land," during which the vice-presidents, and other members of committee, took their seats, and upon each individual being recognised, the applause was loud and long continued. Shortly afterwards the Chairman, Henry Monteith, Esq. entered, followed by Sir Robert Peel, who was received with a tumult of applause and waving of handkerchiefs, which was reiterated again and again, Sir Robert repeatedly bowing in acknowledgment. The chairman, upon the cloth being removed, called for a bumper, and gave, with all the feelings of loyalty,

"The King,"—nine times nine, Mr. Lithgow, and select vocal party, singing the national anthem, accompanied by the orchestra.

... lady in the land, not higher in rank ... "The Queen"—Tremendous cheering ... handkerchiefs, which lasted for some ... "My ain kind dearie, O!" ... Victoria and the rest of the Royal ... the honours." Air—"My love she's ..."

... Constitution, King, Lords, and Commons ...

... this toast, the chairman made al... emblematical devices by which ... founded, and remarked the pros... as a people they had enjoyed ... that constitution. He trusted that their posterity would long continue to enjoy similar blessings under its fostering care, and whatever other people might think or say, that they should take good care that that constitution was not destroyed. (Great cheering.) The company standing and waving their handkerchiefs. Air—"When order in this land commenced."

"The Army," under whose banners and by whose achievements the liberties of the country have been so long protected." (Cheers.) Air—"The British Grenadiers."

Lord Forbes said, that being the senior military officer present, the duty devolved upon him of returning thanks in name of the army for the honour done them. He felt assured that the army was never happier than ... found that their services, either ... or in the field, was of such a de... to render them acceptible to their ... country. (Applause.)

... —the wooden walls. (Great cheering.) ... Britannia."

... wicke said, that although not ... officer of that branch of the service ... felt the high honour he enjoyed in ... ted to return thanks upon that ... His seniors were at the other end ... he almost wished he had a spy-glass to descry them in the distance; and they had struck work and got upon the doctor's list, so that he must just do what he could for them. He felt proud at the distinction conferred upon the naval profession, and he felt also, that whenever it was so noticed in a meeting, such as that so magnificently attended, that they would require no other incentive to protect their country from the enemy. The members of the naval profession were firmly attached to their country and its constitution, and personally they were dearly attached to their king. (Cheers.) He begged to return thanks for the highest compliment the British navy had ever received by a public toast after dinner.

The Chairman now rose to propose what ... propriety be called the toast of ... (Applause.) They all knew ... was to the performance of the ... him, but one which he was justly ... then to his lot, seeing that the sub... from him no lengthened harangue ... worthy of their acceptation. ... Sir Robert Peel—(tremendous ... Robert Peel had been so long ... offices of the state (continued ... that the history of the last twenty ... best define his character as a great statesman, as a true patriot, and as an honest man. (Great cheering.) More to them he needed not to say, and to future generations history would point their illustrious guest as one of Britain's greatest and wisest statesmen. He then gave the health of Sir Robert Peel, which was received with the most enthusiastic plaudits, the company standing, and waving handkerchiefs.

