

P731 Fonds Famille Leclère (Leclerc)

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P731 Leclère (Leclerc) Family Fonds

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Province du Bas-Canada, }
District de Montréal. }

Extrait du Régistre des Actes de
Baptêmes, Mariages et Sépultures, faits dans la Paroisse
du Saint Nôm de Marie de la Ville
de Montréal
pendant l'année mil huit
cent vingt —

15.
M. Célair
Leclerc d^e
Lafrenaye

Le cinq Octobre, mil huit cent
vingt, Je prêtre, Vicaire en cette Paroisse
soussigné, ai baptisé, Marie Célair née
hier du légitime mariage de Pierre Édouard
Leclerc dit Lafrenaye, Marchand, & de
Marie Joseph Castonguay de cette
Paroisse. Le Parrain a été Henry
Painchand Soussigné, ainsi que le
père de l'enfant présent, & la marraine
Marie Josette Ste Germain d^e Gauthier
qui a déclaré ne savoir signer de
ce requis —
Signé / Mr Painchand
Signé / P^{re} Ed Leclair
Signé / Jos. Gaboury P^{re}

Nous Soussignés, Protonotaires de la Cour du Banc du Roi, pour le
District de Montréal, certifions, que l'extrait ci-dessus est en tout conforme
à l'original qui se trouve dans le Régistre des Actes de Baptêmes, Mariages
et Sépultures, faits dans la Paroisse du S^t nom de Marie
de la Ville de Montréal pendant l'année mil huit
cent vingt — le dit Régistre
déposé dans les Archives de la dite Cour.

MONTREAL, le quinziesme jour de 'Avril
mil huit cent vingt six

Reid, Tresque M^{re} M^{re}

5.^{me} Octobre 1820

Extrait Baptislaire
de

M. C. Seclere.

Province du Bas-Canada, }
District de Montréal. }

Extrait du Régistre des Actes de
Baptêmes, Mariages et Sépultures, faits dans *La Paroisse*
du *S^t Nom de Marie* de la ville de
Montréal

pendant l'année mil huit
cent vingt deux.

Le dix sept mai, mil huit cent vingt deux
S. Le Prêtre Souffignés ai inhumé le corps
Marie Célanore de Marie Célanore decedée le quatorze
Lecteres 2^{te} de ce mois âgée de dix neuf mois et dix
Lafrenayes. Jours, fille de Pierre Edmond Lectere
dit Lafrenaye, Clerc Notaire, & de
Marie Jasette Castonguez, de cette
Paroisse. Temoins, Antoine Billet
père & Louis Boursdon qui ont su
Signer

Signé/ Ch. Bégin *Ch. Bégin*

Nous Soussignés, Protonotaires de la Cour du Banc du Roi, pour le
District de Montréal, certifions, que l'extrait ci-dessus est en tout conforme
à l'original qui se trouve dans le Régistre des Actes de Baptêmes, Mariages
et Sépultures, faits dans *La Paroisse du S^t Nom de Marie*
de la Ville de Montréal pendant l'année mil huit
cent vingt deux le dit Régistre
déposé dans les Archives de la dite Cour.

MONTREAL, le *quinzième* jour de *'Avril*
mil huit cent vingt *Six*

Reid, Leresque & Lumbay

17^{me} Mai 1822.

Extrait Mortuaire
de

M^{me} Cel. Leclerc

Province du Bas-Canada, }
District de Montréal. }

Extrait du Régistre des Actes de
Baptêmes, Mariages et Sépultures, faits dans la Paroisse
du A nom de Marie de la Ville
de Montréal pendant l'année mil huit
cent vingt trois —

B. }
Julie Césaire }
Lectere }
Le vingt un, Novembre mil huit cent
vingt trois par moi prêtre, Vicair en cette
Paroisse, soussigné, a été baptisée Julie Césaire
fille d'heur du Légitime mariage de S^r Pierre
Edouard Lectere, étudiant en droit et de
Dame Marie Josephte Castongay de cette
Paroisse, le Parrain a été S^r Charles Desève
Notaire & la Marraine, Dame Julie Castongay
épouse de S^r Luc Dupres qui ont Signé
ainsi que le père présent —

Signé/ Ch^s Desève

Signé/ Julie Castongay

Signé/ P. E. Lectere

Signé/ Jos. Gaboury

Nous Soussignés, Protonotaires de la Cour du Banc du Roi, pour le
District de Montréal, certifions, que l'extrait ci-dessus est en tout conforme
à l'original qui se trouve dans le Régistre des Actes de Baptêmes, Mariages
et Sépultures, faits dans la Paroisse du A nom de
Marie de la Ville de Montréal pendant l'année mil huit
cent vingt trois — le dit Régistre
déposé dans les Archives de la dite Cour.

MONTREAL, le quinze jour de Avril
mil huit cent vingt Six

New Mesjic & Murphy

21^{er} Novembre 1823

Extrait Baptistaire
de
Mlle C. Leclerc

L'origine, des antécédents et les détails de la rencontre qui a eu lieu entre E.E. Rodier, Avocat, M.P.P. et Mr. P.E. Leclère, N.P., un des propriétaires de l'Ami du Peuple, ayant reçu de la "Minerve" une version qui n'est pas entièrement correcte, nous croyons devoir rectifier les erreurs qu'une mémoire infidèle ou quelques motifs particuliers ont semées dans ce récit.

Le Journal de Samedi 2 avril contenait une correspondance signée "quelqu'un de l'Assemblée de St. Philippe", laquelle attaquait Mr Rodier et les deux autres individus qui étaient allés avec lui haranguer des habitants de St. Philippe. Les journées de Samedi et de Dimanche se passèrent sans qu'on entendit parler de rien. Dimanche soir, Mr Rodier se trouva offensé de cet écrit et résolut de demander à Mr. Leclerc le nom de l'auteur ou bien satisfaction. Sans perdre de temps, il envoya Mr John McDonnell, qu'il avait choisi pour son second, à neuf heures et demie du soir, à la demeure de Mr. Leclère, où Mr McDonnell ne trouva que des Dames. Il fut alors cherché Mr Leclère dans une maison où il savait qu'il passait ordinairement la soirée. Ne l'ayant pas rencontré, il retourna chez Mr Leclère; il était alors dix heures et demie du soir, et frappa à la porte, demandant encore si Mr Leclère y était. Madame Leclère vivement effrayée de ces visites réitérées à une heure indue, fit sortir son domestique et envoya chercher son neveu pour veiller dans sa maison.

Le lundi matin, Mr McDonnell retourna de nouveau chez Mr Leclère et lui remit la lettre suivante :-

Montréal, 27 avril 1834,

Monsieur,

Quand vous avez attaqué ma vie politique dans votre journal, je ne me suis jamais plaint, parce que vous ne faisiez qu'exercer un droit inhérent à la Liberté de la Presse.

Mais quand vous souffrez qu'on se serve de votre papier pour lancer lâchement et sous l'anonyme les calomnies les plus atroces et les injures les plus grossières contre ma conduite privée; quand vous permettez qu'on publie dans vos colonnes que je me suis fait payer pour aller haranguer à l'assemblée de St. Philippe, et qu'après avoir salarié des gens pour m'applaudir, j'ai fait ensuite difficulté de les payer; quand vous donnez publicité à de pareilles turpitudes, dont vous-même plus que tout autre devez me connaître incapable, je crois avoir le droit d'exiger le nom de votre Correspondant, ou de vous regarder comme responsable de cette basse injustice à mon égard.

Je vous prie donc, Monsieur, de me déclarer le nom de l'auteur de l'écrit qui a paru dans le dernier numéro de votre journal sous la signature "Quelqu'un de l'Assemblée de St. Philippe," ou de me donner la satisfaction qu'un gentilhomme a droit d'attendre de celui qui ose porter atteinte à son caractère.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, Monsieur,

Votre très humble, &c.

EDOUARD E. RODIER.

Mr. P.E. Leclère,
Montréal.

Mon ami, Mr McDonnell est chargé de recevoir votre réponse.

Mr. Leclère dit qu'avant dix heures il enverrait sa réponse. Aussitôt il se rendit chez Mr Rambau. Laissons maintenant parler ce dernier. "Lorsque je vis Mr Leclère, qu'il m'eût expliqué les motifs de sa visite matinale et que j'eus pris lecture de la lettre, j'avoue que je fus surpris grandement; l'amitié que je savais exister entre MM. Leclère et Rodier, ne me permettait pas de supposer une pareille rupture. Je demandai à Mr. Leclère s'il avait l'intention de nommer l'auteur; il me répondit que non, qu'il ne le ferait jamais, et je l'approuvai beaucoup. Il me dit qu'il était prêt à donner satisfaction à Mr. Rodier, mais qu'il ne tirerait pas sur lui, n'ayant aucune haine contre Mr. Rodier. Je cherchai à le détourner de ce projet généreux mais trop imprudent; mais il resta inébranlable. Il me quitta en me disant qu'il allait préparer sa réponse, qu'il me priait de venir la prendre et la porter à Mr. Rodier. A neuf heures et demie, j'allai prendre la réponse de Mr. Leclère et la portai à Mr. Rodier. Voici qu'elle était cette lettre :-

Montréal, 28 Avril, 1834.

Monsieur,

Je regrette de ne pouvoir satisfaire au désir que vous témoignez de connaître l'auteur d'une Correspondance signée : "Quelqu'un de l'Assemblée de St. Philippe," et insérée sur notre feuille du 26 courant, dans laquelle vous prétendez que votre caractère est attaqué. Mais le secret de ma correspondance est inviolable pour moi. Le découvrir serait à mes yeux et aux vôtres aussi, sans doute, une lâcheté dont je suis incapable.

Propriétaire de l'Ami du Peuple, je me regarde comme entièrement responsable de tout ce que l'on y insère, et à ce titre, je suis tout prêt à vous donner la satisfaction que vous croirez devoir exiger.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, Monsieur,

Votre très humble et Obs. Servr.

P.E. LECLERE.

Mr E.E. Rodier, Avocat,
Montréal.

P.S. Mon ami M. Rambau est chargé de vous remettre ma réponse et de s'entendre avec vous sur la manière de terminer cette affaire.

P.E.L.

Lorsque j'arrivai chez Mr. Rodier, il était encore au lit; je me fis annoncer et je fus introduit sur le champ. Je me présentai à Mr Rodier et lui remis la réponse que j'avais apportée. Je lui fis observer qu'étant un des éditeurs du papier, c'était à moi qu'il aurait dû s'adresser, puisque Mr. Leclère ne voyait pas toujours tous les écrits qui paraissaient sur l'Ami du Peuple. Il me répondit que Mr. Leclère étant pro-

priétaire, il avait cru devoir s'en prendre à lui. Je lui dis que cela était indifférent.

