



Poland.

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Continued from our last.

On the accession of Stanislaus, it was hoped that a more moderate and equitable spirit would prevail. Stanislaus himself favoured the cause of religious freedom. The dissidents made a very moderate request for the establishment of freedom of worship, without claiming the restitution of all their franchises. The zealots, strengthened by the opponents of the king, would concede absolutely nothing; and, as in politics, religious parties have always exhibited the most deadly hostility, so in this case Poland was more distracted than ever.

The Russian ambassador immediately seized the opportunity of making Russian influence predominant under the mask of protecting liberty of conscience. The empress demanded for the dissidents a perfect equality with the Catholics; and, amidst scenes of tumultuous discussion and legislative frenzy, the demand was rejected. The highest religious zeal became combined with a detestation of Russian interference, and unbridled passion accomplished its utmost.

The dissidents, unsuccessful in their application to the diet, confederated under Russian protection; and as the proceedings of the king had excited a vague apprehension of some encroachments on the privileges of the nobles, the confederates were joined by the opponents of the king also. In this way a general confederation was formed agreeably to the established usage in Poland; but the whole was under the guidance and controul of Reppin, the Russian Ambassador.

When the general diet was convened in 1767, so large a Russian army was already encamped in Poland, that Reppin was able to dictate the petitions and the complaints which were to be presented for consideration. No foreign power interfered. France and Austria were exhausted; and Frederic was careful to preserve a good understanding with his great Northern Ally.

But with all this, some refractory spirits appeared in the diet. No terrors could subdue the inflexible and impassioned spirit of Soltyk, Zaluski, and the two Rzewuskis. And what was done by an ambassador of the foreign power in the capital of a free and mighty state? Reppin ordered the resolute patriots to be seized by night and transported to Siberia. Horror chilled the nation at the outrage, and the rage of despair filled all but the partisans of Russia. The ambassador of Catharine was now able to dictate to the diet all the decrees relating to the dissidents, and all the other laws which were enacted at the session. It was plain, that he did not understand the dissidents; but he took care to render the continuance of Russian interference necessary for their security.

It was the misfortune of the Polish patriots, that the defence of their nationality became identified with the most furious form of religious bigotry. The diet had not terminated its session before a new confederation convened at Bar, and contending against the Russians on the one hand, attempted to depose the king on the other. But the confederation was easily dissolved by the Russian army, and the leaders were obliged to fly for refuge beyond the frontier.

Thus the cause of the Poles seemed to be abandoned by all the world. The efforts of the king were insignificant; the nobles many of them were in the pay of Russia, the rest of them were divided by civil, religious, and family factions; and England and France were idle spectators of the approaching dissolution of the Polish state.

Yet one power there was, whose ancient maxim would not allow a Russian army in Poland. While all the Christian monarchs neglected or joined to pillage the unhappy land, the Porte declared war against the aggressor. The issue of that contest is well known; and the power of Russia was but the more confirmed by her entire success in the war. Russian ascendancy in the North and East became established, and the last hope of Poland was removed.

When at length the three principal powers invaded Poland, and published their manifesto, proclaiming its dismemberment, the nation submitted almost without a struggle. The blow came upon one in a lethargy. The revelries of the wealthy nobility, the feuds of the great families, and the wretchedness of the peasantry, continued as before.

It may be asked, who first planned the partition of Poland? We believe it was Frederic. Austria was indeed the first to advance her frontier; but every thing tends rather to show, that the Austrian cabinet insisted upon its share, only because the robbery was at all events to be committed; and Russia had no interest in proposing a division, for she already virtually possessed the whole. Frederic, on the contrary, was earnestly desirous of consolidating and uniting his kingdom, of which the parts were before divided by Polish provinces.

Previous to this first division in 1773, Poland had possessed a territory of about 220,000 miles; her neighbours now left her about 166,000. Prussia and Austria would gladly have taken more; but Russia protected the residue, as prey for herself.

Or rather, the Russian ambassador in Warsaw, was from that time the real sovereign over the land. A secret article in the treaty with Prussia guaranteed the liberties and constitution of Poland, that is, stipulated that the state of anarchy should continue.

And yet it seems surprising, that a nation of fourteen millions, and of proverbial valour, should have submitted without a blow. The result can be explained only from the object state to which the peasantry had become reduced, and the immense gulf which separated the nobility from the people.

But a new epoch was opening in the history of the world. The United States of America had achieved their independence, and established their liberties. The impulse was in stantaneously felt throughout Europe, and it extended to Poland. The relative position of the Northern European powers was also changed. The alliance between Russia

and Prussia had expired in 1780, nor had the Empress been willing to renew it. On the contrary the alliance of Austria was preferred, and the new associates combined to engage in a war with the Porte. The purpose of dismembering the Turkish state was avowed, and the Poles foresaw full well, that their own territory would next be coveted. They therefore determined to shake off the intolerable yoke of foreign interference, and, observing that their constitution was absolutely in ruins, they ventured to attempt a reconstruction of their state.

The condition of the public mind in France, had its share of influence. The Polish nobility had long been partial to the language and manners of France. Nor were the two countries in situations wholly unlike. Both states were disorganized; one was suffering from anarchy, the other tending to it; and both needed a renewal of their youth. On the Seine and on the Vistula, a new order of things was demanded. The United States had been the first in the world to introduce a written constitution; Poland was now the first country in Europe to imitate the example.

It was in October, 1788, that the revolutionary diet assembled at Warsaw. It assembled tranquilly: for Austria and Russia were at war with the Porte, and Sweden had also threatened St. Petersburg from the north. Its first decree abolished the *liberum veto*. Henceforward, the will of the majority was to be the law.

But even yet the spirit of faction was unsubdued. A Russian party, a minority, it is true, yet, under the circumstances, a formidable one, introduced divisions into the diet. The king himself had not lofty independence enough to join heartily with the patriots, but still continued to hope for the political safety of his country, from the clemency of Catharine.

A treaty of alliance with Russia against the Porte, was proposed to the diet and rejected, in part, through the influence of Prussia. It was next voted to raise the Polish army, from 18,000 to 60,000; and, if possible, to 100,000 men. To effect this object, the nobility and clergy voluntarily submitted to taxation. The controul of the army was entrusted not to the king, but to a special commission.

Some foreign support was next desired; and the political position of Prussia, gorged though she had been with the spoils of Poland, seemed yet under the reign of its new king to offer a safe and resolute protector. The court of Berlin published to the world its determination to guarantee the independence of Poland, and to avoid all interference in its internal concerns.

Stanislaus wavered, and evidently leaned to the Russian side. The decision of the diet at length won him over to the party of the patriots;—and he agreed to assist in expelling the Russian army from the Polish soil, in forming a constitution, and in soliciting the concurrence of other nations in repressing the unmeasured aggrandizement of Russia.—These proceedings were not without effect;—in June of the following year, the ambassador of Catharine announced that her army had left Poland, and would not again cross its boundaries.

The diet now advanced to the work of framing a constitution; while the representatives of the third estate were, in the meanwhile, admitted to a seat in the assembly.

The alliance with Prussia was, however, delayed, partly by means of Russian intrigues, but still more because Frederic William demanded the cession of Dantzic. On this point, divisions ensued, which were never reconciled. But, in March, 1760, a treaty of peace and alliance between Poland and Prussia was signed, containing a guarantee of each other's possessions, and a mutual pledge of assistance, in case of an attack from abroad. Should any foreign nation attempt interference in the internal concerns of Poland, the court of Berlin pledged itself to render every assistance by means of negotiations, and, if they failed, to make use of its whole military force.

But, alas, for the plighted faith of princes! The time of this treaty was a very critical juncture. Joseph II of Austria was dead; Prussia was in alliance with the Porte, and of course exposed to a war with Russia; and the negotiations for a general peace in the congress of Reichenbach, were not yet begun. At that congress, Prussia revealed its will to become master of Dantzic and Thorn; and it was not deemed an impossible thing to induce King Frederic William to be false to his word, which had been plighted to the Poles.

The period, during which a diet might legally continue, having expired, a new one was convened December 16th, 1790. It consisted of all who had been members of the former diet, and of an equal number of additional members. The new infusion increased the strength of the patriotic party. In January, 1791, they voted the punishment of death against any who should receive a pension from a foreign power; in April, they extended the right of citizenship to mechanics, and all free people of the Christian religion;—a *habeas corpus* act was passed, protecting all residents in the cities.

Finally, on the 3d of May, 1791, the long desired new Polish constitution was promulgated. The king repaired to the cathedral, and, at the high altar, swore to maintain it; the illustrious nobles imitated the example,—all Warsaw celebrated the day as a memorable festival.

