

"If those landlords are too idle or too proud to reside on their estates, and take care of their poor tenants, 'tis a great pity that Fortune ever gave them any!"—*The Rent Day.*

To the mind of any rational person who surveys the universal wretchedness in which this unfortunate country is involved by the remittance of its natural wealth, in the shape of rent, to an unfeeling absentee proprietor, who, in general, squanders it in the indulgence of pride or sensuality abroad, while their countrymen, among whom it should be spent at home, are either in a state of bankruptcy or utter destitution—it is hard to say whether such unnatural conduct, or the selfish sophisms urged in defence of it, would appear more worthy of execration or contempt. It has been remarked by an eminent modern writer, that the man who attempts to vindicate or palliate a bad action is worse than the individual who commits it. But the Irish absentee aristocracy combine equal injustice and fraud in their own persons, by the grinding exactions which they inflict upon their impoverished tenants, and the detestable theories by which they vainly endeavour to blind public opinion as to their unblushing oppression. We have used the word "fraud" with reference to their Malthusian and Mac Culloch assumptions, since any one who is in the least conversant with the law of nature and nations must know that a landlord is only permitted to possess hundreds and thousands of acres, in preference to excluded millions of his fellow creatures and countrymen, on the implied condition that he is to preserve the balance between the rich and the poor individuals, who compose the society or political community of which he is a member, by giving back to the industrious classes, in exchange for their labour, in some space, the produce of the soil which he received from that class in the form of rent. "Moral or natural law (in the words of Burlamaqui, chap. III. sect. 15.) is the right which nature gives to all mankind of disposing their persons and property after the manner they judge most consonant to their happiness, on condition of their being acting within the limits of the law of nature, and that they do not, in any way, abuse it to the prejudice of any other men!"

Nothing, then, can be more ridiculous than to hear some persons exclaiming, when a tax is proposed to be levied on absentees, "Oh! that would be very unfair. Why should not every man be allowed to live where he likes, and spend his own property wherever he pleases?" Blackstone shows (and if he did not, common sense would) that according to the primitive condition of mankind, the natives of every country were entitled to a share of the land for their individual maintenance and that of their families, since the human race being at first without arts, science, trade, commerce, or any other mode of obtaining a subsistence independent of the possession of the produce of the earth, must have perished if the soil were monopolized then as it is now by a few proprietors.

In Ireland this mode of division was observed so late as the reign of James I., and from its apparent justice it would have been perpetuated all over the world; but experience, and the progress of civilization and luxury, which opened new sources of employment independent of agricultural labour ultimately proved, that the fertility of the soil would be increased, and the welfare of the whole community, in every state, consequently more promoted, by limiting the possession of land to particular families, who would be enabled, by the concentration of wealth, and induced by the permanency of their tenure, to improve the ground, by a proper outlay of capital. This, owing to the transitory and semi-barbarous nature of the old distributive system, no one could, or, if he could, would do, since the fields which were his one year might, by the death of "the chief of the clan," or some other cause, be transferred to another the next. Thus Tacitus, in his excellent treatise on the manners of the ancient Germans, section XXVI. says, "In cultivating the soil, they do not settle in one spot, but shift from place to place. The state or community takes possession of a certain tract proportioned to its number of hands; allotments are afterwards made to individuals according to their rank and dignity. In so extensive a country, where there is no want of land, the partition is easily made. The ground tilled in one year, lies fallow the next and a sufficient quantity always remains, the labour of the people being by no means equal to the extent or goodness of the soil. Nor have they skill to make orchard plantations, to enclose the mea-

dow grounds, or to lay out and water gardens." Murphy very properly adds in his note to this passage, so descriptive of the previously described results of the Gavel in this country—"It is ascertained by Caesar (De Bello Gallico, lib. VI., sect. 24), that the magistrates portioned out yearly to every canton or family a quantity in what part of the country they thought proper, and the next year removed them to some other spot."

The same translator next proves from Horace (lib. III., ode 25) that the ancient Scythians and the Getæ observed a similar custom of not retaining possession of, or cultivating any portion of land more than a year. Such was the primitive and transitory, but still the fair and equitable tenure of landed property anciently established in this kingdom, and in every other similarly circumstanced. And thus, though a transmissive appropriation of ground was afterwards vested in a particular class, it was only intended to be for the public good. Hence it is that every poor man who is unable to obtain a subsistence by industry on account of ill health or the want of labour, can justly claim by the law of nature (to say nothing of Christianity) a sufficient provision for his support from the owners of the soil. How irrational is it, then, for those who ask, "Has not every man a right to live where he likes, and to spend his own property wherever he pleases?" when it is notorious that the landed proprietor and his family only possess an estate as the king does his crown not by a sort of hereditary "jura divino," or law of monopoly, but as a trustee for the benefit of the public.

Hence in various republics of Italy, Montaigne mentions that a yearly fine was imposed upon the owners of the soil in case of non-resistance in their own state beyond a certain period; and in case of a longer absence than the laws affixing this annual penalty specified, the lands of such offenders are forfeited to the government. When England was in possession of Normandy and several other provinces of France, the nobles of the former country were prohibited to have estates in the latter kingdom, or those of the latter kingdom to possess landed property in the former, on Sir Boyle Roche's fair principle "that no man can be like a bird in two places at once!" When the Duke of Richmond, a descendant of Charles II. and the famous Duchess of Portsmouth (who was previously the mistress of Louis XIV., and was on that account created by him baroness D'Aubigny), demanded from Napoleon that he should be restored to the estate which he held in France before the revolution, by the title already mentioned. Napoleon ordered his grace to be informed that his Grace's request should be complied with, provided he agreed to come and spend the proceeds of it in France, by fixing his residence there, "for" added Napoleon, "I have no idea that the money raised by French industry should be spent in England." Even in Ireland several legal provisions against absenteeism were passed from the year 1377 till so late as 1753, but without effect. Mr. Flood endeavoured to revive these laws in 1773 the "Immortal Grattan" vainly made the same attempt in 1783—and Mr. Vanlender in 1797. Thus it has been demonstrated from the law of nature and of nations, that no such thing as a merely individual or personal right to an estate ever existed or can exist; and if in the energetic language of Saint Paul, "he who will not provide for his own house as an infidel," the greatest enemy of his country is the selfish absentee who, by wringing every thing from and returning nothing to the community which maintains him in the possession of his estate, violates the original compact, and annuls the title by which it was intended that he should hold it from the people, more for their than his benefit. "Agriculture," says Gibbon, "is the foundation of manufactures since the productions of nature are the materials of art." And he truly said so, for at what time is agriculture so flourishing as when the rapid demand of the merchant and trader for its produce at once incites and enables the farmer to multiply the sources of his gain by fertilizing his land with the golden streams of commercial opulence.



THE VINDICATOR

MONTREAL, FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 13, 1832.

Hence the cultivation of the earth and manufacturing industry are equally depressed by the almost universal emigration of our nobility and opulent gentry promoted by the Union since our only capital, the money derived from the former branch of labour, is spent in England or the Continent, and trade cannot exist, or at least attain to any considerable degree of propensity where the income derived from the soil is not circulated. With such irrefutable deductions of plain common sense staring them in the face, our heartless absentees and their pensioned defenders and parasites may maintain that the annual drain of several millions of money from Ireland is no cause of unparalleled distress of her industrious and resident inhabitants who contribute to their affluence. They might just as well assert, that if all the landed proprietors of Europe went to reside in America, the labouring classes of this division of the Globe would be just as well off as they are at present!

A number of cattle, seized for tithes, had been lodged in Carlow goal yard, and preparations were made yesterday for offering them for sale. The country people at an early hour began to collect arriving in parties from all quarters of the Counties of Carlow, Kildare, Kilkenny, Queen's County, and Wexford, to the number of at least 40,000, who, through the influence of a number of catholic clergy, observed the most provoking good order. A large body of military were in attendance. At twelve o'clock one bullock was put up to auction, but not a single bidder could be found, and in the presence of 40,000 persons, the cattle were returned to the owners.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

We understand a stock purse of upwards of £600, is made up in the county of Carlow, to make good the losses of such farmers as may suffer in the tithe warfare.—*Kilkenny Journal.*

From our files per the N. York.

TITHES.

Two pieces of artillery and two troops of cavalry passed through this city to day on their way, we were told, to Rathfriland, to prevent a sale, which was to take place there for the Rev. Richard Denno Freeman's tithe being interfered with, or the public peace broken." If this be not a proof of the necessity of a Reformed Parliament we know not what is.—*Cork Chronicle.*

TITHE WAR.

About ten o'clock, on May 21st, a grand movement of the King's army appeared on and near the great hill of Allen—part of five regiments foot and horse, with two pieces of artillery, and two hundred police. They were soon posted in martial array on the town land of Kilmogue, close to the village. Provisions soon levelled a farmer's ditch, where, on very elevated ground, in the centre of a small field of wheat, their cannon were planted. The foot soldiers were on the hills of Conlough, close to the village. The police, commanded by Major Tandy, stationed in the church yard, looking into the pond. The reverend gentlemen stood to the rear of the police with most watchful eyes. About eleven o'clock the peasantry began to assemble in great numbers. They seemed to be called together by the continual blowing of horns on the different hills, which reached the ears of five counties.

At half past eleven the roads leading to Kilmogue became one dense mass of peasantry, the first looking fellows I ever beheld. The 5th Dragoons, who were stationed on the road to Robertstown, made for a few moments a partial stop to the immense crowd. As if by way of trying the nerves of the people, they charged seemingly, at full speed, but seeing the cool but firm disposition of the people to be spectators of the event, and that nothing would intimidate them, after a short pause they opened their ranks and let the people advance. A few minutes to twelve the calculation of numbers were 100,000, nearly as much more not reaching within miles of

this great scene. The people were constantly exhorted to keep the peace by the Rev. Mr. Dunn, P. P., Rev. Mr. Waters, C., in the most energetic terms; also by the Rev. Mr. Brennan P. P. of Kildare, through whose exertion and kind admission a dreadful scene of carnage was prevented. Mr. Ruthven, J. P., was most anxiously expected to address the people; not appearing, and the sale about to commence, Mr. Christopher Quib of Robertstown, briefly addressed the meeting. He said the sale was about to commence and he promised the meeting that the purchasers should be made known to them.

The sale now commenced. The first best worth £6 the property of Daniel Healey, was sold at 3s.

The sale paid the Clergyman Nine Shillings, after Bailiff's Fees, &c.

Mr. Quinn always cried out the purchaser, which resounded a full mile on every side, to the great satisfaction of the hearers. The sale being closed, there were three distinct cheers, which rent the air. You would imagine the people were after gaining a battle as great as that of Waterloo. Several gentlemen were present.

IRISH POLITICAL UNION.

THE IRISH SECRETARY.