(cit)

Je témoignai ma surprise de ne pas voir là Mr. McDonnell, et Mr. Rodier l'envoya chercher aussitôt, mais il n'était pas chez lui. J'ai dit à Mr. Rodier que j'attendrais son second à midi précis, à mon bureau et je sortis. Je rencontrai Mr. McDonnell à la porte, lui dis que j'avais assigné pour lui un rendez-vous à midi et je le quittai. Je me rendis à mon bureau pour y vaquer à mes occupations et y attendre ce Mr. Dans cet intervalle, je reçus une lettre de Mr. Leclère qui me priait de fixer la décision de cette affaire aussitôt que possible, vu que son épouse était sur l'alarme d'après les scènes de la veille et qu'il craignait de l'affecter et voir ébruiter l'affaire. Là-dessus, j'allai chercher une paire de pistolets pour ne pas éprouver de retard si l'affaire devait se pousser à bout. A midi, Mr. McDonnell arriva. Je lui fis d'abord quelques remarques sur la manière inconvenante avec laquelle on avait agi la veille chez Mr. Leclère; il me donna sa parole d'honneur qu'on l'avait forcé à y aller malgré lui. Je lui demandai comment il entendait terminer cette affaire. Que proposez-vous, ? me dit-il; - je n'ai rien à proposer, lui répondis-je, c'est à vous à demander, que demandez-vous ? - Nous demandons une rétraction publique. - Nous ne pouvons la faire. - Nous demandons le nom de l'auteur. - Il ne nous est pas permis de le donner. - Alors, dit-il, il n'y a plus qu'une chose. - En ce moment, j'ouvris la boîte de pistolets que j'avais apportée et la lui montrant, est-ce là lui dis-je, ce que vous entendez ? - Oui, me répondit-il. Eh bien, Mr. lui dis-je, vous l'aurez. Quelle est votre heure ? Quel est le lieu ? Nous fixâmes quatre heures, et comme je ne connaissais pas très bien les localités de l'endroit qu'il m'indiquait, il fut convenu que nous passerions devant chez lui en voiture et qu'il nous précéderait ou nous suivrait. A l'heure indiquée nous passâmes devant la maison de Monsieur McDonnell; il nous y attendait avec MM. Bleury et Rodier. Aussitôt qu'il nous vit, il monta en voiture avec Mr. Rodier; Mr. Bleury s'éloigna et nous suivîmes la voiture de Mr. McDonnell. Je dois dire qu'en partant, j'étais descendu de voiture pour demander à Mr. McDonnell s'il ne faisait aucune difficulté à me laisser emmener un Docteur dont les secours seraient peut-être utiles à l'un ou à l'autre; il me répondit que non, et nous poursuivîmes notre route. Arrivés dans un lieu qui nous parut propice, nous laissâmes nos voitures à la garde des cochers et marchâmes jusqu'à un endroit planté de noyers. Trouvant le terrain égal et favorable, nous le choisîmes pour le théâtre de la scène. Je demandai à Mr. McDonnell quelle distance, il jugerait convenable de prendre : 12 pas, me dit-il. Je demandais 18 et nous convînmes de 15. Je dois faire remarquer ici que sachant que Mr. Leclère ne tirerait pas sur son adversaire, il était de mon devoir de lui laisser courir le moins de danger que possible. Je mesurai la distance et nous allâmes charger les pistolets. Lorsque nous eûmes placé les adversaires, je remarquai à Mr. Leclère de s'effacer. Droit au coeur dit Mr. Leclère - droit au coeur répondit Mr. Rodier et Mr. McDonnell donna le signal convenu. Mr. Rodier tira et sa balle fut perdue; Mr. Leclère quelques secondes après tira en l'air, d'une manière visible. Je demandai alors à Mr. McDonnell s'il était satisfait; après avoir consulté Mr. Rodier il me répondit qu'il exigeait une rétraction sur le journal; je lui dis que cela ne pouvait s'accorder et que si nous eussions pu le faire, nous ne serions pas à cette heure dans ce lieu là - alors il me dit que Mr. Rodier demandait à retirer; je lui fis remarquer que Mr. Leclère avait donné une satisfaction suffisante, et qu'après la manière généreuse dont il avait agi, si l'on allait plus loin et qu'il arrivât un accident, lui McDonnell en serait responsable. Que pour moi si j'avais pensé que l'affaire allât plus loin, je ne serais point venu. Je lui ajoutai que j'avais vu en France des hommes aussi plein

d'honneur que pouvait l'être Mr. Rodier se tenir satisfaits d'une décharge pour des offenses plus graves. Mr. Rodier insista; nous allâmes donc chercher les pistolets. Mr. McDonnell s'aperçut que le sien était en mauvais état et je lui offris de prendre les miens, il y consentit, et nous commençâmes à les visiter pour les charger. Dans cet intervalle, Mr. Rodier demanda à se rapprocher de nous, nous le lui permîmes et Mr. Leclère l'imita; ils nous regardèrent un instant et enfin Mr. Rodier s'adressant à Mr. Leclère lui dit, il me semble Leclère, que tu as bien mal tiré. On dirait que tu l'as fait exprès. Mr. Leclère répondit, oui, tu n'as certainement pas entendu le sifflement de ma balle ? J'ai tiré aux étoiles.- Je dis à Mr. Rodier, il me semble que vous eussiez dû vous en apercevoir plus tôt. S'il en est ainsi, dit-il, je ne veux point retirer, je ne suis point un assassin; que Mr. Leclère promette de tirer sur moi et je vais retirer. Je demandai à Mr. Leclère quelle était son intention; il me répondit hautement qu'il ne tirerait pas sur Mr. Rodier, mais qu'il était prêt à essayer de nouveau son feu. Mr. Rodier l'entendit et répliqua : c'est me mettre dans une singulière position; je ne sais si je dois regarder cette conduite comme honorable. (Le mot lâche ne fut pas prononcé). Je demandai alors à Mr. Rodier, s'il prétendait dire que Mr. Leclère n'eût pas agi honorablement. Oui, me répondit-il. Fâché de voir qu'on reconnaissait si mal la générosité du procédé de mon ami, je me retournai vivement vers lui et lui dis hautement : vous l'avez entendu, vous devez tirer sur lui et tirer de votre mieux. Je me rapprochai de Mr. Leclère et cherchai à le déterminer à tirer sans plus d'égards. Il s'y refusa constamment. J'étais dans une alternative cruelle. Je voyais d'un côté accuser la bravoure de Mr. Leclère, si l'on s'en tenait là. De l'autre, je redoutais de la voir s'exposer sans défense à la balle de Mr. Rodier. Je m'adressai à Mr. McDonnell en le tirant à l'écart, vous voyez, lui dis-je, que Mr. Leclère ne veut point abuser de cet avantage, ne pourrions-nous pas arranger cette affaire. Mr. McDonnell me demanda de nouveau une rétraction sur le journal. Je lui expliquai que cela était impossible; mais dans le désir de prévenir de fâcheux résultats, voici ce que je lui proposai : Mr. Leclère, lui dis-je, s'en remet à moi et voilà ce que je puis vous offrir: ce serait compromettre notre établissement que de faire une rétraction publique, et Mr. Leclère ne peut prendre sur lui de parler au nom de son Correspondant. Mais ici, devant nous trois, je prends sur moi de lui faire dire à Mr. Rodier que comme individu et personnellement, il le croit incapable de ce dont il est accusé. Mr. McDonnell me fit alors cette objection : puisque Mr. Leclère peut dire cela devant nous, pourquoi ne le dirait-il pas publiquement ? La chose est bien différente, lui répondis-je, nous qui avons vu la manière noble et courageuse avec laquelle il a essuyé le feu de son adversaire, et tiré en l'air, qui le voyons disposé à agir encore de la même manière, nous ne pouvons croire que cette démarche soit l'effet de la crainte; mais le public qui ne connaîtrait pas ces détails, jugerait peut-être autrement, et c'est ce que ni Mr. Leclère ni moi ne pouvons permettre. Mr. McDonnell sentit cette différence et retourna proposer cet arrangement à Mr. Rodier, qui l'accepta. Alors Mr. Leclère s'approcha de lui et lui dit, moi Pierre Edouard Leclère, comme individu et non comme journaliste, je te crois incapable de ce dont t'accuse quelqu'un de l'Assemblée de St. Philippe, mais je ne puis compromettre mon Correspondant. Mr. Rodier demanda si les témoins jugeaient ceci suffisant, nous répondîmes que oui et l'affaire fut terminée.

On voit qu'il n'y a pas une grande différence entre ce rapport et celui de la Minerve; j'ai voulu seulement éclaircir un peu la circonstance où Mr. McDonnell dit, que le

matin il me proposa d'arranger l'affaire à l'amiable et que je lui répondis en lui montrant des pistolets; ceci tendrait à rejeter sur moi tout l'odieux de cette affaire. Mais comment accorder cela avec la connaissance positive que j'avais que Mr. Leclère ne tirerait pas sur Mr. Rodier ? Comment l'accorder avec ma conduite sur le terrain, où j'ai fait tous mes efforts pour empêcher une nouvelle décharge. J'ai voulu aussi rapporter les paroles de Mr. Leclère, que peut-être la mémoire de Mr. McDonnell n'avait pas fidèlement retenues; pour plus de clarté et pour ôter tout doute de la véracité de mon rapport, quant à tout ce qui s'est passé sur le terrain, je produis ici la signature d'un témoin oculaire, le Docteur que nous avons conduit avec nous.

A. RAMBAU.

J'ai assisté professionnellement à cette affaire depuis notre départ de la maison de Mr. McDonnell jusqu'à la fin, et je puis certifier qu'au meilleur de ma connaissance le rapport donné ci-dessus est correct.

DOCT. BROUSSEAU.

St. Philippe, ^{le} 6 Mai, 1834,

Monsieur Leclère,

La grandeur d'âme que vous avez montrée à mon égard, m'afermit encore davantage dans la bonne opinion que j'avais de vous. Risquer sa vie, faire les derniers adieux à une épouse, à des enfants que vous chérissez; pour ne pas nommer une personne, qui, après tout, ne vous avait pas donné son nom sous un secret inviolable; quoi, de plus grand, et de plus noble ? voilà pourtant ce que vous avez fait. Vos compatriotes en conserveront sans doute le souvenir, et votre antagoniste, s'il lui reste de l'honneur et des sentiments de reconnaissance, comme je le crois, publiera lui-même votre action généreuse.

Je suis bien sincèrement,

Monsieur, votre très obét. serv.

JOSEPH A. COURVILLE.

Je vous prie de publier la présente dans votre prochaine feuille.

15th January 1841

Morning Courier -
biting authorities on the
right of arresting infractors
to the law - and what is
dressed "Summary process"

The Morning Courier.

Optimus est Reipublice status, ubi nihil deest nisi licentia periculi.—SENECA.

VOL. VI.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 15, 1841.

No. 221

Notices.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF INSURANCE.

Montreal Fire Assurance Company.

DIRECTORS:
JAMES FERRIER, Esq., President.
WILLIAM LUNN, Esq., Vice President.
ROBERT ARMOUR, Esq., J. G. McKENZIE, Esq.,
SCARLETT BACOT, Esq., JOHN RAYMOND, Esq.,
W. C. COMACK, Esq., J. SMITH, Esq.,
ADAM FERRIER, Esq., JAMES SCOTT, Esq.,
THOMAS KAY, Esq., JOHN TORRANCE, Esq.

THE DIRECTORS have to announce, that on and after SATURDAY next, the 31st instant, they will be ready to receive proposals and transact business in the INSURANCE of PROPERTY, against LOSS or DAMAGE by FIRE.

They beg to invite the attention of the Public to the advantages offered by this Company. For the present they have determined to adopt the Tariff of Rates established by the different Offices in this city, previous to the last advance of Twenty five per cent., which was exacted by all the Offices in February, 1837, on Risks in this city, thereby affording an immediate Reduction of Twenty five per cent.—and should this Company meet with that encouragement which is confidently expected, and experience an ordinary share of good fortune, the Directors hope, at a future time, to be enabled to make a still further reduction.

Parties Insuring with this Company are free from all responsibility, the engagements of the Office being guaranteed by a numerous and wealthy proprietary.

No charge whatever made for Policies.

The amount of Stock required by the Provisions of the Ordinance incorporating the Company is now subscribed, and the required instalment paid up.—and, as this Company was not got up for the interest of the few, but intended as an advantage to the public in general, all having any desire of participating in the benefits expected to be derived from the operations of the Company, are requested to come forward and subscribe for STOCK immediately, as the Subscription Book will only be kept open for a short time longer. Parties securing Stock to the extent of from one-third to one-fifth of the amount they have occasion to insure, secure more than all the advantages of Societies on the principle of Mutual Insurance.

Three Directors will meet daily at NOON for the purpose of receiving Applications and granting Insurances.

WILLIAM MURRAY, Manager.

Notre Dame Street, 187.
Opposite the City Hall,
Montreal, Oct. 29, 1840.

NOTICE.

CITY HALL,
Montreal, Oct. 16, 1840.
THE COMMON COUNCIL, having in its sitting of the 24th September last, instructed the Treasurer of this City, to enforce the IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF THE ASSESSMENTS due for the CURRENT YEAR, the undersigned hereby warns all such persons as may be indebted to the said City for Assessments or other debts, that unless their respective dues be paid immediately, he will be under the disagreeable necessity of adopting compulsory measures for the recovery of the same.

P. AUGER, Treasurer.

BOARD AND LODGING HOUSE.
MEN, at a respectable house, on reasonable terms, in a pleasant part of this city. Enquire at this Office.
Montreal, Jan. 1, 1841.