The new constitution made the Roman Catholic religion the ruling religion in Poland,—but conceded full liberty to other forms of worship. It confirmed the privileges of the nobility, and the charters of the cities; it gave the peasantry the right of making compacts with their over lord, and placed the inhabitants of the open country, under the protection of the laws and the government. Poland was called a republic. The supremacy of the will of the people was distinctly recognized; but, for the sake of civil freedom, order, and security, the government was composed of three separate branches. The Legislative was divided into two chambers, that of the deputies and the senators; the former, the popular branch, was esteemed the sacred source of legislation;—the latter, under the presidency of the king,

could accept a law, or postpone its consideration. The decision was according to a majority of voices. The *liberum veto* was abolished; confederations were prohibited as inconsistent with the genius of the constitution; and it was provided, that after every quarter of a century, the constitution should be revised and amended. The executive, composed of the king and his cabinet was bound to carry the laws into effect; but it could neither number nor interpret them, nor impose taxes, nor borrow money, nor declare war, nor make peace, nor conclude treaties definitively. The crown ceased to be elective, and was declared to be hereditary in the family of the elector of Saxony. The judiciary shared in the general improvement.

The majority of the nation loudly applauded the results of the diet, and the western cabinets of Europe were satisfied. The British Parliament was eloquent in the praises of the new order of things, and Austria and Prussia united in negotiating with Russia for the recognition of the constitution, and the indivisibility of Poland.

Catharine II. preserved an ominous silence, till the peace of Jassy was concluded, and her armies were ready for action. She then rejected the interference of the two powers, who had attempted to check her career,—and, listening to the requests of a few factious and misguided members of the ancient Polish oligarchy, she proceeded to denounce the spirit of revolutions. The Polish diet rejoined with dignity and moderation, expressed its intentions of peace with respect to the rest of Europe, and published its determined resolution to maintain the independence of its country, and its new form of government. It then applied to the neighbouring powers for assistance;—but Lucchesini, the Prussian envoy, gave evasive answers to all questions respecting an impending war, and especially avoided all written communications; and the elector of Saxony, after some wavering, declined the intended honour of the Polish crown for his family.

Meanwhile the war of Austria and Prussia against France had begun, and now the way was open to Russia to invade Poland. Lucchesini, the Prussian envoy, declared, May 4th, 1792, that his king had not participated in framing the new constitution and was not bound to its defence; while, on the 18th of the same month, Catharine censured the new government "as adverse to Polish liberties," and declared that she made war "to rescue Poland from its oppressors." While a confederation of factious refugees was made at Targowitz, according to the ancient usage of the anarchy, the Russians precipitated themselves upon the distracted kingdom in two great masses. The Poles, under Joseph Panniatowski and Kosciusko, fought with undaunted valour, but unsuccessfully. On the 30th of May, King Stanislaus ordered a general levy of the population. On the 4th of July, he expressed his determination to share the fate of the nation and to die with it if necessary, rather than survive its independent existence; and lo! the misery of a gallant nation, with a pusillanimous chief, on the 23d July he declared his adhesion to the confederation of Targowitz. A vehement scolding letter from Catharine had effected the change in his heroism. The movements of the Polish army were stopped by his order; while Joseph Panniatowski and Kosciusko resigned their places. The leading patriots poured out their souls in eloquent regrets at the last assembly of the diet, and travelled abroad.

The innocent confederates having, after the king's adhesion, added many names to their former number, were now assembled at Grodno, fully relying on the magnanimous clemency of Catharine, to maintain the integrity of their state. Just then the German army was returning from its excursion in Champagne, where it had won no laurels; and Prussia, having obtained the reluctant assent of Austria, claimed as a compensation for its ill success against France, the privilege of a new inroad upon its neighbour; and in January, 1793, its army too possession of Great Poland, under pretence of keeping the Jacobins in order.

The confederates rubbed their eyes and began to awake; but it was only to read the Prussian note of March 25th, 1793, declaring the necessity of incorporating about 17,000 square miles of the Polish territory with Prussia, "in order," as it was kindly intimated, "to give to the republic of Poland limits better suited to its internal strength." Two days after the publication of this note, Dantzic was seized, to check the progress of a dangerous political sect. Two days more, and Russia declared its willingness to incorporate into its empire about 73,000 square miles of Poland, and three millions of inhabitants. The diet at Grodno showed some signs of obstinacy; but was obliged to assent to the terms dictated by their ally and their protector. The confederation of Targowitz was now dissolved; it had done its work.

The anger of the Poles was frenzied. They were indignant at every thing; but to them it was the bitterest of all, that Frederic William should have had a share in the plunder.

There now remained in Poland about 76,000 square miles, and between three and four millions of inhabitants. The neighboring powers generously renounced all further claims, became joint guaranties of the remainder, and promised that now the diet might make any constitution it pleased.—How far the good pleasure of the diet was independent, may be inferred from the treaty concluded in October with Russia; of which the conditions were, that Poland should leave to Russia the conduct of all future wars, allow the entrance of Russian troops, and frame its foreign treaties only under the Russian sanction. The diet of Grodno signed this treaty November 24th, 1793, and adjourned. Igelstrom, the general of the Russian army, was constituted the Russian ambassador in Poland. It is evident, that Catharine proposed no further division of Poland; she intended to lay claim to the whole that remained; and as a preparatory step, caused a large part of the Polish army to be disbanded.

The party of the patriots determined upon one final effort; and a new confederation was made at Cracau. Its aims extended to the establishment of the internal and external independence of their country, and the restoration of its an-

cient limits. Kosciusko was called from his retirement at Leipzig, to be the generalissimo of the Patriot army. A supreme council was established, with plenary authority, till the national independence should be recovered; and then a representative constitution was to be formed by a general convention. The movement was national; the Poles were invited to rise in the defence of their country; and those between eighteen and twenty-seven years of age were to serve in the armies: the elder men to constitute the militia.

Success beamed upon the first effort in the field; and the victory of Raclawice, April 4th 1794, breathed inspiration into every heart. The Prussian armies continued their encroachments; the Austrians offered no hope of succour; and the king had declared in favor of the Russians. But the victory of Kosciusko inspired such hopes, that, just as Igelstrom was preparing to exile twenty-six men, whom he could not bend, and to disarm the Polish garrison, the people of Warsaw rose in arms. The Russians were defeated: More than 2000 fell; an equal number were made prisoners; Igelstrom, with the remainder fled from Warsaw.— Thus was Good Friday celebrated in Poland, in 1794.

It was ominous, however, for the eventual success of the patriots, that, though they were joined by Lithuania, the dismembered provinces made no movements towards an insurrection. In the Prussian, a strong military police maintained military quiet; in the Russian, there was still less room for hope, since the peasantry knew nothing about politics, and the nobility having in the exchange of allegiance remained contented. Secret cabals were also active in gaining partisans for the foreign powers; some tendencies to the licentious influence of the passions of the multitude were observed with apprehension; and the spirit of faction had not learnt to yield to the sentiment of general patriotism.

The supreme national council, now established in Warsaw, had neither money nor credit. Cracau surrendered to the Prussians; Lithuania was given up after a hard struggle; and though the Poles could have coped victoriously with the Prussians, yet the advance of Suwarrow seemed to portend a fatal issue. On the 10th of October, the last battle in which Kosciusko commanded, was bravely contested; but in consequence of the faithlessness of one of his generals, Poninski, the Polish cavalry yielded. Kosciusko rallied them, was thrown from his horse grievously wounded, and made a prisoner by the Cossacks. Finis Poloniae, was his exclamation as he fell.

The contest now centered round Praga, which was defended by a hundred cannon, and the flower of the Polish army. Suwarrow, whose name is unrivalled as the ruthless stormer of cities, commanded the assault. It ensued on the 4th of November. The bridge over the Vistula was destroyed; more than eight thousand inhabitants of the town were murdered, drowned, or burnt to death in their houses. On November 6th, the capitulation of Warsaw was signed upon the smoking ruins of Praga.

The third division of Poland was complete. No permission was asked. The three powers signed the treaty of partition, and promised each other aid, in case of attack; but no formal communication of the procedure was made to any foreign country. A declaration only was presented to the German diet. Napoleon could, therefore, truly say, in 1806, that France had never recognised the partition of Poland.

And King Stanislaus? He was angry and wept, and took up and threw down the pen, and fainted, and wept again; and January, 1795, signed the document of abdication.— They agreed to pay him 200,000 ducats a year. It was more than he merited. He would have made a very charitable almoner, a very liberal patron, to second rate artists and men of letters. But excellence of heart, when coupled with debility of purpose, is but a sorry character for every day concerns; in a ruler it becomes the most deadly pusillanimity. The letter of abdication was forwarded to St. Petersburg by a courier, who arrived on the very birth-day of the empress, and in the midst of the festival, presented it to her in the form of a bouquet. What a commentary on despotism! A nation struck out of existence to grace a gala! If men may thus be sported with in masses, if the concentrated existence of a people may be made the pasture of a woman's fancy, well did the ancient exclaim, how contemptible a thing is man, if we do not raise our view beyond his deeds!