Sir Robert Peel rose, and was received with the most rapturous applause. He said that he thanked them from the bottom of his heart for the kind reception which they had given his name. (Cheers.) He hoped they would excuse him if he was unable to return them thanks in the proper manner; but he thought he would best thank them if he made ... most simple terms and the most ... phraseology in endeavoring to show ... opinion he entertained of their ... him. It would not be worthy of ... to select forms of expression ... ordinary occasions, while he saw ... such an exhibition of the spirit of Glasgow, which he had seen with emotion. He had spent five days ... and he had never been more ... he had been during that period. ... said of him, that he was not connected with it by birth, but he had been placed by circumstances in a situation which put him at the head of its highest academy, by a most triumphant majority of the generous, unsought, unsolicited suffrages, and unbiassed choice of the youth of Scotland. (Cheers.) The choice of the youth of the College of Glasgow had been confirmed by the men of Glasgow of more mature age, who had been more alive to the purposes of business and of life, and who on this day had congratulated him on the honour which had been done him. He had the more to congratulate himself that this very day he had been waited upon by a deputation of the working classes of Glasgow, who conveyed to him in language which did the working men the very highest honour ... —which indicated feelings which ... very widely spread, and which ... would disdain to be compared, or ... expressed within the limits of the ... office, which had been called into ... the magic wand of the magi... which was unparalleled in the an... country. He had never been ... occasion of the kind where he ... foundation almost destroyed, ... almost shaken off by their op... they had done on this occasion; ... he did think that if they attempted to give expression to their feelings, they would almost overpower themselves and him. It had been said that he was unconnected with Scotland by birth; he hoped he would not have to say he was a stranger. No; he was not a stranger. If by a long exercise of the power; if by having a long charge of the administration of justice in Scotland; if by a long series of intercourse with Scotland; if a long love for the name, and a long devotion to the character of Scotsmen, entitled a man to repudiate the name of stranger, then he thought he was not a stranger. He was not a stranger to Glasgow. Like every other individual, when his education was completed, he was anxious to see Scotland. He came to this city, and though the opportunity he had was short, he found that the city was one which had increased in wealth, in prosperity, and in population, above any city which he had ever known. (Cheers.) It had had an increase which poured into the revenue of the kingdom, by one branch of the revenue alone, more than the increase which had arisen on the whole revenue of the country besides. (Cheers.) He had come here to see Scotland; he had come to see their habitudes, and their modes of life; and he did not attempt to judge of it from what he saw in the castles of the rich, but from what he saw in the hovels of the poor. He had seen a great deal of Scotland; he had travelled on horseback and on foot the most of the country, from Inverness southward; and he hoped they would excuse him if he would say, in a spirit of honest exultation, that he had seen more of their country than they would give him credit for having seen. He had read the map of Scotland in its native form, from the top of Ben Nevis and the summit of Ben Lomond. He had also visited the illustrious island where the savage clans of former times enjoyed the benefits of religious knowledge. He had been among the ruins of Iona, and he had abjured the classic's philosophy, which would make a mere virtue of knowledge. He had also been at the Isle of Staffa, and had seen the "temple not made with hands." He had seen the pulsation of the mighty Atlantic, swelling a note of praise to the Creator, greater than ever was heard to come from human hands. (Cheers.) He had lived on the banks of the Spey, and he could find his way to-morrow from the banks of Lochlaggan, or wander from Loch Leven side to Cairngorm Castle. Many a day had he climbed the mountain side, with no guide beside him but the shepherd boy. Many an hour had he spent on the hills of Scotland, without an individual to direct him but the simple shepherd; but he had seen him with an intelligence far above his condition, and yet not any intelligence but that which nature taught him, and which led him by patience to suffer any sorts of privation. (Cheers.) He hoped they were all of those who would submit to the laws, who were loyal to their king, whose earnest prayer was, that they might be enabled to have themselves educated in a manner founded on the revealed will of God, and have the sublime truths and the pure doctrines of our common faith, although done according to different rites. Would we differ on points of form or as to points of discipline? (No.) He would be willing to aid the national church of Scotland in extending the administration of her banners to the desolate wastes of profligacy and irreligion. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, you respond to this sentiment. (Yes, yes.) Let us, then, improve this occasion to the public advantage, not to any private advantage. Let us see the dangers to which the institutions of our country are exposed, and see if we join heart and hand in averting them. He had been informed that there were many individuals present, who had entertained different opinions from himself as to the reform of the House of Commons. (Hear.) He hoped it was so. (Cheers.) He hoped he would not offend them if he revived matters which they might think were concluded; but if they would agree that there were dangers on the present occasion, dangers which they might avert, they need not refer to what was past, which would be equal to their again fighting the battles of Bannockburn or of Flodden Field. (Cheers.) He would not taunt them with reason; but if they adhered to the principles they entertained in 1830, he could easily account for their appearance in this place. (Cheers.) They then consented to reform, but it was upon the express condition as expressed in the speech of the sovereign, that it should be agreeably to the acknowledged principles of the constitution. Let there be no mistake on this point. He (Sir R.) saw the necessity of widening the foundation on which the borough constituencies and the religious establishments of the country must ... They had no right to ask about the change of opinion; if they agreed on the principles of reform which they advocated, if they combined in the defence of the ancient institutions of the country, there was a probability of their keeping what they had got. (Cheers.) Sir Robert then quoted the King's Speech, under Lord Grey's Government, in which it was stated that any reform which might be given, there should be an adherence to the acknowledged principles of the constitution; admitting not only the authority of the House of Peers, but that the rights and liberties of the people should be equally safe. (Cheers.) But did His Majesty say that he was satisfied with that? No; he did more than that. He invited the people to give their opinion on the subject of reform upon certain defined principles; among others there was this—that in giving an assent to reform, they would give an additional security to the institutions of the country. If these were their principles—(cheers)—if they would support a conscientious reform of the House of Commons, because they considered that otherwise there was an encroachment on the free representation of the country; if they believed with Lord Grey that the making of a reform at that large and comprehensive, would discountenance any other proposition for the further extension of the suffrage, it is for you, then, to defend your own measure, for it is not mine, against the charge of its being inconsistent with the safety of the constitution. Those whom he referred to, had laboured to defeat their own cause; but they should not leave ... to defend their reform. It was for ... to prove that the reform they had achieved was consistent with the British constitution. (Cheers.) Though determined to resist any changes which would endanger the constitution, they had no hesitation in avowing their hostility to corruption. (Cheers.) What would the meeting gain by corruption? This meeting was met to do him honour, and he hoped he would extract good for the public from the spirit which animated them. What benefit would it be to them the continuance of corruption? They might think that, though it was not beneficial to them, corruption might be to him, as a public man, beneficial. But what influence would corruption give to him compared with the influence he would derive from that meeting? (Cheers.) What is it to me the moral influence of the people, if it is not to be gathered from such a meeting as the present? (Loud cheers.) Three thousand five hundred men have met me in Glasgow, and by meeting them they express their determination to unite in favour of national establishments, and national liberty. (Cheers.) He would wish to see the greatest national engine beating with healthful and regular motions; guarding the toil which kept it in motion, and purifying wherever it was stagnant. But in the political, as it was in the material machine, the movement would not be regular unless the foundation were stable. (Cheers.) If, as in the case of the steam engine, one would bore holes in the cylinder of the state machine, and another would bore holes in the boiler, would they call this reform? If they did so, it would have to be called progressive movement. (Cheers.) Let us now come to the main point. He did not wish to conciliate their confidence by hoisting false colours. (Cheers.) He meant to support that establishment which connected Protestantism with the state in three countries. (Cheers.) Nothing would be so unseemly, after the reception he had met with, as for him to say one word to those who differed with him in religious opinions. As to the Dissenters in this country, he thought the country owed them a great deal for their efficiency in the furtherance of the common cause—(cheers)—in the common cause of good government. (Cheers.) More futile arguments than those by which the Voluntary cause was supported had never been offered for the consideration of men. (Cheers.) He felt it right to state that they should pay that homage to Christianity which was implied by religious establishments. (Cheers.) Is it not perfectly clear that the demand for religious instruction may not be in the direct, but in the inverse ratio to its necessity? That those who most require it were not the first, but the very last to request it. (Cheers.) The minister, then, who is to be the censor of the people, ought not to be the dependent on the precarious support or benevolence of those he has to counsel, to admonish, or to reprove. (Cheers.) From these cheers he would infer, that on that point their minds were made up. It was not a question as to a church de novo, as to a new church, but whether they would adhere to that which was guaranteed by law, which was secured to them by national compact. (Cheers.) He, for his own part, was determined to maintain it in its full integrity. (Great applause.) He was also determined to support the full integrity of the House of Lords, (loud cheers,) and with it the mixed form of the constitution, king, lords, and commons. (Great cheering.) He saw that however plausible it might be, the proposition for reforming the House of Lords was a proposition covertly to undermine that house; and whatever might be the views alleged, the ulterior object was to