215

STEAMBOAT COBOURG



FOR SALE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Steamboat COBOURG, with ENGINES, FURNITURE, &c. &c., as she now is, will be sold by Auction, on MONDAY, the FIRST day of FEBRUARY next, at TWELVE o'clock, at BROWN'S WHARF.

The above Boat is propelled by two Low Pressure Engines, of 50 horse power each, which are in good order.

By order of the Committee,
DAVID M. PATERSON, Secretary.

Toronto, U. C., 9th Nov 1840. 195
The Quebec Mercury, Montreal Morning Courier, Kingston Chronicle, Cobourg Star, and British Colonist, will please insert the above until the day of Sale.

MONTREAL AND ALBANY



EXPRESS LINE OF STAGES,
On the East Side of Lake Champlain.

A NEW LINE OF STAGES will leave MONTREAL EVERY DAY, at NINE o'clock, A. M., via ST. JOHNS and BURLINGTON, for ALBANY and NEW YORK, through in TWO AND A HALF DAYS to ALBANY. Also, from BURLINGTON to BOSTON.

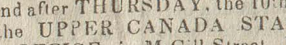
All Passengers to pay their own Forage while crossing in Bateau. Also, the Passengers to deliver their Baggage at the Stage Office a quarter before Nine o'clock.

While Ferrying, to avoid detention at the Ferry, Carriages will be in readiness to take the Baggage from the Office to the Bateau, which will leave precisely at Nine o'clock with the Mail.

For Seats, apply at the Eagle Hotel, M-Gill Street.

Proprietors: FRANCIS DUCLOS, Montreal.
HIRAM DUCLOS, Laprairie.
JAMES MOTT, St. Johns.

Montreal, December 18, 1840. 209



NOTICE.

ON and after THURSDAY, the 10th instant, the UPPER CANADA STAGE will leave the OFFICE, in M-Gill Street, EVERY DAY, except SUNDAY, at NINE o'clock, A. M.

Montreal, December 8, 1840. 206

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

I. H. MAITLAND, (Quebec Fire Office,) AGENT.
A. F. HOLMES, Esq. M. D., MEDICAL REFEREE.

TABLE I. Equal Rates of Premium.									
Age.	Annul.	Half-yearly.	Quarterly.	Monthly.	Annul.	Half-yearly.	Quarterly.	Monthly.	Annul.
16	1.14	0.57	0.28	0.11	1.14	0.57	0.28	0.11	1.14
17	1.15	0.58	0.29	0.12	1.15	0.58	0.29	0.12	1.15
18	1.16	0.59	0.30	0.13	1.16	0.59	0.30	0.13	1.16
19	1.17	0.60	0.31	0.14	1.17	0.60	0.31	0.14	1.17
20	1.18	0.61	0.32	0.15	1.18	0.61	0.32	0.15	1.18
21	1.19	0.62	0.33	0.16	1.19	0.62	0.33	0.16	1.19
22	1.20	0.63	0.34	0.17	1.20	0.63	0.34	0.17	1.20
23	1.21	0.64	0.35	0.18	1.21	0.64	0.35	0.18	1.21
24	1.22	0.65	0.36	0.19	1.22	0.65	0.36	0.19	1.22
25	1.23	0.66	0.37	0.20	1.23	0.66	0.37	0.20	1.23
26	1.24	0.67	0.38	0.21	1.24	0.67	0.38	0.21	1.24
27	1.25	0.68	0.39	0.22	1.25	0.68	0.39	0.22	1.25
28	1.26	0.69	0.40	0.23	1.26	0.69	0.40	0.23	1.26
29	1.27	0.70	0.41	0.24	1.27	0.70	0.41	0.24	1.27
30	1.28	0.71	0.42	0.25	1.28	0.71	0.42	0.25	1.28
31	1.29	0.72	0.43	0.26	1.29	0.72	0.43	0.26	1.29
32	1.30	0.73	0.44	0.27	1.30	0.73	0.44	0.27	1.30
33	1.31	0.74	0.45	0.28	1.31	0.74	0.45	0.28	1.31
34	1.32	0.75	0.46	0.29	1.32	0.75	0.46	0.29	1.32
35	1.33	0.76	0.47	0.30	1.33	0.76	0.47	0.30	1.33
36	1.34	0.77	0.48	0.31	1.34	0.77	0.48	0.31	1.34
37	1.35	0.78	0.49	0.32	1.35	0.78	0.49	0.32	1.35
38	1.36	0.79	0.50	0.33	1.36	0.79	0.50	0.33	1.36
39	1.37	0.80	0.51	0.34	1.37	0.80	0.51	0.34	1.37
40	1.38	0.81	0.52	0.35	1.38	0.81	0.52	0.35	1.38
41	1.39	0.82	0.53	0.36	1.39	0.82	0.53	0.36	1.39
42	1.40	0.83	0.54	0.37	1.40	0.83	0.54	0.37	1.40
43	1.41	0.84	0.55	0.38	1.41	0.84	0.55	0.38	1.41
44	1.42	0.85	0.56	0.39	1.42	0.85	0.56	0.39	1.42
45	1.43	0.86	0.57	0.40	1.43	0.86	0.57	0.40	1.43
46	1.44	0.87	0.58	0.41	1.44	0.87	0.58	0.41	1.44
47	1.45	0.88	0.59	0.42	1.45	0.88	0.59	0.42	1.45
48	1.46	0.89	0.60	0.43	1.46	0.89	0.60	0.43	1.46
49	1.47	0.90	0.61	0.44	1.47	0.90	0.61	0.44	1.47
50	1.48	0.91	0.62	0.45	1.48	0.91	0.62	0.45	1.48
51	1.49	0.92	0.63	0.46	1.49	0.92	0.63	0.46	1.49
52	1.50	0.93	0.64	0.47	1.50	0.93	0.64	0.47	1.50
53	1.51	0.94	0.65	0.48	1.51	0.94	0.65	0.48	1.51
54	1.52	0.95	0.66	0.49	1.52	0.95	0.66	0.49	1.52
55	1.53	0.96	0.67	0.50	1.53	0.96	0.67	0.50	1.53
56	1.54	0.97	0.68	0.51	1.54	0.97	0.68	0.51	1.54
57	1.55	0.98	0.69	0.52	1.55	0.98	0.69	0.52	1.55
58	1.56	0.99	0.70	0.53	1.56	0.99	0.70	0.53	1.56
59	1.57	1.00	0.71	0.54	1.57	1.00	0.71	0.54	1.57
60	1.58	1.01	0.72	0.55	1.58	1.01	0.72	0.55	1.58
61	1.59	1.02	0.73	0.56	1.59	1.02	0.73	0.56	1.59
62	1.60	1.03	0.74	0.57	1.60	1.03	0.74	0.57	1.60
63	1.61	1.04	0.75	0.58	1.61	1.04	0.75	0.58	1.61
64	1.62	1.05	0.76	0.59	1.62	1.05	0.76	0.59	1.62
65	1.63	1.06	0.77	0.60	1.63	1.06	0.77	0.60	1.63
66	1.64	1.07	0.78	0.61	1.64	1.07	0.78	0.61	1.64
67	1.65	1.08	0.79	0.62	1.65	1.08	0.79	0.62	1.65
68	1.66	1.09	0.80	0.63	1.66	1.09	0.80	0.63	1.66
69	1.67	1.10	0.81	0.64	1.67	1.10	0.81	0.64	1.67
70	1.68	1.11	0.82	0.65	1.68	1.11	0.82	0.65	1.68
71	1.69	1.12	0.83	0.66	1.69	1.12	0.83	0.66	1.69
72	1.70	1.13	0.84	0.67	1.70	1.13	0.84	0.67	1.70
73	1.71	1.14	0.85	0.68	1.71	1.14	0.85	0.68	1.71
74	1.72	1.15	0.86	0.69	1.72	1.15	0.86	0.69	1.72
75	1.73	1.16	0.87	0.70	1.73	1.16	0.87	0.70	1.73
76	1.74	1.17	0.88	0.71	1.74	1.17	0.88	0.71	1.74
77	1.75	1.18	0.89	0.72	1.75	1.18	0.89	0.72	1.75
78	1.76	1.19	0.90	0.73	1.76	1.19	0.90	0.73	1.76
79	1.77	1.20	0.91	0.74	1.77	1.20	0.91	0.74	1.77
80	1.78	1.21	0.92	0.75	1.78	1.21	0.92	0.75	1.78
81	1.79	1.22	0.93	0.76	1.79	1.22	0.93	0.76	1.79
82	1.80	1.23	0.94	0.77	1.80	1.23	0.94	0.77	1.80
83	1.81	1.24	0.95	0.78	1.81	1.24	0.95	0.78	1.81
84	1.82	1.25	0.96	0.79	1.82	1.25	0.96	0.79	1.82
85	1.83	1.26	0.97	0.80	1.83	1.26	0.97	0.80	1.83
86	1.84	1.27	0.98	0.81	1.84	1.27	0.98	0.81	1.84
87	1.85	1.28	0.99	0.82	1.85	1.28	0.99	0.82	1.85
88	1.86	1.29	1.00	0.83	1.86	1.29	1.00	0.83	1.86
89	1.87	1.30	1.01	0.84	1.87	1.30	1.01	0.84	1.87
90	1.88	1.31	1.02	0.85	1.88	1.31	1.02	0.85	1.88
91	1.89	1.32	1.03	0.86	1.89	1.32	1.03	0.86	1.89
92	1.90	1.33	1.04	0.87	1.90	1.33	1.04	0.87	1.90
93	1.91	1.34	1.05	0.88	1.91	1.34	1.05	0.88	1.91
94	1.92	1.35	1.06	0.89	1.92	1.35	1.06	0.89	1.92
95	1.93	1.36	1.07	0.90	1.93	1.36	1.07	0.90	1.93
96	1.94	1.37	1.08	0.91	1.94	1.37	1.08	0.91	1.94
97	1.95	1.38	1.09	0.92	1.95	1.38	1.09	0.92	1.95
98	1.96	1.39	1.10	0.93	1.96	1.39	1.10	0.93	1.96
99	1.97	1.40	1.11	0.94	1.97	1.40	1.11	0.94	1.97
100	1.98	1.41	1.12	0.95	1.98	1.41	1.12	0.95	1.98

Scale of Reduction for an Assurance of £1000 at any Age, according to the Alternative Plan of Table II.									
Age.	Annul.	Half-yearly.	Quarterly.	Monthly.	Annul.	Half-yearly.	Quarterly.	Monthly.	Annul.
16	1.14	0.57	0.28	0.11	1.14	0.57	0.28	0.11	1.14
17	1.15	0.58	0.29	0.12	1.15	0.58	0.29	0.12	1.15
18	1.16	0.59	0.30	0.13	1.16	0.59	0.30	0.13	1.16
19	1.17	0.60	0.31	0.14	1.17	0.60	0.31	0.14	1.17
20	1.18	0.61	0.32	0.15	1.18	0.61	0.32	0.15	1.18
21	1.19	0.62	0.33	0.16	1.19	0.62	0.33	0.16	1.19
22	1.20	0.63	0.34	0.17	1.20	0.63	0.34	0.17	1.20
23	1.21	0.64	0.35	0.18	1.21	0.64	0.35	0.18	1.21
24	1.22	0.65	0.36	0.19	1.22	0.65	0.36	0.19	1.22
25	1.23	0.66	0.37	0.20	1.23	0.66	0.37	0.20	1.23
26	1.24	0.67	0.38	0.21	1.24	0.67	0.38	0.21	1.24
27	1.25	0.68	0.39	0.22	1.25	0.68	0.39	0.22	1.25
28	1.26	0.69	0.40	0.23	1.26	0.69	0.40	0.23	1.26
29	1.27	0.70	0.41	0.24	1.27	0.70	0.41	0.24	1

ADDRESSES
TO HER MAJESTY

AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.
We are requested to intimate that the Addresses of Congratulation to Her Majesty and Prince Albert, on the auspicious Birth of the Princess Royal, are lying at the "City Hall," Notre Dame Street, and at the "News Room," St. Joseph Street, and it is expected all loyal citizens will call and sign them.

