



From the London Courier of March 8
PUBLIC DINNER TO THE SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE AMBASSADORS.

(Continued.)

Mr. Baring, in rising to return thanks for the toast which had been proposed by the Portuguese ambassador, felt that he ought to apologize for the presumption of offering himself in the presence of so many distinguished persons, and of so many other members of the city. It was impossible that the feeling which actuated the merchants of London on the present occasion should be mistaken. It was one of pure and generous sympathy for a great and gallant nation which was about to engage in an arduous struggle for the maintenance of its liberties. The merchants of London had met upon many occasions for the purpose of maintaining civil liberties; but upon no occasion had it happened within his memory, that such a meeting as the present had been more strenuously united in their assistance to that honorable and important object. The compliment which had been paid to the city of London was the more valuable, as it came from the minister of a country with which England had been for so many years commercially and politically connected—that nation of which, as well as of Spain, the people had become proverbial for integrity and honor in their mercantile dealings. He was rejoiced to see this occasion, that not only were all the most respectable mercantile interests of the city collected, but there were also present persons of exalted rank and noble birth and an illustrious person nearly related to the throne. It was gratifying to observe how harmoniously all these persons agreed, and found that their interests and those of the civilized world were to be preserved by the union of their several powers. These different classes were here united to express those opinions on the principles of national liberty, by which their own were mainly supported. He thought he did not arrogate too much for the profession of which he was a member, when he said, that it was by means of the opportunity which commerce afforded for the propagation of their doctrines, that civilization and liberty had been spread over the earth. In the two countries which had been mentioned, the seeds of liberty which had been first sown by the same means; and he trusted that it would continue to flourish, notwithstanding the opposition which was now made to it, and that in the end it would become still more great and precious. He concluded by proposing as a toast, "The extension of commerce and civilization to all parts of the globe," which was drunk.

Song—"Ye Gentlemen of England."
The Chairman then gave—"The Cortes of Spain and Portugal." Three times three, with loud and continued applause.

Tune—"Riego's Hymn."

Sir James Mackintosh said, my lord and gentlemen, it is very agreeable to me, and not a little fortunate to you, that the toast which I have to propose to you is so strongly recommended to you by its own merits as to require little from me in the way of an introductory speech. If the case was otherwise, I should not have been able to add, without weakening the generous reason and eloquent feeling with which a little time ago the main subject of our present meeting was opened to you by a noble friend (the Marquis of Lansdown) with whom on most occasions of public discussion it is my good fortune to agree. I should not care to wish nothing more, than to hear the feelings which I entertain conveyed in his language. Indeed little would have remained for me to say after the first short but manly and energetic address of our noble chairman. (Applause) an address breathing the man who had fought the battles of his country, and who had administered her powers in every part of the world (loud applause.) He had spoken of the aggressions of a descendant of Louis XIV. in language worthy the descendant of a friend of William III. It is a remarkable proof of the hereditary character of families that even at this day a Bentinck should be the defender of liberty when assailed by a Bourbon. He will never consent to stigmatize his ancestors, or to dim the lustre of that family name, which to identify with the transaction which gave liberty to this country. (Applause.) The toast which I am about to propose is so in accordance with your feelings and your object, that it needs little preface from me; it is "the preservation of the peace of Europe." The object of your assembling, is to reprobate an attack on that on which all peace reposes, the independence of nations and to shew the interest which every man, worthy of the name of Briton, feels in the fate of two glorious nations, of the Spanish Peninsula, whose cause is now identified with the right of independence. (Applause.) One of these nations, as it has been well said by my honorable friend, Mr. Baring, has been our most ancient ally, and has never had its independence assailed but it was succoured by British arms, I mean Portugal, whose independence as much as that of Spain is now threatened by the arms of France. The Spanish nation has had the fortune or the fate which no other nation has enjoyed and suffered, to have enlisted in her favor twice in a very short space of time the generous feelings of all free men in Europe. Twice has her independence been assailed by unjust power; may her second resistance be as glorious and successful as her first. (Applause.)

Not long ago her Deputies, fugitives from her own soil into which the most victorious armies, and the greatest captains were pouring with overwhelming force, came as supplicants to this our classic ground of liberty, and they did not appeal in vain. The English nation flew to arms to their aid. The independence of the Peninsula is now attacked with as little pretence of justice as in 1808, and the voice of England has again unanimously answered to the appeal of Spain. The unanimous verdict of the British people has been declared in the unanimous agreement of both parties in Parliament; by the silence of the party opposed to the government when it has thought that it could give aid by its silence; by the spontaneous and loud declarations in every part of the country of eve-

ry order of men, and especially by all the organs of public opinion, with a few insignificant and suspicious exceptions. (Applause.) Whatever evil the inscrutable decrees of Providence, or the base supineness of independent nations may suffer to flow from the meditated aggression, the verdict of this free people has been delivered;—that the attack upon Spain is an unjust and unjustifiable usurpation, subversive of the law of nations, which if reduced to a system will leave no rights of nations—will leave no nations. (Applause.) For what is a nation? An independent community. Independence to a nation was as life to a man. (Applause.) A community ceases to be a nation when it ceases to be independent. An independent nation is a redundant mode of expression, but not without use to place forward that quality to which the very being of a nation consists. We have before us the case of the government of France in the speech of the Minister for Foreign Affairs. I distinguish the government of France from the great and gallant nation. (Applause.) As the invasion of 1808 led to the discontent in France which facilitated and accelerated the fall of the author of that unjust aggression; so now the discontent, though little allowed to have vent, may ultimately lead to the destruction of those who provoke it. (Applause.) It would be ridiculous if it were not an insult to an independent State, as well as the human understanding, as a reason put forward for the attack on Spain, that the Spanish Revolution has diminished the sale of French mules (laughter and applause.) Another statement of the same kind adduced as a ground of war is, that the Revolution, by diminishing the vent for French produce in Spain, has diminished the vent of one French department by a half. We should be glad, suffering as we do under agricultural distress, to find it confined to the reduction of rent to one half in one county (hear.) But it is shameful to waste reason on such contemptible absurdity. M. de Chateaubriand must know, that if the Spaniards chose to forbid every article of French produce to be introduced into their territory, this, the exercise of the most indisputed right of an independent nation, far from being a ground of war would not be a ground even of complaint. (Applause.) Spain has published no decrees threatening the independence of other Governments—Spain has published no incitements to people to revolt against Sovereigns—Spain has not declared that other forms of government are less lawful than her own—Spain, religiously respecting the law of independent nations, has held every other government rightful that an independent nation has established, or that an independent nation maintains. The Allies in 1793 (I do not espouse their cause—I do not approve their conduct—but I am bound in justice to them to state their declarations) did not invade France on account of her institutions, but because she had held out encouragement to revolt in other States, and committed a very serious aggression on a not inconsiderable one. [Hear.] No; the meditated invasion of Spain is more like the invasion of Poland by Catherine of Russia, who, after modestly informing the world that she had been raised to the Throne by her virtues, declared that the right of vengeance entitled her to interfere in the affairs of Poland, and to bring it back to an orderly condition—for the sake, perhaps, of supporting the sale of Russian mules [laughter and applause.] The attack upon Spain in principle comes to this—that there is a right of interference in the affairs of any State, when the forms of Government differ so that the people may be tempted by the example of one to change the Constitution of the other.—The consequence of this principle must be interminable war, or war only terminable when all the constitutions of the earth are reduced to the same form. If it is a ground of war for a Monarchy against a more Democratic constitution, it is a ground of war for a Democracy against a Monarchy, (applause) or for a limited Monarchy against an absolute one; it would justify Russia in attempting what, thank God, she cannot effect—the destruction of the States of America; it would justify the Emperor Alexander in putting a Cossack garrison in London, and in imposing, by the united wisdom of Siberia and Kamschatka, "conservative principles" on the descendants of Hampden and of Sidney. [Applause.] Last year, on the closing of the Session, the French King told the Chambers that no thing but the blackest malevolence could impute to the Sanitary Cordon any other purpose than that which was then professed, the keeping out of the yellow fever; that those only could attribute to it any other object who seized every opportunity to rekindle the half extinguished brands of disorder and war— (Applause.) On the 6th of June, 1822, no longer ago than a few months, the King of France saw no danger in Spain; so far was he from seeing it, that nothing but the blackest malevolence could impute to him a desire to interfere with it. [A laugh.] Now we see who it is that would rekindle the half extinguished brands of disorder and war. We see the King of France himself kindling up a war, which, limited as he may wish it to be, must weaken the security of every nation of the world, and the extension of which to all Europe is at least a matter of extreme probability. (Applause.) At the conclusion of the speech of M. de Chateaubriand, at little of an ulterior object shews itself. "If the Constitution of Cadiz endures," he tells us, "Spain may form treaties inconsistent with those which bind her to France, she may form commercial relations inconsistent with the commercial interests of France." I have no doubt this is the very Power M. de Chateaubriand had in his eye. [Applause.] I have no doubt that England will feel a desire corresponding to his apprehension, to pursue a course as accordant with her policy as with her feelings, to draw close her connection with Spain, and to effect the entire and absolute independence of that ancient and gallant country from the bonds of France. (Long applause) I am sure I speak in this the opinion of the nation, more unanimous than any that was ever entertained on any political subject, and I am convinced that this meeting will put the seal to an unanimous national verdict. Our illustrious Visitors will see here the effect of an

unanimous feeling in favor of national independence in drawing together, without influence, those classes whom no influence could have brought together, subjects nearest to the Throne, with all classes who possess the benefit of a liberal education; men of all parties and of no party; above all, men who as merchants and Englishmen abhor war, but who well know that war is to be averted not by supineness or submission, but by foresight and fortitude, [applause.] by jealousy, watching attempts at aggrandizement, and resisting them when they become dangerous.— [Long applause.] I propose—"The Preservation of the Peace of Europe."—Drunk with three times three.

The Duke of Sussex begged to propose a toast. After the powerful speeches they had heard from his noble and his honorable and learned friends, it would become him to follow them in their general field of observations. But he was tempted to make one or two remarks by the nature of the toast he had to propose. They had heard from his honorable and learned friend (Sir James Mackintosh) a just tribute to the noble individual who filled the chair—and he deemed it a fortunate and ominous circumstance, that the descendant of one who accompanied King William to this country, should fill the chair on such an occasion as the present. His Lordship would allow him to say, that though he had personally known him for a very short time, and had only been acquainted with him in a character which must be looked on with jealousy (for the army was always an object of jealousy in a free country) he had always regarded him as combining the ideas of a soldier and a tree man, as drawing the sword for liberty and the public good. He might say that the assembly was fortunate in such a chairman, and that his Lordship, in being placed in the chair of such a meeting, had received the highest and justest tribute of public approbation to his personal merit.—[Applause.] He proposed, "Lord William Bentinck, our Chairman,"—with three times three, and loud applause.

Lord W. Bentinck returned his sincere thanks to the meeting for the very high honour they conferred on him, and to the illustrious personage who proposed it, for the flattering remarks in which he so kindly conveyed it. The next toast which he had to propose, which he knew would be drunk as its merits so well demanded, was—

"The Duke of Wellington, and the brave men, of whatever country, who fought with him for Spanish freedom on Spanish ground."