undermine and extinguish the House of Lords—(cheers)—and thus destroy the British constitution. (Cheers.) Do you concur in this? (No, no, and great cheering.) If they did, the hour was now arrived, when, if they had feelings at all on the subject, they should be prepared to act upon them. (Cheers.) They should not be content with the vehemence of their feelings here, but they should be ready for other modes of action. (Cheers.) What was the use of holding opinions, if they were not prepared to act on them? (Cheers.) If they entertained right opinions, and refused to act upon them, they would be in the position of the man who, in the face of the open and avowed enemy, had a sword in his scabbard, and refused to draw it. (Cheers.) He referred to the civil sword only. (Cheers.) He did not mean to refer to any other. (Cheers.) The time had now arrived when they ought to resort to the peaceful exercise of those weapons which they had in their power, and, of course, with which he had the privilege of addressing them. (Cheers.) He did not come there to gratify any personal vanity; he came there, as he believed they would give him credit for, to vindicate the cause. He had forgot winter; he had forgot fatigue; he had forgot every thing in his anxiety to be present in Glasgow; but now was the time for them to stand forward in defence of their rights. (Cheers.) Here Sir Robert read from the speech of the King at the opening of parliament in 1831, a passage, indicating his intention of granting reform, but only in accordance with the spirit of the British constitution. (Cheers.) There were many plans proposed for the reform of the Lords, but none of them were in any way a correct one. They seemed to be like the plans which were thrown into the pigeon-hole of a desk, and the first one drawn out was the best. (Cheers.) But yet none of them was the right plan. (Cheers.) What miserable trifling was this? They could not tell whether the House of Lords was to be like the council of ancients—whether it was to have merely a suspensive power. (Cheers.) But their efforts are all the same. (Cheers.) Can any puny efforts uproot the oak which has stood the blasts of a thousand years? Or by the aid of pullies or buttresses, and the superintendence of naval officers, can you transplant the tree, and make it abide the fury of the storm? (Cheers.) No. The first wind which may chance to blow may bring it to the ground; and they might have the miserable consolation that the best of their architects could not protect it from being overwhelmed. (Cheers.) He did not ask them to come to a discussion about hereditary prejudices. They had been told that the constitution was handed down to them by their ancestors; but he would ask them, was it on that that their affection for the British constitution rested? He would ask them to examine for themselves. (Cheers.) It was said, and made subject of grave remark, that their privileges were hereditary, and that it was because they were hereditary legislators that they were privileged. (Cheers.) But there were benefits resulting from this. They gave us nobility, which we would not have, if the House of Lords depended on the people. (Cheers.) If we have a mixed constitution, and a hereditary king, we cant give up the hereditary nature of the peers. (Cheers.) As well might they say that the breakwater was useless, because it did not float upon the waters, as that the Lords were useless because they were hereditary. (Cheers.) They had been told that men were not hereditary tailors, were not hereditary carpenters, and consequently should not be hereditary peers; but if they abolished the hereditary peerage, how long would the hereditary monarchy survive? (Cheers.) Just so long as the hereditary peerage was useful to the democracy, so long would they be tolerated. (Cheers.) It was said the peers were not responsible. He agreed that they were not responsible in the sense that the House of Commons were; but in the sense of their being responsible to God, and to their own consciences, the people had a guarantee for their acting properly. (Cheers.) But if the peers were said to be irresponsible, were there no other bodies as irresponsible? The House of Commons he admitted was responsible. The ministers of the crown, too, were responsible; but to whom was the constituency responsible? (Cheers.) They selected a certain body of men whom they considered qualified for the exercise of the franchise, and he would speak of them with respect, but when they delegated their trust to these 300,000 or 400,000, to whom were they responsible? There was no test of their qualifications; these privileges were partly hereditary, and partly arising from property, but what security had they for the proper exercise of their functions except their responsibility to God and their own conscience?—(cheers) and to the enlightenment of the people? (Great applause.) The House of Lords, then, was the main point. It was said that there was a spirit in the House of Lords inimical to the people, and which obstructed the march of social improvement. But he challenged them to the proof of such an assertion. He would ask him to show in the history of this or any other country such a number of changes made, important changes too, in double the time in which the changes in the British Constitution had been made. (Cheers.) He would call it either improvement or change, he would not differ about the word, but the change was scarcely perceptible, it was so rapid. In ten years what a number of changes had been brought about? Had not their whole commercial policy been changed? (Cheers.) He would not say that it had in all points been wisely changed; but where, in the whole history of foreign nations, would they find changes such as those which had taken place in Britain? (Cheers.) The House of Lords had not manifested all the opposition which had been attributed to them. (Cheers.) Had they not assented to the opening up of the East India monopoly? (Cheers.) Had the criminal law not been revised and its severity mitigated? (Cheers.) Had not the civil disabilities been removed from the Catholics? (Loud cheers.) Had not the test and corporation acts been repealed? (Cheers.) Had there not been a reform of the House of Commons? (Cheers.) Had not slavery been abolished? (Cheers.) Had there not been a corporation reform—(Cheers.) And what even last session took place? Was there not an alteration in the marriage laws? Was there not relief given? And was not that measure, which was called the taking off of the taxes on knowledge agreed to? (Cheers.) All these were agreed to by the House of Lords, and how then can it be said that the progress of knowledge was impeded? (Cheers.) In some cases the House of Lords had even anticipated public opinion; but though in others they might seem too tardy, are they to be blamed? (Cheers.) In one point, the Lords did refuse to place confidence in the parties who showed a desire for the spoliation of the Irish Church. (Cheers.) But if they (the meeting) recollected the character given of these parties by each other, they would scarcely blame the House of Lords for their conduct. (Cheers.) One calls the other the base and bloody Whigs (cheers,) the fomenters of sedition in Ireland for interested purposes. (Cheers) If the king told the House of Lords and the House of Commons—[Here Sir Robert quoted a part of the king's speech in 1835]—could they blame the House of Lords for paying His Majesty the compliment, that they believed him, that there was agitation in Ireland by interested persons for special purposes? (Cheers.) But the king's speech was made by a weak government, and it was unnecessary to refer to it. (Cheers.) The government, as well as the parliament, had a special reference to the appropriation clause in the Irish Church bill. But it was not as to the sum that the Lords objected, it was to the principle—because they conceived it one which might be fatal to the integrity of the Established Church. (Great cheering.) Is there nothing therefore to be said in vindication of the House of Lords? Their most talented advocate declared, with a candour which was exemplary, but which was not very persuasive, that this proposition was one of the most fatal blows ever aimed at Protestantism; and if the Lords thought similarly, are they to be blamed if they hesitated? (Great cheering.) If any of them had doubts as to the form of government they lived under, let them compare it with other countries; and he would advise them, before they allowed their doubts to operate much, to read the character given of the conduct of other countries, and then say whether they could have the same republican government in this as in other countries. (Cheers.) Let them take the best of these other countries—let them take the United States. (Cheers.) There was no man who wished more than he did the health and happiness of that country; he rejoiced in their welfare and prosperity; but did they believe that the condition of America was practicable here? (Cheers.) He would take the inhabitants of the United States, with their admirable talents and their refined feelings, and he would say to them, do not go farther than you have gone, even with your strong democratic feeling. Sir Robert then recommended that they should read the publications of M. D. Tocqueville, from which he read an extract, the object of which was to show that anarchy would be the result of their free institutions. After alluding to cheap newspapers, Sir Robert Peel said, for God's sake don't be Jewed by plausible statements, and don't run the hazard of a change. (Cheers.) It may be that some people were showering down blessings on that country; but this was the country of ancient feelings, and if they attempted to impress upon it republican institutions, the attempt would be futile. (Cheers.) Is it possible, therefore, that we can yield? (No, no.) Sir Robert then quoted from the author he had referred to, to the effect that he had a hatred of the aristocracy. But the tyranny of the majority was the greatest of all tyrannies. He would not have them to follow the example of the people in America, but would have them to keep in mind the days of lang syne, which would dwell upon their memory, and make them the ungovernable subjects of a despotic government. (Cheers.) If they wished to abolish prescriptive authority, they should prepare themselves not for the institutions of the United States, but for the fiery ordeal through which France had passed.—(Cheers.) If any one thought that the House of Lords, or a second chamber, should not have an existence, let them have it abolished. (Cheers. He did did not mean a chamber the object of which was merely to correct the mistakes of the House of Commons; but such propositions as were destructive of the establishments of the country—inconsistent with the country, and one of them was vote by ballot. (Cheers.) What then would they have? would they have a house responsible to public opinion? And yet they would have a House, which being now responsible, would no longer be so by the adoption of the vote by ballot. (Cheers.) Would they have the country to submit to such an irresponsible power? Sir Robert then quoted the opinions of Guizot, an individual who was in high confidence with his sovereign, and who ought to be an authority in reference to the democratic institutions. Are you sure that if you had a constitution purely democratic—a popular assembly uncontrolled by a House of Lords, and returned by a class of men who give their vote in secret, by men who could brawl out at the hustings for one man and give their vote by ballot for another (cheers); are you sure that the same effects would not follow here as did in France at the first revolution? (Cheers.) He did not believe that the Robespierres or the Marats were now lusus naturæ; no, they were not; and if the same principles be followed, the same results will ensue:

"The scum will gather when the nation boils."

In every village they would have a miscreant, who would raise a disturbance by calling himself the people. In the year 1793 there was a testimony given to the principles of reform, by the first convention; but there needed now to be no testimony to the beauty of the British constitution before such an audience. Yet he would give one, no matter where he would draw it from. If he would bring his authority from a Conservative, they would doubt his veracity; but he was anxious to take his authority from one who was an individual possessing at present the confidence of his Sovereign; and the opinion he would give would not be one given in the heat of debate, but in cool deliberation; in a treatise on the constitution, which both you and I and he wish to maintain. After reading an extract from Lord John Russell's pamphlet, Sir Robert proceeded:—If these changes had taken place in the state, what a paradise we should now have had! If all these changes had been adopted, why should we not carry organic changes into the constitution of the country? Does not the country depend on its civil and religious establishments, and if we are convinced in this respect, we should take the Noble Lord's advice, and cling closer to our native home. (Cheers.) When you fight the battle you never will yield. He knew when the spirit that had animated the ancient hearts of England and Scotland rallied round the constitution, there could be no danger of it. If they did despair, then, with what strong ... or feelings of confidence could they now take a part in defending that constitution. The disturbing influence of foreign events was now leaving our attention to our own; the dazzling influence of foreign affairs was now leaving us less time to judge of matters more at home. Sir Robert concluded by saying, that he saw in the diffusion of knowledge that which, tried as they were in the storms of adversity, would bring them out deeper rooted in the feelings and affections of the people. (Tremendous cheering.)