Yearly Subscription to daily paper, when sent by Mail, eight dollars, to the twice-a-week five dollars, including the postage, payable in all cases in advance.

Morning Courier.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 15, 1841.

Latest Dates.	Dec.	13
London	Do	12
Liverpool	Do	10
Paris	Do	10
Havre	Do	10
New York	Do	9

N. Y. PACKETS TO ARRIVE.	Days of sailing from their respective ports as follows:
Liverpool—Ship Gen. Washington, Burrows, Nov 25	
Swansea—Ship Britannia, Jan 2	
London—Ship Wellington, Chadwick, Nov 27	
Ship Quebec, Hebard, Dec 7	
Ship Philadelphia, Morgan, Dec 17	

See First Page.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The United States mail of yesterday has put us in possession of London dates to the 12th ultimo, brought by the packet ships *England* and *Garrick*.—The latter vessel, we regret to say, went ashore on Thursday last about 20 miles from Sandy Hook, the wind blowing fresh from the south-east. The Captain had not been able to get an observation for two days previous to his approaching the land, and was wearing ship when she struck. We are glad to find that no lives were lost; the passengers (about thirty in number) reached New York in safety on Friday last.

The intelligence by these arrivals is important. We learn that the British fleet has commenced operations in China, and that the Island of Chusan on the Eastern coast was taken on the 6th of July. In India the British arms had again been successful; Dost Mahomed has been defeated in an engagement which took place on the 18th of September.

In Egypt matters were nearly brought to a close by the submission of Ali Pacha to the terms proposed by the Allies. It will be seen that another dreadful explosion had taken place at Acre, by which many lives were lost. The accounts from England are more favorable; there was a better demand for manufactures and prices had advanced considerably. The Egyptian Government recovered to hold a Privy Council on the 6th of December. From our English files and the New York papers we make copious extracts.

LONDON, Dec 8.—We have given such copious details of the important news received from China, that it is only necessary to recapitulate main facts of which this arrival puts us in possession. On the 5th of the preceding month, the city and island of Chusan were captured by Brigadier Gen. Burrell, after a brief and not very serious resistance. The Chinese Governor was killed. The inhabitants had left the town, but were returning. We regret to perceive that our troops had committed such excesses as to necessitate punishment. The soldiers had been excited by unlimited indulgence in a spirit called *amshu*, distilled from rice. The Chinese appear to be as untractable as ever. At Amoy the Blonde's boat, with a flag of truce, was fired upon; and the Blonde in return battered down the fort and destroyed the junks there. At Ningpo the letters to the Emperor were returned open to Capt. Elliot, who eventually declared open to Nankin in state of blockade. It was reported that Admiral Elliot intended to proceed to Poo-chie-lee, in the neighborhood of Peking, with a part of his force. It appears by the accounts from Meaco, that the blockade of Canton had not been very vigorously enforced. In the mean time Governor Lin was making very active demonstrations of hostility.—*London Courier.*

The troops are stated to have committed great excesses, so that the island; provisions were becoming scarce, and divisions are said to prevail in the English councils respecting the mode of mending matters and restoring confidence. Captain Elliot is represented as in favor of conciliatory measures; he is in the minority. The Chinese in that quarter show no dissatisfaction with their own government, but, on the contrary, are highly displeased at the proceedings of the British in hoisting their flag, taking possession of the island in the Queen's name, and pasturing swine there.—*London Times.*

Bank of England.

Quarterly average of the Weekly Liabilities and Assets of the Bank of England, from Sept. 15 to Dec. 8, 1840, both inclusive, published pursuant to the Act 3 and 4 Wm IV, chapter 98.

LIABILITIES.	ASSETS.
Circulation, £16,446,000	Securities £22,078,000
Deposits 6,337,000	Bullion 3,511,000
	£22,789,000
	£25,589,000

The London Herald of the 12th says the Money Market, in consequence of the foreign loans in the market for negotiation, was in course of a more severe pressure upon its capabilities than had been experienced for years. For at one and the same time France, doubtless for a more heavy one than the rest, Russia, Austria, Belgium, perhaps, Prussia, Brazil, and Texas, are all actually in the market at once for loans, not one of which will be below one million sterling, whilst the greater number are for much more than that sum. Exclusive of this vast amount, adds that paper, there exists little doubt among the monied interest that a loan will be wanted to make good extraordinary expenditure and deficient revenue in this country; and that it will be one of the first propositions with which the Chancellor of the Exchequer will salute Parliament at the ensuing Session.

It was a source of some anxiety to know what course the Bank of England would pursue in this extraordinary conjuncture, and with so small a reserve of the precious metals in possession. Many people affected to believe that nothing short of a Bank Restriction Act, authorized by an Order in Council, could enable the Bank to withstand such a "long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether;" upon her, as such an accumulation of loan demands, which, whether all carried on in competition or not, must drain her coffers to the dregs.

Spanish Funds were heavy, owing to intelligence from Madrid that the Regency continues to be a prey to internal dissensions, as well as the Spaniards threatening to march 30,000 men into Portugal.

LONDON, Dec. 12.
The British Funds are rather lower this morning. Consols, which left off yesterday 84½ for the opening, may be quoted at present 84½ to ½ for the Account with little doing to the present time, the speculators being afraid to act while the foreign loans are on the tapis, this causes a dampness in the market. Reduced 89½; Exchequer Bills, 1-3 prem; Bank Stock, 15½; India Stock, for the opening, 237 239.

Half-past One o'Clock.
The British Funds still continue to decline. Consols are a shade lower than in the early part of the morning, and may be quoted at 89 89½ for the opening, with little doing to the present time; Reduced, 89½—Exchequer Bills, 1-3 premium—Bank Stock, 15½; for the Account 158½.

The Share Market is inactive; Great Western, 89—New 50½—Fifths, 34.

We have very few arrivals, and no ship-letters, consequently a great dearth of intelligence prevails to the present hour.
The exchanges fluctuated very considerably yesterday. At the commencement of business the quotations were decidedly looking down. A great difference was made, however, in the rates fixed for bills drawn on the same places, a circumstance from which it is to be inferred that the credit of the drawers is in some instances a little affected. It is not easy to say with any certainty what was the result of the day's transactions. More bills were offering before the close; but the idea seemed to be that the currency of the last post was barely supported.

By the quarterly average return of the weekly liabilities of the Bank of England, published in the Gazette of last night, it appears that there has been a decrease in the circulation of £352,000; in deposits of £59,000; in securities of £241,000, and in bullion of £248,000.

The Hamburg mail brings the exchange on London as per last post, 132½—gold, 424—metals, 105—bank actions, 1670.

The New Loans.—The announcement of still more foreign loans in the journals does not escape the attention of commercial men in the city. A Russian four per cent. loan has been contracted with Messrs. Hope & Co. of Amsterdam. The amount is uncertain. Four millions sterling is the sum stated. Besides this, we hear of an Austrian loan for the large sum of ten millions sterling being on the point of negotiation. Something more definite may probably transpire with respect to these important financial matters in the course of a few days. No new Austrian loan will, we presume, from what occurred in the case of the former one, meet with much favour in this country.—Of the twenty millions borrowed under the auspices of the British Government, only two millions were, after a long struggle, recovered and this was through the pockets of the English public, in the shape of a second loan. The domestic bankruptcies of Austria have been of the most desolating character.

To crown all, a levy for five or six millions sterling for the use of the Regency at Madrid, is, we understand, at the present moment engaging the attention of the loan convector of this city.

Of the loan to Austria, the sum of £4,000,000 was said, had been taken by the well known Hebrew firm.

France

The intelligence from France continues to be highly favourable to the stability of the South-Guizot administration. On Saturday the Ministerial address in answer to the speech from the throne was carried, after an animated debate, by a majority of 86 votes, the numbers being, for the address, 247; against it, 161. This is an announcement which every friend to the peace of Europe will hail with unmingled satisfaction. Repudiating the wild and incendiary policy of the adventurer Thiers, France is now under the able and judicious counsellors whom Louis Philippe has called around him, assuming that dignified attitude which becomes her as the leading nation of the continent. The unwavering interposition to the good understanding between England and France, arising out of the affairs of Syria, has now, we may hope, passed away; and that the friendly intercourse and relationship between the two countries will be placed on a firmer footing than ever. A speech delivered by Marshal Soult in the Chamber of Deputies, which does him infinite credit for his nobleness of sentiment, gives the strongest assurance that no efforts will be wanting to preserve and perpetuate the connection so long as the present country remains in office, referring to a letter of his which had got abroad, he says:

"As to the sentiments expressed in that letter, I take pride in having stated them.—(Applaud.)—I have contended against the English in the field of battle; it was against them I performed my best feats of arms; yet when I visited England, the old warrior of the Empire met with a triumphant reception. I saw in this a proof of sympathy for the feelings and glory of France; and I do not conceal from the Chamber, that I consider an alliance with England indispensable to the maintenance of peace in Europe. Far from retracting the expressions in my letter which has been published without my concurrence, I repeat that I feel proud of them. As to the policy of the present cabinet, you need not under no unhesitatingly; confide in the word of a man who at that epoch stood up against Europe; and believe me when I say, that an armament of 300,000 men is sufficient for France. Have confidence in a good citizen, in a man of honour; be persuaded that he will know how to fulfil worthily the mission which has been entrusted to him."

The National, describing the military preparations made in Paris to prevent an emette during the discussion on the address, says, "During the last ten days Paris has resembled a strong place invested by the enemy. The entire day, the 40,000 men guarding the capital are consigned to the barracks; the posts are doubled, the rounds of officers of the staff continual, and at night the streets are traversed by patrols, and cries of 'Qui vive?' are heard in every direction. The Chateau assumes, towards nightfall, the aspect of a besieged citadel, and the whole of its ground-floor is converted into a sort of camp."

LONDON, Dec. 7.
The Paris papers of the 4th and 5th have reached us by express. Their contents are confined to the debate on the address in the Chamber of Deputies on the preceding days. The paragraph as amended was carried by a large majority, for the opposition in general pretending to consider the amendments introduced into it as having changed it to their own color.

LONDON, Dec. 8 (evening).
Our private advices from Paris express us that the French Cabinet and Lord Palmerston are on better terms just now. The last dispatches from Downing Street were of a more satisfactory description.

The preparations for the reception of Bonaparte's remains would, it was said, be terminated on the 15th inst. The ceremony is to take place on that day. The King, the Royal family, the two Chambers, and all the great bodies of the State, will receive the remains of Bonaparte at the gate of the Hotel des Invalides. The funeral procession, or cortege, will be composed of soldiers alone. No disturbance will be apprehended, still the government are taking precautions.

The scene, on Saturday, in the Chamber of Deputies completed the humiliation of M. Thiers. His defence was not in bad taste only, but badly executed. All grave persons wondered that he should think of defending himself against the extraordinary charges brought against him of stockjobbing speculations, and making his official station available to that end.

NAPOLEON'S REMAINS.—General Montholon, now sharing the captivity of Prince Louis-Napoleon at Ham, has addressed the following letter to Marshal Soult:—

"Citadel of Ham, Nov. 1.
"Monsieur le Maréchal.—The Emperor has said to France that my services at St. Helena had been those of a child for him. He appointed me the first of his secretaries. He did more—he willed that I should have the signal honor of receiving his last sign, and of closing his eyes.

"I go to St. Helena as commissary of the King, was a favor to which he had the regret of not being able to pretend, having never approached the throne. But to accompany the mortal remains to their last resting place, from the French soil—a privilege which had been refused to me—should have seemed as a right—as a prisoner, I implore it as a favor.

"Grant, Marshal, my respectful and earnest prayer. Deign to permit me to fulfil this pious and filial duty, and I will pledge myself to you that the same sentiment of honor and fidelity which conducted me to St. Helena, which enchain me there while the Emperor lived, and which cast me on the shores of Boulogne, will reconduct me within the walls of Ham on leaving the funeral ceremony.

I am, with respect, &c.
"Gen. MONTHOLON"

ALGERIA.—A despatch from Marshal Vialle to the French Minister of War, dated Bidah, Nov. 12th, says, "The expedition to Medeah has been concluded without having experienced any opposition from the enemy during its march. The troops returned to their cantonment on the 22d. The weather will not permit further operations. The province of Algiers is perfectly tranquil. The province of Constantine has not been the theatre of any new event. The mail from Oran has not arrived."