The result of what we have written, established the truth, that the fall of Poland was an event which destiny had been preparing for centuries. In an age of barbarism, a great nation had become resolved into separate principalities, and an aristocracy, not definitely limited, if not absolute, had sprung up. The family of the Jagellons came to the throne by a compromise with that nobility; at the extinction of that family, a tumultuous mob exercised tumultuously, by a sort of general enthusiasm, the privilege of electing a monarch; enthusiasm declining, a faction of the high oligarchy succeeded in the election of Sigismund III.; with Michael, the inferior nobility came into power; with Sobieski was introduced the influence of the high nobility, and of female intrigue; with Augustus II. came the reign of gross and undisguised venality; with Augustus III. the controlling presence of a foreign army and domestic anarchy; with Stanislaus the wild fury of religious bigotry, in collision with the treacherous liberality of foreign influence. Every thing had had its day but the real nation; of them no notice had been taken; and though Poland was called a republic, it was a republic without a people. The royal power, the tumultuous patriotism of a nobility, the oligarchical feuds, the democracy of the nobility, the high aristocracy, downright bribery, the direct presence and interference of foreign troops, each had had its period; and is it strange that the anarchy of Poland had become complete? There was not only no government virtually, but even the forms did not exist, by which a government could be effectually set in motion. Is it strange, then, that the party of the patriots was unable to triumph over the obstacles in their path, since they had to

contend with the strongest foreign powers, with a domestic political chaos, and with a destiny, which had for ages doomed their country to destruction? The Russians and their conditors could never have accomplished their purpose, if the ancestors of the Poles had not themselves prepared the way.

The world would have heard no more of the Polish state, but for the simultaneous revolution in France. There the issue was as different, as the abuses which required remedy, and the instruments which could be applied for their correction. In Poland there was no middle class; in France the revolution sprang from the middle class; in Poland the contest was against the anarchy of an oligarchy; in France against the impending anarchy of superannuated absolutism. Both nations were fertile in great men; both had patriots disciplined in the school of America; both suffered from internal dissensions; both were attacked by the refugees from their own country, under the banners of foreign monarchs; both suffered from the hesitancy of inefficient kings; both contended with the great financial difficulties; but in France there existed a free yeomanry, a free class of mechanics, a free, numerous, and cultivated order of citizens; while in Poland, there was almost no intermediate class between the nobility and the serfs. In that lies the secret of the different issue of their struggles. Poland was erased from among the nations of the earth; while France put forth a gigantic strength in the triumphant defence of its nationality. Poland, brightly though it had shone for ages in the eastern heavens, was blotted out, while the star of France, rising in a lurid sky, through clouds of blood, was at length able to unveil the peerless light of liberty and lead the host of modern states in the high career of civil improvement.

After the victories of Napoleon over Prussia, the peace of Tilsit restored a portion of Poland to an independent existence as a Grand Duchy. The loss of national existence, and the disgust at submitting to foreign forms, had excited discontent; and the race still lived, which had witnessed the two partitions of their country. Napoleon's answer to the Polish deputies, "that he was willing to see if the Poles still desired to be a nation," resounded through the provinces; and troops assembled hastily between the Vistula and the Niemen. But in Posen, the French Emperor set Austria at rest as to Galicia; and when he became the personal friend of Alexander, nothing could be wrested from Russia. Thus the relations of Napoleon enabled him to dispose only of Polish Prussia; and that of Białystock was ceded to the Czar, while Prussia still retained a territory sufficient to connect East-Prussia with Brauburg. Thus the new Grand Duchy of Warsaw, under the hereditary sway of the Saxon king, and constituting a portion of the French empire contained but less than twenty-nine thousand square miles, and less than two and a half millions of inhabitants. Its constitution was given, July 22, 1807. Slavery was abolished, and equality before the law decreed. Two chambers were created, and a diet was to be convened at least once in two years for fifteen days. The initiative of laws belonged to the Grand Duke; the chamber of deputies was to be renewed, one-third every three years. The code of Napoleon was made the law of the land.

In the peace of 1809, the Grand Duchy was increased by further restorations from Austria; though Russia took advantage of that emergency to demand from its Austrian ally, also a territory of great value, with a population of four hundred thousand souls. The great expedition against Russia, in 1812, was called by Napoleon his second Polish war. It was his professed object to restrain Russia, and to circumscribe her limits. A proclamation to the Poles promised the restoration of their state, with larger boundaries even than under their last king; and the Poles rose with their wonted enthusiasm. It was a point of honour with their young men to serve in the army; the middle class would accept no pay, while the rich lavished their fortunes and the women their ornaments, for the defence and restoration of their nation.

Yet when in June, Napoleon entered Wilna, the Lithuanians showed little disposition to unite with their brethren of Warsaw; and the emperor's answers, as to the future condition of Poland, were too vague to inspire confidence. The eventual defeat of Napoleon, brought the Russian into the pursuit, and the Grand Duchy was occupied by their armies.

In the close of 1814, the fate of Poland was at issue on the deliberations of the congress of Vienna. While Prussia demanded the cession of all Saxony, Russia claimed Poland, including Austrian Galicia. Encountering strong opposition, the Emperor Alexander in his turn formed a Polish army, and issued a proclamation to the Poles inviting them to arm under his auspices for the defence of their country, and the preservation of their political independence, while Austria, Great Britain, and France, formed a treaty of resistance. But for the return of Napoleon from Elba, the congress of Vienna would probably have issued in a war between its members. A compromise ensued in conformity with which, Russia retained nearly all which it had gained of Prussia in the peace of Tilsit, and of Austria in 1809, and further acquired all the Grand Duchy of Warsaw, except Posen, which fell to Prussia, and Cracow, which was left in neutral independence. Constitutions were promised to the respective parts and have been, after a manner, conceded.

The constitution issued for Poland November 27, 1815, by the emperor Alexander, was an attempt to conciliate the liberal sympathies of the people. Religious equality, freedom of the press, security of personal liberty against arbitrary procedures, the responsibility of all magistrates, and an assurance of all civil and military offices in Poland to Poles, were the leading features of the compact. The power of making treaties, of declaring war, of controlling the armed force, and of pardoning, was as-

signed to the king; but all his commands were to be countersigned by a minister, who should be held responsible in case of any violation of the constitution. The diet, composed of two chambers, was to be assembled once in two years; the king had the initiative and a veto.

At the opening of the diet April 27, 1817, Alexander declared his intention of gradually introducing into his immense empire, the salutary influence of liberal institutions; and promised security of person, and of property, and freedom of opinions. "Representatives of Poland," said he, "rise to the elevation on which destiny has placed you.—You are called upon to give a sublime example to Europe, whose eye is fixed upon you." The Poles have in this latest period of their existence, shown no reluctance to be true to themselves and to the world; but the revolution of Spain, and Naples, and Greece, struck terror into the cabinet of Alexander, and led him to abandon the sympathies which he had professed for ameliorated forms of government. Accordingly, by an arbitrary decree, February 13, 1825, he abolished the publicity of the assemblies of the diet, and taught the Poles the true value of an apparently liberal form of government, of which the fundamental principles might be altered according to the caprices or the fears of an individual.

We have thus endeavoured, by a careful reference to numerous and exact authorities, to which we have had access, to give some historical explanations of the present Polish question. It seems plain, that there is little room to hope for the re-establishment of Polish independence. The provinces belonging to Austria, have most of them been under the Austrian rule for nearly sixty years; and so, too, a large portion of Polish Prussia has belonged to the Prussian monarchy, since 1773. The still larger parts, which have been incorporated into the Russian monarchy, seem to have learnt acquiescence in their condition. A kindred dialect, and a sort of national relationship, have always rendered Russian supremacy more tolerable to the Polish provinces, than that of the dynasty of Hapsburg, or the court of Berlin. It is only in that portion of Poland, where, by the establishment of the Grand Duchy of Warsaw under Napoleon, and by the erection of a nominally independent kingdom, a spirit of irritation and change has fostered the honorable passion for national existence, that the present revolution has been supported with enthusiasm. The world will do honor to this last effort of determined patriotism; but the liberties of Poland will be reconquered only by the gradual progress of the moral power of free opinions, which is a advancing in the majesty of its strength over the ruins of centuries and the graves of nations.

## IRELAND.

### MEMBER FOR KERRY.

Our readers are aware the Liberator has been returned triumphant for his native County. The following is his address to the electors offering himself as a candidate.

To the Electors of the County of Kerry.

MERRION-SQUARE, 2d May, 1831.

I seize the proud opportunity of offering myself for the representation of my native county. I was always proud of being a Kerryman.—It is the height of my worldly ambition to be the representative of Kerry-men.

You all know my principles. You know that I am the decided and unalterable advocate of civil and religious liberty. I have been, I trust, a successful advocate for freedom of conscience.—I hope to contribute to establish constitutional freedom on the broad and secure basis of Parliamentary Reform.