Mr. O'Connell—On the last day, when giving notice of my intention to move that a petition be presented to parliament, praying for the removal of Mr. Stanley from the government of this country, I entered at considerable length into the reasons which induced me to take this step; and I did so for the purpose of recording my conviction, that the Irish reform bill is totally insufficient—totally inadequate to the remedying the manifold grievances under which Ireland is labouring (hear, hear) and that it is incumbent on every honest Irishman to join hearts and soul in the advocacy of the repeal of the legislative Union (cheers). These opinions I threw out in order to prevent any future taunts or misrepresentations of what are my real sentiments. When the Catholic question was under discussion I often allowed myself an agitator with ulterior purpose; these purposes I have often declared. Yet the most false and unfounded taunts have since been flung at me, because I did not rest satisfied with some of freedom and equality but looked for its practical operation. Nothing can be more unwarranted than these taunts (hear). If these walls could speak, instead of merely echoing my words—if they had other lips than ours to declare the fact, they would bear testimony to the truth of the assertion that I often made them ring with expressions of hope of a radical remedy for the evils of Ireland, when emancipation which was only opening the gate to freedom, would permit us to enter into the temple of the constitution and with the weapons there supplied, to contend for the real and practical amelioration of the condition of this country, which can in my solemn conviction be alone effected by a repeal of the Union (loud cheers). When I was alluding to these topics on the last day, I thought I should by this time be in my place in parliament; and being hurried, I did not throw out all the opinions upon the question that were present to my mind. I did make long speeches, but I did not say half what I could say—to prevent any abuse and calumnious accusations hereafter that I looked for reform—concealing any portion of my decided opinions of the necessity of Irish legislative independence (cheers). Since that day my opinion with respect to the subject of my motion, have undergone a considerable change. I then said, that if I had hired Mr. Stanley to word the repeal question on, he could not do my business better. I now find I was exceedingly wrong. The conduct of the right hon. gentleman in the intervening week has shown that I mistook Mr. Stanley's ability—that I underrated his power to propel the repeal question. He has completely outstripped my opinions of what any man could do in so short an interval of time to advance any cause (hear, hear). He has done our

work infinitely better than we thought it possible he could do (hear). In one speech Mr. Stanley has contrived to get the House of parliament to pass the repeal bill, always excepting the repeal of the tithe act, that every voice in the House has collected his strength to oppose. The Globe, a ministerial newspaper, taunted me with not being able to say how rapidly I might move, to be in the House and oppose the passing of this horrible bill. I have many places, I certainly should have told Mr. Stanley, and of my mind in a manner that might not be very palatable to his taste; but he has taken care to anticipate any effort I could make to meet him; for he passed his measure through two readings and a committee in one week, and by this time I suppose it is passed the Commons. This is very dexterous certainly; and if dexterity, he has had quality or a proof of official fitness there is no denying Mr. Stanley's aptitude for office (cheers and laughter). Yes, he is dexterous—he is very clever, but his dexterity is left handed, and his cleverness is always levelled against the party whose principles he professes to expose. This iniquitous bill is not, however, yet the law; it has still to pass through the second branch of the legislature, and we will petition the House of Lords to reject it. Before the French took Algiers, so had a law as this—always saying the one I have already referred to as the climax of atrocious legislation—never was enacted (hear, hear). We must petition the other house of parliament against it. I have it in my hands, and a more flagrantly unjust piece of legislation I never before witnessed. It promises that the people of Ireland are wallowing in wealth—that because tithes are due, the pauper peasant and oppressed landlords have a bank of wealth upon which they can at pleasure give a cheque for any sum, to pay rack rents to absentee and grinding landlords, and tithes to Lord Anglesey, who, by this bill, turned into a proctor master general for the parsons (cheers, and laughter). And this is done by Stanley who talks of his desire to tranquillise Ireland—who wishes to "teach Ireland a lesson"—and who brings in a bill, obliging men to pay a most unjust tax, without even giving them notice of proceedings being taken. I say without notice, because publication of the Attorney General's intention, in the *Dublin Gazette*, is quite sufficient. I should like to know how many numbers of that *Gazette* go to Kilkenny? It is suggested to me that, in committee, he said he would publish his notice in the provincial newspapers. But no clause or line of this is to be found in the bill; and if it even were, it only shows what an admirable governor for Ireland this Mr. Stanley is—who, in so simple a matter as this, legislates without knowing the drift or effect of his handwork (hear, hear). Would any man who knew anything of Ireland, or, indeed, of the duties of a legislator, confine his notice to the people, to the obscure limits of the *Dublin Gazette*? This very fact proves Stanley's utter ignorance of what Ireland wants. Oh! but he says the notice must be posted on the churches and chapels. Yes, but he forgets to say how long the notice is to remain up? The police will, of course, post the notice—but the sergeant who has an interest in disturbance, may pull it down the next moment (loud cries of "hear, hear.") The people—having thus, received no notification, may resist what they will naturally deem it legal seizure—a row ensues, and the object of the police is attained (hear, hear). Is it not infamous to harass men by legal process, without their ever having received notice of such proceeding? Then, as to the nature of this notice. It ordered that the names of the recusants, and the parish in which they reside, shall be mentioned. But what if there be several persons of the same name in the parish—aye, and in the same village? How is this to be ascertained who the party named is? In Cork you might get 200 O'Sullivan's in a parish (a laugh). Mr. Stanley's bill does not provide a means of ascertaining who the Paddy O'Sullivan is that proceeds are to

be taken against under the operation of this bill. I recollect we got once 1,100 William Smiths to a petition for emancipation. Thus it is not sufficient, even supposing the fullest possible publicity of the notice, to ascertain the party who is to be dragged into court by Mr. Atty. Gen. (hear, hear.) This is horrible. Then the Attorney General may drag any man he pleases, who owes or shall be said to owe, like arrears into the court of Chancery, for the discretion lies with him; and thus enormous expenses, heaped upon the defendant, £20 or £40, at least, between attorneys, lawyers &c. The bill does not provide any means of compelling the witnesses of the defendants to attend, so that opposition is useless. And in addition to these glaring hardships all forms and parties are dispensed with; so that Sir Francis Macdonnell may be made to pay my arrears, without his or my ever being aware of any proceedings being instituted against either (hear, hear.) Again the representatives of deceased recusants may be sued and distrained, without its being ascertained whether the deceased left any property. Such are the principles of Mr. Stanley's tithe bill. I have gone into this detail for the purpose of explaining my reasons for moving to rescind the standing order with a view of withdrawing the petition for Mr. Stanley's removal. He is working with us for the repeal of the Union, and if he remains but six weeks more in Ireland, repeal is certain (cheers)—for the conservatives themselves, in despair of getting mired, will join us (laughter). I wonder government do not recollect their own action. I hold a parliamentary report of a "select committee of the house of commons appointed to inquire into the local taxation of the city of Dublin." This committee, after examining several accounts and papers, state that—"the subject referred to your committee is one of importance, not only as it relates to the large sums of money raised and expended, but as it involves in a very serious degree the improvement of the city of Dublin, and the comfort of its inhabitants." Previous to the Union with Great Britain the city of Dublin, as the metropolis of Ireland and the seat of legislation, was the residence of the most considerable persons in the kingdom in wealth and importance. Its improvement and extension was consequently great—since that event it has to a very considerable degree ceased to be the residence of those families, the expenditure of whose establishments had been, under the protecting care of a domestic legislature, one very great cause of its improvement. It is true its advances as a place of commerce and the seat of courts of law has counteracted in some respect the decline of its wealth and resources; but the increasing poverty of its inhabitants is still most melancholy and rapid" (loud cries of hear, hear). Such is the language of a report of the house of commons drawn up in 1822, by very probably that little Spring Rice himself. They declare openly that Ireland was prosperous before the Union, under the protection of a domestic legislature (cheers)—and they say that since the Union, popular depression is "rapidly" increasing (hear, hear, hear). But they tell us that the course of law are a check upon the progress of property! Perhaps these Englishmen do not know that these courts existed in Dublin before the Union. We, however, are aware of the fact. Again, they talk of the commercial improvement of Dublin. "The true, the trade in cattle with England has since greatly increased—but the committee ought to have stated the fact, that Ireland derives no advantage from this commercial intercourse—that these cattle are shipped here and sold there for the sole use of grinding landlords and absentee rack renters—and they should have also stated that the cattle are sent out of Ireland in greater numbers now than formerly, because, as the report states truly, the gentry who were then resident and consumed the meat, are not now to be had (hear, hear). But does not the report fall into a blunder? It talks of increasing commercial prosperity of Dublin, and, in the same breath mentions the rapidly increasing poverty of its inhabitants! When I read this important document, I cannot think of doing any thing to prevent Mr. Stanley from advancing the repeal question (cheers). I rise, therefore, to move the rescinding of the standing order, for the purpose of withdrawing my motion to petition for the Chief Secretary's withdrawal, as I consider him a traitor to Ireland (cheers). "Tis true, his act in Ireland have been mischievous in one respect. His first blunder at the time I had occasion to comment on at the time, I'll do the Conservatives the justice—and I should like always to do them justice if they would act like men, and fling their doors open as we do—I should then get into the gallery myself, and perhaps, put on a bonnet and veil (hear, hear, and a laugh). But even though they keep their doors open, I'll still do them the justice, to say, that Doctor Boyton took a proper view of that letter for Stanley certainly did set Graham on—the set

the magistrates on, and now then he turned round upon them (hear, hear). Yes, he is teaching Ireland a lesson? Yes, he is teaching the moral lesson of union and native exertion.

"Hereditary bondsmen! know you not? Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow?"

(Loud cheering)

Latest News.

On the night of May 24th, in the Lords, "the Duke of Newcastle said, that with their lordships' indulgence and permission, he would postpone to a future day a motion standing for this, on which he had already given notice, and he would at the same time take leave to alter the wording of the motion. He did so because the terms he had used constituted a fiction, as certainly he did not mean to call the attention of their lordships to the "crime of the nation," but to the creation of years. He therefore gave notice that on Friday week he would submit to the House a motion relative to the undue creation of peers."

The Lord Chancellor presented an immense petition from Glasgow against the continuation of colonial slavery—a petition signed by 155,000 persons. The Earl of Harwood supported that part of the prayer of this petition signed by 155,000 persons. The Earl of Harwood supported that part of the prayer of this petition which called for an inquiry into the state of the West Indies—Lord Suffield presented many petitions, also against colonial slavery; his lordship declaring that to subject our fellow creatures to a state of slavery was a crime in the sight of Heaven, and that its existence in our colonies was a foul blot on the English name. His lordship also intimated that he should resist any proposition for inquiring into the state of the slaves, when there was so loud a voice against the very existence of slavery.

The Reform Bill was then taken up, and amendments were moved by Lord Wynford and Wharfedale; but they did not press them to a division, and several sections were passed.