"Bridges, Nov. 12.
The troops which had composed the Expedition returned yesterday to Bida, after some successful operations against Miana and the mountains of Zekar. Several junks have been severely chastised. We have native men killed, and sixty-two wounded have been brought back in wagons."

INTERNATIONAL RIGHTS.—A case involving an important question of international rights came before the Civil Tribunal of Paris a few days since. It appeared that Mr. Bailey, an American gentleman, who is appointed Consul of the United States in Sardinia, was formerly at the head of a mercantile house in New York, and an order to that effect, and ensure him a safe conduct from the shore to Balbeck, or wherever Ibrahim Pasha's headquarters may be. He was to assist the restoration of the fleet as a secondary matter, and office to allow the Pasha to take his own time about that, and to assist them to arrange the guarantees of his return, but the Pasha still hesitates, and his friends are endeavoring to mediate and induce him to listen to reason, or rather to give to necessity, for the Commodore seems determined to end the war in Syria at last.

Nov. 26, *Elenor d'Arcy, A. M.*—As the Oriental is starting, I have only time to say that the negotiation is happily concluded; the Pasha has consented to give the Turkish fleet, and sent an order for the prompt evacuation of Syria by sea; and in return is to be guaranteed the hereditary possession of Egypt. Commodore Napier has had an audience at the Pasha this morning, and is now, it is understood, arranging the only point yet to be settled, viz. the port of embarkation of Ibrahim Pasha and his army on their return to Egypt.

Disaster at Acre

LONDON, December 7th.—We have received, by extraordinary express from Marseilles, accounts from Syria and the Levant, bringing dates from Acre to the 15th, Beyrout 12th, and Malta 25th Nov.

We have the painful task of announcing that a terrible disaster occurred at Acre on the 6th November, three days after the capture of that place, by the explosion of another powder magazine within the fortress. The number of killed and wounded amounts to 280. The sufferers are chiefly natives, including many women and children; and we regret, also, to add that there were about 20 British seamen and marines killed, and several officers and men wounded.

Amongst the latter are Brigadier Sir Charles Smith, commanding the land forces; Captain Collier, of the Castor; Lieut. Johnson and the Rev. Mr. Kitson, of the Princess Charlotte.—No light has been thrown on the immediate cause of this calamity.

The greater part of the British fleet were still on the Syrian coast, but dysentery and fever had begun to prevail amongst the troops. Admiral Stopford was about to sail for Alexandria, taking with him part of the fleet to winter at Marmara; the remainder, it is said, would winter at Malta, whither the Castor and Wasp had gone to refit.

Ibrahim Pasha's camp was, by the last accounts, at Zaachally (or Zehle), on the plain of Roca, under the Lebanon, and Hussein Pasha were both with him. The united forces amount to 12,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry. The new Emir Bechir was in the mountains hovering on the skirts of Ibrahim's army. Hebron and Legia had, it was said, declared for the Sultan.

The Sultan from Constantinople are to the 17th ultimo. There had been a great fire at Therapia on the 14th, which did considerable damage.

SMYRNA, Nov. 9th.—Letters received yesterday, by land, from Aleppo, say that the inhabitants have expelled the few troops left by Ibrahim, and declared for the Sultan.

The revolt in Aleppo is said to have been caused by an order of Ibrahim to send 1,500 men of the National Guard of that city to his army.—*Allgemeine Zeitung, Dec. 1.*

Another Account of the Explosion.

ACRE, November 12th.—On Friday the 6th, an explosion of a powder magazine took place, and the loss of life on this occasion was indeed fearful. Captain Ford himself was on shore on the spot a few hours before, and reports that a number of poor Arab women were there, seeking among the ruins the dead bodies of their husbands and relations. These he supposes amounted to a hundred, and it is very probable

that all met a melancholy fate by the explosion. Captain Ford himself narrowly escaped, for he had been sent to attend Sir C. Smith a few moments before the explosion, but excused himself having felt too much fatigue from his previous exertions.

Settlement of the Eastern Question—Submission of the Pasha.

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 23.—Commodore Napier, who had arrived off the port in the Powerful on the 21st inst., sent in the steam frigate *Mofsa* and a flag of truce yesterday, with a letter to the Pasha, borne by his old acquaintance, Capt. Mansuelli, of the Rodney, accompanied by Lieut. Scott, to re-open the negotiation respecting an adjustment of the grand question. The letter of Commodore Napier intimated to be of an official character, combining salutary advice, and even admonition, with a frank offer of his services to bring about a satisfactory determination of the most very dangerous position of affairs, and informing the Pasha that the Sultan had been prevailed on by the four allies to revoke his decision and restore to him the hereditary pashalik of Egypt, if he at once and forever gave up all pretensions to Syria, Candia, the holy cities, &c., and sent back the fleet without any further delay or effusion of blood. The hopelessness of resistance in Alexandria, after the recent events in Syria was also plainly stated, and an appeal made to his good sense to seize the moment when he might by making the first step towards a reconciliation secure the approbation and good offices of the four great Powers. He also proposed an exchange of 60 Syrian officers, prisoners, for Egyptians.

NOVEMBER 24.—The reply of the Pasha (through Boghos Bey, to whom the letter of Commodore Napier was officially addressed), is, I am assured, decidedly pacific; but, at the same time, characterized by that peculiar oriental turn of thought which regards every offered negotiation as a snare. It recognises the bearer, Captain Mansuelli, as an old friend and a brave officer; thanks Commodore Napier for his excellent advice, and does not attempt to dispute either that his power over Syria is virtually departed, or that he could not hope to successfully resist the naval forces of the allies in Alexandria. He declares that it never was his intention to keep the Sultan's fleet, and that if the communication made by Sami Bey had been attended to, the ships would have been restored long since. In short he thankfully accepts the advice of Commodore Napier, and undertakes to make every concession required in consideration of an assurance of being guaranteed a free possession and residence in Egypt, and will cheerfully restore the fleet, as soon as the communication of his reinstatement comes to him in an official form from Constantinople, accompanied by the necessary guarantees. Till that arrives he can take no step in the matter.

NOVEMBER 25.—It has transpired that a serious difference of opinion exists between the Pasha and Commodore Napier on the subject of the evacuation of Syria, which the latter insists on the first place as a *sine qua non*. The Pasha says that he has already recalled Ibrahim and his army overland, and even sent his troops to open the communication effectively and assist in enabling them to return. With this communication party have already marched the sixty Syrian officers (the prisoners referred to in the Commodore's letter), including the twelve Druse mountain chiefs whom the Emir Bechir had sent to Egypt as hostages for their tribes. The Commodore, on the contrary, wishes to have the management of the evacuation in his own hands, or done under his own eye, viz. by Beyrout, and offers to convey the troops thither by his own vessels. *Imprimis*, it is stated that he undertakes to convey the Pasha's messenger with an order to that effect, and ensure him a safe conduct from the shore to Balbeck, or wherever Ibrahim Pasha's headquarters may be. He was to assist the restoration of the fleet as a secondary matter, and office to allow the Pasha to take his own time about that, and to assist them to arrange the guarantees of his return, but the Pasha still hesitates, and his friends are endeavoring to mediate and induce him to listen to reason, or rather to give to necessity, for the Commodore seems determined to end the war in Syria at last.

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that all met a melancholy fate by the explosion. Captain Ford himself narrowly escaped, for he had been sent to attend Sir C. Smith a few moments before the explosion, but excused himself having felt too much fatigue from his previous exertions.

The effects of the explosion were very remarkable. Among the columns of dust which filled the air were perceived immense stones (many of which fell near the Tahiri Bahr, without however striking her,) shells exploded with horrible din, and bodies of men and women were hurled into eternity! Men in boats going off to different ships were wet through by the splash caused by the fall of stones and other heavy bodies in the water. The Stromboli was struck, but providentially no one was wounded. At 3 o'clock, signals were made from the Princess Charlotte (flag ship) for all the boats to go on shore and render assistance. At 4 it was painfully known that many were killed and wounded. Among the sufferers were Capt. Collier, of the Castor, who had his leg broken, and a contusion on his head. He is, however, doing well.

General Sir Charles Smith, who was examining his horse, had a toe broken and his horse killed.

The chaplain of the flag ship and 12 marines badly wounded.

Twelve marines wounded and several are also missing.

Forty Turks killed and wounded, and about 100 Arabs, men and women.

In town, oxen, asses, sheep, mules, horses, camels, &c. lie indiscriminately with mutilated human bodies. Although Arabs are employed to remove the dead, the work is one of great labour, on account of the heavy stones with which the bodies are covered. There is no supporting the dreadful odours that arise from the putrefying masses.

Water is scarce and bad. At the time the Tahiri Bahr left, men were lying in the streets for the want of surgical aid; the surgeons of the fleet were too few in number to do what they desired, though their individual exertions were highly commendable.

Mahmoud Bey, with 20,000 piasters, made its escape, with about 20,000 people, during the night; many of them were next day seized by the mountaineers, or voluntarily surrendered.

Admiral Schultze, a Swiss engineer, after being badly wounded, surrendered to Sir R. Stopford, by whom he was sent on board the Edinburgh, with orders to be well treated.

He was afterwards embarked on board the Tahiri Bahr for Constantinople, but ere he reached Beyrout he was suffering so severely that Captain Ford landed him at the English hospital there, where he will receive the very best attention and care.

The ships in general, except the rigging, are little touched.

Admiral Walker behaved nobly, bringing his ship close into the forts, with only two feet water under her keel, and in a very exposed place. He was raked by a battery on his quarter, and exposed to the fire of batteries on his beam.

He only lost 4 men killed and eight wounded. His ship was much injured, and sailed yesterday (5th) for Constantinople for repairs, and carrying 1,200 prisoners.

The assistance rendered by the two Austrian frigates was considerable, and called forth the thanks of Sir R. Stopford.

Central Asia.

Another victory over Dost Mahomed, the deposed ruler of Caubul, had been gained by Gen. Dennie. Dost Mahomed had raised, in concert with the Walee of Kholm, an army of 8000 men; the British force was but 500, exclusive of a native corps, belonging to Shah Soofi, but the defeat of the former was decisive. He lost 500 killed, a great number wounded, all his tents, baggage, &c., and was himself wounded—report had it that he subsequently died of his wounds. The best consequences were expected from this victory, in keeping the native powers quiet.

The accounts from Seinde and Nepal, however, continue to be ominous of war with those powers; and it is said that the ruler of the Punjab had been detected in correspondence with Dost Mahomed, hostile to British interests. The utmost activity prevailed in the military departments throughout India—all officers absent on leave had been ordered to join their regiments, &c.

General Holt, with a division of Bengal troops was advancing on Khatlat, for the re-capture of the fortress, and large bodies of troops were concentrating in the Northern provinces.

A detachment under Sir R. Sale had been repulsed in an attack upon a small fort in Kohistan, near Caubul, with the loss of 12 killed and many wounded.

In the borders of Seinde another detachment, under Major Gibbon, had also been defeated, near the pass of Nafcock, by a strong force of Baluchians. Loss, 179 killed and 90 wounded.

ADEN.—Strange reports are in circulation about the new possession, in the India papers. The *Bombay Overland Courier* reports that the cruiser *Elphinstone* has had a tremendous engagement with a French frigate. The story is, that the *Elphinstone* was on a cruise to N. S. sawah, and found the said frigate there at anchor. Upon some of the officers of the cruiser proceeding ashore, they were hailed by the frigate and told that they were not permitted to land. The commander, incensed at this, attempted to land in the gig; but he was fired upon. He then went back, and a fierce action ensued. Report says that the *Elphinstone* was triumphant, and captured the frigate, but was left in a very disabated state herself. A vessel has been sent from Aden to ascertain the truth.—*Bombay United Service Gazette.*

Official Account of the Capture of Chusan.

Brigade Head Quarters, City of Ting-ha-been, July 18, 1840.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Earl Auckland, G. C. B., Governor General of India, &c.

