secret control of this dangerous institution.

The Legislative Council have passed addresses in favour of particular church establishments, & are as much opposed to the independence of the judges on the crown, as they were anxious to secure their independence of the people.—They have no fear of the present judges lacking in pliability towards any administration.

The Legislative Council grant the money arising from the taxes levied on you, to their door keepers and favourites for pretended extra services; and last spring grossly imposed upon the House of Assembly by representing a demand made to pry a door keeper a douceur for some pretended service some years before as being to pay contingencies of the then existing session.

His Majesty's Government will find the causes of the conduct I have thus described fully developed in your addresses to the King, of last July and August, in the sentiments of which I heartily concur.

I have charged the present House of Assembly with sycophancy, in my capacity of a public journalist; I here before you and in the face of the world reiterate that charge, as applied to the majority of its members.

They have passed at the request of local executive, and contrary to British Constitutional principle, the everlasting salary bill; refusing at the same time to limit its operation to the present reign; refusing to provide for the independence of the judges on the executive while they secured to them for ever the most extravagant incomes; refusing also to inquire into the wasteful and dangerous system of applying the greater part of the revenue by a power unknown to the constitution; refusing to exclude the judges from seats in the Legislative and Executive Council; refusing to exclude bishops, archdeacons and gospel preachers from seats in the Executive Council; and refusing to curtail the extravagance of the council clerk and the unjust charges of the crown officers, before these officers had voted themselves and their successors, and the said clerk and his successors, incomes out of the taxes for ever.

They have imitated the Legislative Council in squandering your revenues, under the head contingencies; they double and treble the incomes of some of their servants, grant the most extraordinary demands for services, carelessly examine accounts, and openly vote down session after session ordinary motions of enquiry into the items of expense which compose the thousands of pounds demanded in a lump from time to time as contingencies by the Legislative Council. Adding together the probable incidental charges of the two houses from March until March next, we shall have about £9,000; and as the whole expense of their sittings £25,000. The legislature of Vermont costs annually about half as many dollars, including the salary of governor, judges and all other charges; yet the population of Vermont exceeds ours.

They allowed the St. Lawrence to remain unimproved, altho' its being made navigable would have benefited every body; and neglected further to encourage education altho' the people cried out for it; they put a negative in their first session upon the bill for distribution of intestate estate, altho' Upper Canada had but one voice in its favor; they delayed and refused to pass the Clergy Reserve address in the same session, lest, (as they said) the petitioners by Mr. Ryerson should profit up it; and found, nevertheless, £50,000 to expend on Welland Canal an unprofitable undertaking, a job prematurely gone into for the advantage of a few officers of this government, legislative Counsellors and speculators in waste lands.

They neglected your numerous petitions, presented by myself and other friendly members, praying for the passage of many salutary enactments, or delivered them into the custody and safe keeping of placemen by whom I had been personally insulted and defamed as a rebel and traitor, and by this means prevented several useful bills being in-

duced into the House on your petitions.

They passed the obnoxious York Market Bill in opposition to your petitions, and in defiance of the protestations of your members.—They negatived and condemned the principle of voting by ballot.—They disapproved by their votes of the excellent principle of regulating by law the sales of all public or crown lands, and preferred the present secret and corrupt system.—They refused to censure the Lieutenant Governor for keeping back this election 21 days instead of eight, in order that it might interfere with your annual town meetings, and delay my return.—They refused to enquire into the Tea Monopoly by which you are heavily taxed.—They refused to remonstrate against the principle of the trade act of last April, so deeply affecting your interests.—They allow the important statements respecting extravagant pensions, salaries, fees, and law charges to slumber on shelves, and thereby increase the incomes of attorneys, bailiffs, sheriffs, and other public functionaries at the expense of justice and good government.—The neglect to enquire into the details of the many thousands of pounds granted for road and bridge improvements.—They neglect to enquire into the whole provincial expenditure, and to provide due checks on the revenue officers.—They propose to double the power of the political bank of this place and they get rid of motions for enquiring into the state of its affairs by motions for adjournment.

They appoint committees on the state of the representation of the people in their own House, and refuse to allow said committees to report.

They get rid of bills for the general regulation of Banking; revenue enquiries; enquiries into salaries, incomes, fees and perquisites; bills to amend the representation; enquiries into fines, for forfeitures, seizures, and the application of the same, and of your opposition to destructive monopolies, by summarily expelling a member you sent to attend to these matters.

They (the said majority) are chiefly placemen, during pleasure, such as sheriffs, crown lawyers, postmasters, judges, registrars, custom house officers military men on half pay or with retired allowances, collectors of the customs elect, &c. &c. who receive from the government 8 if not 10 times the amount they obtain from the people as legislators. They are the enemies of free discussion thro' the press, altho' such free discussion of the conduct of public men is your best guarantee for the preservation of the rights of freemen.

Having stated these facts at length, I have only now to add, my own individual opinion thereon, which is, 1st, that His His Excellency Sir John Colborne, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by the abuses and mal-administration of which he has been guilty, and by the general tenor of his administration, has entirely forfeited all confidence on the part of the people of Upper Canada, and is incapable of acquiring the confidence of any House of Assembly in which the people would be faithfully represented.

2. That John Strachan, D. D. and his fellow members of the Executive Council, have utterly forfeited all claim to the confidence of the people.

3. That the Legislative Council, as now constituted, is a grievous burthen upon the colony, and has not answered the purposes for which it was instituted.

4. That, for the reasons given in your petition lately presented to the Lieut. Governor, as well as those others above stated, it is essential to the prosperity of the country that the Provincial Legislature should be forthwith dissolved.

5. That the country cannot be restored to a state of tranquillity, confidence and quiet, but when His Excellency Sir John Colborne shall have been recalled from his government and his administration changed by the removal of the persons composing the present executive council, when the places of Henry John Boulton and Christopher Alexander Hagerman the present Attorney and Solicitor General shall be filled by other persons; and the people of the province allowed to amend their late choice of a representation.

6. That it is expedient to suggest to His Majesty's government, that the interests of this country as connected with England, would be best prompted by the appointment of a person to the head of this government, who had not "gathered his knowledge" of civil rule from the usages of camps and garrison, nor "formed his ideas" of religious freedom from the University of Oxford.

7. That I approve of the petition and address to the King and the petitions to the House of Assembly, adopted by you in July and August last.

8. That I am decidedly opposed to the increase of the power of the Bank of Upper Canada; or the extension of its capital stock.

Electors of the County of York, you have had a long and intimate acquaintance with my public and private character and conduct. My political opinions, on the most important questions likely soon to arise in the country, I have also this day distinctly avowed, together with the grounds on which I entertain such opinions.

If you agree with me in sentiment on these important questions, and are satisfied with my public and private character and conduct, as your member; disapproving of the late steps taken by the House of Assembly against the freedom of the press, and their violation of your rights in my person; I humbly request your suffrages in my favour, as a demonstration of public opinion in the most populous wealthy and influential shire in Upper Canada; that shire too which has the best means of judging of the government and the representative body, from their location with it.

If, on the other hand, you approve of the conduct of the provincial executive and assembly, it will be my duty to close my career as a public journalist, and respectfully to desire your permission to return into private life, filled with a deep and lively sense of your kindness and condescension, and of my own utter unworthiness of the high honour your friendship has twice freely bestowed.

W. L. MACKENZIE.

"COUP D'ETAT OF EUROPE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

Paris, Nov. 9, 1831.

Let me continue our view, and endeavor to understand the position of Europe at the close of the year 1831.

Norway will only merit a passing word. A million of inhabitants are the most we can assign to it—and this is more an affair of guess than of data or fact.—Norway is blessed with a particular code called the Norway law, compiled by Grieffoeld, at the command of Christian V. of Denmark, the great legislator of this country. By this law peasants are free, a few only excepted on some noble estates near Frederichstad. But these peasants now ask for liberty, and must obtain it. The Norwegian peasants possess much spirit and fire—they are frank, open and undaunted. They fawn never to their superiors, and will not submit to oppression. Amidst the grand and sublime scenery of the southern districts of Norway, the bold and daring mountaineer preserves his independence, and, like the Swiss, whom they resemble, they cling to their rocks, and are animated by a patriotism the most pure and ardent. United to Denmark until the Treaty of 1814, it was then transferred to Sweden, to be holden as an integral state under a Stadholder. The history of Norway is not void of interest; and although from its geographical position it has made less progress in the arts and civilization than either Sweden or Denmark, yet the late events in Europe have excited a great interest at Christiania and Bergen; and the Norwegians have demanded many general and local improvements. In some districts the peasants have risen to shake off the chains of vassalage which bound them to their Lords, and the French Revolution of 1830 will lead to the further amelioration of their condition.

Sweden contains a population of about 3 millions. It is divided into four general states, and each of them is subdivided into provinces. Sweden before the accession of Gustavus the I. was an elective Monarchy. By the union of Calmar in 1397, it was stipulated that the same monarch (there was always a Holy Alliance in Europe, you perceive, to divide the people like goats) should rule over Denmark, Sweden, & Norway; and hence Sweden became a tributary kingdom to Denmark. From this state of subjection it was rescued by Gustavus Vasa! of immortal memory, on whom the Swedes, in the beginning of the 15th century, conferred the Sovereignty, and made the Crown hereditary descending to his male issue. Gustavus Vasa was a great Revolutionist, and afterwards a distinguished Sovereign.—He was entrusted with nearly unbounded prerogatives, and these were, if possible augmented by Gustavus Adolphus, the right of succession being then ex-

ter of the institutions of a country without violence, and yet most effectually alter them.