In the Commons after the representation of a good many petitions on the subject, Mr. P. Buxton brought forward his motion respecting colonial slavery. Since he gave his notice, he said he had altered the terms of his motion; they now were declaring "that it is the duty of the British Legislature to put an end to the existence of slavery throughout the dominions of Great Britain; and then moving—"That a Select committee be appointed to consider and report upon the most effectual and speedy mode of effecting the extinction of slavery throughout the British colonies." The hon. Member earnestly pressed the motion on the house, as a crisis had arrived when something must be done, and as the increase of mortality in the West India Colonies showed the destructive character of the system. Mr. Macaulay supported the motion on the like ground. Sir R. Peel and other Members resisted it, contending that it was most inconvenient to call on the house to affirm an abstract proposition—"The motion occupied the whole of the evening, the Chancellor of the Exchequer not resisting the demand for inquiry, but it will be observed that his Lordship proposed an amendment to the motion. Sir F. Bouverie expressed the hope that an arrangement might become to, as to the different motions, so that the necessity of a division might be avoided. Mr. Buxton afterwards proposed an amendment upon his motion, to the effect that the committee be instructed to inquire into the question of compensation, but without detriment to the compensation of the slaves. A committee, after a division, was agreed to; but, at the suggestion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the nomination of its members were postponed.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

The London papers of May 21st, contain Paris advices of the 20th. The most interesting portion of the Paris papers consists of accounts of insurrectionary movements of the disaffected, not only in La Vendee, but in the department of the Sarthe, which latter district had until lately, remained comparatively tranquil. The *Moniteur* of May 23rd contains long details of a Chouan revolt that took place in La Vendee on the 24th and 25th which however completely failed. At Le Mans in the department of the Sarthe, a more serious insurrection occurred on the 25th and 26th. The Chouans, who amounted in number to 500, are said to be commanded by General Clouet. On the approach of the troops of National Guards from Ce Mans they retired into the forest of Charne, in the department of the Mayenne, closely pursued by the armed force. General de Rumigny (Aid de Camp of the) had, it was reported, been despatched into Lavandee on a secret mission. It was said and believed, that a general Beeche had gone over to the Chouans. The Ministers of the Interior had addressed a circular to the Prefects of all the western departments, reminding them, in the most energetic terms, of the duties which existing circumstances required of them.

From the Journal de Commerce May 29.

A letter from Le Mans, dated May 30, at four o'clock in the evening states that a detachment of the 11th regiment of Chasseurs had gone to Brulon the day before, to reconnoitre a large body of Chouans, said to exist in that district, and that a gendarme had rode in the same night to inform the authorities that the rebels, 500 in number were watched by a few soldiers of the 31st regiment, and some National guards; but the latter could not long cope with them, if they were attacked. Atten o'clock on the 26th, the drums of the National Guard beat to arms, and an hour after 500 had met on the bridge of Napoleon determined to give no quarter to the hedge hoppers, and marched off to Brulon. The Chouans, on their approach, fell back on the Department of Mayenne, and thence proceeded to the forest of Charne. The young men of Mans formed into a free corps and pledged themselves not to return with Chouans dead or alive. The same night, and

their band sixty strong, disarmed the National Guard of the village of Charne, within a league and a half from that town. It is said that General Clouet is at the head of the 500 Chouans in the forest of Charne.

Another letter, dated 12 o'clock that night mentions that 150 young volunteers with the same number of soldiers of the line, had sailed out, an hour before, in pursuit of the Chouans who disarmed the people of Charne, and that a very brisk fusillade and firing of swivel had been heard in the direction of Balle.

Some recent disturbances at Beziers were briefly noted in this paper last evening. Among the persons killed by the National Guards, and the people who fired at the dragoons, was a son of the celebrated Lavalette. A letter from Paris says:

"This is a very serious affair. It will be the policy, and I am sure, the desire of Marshal Soult to punish this outrage. The male of the inhabitants of Beziers are the most turbulent, the most lawless, and the most Republican portion of the entire South of France, but how to punish a population of 16,000 or 17,000 will be the difficulty. This occurrence, and some lurking fears of an *emueute* in Paris have given rise to gloomy sensations within these few days. It is to these riots that the postponement of the tour of the Duke of Orleans (which was to have commenced yesterday) is to be attributed. I am aware that the delay is sought to be ascribed to another cause—a difference of opinion on politics between the duke and his father, in order to create something like popularity for him at the King's expense; a story to the abdication of the latter in his favour; but there does not appear any thing like reason in the story. If such a manoeuvre were attempted it would fail.

The unpleasant character of the intelligence from the South is stated to have been the subject of deliberation.—Respecting the duchess of Berri's steamer, we have only one new fact worth mentioning—namely, that a naval gentleman of the name of Roux, who had boarded the Carlo Alberto on the third inst., officially reports that at that time there were three women on board. When the vessel was seized at La Ciotat only one was found.

The loan of five millions of francs (1,600,000) for the city of Paris was taken at an interest of 4 1/2 per cent. by a company composed of Messrs. Rothschild, Hagerman, and Fould. The Funds rose on the 25th of May and again on the 26th, in consequence of what was deemed the improving aspect of the affairs particularly as respected the prospect of general peace.

The official bulletins state that the deaths by cholera on the 27th, were 17; new cases 17; recoveries 53. On the 28th, deaths, 10; new cases 15; recoveries 32.

Upon this subject we make the following extract from an interesting letter:—"The change in the temperature and in the weather has been neither sudden, nor extreme, we look, therefore, with hope even yet for a fine season; but I regret to say, irreparable injury has been done to the trees and vines in the neighbourhood of Paris by the frosts of last and the present month. In Burgundy and Champagne the vineyards have also suffered severely, but on the Rhone and on the Garonne the mischief has not been so extensive. Still the vintage, taken as a whole will be, I fear, lamentably deficient.

"Serious as have been these consequences, we have however, an ample set off to them in the check given by the cold weather to the cholera. Had it continued for even a short time to rage with the violence that marked its reign for a few days, how dreadful would have been the results! As it is they have been deplorable. During its prevalence the most heart rending attending circumstance of the disease was the murmur into which public dread and sorrow had sunk. Hard must have been the heart which if even inaccessible to fear on its own account, could remain insensible to the subdued plaintive tones in which the poor females, to be heard as you passed their dwellings, enumerated the sad casualties of their families. Even now the appearance of the streets imperiously recalls those scenes to mind—for every third female of the lower class whom you meet is in mourning. Thank God! however, the scourge seems to have exhausted itself.

"On this inexplicable and painful topic one word more. The *halles* (markets) are as every body who has been in Paris knows, situated in the lowest, the most filthy, and confined district of the metropolis; yet in the halles and their shocking neighbourhood the deaths occasioned by the pestilence reached not to the amount of mortality caused by it in the *Champs Elysees*. The reason suggested for this impunity by the inhabitants and habitues of the halles themselves, I shall give in their own words, observing that perhaps it is the best, namely, that "by the arrival of vegetables twice a day from the country (the consumption of which in Paris is tenfold that of London), the air was renewed and purified."

Letters have been received from Mr. Joseph Wood, the missionary dated at Tahiti, in Persia, in July last. Mr. Wood found at Angora (the ancient Galatia), a great number of Armenian Catholics and a bishop of that communion, who treated him with much kindness. From Angora he went to Tekat and then to Trebizond by way of Nika, the ancient Neo Chasus. After remaining in the house of the British Consul, Mr. Brant, for a short time, for the recovery of his health, Mr. Wood proceeded to Erzeroum. On the road he found whole villages deserted by their Armenian inhabitants; for it seems that 15,000 Armenians emigrated from these parts into Russia, with the return of the army of Field Marshal Paskewich. "Ill, sick, and fatigued," says Mr. Wood, "I arrived at last at the hospital camp of Captain Campbell, the British Charge d'Affaires, where I found Mr. Neil, his assistant. With God's grace I entirely recovered, by the kind and Christian care which these excellent gentlemen and their ladies took of me. They live in tents 20 miles from Tahreez, because of the plague which is raging in that city. I have already made arrangements for my departure for Bakhara, Balkh, Samarcand and Oshul.

From the Morning Chronicle of May 21.

SIR JAMES MACINTOSH.

We regret to announce the death of Sir James Macintosh. We have not time at present to enter into an account of that distinguished man, and we content ourselves with the following brief sketch from *The True Sun*:

"With deep regret we announce the death of one of the first characters of the last as well as of the present age.—The Right Hon. Sir James Macintosh expired at his house in Loughan place, at four o'clock this morning.—Ever since his residence in India he has been subject to a liver complaint, attended with gout in the stomach; and his health has long been very precarious. He was born, we believe, in Morayshire, North Britain, in the year 1765, and was consequently sixty-six years of age at the time of his death. His first University studies were at Aberdeen from which he removed to Edinburgh, where he took a degree in medicine before he turned his attention to the law.

He first became noted at the age of twenty-five, as the author of the "Vindication of Burke, in reply to Burke's work on the French Revolution. He afterwards came up to London, where he united himself to the party of Fox, turned his attention to the law, and delivered lectures at Lincoln's Inn on the law of Nature and Nations. His next step to fame was his defence of Peltier. He was offered an appointment abroad by the Pitt party, who were anxious to get rid of his opposition in the house of Commons, of which he had become a member. He accepted the appointment of Recorder of Bombay, and lived ten years in India. His subsequent career is too familiar to the public to require our notice at present.

His character as a profound thinker, a friend of liberty, and an enlightened Statesman, cannot be increased by eulogium. He was accused of idolatry; but his health was probably the cause of his want of exertion, at least the latter part of his life. We are not aware of the state in which he has left his library, from which so much was expected; but we have a partial idea of the view which he had taken on the subject, in the abridged history which appears in Lardner's Cyclopaedia.—Even that, however, is incomplete.

THE WAR IN IRLAND.

From the Carlin Morning Post.

VICTORY! VICTORY!!! VICTORY!!!—TITHES ABOLISHED.—MR. GERMINE'S BULLDOGS RELEASED FROM GALT.—THE PARSONS' ESTATE, PARSON-WHITEY OF 98 ACRES.

CARLOW, May 28, 1832.—Only think of what Parson Whitey has done. The moment he discovered that Wellington took office, that instant the week Divine issued his mild and apostolic orders to have property to the amount of £112 distrained for £34; and render it more harassing and expensive, the good Pastor brings an action through the Civil Courts. What more? Why, the very man (Mr. Germaine) who he thus ill treated is again further insulted, being denied the common and useful knowledge of the day of the sale of his property. What more? The people are brought into town for seven days, day after day, till every day adjoining the sale, thinking the people would be worn out with fatigue, or, perhaps, tempted to violate the peace, from the provocation caused by this delay. What more? Mr. Wat Newton, a Magistrate, who had nothing at all to do in the matter, writes to Dublin for a notorious driver, Campbell, to come down and purchase the cattle.

And what has been the consequence? Why, a determination on the part of the people to suffer every privation sooner than be overcome. It is most certain that had the crew adjourned the sale to the day after, there would have been congregated together in this town no less than one hundred thousand men; and mark their conduct. By that fifty thousand men assembled, there was not, perhaps, one glass of Whiskey drunk till the sale was over, so determined were they to conquer their enemies by peace and good order—and more, out of that fifty thousand, not one hundred, perhaps, were to be found in the streets at eight o'clock at night.