MY LORD.—I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship that on the 4th instant, Her Majesty's ships *Wellington*, *Conway* and *Aligator*, (to the former of which I had transferred brigade head quarters, in compliance with the wishes of Sir Gordon Bremer,) with the troop ship *Rattlesnake* and two transports, arrived in the anchorage of Chusan harbor, the ships of war taking up a position in front of a hill, upon which there was a large temple or joss-house.

In the evening a summons was sent to the Admiral, who was also governor of the Chusan group of islands, calling upon him to surrender the island, and soliciting him to do so that blood might not be shed in useless opposition.

The officers bearing the summons returned with the Chinese Admiral to the *Wellington*, accompanied by two mandarins, and, although they acknowledged their incapacity to resist, they attempted by evasion and requests to obtain time, and left the ship without any satisfactory result, but perfectly understanding that if submission was not made before day-light next day, hostilities must commence.

On the morning of the 5th the hill and shore were crowded with a large body of troops, and from the mast heads of the ships the city was seen at the distance of a mile from the beach, the walls of which were also lined with troops.

On Temple hill, the landing place or wharf, and a round tower adjacent, there were twenty-four guns of small calibre, independent of a number of war junks, and from their proceedings it appeared that resistance was to be offered. As both wind and tide were against the transports, and only 350 men, including marines, were in the harbor, I availed myself of the time offered to reconnoitre the beach beyond Temple hill, with a view of landing at some distance from the batteries, but which I abandoned, as if opposed there, the shipping must have opened their fire on the different batteries, and the result have been the same with respect to the loss of life as of opening on the batteries at once—besides which, it was considered expedient to take from the ships of war, under the prospect of action, so many hands as were required to man the boats.

About two o'clock, p. m. Her Majesty's ships *Cruiser* and *Aligator* got into position, and as the transports were then entering the harbour, the signal was given for landing in rotation, as boats could be supplied, in the following order:—

1st Division.—The 18th Royal Irish, Royal Marines, two nine pounders, and the 26th Regiment.

2d Division.—Volunteer Corps and 49th Regiment, and a detachment of Sappers and Miners.

On the 18th and Royal Marines quitting their ships for the boats, the waving of flags and beating of gongs and drums gave further intimation of the decidedly hostile intentions on the part of the Chinese.

As previously arranged with his Excellency Sir G. Bremer, the Commander in Chief, a gun was fired from the *Wellington*, after the 19th and Royal Marines were in boats, with a view of ascertaining whether resistance was intended. The gun was fired at the round tower most correctly, and no individual injured thereby. As the whole of the

Notices.

CROCKERY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
The Subscriber keeps constantly at his Warehouse, opposite the Exchange Coffee House, a regular assortment of Staffordshire CHINA and EARTHENWARE, which he will dispose of at very low prices.

GEORGE WRIGHT,
October 14, 1840. 173.m.w.f

THOMAS J. PELTON, Notary Public,
(late partner with H. Garstin, Esq. N. P.) has REMOVED his OFFICE to St. Francis Xavier Street, nearly opposite the Post Office.
Montreal, Nov. 4, 1840. 190

DR. McCULLOCH
HAS REMOVED to the House, in Saint Gabriel Street, lately occupied by Mrs. Parnet.
October 31, 1840. 188

PHOENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THIS Company established its Agency in Canada in the year 1804, and continues to INSURE PROPERTY of every description against loss or damage by FIRE, upon liberal terms.

The Undersigned have now authority to settle LOSSES in the Country, without reference to the Board of Directors in London.

The Company is composed of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors, who are individually liable to the full extent of their private fortunes, in addition to the invested Capital of the Company.

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT, JAMESON & Co.
Agents for the Canada.
Montreal, Sept. 23, 1840. 155

MAHOGANY & CURLED HAIR

THE Subscribers have just received, and offer for Sale 20,000 feet MAHOGANY, in Logs, Planks, Boards, Scautlings & Veneers.

—ALSO—
Five Tons English & Canadian Curled Hair. They still continue to keep on hand, a rich and extensive assortment of Cabinet Furniture, Damask and other Mobens, Fringes, Tassels, Float and Orris Laces, Gimpes, Cordes, &c. &c., all of which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

HILTON & BAIRD,
Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers, Place D'Armes.
FEATHER BEDS and CURLED HAIR MATTRESSES, constantly on hand.
Montreal, 13th June, 1840. 68

BUCHANAN, CUNNINGHAM & GLASS
have REMOVED to LESLIE'S BUILDINGS, St. Alexis Street, opposite Messrs. HART LOGAN & Co's Stores.
May 19, 1840. 40

COMMISSIONERS FOR BANKRUPTS.

OFFICE Hours daily, from TEN A. M. to THREE P. M., Sundays and Holidays excepted.

Mr. McCORD, at the House of the Natural History Society, St. James' Street.
Mr. BADGLEY, at his Office, Saint James' Place, St. James' Street.
Montreal, June 26, 1840. 74

FRANKLIN HOUSE.

At the Mineral Springs in Highgate, Vermont.

THE Subscriber, having furnished and fitted up, for the reception of company, the above establishment, respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally.

The celebrity this Spring has attained, the beauty of its location, being situated in a pleasant and healthy section of the country, together with the exertions of the Subscriber to give satisfaction to all, is hoped will make it a desirable situation for those who wish to avail themselves of the benefits of the Mineral Waters, and a relaxation from the ordinary cares of business.

S. W. WOOD,
Franklin House, June 3. 62

SANS SOUCI—NEW YORK.

THIS HOTEL, situated in the most quiet and pleasant part of Broadway, near Wall Street, is conducted in the style of the English and French Hotels, and affords to gentlemen and families, comforts which the foreigner rarely finds in Public Hotels in America.

The Parlours and Lodging Rooms are numerous, well lighted, and so thoroughly ventilated as to command a pure atmosphere, are elegantly furnished and rented independently of board.

The grand RESTAURANT of the "SANS SOUCI," is decidedly the most splendid and airy room of the kind in the city;—is open from 7 A. M. till 11 P. M., and supplied with every luxury in cookery of the English and French arts combined, and with WINES of the choicest character;—while those who prefer it, are served with meals in private apartments.

THE COFFEE and READING ROOMS are very spacious and pleasant, (the house being on the right side of Broadway,) and are at all times supplied with the news of the day.

A. HINCKLEY, Proprietor.
Mar. 18, 1840. 17

ST. LAWRENCE INLAND MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CHILTON FORD, Esq. late of Montreal, having resigned the Agency of this Institution, in that city, owing to unavoidable absence, the Public are hereby notified, that the Directors have appointed C. T. PALSGRAVE, of the same place, Esq., AGENT, in his stead, to whom, hereafter, all applications for Assurances must be made. Office, St. Peter Street.

N. B.—This Company takes all risks between the Upper Lakes and Quebec.

A. JONES, Secretary.
Prescott, May 15, 1840. 16.m.w.f

TYPE FOUNDRY.

REMOVED to No. 147, Notre Dame Street. TYPES, of all descriptions, constantly on hand.—Orders received for PRINTING PRESSES, manufactured by Messrs. R. Hox & Co. of New York. Apply to JOHN T. BADGLEY & Co. Agents.
St. Peter Street.
1840. 62.m.w.f

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, duly authorized to arrange the affairs of Mr. HENRY TALON dit LESPERANCE, heretofore Boat-Building, hereby requests all persons having claims against the said H. T. LESPERANCE, to send in their respective Accounts without delay, to J. U. BEAUDRY, Esq., Advocate, Saint Vincent Street.

BENJ. TALON dit LESPERANCE.
Montreal, August 3, 1840. 111

WANTED—A COOK.

She will be required to furnish testimonials, constantly on hand.—Apply at this Office.
Montreal, Oct. 30, 1840. 187

3,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

IN the Township of DORSET, Lower Canada. For particulars and price, which will be very low for cash, apply to J. J. GIBB, N. P.
November 23, 1840. 198

Notices.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of ANDREW YALE, late of Montreal, Ship-Building, are requested to present their claims to Mr. JOSEPH ROSS, of Montreal; or, to CHARLES BENEDICT, of Argenteuil. Also, all persons indebted to the said Estate, are requested to pay to the undersigned Executors.

ESTHER CAPRON,
CHARLES BENEDICT,
JOSEPH ROSS.
Montreal, May 29, 1840. 59

PRIZE MEDALS.

THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY of MONTREAL offers FOUR PRIZE MEDALS for the four best ESSAYS that may be presented on any of the following subjects:—

1. On the possibility of cultivating the Maple for the purpose of producing Sugar on a large scale; on the preparation of the Sugar, and its best mode of refinement.

2. On the existence of Coal Fields in the District of Montreal or Three Rivers; on the most probable localities of such fields, with the modes of search.

3. On the destruction of Forest Trees for timber and fuel; on the necessity of planting for a future supply; on the most desirable mode of raising timber, whether in woods, hedgerows, or coppices; especial reference is made to the white Oak, grey Ash and Larch or Tamarac, and on the qualities of the latter compared to Oak for Ship-building and other purposes.

4. On the practicability of cultivating in the Canadas the Weld (Rosella), Wood (Isatis), Safflower (Carthamus) and Madder (Rhubus), more especially the latter; on native Plants, suitable for Drugs or Dyes, especially Sumach (Rhus), Blood Root (Sanguinaria), Archil (Rosella) or other Lichens, Red Willow (Salix), Querciron Bark (Quercus); on the cultivation of Poppies and Sunflowers for the expression of Oil from their seeds, and also on the cultivation of Plants for Medicinal purposes.

5. On the Fossils discovered in the Canadas, Yellow Ochre, Indian Red, Yellow Silica, Terra Verta, Blue Earth and others, with statements of their abundance and applicability to the purposes of Paint.

6. On the Ottawa River, the Animal, Vegetable and Mineral productions of its shores and streams, with descriptions of the more important Rivers that flow into it.

7. On the Mineralogy of the District of Montreal.

8. On the Botany of the Island of Montreal.

9. On the manner in which Hemp and Flax may be profitably cultivated, and whether Lee's system of preparing these materials could be adopted with good results.

10. On the effects of Frost on Building Materials and on the Pavements of the Streets.

THE CONDITIONS ARE:—
1st.—The Essays shall be presented on or before the 20th February, 1841.

2d.—The Essay may be in French or English.

3d.—The names and residence of the authors must be concealed; to ensure which, each Essay shall have a motto, and shall be accompanied by a sealed note subscribed with the same motto, and containing the name and residence of the author. This note shall only be opened in the case of the Essay being declared worthy of a Prize, otherwise it shall be destroyed.

4th.—The successful Essays shall remain the property of the Society.

5th.—The Society reserves to itself the right to withhold the Prize, should no one of the Essays on any particular subject appear deserving of it.

The Essays are to be addressed to S. C. SEWELL, Esquire, M.D., Cor. expounding Secretary of the Society, St. James' Street, Montreal.

The Medals will be of Gold, Silver or Bronze, according to the merits of the successful Essays.

LEON GOSSELIN,
Recording Secretary.
Montreal, 21st August, 1840. 179

THE Editors of all Papers in the British Provinces will confer a favour on the Society by giving a few insertions to the above, or by noticing it in their editorial columns.

THE NEW ERA, OR CANADIAN CHRONICLE.

A Weekly Journal devoted to Literature, Foreign and Colonial News, &c.

TO BE EDITED BY
MAJOR RICHARDSON,
Author of "Ecarte," "Wesousta," "The Canadian Brothers," &c.

THE absence of a Newspaper of the class now proposed is peculiar to Canada. Hitherto, the growing necessities, and disturbed condition of the Country have induced a demand for publications, on the one hand of a purely commercial, and on the other of an overcharged political character, as the views or interests of their respective supporters may have dictated.

A Journal essentially Literary, and of a moderate, or justly mixed tone of politics, having for its object the ultimate good and prosperity of the Country, without undue or slavish bias towards any party, is a desideratum which cannot be more seasonably hailed than at a moment when these stupendous Provinces, emerging from the comparative night in which they have hitherto been enshrouded, are about to take their initiative among Nations. Hence the project of the New Era or Canadian Chronicle which the educated of all classes of society, and especially the more intellectual portion of the community, as well as the advocates of a consistent and good government are now called upon to support.