Russia now invites our attention. She extends from ASIA to Europe, from the frozen to the Pacific Ocean, and from the Caspian Sea, Turkey, Poland, and the Black Sea, are her southern and western boundaries. Her size is monstrous—her influence dreadful—her policy intolerable—her intention always hostile to civilization and human happiness—her thirst for domination unquenchable—her jealousy most cruel—her Government most oppressive—and her destiny is to be divided by revolutions within and by wars from without. I never read or pronounce the name of Russia without a thrill of horror. I view it as a vast Colossus which betides the two hemispheres. I look upon it as a monster, which lives upon blood and crime. I see it the destroyer of human happiness and human liberty, and I know that until it is attacked there can be no balance of power in Europe; and that until it is overthrown there can be no real security for a permanent peace, or for the progress of civilization. I look upon the friendship of Russia as a curse—the patronage of Russia like the hugs and embraces of a night mare, which destroys repose, and beget weakness and misery; and I would say to France carefully avoid making any conditions or any treaties, with a power whose only object is to obtain your confidence in order to betray it, and to let into your secrets and intimacy in order to ruin your reputation, lay bare your weaknesses, and then attack you. The great mass of the inhabitants are as wild and savage as the beasts of prey which overrun the forests. The civilized and cultivated portion was Russian Poland, which lately rose to shake off her oppressors, and approached her again with promises & smiles, but who is now destroying her by confiscation, banishment and death. Out of fifty millions of inhabitants, not five can be truly civilized. A century has scarcely elapsed since even one University was known there. The lower orders are dirty, are great eaters, are attached to strong drinks, are lovers of Saints and Images, & are, of course superstitious even to insanity. The multitude are so stupid as to adhere with a sort of idolatrous veneration to the cloth & sheep-skin robes of former times; and those are most honored who adhere most closely to the yet more savage customs of their barbarous ancestors. The Sovereign of Russia is absolute and despotic. He is the Czar, of the north—the despotic descendant of the Son of Basildes and the unworthy representative of Peter the Great. The invasion of Russia by Napoleon was the greatest, but the worst act of his life. His success would have been an immense good to humanity—his failure has tended to rivet he claims which bound and still bind this ignorant and barbarous people. But, notwithstanding the despotic nature of Russian Government, it is decidedly unfavourable to the progress of liberty in Europe, yet in some provinces slavery will be supported no longer, and either instant concession must be made, or new instructions will take place. The last Journals we have received from St. Petersburg announce, indeed, that Lithuania is reduced to order, and that tranquillity has succeeded to revolt. But this will be but a short duration. At Vilna, the standard of Revolution has not been raised in vain. The Lithuanians cannot, & will not, sink back again to their former state of slavery. The publication of news in the Russian Journals from other countries in Europe, and especially the publication of the debates which take place in the Houses of Lords and Commons in England, and in the Chambers of Peers and Deputies in France, must tend, & do tend, to open the eyes of the middling and higher classes to their real position. The inhabitants of the military provinces are actually lamenting ameliorations. Courland, Finland, and Volhynia are insisting on concessions. The nation now begin to feel and know that they are slaves; and this is the first great step to their redemption. It is of no use taking a god to a people if they are not prepared to receive and appreciate it. It is of no use encouraging *propagandism* in Russia.—Let them have books and newspapers—and then, though the Czar may thunder out his decrees, or publish his false and cajoling Manifestos, the Russians will in time feel their state of degradation, and will demand that freedom which is their right, and without which they can never be men, but must consent to remain animals.—We must not however, suppose that civilization is not extending and that rapidly, in Russia, in spite of the Government—in spite of the Censorship of the press—in spite of its geographical position, which is at the very verge of the boundaries of human improvement, the arts and sciences; and we must not think that the Czar will be able to prevent, in the process of time, that natural development of the love of freedom which will result from the circulation of knowledge.—But this will be the work of years; I was about to say of ages! No, not of ages; but it will be the work of years, and of many years too, unless the Poles or the Lithuanians the Volhynians or the Courlandese should again rise and succeed in shaking off the dominion of the oppressor. The government of Russia is not paternal! The government of Prussia may be called so, though the father is severe, & the discipline rigid. But still the government of Prussia may be called so; whereas that of Russia cannot be called so. The Czar is a despot—a conqueror—a lover of absolutism—a believer in divine right, in passive obedience, and in non-resistance—he is convinced that he is commissioned by Heaven to rule on earth—and his will he regards as only inferior to that of God. The Russians are oppressed. Their taxes are enormous. Their military duties and services are most onerous. Nine tenths are slaves. The remainder support the government, and are slaves to it, on the condition that they, in their turn, may oppress the millions. There are exceptions to this rule—splendid and glorious exceptions—but I speak of the rule and of the mass. The noble are wealthy and insolent to their inferiors, but they tremble

at the approach of the Czar, and dare not oppose him without committing the crime of assassination. He is not softened or enlightened or informed by the late European events, or by the revolution of Poland.—He looks at liberty as a vast evil, and on himself as the being destined to crush or destroy it. His subjects fear, but do not love him. He reigns because no one is bold enough to dethrone him; and he oppresses, because no one is daring enough to oppose him. Europe trembles before him—France courts him—England flatters him—Prussia aids him—Austria hates him—Turkey curses him—the Greeks fear him—Spain prays to him—Portugal looks up to him—Norway and Sweden avoid him Italy hopes to be free from his patronage and consideration—while he himself sits enthroned in snows and projects schemes of conquest and dreams of preventing the spread of knowledge, liberty, and civilization. But will he do so? No, no; the sun of knowledge will shine on; and though it may blind the eyes of his subjects by its warmth and its genial influence. This is Russia! In my next letter I propose to take view of Germany, Holland, Belgium, and Prussia; and in a fourth to glance at Austria, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and Italy. We shall then be prepared for coming events of the fast-coming year 1832.

Your obedient servant,

O. P. Q.

We copy the following from a late London paper, merely to show the spirit of the times.

THE BISHOPS.

We call the following specimens from the country paper, of the honors paid to the Bishops on the 5th November:

"Guy Faux" Day was celebrated in this city by the usual perambulation of courtiers urchins on Saturday last, "tricked out in motley," and chaunting a new version of their doggerel chorus, in which the emblematical dispersion of the Bench of Bishops was merely, if not wisely treated. We have heard that some old ladies felt considerable alarm at the *liberal* innovation of engraving modern allusions on the obsolete nonsense of the good old no popery times! However as might have been anticipated, no explosions but those of laughter took place, though we will not say the popularity of the Bishops was augmented by the public commemoration of their offences. I one party, a strapping fellow "in full canonicals," worthy of an Archbishop at an installation, occasioned considerable mirth by stepping so frequently at the various public houses which he encountered in his *station*; and in the words of his song, too often "going to pot," that at last *His Grace* became the worse for liquor," and most unepiscopally reeled into the dirt amid laughter, jeers and hootings, which his Grace invited as a *compliment* due to his order, making at last an inglorious retreat, all battered, dismantled and belapstered with mud. The heavy rain dispersed the minor performers, and peace even on the tremendous anniversary of the 5th of November, prevailed in the good city of Canterbury.

—The Mayor, to prevent the possibility of disorder, had judiciously forbidden the display of fire-works or bon-fires at night.

The populace of this city considering that sufficient honor had not been done to the Bishop on Saturday evening had a grand *auto da fe* in the High street last night, when an effigy of his Reverence was burnt in the presence of a large concourse of people, who honored his departure with loud groans and execrations.—*Kent Herald*

Sittingbourne.—On Monday evening the effigy of a Bishop holding in his hands several of the late numbers of *The Kentish Gazette*, was burnt in the Butts of this town, amid the execrations of the inhabitants.

Grayford.—The 5th of November was celebrated at this place on Saturday, in a manner somewhat more novel than gratifying to the Anti Reformers. Instead of the effigy of Guy Faux that of a Bishop was paraded round the town, and then carried to Earford where his Grace was met by a great number of the inhabitants, provided with torches, &c., who accompanied him through the streets, testifying their feelings by cheers at the houses of the Reformers, and tremendous groans at those of the Clergymen and others hostile to the Bill. The party subsequently returned to Grayford, and his Reverence was then burnt on the Churchgreen, where nearly fifty faggots had been placed to form his funeral pile. The following new Chant was used on the occasion:—

Remember, remember,
That God is the savior
Of every good gift unto man;
But the D—n—l, to spite us,
Sent fellows with Mitres
Who robs us of all that they can.

other a lamb, representing the tenth lamb and the tenth sheaf. The effigy was preceded by a band of music, and accompanied by flambeaux, and was paraded all over town, the mob stopping to groan opposite the vicarage, and before the houses of some of the most respectable inhabitants. On arriving at the market place, ringleaders, with a fellow in a white surplice, mounted a sort of hustings; and this mock priest read the following address to the crowd, which had increased considerably in their progress through the town, though great numbers were there solely from motives of curiosity:—

"Ho! all ye people of Huddersfield! Lo; and behold! here is a great, fat, blundering Bishop, whom we have battered for the poor deluded, and murdered Guy Faux! Here is the last 5th of November which shall constitute the anniversary of a bloody Church and State conspiracy in support of tithes, Easter offerings, oblations, obventions, and all the horrid and dreadful train of baseness got up by the worse than devils, to deceive their dupes for the purpose of rioting in holy luxury, out of the grinding of our bones to our utter ruin, and past and present degradation; and now, my friends and brethren, I have to inform you, that on no future 5th of November shall the country reverberate the diabolical and nauseous rattling of the bells of old Mother Church; no more shall the disgusting and diabolical sound grate your ears, nor arouse your noble indignation, for now the great deceiver is going to his long home, and ye have all come to see him safe on his long journey, in the sure hope of a glorious change from raw head and bloody bones, from a state worse than slavery, to the old system of Old England, with plenty of roast beef and plum pudding. Then with nine times nine for the destruction of all monopolies, the new system and fair play for the people. We therefore commit his infamous body to the flames, earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust, in the certain belief that eternal damnation will be his portion, and that he will never inherit a glorious resurrection.

"Good Lord, put down aristocracy
Let Boroughmongers be abhorred,
And from all titles and schol hats
Forthwith deliver us, good Lord!"

The effigy was then set on fire. The crowd dispersed immediately after the burning and I have not heard that any mischief was done. There was scarcely a person left in the Market place at eleven o'clock.—*Leeds Intelligencer*

Disgraceful conduct towards the Archbishop of Canterbury.