THURSDAY, half-past Two.—The bulldogs are now brought out for sale. The people are kept off from the military by a strong guard of their own body. Mr. Caulfield with some others, are continually galloping back and forward between the people and the military, conveying the intelligence of almost every minute, and a number of respectable and prudent farmers (amounting to about sixty) are stationed at the place of sale, in order to witness the transaction, and to see the men who would bid.

All the matters being thus arranged, and the very possibility of a riot being removed, one bulldog was offered for sale by the Sheriff, who acted on this occasion as a driver, auctioneer, and Sheriff, and all. But to behold! there is no bidder, and, after a solemn pause, and much writhing and gnashing of teeth among the showmen, the poor bulldog is remanded back again to prison, and the sale adjourned till Friday, at one o'clock! At this moment, when Mr. Caulfield galloped up to the people with the intelligence, it is absolutely impossible to describe the wild shout that was raised by twenty thousand voices. The shout was a mixture of abhorrence and defiance, and being raised with such violence, it actually rent the skies. The people, so far from being worn out by fatigue and hunger, are only acquiring fresh vigor, and they all swear they will return to-morrow, bring every man from his employment as they come along, and muster a force of 50,000 men.

HALF PAST ELEVEN.—Mr. Jonas Duckett, from Belview, arrived from the County Kildare, with another party of about ten thousand men from Kilkenny, Carlow, and the other counties, there are about 50,000 men in town. (Hurrah! hurrah! the men "Campbell," who has been written for to Dublin, by Walter Newton, in order to purchase the cattle, went off in the mail of last night, it is certain, and hence no bidder or bidder can be found.

ONE O'CLOCK.—Major Ryan is setting his part in a most impartial and honorable way; he seems to have nothing to do whatever with the bulldogs or the title party—he is merely in the capacity of commanding officer, and possesses fully the confidence of the people.

HALF PAST ONE O'CLOCK.—At this moment all is excitement. Messrs. Caulfield and Germaine,

and their party, are galloping back and forward between the people and the military, like so many sides-decap. There never was any thing so witnessed like the judicious arrangement of the people; no accident can possibly happen; all are sober; not a glass of Whiskey drunk in town as yet.—Clare was nothing to this—the priests are doing their duty—all is breathless at this moment—the cattle will be brought out in a few minutes, and they can find neither bidder nor bidder. They must be sent home again to Mr. Germaine.

TWO O'CLOCK.—The bulldogs are driven out—a dead pause—there is but one Magistrate to-day in attendance—strange! and they all came yesterday. They decided a riot yesterday, with twenty thousand men; and to-day when fifty thousand assemble, they all remain at home! Will any one riddle me that? No bidder—the sale is abandoned all over—Whitney and the titles are defeated, and Mr. Germaine, is declared to drive home the fourteen bulldogs.—Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!!!

All is now cheers and shouts from fifty thousand men. At this moment Major Ryan addressed Mr. Caulfield, Mr. Germaine, and others and expresses "a hope that the same peaceable conduct which the people have manifested during the last six days, will be persevered in; that no exhibition or procession of bulldogs through the town will be resorted to, & that no injury will be inflicted on the property or person of Mr. Whitney." Mr. Caulfield delivered this message of the Gallant Major, and the result was, that the moment the bulldogs were enlarged, the whole multitude accompanied them out of town without any exhibition, save the triumphant acclamation which was raised by fifty thousand men shouting and cheering as they went along. The bulldogs were all crowned with laurels on leaving the town, and followed home by ten thousand men from Rathilly and that neighbourhood.

Colonial.

From the Assen Recorder.

MONTREAL ELECTION.—We last week gave full details of the melancholy proceedings in Montreal, and ventured some remarks on them. This week's mail puts us in possession of nothing new on the subject. But strengthens our former opinion of the violence of party there, and of the slight cause which occurred for firing on an unarmed multitude. Mr. Tracey still makes the most open and fearless charges against the magistrates; he declares that they were factious partisans instead of peace preservers from the beginning of the contest; and names some of them who were detected throwing stones, previous to the riot! To this, loose denials are made, and charges of falsehood retorted; while one paper, particularly, which has been largely quoted here and elsewhere, shows what evidence is worth by its temper and tenacity that a member of Assembly, a friend of Tracey, was not one of those who fell by the bullets!

Whatever Tracey may be, some of his Newspaper opponents, show the most shameful violence in support of his antagonist. Arguments of the most dangerous and false kind are made use of, and passions exhibited which would disgrace a press among the Canadas. As a proof of the logic used the Herald says, that a man was killed by a broken head, before the military were called to advance, that the body cannot be found, it being secreted by those who wish that no evidence of a riot should appear; that altho' it was asserted that the man was killed by Bagg's party, no matter, it proved a riot, and the magistrates were bound to suppress it. What is the effect of all this? shameful recklessness of life in the first instance; and then the sagacious and humane deduction—that a man being killed by a party proves a riot, and authorities that party to kill several of the deceased's friends, to suppress the disturbance, of which they themselves had provided the evidence.

The subject altogether is a sickening one, we fervently pray that Nova Scotia may be delivered from all such curses of party violence. We do so the more fervently, because one of our magistrates in his editorial capacity, passed a favorable judgment on the Montreal officials, at the first blush of the affair; and, as it would seem from his extracts, on ex-parte evidence.

The Montreal Election.—Has terminated right; but amid unfortunate disturbances.—The die-hards fight the ground well; but they must submit to the reign of reason and justice.—Pictou Colonial Patriot.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.

July 7.—Brig Prince of Wales, Dodd, 21st June from Newfoundland, to Stewart and Co. ballast.

Schr. Jean, Gorman, 19th May from Limerick, to R. Shaw, do. 155 sets.

8th.—Ship Ulster, McKie, 23rd May from London, to —, ballast, 271 settlers.

Bark Larvina, Brown, 21st do from Stockton, to D. Fraser, general cargo, 158 sets.

Bark Industry, Chapman, 7th June from Dundee, to order, coils, 130 do.

Bark Cybele, Hecler, 6th days from Milford to order, bricks, 34 do.

Brig Thomas, Potts, 16th May from Sunderland, to W. Patton, coals.

Brig Clutha, Cowan, 26th June from Newfoundland, to Redger Dean and Co. coals.

Brig Emerald, Rixma, 21st do from London, to order, bricks.

Brig Milo, Ord, 14th May from Sunderland, to order, coils, 3 settlers.

Brig Emulous, Gales, 13 days from Pictou, for Montreal, do do.

Bark Abasco, Chambers, 26th May from Newcastle, to Lemesurier, coal cargo.

Brig Rosalinda, Gemell, 20th June from Newell, to E. Baird, coals.

Brig Salamis, Royal, 28th May from Limerick, to Pemberton, ballast, 256 settlers.

Brig Eliza, Cole, 13th do from London, to H. Atkinson, ballast.

Bark Ceres, Nash, 30 days from Jamaica, to Tucker, and Co. rum, &c.

Brig Talisman, Lane, 20th June from Halifax, rum, &c.

Brig Garland, Forbes, 31 do from Sligo, to Pemberton, coals, 144 settlers.

Brig Edward, Dixon, 24th May from Newcastle, to H. Gowan and Co. coal cargo, 27 settlers.

9.—Brig Carlin, Smith, 1st July from Sydney (Cape Breton) to J. E. Ross, coals, 228 settlers.

Brig Liney, Miller, 21st May from Porte Cavallo, to W. Phillips, sugar, &c.

Brigantine Lanthier, Pawley, 18th May from Worthington, to G. Syme and Son, ballast, 121 settlers.

Brig True Briton, Babelston, 11th June from St. Vincent, to Ross, McNaught and Co. rum.

Brig Dove, Holbourne, 29th May from Sunderland, to G. Syme and Son, coals.

The Sally, 26th May from Liverpool, to J. Torrance, in ballast, is at Grosse Isle.

Several vessels, arrived this day, are not reported.

DEPARTED.

July 7.—Bark Alfred, Thompson, Leith, R. F. Maitland.

Brig Thetis, Gernpin, Limerick, A. Gilmore and Co.

Brig Venus, Simmons, Yarmouth, do do.

Brig Grace, Morton, Port Maddock, Pemberton.

Ship Alisia, Evans, Lemesurier and Co.

Brig Rehoboth, Middleton, Coleraine, H. Gowan.

Bark Solus, Forrest, do J. Leather and Co.

Bark Scott, Wilson do Lemesurier and Co.

Bark Kingston, Lyons, Bristol, do Scher, Experience, Lebuffe, Miramichi, C. F. Aylmer.

Bark Ocean, Hearn, Waterford, Price and Co.

Bark Don, Liddle, Liverpool, H. Gowan and Co.

Ship Clarkson, Irwin, Hull, R. Methley.

Bark Prince, Renout, W. Patton.

Brig Toronto, Harting, Tralee, Sheppard and Campbell.

Bark Malvina, Crockett, Greenock, Redger Dean and Co.

9.—Brig John and Mary, Gorth, Liverpool, and Co.

Bark Ocean, Blackburn, Bristol, Pemberton.

Brig Deaton, Cuth, Liverpool, H. G. Forsyth and Co.

Bark Caladonia, Bennett, Hull, H. Gowan and Co.

Ship Diadem, Smith, Plymouth, Pemberton.

Brig Wilberforce, Forster, Liverpool, H. G. Forsyth and Co.

PASSENGERS.

The North America, 1st July New York and Liverpool Packet, had 41 cabin passengers.—Among them were Col. Hewitt, the English Army; Reid, Mr. Hewitt and Charles Hewitt for England; James Crooke, of Upper Canada, Messrs. Ross, Berbee, McCalmont, Demetara, Wallop, St. John (N. B.); Count de Nicolow and lady; Dr. Currier, Demetara; Mr. J. Robinson, of Leeds, &c.

In the Silas Richards 24th May from Liverpool, Mr. Campion of Canada.

THE VINDICATOR.

MONTREAL:

FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1832.

We present our readers with some further European extracts by the N. York, 1st July from Liverpool. Those relating to the tythe affairs of Ireland are particularly interesting and shew the legitimate means the people have it in their power to adopt to abolish abuses.

MEETING OF THE COUNTY OF CHAMBLAY.

At a numerous Meeting held at ST. JOSEPH DE CHAMBLAY, at the house of Mr. Nicholas Anselme, on the 1st July inst, on the subject of the MURDERS committed on the 21st May by that faction, the enemy of the country.

Joseph Presse Esq. was requested to act as Secretary.

Rene Bateman, Esq. explained the object of the Meeting and related at length what took place at the election for the West Ward of Montreal.