—[Applause.] See the conquering hero comes." The Hon. Mr. Littleton, M. P. being called upon for a toast, began by expressing the gratification he felt at the unanimity and public spirit which manifested itself in the company. Here were men of all parties—men of all ways of thinking; men who differed perhaps upon points of internal and domestic policy—yet all united and firm in their support of the principles of liberty, and of the rights of national independence. Such feelings were peculiarly becoming in a state which might consider itself, perhaps, as standing at the head of the free nations of Europe—and the sentiments which had been put forth by the meeting within the last hour, would strengthen the hearts of the Spaniards in the holy cause in which they were embarking. The principles avowed by what was called the Holy Alliance left England, he (Mr. Littleton) feared, little chance of security but in the counter alliance of free principles, and, above all, of the principles of the independence of nations—and such being his opinion, he should sit down by drinking—"The Cause of Civil and Religious Liberty throughout the world." The toast was then drunk with three times three.

The next toast was—"The Governor and Company of the Bank of England." The toast was drunk with three times three.

Mr. Buller said, he rose on the part of the Governor and Deputy Governor, to convey to the chair and to the meeting the high sense they entertained of the honour conferred upon them, and of the interest they must ever take in the prosperity and independence of Great Britain, connected as it was with the prosperity and independence of the civilized world.

The Noble Chairman then gave—"The Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company." Drunk with three times three.

Mr. Wigram returned thanks for the distinguished mark of attention with which the East India Company had been honoured.

Lord William Bentinck said, he should next propose—"The health of the Stewards under whose auspices that respectable Meeting had been assembled."—[Loud Cheering.]

The Duke of Somerset rose.—In returning the thanks of myself and colleagues for the honour we have just received, it is a source of heartfelt pride to us that we have contributed in any degree to the accommodation and satisfaction of the truly respectable assembly that I see around me. Indeed, it must be highly gratifying to every generous and liberal mind to hear such an assembly, and on such an occasion, making a bold and explicit declaration of its feelings at a period when an attempt is about to be made to enforce on the Peninsular theatre principles the most unjustifiable, principles to every English mind both insulting and abhorrent.—[Cheers.] To stand silent spectators of such an unprovoked and atrocious aggression would be a fatal desertion of that station in the civilized world which Great Britain has so long maintained. The present session of Parliament, the unanimity of contending parties, the oblivion of our own distresses severely embarrassing as they were to a very important branch of our community, all were striking evidences of the sympathy and concern which the British nation manifested in the issue of the Spanish cause. For urgent as these distresses were in calling for every possible reduction of expenditure; yet the people were ready to forego every personal consideration, and undergo far greater sacrifices, rather than see the triumph of despotism over the independence of free States. [Cheers.] Such, he was proud to say, was unanimous determination of every part of the kingdom. The Stewards must, therefore, feel

gratified that they have been so successful, as by their arrangements to give efficiency to that sentiment, and to the satisfaction of an assembly whose feelings and whose cordiality were so intimately connected with that important object. [Loud applause.]

The Chairman then congratulated the company upon the gratifying result of the evening, and gave as a final toast—"The Ladies of Spain and of England;" after which the assembly broke up at about half-past eleven o'clock.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

From the New York Papers of the 2d and 3d of May.

We have just received by the Corinthian, London papers to the evening of the 22d and Liverpool to the 24th of March. War had not yet commenced. A part of the French army that was to enter Spain, had reached Bayonne, and the Duke d'Angouleme had left Paris to join it.

Official accounts of the 11th March say, that 100 men of the "Army of the Faith," repulsed by the Constitutionalists, had arrived at St. Jean Pied de Peri, in a deplorable condition. The Bayonne papers of the 12th March represent the situation of the Spanish provinces bordering on France, as "improved in every respect and that order will be entirely restored there, if the French army delays but a little longer its invasion of the Peninsula."

With regard to Spain, we find very little information in the French papers respecting her armies. An article of the 19th March, from Paris, says "the Constitutional troops in Catalonia advance upon our frontier. The Foreign Legion, organized at Barcelona, embarked on the 14th inst. for the same destination. Letters from Cadiz of the 1st, announce that the national guard of that town, to the number of 6000 men, are exercised every day in uniform, and that it will meet death sooner than fall again under the yoke of despotism. Foreign penances have at last put all Spain in motion, and if the invaders have not large corps of the army to encounter, they will not find the fewer enemies on that account. Orders had been received at Saragossa, on the 5th March, to have provisions ready for 2000 horse and 10,000 troops, which were on their way under Gen. Balbastros; and Mina, is stated to have upwards of 7,000 men, who once formed part of the "Army of the Faith," but "the moment they heard that foreigners were about to attack their country, they buried their own private dissensions in oblivion, and are now among the staunchest defenders of national independence the army of Catalonia can boast of."

The Morning Chronicle of the 22d March, speaks with the greatest confidence of the ultimate success of the Spaniards. The editor assures his readers, that "however the French Journalists have laboured to impress the public with an opinion of the disunion of the Spaniards, they may rest assured that the whole of the conscripts last voted by the Cortes have been furnished by the provinces, armed, clothed and accoutred without a single exception, and within twenty days. When we state we have the most authentic information on this subject, we trust we have had grounds for hope with respect to this cause. The Spaniards are confident—they know their army trebles the French, and while the French are marching on Madrid, they will march an army towards France, both in hopes of gaining converts—the one against liberty, the other in favour of it—Spain has now 200,000 men in arms, and whether they are good or bad soldiers, with respect to conduct in pitched battles, we shall not attempt to decide; but we believe we may say, in defence of their country, in the mountains, and in their strong towns, they stand unrivalled. Their spirit is excellent, and they do not hesitate to state, that the French army can command not more of the country, than that on which it stands.—They admit the entrance of the French into Madrid, but they add, what have they then accomplished except that they have marched into the heart of Spain without the means of support, without the protection of the inhabitants, and without the means of resisting the enormous force of irregular troops that will be opposed to them in every direction, should they quit a high road even a mile. The French anticipate an easy conquest, but the best informed Spaniards we well know are of a direct contrary opinion. They admit the French will march to Madrid with ease. Yet they are confident of the ultimate defeat of the French army."

The latest papers, which are of the 21st of March, speculate on a change of ministry, and it was confidently said that this event was expected to be brought about by Talleyrand, who had formed a league with Decazes, and others, in the Chamber of Peers, and with the Liberals, in the Chamber of Deputies, to turn out the present ministry. Whatever may be in this, it appears certain that little or no business could be done on the French Chamber of Deputies, owing to the continued irregularities there, and the non-attendance of members. It is further stated that a very unexpected dilemma had occurred at Paris in consequence of the magnanimous declaration of the Portuguese Cortes, to consider the aggression of the French as equally levelled against Portugal. This dilemma had been heightened by the arrival of a formal protest from Lisbon, against the principles contained in the French King's speech to the Chamber, together with a peremptory order to the Portuguese Charge d'Affairs in Paris to quit the French territory, the moment the Duke of Angouleme shall have crossed the Spanish frontiers.

The Emperor of Russia, has expressed his high satisfaction at the course France is pursuing.

The Duke of Angouleme left Paris on the 15th, for the Army. He proceeds first to Perpignan, and thence along the line of the Perennes, and the different divisions of the army to Bayonne. A small number of persons assembled to witness his departure, but no particular feeling was manifested.

N. d'Villele had retired from the French ministry — The reason assigned [probably not the true one] is ill health.

A postscript in the Liverpool Advertiser of March 25th, contains a London date of March 23d, from which we make the following extracts:—

LONDON, Sunday Evening, March 23.

Last night we received the Paris papers of Thursday and Friday. One of the papers speculates on the retirement of M. de Villele from ill health. It likewise states that a re-organization of the National Guards is in contemplation, by which among other regulations, the companies will not be permitted to choose their officers. Orders have been issued to place the coasts of France, contiguous to Spain, in a state of defence.

The foregoing fact, if it be correct, wears the appearance of strong apprehensions respecting the fidelity of the Guards.

The funds on Thursday were 18l. 35s. Bank Stock 1350.

It is stated in the Paris papers that both Patras and the capital of Corinth have capitulated to the Greeks. Yesterday afternoon a Cabinet council was held which sat near two hours.

The appointment of the officers of the ships lately put in commission, has occasioned some bustle at the Admiralty.

It is stated in the Dublin Patriot of the 20th of March, that the Whiteboys continued their depredations.

SPAIN.

The latest news from Spain is by an arrival at Boston from Gibraltar. The accounts received at London from Madrid, were only to the 12th of March. These state that the church plate and other property of value had already been sent off, and it was suspected that some plot had been formed to prevent the king's departure. On the evening of the 11th, 700 men of the army of the Faith who had been defeated by the Constitutionals, arrived at the French camp, in a deplorable state, and were fed from the French Magazines.

From the Boston Palladium.

Capt. Bradford, who arrived here yesterday from Marseilles and Leghorn, was in Gibraltar Bay on the 27th of March, and boarded on a British Govt. boat the officer of which informed, that the French and Spanish Armies were on the frontiers, but no account had been received of the commencement of hostilities.

By the barque Leopard, which arrived yesterday from Gibraltar, we received papers to the 24th of March, from our correspondent.

On the 12th March the King of Spain caused the written opinions of seven Gentlemen of the Faculty to be laid before the Cortes, five of whom were decidedly against his undertaking a journey in the present state of his health. On the next day, however, the Assembly, after hearing the report of a Special Committee upon the subject, sent a Deputation to his Majesty to request, that he would appoint for his departure one of the intervening days between that and the 17th; but, on his Majesty's expressing a wish, that it might be postponed to the 20th, the Assembly, agree to it, provided no extraordinary occurrence should in the mean time, render it necessary that he should set out before that day.

The King and Queen of Spain remained ill on the 17th March. The Queen had grown worse. The King had made some further changes in his ministry. 54 persons were arrested at Valencia, on the 9th, and 50 of them shipped off.

March 20th was appointed for the departure of the King for Seville—and he was expected to be 20 days on the road.

Accounts from Lisbon to March 8th, state that the rebel Amarante had marched out of Chaves with his troops, proceeded to the Pazo de Regoa, with a view to cross the Duero and fall upon Lamego, and even embarked some men for this purpose; but the latter had been driven back with some loss by the government troops on the opposite bank.

In the sitting of the Portuguese Cortes of the 6th, Mr. Moura proposed, and the Assembly approved, of the establishment of National Guards—and, at the conclusion of his speech, the Hon. Member, all his Colleagues and the spectators, repeated the oath to die, if necessary, for the Constitution.

An Algerine squadron sailed Feb. 4, for Egypt.—The Dutch Consul had given notice that if they took a Spanish vessel, the Dutch squadron would attack them.

By private accounts from Madrid, of the 9th inst. we are informed that the Ministers have, against the wishes of the Cortes, laid violent hands on the Cassa de Publico Credito (being a kind of Sinking Fund,) and that there was not a marevdo left in the coffers of the Treasury. This occurrence has caused a considerable sensation at Madrid. Years were also entertained that should the King leave Madrid for Seville, he will be rescued by some of the partizans of the French.