BIRTH.

In this city, on the 4th instant, Mrs. Thos. Chandler, of a son.

MARRIED.

In this city, on Saturday last, by the Rev. J. B. Selly, Mr. Thomas Fessenden, engineer, of Sorel, to Ann second daughter of Mr. John Nelson, of Laprairie.

At Demorestville, on the 21st ultimo, by the Rev. T. Demorest, Mr. Stephen F. Green, to Miss Eliza Ketchum, both of Hallowell.

At Hallowell, on the 18th ultimo, by the Rev. J. C. Davidson, Mr. Henry Smith, of Milford, to Miss Phebe Dyre.

At Hallowell, on the 8th ultimo, Mr. John Montsaney, to Miss Louisa Cook, both of Marysburgh.

At Hallowell, on the 21st ultimo, Mr. Lewis Snider, of Hallowell, to Miss Rachel Vanduser, of Sophiasburgh.

At the residence of Benjamin Hamblin, Esq. of Yonge, on the 15th ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Smart, Mr. Alfred C. Booth, of Elizabethtown, to Miss Elvis Hamblin.

At the residence of Mr. John M'Intosh, of Graham Lake, on the 21st ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Smart, Mr. Ninian Bean, of Yonge, to Miss Elizabeth M'Intosh.

At Perth, on the 24th ultimo, by the Rev. M. Harris, Rector of Perth, Mr. John Keough, to Miss Eliza Young, both of the Township of Packenham.

At Perth, on the 27th ultimo, by the same, Mr. Jacob Halfpenny, to Miss Mary Jackson, both of the Township of Lanark.

At Perth, on the 21st ultimo, by the same, Mr. Richard Collings, to Miss Catherine M'Huner, both of the Township of Ramsay.

On the 18th January, at St. Mary's Church, Edgehill, Liverpool, by the Rev. J. Aspinall, A. M. William Cunningham, Esq. of Montreal, to Susan, third daughter of Mr. John Denson, Upper Parliament street.

DIED.

At Quebec, on the 6th instant, Mr. Augustin Alarie, Printer.

At Pointe-aux-Trembles, on the 26th ultimo, Marguerite Robichaud, wife of Mr. Oliver Larue, aged 45.

At Quebec, on the 3d instant, in the 78th year of his age, John Coffin, Esq. late Assistant Commissary General.

At Port Hope, on the 25th ultimo, Mrs. Carlton Gifford, aged 36.

In December last, at the Glebe House, Dublin, the lady of the Rev. Arthur Smith Adamson, daughter of the Hon. Maria Juliana Barry, and grand-daughter of the Right Hon. John Lord Carberry, and sister-in-law of Surgeon Adamson, of the Hon. East India Company's Military Service, half-pay.