Mr. L. Girard spoke and exposed the injustice of those who ordered the massacres. He dwelt particularly on the necessity the friends of the country have of continuing united, to support their common rights.—These two Gentlemen spoke in a very able manner and received the applause of the Assembly.

Mr. J. P. Boucher presented the resolutions which, after some modifications were adopted as follows:—

Resolved, 1st.—That the individuals forming this assembly have learned with horror the machinations and violence exercised at MONTREAL by the enemies of the country against the Electors of the West Ward who supported D. Tracey Esq.; that they could not bear without shuddering the BLOOD-STREET carnage, excited and conducted by the same men who have always hated us and who end by assassinating us.

Resolved, 2nd.—That divine service of the first class, be chanted in the church of St. Joseph de Chamblay for the repose of the souls of the victims of the 21st May, should be fully sacrificed by the hatred of our enemies.

Resolved, 3d.—That this county disapprove highly of the conduct of the returning officer & judge him, on account of his partiality and his partiality incapable and unfit to fill such a place in future.

Resolved, 4th.—That it cannot be without indignation Magistrates forgetting the peaceful mission entrusted to them, and the character of decency which became them, forgetting themselves so far as to become the tools of a party and calling on an armed force against their fellow citizens whom they were appointed to protect;—that these Magistrates by their infamous conduct and by the effusion of innocent blood have lost the entire confidence of the citizens.

Resolved, 5th.—That the above mentioned Magistrates and also the Officers MINTOSH & TEMPLE, by their guilty conduct, have tended to alienate his Majesty's subjects from the fidelity which they have

at all times borne towards the Government.

Resolved, 6th.—That it is the opinion of this assembly that the inhabitants of this country ought to petition, as soon as possible, HIS EXCELLENCY LORD AYLMER, to have the 15th Regt. stationed at Montreal, replaced; to suspend from their employment the Magistrates and Officers, the authors of the MURDERS—and also for the immediate convocation of Parliament as the grand constitutional request, to deliberate on the unfortunate condition of the Province.

Resolved, 7.—That this assembly sees with the most lively satisfaction the election of D. Tracey Esq. the friend of our rights and our constitution, and the glorious triumph which he has gained over a party hostile to the country, in despite of all that favour, corruption and violence has been able to do against him.

Resolved, 8th.—That the Honorable L. J. PARISEAU & D. B. VIEHA have truly merited well of their country.—That the former of these Gentlemen by his conduct on the Crown's inquest has shown himself the ardent friend of justice, and has thereby, obtained a new claim to our gratitude.

Resolved, 9.—That the people of this country should be animated with the most lively gratitude towards the defenders of their liberties and rights; that the country has equally contracted a debt of gratitude towards the Editors of those journals which support the interests of the people—Messrs. Traver, Duvernay, Neilson, and Parent—that the public cannot countenance these journals too much—that they should be urged to subscribe equally to those papers supporting the same principles as those Gentlemen.

Resolved, 10th.—That since the cession of Canada, the English Government, deceived by men who are our bitterest enemies, has maintained with regard to us, a line of conduct, tending eventually to our subjugation, and to our destruction.—That it prepares for us the lot of the *Acadians*, as being of French origin, and that it is their aim to erase our name from the list of people.

Resolved, 11.—That well as this assembly is intimately persuaded that a people cannot command another people without the consent of the latter; and that, besides, the forgetfulness of our rights and the frequent denial of justice on the part of England, have tended to break the contract which exists between us and that country, our attachment to the English constitution ought to induce us to want the effect of new petitions for the entire redress of our grievances and the obtaining of full and prompt justice.

Resolved, 12.—That it is absolutely necessary for the Canadians in the present state of affairs, to forget every subject of dissension between them; that from one end of the country to the other, there is heard but one cry, that of Justice!

Resolved, 13.—That the thanks of the meeting be given to the President and Secretary.

Resolved, 14.—That the Editor of the *Mitrevre* be requested to insert the present resolutions in one of his numbers.

JOS. BESSE, } President.
P. GARNOT, } Secretary.

THE MAGISTRATES OF BYTOWN AND HULL TO THE PUBLIC.

The committee for emigrant and sanitary purposes in Montreal, having assumed the right of sitting in judgment on the Magistrates of the part of the country, it would have been but decent and reasonable, before denouncing us to the public in their violent and abusive resolution of the 29th Ultima, to have asserted more correctly by the usual mode of allowing the accused a hearing, whether the language they have presumed to make use of, could, with justice, be applied to our proceedings.

Upon the first report of Cholera having appeared at Quebec and Montreal, the master of the *Shannon* was requested to fire a gun upon his arrival and to remain in the middle of the stream, until visited by a health officer, but upon accounts getting worse, general meetings of the inhabitants took place, and they applied to us as Magistrates to carry into effect their unanimous resolution to suspend intercourse with the *Shannon*, which we of course informed the master. The interruption was never intended to be for length of time. It was hoped that a few port would bring more favourable accounts which might allay the alarm and in the mean time measures would be taken to purify the town, erect an hospital &c. so that we might not experience those same inconveniences which other places had brought upon themselves by the neglect of such preparation.

When this resolution was communicated to the master of the *Shannon*, only one or two emigrant had come up by that opportunity, so that the suspension of her trips for the short period which was contemplated was not likely to occasion any great accumulation of emigrants at Grosse Ile. They were remaining at any rate in a populous part of the country, where they could not be the cause of any kind of assistance, particularly medical, of which we were here very deficient. It was to be mere so by the Staff Surgeon being called away, leaving us with only one Surgeon in general practice for fifty miles round.

Thus we could see nearly the extent of the inconvenience which might arise, if the measures were adopted, but we could not foresee the extent of the inconvenience which might be produced, if it was not.

It was in this way deliberately weighed and considered and was not the offspring of those base feelings which the committee would unjustly ascribe to us.

We have already stated that we communicated to the master of the *Shannon* the unanimous voice of the inhabitants, and we merely repeat it to him as a measure of prudence. We persuaded, however, in continuing his trips and being found the general excitement he was causing and might lead to unpleasant consequences, &c. we were not at all solicitous to shut off his responsibility that may attach to us as Magistrates, being confident that we have taken every step that was justifiable. We must acknowledge, however, that we did fail in our duty not immediately placing the *Shannon* under

quarantine upon finding that the master had been in his engagement with the Hull Magistrate, and that he had promised to bring up no more emigrants until the satisfaction of the inhabitants of the Township had been ascertained at a public meeting. He had also landed a person at the mouth of the Gattineau in a doubtful state of health, who could not board the vessel before the health officer's engine was pronounced as dangerous. He died next day, and also another, of the same kind, within twenty-four hours.

It may be said that the principle of quarantine cannot be applied in general to internal communication, but it would be difficult to find a good reason why it should not be applicable in a situation so isolated as ours, and which is not yet established as a regular thoroughfare to any other quarter where the population is formed in any extent, and if our peculiar situation and circumstances had suggested the obvious measure of breaking the right and only chain of communication between us and the infected parts of Canada, to the inconvenience of which the inhabitants of this section of the country, I upon whom it would chiefly fall, were willing for a time to submit, under the conviction that it might be an effective means of preventing disease and death from spreading among them, who would we ask, are to be their judges? But supposing it had been one of the means to be taken at Montreal, a few more of the emigrants than would otherwise remain, and the people of that city had refused to open their purses a little wider in order to save from contagion these new and consequently in many respects helpless immigrants, the charge of selfishness and inhumanity might have been related upon them with unfeigned force and justice. But they need not be under any alarm. The boat stopped no longer than was probably necessary to procure another emigrant. So that the detention of any of the emigrants to our account is not likely to form any more "the subject matter of most serious consideration" to their committee.

We need not make any propositions of sympathy for the helpless state of the emigrants, nor for the distressing situation into which the two principal Cities of Canada have been plunged, for if we are to judge by the expressive epithets which adorn the resolution of the committee for sanitary purposes, we shall get little credit for them. Nevertheless the full possession of their feelings ought not, to preclude what must be considered the paramount duty of every magistrate to guard and promote the peace and the safety of those over whom he is placed, and to adopt for that and every just and practicable measure.

Such was the nature of the one proposed in the present instance which would not have imposed on any part of the community greater inconvenience than the circumstances of the case were sufficient to justify. It contained nothing more in fact than the principle upon which from time immemorial quarantine laws have been established, inevitably creating a certain degree of temporary inconvenience, in order to prevent a much greater evil, the introduction or the spread of pestilential disease.

We most deeply regret that in this day of unprecedented calamity and distress, any thing of the shape of bitterness should have arisen between us and any body of our fellow countrymen. But it is a duty we owe to ourselves and to this part of the community to explain the motives of our proceedings when they are so grossly misrepresented. It may be a salutary warning to the committee for emigrant and sanitary purposes, against hasty conclusions, and may lead them to consider that though they cannot always approve or comprehend the measures of others, yet it is possible there may be for them better ground than a "total want of humanity."

We now dismiss the subject from our minds for ever, and shall most heartily co-operate with the board of health at Montreal, or any other body acting under them, whenever our services are wanted either in accumulating or forwarding the emigrants or any other useful object.

Since we received the first accounts of the Cholera having appeared in Canada we have not lost a moment in adopting every precautionary measure. Health boards were formed both in Kingston and Hull, every means of cleanliness has been recommended, and enforced, and a commodious Hospital has been erected below the town, with easy access to the river, where it is proposed that the emigrants destined either for Hull or this place shall be landed from the Steam Boat with their luggage to undergo inspection. The health officer and two members of the Health Board with necessary assistants to be in attendance upon the arrival of the boat. These means may still, under providence, preserve this part of the country from the disease. But that we have been in haste to spread from this dreadful scourge, we are far from attributing to our own party efforts.

We would desire it to that tenor on which every individual of our sturdy race builds his existence—the long suffering mercy of the Almighty. Montreal 7th July 1832.

G. SHERMAN J. P.
D. FISHER J. P.
(Signed) T. WARDEN J. P.
T. BARNES J. P.
D. WILSON J. P.

A True Copy,
Attest
A. J. CHRISTIE,
Deputy of Health Montreal.

We have had occasion in our last numbers to notice the abuses which the *Courant*, or as it has been called by the *Montreal Herald* the "unprincipled *Courant*" has poured out on Mr. Papineau and the people of Lower Canada. To those who pay attention to the interminable contradictions to be found in that Journal—its innumerable falsehoods and prevarications, nothing it can say or do, will be astonishing. But its statements should obtain belief by some may be easily credited, because many of those affecting to believe its assertions, are persons who find, or think they find it their interest to support the calumnies and falsehoods so frequently appearing in its columns. The *Speculators* of this city, equally "unprincipled" with the *Courant*, use every exertion to propagate its slanders, and with faces equally hypocritical as the Editor of that journal, disseminate untruths as widely as they possibly can.

We do not advance these charges without having just reason to do so; & to the discernment of an honest public we are ready to submit the grounds on which we make the accusations.