At Croyden, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, as President of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, attended the annual meeting at the Town Hall, Croyden. On his Grace taking the chair, the most unequivocal marks of disapprobation were manifested by an immense concourse of persons who thronged the body of the hall, and a loud hissing, accompanied with deep groans, being kept up for a considerable time, the business of the meeting was interrupted. The friends of the institution endeavored to suppress this exhibition of feeling towards their chairman by clapping of hands and cheers, and ultimately succeeded in their object. His Grace in the course of his address, alluded to the circumstances by saying that he little thought of meeting with such treatment, particularly as the meeting was not one of a political character. The populace, however, not content with what took place in the hall, congregated about his Grace's carriage in great numbers, and on his making his appearance to get into it, at the conclusion of the proceedings, a simultaneous yell burst forth from the multitude, which could be heard all over the town. His Grace appeared somewhat alarmed for his personal safety, and hastily getting into the vehicle, drove off at a rapid rate, amidst the continued groans of the people.

Remember, remember,
That God is the savior
Of every good gift unto man;
But the D—n—l, to spite us,
Sent fellows with Mitres
Who robs us of all that they can.

Whist thousands are starving,
These wretches are carving
Rich slices from out the State pie;
And so long as they revel
In luxuries, —
A bit do they care who may die.

Three groans with good will,
Give all Poes to the Bill
Of Reform!—and of Poes who so great
As the Bishops have been?
Then three Groans for the mean
And contemptible Bishops of State!"

At Sheerness, on Saturday, most of the urchins who have been accustomed to carry "Guy Faux" on the 5th of November, substituted the effigy of a Bishop, appropriately dressed with the Mitre surplice &c., and one or two parties obtained a rich harvest of pence, by constantly exclaiming, "Pray remember the Archbishop!"

Huddersfield, Nov. 5.—Soon after dark, the letting off of fireworks commenced on the market place. The market place might almost be said to be in a blaze, from the vast quantity of fireworks that were let off incessantly, from before seven till past ten o'clock. About nine o'clock a mob of about 100 persons entered the town from Mould Green, with an effigy, which was said to personate the Bishop of Landaff, mounted on a high frame of wood work. A mask formed the face, with a hat upon it; a black calico gown, with clerical sleeves, covered the body, under one arm was placed a sheaf, and under the

other a lamb, representing the tenth lamb and the tenth sheaf. The effigy was preceded by a band of music, and accompanied by flambeaux, and was paraded all over town, the mob stopping to groan opposite the vicarage, and before the houses of some of the most respectable inhabitants. On arriving at the market place, ringleaders, with a fellow in a white surplice, mounted a sort of hustings; and this mock priest read the following address to the crowd, which had increased considerably in their progress through the town, though great numbers were there solely from motives of curiosity:—

of age. The prince of Muskowa, son of Marshal Ney, whose first act, is said, will be to obtain from the chamber, of which he has become a member, and which he deduced his father to death, some declaration which will wash off the stain affixed by them on the memory of his parent. There are other names less conspicuous however. The Count Turenne possesses none of the blood of the great Turenne and has simply been a Chamberlain. The Prince de Beauvau, from his relationship to Madame du Cayu, the mistress of Louis XVIII, might have expected an act of favour from that monarch, but what gives him a title to one from Louis Philippe, it would be difficult to discover. Poltevin is President of the *cour Royale*, and it may be supposed that by including him in the list, the government have had in view to conciliate the members of that body.

Madame de Laroche Jacquelin had, after being arrested on suspicion of a traitorous connection with the insurgents in La Vendue, escaped from the hands of the officers. A depot of arms was found at her residence. She is, we believe, the daughter of the Vendean Chief of that name, distinguished during the revolutionary war.

The wife of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, the celebrated Pamela, and eldest of Madame de Genlis, who on the death of her first husband, married Mr. Pittain at Hamburg, died recently at Paris.

By an ordonnance of the 19th Dec. Lieut. General Grouchy is raised to the dignity of Marshal of France, *honoraire*.

Chamber of Peers—sitting of Nov. 21.—The President informed the Chamber that he had received a Royal ordonnance, nominating 56 new Peers; and added, that as the Ordonnance contained no special directions as to conditions of admission, the Chamber had only to be satisfied as to the age and nationality of the new Peers, and for that purpose to nominate a committee to examine the certificates of birth of such of the Peers as had forwarded them to him, which was accordingly done.

No manifestation of feeling was exhibited in the Chamber at this communication.

ENGLAND.

We give the last accounts in relation to the Cholera in Sunderland; the intercourse between that place and the neighbouring one, Newcastle, continues uninterrupted, and still no case of the disorder had occurred in the latter town.

The rumour had circulated in London of a change in the ministry, is positively contradicted by the Courier and Morning Chronicle of the 17th. The Morning Post, a decided Tory paper, of the same date, admits that there is no foundation of it.

On the 19th November, some of the papers say that a Cabinet Council assembled in London to decide on the period to which Parliament should be prorogued, others however assert, that a final determination on the subject would not be taken until a Council had met at Brighton, on the 21st, when the King in person would preside. It appears probable that the Parliament will not be called together again till the month of January.

The spirit of reform continues as active as ever. We find in the London Chronicle of the 19th, a grave resolve of the Metropolitan Political Union, that in the event of the present ministry being driven from power—"the Council will devise means by which the members of the Union may effectually protect their own lives and properties, and establish the liberties of the country.

By three additional articles to their former protocols the ministers of the Five Great Powers assembled at London to confer on the affairs of Belgium and Holland have recognized Leopold as Sovereign of the former country, guaranteed to him the possession of the crown, and more especially engaged themselves to the execution of the twenty four articles previously agreed upon. A further delay of two months is given to the King of Holland to accede to the terms laid down by the conference. That sovereign has communicated to the States-General several official documents connected with the late negotiations, the most important of which is in relation to the departure of an English Fleet, to compel him to restrain from any commencement of hostilities.

He says this measure was uncalled for, as he had always shown the most anxious desire to meet the wishes of the Conference as far as he could with propriety. We continue to believe that he will eventually be compelled to give in his adhesion to the Protocols of the Conference.

CHOLERA ON THE CONTINENT.

The Berlin State Gazette of the 12th inst. brings no new instances of any interest. The number of new cases of cholera at Berlin on the 14th was five.

The Augsburg Gazette of the 17th inst. brings intelligence from Vienna to November 14 the number of new cases by the cholera on the 14th was 28.

The following melancholy account is taken from a letter dated Brunswick, Nov. 5; "M. Weichsel, one of the most opulent merchants of this city, having been treated for the cholera by the administration of empor, died of an apoplectic fit, all his family have been attacked, and two of the children have sunk with him to the grave. The disease is making great progress on this side, and it is remarkable that a great mortality prevails amongst the feathered race, and that the usual birds of passage have not made their appearance this year.

The number of new cases by the cholera at Hamburg on the 14th Nov. was ten.

The *Nuremberg Correspondent* contains the following, dated Berlin, November 8:—"The cholera is now in now so much on the decline, that one hospital has already been shut up by order of the authorities. The proportion of death and recoveries is also much more favourable during the first weeks, for now the number of the latter considerably exceeds that of the former. How clearly eye witness speaks with regard to the non-contagious! Although all sanitary measures and guards have been relinquished, yet the disease has ever since been diminished. Its progress towards the west is not more rapid than before, when it was checked by numerous cordons. We do not hear that the cholera makes retrograde movements (towards the east.) Notwithstanding the active intercourse which now exist with eastern countries, some of the places which had once been visited and freed from the cholera, have been infected a second time. The dread which the disease had at first excited among us has nearly vanished. Thus we find ourselves liberated from the most frightful part of the evil, which only existed in the imagination of man. We shall therefore have enjoyed the curious spectacle of seeing, in spite of all precautionary measures, the cholera stalking over Europe more as a threatening spectre, than a real monster."

CHOLERA IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Dr. Barry has been sent down to Sunderland by Government, to render assistance to the Medical Board, there, and to report the result of his observations to the Council.

The following is the official account from Sunderland respecting the Cholera. We are happy

to find that one death has taken place since the last report, and that the new cases are less frequent.

"DAILY REPORT OF DIARRHEA AND CHOLERA MORBUS.

Sunderland, Nov. 17, Ten o'clock, A. M.

Diarrhea	Cholera Morbus	Common	Malignant
Remained at last Report.....	27	11	4
New Cases.....	10	4	4
Total.....	47	15	8
Recovered.....	11	3	1
Died.....	—	—	1
Remaining at this date.....	36	13	6

"ROBERT DAUN, M. D.

The following is an extract of a letter received this morning from Newcastle of the same date:—"I am just come from a meeting of the Board of Health; there are several bad cases, but we are now satisfied that it is not contagious, a more of the attendants have taken it. So far from having more deaths here than we have generally at this season, we have rather fewer.—For two days we have had a slight covering of snow on the ground, with ice half an inch thick."

"We are happy to state that there is not the slightest foundation for the reports that have been current of new difficulties having occurred to Ministers, relative to the Reform Bill. The success of that measure is quiet certain, whatever course the Government may think proper to adopt, for the purpose of carrying it. The new Bill will not, in principle, vary in the slightest degree from that of Lord John Russell. In the popular sense, it will, if possible, be even more strong. The same number of boroughs will be disfranchised, although there may be some change as to particular places, and the Members taken from them will be distributed among the counties and large towns. In the minor details of the Bill, and more especially in the machinery of polling and registration, some improvement will be introduced calculated to give a more extensive development and additional efficiency to the principle of this great measure.—*Courier*.

We entertain a strong opinion that Parliament will not reassemble till the first week in January. Much inconvenience would ensue from the inability to sit beyond a fortnight, without an adjournment to say nothing of that event taking a place before any thing dignified could be done in the Commons. Nothing, however, will be decided, before the Council sits at Brighton, on Monday.—*Globe*.