I rest my present claims exclusively on these two points.—First—My opposition to the continuance of negro slavery. Secondly—My decided advocacy of the Ministerial Bill for Parliamentary Reform.

The even and magnificent plan of reform proposed under the sanction of our gracious Sovereign, by his present ministers, has my most decided support. We have at our side the King, the ministry, and the people.—Who shall dare to oppose us?

Men of Kerry—beloved friends—companions of my youth—friends of my maturer age—inhabitants of the loved land of my birth—grave of my ancestors—the only inheritance of my children—I address you with warmth, with enthusiasm. If I have laboured long, and honestly, and disinterestedly in the public cause, I have my mighty reward in anticipating your kind, your generous support.

I would scorn to be the representative of any one sect or persuasion—I count no distinctions.—Distinctions have, thank God, been little known in our county. Oh! may they be buried in eternal oblivion every where, and may men contend with each other only in the charities of their lives, and not by the ceremony of any distinctions.

Need I make to you any pledges? Need I promise you that I will be attentive, diligent, and honest in the discharge of my Parliamentary duties? and that, above all and before all, I will ever attend to the interests of the PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

I will be amongst you speedily. But it is not to individual canvass I shall owe my success. It is to your friendship, your kindness, and your sense of my public services, whatever that may be.

I am, and ever shall be, fellow-countrymen, your most devoted and ever faithful servant,  
DANIEL O'CONNELL.

Dundalk.—Lord Roden has put in—who, for a duet? The reader may give it up for if he were guessing till doom's day, he would never hit upon the man. No less a personage than J. F. Gordon, Esq. the Sen Captain, who used to go about the country preaching "No Popery," and abusing the People of Ireland like pick pockets. This is the glory of your nomination Boroughs.—*D. E. Post.*

On Friday, at eleven o'clock, the High Sheriff of Clare held a Special Court at Ennis for the election of two Knights of the Shire to represent the county. Major M. Namara, Mr. Maurice O'Connell, and O. Gorman Mahon, were severally put in nomination, and the poll was then adjourned to this day. The first was proposed and seconded by Mr. Finucane, of Ennistimon, and Mr. George O'Callaghan, the second by Mr. Steele and Mr. Hewitt Bridge-man; the third by Mr. Denis Canny and Mr. Basil Davern. Every thing passed off in quiet, and the opinion of the result is very doubtful.

Mr. O'Connell and O'Gorman Mahon have made friends by the interposition of the people. This it is supposed will put out Major M. Namara.

We have to congratulate the empire on the glorious fact, that in Tipperary, Kerry, Clare, Limerick, Waterford—immortal Waterford! Cork, Kilkenny, Carlow, Wicklow, Dublin, Wexford, Meath, Louth, Kildare, The King's County, The Queen's County, Galway, Mayo, Roscommon, Antrim, Armagh, Londonderry, Down, and Donegal, there will be none but reformers, supporters of the bill elected! In Sligo, Leitrim, Cavan, Longford, We hope, Westmeath and Monaghan, there will be one reformer returned from each, and if there were candidates, we have no doubt but that the corruptionists would be totally routed in these counties. In Fermanagh and Tyrone alone are the Tories victorious.—*Freeman's Journal.*

### PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

From the Peoples Book,—a most valuable work, from which we will frequently favour our readers with exceedingly useful and interesting extracts.—*Truth Teller.*

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

Merrion-Square, Dublin—a Barrister.

The name of O'Connell is associated with the history of Ireland for nearly 30 years. It was about the year 1805 that O'Connell began to assume a prominent part in the political affairs of his country; and the antiquity of his family, and the nature of his profession, gave him considerable influence at this early stage of his career; in the year 1806, he raised the legal objection to the interchange of the English and Irish militia, which occasioned the expulsion of the Whig ministry. The Percival administration succeeded, the convention act was brought into operation, and a persecution of the Irish people and press commenced. To the defence of those who became the objects of persecution, among whom were Dr. Sheridan and Mr. Kirwan, Mr. O'Connell gave the aid of his powerful talents.

In the year 1813, the late Mr. Ganning brought forward a Catholic relief bill; and to make it more palatable to the people of Ireland, it purported to have the sanction of the late Mr. Grattan. At this period, the Pope was imprisoned by Bonaparte, and the ecclesiastical affairs of the see of Rome were entrusted to an ecclesiastic named Quarenotti, who was induced by the intrigue of Castlereagh, to issue a rescript, recommending the Irish Catholics to accept the relief which was proposed by the British legislature. Some of the dignitaries of the Irish Catholic Church approved of the rescript; but Mr. O'Connell denounced the whole affair as a machination against the liberty of Ireland, and declared that even degraded as they then were, they would not bow to the mandate of an Italian slave; Ireland was thus divided into two parties; and the zealous and consistent support which Mr. O'Connell gave to the side of popular liberty, completely won for him the affection and confidence of the Irish people.

It was in this divided state of public opinion that Castlereagh attempted to carry into effect his proposed measure. The priests and the people adhered to Mr. O'Connell, while many of the Catholic bishops, with the aristocracy and their mercenaries, took their station on the side of the government. With varieties of such opposition, Mr. O'Connell kept battling for his countrymen from the above period to 1823, when he originated the Catholic Association, which became an omnipotent agent in the cause of emancipation. Such was the power possessed by this body, that it took the administration out of the hands of the government. It had its parliament its exchequer, its committees, its correspondents, and all the apparatus of a regularly established legislature and executive. In 1829, the grand result to which Mr. O'Connell's life had been directed, was attained; the relief bill was passed, and he took his seat in Parliament on the 4th of February, 1829, as member for the county of Clare, for which he had been returned previously to the passing of the bill, but which his personal enemies succeeded in so constructing as to exclude him. He was again triumphantly returned.

With his brief Parliamentary career most of our readers will be familiar. Although he has not been able to effect much, in consequence of the vitiated constitution of the House, he has brought forward several excellent motions, and has always advocated the cause of the English, as well as of the Irish people. His speeches, if they failed to influence obdurate corruption, produced a strong effect on the country at large, though the reporters have invariably taken care that they should not be fairly represented. More recently, in the recess of Parliament, he was prosecuted for evading certain proclamations, which the Lord Lieutenant thought fit and becoming to issue, for the prevention of meetings, where the repeal of the Union was proposed to be discussed. But after the trial had proceeded a few days, the agitation of Ireland became so great, that the government were alarmed for the consequences likely to result from it; and Mr. O'Connell perceiving that a jury was empanelled, whose prejudices would prevent them returning a fair verdict, hostilities were suspended. Mr. O'Connell's speech on the reform bill, was regarded as the best which was delivered in the course of the debate. He combined in admirable proportions, the argumentative, the interesting, and the humorous; and his oration was received with the greatest attention, and regarded with the most fervent applause.

Like all men who have spurned the beaten path of tameness and corruption, Mr. O'Connell has received endless insults, and enduring calumny in a variety of forms. His motives have been misrepresented by the malice of political enemies, and he has been held forth as a disturber of the peace and happiness of that country to the service of which his whole life has been consistently and zealously devoted. But we may surely judge of the tree by its fruits. To his great exertions and indomitable perseverance must, unquestionably, be attributed the destruction of Catholic disabili-

ties, and the removal of a foul stain on the civilized character of the united Kingdom. There were, indeed, others who conducted to this grand result; but they, when compared with Mr. O'Connell, can only be regarded as subordinate auxiliaries. It was by his single influence that the energies of Ireland were roused from torpor, and combined in vitality. He created and sustained a fervour and unanimity of the popular mind which the world had never before witnessed; and under his guidance, the force of this mighty element achieved a triumph of glorious freedom which will never be forgotten. In conclusion, it may be said that the history of nations does not supply an instance of an individual whose single exertions, without bloodshed or confusion, ever effected the good which has been accomplished by Mr. O'Connell. But his power to accomplish public benefit is not confined to the redress of political grievances. His abilities as a lawyer, and his honesty as a man, render him peculiarly adapted to prosecute an extensive reform in civil judicature. The corrupt and mysterious encumbrances which still disgrace the statute book afford an ample field for the purifying exercise of his extensive legal knowledge, and the acuteness of a reformer of our jurisprudence, the services of Mr. O'Connell must certainly be desired by the public; for in the House of Commons there is no man so calculated to effect the much required reformation. The removal of Mr. Brougham created a vacancy which no present member can supply but the member for Waterford.

RICHARD SHEIL.

A Catholic Barrister, and a nominee of the Marquis of Anglesey.

Mr. Sheil was one of the most eloquent speakers in the Catholic Association, but his aristocratic predilections prevented him from ever becoming equally popular with his leader Mr. O'Connell. Mr. Sheil's subsequent conduct, in acting as Lord George Beresford's counsel at the Waterford election, tended most materially to lower him in the estimation of his countrymen, who had thereby some reason given them for believing that Mr. Sheil would consent to advocate any cause, provided he were well paid for it. He contested the representation of Louth with Mr. M'Clintock, but was defeated. His seat in the house was conferred upon him to strengthen the hands of the government in carrying through the reform bill; and Mr. Sheil—though representing a peer of the realm, and sitting for a rotten borough—argued most eloquently against the system which conferred upon him these honours.