Madrid Papers to the 10th inst. have been received. Great preparations were making in the capital for the removal of the Government to Seville, which was to take place between the 12th and the 15th. Ballasteros had arrived at Saragossa, where, as well as on his route, he was received with the greatest enthusiasm. Private letters state, that the Comte d'Abisal was expected in Madrid with a force of 2,500 men, with which he was to escort the King to Seville. Several private individuals had presented petitions to the Cortes to be permitted to join the Volunteer Militia, and accompany the Government to Seville, among which was Don Rafael Cabazas, formerly a secularized Monk. It is stated in private letters that Mequinenza has been taken. The Espectador of the 9th only states, that on the 29th ult. at 7 in the morning, Col. Asturias Mancha, with another Officer, proceeded to Mequinenza to treat with Adan Truxillo for the surrender of that fortress. The garrison sent out three of their officers to our camp as hostages. The fall of the d'Urgei, and other defeats of the Army of the Faith are said to have determined the garrison to treat of a surrender.

The Spanish Cortes are occupied in some necessary proceedings preparatory to the removal of the Government. In the sitting of the 7th, a communication was made, stating that his Majesty was still confined with the gout, but that the Queen was somewhat relieved.

In the House of Commons on the 18th March, Sir James McIntosh thus described the principles upon which he hoped the English Government had conducted its mediation between France and Spain:—"upon those principles of national independence which became the British character—(loud cries of hear.)—upon the principles of the maintenance of that great balance of power in Europe, which if not the sole was at least an essential safeguard of national independence.—He sincerely hoped that in the negotiation these great principles had been upheld, that the faith of the treaties had been enforced—that the ancient

principles of true British policy had been steadily observed—those principles which were inseparable from the national honor, and which contra-distinguished the best era of the history of Great Britain, the reigns of Elizabeth and William, from those of James and Charles. (Hear, hear.) He most sincerely trusted that in the negotiation which it was understood had been depending, those good and only great principles had been pertinaciously kept in view.

Mr. Canning on behalf of the ministers thus characterized the principles and spirit of the negotiation:—"with reference to his honorable and learned friend's preliminary observations, he was only at this moment prepared to say, that the conduct of his Majesty's government, at what he concurred with him in thinking to be an awful and arduous crisis in the politics of Europe, had been becoming and befitting the occasion. [Hear, hear.]—He desired on the part of his Majesty's government no other ground to stand upon than that to which his honorable and learned friend had laid down; he desired no other test or reference for the guidance of their policy at this crisis, than those principles of the British Constitution to which his honorable and learned friend had alluded, as recognizing and sanctioning the sacred independence of nations. [Loud cries of "Hear."] He desired to be judged by the earnest desire they had evinced to fulfil and preserve the faith of subsisting treaties, positive or conditional; and in addition to those tests which his Hon. and learned friend had laid down, he desired also to be judged by the fixed desire of maintaining and never losing sight of the interest and honour and station of the British nation in the eyes of the world. He was bound to add, that however they might be disposed to despond upon the present state of things between France and Spain, there was no difficulty in declaring, that, at present, there existed no specific ground which could involve this country in war at this moment. [Cheers.]

The papers relating to this subject, were to be laid on the table as soon as possible, and at an early day Mr. Canning was to take an opportunity of developing the principles upon which the ministers had acted on the present crisis. Full time was afterwards to be given for consideration before the opinion of the house was to be taken on the subject.

Sketch of the Spanish Constitution.

The Cortes consists of only one chamber, which is formed by the deputies of the people. The deputies are elected by all the citizens; one deputy for every 70,000 souls in the Peninsula, islands and colonies.

The elections are made in the Electoral Juntas of parishes, districts, and provinces. The citizens of all the parishes chose electors, who nominate the elector for the district, and these again name the electors who are to meet in the capital of the province to elect the deputies to the Cortes.

The Cortes to meet every year on the 1st of March, without awaiting any instrument from the King for their convocation.

The session to continue at least three months in every year.

The session may be prolonged by their own vote of two thirds of their members for another month.

The deputies to be renewed entirely every second year.

Deputies cannot be elected to sit in two consecutive Cortes.

The deputies swear to protect the constitution, and to be faithful to the nation; but no reference is made to the King in this oath.

No foreigner can be a deputy, not even after having received letters of naturalization.

The King to open the Cortes with a speech, and to come without guards. The Cortes cannot deliberate in his presence. Debates public; members inviolable for their opinions; members cannot ask or accept rewards, honors, or pensions from the King.

The approbation of the Cortes necessary before any offensive alliance can be formed, or commercial treaty made. They determine on the proposal of the King, the strength of the army and naval forces.

They regulate the system of general education, and approve that formed for the Prince of Asturias.—They enforce the responsibility of the Secretaries of State, and of all the public functionaries. They give instructions and form regulations for the army, navy and militia, in all their branches.

Half the number, plus one, a quorum.

Bills to be read three times; the King cannot refuse his assent by a simple negative; he must state his reasons for withholding it. If he fail to do so within thirty days, his silence is construed into assent. A bill thus thrown out may be brought in again during the next session, and if then lost, it may be brought forward a third time in the next succeeding session, and if it then pass, it becomes a law without the King's assent, and without being referred to him at all.

All the deputies are paid a certain salary by the provinces they represent.

Before the close of a session, the Cortes nominate a permanent deputation of their body, to watch over the strict observance of the Constitution, with instructions to report any infractions to the next Cortes.

No actual deputy can be a member of the Council of State. The King's Ministers have no seats in the House.

When any vacancy arises in the Council of State, the Cortes present to the King three names, of which he must take one to fill the vacant place.

The King must hear the decision of the Council on all important affairs of the government.

The King cannot give or refuse his assent to bills, nor declare war, nor make peace, nor negotiate treaties, without the consent of the Council of State.

It belongs to the Council to propose to the King three persons for presentation to all ecclesiastical benefices; and to all situation in the judicature, and the nomination must be one of the three persons thus recommended.

The Council proposes, thus in triple lists, names for succession to all situations in civil and criminal tribunals. Presentations are made in this way also, to all bishoprics, and other ecclesiastical dignities.

The distribution of honors and distinctions is made according to fixed laws.

The King cannot make any offensive alliance or commercial treaty without the consent of the Cortes, as well as the approbation of the Council.

LIVERPOOL, March 24.

PRICE CURRENT AT LIVERPOOL.
From Myer's Price Current of the 24th March.
A further advance has taken place in Montreal Ashes of 1s. per cwt 153 bbls Pot having mounted 71s. to 72s. and 130 bbls. Pearl 58s. to 60s. per cwt some New-York Pearls have also brought 60s. per cwt, but the market has since become more languid, and these prices are with difficulty supported.

From the London, New Price Current of March 21st.
CONS.—The late advance in the prices of Wheat and Flour appears to have occasioned very considerable supplies, the arrivals of Wheat to this day's market is considerable, and the prices are a shade lower. Flour is expected to be fixed at lower prices early in next week.

At 12 o'clock last night, the editors of the Gazette received Paris papers to the 22d of March, by the ship Lewis, from Havre, whence she sailed on the 24th.—They only have time to notice a few of the leading articles.

The Official Gazette, of the 19th, contains a decree of the King Cashiering Sergeant Mercier for disobeying the orders of a superior officer in not laying violent hands on Mr. Manuel in the Chamber of Deputies.

The French Chamber of Peers agreed, on the 15th of March by a vote of 112 to 66, to raise one hundred millions to prosecute the war.

Paris National Guard.—The Paris paper called the Pilote, contains the following letter, signed by 150 citizens, officers, sub officers, and privates of the fourth legion of the National Guard:

To the Editor of the Pilote.

Sir.—We have read with attention the order of the day of March 7th, 1823, addressed by M. Poissart de Quatremere, Colonel of the 4th Legion, to the officers and sub-officers of this legion, in which he tells them they have heard with just indignation of the conduct of M. Mercier, on the 4th, in refusing to obey the order given by Capt. Fremont to seize M. Manuel, Member of the Chamber of Deputies.

"On the contrary, we declare, far from having felt the sentiment which is attributed to us by the Colonel at the courageous and patriotic conduct of M. Mercier, our comrade, we adhere to him with heart and principles, and in a similar situation each of us would imitate his example, in faith of which we have signed this letter. We beg of you, Mr. Editor, to insert it in your next number.—We have the honor to be, &c."

ASHES.—The arrivals of Ashes at this Port have been in considerable quantity; the prices have greatly advanced: Quebec Pots 70s, a 75s. scarce and in demand.
By public sale on Tuesday, 355 barrels Canada Pot and Pearl Ashes, newly landed: 1st quality Pots 69s. a 70s. 5d. 2d quality 65s. 6d; 1st quality Pearls 58s. 6d. a 59s.

TEA.—The Tea sale at the India House finished last week; a small advance on Twankay has been realised. The news from last week, the great destruction by fire, had no effect on the tea trade.—Liverpool Paper.

We find the following notice of a motion to be made in the House of Commons, in a London paper of the 11th March. Mr. Hume gave notice, that he meant to submit to the consideration of the House on Tuesday, April 30th, a motion respecting the removal of the Lord Lieutenant, Secretary and vice-regal establishment of Ireland. This is another instance of Mr. Hume's strange notions leading him to the strangest measures.—Gaz.

This measure has been recommended by the Edinburgh Review.

The British government had entered a *non prosequi* in the case of Forbes and others, charged with the late riot and assault in the Dublin Theatre.

Mr. Canning had recovered from his late illness. Orders had been dispatched to Portsmouth and Plymouth, to put 10 sail of the line into a state of full peace establishment, preparatory to the more efficient equipment as a squadron of observation, should the present menacing invasion of Spain by France terminate in a war between those countries.

The British opposition papers animadverting upon the extreme Bourbon loyalty expressed by the Viscount de Chateaubriand in his speech respecting the invasion of Spain, remark with truth—"It was Chateaubriand who said (see his Preface to Athas) that Bonaparte was a man whom Providence had sent into the world, in token of his reconciliation with the human race, when he was tired of punishing mankind! It was Chateaubriand who likened the birth of young Napoleon to the advent of the Redeemer! It was Chateaubriand who brought water from the river Jordan for his baptism!"

A few days ago, a newly invented rocket was let off in Chatham lines in the presence of the officers of the garrison, of a curious and peculiar construction. After rising a considerable height in the air, it explodes, when a parachute, contained in the head of the rocket, is separated from it and suddenly expands, which has depending from it, a fire ball of considerable magnitude, which gives a most powerful light, illuminating the country for nearly a mile round. The parachute prevents the ball from descending to the earth, over which it hovers like a satellite. The rocket is intended to show the position and movements of an enemy's army, or any body of troops by night. Eng. Paper.

One of the most distinguished poets of Italy, Fellico, has been sentenced, at the age of 23, to 15 years imprisonment in the fortress of Spitzberg, by the Austrian government. His crime was that of being a Carbonari.

Telegraphic Communications.

The Paris papers mention that a new line of Telegraphs is to be erected from the Pyrenees, to intersect the old line from Toulon to Paris. The Telegraphic stations in France, are kept in the most complete repair. News can be received at Paris in three minutes from Calais, by means of 53 Telegraphs; in two minutes from Lisle, by 22 Telegraphs; in six minutes and an half from Strasburg, by 44 Telegraphs; in twenty minutes from Toulon, by 100 Telegraphs; and in eight minutes from Brest, by 65 Telegraphs.