THE Subscribers offer for Sale, at the lowest market prices—the following articles, viz:
Jamaica Spirits,
Demerara Rum,
Cogniac, Bordeaux and Spanish Brandies,
Hollands, (in hhds.)
Madeira, Sherry, Port and Benecarlo Wines,
London Bottled Porter, (in casks of 3 doz.)
Muscovado and Refined Sugars, (in hhds. tierces and barrels,)
Twankay, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea Teas,
Soap, Candles, Starch, Indigo, Fig Blue,
Corks, Oatmeal, Barley, Rice, Black Lead,
Lamp Black, Sulphur, Coffee, Saltpetre,
Spices of all kinds,
Raisins in boxes and kegs, Currants, Almonds,
Peppermint and Shrub.
—ALSO,—
3000 minots Liverpool Salt, in lots to suit purchasers,
100 quintals Dry Cod Fish,
100 barrels No. 3 Mackarel,
50 do No. 1 Herrings,
50 boxes Digby do.
100 boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes,
50 boxes Tobacco Pipes,
3 casks Honey.

JOHN T. BADGLEY & Co.

March 9. 15

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the Firm of J. WHITE & Co. of this City, as Hardware Merchants, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all out-standing debts due to the said Estate, are to be paid to Mr. Wm. FORBES, who is authorised to collect the same.

J. WHITE.
WM. H. FORBES.

Montreal, March 8, 1837. 15

TO CARPENTERS.

TENDERS will be received until TUESDAY MORNING, the 14th instant, for the execution of various artificers' work at the Saint Mary's Foundry, belonging to JOHN MOLSON, Esq. Plans may be seen and particulars obtained at the Office of

J. OSTELL,
Architect and Land Surveyor, 15, St. Gabriel Street.

March 9. 15.3w,mf

TO LET,—A commodious HOUSE in St. Louis Street, neatly fitted up, and in good order, with Stabling and Out-Offices, forming a pleasant, desirable residence for a genteel private family. Rent, £40,—apply to the undersigned proprietor adjoining.

J. GAUVIN,
4, St. Louis Street.

March 8. 15.3w,mf

TO LET,—for one or more years, possession given 1st May next, the Three Story BRICK HOUSE, fronting the entrance of the Lachine Canal, presently occupied by the widow of the late Mr. M'Evoy as a Tavern, and Mr. Lipper, Baker. The north half is excellently suited for an INN, from its size, and the large Yard and Stabling connected with it, as well as being situated near the place of embarkation for emigrants in summer, and on the road to Laprairie by the ice in winter. The proprietor, however, having concluded upon leasing the building, subject to the restriction of no intoxicating liquors being sold on the premises, to the he this purpose must, therefore, necessarily require it to be conducted on Temperance principles.

The other half, which is adapted for a Retail Store on the ground floor, and on the second and third Stories, for Tailors, Shoemakers, or other in-door tradesmen's shops—will be rented separately if desired, to respectable tenants; and with the first described half, will be put in good repair within and without. Apply to

JAMES COURT,
St. Joseph Street.

N. B.—Should any respectable individual undertake to keep an Inn on the above principles, several leading members of the Temperance cause will exert themselves to procure him support.

March 8. 15.mf

AS GOVERNESS.

AN ENGLISH LADY is desirous of obtaining the above situation in a Private Family. Letters addressed (post paid) to A. B. to be left at this office.

March 7. 13.b

LECTURES ON ELOCUTION,

ACCOMPANIED BY ILLUSTRATIVE RECITATIONS AND READING LESSONS.

DR. BARBER will commence a COURSE OF TWELVE LECTURES on this subject, by a GRATUITOUS INTRODUCTORY LECTURE, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 9th instant, in the AMERICAN CHURCH, at HALF-PAST SEVEN o'clock, in which the plan and object of the Course will be fully explained, and specimens of Reading and Recitations will be given, illustrative of the method of conveying a knowledge of the science.

Being under the superintendence of a Committee of the Citizens, and the surplus being devoted to charitable purposes, it is hoped the public will be interested in this course.

Tickets for the course, Ten Shillings.

If one hundred subscribers come forward, who are willing to constitute a class for reading, part of every Lecture evening will be devoted to their instruction before the rest of the audience, and no extra charge will be made for this instruction.

Montreal, March 8, 1837. 14.b

HEBREW BIBLES,

FOR SALE by W. GREIG, at the BIBLE DEPOSITORY, 197, *St. Paul Street.*—Price 22s. 6d. octavo, calf.

March 1, 1837. 8.e,tuths

JAMES & ROBERT THOMSON have for Sale, at their Stores,—*St. Peter Street*, Corner of *Recollet Street*:—60 puncheons superior flavoured WHISKEY, just received, which they will sell at Distillers' prices, also, a few casks MALT WHISKEY, as p annexed certificate:—

"We certify having sold James and Robert Thomson, 10 casks Malt Whiskey, made at our Distillery, which is free from any mixture of raw grain whatsoever.

W. Nelson & Co.
St. Denis Distillery, Jan. 15, 1837."

Gin, Brandy, Rum, Shrub, Peppermint, &c. &c. of the best qualities can be had on equally cheap terms.