The Dublin Morning Register gives the following as a specimen of the scenes that are of constant occurrence in the freeholders' booth at the city of Dublin election:—

Mr. George Fitzgerald, one of the agents for the anti-reformers, and who seems to take particular delight in sporting in a good humoured way with the populace, calls out, Well Mr. Riley, you're getting very slack there; have you yet another man to vote against the constitution.

Mr. Riley (a reform agent)—Yes, I have; here is Mr. Patrick Nulty; have you any objection to him?

Mr. Fitzgerald—He's a decent looking man, I don't think. Will he vote the right way?

Mr. Riley—To be sure he will. Do you require him to take the oaths?

Mr. Fitzgerald—Oh! only the usual ones; I'll let him off the bribery oath, in honour of the Nultys.

Assessor—Take the book, Sir. (The freeholder having gone through the oaths, and being about sixty years old, concluded with declaring, that to the best of his belief, he is twenty-one years of age, he is again questioned by the officer) Who do you vote for?

Nulty—I vote, in the first place, for My Lord Mayor (loud cheers from the galleries); and I vote, in the next place, for Mr. Perrin (continued cheers); and I vote, in the third place, for reform. (Uproarious cheers.)

Mr. Fitzgerald—Wait awhile, Mr. Nulty; I have only twenty objections to your vote.

From the galleries—Ha! George; bad scran' to you, George; we'll see the Recorder trying you yet, George.

Mr. Fitzgerald—Now, just listen to these blackguards, Mr. Assessor: I'm intimidated from doing my duty. I have thirty objections to your vote, Mr. Nulty.

From the galleries—O, you're an ugly thief George; what a nose you have for opening oysters, George.

Mr. Fitzgerald—R—y, Mr. Assessor I cannot do my duty if the blackguards can insult me with impunity.

Assessor—the first man I see disturbing the poll, I'll commit him.

Mr. Fitzgerald—Yes do Sir—take six of them—take all the blackguard ruffians into custody. (Loud cheers and laughter from the gallery, with cries of "Well, go on George, and we'll let you alone.")

A curious incident occurred in the freeholder's booth, in the city of Dublin, on Wednesday, where a poor tenant, a forty shilling freeholder, was brought up by his landlord to vote for the anti-reform candidates. After taking the usual oaths, the following conversation took place:

Assessor—Who do you vote for, Sir?  
Freeholder—(to those my landlord bids me vote for—there's my landlord; ask him isn't the case.)

Assessor—Come, Sir, who do you vote for?  
Freeholder—Why, for those my landlord bid me.

Assessor—Let no one speak to the elector. (Hear, hear.) Do you know the names of the four candidates?

Freeholder—By dad I do, sir, right well, and what they're going to vote for too. (Hear, and cheers.)

Assessor—Come, then, say at once who do you vote for?

Freeholder (sit looking at his landlord, and then at the boys in the gallery, his face brightened up)—Who will I vote for? Why, then, by dad, I'll vote for the Lord Mayor and Mr. Perkins. (Continued cheers, and cries of long life to you, you're real Irish.)

## ENGLAND.

An arrival at Portsmouth has brought to the Boston Editors their files of London papers to the 18th inclusive. The Boston Daily Advertiser contains some items of additional intelligence.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION.—The result of the elections, as far as it was known in London on the 18th May, was as follows:

Whole number of members returned 568, of whom 317 are in favour of reform and 219 against it. A comparison of the members now returned with the members of the last Parliament from the same places, shows a gain of 182 in favour of reform and of 32 against it, making the net gain in favour of reform 140. In this estimate the return of a member on one side, in place of a member of the last parliament who was on the other side, is called a gain of two. The following table will show the number of changes in each of the classes of members, and the number for and against reform of each class, now returned:

	For.	against.	gain.	loss.
English counties,	70	6	58	0
English cities,	43	9	12	2
Boroughs in Schedule A,	28	76	12	14
Do. do. B,	26	55	12	18
Do. not included in either Schedule,	126	46	76	6
Irish members,	42	17	8	2
Welsh counties,	5	6	2	0
Scottish,	4	6	3	0
	317	219	182	42

Sixteen members were yet to be returned for England, and 41 for Ireland. In Northamptonshire a contest was still going on. Lords Althorpe and Milton were the leading candidates.

The Morning Herald of the 18th says—"We understand that about 20,000 firelocks have been recently shipped for Holland and Austria. They are entered by permission of the Customs, as wrought iron, the barrels being packed in one case, and the locks in another. The Birmingham gun makers are taking a very foolish advantage of the great demand for arms. Instead of saving something for a rainy day, they refuse to work more than four days a week."

"A good deal of apprehension exists," says the same paper, "as to the fate of Poland. We understand that the Russians are marching down upon the frontiers in immense numbers. Is Sarmatia again to fall 'unwept without a crime?' That she may fall is possible—but she will not fall unwept. We do not, however, despair of Poland. She has unequivocally declared for independence; and we have great faith in the sentiment—"for a nation to be free, it is sufficient that she will it."

The Stock Market was a good deal agitated on the 17th, by unfounded rumours respecting the health of the King, and reports of "an extensive insurrection in Ireland." If the Age is to be believed, however, the story of Ireland is not very wide of the truth.—That paper of the 17th says:—

"It is a fact as notorious as the sun at noon, that all the western and south-western districts of the Sister Kingdom have been in open insurrection for the last two months—all law has been violated—public security and personal safety alike outraged—property of every description laid waste and destroyed—the authorities laughed to scorn, and openly defied, defied, resisted, aye, and defeated—the military & the police have been put to death like dogs in the highways—rebellion has stalked uncontrolled thro' the land."

Papers from Van Diemen's Land to the 20th of November, had been received in London. A very serious insurrection among the Blacks was raging, and preparations for their extermination, if they do not submit, were making by the Governor.

## SOUTH-AMERICA.

FROM LA PLATA.—We have received from a correspondent at Buenos Ayres, the British Packet of April 30th. Official accounts from Gen. Quiroga are published to the 6th of April, when he was at Mendoza, having gained a victory on the 28th of March. 4 leagues beyond Puntos de las Cañitas, over 2,100 men commanded by Gen. J. V. Castillo. He charged them with pikes, killed many, took 100 prisoners, and 20 officers, and dispersed the remainder. The enemy's boasted cavalry battalion of Cazadores del Pilar dissolved itself, and the commander fled. The infantry sheltered themselves, after retreating to the river Tunuyan. Quiroga proclaims firmness but humanity and patriotism.—He offered liberty to his prisoners of the infantry but they joined his standard. Brizuela and Tello, two of his officers, had been successful; the former was at Tama, March 26th having occupied the Capital of Rioja on the 22d of February, while the latter had taken possession of the department of Famatina. Brizuela was appointed general of the troops of Rioja.

Gen. Quiroga writes, that Commandant P. Torres, in pursuing the enemy into Chili, had gone from Mendoza to the foot of the Cordillera in two days.

(It is to be remembered that the scene of the above warfare is 900 miles from Buenos Ayres.)

From Lopez's army we learn, that Col. Ibarra marched on the 6th, with 200 cavalry to occupy the North of the province of Cordova, and that Colonel Espinosa, with the division of Don Manuel Lopez, was on the Rio Tercero, with 600 cavalry.

Col. Sosa was near the army of Gen. Paz, and expecting the infantry of reserve from San Nicholas to attack Gen. Paz's Army. The latter it is stated was stationed between the Villa de los Ranchos and el Pilar. Col. Espinosa has routed and completely dispersed a division of 400 of the cavalry of Gen. Paz.

The news received on the 27th April, of the revolution in Brazil, caused much astonishment in Buenos Ayres.—*Daily Advertiser.*

## UNITED STATES.

DETROIT, June 15.

The accession which has been made to our population within the last three months is a most gratifying evidence of the increasing business and flourishing condition of this city. The active bustle in our streets, and the crowds of strangers who are constantly passing, give us the appearance of a commercial and thriving community. Every boat that arrives at our port brings with it some enterprising emigrant, who had determined to make this city the future place of his abode, or some transient stranger who has come here with the view of preparing for a permanent residence among us at a future time.

The demand for stores and dwelling houses is unprecedented. We have not been prepared to meet the exigencies arising from so rapid an increase of our numbers, and almost every building that can be made to answer for a shelter is

occupied and filled. Buildings are being erected in various parts of the city, some of which are large, and when finished will present a fine appearance.

We congratulate our fellow citizens upon these indications of increasing growth and prosperity. The day cannot be far distant when the commercial advantages which Detroit possesses, will place her, in point of population, commerce and wealth, on an equal footing with any of the largest cities west of the sea-board.—*Journal.*

## PROVINCIAL.

UPPER-CANADA.

### EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

From the Albion.

In consequence of a letter addressed His Majesty's Consul in this city, to the Governor of Upper Canada as to what encouragement the Consul should hold out to British Emigrants going to the provinces by way of this city, the Consul was favoured with the following answer.

Government House, York, Upper Canada, 26th May 1831.

Sir—I have the honor, by the direction of the Lt. Governor, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th inst. and to acquaint you, that several townships in Upper Canada are open for location, and that superintendants are stationed on them for the purpose of giving information to Emigrants who may be inclined to settle in them on the terms fixed by the Commissioners of Crown Lands. I am also desired to transmit to you the inclosed papers, from which you will perceive the only preparatory steps, the Lt. Governor has been authorized to take with a view of affording assistance to Emigrants on their arrival in this country.

I have the honor to be &c.  
JAS. BUCHANAN, Esq. H. B. M. Consul, New York.

Mr. Buchanan, the Agent at Quebec, requested to notify the British Emigrants arriving at Quebec who have been encouraged by His Majesty's Government to settle in Canada, that part of the Townships of Seymour and several other Townships in the Newcastle and in the Home and Western Districts, is so far prepared for their reception that they will find a Superintendent situated in the Townships for the purpose of locating ahead of a family on the terms fixed by the Commissioners of Crown Lands.

The land will be paid for by instalment. Agents are stationed at Montreal and Prescott, who have been instructed to furnish the Emigrants with every information they may require to enable them to proceed on their route to the Townships prepared for location.

Emigrants for Seymour and the other Townships in the Newcastle Districts, will disembark at Cobourg. Those for the Home and Western Districts, will proceed to York.

The Agents are provided with Maps of the District in which Emigrants are recommended to settle.

Superintendants will be instructed to erect a house at the entrance of the Townships for the accommodation of Emigrants on their first arrival.

The Depot of Provisions will be placed near this house.

A line of Road will be first opened through the Township.

Provisions will be sold to Emigrants at prime cost.

If a mill site should be found, the flour mill houses should be placed near it.

Emigration.—The tide of Emigration continues to set in rapidly—every boat that touches our wharves is loaded with emigrants, and they are a pleasing sight to every man who wishes well to the country. Population is all that is wanting to make Upper Canada one of the finest portions of the globe. Some are alarmed lest the great influx of poor emigrants will inundate the country with hungry wretched paupers—but those are vain fears. If all the able-bodied paupers in Great Britain were let loose here together, we really think it would be a vast benefit to the Province, and that they would prove a source of wealth to the country in a very short time. Their labour alone would enrich both themselves and the colony—and between the clearing of new land, and the cultivation of old and new farms if this Province cannot afford profitable employment for the whole pauper population of England, Ireland, and Scotland, we are very much mistaken. We recollect some 7 or 8 years ago, when we ourselves had six acres of most excellent wheat, which sprouted on the foot for want of hands to cut it down. That same year, we were told, that the Hon. Peter Robinson had 100 acres of wheat which shared the same fate for the same reason. At that time, a labouring man in this colony received a bushel of wheat, or the price of it in cash, for a day's work, while a labouring man of the same capability in England had to throw himself upon the parish for support! Besides the benefit to the country from their industry and labour, we rejoice to see an old country addition to our population—for, although many of the first settlers here were bold, manly, and independent, there was a class (a large body too) called "Old Yankee Tories," and a more grovelling, mean, corrupt and cringing set of sneaks never existed in any country. These men who have always kept up the cuckoo cry of loyalty, have been the nurslings and steady tools of every corrupt administration, since the foundation of the colony—and the chief agents in every act of tyranny, oppression, and misrule.—*Freeman.*

We observe with pleasure that an EMIGRANT SOCIETY has been formed at Montreal. By this means the liberality and benevolence of that public spirited City will be brought into most beneficial operation. The object is to aid and forward destitute Emigrants to such locations in Upper and Lower Canada as may be judged expedient, and to afford a temporary place of habitation and provision during their necessary delay in Montreal. A chain of such humane and patriotic posts through these Provinces, seems called for by benevolence and the interests of the Provinces.—*Kingston Chronicle.*

PORT OF QUEBEC ARRIVED.

June 26—Schooner Gleaner, Bascombe, 19th May from Antigua, to Tucker and Stewart, run.

CLEARED.

June 24—Brig Agnes, Gorman, Greenock, R. Shaw.

Brigantine Nancy, Wilson, Wexford, H. Lemesurier and Co.

Brigantine Francis Baker, Jamaica, J. P. Thirlwall.

PASSENGERS.

In the Corinthian, at New-Que., 17th May from Portsmouth, Mr. Denham, of Quebec.

THE VINDICATOR. MONTREAL: FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1831.

By an Arrival at Portsmouth (U. S.) London Papers to the 18th May inclusive furnish a few items of European News.

By the same accounts we learn that Ireland is all but in a state of open and avowed insurrection.

EMIGRANT FUND.

Table with columns for names and amounts. Includes Hon. Judge Pike £2 10 0, Mr. Malcolm Leishman 1 0 0, etc.

Collected by Messrs. Dillon and Donahue, St. Antoine Suburbs.

Table with columns for names and amounts. Includes Mr. George Wurtelo £1 0 0, Rev. Plessis Belair 0 5 0, etc.

On Wednesday morning His Excellency Lord Aylmer took his departure from this City for Quebec.

THE DRAMA. (COMMUNICATED.)

It is contrary to our rule to notice, or criticize Amateur acting, but in consequence of an article in the Gazette of Tuesday the 28th Inst., containing a sweeping censure on the Gentlemen Amateurs...

The house was full and very fashionably attended. Their Excellencies were received at the Theatre by a Guard of Honour from the 15th Regt. under the command of Capt. Hork and Lieut. TOLLEMACHE, and conducted by Mr. Knight to their Box, which was tastefully decorated with Colours, His Excellency's Coat of Arms.

We perceive by Mr. De Camps' announcements that he purposes opening the Theatre, with a full and efficient Company on Monday Evening next.

PUBLICOLA.

Montreal, 30th June, 1831.

MONTREAL RACES.

On Tuesday last, we were not able on account of the hour we were obliged to go to press, to notice the result of the races which commenced on that day.

The friends of Filho were sadly disappointed, there being so little said as to the pretensions of the Montreal Horse, that he was little more than noticed, being treated by them with a supercilious contempt.

A SWEETSTAKE.

200 Dollars each P. P.—a single three miles pink and blue, Timoleon, 6 yrs. old, 124 lbs. 1

A second Race was run, at the conclusion of this famous match, for a purse of 80 dollars by horses bred in the Province.

A PURSE OF EIGHTY DOLLARS.

Mr. R. Gibb's Fitzwalter, aged, 1 1 Mr. Moore's g. Chance, aged, pink and blue, purple cap, 2 2

In consequence of the previous rains and the occasional showers which fell, as well as from the nature of the Course, strong horses had great advantage.

[COMMUNICATED.]

"God said to Ismael: every arm shall be raised against thee—Thine against all; but thou art strong."

The beginning of a Colony is its Golden Age. The Chiefs eagerly wish to distinguish themselves—the Colonists are all friends because they are all necessary the one to the other—they know neither envy nor litigation.

of the Province. In June 1821 my obligations had been fulfilled, when I learnt that the Seigneur of Nicolet, who had bought that Seigneurie since the lands had been granted to me, pretended that they formed part of his Seigneurie.

Government interfered in my favour because it had placed me on these lands. The Law since went on slowly for reasons which it would be too long to detail.

I now appeal to the Civil Secretary. Had he now been received Advocate in Canada? as Civil Secretary had he now more opportunities than any other to ascertain the intentions of the Council?

LATER FROM EUROPE

The Colossus, from Londonderry, arrived at New-York, bringing Belfast papers to the 24th May.

The Polish government has ordered a new levy of 20,000 men to be completed, and so great is the national enthusiasm, that, according to the last accounts, only a few days would intervene between the promulgation and the fulfilment of the order.

Hostilities have been resumed between Belgium and Holland. Great preparations are making on both sides for war.

Nothing has been decided at Vienna respecting the location of the corps of General Dwernicki. Prince Metternich was said to be disposed to treat them with mildness.

The French King has gone on his tour. At St. Germain he reviewed 5,000 National Guards.

MARKETS.

London, May 20. Corn Exchange.—There is scarcely any business doing in the market to-day; the supplies are good, particularly of English oats.

Arrivals since Monday.—Wheat 2960; barley 1260; oats 12,500 Irish-Oats, 1500. Foreign—Wheat 2050; barley 1600; oats 5000.

Liverpool, May 21. Corn Exchange.—Since Tuesday the prices of wheat have advanced, but other articles in no marked alteration.

Dublin, May 20. Corn Exchange.—There was quite a scarcity supply of wheat at market to-day; which met a ready sale at a small advance on the price of Tuesday.