In the case of the Lords again rejecting the Reform Bill, the following Resolution will be moved in the Commons: "Resolved, That with every respect which the House are ever desirous to pay to the rights and privileges of the House of Lords, this House is convinced that it is directly contrary both to the principles as well as practice of the constitution of the country, that they should interfere in any way in the choice of persons to represent the people in this House. That such interference can be more claimed as a right, than that this House can direct the orders and proceedings of their Lordships. That all the regulations respecting the representation of the people, ought to rest with their constituents and fully chosen, and no power in the realm, save and except the Royal prerogative, ought to have any right to interfere therewith. That such of the Members of this House as have the honor to be of His Majesty's Council, be desired to wait on His Majesty with the most humble request that his Majesty would be graciously pleased to give his Royal approbation of these Resolutions, under the Royal Sign Manual, in order that the same may be enrolled amongst the records of Parliament in both Houses. That it is the opinion of this House, that these Resolutions may not be used or taken as a precedent in any other cases than those which immediately concern the representation of the people of Great Britain and Ireland."—*Sun*.

A meeting of the Council of the Metropolitan Political Union took place at the Crown and Anchor, on Wednesday, Mr. Churchill in the chair. Considerable discussion was entered into as to the most effectual means of promoting the objects of the Union. The following were among the resolutions agreed to:—"That all true Reformers ought to rally round the Throne; and at the present crisis, and support the King in his attempt to wrest the liberties of the people from the boroughmonger, grasp. That the increasing stagnation of trade, and the nearly exhausted patience of the nation, occasioned by the rejection of the Reform Bill convince this Council that it is more than ever imperative to support the Ministers in effecting the great measure by which they have pledged themselves to stand or fall. That if the arts of a faction should triumph over a patriot King and his present Ministry, this Council will not listen to any promises of illusory Reform that a Tory or any other Ministry may proffer to a disappointed people. That if enemies of the people should succeed in producing anarchy and confusion, this council will devise means by which the members of the Union may effectually protect their own properties, and establish the liberties of the country."—*Chronicle*.

BELGIUM.

The Monitor announces that a courier from London arrived last evening, at six o'clock, at the office of the minister for Foreign affairs bringing the Treaty signed on the 15th inst. between the Five Powers and King Leopold, incorporating the 24 Articles of that between Belgium and Holland with three additional clauses. Art. 24 places all the preceding Articles under the guarantee of the Five Powers. Art. 25 declares that there shall be peace and amity between the King of the France, the Emperor of Austria, the King of Great Britain, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia, on the one part, and the King of the Belgians on the other. Art. 27 prescribes that the Treaty shall be ratified within two months at latest.

PORTUGAL.

Dispatches has been received from Mr. Hoppper, at Lisbon, to the 5th inst. Perfect tranquillity prevailed in that capital; but the Miguelites continued their preparations to resist the expected invasion. The usurper has committed another flagrant outrage on the British nation; he has refused both reparation. The gentleman imprisoned is a native of Portugal, but had been recognized as British Vice Consul, and was therefore entitled to the privileges of a British subject.—*Courier*.

SWITZERLAND.

Extract of a letter from Geneva, dated the 17th inst:—"The advocate, M. Humbert Droz de la Chaux de Fonds, who has just been arrested and confined in the Castle of

of age. The prince of Muskowa, son of Marshal Ney, whose first act, is said, will be to obtain from the chamber, of which he has become a member, and which he deduced his father to death, some declaration which will wash off the stain affixed by them on the memory of his parent. There are other names less conspicuous however. The Count Turenne possesses none of the blood of the great Turenne and has simply been a Chamberlain. The Prince de Beauvau, from his relationship to Madame du Cayu, the mistress of Louis XVIII, might have expected an act of favour from that monarch, but what gives him a title to one from Louis Philippe, it would be difficult to discover. Poltevin is President of the *cour Royale*, and it may be supposed that by including him in the list, the government have had in view to conciliate the members of that body.

Neuchatel, is accused, it is said, having printed in France certain documents found amongst the archives of the Canton, which compromise deeply the Authorities of the country, and some of the Chiefs of the Royalist party. The package containing the copies was seized on the frontier, and put into the hand of the Viceroy, before any of them had been sent into circulation. The most complete anarchy continues to reign throughout the province of Neuchatel. Many of the principle clock and watch makers have already transferred their manufactures into the Canton of Vaud or Besancon; and this sterile country, which has no source of prosperity but from its prodigious industry, is in imminent danger of falling back into its primitive indigence.

DEMARCA.—We learn that a serious alarm prevailed throughout this colony, in consequence of insurrectionary movements among the negroes, and that martial law had been proclaimed there.

THE VINDICATOR.

MONTREAL:

TUESDAY JAN. 17, 1832.

By the arrival at New York, of the Packet Ship *Haure Capt. Depeyster*, we have intelligence from Paris to the 23rd and from Havre to the 23rd December. The dates from London by this conveyance are to the 19th November, and consequently three days later than those previously received. We refer our readers to the extracts made from the *New York Courier and Enquirer*, which are to be found in another part of our columns.

The Editor of this paper and Mr. DUVERNAY of the *Minerve* received on Sunday Evening last a visit of a novel kind, that of Mr. WM. GINGER Sergeant at Arms of the Legislative Council, announcing them that they were to prepare on a tour to meet their *Lordships* at the bar of their House: what will be the result of this invitation may be anticipated by the following extracts of the Journals of the Senate of this Province:

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Friday January 13th 1832.

Resolved.—That the article headed *Legislative Council* in the first column of the 3rd page of the newspaper called "VINDICATOR" of Tuesday Evening the 3rd inst. Vol. 4. No. 53. published in Montreal by DANIEL TRACY contains a gross libel against this House is a direct breach of its privileges.

Ordered.—That the Sergeant at Arms do forthwith attach the body of Daniel Tracy of the city of Montreal and bring him in safe custody to the bar of this House to answer for this offence and this shall be a sufficient warrant in that behalf.

Attest.

WM. SMITH Clerk of the Legislative Council.

WM. GINGER, Esq. Sergeant at Arms. Attending this House.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Friday the 13th January, 1832.

Resolved.—That the article signed PENSEZ-Y-BIEN printed in the newspaper called "La Minerve" of Monday the ninth instant, No. 95, Vol. 5, published in Montreal by LUDGER DUVERNAY contains a gross libel against this House and is a direct breach of its privileges.

Ordered.—That the Sergeant at Arms do forthwith attach the body of Ludger Duvernay of the City of Montreal Printer, and bring him in safe custody to the bar of this House to answer for this offence and this shall be a sufficient warrant in that behalf.

Attest.

WM. SMITH Clerk of the Legislative Council.

WM. GINGER, Esq. Sergeant at Arms. Attending this House.

In obedience to this mandamus calling on DR. TRACY and his confere to assist with all possible diligence at the deliberations of this learned body, they left town at nine o'clock the same night and doubtless, are now enjoying the advantage of being inmates of a New Ste. Pelagie in Quebec. They are, by this time, condemned and imprisoned; this, we advance, because men of principles & honor are always guided by reflection & pure motives & will not retrace their steps when they are certain they have spoken nothing but the truth. It is not before a tribunal where the accusers are also judges, where weakness and passion are the prominent features that one can expect justice, but before a much higher and respectable power. To public opinion therefore do we appeal, conscious that whatever has been written in this paper, respecting the Legislative Council was not the mere expression of our individual sentiments but that of the great majority of our fellow citizens. We have said that the determination which the Legislative Council shews to obstruct almost every measure of the popular branch of the Legislature was not only evinced by the loss of the *Fabrique & Capias* Bills but also by that of several others: this we repeat & substantiate the charge in asking what has been the fate of the Bill, allow-

ing persons accused of felony to be heard by Counsel before the Jury?—Was not the proposition of adding two additional names to those already stated in the bill to meet the Commissioners of Upper Canada and come to some determination about the portion of Revenues claimed by the Sister Province equal to the rejection of this enactment because no amendment in a Bill that appropriates money will not be concurred in by the Assembly? Who does not perceive in this inadvertency, (to use the mildest term) the cause of new divisions between the two Provinces when the welfare and the liberties of both claim their mutual & perpetual understanding?

What has become of another measure of the greatest importance, the bill for the impartial selection of jurors? Let us be permitted here to borrow the language of the celebrated statesman who presides on the woolsack in the House of Lords when speaking of the English laws, he says: "In my mind he was guilty of no error, he was chargeable with no exaggeration, he was betrayed by his fancy into a metaphor who once said that all we see about us, King, Lords and Commons, the whole machinery of the state, all the apparatus of the system and its varied workings, end in simply bringing TWELVE HONEST MEN INTO A BOX." Such were the sentiments expressed by the present Lord Chancellor of England, sentiments that are those of every person in this Country, wishing the protection of innocence and the punishment of guilt, sentiments that have fixed the attention of the Legislators of the popular branch, but that are disregarded by the Legislative Council because in that body there are placemen whose vocation it is to avoid responsibility or defend the malversations of their friends and relations. Were we then wrong to say that the power this Council possess was seldom exerted but to obstruct the public welfare? Is this a new accusation and the history of the errors, and abuses of power on the part of this body at the moment we were writing? Did not the Country at large repeat the same, nay more, stronger accusations, in 1827 when in petitions signed by upwards of 87,000 inhabitants of Lower Canada,

It complains of the repeated refusals of that branch (the Legislative Council) to proceed upon various bills sent up by the Assembly, however useful and indispensable they might be, considering these refusals as the natural result of the composition of that body, and of the state of dependence in which the majority of its members are placed, we must humbly represent to your Majesty, add the petitioners, that the Legislative Council of this province, the majority of which is composed of Executive Councils, judges, and other persons dependent on the Executive, have, year after year, rejected several bills, refused and neglected to proceed on several other bills sent up by the Assembly, for the remedy of abuses, for encouraging education, promoting the general convenience of the subject, the improvement of the country, for increasing the security of persons and property, and for furthering the common welfare and prosperity of the province; particularly—No. No. &c.