Mr. Banks is said to have purchased in the Island of Elephantia, a roll of Papyrus, containing the latter part of the Iliad, with Scholia in the margin. It is believed to be of high antiquity.

IRISH TITHES.

March 4.

Mr. Hume brought forward his promised motion on the subject of Irish Tithes, in a speech of some length, which he concluded by declaring that it was his wish to make good Christians of the Irish Clergy; to abolish luxury and extravagance, and teach them to imitate the example of their faith. He moved, therefore.

1st. That the property in the hands of the Deans and Chapters of Ireland, is public property, and under the control and the disposal of the Legislature, for the support of Religion, or for such other purposes as Parliament may choose to apply it, due attention being paid to the interests of those at present enjoying possession of it.

2d. That it is desirable that this House should cause inquiry to be instituted into the present state of the Established Church in Ireland.

3. That the best interests of Ireland would be promoted by diminishing the large Revenues of the higher Clergy, and raising those of the lower, and by effecting a Commutation of Tithes.

4th That a Select Committee be appointed to consider in what manner these objects can be best carried into effect. These Resolutions having been seconded, and the first put from the Chair.

After a warm Debate in which Mr. Goulbourn, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Secy. Peel, and Mr. Plunkett, took part and during which Mr. Hume was called to order by the Speaker, the first Resolution was put and negatived, and upon the second the House divided.

For the Resolution, 62
Against it, 167
105

Extraordinary Confession.—A woman recently died at Richland, aged one hundred and nine years. A few days before her death she appeared to be in great agony of mind; and at last confessed that she had strangled an infant child, eighty one years before. Having divulged the secret, she became composed, and met her end with tranquillity.

Providence-Patriot.

From the Boston Recorder, March 22.

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

Hibernian Society.—Of the 52 Counties into which Ireland is divided, 25 are enjoying the benefit of the Society's priests, and it is evident that the disposition heretofore to the Schools, by the Roman Catholics, herefore they are even establishing Schools among themselves, some of them are favorable to the introduction of the tures into them. Schools have been very successfully opened in some of the prisons, particularly in those of Sligo and this Society since its establishment, 16 years ago, has distributed upwards of 30,000 Bibles and Testaments among poor Irish—by means of the inspectors of schools and readers. It is a fact that deserves to be distinctly recorded of all the commotions which have recently agitated land, none have occurred in the districts occupied by the Society, and where the mass of the lower orders have been brought acquainted with the Word of God.

Education of the Irish poor.—A Society for this object formed in Dublin in 1815, and began its operations the following year. It has been regularly advancing in its means and efforts from that time to the present. In the year 1822, Jan 5, 1822, they had established 513 schools, in which were 36,657 scholars. They have trained 356 Schoolmasters in the Model School of the Society, and distributed 600 school books of various kinds. The publication and distribution of pernicious books has nearly ceased, owing to the efforts of the Society to supply useful books in their stead at lower prices.

Cork papers of March 6th, gives details, from which it appears that the followers of Gen. Rock are not yet disposed to give up the contest.

From the New-York, Shatrock.

BRITISH INDIA.

It must gratify every friend to the progress of civilization to learn, that notwithstanding the difficulties long considered insuperable, a glorious change is taking place in British India. The free press of Calcutta operated most powerfully in reforming the most intolerant and revolting abuses. The effect of seven newspapers at work in that great City has been to try over Hindoo superstition in its strong hold. During the last festival of Jugarnaut there were so few pilgrims that they were unable to drag the car. The Brahmins called in other aid, but no devotee could be persuaded to sacrifice himself to the Idol. They now talk of removing the Rath to a more central situation. The wily priesthood have sagacity enough to perceive, they must remove the theatre of their sanguinary persecution beyond the sphere of a free press, or the bigotry of thirty centuries will disappear. The glory of our Indian administration, a large portion of the population of Bengal are receiving the rudiments of an approved system of education, while thousands of elementary works are circulating throughout the empire. Even Hindoo women, against whom widowhood, and consequent burning alive, are denounced, learning the alphabet, and who must not read the *do*, under pain of death, have placed their daughters at the public schools.

India owes this happy change to the administration of an Irishman, the marquis of Hastings.

U. S. COLONY OF MESSURADO IN AFRICA.

The mouth of the Messurado is in six degrees north latitude, and about two hundred miles south of the English colony at Sierra Leone. At its entrance the river is about 100 yards wide, with a bar which has formed some obstruction to navigation, but which has lately been swept away by some shifting in the current or tides, so as to render the harbour easy access. The river is said to be navigable for some distance; but little is known of it, as its banks and its sources have not been explored. It is supposed to rise near the Niger which runs transversely to its banks.

The climate is said to be by no means insubstantial, the mercury never raising at the hottest seasons high as 95, and at the evening ranging from 70 to 80. At noon-day the sun is nearly invisible, being obscured by vapour.

Nothing can exceed the fertility of the soil.—The plants and vegetables have an astonishingly rapid and luxuriant growth. It was related as a fact, that the garden of an English gentleman at Sierra Leone a grape-vine in nine days after it was planted, contained a cluster of grapes distinctly formed. Coffee and grain are found to thrive well, and cotton and coffee grow spontaneously, the former in such abundance as to be considered a nuisance.

The native population is still dense, although it has been thinned off by an annual decrease of two hundred thousand slaves, who are hunted like wild beasts, dragged into servitude, torn from their homes, their friends, and their country, and exported to foreign markets.

The town at Messurado is but a few yards from the river, elevated about 200 feet above the water. There are at present in the town no more than about thirty houses; but preparations are now actively making to augment the number and strength of the colony.

Wealthy blacks are contributing funds to transport such of their race of free persons of colour, as wish to join the colony and reside in the land of their fathers. They are aided by other philanthropic individuals who are friends of this unfortunate race.

Several important consequences are anticipated for this colony. In the first place, it will have a salutary effect in checking the horrors of the slave trade, by affording protection to the inhabitants of this part of Africa, against factors and bushmen. Secondly, it will produce an amelioration of the condition of the natives by introducing among them agriculture and the arts, and attracting their attention to these peaceful pursuits. Thirdly, it will secure a free refuge for free blacks from this country, who are annually becoming more numerous, and who have not the means of gaining a livelihood. This consideration is of great importance as well to the United States, as to persons of color themselves. The black population is fast gaining upon the white, and it is yet a problem what shall be done with the surplus, or what will be the event if it be not removed from the country.

Connecticut Courant.

District of Quebec Agricultural Report.—May.

The spring which made its appearance much earlier than usual was yet tardy, and the general seed time commenced only about the 5th instant: some patches of ground exposed to the sun on the north shore below Quebec were sown as early as the 25th ultimo. Alleged that agricultural labours are more advanced this year than last by nearly a fortnight.

The weather was favourable for putting the wheat in the ground which is now pretty generally done.

The grasses look well but are not long enough to afford pasture to cattle. The clover and timothy sown with grain crops last year are luxuriant and have withstood the winter season.

The drought which continued to the 3d instant had retarded them on high grounds, but on that day abundant rains fell which were followed by severe frosts on the nights of the 3d 4th and 5th instant, that may have done some injury to tender garden vegetables.

The labours in the garden have gone on pretty rapidly.

the weather however during this week has not been favourable to them. During winter agricultural produce has been low, the complaints of hard times general. The amounts of war have effected some rise in our wheat which sells at a remunerative price. The intercourse with the United States has created at least a temporary demand for oats which we understand has until late this spring been sold in the upper district at low as ten pence and one shilling per mout.—8th May 1823.

UNION.

Letters from London, dated 13th March, state that the Canadian Delegates had waited on Sr James Mackintosh, by appointment, to put into his hands the Upper-Canada Petitions addressed to him—thathad received them very cordially, and told them he agreed with them upon the course they had taken—that it is generally believed that the Union Bill cannot be persisted in, even at a future period.

It was reported in London, that M. Robinson, the Attorney General of Upper-Canada, was to embark for Canada in April, which seems to indicate that nothing is contemplated to be done in Canadian affairs for some time to come.—Q, Mercury.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.

- May 9.—Brig Hugh, Greig, sailed 27th March from Belfast, to Colman and Hale, ballast. Intelligence, met much ice in the gulph, saw no vessels in the river bound for Quebec.
- A Schooner from the Bay des Chaleurs, 6 days out, fish and oil.
- 9.—Brig Port Spain, Wamsley, sailed 13th April from Bermuda, to Mr. Shaw, cargo rum and sugar.—Passengers, Mr. Shaw, Mrs. Hewison and Miss French.
- 10.—Schooner Bonne Citoyenne, Berrier, from Halifax, 22d April, to M. Bell, rum and sugar.
- A small Schooner from Gut of Canso, with Plaister Paris.
- Ship Camillus, Baird, from Liverpool, sailed 20th March, to J. Jones, jun. in ballast.

Canadian Spectator.

MONTREAL:

WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1823.

We have been enabled to lay before our readers in this number, a report of two important Judgments delivered in the Court of Appeals.

It is said that intelligence from Europe has been received at New-York to as late a date as 5th April, which announces that the Duke of Angouleme has issued a Manifesto preparatory to his irruption into the Spanish territories. We cannot, however, ascertain what degree of credibility belongs to this rumour.

The British Ministry have abandoned all hopes of preserving peace between the two nations; and although it is admitted that the conduct of France is outrageous, immoral, illegal, yet it would seem that the British Ministry are determined to stand quietly apart, and without any interference or resistance on their side, to behold France assuming an independent nation, imposing upon it her laws, and rendering it subservient to her interests.

The English Ministry was not quite so abstemious towards France in the year 1793, when France, by her Convention declared her readiness to aid nations in becoming republics; but actually attacking independent nations, to force them into slavery is we fear a different thing in the eyes of the British Cabinet, and must be treated with greater forbearance. Mr. Canning has said that the conduct of the Cabinet is regulated by a system reduced to writing by Lord Londonderry. This was distinctly announcing to the public that the old hatred of political ameliorations still prevailed there; and that the principles and actions of the Holy Allies were not, in truth, disagreeable to it.

This declaration that the maxims of the Londonderry school are still the maxims of the Cabinet is a strong indication of war. It is probable therefore that the next negotiations will relate the passage of the Bidisosa by the French troops.

It is not a single motive that impels the French government to this most eventful war. The first motive no doubt is the desire of despotic power, the eventual subversion of the Charter, and the destruction of all the results of the revolution. Liberty and despotism are at issue. If the possessors of dominion in Europe had virtue and wisdom they would not labour to resist the effects of the powerful and salutary changes, which have taken place in knowledge and opinion; but rather conforming to them, they would lead, direct, and modify them. But, as a general maxim, it is true that the pride and obstinacy of power can never bend; the Governors of Europe must succeed in coercing mankind by brutal force; matter must dominate over mind; or the inhabitants of every country will assume a voice in their own affairs; they will reform abuses in every department; they will think freely, and without any restraint but those of morals and religion, they will speak freely what they think. To prevent this state of things is one motive which impels the French government to war on behalf of itself and its holy allies; it is the last struggle between the old opinions and the new; between ignorance and knowledge; between darkness and light. And yet despotism ought to pass before it plunge into the fierce and hazardous contest. For if Spain, fighting for herself and mankind, should succeed; if the champion of knowledge, of free institutions, and of reform should prevail; physical power will thence forward, in Europe, support, instead of overruling the mind; and the reign of despotism, in Europe, is drawing towards its close.