MONTREAL DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

MEETING OF THIS SOCIETY will take place at the COURT HOUSE, in this City, on MONDAY next, the 4th day of July at 11 o'clock, A. M.

NOTICE.

AS the Public Hospitals of this City are found insufficient to afford Medical assistance to the increasing number of Emigrants...

A general meeting of the citizens of Boston was held on Friday at Faneuil Hall, to devise some measures for the relief of the sufferers by the late Fire at Fayetteville, N. C.

I had obtained 300 acres of land in the Township of Aston on a road commenced on the ex-

after being seconded and advocated by Mr. S. T. ARMSTRONG, were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the great calamity which has recently fallen on the Inhabitants of Fayetteville, justly entitles them to commiseration and that this meeting is opinion that a contribution for the relief of the sufferers is loudly called for.

Resolved, That a General Committee of FIFTY MEMBERS be appointed by this meeting, with power to adopt all measures which they may think proper and expedient, to give to such as may be disposed to contribute, an opportunity so to do.

Resolved, That all monies collected by the Committee, be by them forwarded to proper persons in Fayetteville, for the use of the destitute sufferers.

Fifty gentlemen were then unanimously chosen as the committee, of which the Hon. D. WEBSTER is the chairman.

Those of the committee who were present, remained in the Hall &c. resolved to transmit immediately by mail, on their own responsibility, two thousand dollars, as an earnest, in advance, of the intended exertions of the committee, and of the citizens of Boston generally.

Messrs. E. Copland & Co. owners of schr. Oaly Son, which was to sail for Wilmington on Sunday, having generously offered to transport free of charge, any articles for the relief of the sufferers, a subcommittee was appointed to purchase such articles of provision and clothing as they may deem expedient, to the amount of 500 dollars, and forward them to the proper authority at Fayetteville, for distribution to those who need them.

The number of Emigrants forwarded to different parts of the Province by the Emigrant Society of this city amounts to 101 families, containing 494 souls not including infants.

EMIGRANT SOCIETY.

Directors for the ensuing week. Rev. Mr. Eason. Rev. Mr. Gilmore. Mr. John Gunlock.

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Auction Sales.

BY CARTIER, BEGLY & CO. DAMAGED HOOP IRON.—In the YARD of the OLD DISTILLERY on SATURDAY next, the 2d JULY, will be sold in ONE LOT, on account of the Underwriters, or whom it may concern:—

Table with columns for items and quantities. Includes 30 Bundles, 110 do., 80 do., 110 do., 136 do., 120 do., 60 do., 22 do., 25 do.

693 Bundles. Sale at ONE o'clock, precisely. CARTIER BEGLY & Co. Montreal, June 30, 1831.

By Robertson, Masson, LaRoque & Co

ON MONDAY the 4th July next, and following days, will be sold at the Stores of the Subscribers, a very general assortment of DRY GOODS particularly well adapted to the present Season, and now landing from the Amity and other vessels here and in Quebec.

The terms will be as usual, very liberal and will be made known at the time of Sale which will take place each day at 1 o'clock P. M.

LEATHER.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would inform Merchants of Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; That they have in connexion with various manufacturers, established several extensive TANNERIES within this City and vicinity, and are now prepared to say they are receiving about 1000 sides of SOLE LEATHER & WEEK and UPPER HARNESS and CALF SKIN in proportion and in quality equal to any manufactured in the vicinity of New York.

WANTS.—A Young Man who understands FARMING, would engage himself to a Gentleman in the Country who had Ground to Manage; or would take charge of Horses, as GROOM or OUT-DOOR SERVANT in this city. Can be well recommended.—Apply at this Office.

TO JOURNEYMEN SHOE MAKERS.

WANTED By the SUBSCRIBER at Chambly, four JOURNEYMEN SHOE-MAKERS, to whom the highest Wages paid in Montreal, will be given.

TO TRADESMEN IN WANT OF APPRENTICES.

THREE young lads aged 14, 12 & 10 years of age, would apprentice themselves to any good trade; would prefer the business of Carpenter. Can be well recommended. Apply at this Office.

THE SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDS OF IRELAND IN MONTREAL.

will receive from persons having lands to dispose of, in these Provinces, such information as will enable Emigrants to procure the same.

All letters and communications (Post paid) addressed to William Rynn Esquire, Advocate, or to the Secretary of the Society of the Friends of Ireland, Vindicator office, Montreal, will be duly attended to.

ASSESSMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the ROAD 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 20th of June to the 10th July next, to receive the ASSESSMENT for the present year, on Houses EMPLOYMENTS, and other property subject to be assessed, as well as the TAX upon HORSES, CARRIAGES and DOGS, and the COMPOSITION STATUTE LABOUR.

THE UNDERSIGNED offers for Sale, at his WHOLESALE STORE, No. 126, St. Paul Street, (in rear of his RETAIL SHOP) a general Assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS of almost every description of almost every description, which he will dispose of very low, for Cash or approved Credit.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

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J. B. CHALFOUR PATENT OIL.

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MUSIC—Mr. RYAN, (late Music Master to the 79th Regiment), has the honor to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of MONTREAL, that he intends residing in this City for a short period, during which time he will give instructions in all branches of INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

Mr. R. flatters himself that from a teacher's residence in this City, and the highly encouraging manner in which he has been at all times received, it will not be necessary to say more than that he is now disengaged from Military Musical business, he intends devoting his time exclusively to those who may honour him by becoming his pupils.

To Ladies who may wish to acquire a finished and fashionable style on the PIANO-FORTE, and steadiness of time, (which can only be acquired by accompaniment,) Mr. R. tenders his assistance.

Gentlemen who may wish to form AMATEUR BANDS, Mr. R. will meet on terms that will be found liberal and encouraging.

Terms, and all other particulars, will be made known as soon as Mr. R. has completed his arrangements.

MR. SCANLAN'S. YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY, MONTREAL.

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Book keeping English Grammar, Geography, &c. PLAIN AND FANCY NEEDLE WORK, EMBROIDERY, ARTIFICIALS, LACE, TINSEL, RUG, AND BEAD-WORK, MUSIC, DANCING, DRAWING, AND FRENCH TAUGHT GRAMMATICALLY.

TERMS. MAY BE KNOWN ON APPLICATION.

Mr. SCANLAN assures the Parents or Guardians of such Young Ladies as may be committed to his care, that the strictest attention will be paid to their education, manners, and morals.

IMPORTANT. TO THOSE RESIDING ON THE BANKS OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

The Lakes, and their Tributary Stream IN THE PROVINCES OF CANADA.

THERE are great numbers of the STURGEON fish caught, from the opening to the close of the navigation; the SOLENS or BLADDERS of which are generally thrown away, being considered useless. If these be saved in the following manner; they will be found to be as good a remittance, as any other article of commerce. The Subscriber will pay Two pence half penny cash, for each of seven Inches in length and upwards.

The method of preserving them is as follows. As soon after the fish is caught as possible, let the belly be cut open; and the sound taken out without breaking it. Such loose fat and membranes as adhere to it must be removed and the air pressed out. The sounds must then be sprinkled with as much salt as will keep them sweet, picked in kegs, and sent to this place within the month, in which they are cured. If broken they are not worth so much. Care must be taken not to dry them previous to salting, as the small raising from such as may be packed with fresh, will spoil them.

The SOLENS will be found to adhere to the fish's back, joined at each end, by a rather tough membrane, and at the sides by a slender one. The membranes, at the ends must be cut with a knife, and the finger or thumb run along each side, passing outwards, between the membrane and sides of the fish. This will so far loosen it, that by pulling it gently and easing it by the fingers or a knife from the back, it will be detached whole and entire.

JOHN DILLON, West-Corner of the Place d'Armes, Montreal March 1st, 1831.

RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

An additional supply to his extensive Stock of HARDWARE, Double Block Fuwars, Fins and Common Cutlery, Cooking and other Stoves, Paints Brushes of all kinds, Shoe Thread, Soap and Sewing Twine, Fine Lamp Oil, &c.

A few of BEAUM'S Patent Tilt and Chest Locks, an article of superior construction, and peculiarly adapted for the safe keeping of private and valuable papers.

Montreal, June 18, 1831. J. WHITE.

JOSHUA BELL has just received from ENGLAND Allerton's superior spring-steel Axle blades, of all sizes; Allathorns Hoel balls; Closing and Stieling Shoe Threads; the best articles of the kind, it is believed ever brought to this market.

The best assortment of real New-York Sole Leather, Stamp, (Not Forged) at present in this market; with Irish, English, Philadelphia, N. York, and Canada Calfskins, together with almost every article in the above line, the whole of which he will sell, Wholesale and Retail, at unusually low prices in his old stand, near the Old Market.

Montreal, May 30, 1831. 4-w.

THE SUBSCRIBER gratefully returns his sincere thank to his friends, of Upper and Lower Canada, for the liberal patronage hitherto received from them.