Has not this practice of subverting the popular enactments of the Assembly continued since that epoch with more or less pertinacity? And what else could be expected from a body that has undergone no modification, composed of the same men so subservient to the omnipotent will of Lord Dalhousie and his advisers, who were then dreaming of lucrative places for them or their followers and of honors which escaped their vanity, when addressing themselves in 1822, as it was observed in the Assembly, to a tory Minister for hereditary titles they received for all answer..... the permission of wearing a *livery man's coat*!!

As a consequence of what has been enumerated we have added that we believe the Province would be a considerable gainer by its total annihilation.—The House of Assembly of this Province in their last Session adopted resolutions tantamount to this, when they declared that there was not in Canada, any materials for an Aristocracy. In the other British Colonies have they a similar form of Government? Are public measures, supported by the representatives of the people, obstructed as it seems to be the order of the day here? No: & for what other reason than because no impediments are thrown in the way by an intermediate body, because the Executive Councilors are removable at pleasure; that is to say, at the will of public opinion. Was not the plan adopted towards Lower and Upper Canada only a new one, one of Mr. Pitt's fabrication, one of experiment which has proved to be so defective, because, there cannot be an aristocracy in forests, in a country where the property is in the hands of the mass of the people equally shared, where if any can be supposed it must for ever be a begging and servile Aristocracy, who cannot represent any other interests than those of ambition and egotism.

It is then, we repeat quite an absurdity to think that about eight or ten men with scarcely common talent and no better interest in the country than others can act with all the caprice this body does and when we speak of talent we corroborate the statement in asking what measures have originated this session in the Legislative Council? What measures have there been proposed since their constitution, and particularly

since a few years? An undigested bill or two in the session! These are the great, the grand labours of the *Lords* of this country! We are mistaking!..... the lethargy has ceased, the wisdom of the Council is manifesting itself for the country's good, in attacking the liberty of the press; we say the country's good, because every such attack has served the public and produced that good which otherwise would have remained dormant in company with the Incubus. Dalhousie attacked the *Virtuous Waller*, whose name will be remembered and level when the names of the Honorables shall be no more and that of Dalhousie only as connected with persecution and tyranny. Charles X. persecuted the press and the next day he was no more. Mr. McKenzie was oppressed and now rises over his enemies triumphantly supported by the people and we shall also have our turn. In the mean time our utmost endeavours will always be exerted in attacking abuses wherever they are to be found and as long as the general welfare will be paralysed by selfishness and individual interest, we will lash the perpetrators of the evil through the press and hold them up to public scorn.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

"The Bill relating to the *Fabriques* was lost in the Legislative Council, yesterday, and the Bill relating to *writs of capias against Foreign Debtors*, has met with the same fate."—*Quebec Mercury*.

The determination which the Legislative Council shews to obstruct almost every measure of the popular branch of the Legislature is not only evinced by the loss of the Bills mentioned above, but by that of several others, from time to time, from which the country might expect to reap advantage. We are well pleased, therefore, to find a call of the House on the 10th inst. on the motion of Mr. Bourdages—when

"The House also resolved to take into consideration, the composition of the Legislative and Executive Councils of the Province, and whether it would not be expedient to pray for the thorough reform of the said Councils, and what would be the best means of effecting the said object."

This question must be considered the one which should most especially occupy the attention of the House; for we cannot see what is the use of that body meeting and deliberating as it does, to have all its enactments subverted, without ceremony, by the Council: When one reflects on the use made of the power the Council possess; and that it is seldom exerted but to obstruct the public welfare, one cannot but believe the Province would be a considerable gainer by its total annihilation.

We hope the house will exert its accustomed energy on this occasion and will not hesitate to enter into such measures as will obtain relief from the oppressive incubus. The people indeed if they were just to themselves, should come forward with their petitions expressing their feelings and indignation, and give thereby the proper support to their representatives.

It will be a pretty termination of the business of the Session to find so much labour as is bestowed by members, worse than useless, and that instead of a wholesome and consistent reform of abuses and the enactment of salutary laws nothing is to be seen except, perhaps, something authorizing the construction of a bridge or the amendment of a road or two. It is quite an absurdity to think that about eight or ten men with scarcely common talent and no better interest in the country than others, can act with all the caprice that this body does.

(From the *Minerve* of the 9th inst.)

LETTER IV.

Popular Elections render Superiors courteous towards the people. Paley's Moral Political Philosophy.

To the Editor of the *Minerve*.

Sir, The House of Assembly will in a few days be called upon to pronounce upon a measure as important in itself as in its results, I mean the abolition or reorganization by the means of election, of a body which with very little exception, has invariably been in opposition to the good of the country. It is not my intention here to examine into the question whether it is proper that there should be an elective Council in this Province or if it be more proper there should be no Council: I do not concern myself that many plausible reasons may be given for its abolition, and also that many very strong ones exist for the reorganization of the Council by the means of election. This body, if it is elective, will those who wish to abolish the existing one say, will represent no other interest than that now represented by the House of Assembly; its power will emanate from the same source, the voice of the people expressed at the hustings, and of what use are two bodies to represent the interest already represented by the House of Assembly?—These are I confess plausible reasons. But may I be allowed with all due deference to the opinion of others, to answer that notwithstanding the proofs of wisdom given by the House of Assembly, and no person admires more than myself the firmness that is giving it the means of beating the road of liberty for all the other Colonies, it is not for all that proof against error.

Personal motives, a want of reflection, the warmth natural upon particular occasions, and on many occasions a trading majority to pass a law that might not accommodate the people; an intermediate body elected by the people, firm and incorruptible as the House of Assembly, subject as that is to reward or punishment for its conduct at the time of election, such a body that would have time to reflect on the debates of the House, that could weigh at leisure the solid and the weak sides of the arguments of the members of the Assembly could perhaps on many occasions retard measure, not for the pleasure of wearing the views of the nation; but with the intention of saving the people from the effects of a precipitate measure. It appears to me besides that the Governor if he happens to be timid and pusillanimous, will sanction right or wrong measures, rather than engage with the House of Assembly. If he is obstinate and not inclined to be docile, he will resist, exercise his own discretion, often very contrary to the purpose, and in the end all will be lost. Experience as taught us what are in general the Governors sent to us from England. This is in my opinion a very forcible reason to cause us to keep upon our guard, and take measures to prevent them from doing injury whether their conduct arise from obstinacy, or whether it be dictated by pusillanimity.

What have we moreover to fear, in demanding an elective council? Would it not be a mean of augmenting the strength of the people; of opening a Parliamentary career, to many men of abilities and patriotism who will be ambitious of the honor of being the organ of their fellow citizens, and who will take care to conduct themselves properly in order to avoid the disgrace of losing their title of *Honorables*? I think the House should seize this occasion of rendering

our institutions more democratic, and advance by the path of reason and wisdom towards that end to which all the steps of men who reflect properly should tend, the sovereign power of the people; we shall reach it by this means.

If it were proper for me to advise, I should perhaps say that the nomination of the Councilors made and announced, are with a very few exceptions so pitiful and that a country has so often been played upon and deceived by the fine promises from beyond the sea, that the House should resolve that it is advisable, and the country will support it, that, if the mother Country refuses to grant an elective Legislative Council, we should demand and insist with firmness, on the entire abolition of a body so hurtful as has been, is, and will be the Legislative Council named by the Crown.

The existing Legislative Council being perhaps the greatest nuisance we have, we should take the means in our power to get rid of it and demand its abolition in a manner to obtain that object.

PENSEZ-Y-BIEN.

January 7th, 1832.

The contested Election of Kamouraska has been declared valid. The petitioners were condemned to pay the costs by a large majority.

The report of the Committee in the House of Assembly on the petition of B. C. A. GUGY Esq. M. P. P. & Advocate of Quebec, is against Judge Kerr, accused of malversation in office.

POSTSCRIPT.

The American papers received this morning announce the loss of the Packet Ship *George CANNING*, Capt. *Atty*, from Liverpool, on Abbecomb Beach, about 60 miles S. of Sandy Hook. The Ship bound to New York, was wrecked on Saturday night the 7th Inst., there was no loss of lives and it is even expected to save part of the cargo.

The letter brought by this Packet and opened at Philadelphia furnishes news five days later from England. The *Philadelphia Enquirer*, says:

There cannot be a doubt now, that the cholera prevails at Sunderland. In addition to what we give on that subject below, we can state that a letter from Messrs. Cairns, Cray and Co. of Liverpool, in date of the 24th November, says: "Our government has issued an official notice of the existence of Spasmodic Cholera in this country."

The British Cabinet it appears have determined to call the parliament together again on the 8th December, we should hardly suppose however, that much can be done by that body, in the important matter of reform, until after the holidays. On the 22d, the London Price Current says: "Stocks are higher to day in consequence of the early day fixed for the meeting of the parliament."

The Government has also issued a proclamation, declaring the societies formed in various places in England, under the denomination of "political unions, illegal and seditious. Will not this place the reformers, and ministers at variance?"

BIRTHS.

At Beauchamp (near St. Johns) on the 9th inst. the Lady of Gabriel Marchand, Esquire, of a son.

On Thursday Mrs. James Ferrer, of a daughter.

At Quebec, on Wednesday, Mrs. Joseph Bauchette, Junior, of a daughter.

At Kingston, on the 24 instaut, Mrs. John McLean, of a daughter.

At Prescott U. C. on the 11th inst. the Lady of Doctor Hamilton D. Jessup of a son.

MARRIED.

At the residence of George Hamilton, Esquire, Hawkesbury, on the 31 instaut, Dr. J. E. Raikin, of St. Andrews, to Miss Mary Anne Davidson, of Quebec.

DIED.

At Quebec, on Monday, Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson, wife of Mr. John Anderson, of the Ordnance Department.

At Montego Bay, (Jamaica), on the 13th Nov. Mr. George Lang, aged 47, formerly of Montreal.

In London, lately, Nathaniel Coffin, Esq. aged 83, brother of General Coffin.

At Quebec, on Monday, last, George Keys, Esquire, of the firm of Thomas Stott & Co.

INFORMATION WANTED, of

THOMAS SEXTON, by trade a SMITH; who sailed from Dublin about the year 1810 for New York, and lived in Broadway No. 4. Any person who will give information of him and his wife Ellen Murgon, will confer a great favour by writing to his Brother in Law Dan. Tracy, in the parish of St. Scholastique, District of Montreal or to this Office.