The wretched speech of the French Minister Clueteubri, and informs us of other motives which induce his Government to undertake the destruction, by fire and sword, of the new commonwealth of Spain. Spain under her free representative government would no longer be at the command of France; would no longer be subservient to her in commerce or in war. Spain being under a *concentric* power, to use the mystical jargon of the Prussian Manifesto, that is, under a despot, France would have only to manage the folly or passions of an individual; under a national and free government all her actions would be directed to the interest of the nation; even if France should thereby lose the trade of colonies; a contingency to guard against which is urged by Clueteubri as one of the just causes of war.

We cannot help thinking that England is deeply interested in preventing the subjugation of Spain by France. France hates England; her prosperity, her wealth, her civilization, her free institutions render her an object of malignant aversion to the other holy allies. Spain being subdued, the four powers rule Europe; and if England disturbs their political system, the continental exclusion may again take place, and an ignoble submission or an unequal war will be inevitable.

We are more and more inclined to think that the ministers have retreated from the union question. The projectors of that measure exclaim that it would be injustice to abandon it without hearing them. If such a proceeding would be injustice towards them, what term should we apply to their intentions against the Canadians? But in abandoning the union now, the ministers would not decide against the projectors; they would decide against them after having heard them, and after having heard their opponents. The ministers heard them long before they heard their opponents; and these invaders of impartiality laboured to obtain a decision in their favour, on this partial hearing.

The ministers, having now heard both sides, having at length reached the truth, and acquired the knowledge of facts, will not, as it appears to us, patronize the measure. It will be useful however, both to the ministers and to the Parliament that the sentiments of the people of both Provinces should be recorded by placing their petitions on the journals of the House, as a warning not to decide precipitately upon measures affecting the condition of a Country with which they are not very intimately acquainted, and which has always deserved well of England for its steady attachment to her.

It should be always in mind that a time will come when colonies will be mature for a separation from the mother country; but a mist administration may hurry on that period to the misfortune of both; whereas if colonies be gov-

erned with moderation and a tender regard for their feelings, a separation, when the period arrives, may take place without resentment, and without injury to those voluntary and beneficial connexions which might subsist to the remotest times. It will be long the eager desire of Lower Canada to cling to England; and during that period she has a just claim to her protection, not merely for her external concerns, but for her internal possessions, her liberties, and her rights. We feel convinced that these sentiments are entertained by public men in England, ministerialists as well as their opponents; and that they consider as the most deplorable folly the strong and virulent distinction between the French and English inhabitants of Lower Canada made in the petitions of the unionists.

There is a great deal of wisdom in the following sentiments of Mr. Bright, delivered in the House of Commons on the 25th February last, in answer to a complaint made by Mr. Hume, that the Dutch laws and language were permitted to exist at the Cape of Good Hope.

Mr. Bright said, the conquered colonies became, in a great degree, the right of the Crown; and it was, in his opinion, time to take into consideration the state of those colonies, for the purpose of forming wise and wholesome constitutions for them, or else to make application to the throne that such charters should be granted to them as were suited to their peculiar interests and habits. Canada was for a long time in the same state as some of the colonies which had this night been mentioned, till, at length, hasty and inefficient charters were drawn up. This, he hoped, would be avoided with respect to the new colonies; and that, in legislating for them, due regard would be had to their immediate wants and their original habits. The honorable member for Aberdeen had complained that the Dutch law still prevailed at the Cape of Good Hope, and he expressed his regret that the British constitution had not been extended to that colony. But was the British constitution fit for every soil? Were its principles in unison with the long-established manners and customs of every people? Could the laws of one country be transplanted to another, to the advantage of a people who had been accustomed to a very different system? Certainly not. The best system of law was that which agreed best with the habits and manners of the people; and therefore it was impossible to transplant an entire code of laws, from one part of the world to another, so as to produce a beneficial effect. In forming laws, attention should be paid to the circumstances, feelings, wants, and habits of a community; and it was by pursuing that plan alone that the Cape of Good Hope, or any other colony could be effectively governed. The honorable member for Aberdeen had advanced one of the strongest arguments against his own position, when he said that the Dutch language was chiefly spoken at the Cape. Some of the doctrines laid down by the honorable member were at variance with the sound maxims of our forefathers; and the breathing such doctrines in that house, if they were suffered to pass unnoticed, would, in the end, produce the most mischievous effects in the colonies. It was by considering their wants, by adding to their comforts, and by treating them by kindness, and not by laying down sweeping propositions as to the way in which they were, or ought to be governed, that would conciliate their love, esteem, and respect. No part of the science of Government was more difficult than the just Government of Colonies; they must be dealt with according to the habits of Colonists, and not with reference to the customs of those who were differently situated. Doctrines like those laid down by the honorable member, if frequently repeated in the debates of that house, would doubtless be canvassed in the colonies, and must lead to feelings of a very dangerous description. Such doctrines would extend slowly; but they would extend, if often advanced in this way; and the consequences must be dangerous to the colonies. They might be led, but could not be driven; and if the latter were attempted, this country would infallibly lose them.

SEIGNORIAL RIGHTS OF THE SEMINARY.

In our 27th number we presented to our readers the judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Reid in a case in which the Seminary of Montreal were plaintiffs and William Fleming was defendant.

Mr. Justice Reid gave it as his opinion, in delivering that judgment, that no right to contest the claims of the Seminary to the Seigniorial dues existed, at any time, since the session, in any person, but in the King, and that the King never had contested them.

We are happy to lay before our readers a copy of Documents which only support the opinion delivered by Mr. Justice Reid, and by which the rights of the Seminary are placed by the King on an immovable basis.

Extract from the *Orthodox Journal*, printed in London, September 1814.—Vol 2d.—page 442.

OFFICIAL PAPER.

Extract of instructions, under the Sign Manual, to Lieut. General Sir George Prevost, as Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Province of Lower-Canada, dated at Carlton House, the 22d of October, 1811, in the 55d year of His Majesty's reign.

Paragraph 45.

11th.—That the Society of Romish Priests, called the Seminaries of Quebec and Montreal, shall continue to possess and occupy their house of residence, and all other houses and lands to which they were entitled on the 11th of September, 1759; and it shall be lawful for those Societies to fill up the vacancies, and admit new members, according to the rules of their foundation, and to educate youth in order to qualify them for the service of parochial cures as they shall become vacant, &c.

12th.—It is our will and pleasure that all other religious seminaries and communities (that of the Jesuits excepted) do, for the present, and until we can be more fully informed of the true state of them, and how far they are or are not essential to the exercise of the religion of the church of Rome, as allowed within our said Province, remain upon their present establishment; but you are not to allow the admission of any new members into any of the said societies or communities, (the religious community of women only excepted) without our express orders for that purpose. That the Society of Jesuits be suppressed and dissolved, and no longer continued as a body corporate and politic, &c.

SALE OF THE BULL ECLIPSE.

We are sorry to observe, by an advertisement in some of the papers, that the Agricultural Society of Montreal have been obliged to sell their famous bull *Eclipse*, which, from motives of public good, and with much public spirit, they had purchased in the States and brought into this district.

The cause of this proceeding was the disapprobation expressed by the Governor. We do not understand why the disapprobation of his Excellency should have been mandatory on this occasion. His opinion no doubt on all subjects is entitled to the highest consideration, but certainly his Excellency does not expect that it is to override on all subjects.

We are not able to inform our readers on what circumstance the disapprobation of his Excellency was grounded. It could not, we should suppose, be grounded on the price being too high; the value of the animal has been ascertained twice by sale; it has been proved that he is worth the money paid for him by the Agricultural Society; and there could not be a greater benefit in rural affairs, bestowed on the province, than an improvement in the breed of cattle.

If the low ebb of the public chest, caused by a disposal of the money of the province, without the consent of the legislature, has led to this result, it only remains for us all to pity the unfortunate province.

PRESENTMENT BY THE MONTREAL GRAND JURY.

Our readers will find a very interesting document in this day's publication, namely, a Presentment of the Grand Jury, setting forth the scandalous and most pernicious obstruction to the course of criminal justice, arising from the non application of pecuniary means for procuring the attendance of witnesses, pleaded, by the House of Assembly, at the disposal of the Executive.

The foreman of the Grand Jury stated to the Court that bills were presented for their consideration to the number of seventy-eight, and that, of this number, they were unable, in consequence of the dereliction mentioned, to proceed on sixty. So that the course of public justice has been stopped in sixty criminal cases!

Thus it appears from this Presentment that the Executive Council, without consulting the law officers, have issued an order almost equivalent in its effects to a partial dissolution of society, in as much as it disables the Courts of Justice from extending over society the protection of the criminal laws. In what condition are we? Is there no mode in this province of reaching the author of pernicious advice? do we

possess no mode of guarding ourselves from the calamitous effects which may visit us, when, at any future time public measures may be influenced by designing and malignant artifices? If, at any future time it should happen that artful and influential Executive Councilors should, to gratify their hatred against some high public officer, odious to them on account of the superiority of his nature, compromise the safety and the morals of the country? If, at any future time, it should happen that the managers of the government should have illegally and unconstitutionally reduced the public chest to a low ebb, and in order to extend the remaining sums to favored purposes, should abandon the great and general interests of society? If at any future time, it should happen that artful Councilors, by their acts, violate the maxims and practices of English law, and prevent the gentry of the country from being concerned in the administration of the laws, and obtain justice more exposed to intemperate influence? If any of those things should at any future time happen, what course can be adopted to save the country from such grievances?

How can we lay hands on the state delinquent? before what tribunal can he be impeached? Before the Legislative Council? An Executive Councilor impeached before the Legislative Council as at present constituted!—

Let every man, after reading the foregoing Presentment, ask himself in what condition are we placed? ought or ought not our representatives have a full influence over the administrators and the administration of our public affairs?

PRESENTMENT.

Province of Lower-Canada, }
District of Montreal. }
MAY, 1823.
Court of Oyer and Terminer and General
Circuit Delivery.

To the Honorable the Judges of the said Court.

The jurors of our Lord the King, summoned to and sworn at the said Court in and for the body of the said district, do present, that the proceedings and labors of the said jurors have been impeded, and almost altogether suspended, from the want of witnesses to support the numerous indictments laid before them by his Majesty's Attorney-General, arising from the want of the means assigned by law to obtain their attendance.

A similar inconvenience was experienced, although not to the same extent, during the session of the Court of Oyer and Terminer in November last, whereby the criminal escaped trial and punishment, and the innocent experienced prolonged confinement.

The same evils will, in all probability, be again felt, to the great dereliction of the criminal justice of the country, and to the great detriment of the morals of the people: To the criminal justice, by weakening the confidence of the subject in its administration; to the morals of the people, by holding out the prospect of impunity, by the inefficiency of public prosecutions.