In a late number, the Editor alluding to the grievances of which the People

of this Province have complained speaks thus—

"When the most liberal Whig Ministry that ever swayed the destinies of Great Britain, granted every request of Lower Canada—relieved every grievance, and acted in every thing as the most liberal, and paternal Government could have done; what was the result?"

After such language as this, were it found to be true, we readily admit the people of Lower Canada, would be at the "unprincipled *Courant*" would have them thought to be,—that Mr. Papineau and the country which backs him are unworthy of countenance and support, and that every means should be adopted to put a stop to complaints, even by coercive means, which from the best investigation, are proved to be entirely without foundation. We have as much aversion ourselves as any people on earth to false alarmists, and dealers in pretended grievances, but if it be shown from the words of the *Courant* itself that such in reality exist, what will the honest minds of the unbiassed community say; and what will they think of the journal which has boldly & unblushingly announced that "every request" of Lower Canada has been granted and "every grievance" redressed?

The last number of that paper contains an article on the "Land Tenures of Lower Canada" written in consequence of the Resolutions of a Meeting held in the "County of Two Mountains"—It speaks thus:—

"An ill advised system of granting & managing the wild land of this province, has prevailed from the period of its becoming a part of the British Empire, & there cannot be a doubt, but the evils which this system has laid upon our country, have driven many settlers from the Canadas, and have contributed not a little to populate and fertilize the states of Ohio, Illinois, and the Michigan Territory. To enter into a history of the system of land granting in the Canadas, would carry us beyond the limits to which we must confine ourselves.— Suffice it to say, that either by favouritism by avoiding the regulations adopted from time to time, by the British Government, large tracts of land have fallen into the hands of individuals, and remain in a state of nature, presenting almost insuperable barriers to the opening up of the country, and it must soon become a question of necessity, how these obstacles are to be obviated. In this state of matters, we feel gratified that the freeholders of the County of Two Mountains have taken up the subject, and we hope the most beneficial results will follow the agitation of a question on the judicious adjustment of which consequences of no ordinary magnitude will ensue."

What the public will make of these contrary statements of this "unprincipled journal" we are certain there can be little doubt; and what credit its assertions are worthy of, no man but the most prejudiced can for a moment hesitate to judge it. At one time, every grievance of which the country complains, and has been complaining for years, has been redressed; & the ink has scarcely been dry on the sheet, when the Editor brings forward and admits as unredressed the most prominent of these very grievances. It is an old saying that a "liar should have a good memory" and we have a clear example before us of the difficulty one has of not coming in collision with himself, when he deviates from the honest explanation of things as they exist. The concession of lands in this Colony has been long made a matter of complaint & so far from redress being given that in open defiance of the promises held out, the British Government, at this moment, actually engaged in adding to the evils of which even the *Courant* admits the truth.— The same journal who says that "every grievance has been redressed" goes on further and says.

"As we admit that the granting of townships to favourites, or to fictitious partners have had very injurious effects, and that the reserving two sevenths of the lands in lots scattered throughout the townships for the crown, and the clergy have presented very serious obstacles to new settlers, little time need at present be occupied on these points. All parties now see these errors in their true colors, and we on this side the Atlantic feel their effects."

Yet this *Courant* is the Journal most hypocritically disposed to uphold the very men who encourage these abuses, and to denounce Papineau and all who have used every exertion to have them done away with. It says further.

"The desire to remedy these evils has actuated the government of the mother country for many years."

We would ask this certainly "unprincipled" journal, by what authority have these lands, as it admits, been granted to "favourites and to fictitious partners."—The question requires no answer, nor is any clearer explanation

necessary to show the entire system and the grievous abuses attending it.

We could go on showing off the contradictions of the "unprincipled journal" until we completely exhausted the patience of our readers. What most surprises us, is, that men are found to attach credit to its statements, and who cannot or will not discover the fallacious attempts it makes to impose on public credulity.

It says in another place:

"We regret to perceive throughout the resolutions under consideration that a want of confidence in the Imperial Government is too visible. For such misgivings there is no foundation."

All this we suppose is intended to show off the Editors great "loyalty." He may be as loyal as he pleases to abuses.— We do not think he will get many to countenance him therein, unless those who live or expect to live by misgovernment and the grossest corruption. He will get some Scotchmen who have been trained up to and thought on nothing else but paying servile adulation to power from their infancy, that they may grow into importance by ill treating and abusing the people of the country as they have done in all countries in whatever quarter of the Globe they have settled.

He will get those Americans whom we have further distinguished by the term *Shavers and Speculators*, who care about nothing provided they make money at the expense of the liberties and rights of the people. Who, for such an object, violate the principles of their earlier days—those very principles which have given their native country preeminence over all the nations of the earth. These he will be able to influence with a few renegades whom private jealousy and a contemptible desire to render themselves important without the talents or the honesty to be truly so, prompt to the sinking of their country and the degradation of their name which no men part with, but with their honor.

POLICE OF MONTREAL!!!

We are requested to direct the attention of the Police of Montreal to a house of a certain description which has been lately opened in Commissioners Street. The Lady has the art of attracting public attention by means of fine parrots, and the concern is represented as an abominable nuisance.

CHOLERA.

BOARD OF HEALTH.
Montreal 12th July, 1832.
New cases of Cholera reported from 8 P.M. 11th to 8 P.M. 12th July.....12
Deaths in the same period.....5
Cathartic medicine granted.....5
Post-mortem dissections.....10
Total.....22

REPORTS OF SUBORDINATE BOARDS.
Chamblay.—Cases of Asiatic Cholera from 6th to 10th July.....32
Deaths.....4
Interment of persons under care of Hospital who have not reported.....4
Total.....40
Received from Hospital since last report.....6
Remaining in Hospital.....6

St. John's.—New cases from 6th to 10th July.....9
Deaths in the same period.....1
Hospital Reports.....2
Admitted since.....0
Discharged cured.....1
Remaining convalescent.....1
Total.....2

Certified from reports made to the Board of Health of Montreal.
By order,
J. GUERRE SCOTT, SECRETARY.

This Cholera rages in some parts of the country with alarming degree. A correspondent from Boston Creek informs us that six persons died on some boats, at a place within a few miles of home. Others also had been seized with the dreadful malady.

BIRTHS.
At Quebec, Mrs. Maxwell of a daughter.
On Monday last at the Marine House at Vaudreuil, the lady of the hon. R. W. Howard, of a daughter.

MARRIED.
On Monday, by the Rev. R. Black, Mr. William Scott, of this city, to Miss Jeanette Clark of Chateaugay.
At Quebec, by the Rev. Dr. H. McKim, Mr. Charles Taylor, of the Rev. John's eldest daughter, of Mr. Archibald Gordon, of Aberdeen, Scotland.

DIED.
Wednesday, after a few days illness, of the prevailing malady, Andrew White, an emigrant, do the use of the River Canal.
On Monday, of the prevailing malady, Mr. William Witherell, blacksmith.
On Tuesday Mr. Thomas McKim, blacksmith, a native of Sligo Ireland, and a resident of this city for the last ten years. His death will be deeply regretted, as he was much esteemed for his honest, upright deportment.

MRS. WIDOW J. B. CHALF.
FORN, returns her thanks to the public for the patronage bestowed on her late husband, and informs them that she offers for sale, at moderate prices, at the house of Mr. Louis Guayville, St. Simeon Street, in this city, a considerable assortment of PAINTED OIL CLOTHS, Manufactured by MR. CHALF. July 6, 1832.

LOST, this Morning, in passing through St. Urban, and Joseph streets, NINETEEN DOLLARS, in FIVE Dollar Bills, of the Quebec Bank. The person who may have found this roll of Bills, will be handsomely rewarded, and receive the thanks of the same, by calling at the Office of this Paper.

Auction Sales.

AT his Office, on SATURDAY next, the 14th Instant, will be sold—
Upwards of 500 LBS. RYE, COTTON, LINEN, and WOOLLEN GOODS, comprising an excellent assortment.

—ALSO—
Dressed and Silk Hats, Willow and imitation Bonnets, Oil Cloth and Cloth Caps, Shemmas, Skirts, Petticoats and umbrellas, Combs, Needles, Pins, Buttons, Fans, Paper Hangings, &c.
Sole at TWO o'clock precisely.
J. A. CARTIER.
July 12.

By Robertson, Masson, Laroque & Co.

WILL be Sold at the Stores of the Subscribers, on MONDAY next, the 16th instant and following days, an extensive assortment of merchandise, comprising almost every article suitable to the present and approaching seasons. As they do not intend to have another public sale for some time to come, the Subscribers invite their friends and customers to avail themselves of the present one, where the greater part of the Goods that will be offered on consignments with orders to close, and will therefore be sold without reserve.

The Sale will take place each day at ONE o'clock P.M.

The conditions will be usual be extremely liberal; and will be more particularly made known at the time.

Robertson, Masson, Laroque, & Co.
Montreal, 13th July, 1832.

TREATIES 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 Rivières Beaumais, Esquire, he has become proprietor of it, and is the only person authorized 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. Fane & Co., book sellers, at Montreal; Messrs. Neilson & Cowan, at the office of the *Canadien*; to Messrs. Galt & Co. book sellers, at Quebec and to A. Z. Le Blanc Esquire, at his office in Three Rivers.

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

JUDGER DUVERNEY.
Montreal, Nov. 15th 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. Louis Des Rivières Beaumais, printer, who from this day is the only person authorized to receive the amount of subscriptions and grant receipts for the same.

H. DES RIVIERES BEAUMAIS
Montreal, Nov. 15th 1831.

NEW STATIONARY AND BOOK STORE.
No. 29, St. François Xavier Street, MONTREAL.

THOMAS MAGRANE, & Co.

beg leave to inform the Citizens and the Public generally, that they have received by the recent arrivals, from London, Doulos and Litkegans, a general Assortment of the following articles. Their prices shall be moderate, and they solicit a trial.

School Books and Catechisms (the most approved) Books of General Devotion, Letters, Foolscap and Post papers, Envelopes and Gilt Note paper, Marble paper and Paste Board Drawing paper of the various classes and sizes, Drawing materials and Scotch Books, Piano Forte music, Coloured and plain music paper, China and Gold paper and Binding Chisney and other ornaments.

—ALSO—
Day Books, Journals and ledgers of all sizes, Daily Bibles, Clasp and memorandum Books, Pocket ledgers, Slates and Slate Pencils, Water Proof wax Black and Red Sealing Wax, Ivory and plain letter leaders, Black Boxes and Rulers, Gilt and plain Cards, Red and Black Ink, Red and Black Ink Powder, Ink, Sandal and white Glass Ink Bottles, Superior Steel Pens, Swan and Ganshin Quills, and Pen Knives &c &c.

T. M. and Co. will receive orders for any particular Work or Works, and engage a delivery in Montreal by first arrivals in the autumn and Spring. Country orders shall be carefully forwarded, and a liberal discount will be allowed to purchasers for School use.

Montreal, July 12th, 1832.