He now begs leave to offer for sale a variety of articles in his line, which he will warrant, of Materials and Workmanship not inferior to English or any other Manufacture. Consisting of the following articles viz.

Two new Harouches; three new Standstaps; seven four wheel one horse Carriages; one new light Stage; and one American Gig.

From his long experience in Business and from the satisfaction hitherto rendered to his benefactors, he hopes to receive a continuance of their favours.

Hay Market.

Montreal 24th May 1831. N. B. Repairs done in the neatest manner and on the most reasonable terms.

WANTED.—A first rate Carriage Maker and Carriage Ironer.

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Emigration.

BRUGHT ON EMIGRATION, AND ON THE CANADIAN AS AN OPENING FOR IT.

By Charles Sherriff Esquire.

I must say, it appears to me quite demonstrable that to a country where so much useful work may be done, a large body of emigrants may be introduced...

The advocates for the mode of immediate settlement have been encouraged by the success which attended the two bodies of emigrants already brought out from Ireland...

Every emigrant who enters Canada, does not become a settler or farmer. Many remain mere labourers, and are fit for nothing else...

With regard to the gratuitous mode of assistance proposed, I must also venture to differ from the respectable opinions in favor of it, already before the public...

It is not impossible that at least one-fourth part of them may take the benefit of the indulgence. Thus fifty thousand a year of individual labour would be lost, or there would be wasted funds...

In my native country, where the common people, from the general diffusion of education, are supposed to be more intelligent, and consequently more considerate than others...

(To be continued.)

TO BE SOLD.

AN EMBLACEMENT situated at the CHAMBLAY BASIN, near the Church, with two Houses, Stables, Sheds and other buildings...

Also, 200 Acres of Land, in the Township of Hemmingford, in the District of Montreal and 500 in the Township of Caxton, in the District of Three Rivers.

Indisputable TITLES will be furnished. Part of the Township Lots in both Districts is in a State of Cultivation.

TAKE NOTICE.

SYLVESTER, 130 Broadway, N.Y. My distant friends are most respectfully informed that I am regularly licensed by the State to vend authorized Lottery Tickets...

S. J. SYLVESTER, N.Y. Every year in Canada will insert this for three months, and send their account to Sylvester.

CHAMBLAY CANAL.

THE undersigned COMMISSIONERS of the CHAMBLAY CANAL, appointed under the authority of an Act of the Provincial Legislature...

SAUVEL HATT, RENE BOILEAU, Jun. W. MACRAE, GAB. MARCHE, TIMOTHY FRANCHERE.

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY FOR CLAIMS, 49 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, JAN. 1831.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, having Claims, Debts, Inheritances, &c. payable or recoverable abroad...

The Ottawa is often called, and with propriety, the Grand River. It far exceeds in size any other altogether within the limits of Canada...

Orders for the investment of funds on Mortgage of Freehold property, or in the purchase of public Security of the United States, Canal Loans of the States, of N. York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, &c. punctually and faithfully executed.

AARON H. PALMER, Counsellor of the S. C. of the U. S. ACTUARY.

LA MINERVE a semi weekly Journal published in the French language, by LUGES DUVERNEY No. 29 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL...

THE IRISH SHIELD.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS. This is the last number of the Irish Shield which will appear in the present form...

ON Advantageous conditions the following LOTS of LAND, situated in the Township of Clifton, District of THREE RIVERS:

Whip Factory. THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he has commenced the manufacturing of WHIPS...

STORAGE TO BE LET.

Two STORES TO BE LET, and possession given on the 1st May next; situated in STONE'S STORE, at present occupied by Mr. McMillan...

WANTS.—A Situation as CLERK.

WANTS.—A Situation as CLERK in a GROCERY STORE, a smart Young Man, who has served a regular apprenticeship to the business in the City of Dublin...

MATHEMATICAL DIARY.

CONTAINING NEW RESEARCHES AND IMPROVEMENTS IN THE MATHEMATICS; WITH COLLECTIONS OF QUOTIONS PROPOSED AND RESOLVED BY EMINENT MATHEMATICIANS.

BEAUTIES OF THE HEAVENS DISPLAYED.

Several Remarkable Appearances TO BE OBSERVED ON VARIOUS NIGHTS IN THE HEAVENS, DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1831.

Published by JAMES RYAN, N. York and to be had at the VINDICATOR OFFICE.

A BEAUTIFUL HAND WRITING ACQUIRED IN A FEW HOURS.

Mr. JONES from London, Dublin, &c. &c. Inventor and Original Teacher of the Systematic Method of WRITING, which have long received such warm approbation...

STENOGRAPHY.

Mr. Jones pledges himself to make his Pupils complete masters of SHORER HANNS in a few Lessons, and as he is in the habit of Reporting, the true methods of following a Speaker will be acquired.

TO BE SOLD.

ON very easy terms of payment or on CONSTITUTED SEVEN Lots of Ground, near the Hay Market, Bonaventure Street.

A LAFRAMBOISE—Offers for sale.

At his Store, No. 115, Saint Paul Street, a general Assortment of staple and fancy dry goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER CURATOR, duly appointed in justice to WILLIAM HUTCHINSON, late of MONTREAL, in the District of Montreal...

NEW FORWARDING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the Merchants of Upper Canada and the public in general, that they have entered into Co-partnership, under the Firms of McMillan, McDonell & Co. at Prescott and Ogdensburg...

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED ON THE EVENINGS OF TUESDAY & FRIDAY BY D. TRACEY, AT HIS OFFICE, NEAR THE POST-OFFICE.

TO BE SOLD.

ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS CONDITIONS, the term of payment being made easy to the purchaser, A Beautiful Property situated in a station well adapted for TRADE, at the meeting of FOUR ROADS, (one of which leads to CORNWALL, U. C.); in the Township of LANCASTER, near the River a Delisle. It consists of 400 arpents of Land in ONE LOT, the front of which is 12 arpents and on the great thoroughfare. A part of this Land is in a state of High Cultivation, and of a productive soil. The remainder is well Stocked with Elm and Ash timber. There are Two Houses, a Barn, a POTASSERIE, and a STORE in which is Merchandise and Grain to the amount of \$900. which can be had at reasonable prices. In the Potasserie are 80 Keves (Cures) many Potash Kettles, and other Potash Utensils, with a large quantity of Ashes.

There is on the lands Wood sufficient to make 400 barrels of Potash; and the lands contiguous are also well wooded; so that this property offers great advantages to any person wishing to pursue this species of industry.

The person purchasing the property could have a person of good character as CLERK who has resided many years on the place; and who understands well the manufacture of Potash. This property offers great advantages for different branches of Commerce and industry; and might be divided into many lots for Farms; being on the Four branches of the Road, near the River, and contiguous to FLOUR AND SAW MILLS.

TO BE LET.

GOOD PASTURE FOR MARES and Cows. Apply to THOMAS SULLIVAN, adjoining the Mile End Tavern Farm. June 14, 1831.

TO BE LET and possession about the first of October next; a new Three Story CUT STONE HOUSE, measuring 33 feet in St. Paul and 57 in St. Francois Xavier street, to be erected in the course of next Summer, on the premises now in possession of Mr. JOHN WILSON. (which are to be taken down,) opposite Messrs. CARLTON & COOK; there is an extensive YARD attached to it, and a large STORE, facing Commissaires street. Alterations on the plan might be effected at the request of a good Tenant. For particulars and plan apply to JULIEN PERRAULT, Sen. Montreal, March 24, 1831.

TO EMIGRANTS.

TWO LOTS of Land for Sale (separate or together) on the North River, Parish of St. Scholastique close to the High Road crossing the River to the Irish settlements, 3 miles from the church, about 25 Acres cleared on each lot, and part in crop, has good Sugar bushes, a good Shingled House, Barn, and Stable, with Potash Works on one lot, and a House on the other, crops, farming utensils, Potash Works, and part of the House Furniture, may be had at a fair valuation!

Enquire at this office or to Jas. Evans on the premises. North River, May the 3d, 1830.

FURS.—The Subscriber continues to buy the highest Market Price for all kinds of FURS, at No. 71, St. Paul Street.

L. G. LALANNE. Montreal, Dec. 17, 1830.

NOTICE.

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

FERS. ANT. LAROCQUE, Curator.

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Prices Current.

MONTREAL, July 1. WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Ashes, Potash, Coffee, Molasses, Sugar, Rum, Brandy, Gin, Wine, Tea, Soap, Candles, Cheese, Butter, Eggs, etc.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Table listing country produce such as Flour, Fine, Middling, Pollards, Beef, Mutton, Veal, Lamb, Eggs, Butter, Maple Sugar, Flour, Wheat, Barley, Oats, Pease, Firewood, Fish, etc.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, &c.

Table listing butchers' meat and other items like Beef, Mutton, Veal, Lamb, Eggs, Butter, etc.

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