This alarming state of things has seriously occupied the attention of the grand jury, and in the investigation which the subject naturally led to, they were informed both by the Attorney-General and the Sheriff, that in consequence of certain orders and instructions issued from his Majesty's Executive Council in this province, they were restricted in the usual exercise of their official duties, arising principally as it appears to the grand jury, from the non application of the means placed at the disposal of the Crown, for the purpose of procuring the attendance of witnesses in the several criminal courts of this province.

The grand jury have no reason to doubt this information, and so far as the subject can come within the scope of their police and attention, they must express their regret at the interference with the administration of criminal law in this province, by a branch of the government, in whom is vested the peculiar duty of facilitating and superintending its execution.

The grand jury cannot pretend to determine what control the Executive may have over prerogative Courts, but of this they are convinced, that no part of the moneys destined by the Legislature for the services of the Court of Justice generally, should have been withheld by the Council under the plea of economy. The administration of law, which is the basis of the security and happiness of the people, should not, in any country, depend upon any arithmetical rule. Besides, it belongs to another branch of the government to examine into the public expenditure, and apply such remedy as the case may require.

To the same cause, (the alleged want of pecuniary means,) is to be attributed the circumstance of the grand jury of this and the last Court of Oyer and Terminer, having been chosen from the city of Montreal exclusively, instead of from the body of the district, as practised of late years—thereby imposing a heavier burthen upon the inhabitants of the city, independently of the legal objections to this mode of returning a jury.

The grand jury deem it an injury to the province at large, to deprive the country gentlemen of an opportunity of acquiring a practical knowledge of the English criminal law, particularly as such knowledge may be advantageously applied in many parts of the province, remote from the seat of justice.

The grand jury therefore recommend that the proper authorities be requested to establish an efficient tariff of fees for constables executing criminal process, and that the necessary precautions be taken by placing at the disposal of the Sheriff of the district, a proportion of the moneys applicable to this service, to prevent a recurrence of the public inconvenience and injury which the grand jury have thus found it their duty to represent to the Court.

The following are the names of the Grand Jurors who signed the foregoing Presentment.

Geo. Garden,	J. Guenel,
B. Hart,	Rob. Frost,
F. A. Larocque,	Hy. Griffin,
J. P. Leprohon,	S. S. Bridge,
J. Beuchillier,	Pr. Hervey,
Lo. Gup,	A. Banberry,
P. De Rochelblanc,	James Milner,
A. Cauchier,	Wm. Bingham.

QUEBEC—COURT OF APPEALS, 1823.

In Error.

JAMES BROWN, Plaintiff in Error.

VERSUS

JOSEPH NICKLESS, Defendant in Error.

This was an action of slander brought by the defendant in error against the plaintiff in error, in the Court of King's Bench at Montreal.

To this action the general issue had been pleaded, and also two pleas of justification; the first alleging that the defendant in error was guilty of the offence imputed to him, and that he had acknowledged and confessed to George Auldjo that it had been committed by him. The second alleging that he was punished for the offence by the sentence of a court martial, that the plaintiff in error had spoken and published the words as it was lawful for him to do.

A demurrer was filed to the first plea of justification, the Court below after hearing the parties, rejected it, as insufficient, but admitted the plaintiff in error to make proof on the matters of justification secondly pleaded.

On the trial the jury returned the following verdict. "They find a verdict and assess the damages at one hundred pounds currency."

From the judgment upon this verdict a writ of error was brought, and the Cause came on to be heard on Monday the 24th day of April last.

For the plaintiff in error it was said; the first question to which the attention of the Court would be directed, was, whether in an action of slander the truth or falsehood of the charges could be taken into consideration. In civil actions the truth had been admitted as a sufficient justification, any restriction upon the liberty of speech being rather of a public than a private nature. On an indictment the truth was no justification, because of its tendency to a breach of the peace, but no instance could be shown of a restriction to the party when the truth had been fully established (D. Dureau des injures 28, 59, 60, 64-5, and the second volume of the same work 4, 6-7. Rep. de In. sub. injure p. 318. Jf. 47, 10, 18. Noit's law of libel 269, 271-2. Douce and Beaumont B. R. quid ap. term 1322.)

The second question arose out of the finding of the jury. The action was founded on a fact the gist of which was malice. The defence was not guilty, and the issue to be tried by the jury was the guilt or malicious intention of the defendant. The substance of this issue was not found, the jury had indeed found a verdict and assessed damages, but did not try for or against whom. Damages were the natural

and legal consequence of a verdict for the plaintiff, but unless the defendant was found guilty; it was a *damnum absque injuria* and if no injury had been done no damages could be recovered. Nor could it be said that assessing damages was virtually finding for the plaintiff, "finding the point in issue" by way of argument in a general verdict is never permitted. Per Lord Chief Justice Vaughan vauq. rep. 75, 76. Wood, fell's case Barr. 2663, Bac. abr. verag. O. For these reasons it was said the judgment of the Court below ought to be reversed.

For the defendant in error it was said that the plea was insufficient, inasmuch as it did not appear that the defendant in error had been duly convicted of the offence imputed to him; that record of conviction was the only evidence that could support a plea of such a description, and that under the rules of practice at Montreal, the record, not having been filed with the plea, could not have been offered as evidence on the trial. To admit of any other evidence than a record of conviction would be to try again the guilt of an individual. The truth was only admitted as a justification. First, when it was a matter of public notoriety, and secondly, when the party had been duly convicted of the offence. In the present case it was not pretended that he had been so convicted, and even if he had, evidence of any thing beyond what was contained in the plea was inadmissible.

The objection to the verdict was altogether unfounded, damages were assessed by the jury, and the sole inquiry was by whom were they asked. If the plea had been a cross demand for damages (that indeed there would have been an uncertainty, but the damages assessed must be taken to be the same as stated in the declaration.

In reply it was said, upon the first point, as to how far the truth of words injurious to a man's character could be pleaded as a justification in an action for alleged slander, it was to be observed that the desire of the approbation of our fellow creatures was one of the strongest incentives to virtuous conduct and most powerfully deterred from vice; that this desire became manifest at a very early period of our infancy, and was found variously modified during every subsequent period of our life in all classes of mankind, even in the dens of the multitude; that one of the natural punishments of vice or crime was the loss of this consideration. How could the plaintiff complain that the defendant had injured his character, while the latter was ready to show that the complainant had already destroyed it by his own misconduct? As far as the defendant was concerned it would appear manifest that the act of maliciously fabricating a false slander of one's neighbour, was essentially different from the narration of a fact, which, though injurious to the character of an individual, was nevertheless true. The acts did not differ in degree, but in kind. It was the difference which existed between truth and falsehood. The Counsel was aware that these were causes in which, although the misconduct charged had existed, still the defendant might not be justified by the truth; it would be useless to go into any nice distinction upon this head; the charge here was of an offence manifestly indictable; it was true that no conviction had been pleaded, but it was not necessary to plead a conviction, it would have been for the defendant on the trial of the cause, to establish the truth of his plea by the production of the record of conviction. This was a matter of evidence, but the Court below by overruling the plea in question had virtually declared that in no case would the truth of the alleged slanderous words, however proved, be a justification.

Upon the second point nothing could be more clear than that the verdict was bad, it had not found the issue at all, nor any facts from which the Court could infer what the verdict was which the jury intended to find. The plaintiff averred that the defendant had falsely and maliciously used certain slanderous words, whereby he the plaintiff had suffered damages—Pounds. To this the defendant pleaded the truth. The first and principal inquiry for the jury (that is, whether the defendant was guilty or not; the authorities being by the learned Counsel who opened the case, went the length of showing that the finding must be direct, and that the want of such direct and express finding could not be supplied by the finding of facts from which the Court later the intention of the jury. Here the Court below had presumed guilt in the defendant without evidence. It had been said however, that the finding of damages was a sure indication of what the intention of the jury was; but this was not so; damages were often suffered without the party having any recourse against the individual who occasioned them; thus if the goods of a person be seized and sold under a legal process, he is damaged thereby, but he has no action against the officer making the seizure; cases might be multiplied to that effect and illustrating the general rule that no action lies where there is no damage, *damnum absque injuria*. Upon the present occasion the plaintiff was entitled to no extraordinary interposition of the authority of the Court, it was his duty to have seen that the verdict of the Court was rightly recorded, and if this had not been done, any inconvenience which he might suffer was due to his own negligence, and laches. Upon the whole, it appeared absolutely necessary that the judgment of the Court below should be reversed, with costs, and a writ of *revire facies* issued.

The Chief Justice in pronouncing judgment, stated, that the Court had some difficulty about this case, but that they had come to the best determination they could. The Court had been a good deal shaken by the argument of the Counsel for the plaintiff in error, upon the finding of the jury. With respect to the judgment overruling the plea of justification, the Court thought that judgment correct, the true test of the sufficiency of a plea; was, would all the facts if proved, entitle the party to a conclusion of the plea. In the case before them the truth of the facts stated in the plea would not alone have been sufficient. The defendant would have been called upon to prove not only that the offence had been committed, but that the party had been convicted. The question submitted to the jury, was the amount of the damages which the plaintiff had suffered. The jury had found damages, and they were the plaintiff's.

Judgment confirmed with costs.

Dissentiente, the Honorable M. Duchesnay.

MACNIDER,

TURNER.

The Chief Justice, in pronouncing judgment in this case, said, that this was an action on a policy of insurance against fire, one of the conditions of which, was, that one Scott should not reside upon the premises. It appeared that the policy was signed by the President and one of the Directors at Quebec, with this condition, and forwarded to Mr. Turner through Mr. Macnider the Agent of the Company at Montreal. Turner objected to the condition, and therefore Macnider struck it out. The Company had a right to impose such conditions as they might think proper, and no change could possibly take place without their consent and sanction only. The policy had been executed in the usual manner, and until it could be shown that the Agent was authorized to alter it, no action could be maintained against the Company. There was no ground to presume that the Agent had authority to make the alteration, or that the Company ratified it afterwards. And the assent of the Company to any action brought against them upon an instrument which had been altered after it had been executed by them, was *non habet fiduciam renimur*. Consent is essential in the contract of insurance as in all other contracts, (L. C. Demazur—Assurance V. No. 1.) And the sole inquiry was, whether the Company had consented to the alteration, and whether there was evidence of it. The Court were of opinion that it did not appear that such consent had been given, and therefore reversed the judgment of the Court below.

NOTICE.

POLICE OFFICE. 13 May, 1823.

PERSONS owning property now lodged at this Office as having been stolen from them are required to reclaim it within ten days from this date.

By Order,

J. PREST,

Clerk of the Police Office.

AVIS.

MESSEURS les Abonnés au SPECTATEUR CANADIEN ou une personne commissionnée par lui, passera chez eux, dans le cours du présent mois, pour recueillir ce qu'ils peuvent devoir pour souscription, &c. Ceux qui devraient être absents de chez eux dans ce temps, sont priés de charger quelqu'autre personne de faire le paiement.

Bureau du Spectateur Canadien, }
3 Mai, 1823. }

AGRICULTURERAL.

From the Hartford Courant.
CANADA THISTLE.

A few days since I called on a member of the Litchfield County Agricultural Society, who showed me a piece of ground from which he had easily and effectually eradicated the Canada Thistle. As this subject is becoming very interesting to this portion of the country, I trust an account of the process by which this object was effected, will not be unacceptable to your agricultural readers.