INFORMATION WANTED, of MARY MARTIN, who sailed in the *St. Isaac*, from Dublin, bound for Halifax, or St. John's, New Brunswick. Her Sister, Bridget, will feel thankful for any information which may be left at the Office of this Paper.

2nd July, 1832.

ASSESSMENT—Notice is hereby given the HON. TREASURER of the City of MONTREAL, will attend at the office of the Clerk of the Peace, in the City of MONTREAL, every day, from nine o'clock in the morning to three in the afternoon, (Sundays and Holidays excepted) from the 23rd JUNE instant, to the 30th JULY next, to receive the ASSESSMENT for the present year, on Houses, Emplacements, and other property subject to be assessed, as well as the TAX upon Trades, Carriages, and Dogs, and the COMPOSITION for STATUTE LABOUR.

All persons concerned are requested to pay attention to this notice, as after the period above mentioned, those who shall be found in default will be prosecuted without distinction as the law directs.

By order,
JOHN DELISLE,
Road Treasurer.
Montreal, 29th June, 1832.

FOR SALE.

TWO VILLAGE LOTS, in the Parish of ST. JUDE, containing about 13,800 feet in superficies, with a new HOUSE, 40 feet by 30, on an excellent foundation with a good Cellar, 7 feet high, Hangard, Shed, & other Buildings erected thereon—on a good road favorable for Commerce.

For conditions, apply to the Proprietor on the premises or to CH. PR. LEFEBVRE Esq. Montreal.

GEORGE NELSON, ST. JUDE.
Montreal, July 6, 1832. 3 m.

TO LET on reasonable conditions the DOMAIN of the Seigneurie of the *Ile Bonaventure*, which forms a Farm of 150 or 160 arpents of good LAND in a good state of cultivation, with a House, Barn and other buildings, Cattle and Agricultural Implements.— Possession to be given on the 29th September next.

Apply to PIERRE BEAUDRY, Esq. residing at Montreal, in the St. Lawrence suburbs. 6th July, 1832.

FOR SALE, the LAND of JOSEPH LAVARIE, Junr. advantageously situated 1½ miles from the Church and Mill of the Parish of St. Roch of 3 arpents by 30, adjoining Gingras and Bourbonniere, on the Achigan River.

Apply to SERRANO GIRALDI, July 6, 1832.

ALL persons who may be indebted to the Succession of the late THOMAS GAUTHIER in his life time of Cote St. Paul, in the Parish of Montreal, Farmer, are requested to pay immediately the amount of their debts, and those who have claims against the said succession are also requested to present them to Mr. HUGUES LENOIR ROLLAND, at the *Tanneries*, duly authorized to that effect. July 6, 1832.

EDWARD HAYES, GROCER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the extensive Stores forming the corner of St. Charles Boncourt and Vite Streets, St. Lawrence Suburbs, (the property of ANDREW WHITE Esq.) where he has on hand an extensive stock of GROCERIES, and intends to carry on that business both by WHOLESALE & RETAIL, in such a manner as will ensure him a share of public patronage.

—FOR SALE—
A general assortment of Crockery and Glassware, to be sold by Wholesale and Retail, the richest that can be offered in this city.

40 double sets superior China ware, 10 crates assorted Delftware, Which will be disposed of on moderate terms for CASH, or approved credit.

N. B.—E. H. from the very little expense attending his establishment, can afford to sell 5 per cent under any house in Montreal in the trade.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber is authorized, by a Meeting of Clergymen, with the Citizens Committee for EMIGRANT & SANITARY PURPOSES to send a meeting of LADIES of every denomination at the National School House, on WEDNESDAY next at TWO o'clock, to adopt measures for opening and maintaining a SOUP KITCHEN for the temporary relief of destitute Emigrants.

JOHN BETHUNE.
Montreal 10th July, 1832.

TO BE SOLD.

AN EMPLACEMENT SITUATED at CARILLON CANAL Within the space of a hundred and twenty yards from the Locks—With two houses, two outhouses, shed, blacksmith shop and a house attached to it, this place is situated in a station well adapted for trade or any business. An indisputable title will be given by the proprietor. For further particulars inquire of JOHN A. CLERMONT Inn-keeper on the premises. June 15, 1832.

NOTICE.

PERSONS who have to remove manure &c. by order of the BOARD OF HEALTH, will be allowed to deposit the same on the farm of Mr. JAMES KELLY, Burnside, St. Antoine Suburbs; Persons wishing to have it removed may apply to Mr. Kelly who will arrange for doing so on the cheapest terms. July 3d 1832.

TO BE SOLD,

ON WEDNESDAY the 10th July Inst at the residence of the late THOMAS GAUTHIER, at Cote St. Paul, in the Parish of Montreal, a quantity of Household Furniture, Sofas, Beds, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Stoves, Chairs, Kitchen Utensils, Agricultural Implements, Ploughs, Harrows, Cattle—ALSO several Horses, Oxen, Cows, Hogs, Poultry, and a variety of other articles too long to mention.

The Sale will take place at 9 o'clock A. M. and the whole will be sold for cash. Montreal 21 July, 1832.

TO EMIGRANTS.

FOR SALE, on low terms, a beautiful Lot of LAND, containing 100 Acres situated in the parish of St. Edmond on the opposite side of the River St. Lawrence, about seven miles in a South direction from the village of Laprairie. Advantageously situated, its soil being the richest in fertility, offers a lucrative prospect to the purchaser who might be desirous of establishing a Manufactory of any description, and especially for Potash, as the best Wood in the Country is to be found on the Land, which however, is partly cleared and prepared for receiving sowing. The roads that lead to it are commodious, and kept in the best order throughout the whole year. Communications from all the neighboring parts are rendered easy, particularly between Montreal and Laprairie, where a Steam boat runs daily.

For further information, apply to the Office of the Vendicator, corner Notre Dame and McGill Street, Montreal, June 19, 1832.

WANTS a Situation, a MAN gene rally acquainted with the GROCERY and other business—would make himself generally useful—and can give satisfactory references. Application to Mr. J. J. COEUR, at the Office of this Paper. Montreal, 25th June, 1832.

THE PATENT HAT MANUFACTORY, FANCY STAPLE DRY GOODS, MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENT STORE—Wholesale and Retail—West Corner of Place d'Armes, (opposite the Bank) 3 and in St. Paul Street, at the Stand lately occupied by Mr. ALVIN LAFRAMBOISE.

JOHN P. ASHTON, from London, begs respectfully to acquaint the Gentry and Public in general, that he has opened the above Establishment with an extensive and fashionable assortment of Ladies' Riding Hats, Gentlemen's Black and Drab Beaver Hats, &c. &c., which, for Lightness, Elasticity, Shape and Colour cannot be surpassed in Canada.

J. P. A. has also received per the St. Lawrence from London, a large supply of every description of FANCY DRY GOODS of the first quality and latest fashions.

—ALSO—
4 Harps of Dadd's and Barry's manufacture, 9 Keyed Trumpeets, Flutes, Harp Strings, &c. The most fashionable music for the Harp, Piano, &c. &c.

J. P. A. wishes to inform the Upper Country merchants that they can be supplied with Goods on the most advantageous terms.

A small consignment of Port and Sherry of the most superior flavour—To be Sold on reasonable terms.

Montreal, June 16, 1832. J. C.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

1000 CLOTH, Flushing, Bay. Sortouts, Frock Coats and Coats; assorted colors and qualities, at from 25s to 60s, each.

200 Cloth, Lining, Beaverreen, Nankeen, Drill and Gingham Round Jackets at 5m 5s to 10s, each.

5000 Pair Cloth, Flushing, Casimers, *Etoffe du Pays*, Barrason, Drill, Lining, Nankeen, and Russia Duck Trowsers from 5s to 80s per pair.

2100 Cloth Casimers, Quilting, Swansdown, Valencia Velvet, Silk, Lining, and Beaverreen Vests at from 2s 6d to 12s 6d each.

2500 Red and White Flannel, Laces, Striped Cotton, White Shirting and 10000 Pair Shirts from 2s 6d to 10s each.

—LIKEWISE—
200 Doz. American Socks, 100 do. Canadian do.
100 Trunks, assorted do.

The above, with a general assortment of Staple articles, of WOOLLEN, LINEN and COTTON GOODS, is offered for sale at the lowest market prices, for Cash or approved Credit, by

JEAN BRUNEAU,
No. 1, corner of Old Market, Adjoining Messrs. HAYES & RUSSELL & Co. Montreal, 1st May, 1832.

THIRAGE AU SORRY

THAT valuable REAL ESTATE, the Property of ANTHONY SNAPE, Esquire, situated in the *Quebec Suburbs*, of the City of MONTREAL, has been divided by the Proprietor, for the purpose of disposing the same by a Drawing of Lots, into commodious EMPLACEMENTS, excellently adapted as sites for Dwelling Houses or Commercial Buildings.

At a time when ground in the vicinity of the city is daily rising in value, it is unnecessary to detail the various advantages to be derived from the possession of any of these Lots. Their locality in a populous part of the Suburbs, containing Foundries, Rope Walks, and Ship Yards, is particularly adapted for the convenience of Mechanics and Labourers, and must ensure to their proprietors the readiest opportunities of disposing of them by sale or turning them to a good account by building to house.

The Land is bounded in front by St. Mary's Street, (the main street of the Quebec Suburbs), and as it recedes, requires various degrees of elevation, beautiful prospects, and offers situations for healthy and comfortable residences. The whole of the soil is of a superior quality, and having been for several years under cultivation, is fit to be immediately used for any purpose, either for gardening or for building.

A Ground Plan, exhibiting the Emplacements and their relative situation in respect to each other, and to the streets on which they abut, may be seen on application at the office of the undersigned, where the conditions for the Drawing of the Lots, and terms of sale thereof will be made known; and who will also communicate to requesters every information which they may desire relative thereto.

G. D. ARNOLDI, N. P.
Northern Corner of Place d'Armes.
Montreal, June 9, 1832.

FOR PRIVATE SALE—That STONE HOUSE, near the New Market, opposite to that of J. J. COEUR, Esquire, belonging to the Estate of the late VINCENT DEFORT, Esquire, who died at Detroit, a few days last. The House has been in the possession of Mr. Louis BEAUMAIS, Innkeeper, for the last twenty years, and is now inhabited by Mr. CHARLES LAFRAMBOISE, Saddler.

For the conditions, apply to the undersigned Agents. If the Property is not sold from this day to the 10th JULY next, it will then be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, to the last and highest bidder; and the conditions of the sale will be publicly made known.

Z. J. TRUFAU, N. P.
T. DUFOUR, Acting Agents.
Montreal, 25th June, 1832. J. C.

READY MADE CLOTHES FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has for Sale, a quantity of READY MADE CLOTHES—Consisting of Coats, Waistcoats, and Trowsers, of Superfine West of England Cloth, which he will dispose of considerably under the present prices.