The CANADIAN CHRONICLE, containing eight pages, will, as at present contemplated, be published in form of a weekly paper, at a colonial Gazette, which the style will be assimilated to that of the New York Albion. Independently of other original and select matter, it will be sustained principally by the pen of its Editor; and in such manner that the lover of light reading, equally with the politician, may find sublimity in the published columns. In the first number (to be published at once) after the Union of the Provinces (as possible) will be commenced a series of entertaining matter, to be continued in each consecutive number to the close.

The best paper and type will be used, so that the publication may be filed with facility, and, if necessary, bound as a volume of reference.

Original communications intended for insertion will, if post paid, always meet with due attention. Two pages only will be reserved for Advertisements.

Copies of this Prospectus to be seen at the principal Book Stores, and at the majority of the Post Offices throughout the Canadas, where Subscriptions will be received.

To render it accessible to all classes, the Terms of Subscription to the CANADIAN CHRONICLE, will be \$4 a year, payable half yearly in advance. The first six months \$2, to be paid on subscription.

Brookville, October 26, 1840. 197

Notices.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.



BRITISH QUEEN & PRESIDENT

THESE Steam Ships are intended to run regularly between this Port, London, and Liverpool, as follows:—

NEW YORK TO LONDON.
The BRITISH QUEEN, of 2015 tons and 500 horse power, Lieut. Richard Roberts, N. Commander, will sail
From London. From New York.

NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
The PRESIDENT, of 2365 tons, and 400 horse power, Lieut. R. L. Fayer, R. N. Commander, will sail
From Liverpool. From New York.

The rate of passage in the Main Saloon is \$130, all other after Cabins \$120. For Stowage \$100, exclusive of wine, which will be furnished upon call at reasonable rates. Stewards \$5, 66.

The British Queen will take 600 tons cargo. The President will take 1,000 tons cargo. Plans of the accommodations of both ships may be seen at the Agent's Office.

For freight or passage, apply to
WADSWORTH & SMIT,
4, Jones' Lane, near 103 Front Street,
New York, 1840. 18

OLD ESTABLISHED PASSAGE OFFICE.

Corner of Pine and South Streets.

THE Subscribers having completed their arrangements for the year 1840, for the purpose of bringing out STEAMSHIP PASSENGERS, beg leave to inform their friends the public in general, that a first class ship will be despatched from Liverpool to New York on the 1st, 5th, 10th, 15th, 20th and 25th of each month throughout the year.

Passengers on their arrival at Liverpool in the above ships, will be furnished with lodgings and a convenient place to cook in during the time they may be detained there by head wind or stormy weather, free of any expense to the passengers, on application at the Company's Office, to Mr. P. W. BRYNES, No. 35, Waterloo Road, who will, in connection with his numerous Agents throughout England and Ireland, find every assistance to those who may be engaged to come out by this Company's ships.

Passengers will be found in provisions for a passage for \$10 extra, or \$25 for passage, provisions and hospital money.

On receipt of the passage money, if forwarded from the country, post paid, with the names, ages and address of the parties sent for, a certificate entitling them to their passage will be forwarded.

As usual in all cases, where the persons engaged coming, the money will be refunded to those from whom it may have been received, on their returning the passage certificate.

For further particulars, apply to
GLOVER & McMURRAY,
Corner of Pine and South Streets, N.Y.

Passages can also be engaged from Liverpool to Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston at \$5 for each adult, by ships sailing for those ports on the 1st and 15th of each month, by applying as above.

July 11, 1840.

PASSAGE FROM LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Subscribers have made arrangements to bring passengers from the above ports, by the regular Packet, sailing from
London, 1st, 10th, and 20th of each month.
Liverpool, 1st, 7th, 13th, 19th, and 25th of each month.

This presents a favorable opportunity to people of the country who are desirous of seeing for their relations or friends to come from Ireland, Ireland, or Scotland. In every case, passengers do not embark, the passage money will be promptly returned.

Those desirous of remitting money can do so by drafts payable on demand in any part of the kingdoms, on applying to the subscribers, GLOVER & McMURRAY,
Corner of Pine and South Streets,
New-York, July, 1840.

HOWARD'S HOTEL NEW YORK.

THIS magnificent establishment, situated in BROADWAY, corner of MAIDEN LANE, (affording to the stranger a beautiful and most central residence,) has been fitted up expressly for, and under the immediate direction of the Subscriber, at a cost (exclusive of ground) of more than ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and will be conducted in a style equal to the best Hotels in the city.

Besides the READING ROOM, on Broadway, which will be supplied with a most extensive variety of Newspapers, including all the Canadian and the usual public ones, there are three very spacious and elegant DINING HALLS, served at different hours, and upwards of two hundred BED CHAMBERS and BATHS, each supplied with fine fireplaces, lighted and ventilated, and furnished throughout with new and elegant Furniture. There are a number of splendid suites of rooms for the use of Families, who can be served in their apartments when preferred.

The Proprietor pledges himself that his establishment, at this Hotel, a TABLE as well supplied, and a WINE CELLAR as well stocked, as can be found at any similar establishment in America.

D. D. HOWARD,
(Late of the Exchange Hotel),
Proprietor.
March, 1840. 17

W. S. CHANDLER & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 2, St. Peter Street.

REPLY TO
NATHANIEL COSGROVE, 53, Cedar Street, New York.

J. E. FILLISBURY, Esquire, Buffalo, N. Y.
O. F. HOOK WARREN, Pennsylvania.
MERRILL & CO. do do.
EDWARD E. SMITH, Gallipolis, Ohio. 24

CERTAIN DISEASE.—Dr. FICAULT.

Attendant in the Hospitals at Paris, Main Street of the Saint Lawrence Suburb, and prompt and easy. Hours of attendance, from ONE to THREE o'clock, and in the EVENING.

August 29, 1840. 124

DR. SPOHN'S

SICK HEADACHE REMEDY.

FOR the permanent cure of this distressing complaint, never fails. When persevered in, it effectually renovates the system, and does away the causes of the SICK and NERVOUS HEADACHE. Thousands have tried it, and found precisely the relief which the article promises to bestow.—Certificates of the strongest kind, and from the most respectable persons, are in the possession of the proprietor, some of which have been published, testifying to the permanent cure, and others to the immediate relief given by this remedy. It affords relief to the afflicted in 15 or 20 minutes from the first dose. If taken when the symptoms of an attack are first felt, it prevents the further progress of the complaint, and can produce no danger at any time by an excessive dose; as in such a case it would only throw off the contents of the stomach, leaving it sweet and healthy with an excellent appetite. All afflicted with headache should not fail to procure the article, and give themselves no distressing a complaint.

Physicians have in many instances given it to their patients, and in every instance, to our knowledge, with great satisfaction have found it a certain cure. Sick and Nervous Headache is a complaint with which Physicians do not wish to have any thing to do, and generally prescribe only for temporary relief; consequently, Dr. Spohn's Sick Headache Remedy escapes the opposition which some other proprietary articles meet with from that source.

If you place any you never will regret it—it is composed entirely of vegetable, and contains no mineral, or poisonous drug of any kind, and does not require any change of diet or exercise.

Sold wholesale and retail by Comstock & Co. Wholesale Druggists, 2, Fletcher Street, New York, and by the principal Druggists in the Union.

For Sale by nearly every Shop-keeper in Canada and Wholesale and Retail in Montreal, by LYMAN & Co., CARTER & Co., SAVAGE & Co., Medical Hall, and at McDONALD'S.

JUDGE PATTERSON.

Read the following from Judge Patterson, on thirty years the first Judge of the County in which he lives.

Middletown, N. J., March 12, 1840.
Messrs. Comstock & Co.

Gentlemen—You are at liberty to make such use of the following certificate as you deem will best subserve the purposes for which it is intended.

CERTIFICATE OF JUDGE PATTERSON.
I HEREBY CERTIFY that my daughter has been afflicted with sick headache for the space of about 20 years—the attacks occurring once in about two weeks, frequently lasting about 24 hours, during which time the paroxysms have been so severe, as apparently soon to deprive her of life. And after having tried almost all other remedies in vain, I have been induced to try Spohn's Headache Remedy as sold by you; and to the great disappointment and joy of herself and all her friends, found very material relief from the first dose of the medicine. She has followed up the directions with the article, and in every case when an attack was threatened has found immediate relief, until she is now permanently cured. The attacks are now very seldom, and disappear almost immediately after taking the quantity directed. A hope that others may be benefited by the use of this truly invaluable medicine, has induced me to send you the above, and remain your obedient servant,

Jehu Patterson,
Judge of the Court of C. P.

For Sale by nearly every Shop-keeper in Canada, and Wholesale and Retail in Montreal, by LYMAN & Co., CARTER & Co., SAVAGE & Co., Medical Hall, and at McDONALD'S.

DR. BARTHOLOMEW'S PINK EXpectorant SYRUP.

THE cases of Consumption are so numerous in all the northern latitudes, that it is some remedy as a preventive should be kept by every family constantly on hand, to administer on the first approach of a cold. This EXpectorant SYRUP will in every case prevent the complaint. It is quite impossible for any person ever to have consumption who will use this remedy on the first approach of cough and pain in the side, and in many instances it has cured when physicians had given up the case as incurable.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by Comstock & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 2, Fletcher Street, New York, and by the principal Druggists in the Union.

For Sale by nearly every Shop-keeper in Canada, and Wholesale and Retail in Montreal, by LYMAN & Co., CARTER & Co., SAVAGE & Co., Medical Hall, and at McDONALD'S.

Look to your Pantries and Bedrooms. ROACH AND BED BUG BANE.

THE subscriber has for some years been in the habit of supplying many families with this certain and immediate remedy for those noxious vermin, and has consented, at the strong solicitation of his friends, to bring it out in this public manner.—He now has the positive affirmations of a great number of citizens, (some of whom are the most wealthy and fashionable ladies in Chesnut Street,) that this Bane is in all cases a sure and certain remedy; and these certificates are in the hands of his Agents, where any one wishing can convince themselves of their genuineness. This is better than all the puffing of a thousand unknown names; and the unrepresented sale which the Bane now has, is full proof of this fact, and of its virtues.

E. SAUNHOLTZ,
Inventor and proprietor.

For Sale by nearly every Shop-keeper in Canada, and Wholesale and Retail in Montreal, by LYMAN & Co., CARTER & Co., SAVAGE & Co., Medical Hall, and at McDONALD'S.

TO THE BALD HEADED.

THIS is to certify, that I have been bald about twenty years, and by the use of the genuine BALM OF COLUMBIA, my hair is now covered with hair. I shall be happy to convince any one of the fact that will call and see me at Delhi Village. The above article I bought at Griswold, Conn., and who had it from Comstock & Co.

JOHN JAQUISH, Jr.
Delhi, July 10, 1840.

For Sale by nearly every Shop-keeper in Canada and Wholesale and Retail in Montreal, by LYMAN & Co., CARTER & Co., SAVAGE & Co., Medical Hall, and at McDONALD'S.

HEWES NERVE & BONE LINIMENT.

THIS article is offered to the public as a new, and failing cure for the Rheumatism, and it has for a number of years sustained its reputation, and accomplished cures which had defied the power of every other article. In cuts and recent cases, the relief is invariably, after one or two applications of the Liniment, and in chronic Rheumatism, the cases of cure are numerous.—It is truly a remedy that reaches the nerve and bone with the most happy effect.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by Comstock & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 2, Fletcher Street, New York, and by the principal Druggists in the Union.

For Sale by nearly every Shop-keeper in Canada, and Wholesale and Retail in Montreal, by LYMAN & Co., CARTER & Co., SAVAGE & Co., Medical Hall, and at McDONALD'S.

Ask, inquire—Ask those who know.

These only who know by trial or immediate observation, can form any idea of the effects of the perfect relief, of the almost charm-like cures effected in cases of the PILES, RHEUMATISM, all SWELLINGS, and all EXTERNAL PAINS, no matter how severe, by the use of Hays' Liniment. Find one who has used it that will not land it above all things ever used, and you will find what cannot be found.