The secret consists in cutting off the plant near the ground at the change of the moon, or in the new moon, as near the change as possible, in June or July. This, my informant says, will generally destroy all the plants the first year; but should any shoots sprout the next year, let the same course be pursued, and in two or three years they will not a root remain.

This process is of course better adapted to cases where the evil has just commenced. This is the third year from the commencement of the operation on the small piece I was shown, say from two to four rods square; and at this time not a Canada Thistle is to be found there; although three years since they constituted the principle growth. That the circumstances attending this case were correctly detailed, was confirmed to me by a neighbor of my informant, who was present, and who had witnessed the whole process. He informed me that he derived his information from a farmer in Dutchess county, by whom, and in whose vicinity this course has been extensively pursued, and with uniform success. The discovery was first made as I am informed, through the same channel by an observing farmer in Troy, N. Y. Some years since, being much infested with these troublesome weeds, he cut down a quantity of them in the vicinity of his house, and was surprised to find the next year, that those, he had thus sowed, did not shoot up again. Upon recurring to dates he found they had been cut exactly at the change of the moon in June.—This induced a second experiment, which produced the same result; but subsequent and more extensive experiments have determined the best time for cutting these noxious weeds, to be as I have before stated.

A FARMER.
In Connecticut, any person who suffers the Canada Thistle to grow on his land is liable to a heavy fine.

MANUFACTURE DE TABAC

En poudre et à fumer,
Rue St. Paul, No. 97.

Le Soussigné expérimenté dans la branche de commerce ci-dessus, et agent pour le propriétaire, informe respectueusement ses amis et le public en général, qu'il aura constamment, à l'ancienne Boutique, No. 97, si longtemps occupée par feu Mr. John Stephenson, un grand approvisionnement du meilleur Tabac en poudre et à fumer, de toutes les sortes, qu'il vendra à un prix aussi raisonnable que pas un dans le pays. Tous les ordres seront reçus avec reconnaissance et exécutés avec la plus grande ponctualité.
THOMAS HENDERSON, Agent.
Montréal, 26 Avril, 1823. 12x1

ON A BESOIN,

D'UNE JEUNE PERSONNE pour enseigner le Piano dans une école de Filles à la campagne. Pour les particularités, s'adresser à Madame FORRENCE à Bois-cours.

ON A BESOIN DE GRAINE DE LIN.

LES Soussignés payeront le plus haut prix du Marché pour de la GRAINE DE LIN, au No. 72, Rue St. Paul, où ils ont à vendre leur Assortiment ordinaire de Peintures, Huile, Vernis, &c. &c. &c.
R. & H. CORSE.
25 Septembre, 1819. 1f.

LE DR. CARTER, qui pratique la Médecine Electrique, a transporté son domicile en la Maison d

Mr. Roy Portelance, au coin des rues St. Nicholas et du St. Sacrement, près de la vieille Distillerie, où il se propose de donner ses soins aux malades dans ses chambres, ou chez eux avec des machines, s'ils le préfèrent. Il a aussi à vendre quelques Machines Electriques, avec des Appareils Médicaux au moyen desquels on peut Modifier les Chocs à volonté.
Montréal, 31 Mai, 1822. 17.

A Louer pour une ou plusieurs Années.

UNE MAISON, MAGAZIN, VOUTE, HANGAR, &c. &c. situés à Vaudreuil, appartenant à la succession de feu JEAN JOS. TRESTLER, Ecuyer. Cet emplacement bien connu, se trouve au centre d'une campagne riche et fertile, où le commerce général de la campagne (renfermant celui de faire de la potasse) produit de très grands avantages. On pourra, avec le dit emplacement, avoir la maison de traverse, avec le droit de traverser, et une prairie adjacente, fournissant une pâture pour quelques animaux. On pourra s'informer sur les lieux à MADAME TRESTLER, ou D. ROSS.
Montréal, le 10 Mars, 1823. 7-4x

NOTICE.

TO be immediately disposed of by Private Sale, à Rente Constituée, redimable, about THREE HUNDRED LOTS or EMBACEMENTS, situate in the St. Louis Suburbs, forming part of a Land belonging to the heirs of the late LUCAS LACROIX, Esq. and of which the dimensions will not be less than 40 feet in front by 70 feet in depth. For terms apply to the undersigned duly authorized.
P. J. LACROIX.
Montréal, 17h Avril 1823

Montreal Hibernian Benevolent Society.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ensuing Monthly Meeting will take place on the 17th inst. and will be held in the second story of that new stone House, No. 14, St. Sacrement Street, (the first story of which is occupied by Louis Roy Portelance, Esq.) and the second story before mentioned is in the possession of Mr. Henry Madden.) The proceedings of the Meeting will commence at half past Seven o'clock in the evening of said day, and all members are required to attend at the time and place herein mentioned. No person except a member will be admitted from the opening of the books until the closing of the same. It is requested that all reports be forwarded to the Secretary three days previous to the day of meeting.
By Order of the Society,
H. MADDEN, Secretary.
Montréal, May 5th, 1823.

N. B.—No attention is to be paid to any notice which may be inserted in the public prints relative to a meeting of the Society, unless said notice be signed by the Secretary as above.
H. M. Sec'y.

FOR SALE.

A FINE PROPERTY, lying on the navigable river Thames, in the Province of Upper Canada. It consists of Nineteen Hundred acres of most excellent Land, divided only by the said river, which abounds with fine fisheries and many and great advantages.

On it there are three excellent Mill Seats, and an adjoining Pinery of 300 acres, which from the situation, being the nearest to the large and improving settlements of Amherstburgh, Sandwich and Detroit, &c. &c. would prove of great value to any person of enterprise. It possesses also extensive flats on the river, calculated for raising Hemp and Tobacco, which articles are becoming of the first importance.

The whole of this property which has been obtained by the owner at a great sacrifice, will be sold very cheap, or it will be exchanged for any eligible situation on any part of the frontier between Fort Erie and the Outlet at the head of Lake Ontario, or on the sea coast between New-York and Halifax, or on the sea shore of England, Scotland or Wales, giving or receiving the difference of value, live and dead stock, crops, plate linen, books, furniture &c. may be had at a valuation.

On this property are several considerable improvements in a high degree of cultivation, with Houses, out Houses, &c. &c.

The subscriber requests the Editors of the Niagara, Kingston, Montreal, and Quebec Papers, and Editor of the New York Spectator, to insert the above in their respective papers for 3 months, next ensuing, whose bills will be paid on demand by A. MERCER, Esq. Land Agent at York, U. C.

For particulars apply to
J. MATTHEWS.
Lobo, U. C. February 1, 1823. 12 wks.—22

TO LET.

And possession given 1st May next.
A STONE HOUSE, St. François Xavier Street, opposite Pierre Berthelot Esquire.

ALSO,
A STONE HOUSE with Vaulted Cellars and large premises, in the above Street, No. 23.
For conditions apply to N. B. Doucet, Esq. No. 12, St. Jacques Street.
Montréal, 19th March, 1823.

THE subscriber has just received from his Paper Manufactory, at St. Andrews, and for sale at his Store here, (where will be always kept a constant supply) the following kinds of PAPER, viz:

- BONNET BOARD, of different sizes.
- CANNON CARTRIDGE.
- KENTISH CAP.
- TEA PAPER, of different sizes.
- WRAPPING do. do. do.
- BLUE do. do. do.
- BLOTTING do. do. do.
- ROYAL and DEMY PRINTING.
- FOOLSCAP, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.
- 4to POST.

JAMES BROWN.
MONTREAL, Oct. 23, 1822.

CASH given for clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, and old ROPES.

E. C. TUTTLE,

BOOK-BINDER AND STATIONER,
No. 54, St. Paul Street, corner of the Old Market.

REturns his thanks to his friends and the public in general, for their liberal encouragement since his commencement in business, and informs them he has just received from London, a general assortment of

STATIONARY,

Consisting of the following Articles, viz:
Royal, Medium, Demy and Foolscap Writing Paper of the best quality, ruled for Ledgers, Journals, Waste and Letter Books, &c. which will be made into Books in a neat and strong manner; and Account Books, ruled and bound conformable to any pattern, at the shortest notice and the most reasonable prices.

...ALSO...

Folio Post, Quarto Post, Foolscap and Post Writing Paper; Music Paper of different patterns; Burnished, Gold, Moss, Morocco and coloured Paper, for fancy work; Drawing Paper and Drawing Boards of different sizes and thicknesses; Paint Boxes, of 6, 12 and 18 colours, and separate Cakes; Camel's Hair and Lead Pencils; India Ink and Rubber; Embossed, Gilt edged and Plain Visiting and Message Cards; Russia Leather and Red Morocco Pocket Books, Wallets, Purses, Card and Banker's Cases, with elegant springs; Bank Check and Deposit Books; Indelible Marking Ink; a great variety of fine Penknives; Quills and ready made Pens, portable Pens in cases, Steel Pens; Red and Black Writing Ink, and Ink Powder; Red and Black Sealing Wax and Wafers; Patent four keyed Ivory tipped and Plain concert Flutes and Flageolets, with Instructions; Chess Men and Chess Boards; Velvet Paper; Memorandum Books; Wedgewood, Pewter and Glass Inkstands; Slates and Slate Pencils, &c. &c.

OLD BOOKS rebound with neatness and despatch. MAPS pasted upon linen and varnished.
All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.
Montréal, October, 1822. 3

A VENDRE.

UNE TERRE de 3 arpens de largeur sur 20 arpens de profondeur, à environ 20 arpens au-dessous du village de Longueuil. Il y sur cette terre une excellente MAISON de pierre et autres bâtimens, le tout en très bon état. S'adresser sur les lieux au propriétaire,
ISIDORE POIRRIER.
Longueuil, 11 Sept. 1822.

A LOUER.

A Compter du 1er Mai prochain, la Maison et dépendances où se tient maintenant l'École de l'Union, vis-à-vis Messrs. W. & S. Spragg, Rue Notre Dame.
S'adresser à Mr. Solomon Marion, vis-à-vis la Banque du Canada.
Montréal, 5 Février, 1823. 3m

AVIS

UN nouveau Dividende d'un Schelling par Louis sera payé aux créanciers de ROBERT ARMOUR & Compagnie, le 1er de Mai prochain, en s'adressant au Comptoir de Mr. GEORGE DAVIES, rue St. Dizier. (Signé) FREDK. W. ERMATINGER, GEORGE MOFFATT, CURATEURS.
Montréal, 17 Avril, 1823. 3f

AVIS PUBLIC

EST donné que L. DUMONT s'adressera à la Législature pour en obtenir un BILL qui lui permette de faire un PONT de St. Eustache à l'Isle Jésus à travers l'Isle Spénard, à la décharge du Lac des deux Montagnes, dans la rivière Jésus à raison de quinze sols de Péage pour une charette et le prix proportionné à ceci pour les autres voitures.
L. DUMONT.
St. Eustache, le 19 Nov. 1822.

Changement de Domicile.

LE DR. KIMBER occupe maintenant la MAISON de P. Berthelot, Ecuyer, dans la rue Notre Dame où logeait ci devant Mr. Northedge, Confiseur, voisin de Messieurs Spragg.
Montréal, 6 Avril, 1823.