MICHAEL DERIVIN,
Quebec Suburbs, near Mr. Malouin's Brewhouse.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of CARTIER BEAUDRY & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all debts due to the said firm and claims upon it, will be settled by J. A. CARTIER who continues the business in his own name.

J. A. CARTIER.
THOMAS A. BEAUDRY.

FONTAY.
THE HARP OF MAC MURCHAD
The harp of Mac Murchad hangs high on the oak
Through the decaying lye the wind sweeps
Along the sweet chord of its music is broken
Yet it sings to the night gale a sad sounding
song.
But when on the wing of the dark rushing blast
The spirits of heroes departed dark by
And struck the long strings, as they rapidly pass-
ed, its numbers soared sweetly along through the
sky.
Farwell! farewell to thee shield of the brave—
Dark, dark is thy dwelling thou mightiest
of men!
The freedom of Erin lies tombed in the grave,
While tyrants have shackled thy island a-
gainst
The foot of the stranger has printed in blood
Its conquering step on the land of thy form;
The lead of the assassin gleams the blue blood,
And brings to thy children division and
shame.
They have gold for the greedy, and bonds for the
base;
They have yoke for the weak, the' unhol-
y the' bold!
For the life-loving coward, conditions of peace;
But torture and death for the valiant and
free.
And many shall bend in the yoke of their pow-
er,
And many shall bleed, nor submit their away,
But mark'd in the period, and number'd the
hour.
That gives to red vengeance her terrible
day.
Then, rigid oppression shall flee from the land;
Then, bigots and factions with curses shall
fall;
Our son shall be circled in glory's ban;
And freedom and love be the motto of all!
Thus sang the bright spirit in passing along—
Wild Echo in rapture repeated each sound—
Thy melody lured even Heaven's host throng,
And angels, delighted, hung listening around.
Arth Mac Murchad O'Connell, King of
Leinster, the terror of the English, and the
word of the brave. This renowned warrior for-
feited his crown, and endeavored to prevent his ac-
cession to the throne of Leinster, to make a shameful
retreat to Dublin in 1299. Although his just
claims were allowed and confirmed by a treaty con-
cluded by Richard himself, yet in the true spirit
of Saxon treachery, the English King took the
first opportunity to break his solemn engagement,
and adding treachery to falsehood, offered three
hundred marks to the wretch who would assassi-
nate his brave enemy. The generous soul of
O'Connell was filled with indignation at the
deceitful and cowardly conduct of Richard. He
took the field at the head of his heroic followers,
and became for series of years the terror of the
stranger. In 1407, he routed the English army
with prodigious slaughter. The carnage was so
terrible, that in the passage of the Liffey, the ford
by which the English crossed, was actually filled
up with their dead bodies. From this circumstance
it was called *dh-croo*, or *Bloody Ford*. His
murdering lure and the battle field proving equally
unsuccessful, his kind-blooded enemies took ad-
vantage of the open, kindly, and unsuspecting feeling
of the Irish hero; they invited him to a concili-
atory feast—with eyes full of capricious malignity,
they beheld the unwary Prince enter their fold,
the house was surrounded—the dagger was already
in anticipation, in the heart of their victim, when
the timely vigilance of his faithful harper, warned
him of his danger, by striking up on a sudden the
Rosga Catha, or War Song; roused to a sense
of his situation, the intrepid hero drew his sword
and rushed through his pusillanimous assassins, un-
hurt, and to the hour of his death retained a deep
sense of English perfidy.
Our fair readers will, no doubt, be pleased with
the beautiful lines of Thomas Moore, which we
extract from the Metropolitan for last month, re-
ceived yesterday. They were obviously written,
currente calamo, in his most natural and purest
vein.
FROM THE METROPOLITAN FOR JUNE.
TO CAROLINE VISCONTESSE
VALLETTOUR.
WRITTEN AT LACOLE ARMY JANUARY 1832
When I would sing thy beauty's light,
Such various forms and all so bright,
I've seen thee, from thy childhood years,
I know not which to call most fair,
Nor among the countless charms that spring
Forever round thee, which to sing.
When I would paint thee as thou art
Then art thou *teut* comes o'er my heart,
The graceful child, in beauty's dawn,
Within the nursery's shade withdrawn,
Or preening out, like a young moon,
Upon a world 'twill brighten soon.
Then next, in girlhood's blushing hour,
As from thy own loved Abbey-tower
I've seen thee look all radiant down,
With smiles that the hoary frowns
Of centuries round thee lent a ray,
Shining as in Ag's gleam was I—
Or in the world's resplendent throng,
As I have mark'd thee glide along,
Among the crowds of fair and great,
A spirit, pure and separate,
To which even admiration's eye
Was fearful to approach too high—
A creature, circled by a spell
Within which nothing wrong could dwell,
And fresh and clear as from the source,
Holding through life her limpid course,
Like Arelhans through the sea,
Stealing fountain purity.
Now, too, another change of light!
As noble bride still meetly bright,
Thou bring'st thy lord a dower above
All earthly price, pure woman's love
And show'st what lustre Rank receives,
When with his proud Orinthian leaves
Her rose, too, high-bred Beauty weaves,
Wonders not if, where all's so fair,
To choose were more than hard can dare:
Wonder not if, while every scene
I've watch'd thee through so bright hath been,
The summer's Muse should, in her quest
Of beauty, know not where to rest,
But, dazzled, at thy feet thus fall,
Hailing thee beautiful in all!
THOMAS MOORE.
WEEP NOT FOR THE DEAD.
Weep not for the dead,
Who tranquilly repose;
Their spark of life is fled,
But with all their woes!
The broken heart is heal'd—
The reign of sorrow o'er;
Their future bliss is seal'd,
And they can grieve no more!
Mourn rather for thy doom
Of those who struggle on,
In dreariness and gloom
Until their course is done.

Who lingers here and grieves,
As death dissolves each tie,
That makes them wish to live,
Yet cannot—dare not die!

TO BE SOLD.
ON very easy terms of payment or on
Constituted Sums Lots of Ground, near the
Hay Market, near the City, near the
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This property offers great advantages for dif-
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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 under-
signed Proprietor at his residence.
J. F. B. LIONAIS.
Montreal, June 3, 1831.

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 build-
ings erected. The whole in the best order.
Terms very liberal.
HYACINTHE LECLAIR.
St. Eustache, Ot. 18th 1831.

AN ELEGANT FARM FOR SALE
ON the 5th Range of Granted Land of
the Township of Hemmingford, known by lot
No. 177, west half containing 110 acres, with 60
acres cleared; a Dwelling house; Barn and beau-
tiful Orchard &c. well fenced and divided; a well
cultivated field; and a good cultivation; re-
cent Share under crop and good cultivation; a su-
perior quality of soil; and a deed from Government
of same warranted &c.
ALSO—
Two LOTS of Land in the State of Nature, of
the same Range, containing 216 acres 108 each, No.
178, west half, having about 5 acres cleared, and
under crop; and the remainder well timbered.
The entire of these Lands is of good quality, well
situated, within 23 miles of Montreal Market with
Saw Mills Grist Mills &c.
For further particulars apply to Thomas O'Meara
who lives on the premises
Hemmingford July 14th, 1831.

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

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
THE Creditors of THOMAS LADOUCEUR
who have become parties to a deed of
Assignment made before R. Luckin N. P.
are requested to send in, without delay, their
Accounts duly authenticated to the Subscriber
who will forthwith empty his hands of the Mo-
nition which he has realized from the Estate of the
said Mr. Ladouceur.
F. A. LAROCQUE,
Assignee.
Montreal 26th April, 1832.

STORAGE.—Good STORAGE, fit
for Provisions, Fish, Flour, Grain, and Mer-
chandise of every description, may be had, on moderate
terms, until the 1st of May Next, at the
GENERAL INSPECTION STORE, POINT A CALLIER.
Montreal, Dec. 23, 1831.

VALUABLE PROPERTIES FOR
SALE, situated at CEDRES and possession
to be given on the 29th September (St. Michael).
1st. A Lot of land—8 arpents by about 40—
facing the river Cataract between the road leading to
Cote St. Lewis and Jean Groux, with a house,
barn &c.
2d. An Emplacement joining in part Jean Gi-
roux & the domain and in part, by a street and
the land of the Patriarches of Soulanges, with a fine
three story stone house &c.
3d. A Lot of land of 3 arpents by 40—facing
the river Cataract between James Ewart and
a person named Owen with a house barn &c.
Incontestable titles will be given. Application to
be made to Captain St. David, Sault au Reclout,
or to Mr. G. Courcelles, Beaulieu,
May 17 1832.

INFORMATION WANTED,
OF MATHEW and PATRICK BOYLE,
from the Parish of Ardee County Louth
Ireland.—Matheo, at the time of Emigrating, kept
school in Newry. He embarked for North Amer-
ica in 1829, and has been heard from by letter, ad-
dressed to his father, Patrick Boyle care of Mr. Weir
Dundalk. Patrick at the time of Emigrating, re-
sided with Mr. Bashford, of Carrick McGlass.
Any information respecting them, will be thank-
fully received by their brother-in-law George Taaffe,
or their sister Bridget Taaffe directed to the care of
Mr. Warnock, Cabinet Maker, St. Joseph Street
Montreal.
The New York Trunk Teller and the Boston C.
Intelligencer will confer a favour by giving this an
insertion.
INFORMATION WANTED, of THOMAS
DOUGLASS, and BRIDGET MALONE,
his Step sister, who sailed from Limer-
ick about ten or twelve years ago. Any
person acquainted with where they are,
will oblige much by sending word to THOMAS
MALONE, care of the Rev. Mr. Phelan,
Montreal, L. C.
INFORMATION WANTED, of JOHN
COWAN who left Ireland in 1818 and
went to reside in U. Canada. The last time he
was heard, he resided in Belleville. Any information
respecting him will be kindly received by his Bro-
ther in Law James HARTY, Yarmouk.
Montreal, June 15, 1832.

WANTS A Situation as GARDENER.
A YOUNG MAN, who has a general
knowledge of both NURSERY and GARDENING
business, and can produce good recommendations.
Application to be made to Mr. JOHN DO-
UGLASS, Nurseryman and Gardener, Montreal,
or at this Office.
5th June, 1832.

TO BE SOLD.
ON very easy terms of payment or on
Constituted Sums Lots of Ground, near the
Hay Market, near the City, near the
St. Peter Street.
Apply to Dr. A. DEMERS, St. Peter Street
Montreal 24th May, 1831.

TO BE SOLD
ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS
CONDITIONS, the term of payment be-
ing 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
St. Lawrence. It consists of 400 arpents of Land
in the great thoroughfare. A part of this Land
is a state of High Cultivation, and of a pro-
ductive soil. The remainder is well Stocked with
ELM and ASH timber. There are Two Houses,
a BARN, a POTASHERY, and a STORE in which
Merchandise and Grain to the amount of 9000.
which can be had at reasonable prices. In the Pot-
ashery are 30 K