N. B.—Tavern-Keepers and others will find it their interest to make trial of this establishment.

March 2, 1837. 9

THE BYTOWN COFFEE-HOUSE.

THIS Establishment, situated on *Sussex Street*, immediately on ascending from the Steamboat Landing, in Lower Bytown, is open for the reception of the Public and Travelers.

The Subscriber has spared no expense or exertions in making this Hotel one of the most respectable in the Canadas. The house is furnished in the best style—the apartments are so arranged as to afford accommodation to private families or parties—being in a situation immediately approachable, on the landing of passengers from the steamboats. By undeviating attention to the wants of such as may favor him with their attention, the Subscriber hopes to merit a share of the public patronage.

Every exertion will be made to have the tables furnished in the best manner the markets can supply, and the best of Liquors will be selected from the Montreal and Quebec markets.

LUCIUS BARNEY.

Bytown, Jan. 2, 1837. 241.3m

ALBION HOTEL,

Palace Street, Quebec.

C. HOFFMAN, Junr., son of the proprietor, having leased the above well known House, begs leave to announce to the public generally, that it is now open and ready for the reception of transient and permanent BOARDERS.

The House having undergone considerable alterations and thorough repair, can now conveniently accommodate *upwards of one hundred persons.*

The establishment having been completely furnished anew, the proprietor flatters himself that he can afford as many comforts as will be found in any similar establishment on this continent.

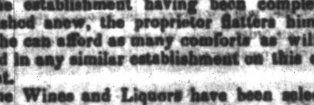
The Wines and Liquors have been selected with the greatest care and attention.

The Table will be supplied with the best articles the market affords.

Bed-rooms with private parlours attached have been fitted up for the accommodation of families.

A Livery Stable is attached to the premises, where Horses and Carriages can be had on the shortest notice.

A Baggage Waggon will be in attendance on the Wharf on the arrival of Steamboats. 88



MONTREAL & QUEBEC DAILY GREEN STAGE LINE.

Fare Eight Dollars, or Nine with Meals.

THIS Company beg to acquaint their friends and the public generally, that in connexion with their Daily Line of Stages, they intend from this day to forward to Berthier, Three Rivers and Quebec, by Traine or Sleighs, BAGGAGE of every description, at the rate of from 7s. 6d. to 10s. per cwt. with guarantee and despatch; and 20s. per cwt. for Baggage conveyed by the Stage.

J. PERRAULT & Co.
Office No. 15, St. Gabriel Street.

Montreal, January 21, 1837. 256-s,w

{ *Castle of St. Lewis,*
{ *Quebec, February 23, 1837.*

THE claims of the Officers and Men, who served in the embodied Militia, during the last American War, having been brought under the notice of His Majesty's Government by the Governor-in-Chief, and His Majesty having been graciously pleased to command, that such of the officers and men as had lodged their claims previous to the 1st of August, 1830, (being those comprised in the two first classes mentioned in His Excellency's Message to the House of Assembly of the 27th of September last) should obtain land, according to their respective rank, and that letters patent should issue for the same, containing the usual reservations, and without any further conditions than that of performing the public and joint labor required by the laws of the Province:—His Excellency has directed that an officer from each of the offices of the Surveyor General of Lands, the Adjutant General of Militia and the Crown Land Department, should meet at the UNION BUILDINGS, on TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in each week, at ONE o'clock, for the purpose of investigating and reporting for His Excellency's information, such of the claims as may be found to fall within the two first classes above alluded to; and His Excellency having been further pleased to appoint Jean Langevin, Esq. to act as Secretary in such investigations, all written communications are to be addressed to him, under cover, to the Civil Secretary.

By command,
S. WALCOTT,
Civil Secretary.

7-b,w

Auction Sales.

BY JAMES YOUNG.

THE Subscriber will have Public Sales of DRY GOODS and other articles, at his Auction Rooms on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY of each week during the ensuing Spring and Summer. To commence each day at TWO o'clock.

JAMES YOUNG, A. & B.

February 11, 1837. 274

FOR SALE—At the Office of the Undersigned, in St. James Street, on SATURDAY, the FIRST day of APRIL, next, at ELEVEN o'clock, A. M. That EMPLACEMENT containing 36 feet in front by 127 feet in depth, with an excellent Two Story HOUSE thereon, divided into four comfortable Tenements, and a WORK SHOP in the rear; well known as the Property of the late Firm of Weatherby & Perry, situated in St. Charles Borromée Street, in this city.

Conditions will be made known at the time of Sale.

H. GRIFFIN, N. P.

March 8, 1837. 14

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

ON the Third day of April next, at ELEVEN o'clock, in the forenoon, will be exposed for Sale at the SHERIFF'S OFFICE, in the City of Montreal, and adjudged to the highest bidder, the following very VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, belonging to the late Honourable HORATIO GATES, and the Firm of the late HORATIO GATES & Co. To wit:—

1.—A LOT OF LAND, situated on Hospital Street, containing 35 feet 10½ inches in front, 30 feet 6 inches in rear, on one side on St. John Street 74 feet, and on the other side 79 feet 4 inches.

2.—A LOT adjoining the above, containing 35 feet 10 inches in front on said Hospital Street, in rear 30 feet 6 inches, on one side 79 feet 4 inches, and on the other side on St. Alexis Street, 87 feet 6 inches.