HOUSE TO LET,

THAT excellent commodious, and pleasantly situated House at pris ville head of Cotté Street, now occupied by Mr. Lanocque to whom application may be made for terms.
Montréal, 26 February, 1823.

TO LET,

And Possession given immediately.
THREE HOUSES, each with its own separate Yard and buildings, advantageously situated for business at the west end of St. Paul Street, in the most excellent order. For terms apply to
DR. KIMBER,
Notre Dame Street.
October, 30th 1822.

A LOUER.

LA MAISON de Briques à trois étages faisant le coin nord est, des rues St. Joseph et des Commissaires, occupée l'année dernière par Mr. Cosser, comme "Auberge de Neptune." Il y a été fait des réparations qui la rendent très convenable pour un Auberge ou une Maison de Pension. La possession en sera donnée incontinent.

—ACQUIS—

LA MAISON de Pierre rue St. Gabriel, joignant Mr. Stanes, Orfèvre. La possession donnée le 1er Mai.

Le Hangar de Pierre à deux étages et à l'épreuve de feu employé ci-devant par Mr. Wilson comme Distillerie et rebâti dernièrement par le Bureau d'Assurance du Phare. La possession donnée le 1er Mai.

—DE PLUS—

Une petite TERRE sur le Chemin Papineau, contenant environ 3 acres en superficie, dont deux en jardins et plantés d'arbres fruitiers.—La possession donnée incontinent.

Une MAISON avec un Jardin et un Verger à côté de Barron sur la rue qui conduit au jardin de M. D. David.

Pour les conditions et les particularités, s'adresser à
AUSTIN CUVILLIER,
Montréal, 1er Février, 1823

A vendre, en tout, ou telle partie requise.

UNE Superbe TERRE, située en la paroisse de St. François de Sales, Isle Jésus, à environ 3-4 de lieue du village Terrebonne, susceptible de division, de neuf arpens de front, sur trente arpents, ou environ de profondeur, prenant front sur la rivière Jésus, attenant par derrière au juste milieu de la dite Isle Jésus, joignant d'un côté au N. E. à François Vézina, et d'autre côté au S. O. à François Gravel, avec Maisons en pierres, Granges et autres bâtimens dessus construits. Plus, une autre Terre en bois de bout, située en la dite Isle Jésus, éloignée de la première d'un peu moins d'une lieue, de deux arpents et un quart de front sur vingt arpents de profondeur. Pour les conditions il faut s'adresser à J. Ble. Brunet, propriétaire, ou à Joseph Turgeon Ecuyer, tous deux résidans au Bourg de Terrebonne.

MR. FRANCOIS GARCEAU informs his friends and the Public generally that he is again proprietor of the establishment, heretofore kept in his House Notre Dame Street by Mr. Borvin, and by the changes and repairs he has made in the house, hopes to give perfect satisfaction to all who may put up there, where they will find great conveniences, large and convenient room, good stable for their horses. The attention given by the attendants will be constant and the prices very moderate.
Three Rivers, 23 Dec. 1822

A VENDRE.

UN Emplacement de 80 pieds sur 50, faisant le coin des rues St. George et Lagacelière, à Près-de-Ville, avec une Maison, un Atelier et une Etable.
S'adresser sur les lieux à
FRANCOIS DYON, Couvreur.
15 Fév. 1823. 2xf.

PEDU.

DANS la rue St. Paul, le 3e. Volume d'un roman intitulé GUILTY or not GUILTY, et le 3e. Vol. de "My Uncle Thomas."—Quiconque aurait trouvé ces livres, et les rapportera à cette Imprimerie, recevra une récompense convenable.
Montréal, 22. Février, 1823.

PEINTURE ET DORURE.

Le Soussigné à l'honneur d'informer ses amis et le public en général, qu'il a établi sa Boutique de PEINTURE et DORURE dans le haut de sa maison, située en cette ville rue St. Pierre No. 6, où il exécutera avec ponctualité les ouvrages de ceux qui voudront bien l'employer dans son art.
PIERRE LAMOUREUX.
Montréal, 29 Mars, 1822.

ACADEMIE DE VARENNES.

Le soussigné fait ses remerciemens sincères aux parents et gardiens des élèves confiés à ses soins et à ses leçons de tems à autre depuis trente ans, et les informe ainsi que le reste de ses amis dans la Province, que son Ecole a recommencé le 1er. de ce mois, dans sa Nouvelle Académie, et qu'il a réduit son prix à 23l. par an, pour les ensuivans au dessous des douze ans, et à 32l. pour ceux au dessus de cet âge. Les Langues Anglaise et Française s'enseignent dans son Ecole, ainsi que l'Arithmétique marchande, et il peut assurer ceux qui lui feront l'honneur de lui confier le soin et l'instruction de leur enfant, qu'il donnera la plus stricte attention à leurs mœurs et à leurs manières.
JOHN P. O'DORHERTY.
Montréal, 9 Nov. 1822.

AVENDRE.

DEUX Emplacements situés de chaque côté de la Rue Panet, au fauxbourg de Québec, de 46 pieds de front sur près d'un arpent de profondeur, sur l'un desquels sont construits une Maison de 30 pieds, sur 20 en dedans et un Atelier de 24 pieds, avec un excellent Puits.—Pour les conditions, s'adresser sur les lieux au propriétaire.
MICHEL DESROCHERS.
Montréal, 31 Janvier, 1823. 3m.

RECEMENT publié à vendre à cette Imprimerie, No. 29, Rue St. Paul, chez Cunningham, No. 38, même rue, et chez Nickless & McDonell, No. 98, Rue Notre-Dame,

TRAUCTION

Libre et Abrégée

LECONS DE CHIMIE,

Données par le chevalier Humphrey Davy, à la Société d'Agriculture de Londres.

Dédiée aux Sociétés d'Agriculture du Bas-Canada, par A. G. DOUGLAS, Capitaine à demi-paie.

Après le plaisir que nous a procuré la lecture de l'ouvrage ci-dessus, et l'instruction que nous y avons puisée, nous croyions manquer à notre devoir de Journaliste et à la justice due à l'auteur, si nous ne disions pas au moins ce qu'il nous a semblé, savoir un présent digne de la reconnaissance des AGRICULTEURS et de la jeunesse studieuse, pour qui il est principalement destiné.

A VENDRE DE GRE-A-GRE.

UN EMBACEMENT situé sur la Rivière Chambly, Paroisse St. Antoine, d'environ un demi arpent de large, et sur la profondeur, depuis le vieux Chemin, jusqu'à la Rivière Richelieu, tenant d'un côté à Louis Leclair, et d'autre côté à Florentin Archambault ou leurs représentans, sur lequel est construite une MAISON sise sur un solage, avec deux cheminées et lambrisées, et autres bâtimens.

Pour plus amples informations, s'adresser à Mme. Veuve JOSEPH IGNACE HEBERT, résidante au Village La Prairie de la Madeline.
Le 12 Décembre, 1822.

E. C. TUTTLE.

RELIEUR et PAPETIER, N. 54, rue St. Paul, au coin du Vieux Marché.

Fait ses remerciemens à ses amis et au public en général, de l'encouragement généreux qu'il a éprouvé depuis qu'il a commencé à exercer sa profession, et les informe qu'il vient de recevoir de Londres un assortiment général

DE PAPETERIE

Consistant dans les articles suivants

Grand Papier Royal, Papier Royal moyen, et petit royal, grand papier à écrire de la meilleure qualité, réglés pour les GRANDS-LIVRES, JOURNAUX, et MEMOIRAUX qui seront mis en cahiers et reliés d'une manière élégante et solide; et les Livres de comptes et autres réglés d'après le modèle que l'on voudra, au plus court avis et aux prix les plus

—DE PLUS—

Papier Infolio, in-quarto, et de moindre grandeur, Papier de Musique de différents modèles, Papier brun, doré, en maroquin et coloré pour les ouvrages de goût; Papier et Tablettes à dessiner de différentes grandeurs et épaisseurs; Boîtes à pains de 6, 12 et 18 couleurs; et pains séparés, Pinceaux de poil de chameaux et Crayons de plomb; Encre de la Chine et Frottois; Cartes de visite et de Messagere bossage à bord dorés et unis, Porte-feuilles de Cuir de Russie et de Maroquin rouge; Bourses grandes et petites, Etuis de cartes &c. avec ressorts élastiques; Livres de dépôt de Banques, &c. Encre à marquer ineffaçable; une grande variété de Canifs fins; Plumes taillées et non taillées; Plumes portatives dans des étuis; Plumes d'acier; Encre à écrire rouge et noire et Poudre d'encre; Cire à cacheter rouge et noire, et Ombles; Plumes et Flageolets à patentes de différentes sortes et qualités, avec directions; Echecs et Echiquiers. Mémoires de papier violet et Crayons d'ardoise; &c. &c.

VIEUX LIVRES reliés avec propreté et promptitude. CARTES collées sur toile et vernies. Tous les ordres reçus avec reconnaissance et exécutés avec ponctualité.
Montréal, 1er Juin, 1822 17—xf—

A LOUER.

POUR une ou plusieurs années, une superbe Terre située au Ruisseau Migeon près cette ville, contenant environ quatre vingt dix arpens de TERRE en superficie, avec une MAISON en bois, Grange, Etable et Ecurie dessus construits, le tout dépendant de la Succession de feu Monsr. PIERRE DESAUTELS. Pour les conditions il faut s'adresser au Soussigné en sa demeure au Fauxbourg Québec.
FRANCOIS DESAUTELS.
21 Sept. 1822. 33xf.

A vendre à cette Imprimerie,

UNE REPOSE A M. DESHONS MONTBRUN. L'IMPOSSIBILITE' de donner cette Réponse au public dans le tems où elle fut faite, serait sans doute, une raison de n'y plus revenir; mais comme les principes qu'elle renferme sont de tous les tems, nous croyons devoir la rendre publique en faveur de ceux à qui elle est adressée.

PERDUE.

JEUDI vers midi, du Palais de Justice à l'extrémité du Champ de Mars, un MONTRE d'or faite à Paris à quelque chose près de la grandeur d'un trente sols, ayant au dos du Boitier le portrait d'une Jeune Dame enchassé dans des Pierres ainsi que la vitre de la Montre, il y avait dans le Boitier une gantande et deux oiseaux découpés avec le nom de la personne écrite dessous en abrégé. H. P. Quiconque la remettra à cette Imprimerie sera récompensé de ses peines.
Montréal, 31 Janvier, 1823

A VENDRE A CETTE IMPRIMERIE.

ET chez le Soussigné, Rue St. Lambert, vis-à-vis la grande rue du Fauxbourg St. Laurent. VOYAGE DE FRANCHERE, 1 vol. 80. br. L'ARITHMETIQUE, 120. dem. rel. et br. LA GEOGRAPHIE EN MINIATURE, max. fol.

AUSSI

Un Exemplaire relié de L'AURORE. Un do en feuilles do. HISTOIRE DU CIEL, par l'Abbé Pluche, 2 vol. in-12, reliés en veau.
M. BIBAUD.
22 Juin, 1822.