North River, 12th Jan. 1832.

INFORMATION WANTED—of

EDWARD McCREARY from Strabane, County Tyrone, Ireland, Cart maker or Carpenter, who landed in New York, in 1823, and is now supposed to be in Upper Canada. Any intelligence respecting him will be thankfully received by his mother, directed to this Office, or by his brothers in Law John Warl, St. Andrews, U. C., or Pat. Laughry, Montreal.



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

THE STAGE will leave Montreal and Quebec EVERY MORNING, at 5 o'clock, (Sundays excepted) and pass the night at *Three Rivers*. The Books will be kept at Mr. Benjamin Thatcher's, at *Roscoe's Hotel*, at Cushing's Hotel, Hay-Market, Montreal;—and at Quebec, at Mr. Isaac Cutters', (at the place formerly occupied by Mr. Carly) one of the Proprietors, who will give all necessary information, as well as Mr. T. Marcotte, at Mr. F. Benoit's, Old Market Place, Montreal.

TH. MARCOTTE, JOS. GIROUX, ISAAC CUTTER, PROPRIETORS. MONTREAL, Dec. 9, 1831.

TREATISE ON THE CIVIL LAW

OF LOWER CANADA.

THE undersigned informs the subscribers to this work, and those who may hereafter subscribe to it, that in consequence of his arrangements with the author H. DES RIVIERES BEAUBIEN, Esquire, he has become proprietor of it, and is the only person authorised to receive the amount of subscriptions; all receipts given by any other person will therefore be null.

The number of subscribers being now sufficient, the impression of this work (considered by many competent judges as likely to prove very useful) will commence immediately and it will be published in the course of the winter. The number of copies being limited, intending subscribers are requested to apply to Messrs. E. R. FABRE & Co., book sellers, at Montreal; Messrs Neilson & Cowan, at the office of the *Canadian*, to Messrs. GAY & Co., booksellers, at Quebec; and to A. Z. Le Blanc Esquire, at his office in Three Rivers.

The work will consist of 3 Volumes 8^o printed on good paper, with new types.—The subscription price is thirty shillings, stitched.

LUDGER DUVERNAY.

Montreal, Nov. 16th 1831.

THE undersigned informs the numerous subscribers to his *Treatise on the Civil Law of Lower Canada*, that he has disposed of his manuscript in favor of Mr. Ludger DUVERNAY, printer, who from this day, is the only person authorised to receive the amount of subscriptions and grant receipts for the same.

H. DES RIVIERES BEAUBIEN.

Montreal, Nov. 16th 1831.

PORTRAITS OF THE HONORABLES D. B. VIGER AND L. J. PAPINEAU.

THE UNDERSIGNED has made arrangements, with Mr. BOURNE, Engraver, of this City, who is about to proceed to England, to have engraved in London the Portraits of the HONORABLES, D. B. VIGER and L. J. PAPINEAU.

Persons wishing to subscribe are requested to make application at Quebec, to Messrs. Neilson & Cowan—Three Rivers, Pierre Desjardes Esq. or at their Book Store, Montreal.

The engravings will be delivered to subscribers in May next. Price, each 5s. E. R. FABRE & Co. Decr. 15, 1831. 2—m.

ESTATE OF THE LATE JOSEPH PERRAULT, ESQ.

ALL PERSONS Indebted to this ESTATE, or having any claims against it, are Requested to pay the amount of their Debts, and produce their Demands in due form, immediately unto the Subscriber, who is authorized to receive the same.

THOMAS BEDOUIN.

Montreal 2d, December, 1831.

TO BE SOLD.

AN EMPLACEMENT situated at the CHAMBLAY BASIN, near the Church, with Two Houses, Stables, Sheds and other buildings thereon erected, the said emplacement can be easily divided in two.

A LOT of LAND situated about two leagues distance from the Chamblay Church, on the River Richelieu, with Stone House, Barn and other dependencies erected thereon.—

A LOT of LAND, in the Parish of St. Marie de Monour, at the place called *Rang du Lac* Lake range.—

ALSO,—200 Acres of Land, in the Township of Hemmingford, in the District of Montreal and 500 in the Township of Caston, in the District of Three Rivers.

One part of the purchase money to be paid in passing the deed of Sale, the remainder to be left in the hands of the purchasers by paying the yearly interest.

Indispensable Titles will be furnished. For further particulars, apply to M. SERAFINO GIRALDI, on the New-Market, or to the undersigned proprietor. J. F. B. LIONAIS. Montreal, June 3, 1831.

INFORMATION WANTED.—of

THOMAS and PATRICK TIMMIN from Tuulagh, County Carlow, Ireland, who arrived in Canada about two years since & proceeded to New-York. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received by their Sister MARY TIMMIN, directed to the care of the Rev. Mr. Phelan, Montreal, L. C.

The *New York Truth Teller* will confer a favour by giving the above an insertion.

TO THE BENEVOLENT.

THE Treasurer of the MONTREAL EMIGRANT SOCIETY having kindly advanced means for the purpose of employing the Widows and Orphans of Emigrants during the winter, request all persons who may have Work or Employment to give out, to make application to C. WAGNER, Esquire, or to Mr. ANDREW HILLOCK, Main Street St. Antoine suburbs. The Society has on hand for sale, 3000 WHEAT AND SALT BAOS, made by the Widows and Orphans of Emigrants, which are particularly recommended to those engaged in the trade, as being made of the best materials and workmanship, samples of which may be seen at Mr. Wagner's or at the Secretary's Office. Brick Buildings, St. Lawrence Hill. JOHN C. GUNDLACK, SECRETARY. 24 January, 1832.

EDUCATION.

AN EVENING SCHOOL will be opened on MONDAY next the 16th instaut, at 7 o'clock P. M., at the House of the MONTEZUMA ACADEMIC INSTITUTION, under the direction of M. L. C. O'DONOUGHUE, in which the various Branches of Classical and Mathematical Learning, as well as a complete course of Mercantile Education will be taught. For Terms and other particulars, apply at the Institution, or to Mr. O'Donoghue at Mr. HORTON'S St. Therese Street, rear of RASCO'S HOTEL. Montreal, 13th January, 1832. 41

STANDARD CATHOLIC BOOKS.

LUCAS, Jr. Bookseller, Baltimore, is now enabled to offer to the public in general, the most extensive assortment of Catholic Books, to be had in this country, on terms that will be pleasing.

Douay Bible in quarto, with ten engravings, and copious notes, by the Rt. Or. Challoner. \$7.50

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Do. 32mo. fine pocket edition, 1.00

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Liberal discounts to those that buy in quantity.

CATALOGUE OF VALUABLE WORKS.

For Sale at the Office of U. S. Catholic Press, basement story of the Catholic Church, Talbot Street, Hartford, Connecticut.

A new and elegant assortment of Catholic Books, recommended to those who are serious inquirers after truth, as well as to those who wish to attain a correct knowledge of the great truths of the Catholic Religion.

Mrs. Herbert and the Villagers or familiar conversations on the principal duties of Christianity in two volumes, 12mo. 75 cents per vol.

Douay Testaments and Prayer Books, of various prints and bindings.

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Morality of the Bible by R. Challoner, D. D. 12mo. 75 cents.

The Poor Man's Catechism, 12mo. 62 cents.

Challoner's Catholic Christian, 12 mo. 75 cents.

Spiritual Combat, 18mo. 75 cents.

LINGARD'S TRACTS.—FIELD.

LINGARD, Jr. No. 143, Market-Place, Baltimore, has in press a COLLECTION of TRACTS on several subjects connected with the CIVIL and RELIGIOUS PRINCIPLES of the CATHOLICS. By the Rev. J. LINGARD, D. D. in one large vol. 12mo. nearly done up in each book. \$1

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THE DIFFICULTIES OF PROTESTANTISM.

By the Rev. JOHN FLETCHER, D. D. in 1 vol. 12mo. price 75 cents.

CHRISTIANITY: or, the Evidence and Character of the Christian Religion. By the Right Rev. BISHOP POYNTER, V. A. L. 1 vol. 12mo. 75 cents. Since the above were published, the following Works have issued from the Press:

Lingard's History of England, vols. 13 and 14. \$1 ea. in bd.

Practical reflections for every Day in the Year, by the Rev. Robert Lane, alias Bowes, enlarged and edited by the Rev. Edward Peach, 2 vols. 12 cents ea.

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The Model of Young Men, or Edifying Life of Claude de Peletier de Sossy, translated from the French of the Abbé Prayrat, by the Rev. Edward Peach, 1 vol. 18 cents ea.

Gotter's Instructions and Devotions for Confession and Communion, 1 vol. 32 cents ea.

Orders for the above, or any of the publications of F. L. jr. from any part of the United States or the Canada, will always meet with prompt attention.

STORAGE.—GOOD STORAGE, fit

For Provisions, Fish, Flour, Grain, and Merchandise of every description, may be had, on moderate terms, until the 1st of May Next, at the GENERAL INSPECTION STORE, QUINPA CALLER. Montreal, Dec. 23, 1831.

TO BE SOLD.
ON very easy terms of payment or on...
ON Advantageous conditions the following LOTS of LAND, situated in the Township of Clifton, District of THREE RIVERS:—
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AN ELEGANT FARM FOR SALE
ON the 5th Range of Granted Land of the Township of Hammondsburg, known by lot No. 177, west half containing 110 acres, which are cleared & a Dwelling house, Barn, and beautiful Orchard &c. well fenced and divided; a sufficient Share under crop and good cultivation; remainder under Pasture and Meadowing, of a superior quality; with a deed from Government of same warranted &c.
Two LOTS of Land in the State of Nature, of the same Range, containing 216 acres 108 each, No. 176, west half, having about 3 acres cleared, and under crops; and the remainder well timbered. The entire of these Lands is of good quality, well situated, within 23 miles of Montreal Market with Saw Mill Grist Mills &c.
For further particulars apply to Thomas O'Meara who lives on the premises.
Hammondsburg July 14th, 1831.