3.—A LOT OF LAND, situated in Notre Dame Street, containing in front 60 feet and 6 inches, in rear 61 feet 4 inches, to the East side 89 feet 6 inches, and to the West side 88 feet 6 inches, with a Dwelling House thereon, and is the same, during his life time, occupied by the late Hon. Horatio Gates.

4.—A LOT OF LAND situated on the East side of Great St. James Street, containing in front 62 feet, in rear 61 feet 4 inches, on the East side 89 feet 6 inches, and on the West side 88 feet 6 inches.

5.—A LOT OF LAND, situated on the Lachine Canal, with a Three Story Stone Store and Extensive Sheds thereon erected, containing in front 70 feet and 3 inches, in rear 86 feet and 9 inches, on one side to the East 168 feet 9 inches, and on the other side to the West, 164 feet, with the right of passage over the Rail track, so far as the same extends, from front to rear.

6.—A LOT OF LAND, contiguous to the above, with a Three Story Stone Store and Extensive Sheds thereon erected, containing in front 70 feet 3 inches, in rear 110 feet and 6 inches, on the East side 164 feet, and on the West side 165 feet 6 inches; the right of passage over the Rail track on the said Lot, from front to rear, being reserved in common to the Lot No. 5, last above mentioned.

7.—A LOT OF LAND, on Notre Dame Street, with a Dwelling House and other buildings thereon, occupied during his life time, by the late Charles Bancroft, Esq., containing 42 feet more or less in front, by 55 feet more or less in depth.

8.—A LOT OF LAND, situate in St. Ann Suburb, forming the Corner of Grey Nun and Water Streets, containing in front upon Grey Nun Street 56 feet, in depth 90 feet, and in the rear 105 feet 6 inches, with no buildings thereon; the gable end wall of a Stone Store belonging to Nahum Hall, is mitoyen between the said Lot and said Nahum Hall.

9.—A LOT OF LAND, situate in the St. Ann Suburb, bounded in front by Water Street, containing 113 feet 10 inches in width in front, and 103 feet 2 inches in width in rear, by 159 feet 11 inches in depth, on the side of King Street, and 119 feet 2 inches in depth on the North East side, be the same more less, with a Three Story Brick Dwelling House and other Buildings thereon erected, and is the same premises formerly occupied by Guy Warwick.

10.—A LOT OF LAND, situated at the end of the St. Antoine Suburb, bounded in front by the road which leads to the Cote St. Antoine, containing 237 feet, and more if it may be found, in width, in the rear, being 225 feet in depth on the North East side, and 214 feet in depth on the South West side. The ground here described, has been under a high state of cultivation, with a choice collection of Fruits and Shrubbery thereon.

11.—A LOT OF LAND, in the St. Lawrence Suburb, bounded in front by St. Urbain Street, and in rear by the Protestant Burial Ground, containing 40 feet in front, by 185 feet in depth.

12.—A LOT OF LAND adjoining the above, containing 40 feet in front on St. Urbain Street, by 189 feet in depth.

—ALSO,—

At the CHURCH DOOR, of the Parish of St. JOHN, on the FOURTH day of APRIL next, at TEN o'clock in the Forenoon:—

13.—The unexpired remainder of a *Bail Emphytéotique*, for the period of 99 years, to be computed from the 31st day of March, which was in the year 1804, until the said 99 years shall have expired, of TWO LOTS OF GROUND, situated on Water Street, in Saint Johns, each 30 feet in front, and extending to the waters of the Richelieu River, and the Wharves and Warehouses connected therewith, now in the occupation of J. C. Pierce, Esq.

The terms of the Sale are peremptory, and to satisfy three Writs of *Fieri Facias*, as advertised in the (Official) *Quebec Gazette.*

The Plans of most of the Property are prepared, and may be seen the Office of the late H. GATES & Co. *St. Paul Street.*

T. FOLLETT,
For Trustees late H. Gates & Co.

Montreal, March 7, 1837. 13

WATER-PROOF CLOTH CAPS.

THE Subscriber, with much labour and expense, has succeeded in the manufacture of WATER-PROOF CLOTH CAPS, which in connection with his FUR CAP FACTORY, will continue to make from the West of England Cloths:—Water-Proof Cloth Caps of different patterns, qualities and colours, which for elegance, durability, comfort and economy, rival every description of Caps heretofore manufactured in this country; having fur bands, for the winter, that renders them equally warm as the fur cap, without the disagreeable sort, and by removing the band the cap is perfectly agreeable and comely for the milder season, thereby possessing both the advantages of a summer and a winter Cap—always retaining its flexibility and being perfectly Water-Proof, will doubtless diminish the use of both Hats and Fur Caps, or at least supersede the necessity of either.

P. S.—Samples of the above Caps will be sent into all the principal towns of Upper and Lower Canada, at the opening of navigation.

M. L. GREENE.

February 20. 7

Public Record Office Reference C.O. 47/42
COPYRIGHT OF PHOTOGRAPH RESERVED TO PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE. FOR PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE, APPLY TO PUBLIC ARCHIVES, OTTAWA.