TO BE SOLD, and Possession given
at St. MICHAEL'S. A Lot of Land, 2 acres by 85, situated near the Church of League Pointe, with a House, Barn, Stable, and other dependents. There is, also, WOOD Farm of 32 Acres in Superficie, 50 Acres distant from the house.
For conditions apply to the Proprietor LEON CHARLEBOIS, at Mr. HYPOLITE DECARIE'S, foot of the Current.
July 28, 1831.

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

TO BE SOLD
ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS CONDITIONS, the term of payment being made easy to the purchaser, A Beautiful Property situated in a station well adapted for TRADE, at the meeting of FOUR ROADS, (one of which leads to CORNWALL U. C.), in the Township of LANCASTER near the River; a Desiré. It consists of 400 arpents of Land in ONE LOT the front of which is 12 arpents and of the great thoroughfare. A part of this Land is a state of High Cultivation, and of a productive soil. The remainder is well stocked with Elm and Ash timber. There are Two HOUSES, a BARN, a POST OFFICE, and a STORE in which Merchandise and Grain to the amount of 9000 which can be had at reasonable prices. In the Potashery are 50 Keaves (Cubes) many Potash Kettles, and other Potash Utensils, with a large quantity of Ashes.
There is on the lands Wood sufficient to make 400 barrels of Potash; and the lands contiguous are also well wooded; so that this property offers great advantages to any person wishing to pursue this species of industry.
The person purchasing the property could have a person of good character as CLERK who has resided many years on the place; and who understands well the manufacture of Potash.
This property offers great advantages for different branches of Commerce and industry; and might be divided into many lots for Farms; being on the four branches of the Road, near the River, and contiguous to FLOUR AND SAW MILLS. The land is crossed by a little river, which never dries up and which presents many advantages.
For more minute particulars and the terms of payment, application is to be made to the undersigned Proprietor at Rigaud.
CHARLES LAROCQUE.
Montreal, March 4, 1830.

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

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

TO EMIGRANTS
TWO LOTS of Land for Sale (separate or together) on the North River, Parish of St. Roch, contiguous to the High Road crossing the River to the Irish settlements, 3 miles from the church, about 25 Acres cleared on each lot, and part in crop, has good Sugar bushes, a good Shingled House, Barn, and Stable, with Potash Works on one lot, and a House on the other, crops, farming utensils, Potash Works, and part of the House Furniture, may be had at fair valuation.
Enquire at this office or to Jas. Evans on the premises.
North River, May the 31st, 1830.

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

NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that LOUIS SAR RAULT, Notary, of Beauharnois, has ceased to be the Procureur of MADAME MOQUIN, Widow, since the 11th FEBRUARY last.
May 12, 1831.

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

NOTICE.
EMIGRANTS IN WANT OF IMMEDIATE EMPLOYMENT.
Office of His Majesty's Resident Agent for the Superintendance of Settlers and Emigrants in the Canada.
QUEBEC, 20th August, 1831.

A NUMBER of Labourers are wanted in all the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada, particularly in Upper Canada, Stanstead, Melburne, Bolton, Barinston, Hatley, Eaton, &c. and Female Servants are also sure of finding employment.
The rate of wages generally paid in the Eastern Townships for labouring men, accustomed to the work of the country, is from 12 to 13 a month and found. Females get from 10s. to 11 a month and found.
Good sober and industrious Tradesmen particularly Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Shoemakers, Tailors, Millwrights, are much wanted.
Few Emigrants ought not to expect the highest rate of wages on first arrival, nor until they are acquainted with the work of the Country. Many from an over desire in this respect frequently deprive themselves of good employment, which they but too often soon regret. When men accustomed to the work of the Country, clearing of land, &c. get from 21 to 24 a month and found and sometimes higher; New comers should be well satisfied with from 17 to 21.

The route from Quebec to the Eastern Township of Lower Canada is, first, to St. Nicholas, on the South side of the St. Lawrence, by Ferry-Boat 12 miles up the River, passage 4d.; from St. Nicholas you proceed on the Craig's Road through St. Giles, the prosperous Townships of Leeds and Ireland, to Shipton, total distance about 110 miles. This route takes you through new and thriving settlements, and all the way as far as Ireland thickly inhabited; a little beyond Kemp's Bridge, in the Township of Ireland to the left the road to Dudswell begins, and this will perhaps be found the best route at present to the Eastward as it is more inhabited than the road through Chester—16 miles from St. Nicholas and a little beyond Richardson's Tavern in St. Giles, to the right, the road to the Townships of Inverness, begins which passes across St. Giles, Croix and Nelson, and through the flourishing settlements of Ulster, Yorkshire, Dublin, and the Highland Settlement of Newhamilton in the Township of Inverness, and the border of Halifax. This Road is now possible for Carts with Oxen.
From St. Nicholas to the Township of Ireland, the transport is about 5s per cart, and from thence to Shipton about 3s 6d a cart. Mr. McGuire, the Post-master at St. Nicholas, will give you any information you may require; you will find the inhabitants on the entire route generally obliging.—W. Phillips Esq. J. P. the Location-agent for Leeds, and who resides in the Township and And. Russell, Esq. of Leeds the agent of Inverness, Ireland, Halifax and Nelson, will give you any advance you may require of them.
3d. From Quebec to Three Rivers, by Steam Boat, then cross to the south side of the River St. Lawrence and proceed to Nicolas and La Baie. From Ostrom, at Three Rivers will direct you to the Post-aster Labaic from whom you will obtain any information you can require for prosecuting your journey to Sherbrooke.
Should it be inconvenient to land at Three Rivers, from the team Boats passing in the night, you may go on to Sorel and there disembark.
Mr. Heyden, the Post-aster of Sorel, or any other respectable Inhabitants will gladly direct you the route to Sherbrooke by Yamaska and Drummondville. The road is good and thickly inhabited all the way.
From Sherbrooke you will find roads leading to every part of the Eastern Townships.
Persons wishing to settle on good Lands or improve Farms will find no difficulty in suiting themselves in any of the Eastern Townships. Mr. Thomas, of the Township of Orleans will give you all the information respecting Land in that part of the Country.

NOTICE.—The Subscriber, having withdrawn from the Firm of TURNER AND LAMONT, as Inspectors of Provisions, he begs to inform the Public that he intends following the same line of Business, and solicits a share of public patronage. He returns thanks for favours heretofore received from his numerous friends.
NO MAN LAMONT.
Montreal, March, 19th, 1830.
N. B. orders left at the House of Mr. Wm. McARTHUR, St. Paul Street, will be immediately attended to.
No. 157

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

THE SUBSCRIBER gratefully returns his sincere thanks to his friends of Upper and Lower Canada, for the liberal patronage hitherto received from them.
He now begs leave to offer for sale a variety of articles in his line, which he will account of, at a retail and Workmanship not inferior to English or any other Manufacture. Consisting of the following articles viz.
Two new Barouches; three new Standhops; seven four wheel one horse Carriages; one new light Stage; and one American Gig.
From his long experience in Business and from the satisfaction hitherto rendered to his benefactors, he hopes to receive a continuance of their favours.
MICHAEL O'MEARA.
Hay Market
Montreal 21th May 1831.
N. B. Repairs done in the neatest manner and the most reasonable terms.

WANTED.—A first rate Carriage-Maker and Carriage Ironer.
JAMES ALLISON,
Montreal, July, 22d 1831.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PRINTING TYPES, PRESSES &c
WILLIAM HAGAR, & Co. offer for sale at their Type and Stereotype Foundry No. 71 John Street, corner of Gold Street, New York, a complete assortment of Printing Types, &c. They have lately completed series of fonts, from Pica to Diamond, of light face, and beautiful cut, which they offer with great confidence as very superior articles. The following are their prices, (uniform with other Foundries,) six months credit, or 7-1-2 per cent discount for cash.
Six lines Pica and all larger, \$29
Cannon to six line Pica, 30
Double English to Double Pica, 31
Great Primer to Double Pica, 32
Pica and English, 33
Small Pica, 33
Long Primer, 40
Burgools, 46
Brevier, 56
Minion, 70
Nonpareil, 90
Agate 1,90
Pearl 1,30
Diamond 2,40

All other articles of the Type Foundry in proportion. William Hagar, & Co. cast their Book fonts of a metal much lighter than the kind commonly in use and which they will WARRANT much more durable.
They are agents for the sale of the Washington Printing Press, invented by Rust, and for the Smith Press, made by Robert Hoe, & Co. The following are the prices at 6 months' credit of both kinds.
Medium \$230 No. 1, \$250
Super Royal 240 Do. " 2, 260
Do. " 3, 270
Do. " 4, 280
15 June, 1831

JUST RECEIVED, 270 STOVES
of very superior Castings,
—ALSO—
80 Tons of well assorted Bars and 350 Boxes of common and bright Sheet-Iron.
J. WHITE,
Montreal, Oct 25th 1831.

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

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

ANDREW CONLAN, TAILOR.
BEGS leave to return thanks to his friends and the Public, for the patronage he has received since his commencement in business on his own account. He continues to assure them, that he will execute the work entrusted to him in the most FASHIONABLE AND BEST MANNER and with the
UTMOST EXPEDITION

All orders left at his house Creek St. de next to the residence of JULES QUESNEL, Esp. will be punctually attended to.
Montreal, August 3th, 1831.

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

IMPORTANT
TO THOSE RESIDING ON THE BANKS OF THE ST. LAWRENCE: The Lakes, and their Tributary Stream IN THE PROVINCES OF CANADA.
THERE are great numbers of the STURGEON fish caught, from the opening to the close of the navigation; the SCONES or BLADDERS of which are generally thrown away being considered useless. If these be saved in the following manner; they will be found to be as good a remittance, as any other article of commerce. The Subscriber will pay Two pence half penny cash for each a seven inches in length and upwards.
The method of preserving them is as follows. As soon after the fish is caught as possible, let the belly be cut open, and the sound taken out without breaking it. Such loose fat and air pressed out. The sounds must then be sprinkled with as much salt as will keep them sweet pickled in legs and sent to this place within the month in which they are cured. If broken they are not worth so much. Care must be taken no dry heat previous to salting, as the smell arising from such may be packed with fresh will spoil them.
The SCONE will be found to adhere to the fish's back, joined at each end by a rather tough membrane, and at the sides by a slender one. The membrane at the ends must be cut with a knife, and the finger or thumb run along each side, passing outwards, between the membrane and side of the fish. This will so far loosen it that by pulling it gently and easing it by the fingers or a knife from the back it will be detached whole and entire.
JOHN DILLON.
West-Corner of the Place d'Armes.
Montreal March 1st, 1831.

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

INFORMATION WANTED.
THE GENTLEMAN who took from a poor Woman, about three weeks, back in the Streets of Montreal, a little BOY, by name JAMES DEMPSEY, her son, aged 9 years, will be pleased to make known where he resides. By doing so he will relieve the mother of great anxiety.
Any person who may give information where the Boy is, will confer a favour by sending word to this Office.
Dec. 9, 1831.

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

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

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

MORNING COURIER & NEW-YORK ENQUIRER.—The Morning Courier & New-York Enquirer is published by Jas. WATSON WEBB & Co. in the city of New York daily and semi-weekly on fine paper of the largest size. In its Politics it is purely Democratic, adhering to the principles and usages of the Republican Party, and advocating the re-election of General JACKSON to the Presidency. Its columns are alike devoted to Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, Morals, Literature, and the Fine Arts. In Morals however, it does not act upon the creed of Fanatics or Bigots; but on the contrary, inculcates those principles of morality and religion only, which are founded upon peace and good-will to mankind—the fruit of which is tolerance and brotherly affection instead of "persecution for opinion's sake." All Bigots, Fanatics, opposers of Sunday Mails, and Church and State men are opposed on principle, and their hypocrisy and machinations fearlessly exposed.
In consequence of the other Daily Papers in New York, determining not to board vessels and receive their news on Sunday, the Publishers of the Courier & Enquirer have lately invested nearly 4,000 dols. in a separate "News Establishment," the support of which will add about \$5,000 to their annual expenses. Vessels from Europe will be boarded at sea, long before they reach the harbor, and their news disseminated through the country with more than ordinary dispatch. In incurring this heavy increase of expenditure, the proprietors look for remuneration to all who feel an interest in the affairs of the Old World, and if they have properly estimated the popular feeling in relation to this matter, they will be efficiently sustained in the course they have adopted.

It does not become them to speak of the manner in which their Editorial Department is conducted. It may be stated however that Assistant Editors and Reporters are employed at liberal salaries; and if the Commercial, Political, Literary, Foreign and Domestic News, were not at least equal to any other Journal, it would scarcely have acquired in the short period of five years, a greater daily circulation than any other paper in America! Yet such is the fact, and at this moment the Courier & Enquirer circulates daily in the city of New-York more than one hundred per cent, more papers than any of its cotemporaries.

Daily papers sent out of the city, are not printed until 2 o'clock P. M., when all the news received by the morning Mails, or by Foreign arrivals are inserted in a Second Edition—so that the Daily Subscribers in the country, literally receive a Morning and Evening Paper combined; and this being the only paper collecting news on Sunday, it follows of course that the news by all Foreign arrivals on that day, will be found in the columns of the Courier and Enquirer only.
A Price Current and Review of the Market will be published weekly, and the Second edition will always notice any change which may occur in the state of our market. What ever appears in the Daily Paper, will of course, also be published in the Semi-weekly.

Daily Paper 10 dols. per annum
Semi-Weekly Paper \$4 per annum
Payable in advance.
N. B. All Post Masters who have no objections to act as our Agents, are requested to receive subscriptions and remit the money at the risk of the Publishers, at the time of ordering the paper.—It is expected that they will retain in their hands 10 per cent of the amount received, as a remuneration for their trouble.

SALE, BY LICITATION VOLONTAIRE, of IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES belonging to the succession of the late PHILIP BYRNE Esq.
TO WIT:—
1. THREE FARMS, Nos. 26, 27, and 28, in the Range des Ecosais Seigniorie of MAN-NOIR, NINE Arpents in Front and THIRTY NINE in Depth, in WOOD & MEADOW.
2. A LOT of LAND situated at St. Jean Baptiste de Rouville (in front of the Church) about TWO Arpents in Front and TWO in Depth with a HOUSE & OFFICES; the entire well adapted for a Professional Gentleman or merchant, and containing a fine MEADOW.
3. A LOT of MEADOW LAND situated between the Seigniories of Rouville and Manoir of an irregular figure, containing about THREE Arpents in Superficie.
4. A FARM situated at St. Hilaire de Rouville in the Range Des Etangs, containing ONE Arpent and a half in Front and ONE Arpent and a half in Depth and afterwards, TWO Arpents in Front and SIXTEEN Arpents in Depth, with a House and other Buildings thereon constructed, part of said Farm in ORCHARD and part in SUGAR-BUSH.
5. AN ORCHARD situated at the Mountain de Rouville, containing THREE Arpents in Front and THREE Arpents in Depth, without buildings and Planted with FRUIT TREES.
The above Immovable Properties will be adjudged, after having been Cried, at the doors of the PARISH CHURCHES where they are situated, on three Consecutive SUNDAYS.
TO WIT:—The THREE FARMS No. 1 at the foot of the Church of St. Marie, MONDAY the 10th December next, at TEN o'Clock, A. M.
Nos. 2, 3.—At the door of the Church of St. Jean Baptiste de Rouville, on TUESDAY, the 20th December next at 11 o'Clock, A. M.
Nos. 4, 5.—At the door of St. Hilaire de Rouville, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st December next at TEN o'Clock, A. M.
For further information and Conditions, Application to be made to HENRI DE ROUVILLE Esq., at St. Hilaire de Rouville, to Jean Baptiste Senecal, at St. Jean Baptiste or to the undersigned Notary at Belœil.
G. COURSOULES.
21st. November, 1831.

DOCTOR FAY'S, CELEBRATED CHEMICAL LOTION FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.
THE LOTION cleans, whitens, and beautifies the Teeth to admiration, and acts out at all affecting the Enamel. It dissolves the Teeth and checks incipient decay in all of them. It cures Scurvey in the Gums, so called, and restores a relaxed tone of them. It destroys and prevents a recurrence of BAD BREATH, and is in every respect worthy of the first place at the Toilet. To be had at HOGCH'S, Apothecary, St. Paul Street, at CHRISTIE'S Hair dresser, St. Paul Street, and at the Subscribers at his Lodgings, price 2s per bottle.
A. T. WILLIAMSON,
Surgeon Dentist,
Mathews', Ottawa inn, St. Paul Street,
Montreal, 25th Oct. 1831.

GENERAL LAND AGENCY OFFICE No. 85 St. PAUL STREET, corner of Saint Gabriel Street, Montreal.—The Subscriber having completed his arrangements for opening a GENERAL LAND AGENCY, CY, and EMIGRANT OFFICE, in MONTREAL, respectfully tenders his services to proprietors of Landed Property in either of the Provinces; and announces to his friends and the public, that he is (already) authorized to Sell, and facilitate the Sale of several extensive Tracts of fine fertile LANDS, in various parts of Upper and Lower Canada, (in Lots of one hundred, and two hundred Acres each); and a variety of excellent FARMS, several of which are in high state of cultivation. The said Lands and Farms, will be sold at low prices, and on favourable terms of payment. They are (generally) in such eligible situations, as must render them worthy of the attention of intending purchasers.
The Subscriber being convinced, that, as Office established in this City, by which Landed Proprietors may acquire additional facilities in disposing of their property, and Emigrants on arriving procure that kind of information, they as strangers stand so much in need of, to enable them to make choice of their locations with the least possible delay and inconvenience, must prove an important, and truly desirable establishment to the country in general. Under these impressions the Subscriber has within the last twelve months, opened an extensive correspondence with many intelligent and influential persons in both Provinces.—He has also (in furtherance of his views,) lately made an extensive Tour through a portion of the vast regions of Upper Canada. By these means, he has considerably increased his knowledge of the Country, particularly as regards the choice and sale of Lands and Farms; and he has had the honour of being patronized by a number of the most wealthy and great Land Owners in both Provinces, who have expressed their entire approbation of his plan of operation.
In order that the General Land Agency Office may be of great public utility, especially to all Proprietors of Landed Property, the Subscriber has been induced to fix his terms on a liberal scale; Emigrants, and other persons, who may be anxious of purchasing Lands, or Farms, will (doubtless) find it much to their advantage to call at the Subscriber's Office; he also (himself) from the general knowledge he has acquired (that he may be instrumental in preventing a considerable portion of the weighty expenses too frequently incurred in quest of Settlements.
Tenants for Farms, (or for Houses, Stores &c. in Montreal, and its neighbourhood) will be provided on moderate terms.
All letters (post paid) will meet with prompt attention.
JAMES ALLISON,
General Land Agent for the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada
Montreal, 2 Sept. 1831.

CONDITIONS OF THE VINDICATOR.
Twenty Shillings a year when delivered in town, and twenty five Shillings when sent by Mail.—Payable half-yearly in advance.
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the publisher.
RATES OF ADVERTISING. Six lines and under, first insertion 2s. 6d., every subsequent insertion 1s. 4d.; from six to ten lines, first insertion 3s. 4d.; every subsequent insertion 10d. Above ten lines, first insertion 4d. per line; every subsequent insertion 1d. per line. Advertisements in both languages double the above prices. Advertisements unaccompanied with written directions will be inserted till forbid and charged.

AGENTS FOR THE VINDICATOR
Quebec, Mr. Maguire
Three Rivers, Mr. Scannell
Wm. Henry, Mr. Hayden, F. M.
Point Fortune, J. McDonald Esq.
Bytown, Mr. Charles Friel
Prescot, Mr. J. O'Brien
Rivier Trent, Mr. Denis St. Aubley
St. Johns, Louis