For the relief of suffering human beings who may be afflicted, I beg you to ask—ask of those who know—ask Mr. J. Myers, Esquire, Athens, N. Y.; ask Gen. Dury Gages, late of Washington City; each of these gentlemen know of cases unconquerable by all other remedies or physicians, though tried for many years, that have been cured by the use of the genuine HAYS' LINIMENT. Thousands of other persons know similar cures. We appeal to their sense of justice—their human feelings.

It is but a duty you owe to your suffering fellow beings to let this great remedy be known. Speak of it then to all your friends. This will save much pain where the newspapers are not read, or where readers are incredulous, because so many worthless articles are advertised for the same purpose. To buyers we say, if all who have used it do not say it is beyond all praise, then do not take it. The proprietor will not allow this article to be paid for unless it cures, when a full directions are fully followed. Will any one suffering refuse now to try it? If he does, he ought to be put more for his obstinacy than his suffering.

Mr. Hays would never consent to offer this article, were he not compelled by his sense of moral or religious duty—to do so in his power for the victims of distress and misery. For this purpose he would sooner devote a fortune, than see a dollar for any worthless article.

LOOK OUT!—Some swindlers have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing on which we will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; that name must be always on the wrapper, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy; for it is impossible for any other to be true or genuine.

SOLOMON HAYS.

Sold by COMSTOCK & Co., 2 Fletcher Street, N. Y.

For Sale by nearly every Shop-keeper in Canada, and Wholesale and Retail in Montreal, by LYMAN & Co., CARTER & Co., SAVAGE & Co., Medical Hall, and at McDONALD'S.

TO THE BALD HEADED.

DOES any know a neighbour or friend who has been bald, and whose head is now covered with hair? One whose coat collar was covered with drizzling, though brushed every hour—which has now vanished entirely? Or whose hair, at early age were turning grey, who now has not a grey hair?—Children whose heads were covered with scurf, whose hair would not grow, that are now growing the fullest crops of hair? Some cases must be known to most persons.—Ask them the cause, and you will be told, these things have been done by the use of the BALM OF COLUMBIA.

Of 20 years growth is this article, its demand increasing annually some hundred per cent.,—though when discovered not opposed by any thing for the same purpose, now assailed by almost numberless mushroom trash preparations that will ruin the hair if used to any extent.—Can more than these facts be wanted—refer to the recommendations by a list of names of respectability, unequalled by any other article.—Look to these things—buy this article. Stay and preserve your hair by its use, or if bald really, attend to this—this is the only fashionable life as using it as the only article really fit for the toilet. Long hair is very apt to fall out. Ladies, use the Balm of Columbia in time to save yourselves the disgrace of baldness by neglect of your persons.

St^e Rosalie ce 10^{ème} janvier 1842.

A Pierre Douard Lelièvre Secrétaire Magistrate
de police. &c. &c. &c.

Monsieur

C'est avec peine que nous
avons appris par les journaux de Montréal
que vous étiez appelé dans cette ville pour y
exercer les fonctions de premier Magistrat de police
en icelle ville; quoique cette place doive vous
être d'un plus grand intérêt, comme lieu de vo-
tre cédant résidence, et que vous dussiez proba-
blement, la préférer à notre Comté. Permettez
nous néanmoins, de vous manifester que c'est
avec le plus grand regret que nous avons vu
cette mutation de la part de l'administrateur
du Gouvernement. Vos talents reconnus,
votre ponctualité à remplir vos pénibles de-
voirs comme seul Magistrat de police dans un
arrondissement dont la population est au dessus
de 25,000 âmes; les peines que vous vous êtes
donné pour rétablir la paix publique et
maintenir le bon ordre dans le District Muni-
cipal et dans les environs; votre accès favorable
à toutes personnes qui ont affaire à vous;
même pour des affaires civiles; votre générosité
à les entendre et empêcher des poursuites d'un
grand nombre de personnes par vos opinions
et

et vos sages conseils, votre affabilité à répondre à
toutes Personnes, de toutes conditions, de tous sexes
et de toutes âges, qui requièrent vos services, &c.
tout cela n'a pas laissé que de vous rendre cher à
nos cœurs, et de nous mettre dans l'obligation de
vous en témoigner notre plus sincère reconnaissance.

En conséquence de tout ce que dessus, vient
lieu bien, respectable Monsieur, recevoir de nous
cette adresse de congratulation; en espérant que
nous ne seront point privées d'une personne
qui réunit et possède à un haut degré, autant
de vertus, de sagesse, de bienveillance et de connais-
sances, et quoique vous seriez très-utile dans la
dite Cité de Montréal, nous espérons de la gracieuseté
de son excellence, qu'il nous accordera comme une
faveur, que vous demeuriez parmi nous.

Nous avons l'honneur de vous
souhaiter

Monsieur

Vos très-humbles et obéissants
serviteurs

J. C. Levesque *RS*
Charles Abel ^{sa} Côte
marque

William Moreau instituteur
Emm: Couillard Després *Captm* M.

Ambroise Gen Drom *Captm* M.

Louis Joseph Guénier *comre* des écoles
Louis Poulin *Captm* M.

pas cal beur-connaire *Captm* M.

Augustin x Côté
Louis x Morisset
Charles x Baillancourt
Pierre x Dupont
Hirameois x Belanger
Hyacinthe x Haireau
Pierre x Gendron père
Louis x Dessein
Mathieu x Hournier
Hilaire x Jarret
Pierre x Gendron fils
Jacques x Gauthier
Hirameois x Lysier
Charles x Boucher
Edouard x Dagnéan
Hyacinthe x Gendron
Pierre Boulet

Joseph Tanguay
Jacques Gendron

Louis main
André x Lajoie
Simon Gendron

Joseph x Truteau

Pierre Tétrau

Edouard x Tétrau

Samuel Gendron

Saül Gendron

Michel Turgeon

Ambroise x Gendron fils

Louis Morel fils

Thomas Chartier

Philippe Chartier fils

E. J. Bilodeau

Louis & Bellant
c'est a Chesgermont
Pierre & Maturin
Jacques & Lapierre
Louis Bilo deau
igna ce Bi lo deau

Louis Chartier
Etienne Chartier
Thomas Tremblay
Am broise Tremblay
Jean Baptiste Dupont

Charles & Dupont
Louis & Lemonde
jac ques Gau Droy
Pierre & Côté
Pierre Côté

Jean Baptiste Gosselin
Michel & Sanguay père.
Louis & Langeleur Marquillier
Elie Roivreau
Jean. Morin.

Charles & Lemmeux
Philippe & Chartier père Marquillier
Etienne & Maturin
Carier, Gauthier
François, Fournier
André & Michon
Antoine Guertin
Jean Baptiste & Guertin
Charles Gauthier
François & Garnache
Julien & Garnache
Emmanuel & Leveau

François x Tumbay
Joseph x Laplante
Joseph x Laplante
Jean Baptiste x ivé
Louis Guilmin
Charles x Pagan st onge
Pian x Lajoie
Cemine Gasquetin
Louis x Poulin
Arbelme x Robichaud
Dilore x Poulin
Marcel x Robichaud
Binone Vignier dit Lalonde
Michel x Gasaille St Germain
Nathalie x Asperville
Gabrielle x Laine

Michel Lajoie

Joseph Lajoie
Eduard Blanchard teneur
Paul x Dubuc
Pierre x Bellant
Paul x Dubuc fils
Pierre x Leandron
François x Carrelle fils
Jean Bte x Turgeon père
Jean Bte x Turgeon fils
Michel x Le Doux
Pierre x Laurance
Jean x Morel
Augustin x Savary
Philippe x Chartier fils
Nicolas x Côté Marguillier

Louis x Jarret
Pierre x Cadaret
Thippolite x Brunelle
Pierre Dumas
Ambroise x Tremblay
Francois x Gussille dit St Germain
Paul x Piémny
Louis x Vigneux
Antoine x Boulet
Luc Dagneault.
Paul x Veilleux
Louis x Jeanbarre
Ambroise x Houle

L. B. Bonillard Després.
Imm. X Bonillard Després père.
Pierre X Bonillard Després.
Francois Marcel X Bernier-fils.

Louis x Côté
Joseph x Payant & St Ange
Charles Belanger
Joseph x Gauthier
Pierre x Laquet
Francois x Desjardins
Pierre Dion

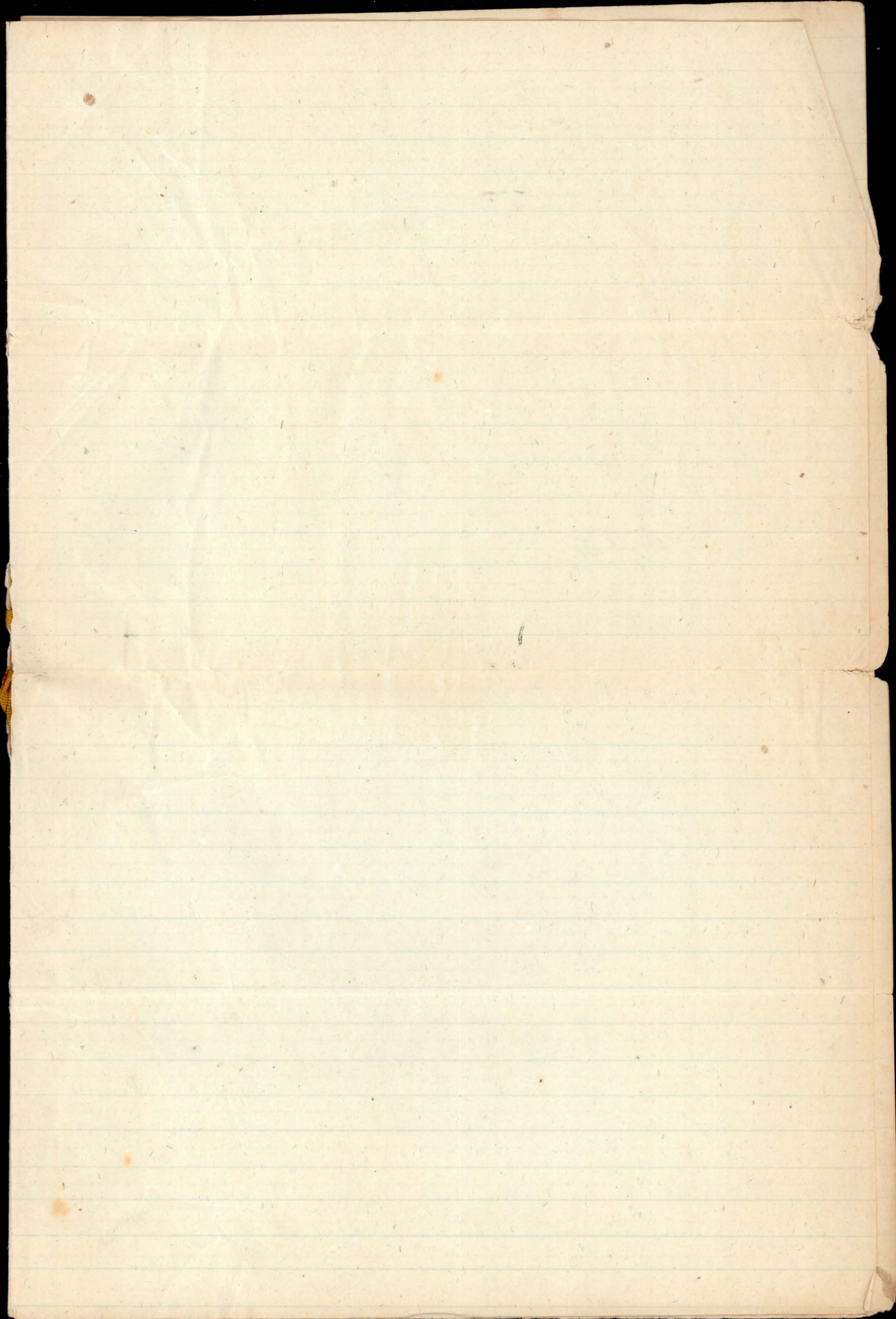
Louis Lemieux
Prosper Lemieux
Joseph x Lisée
Charlotte x Houle fille majeur - bourgeoise
Isidore x Brunelle père
Regis x Robichaud
Marcel x Robichaud
Francois x Monmarguet

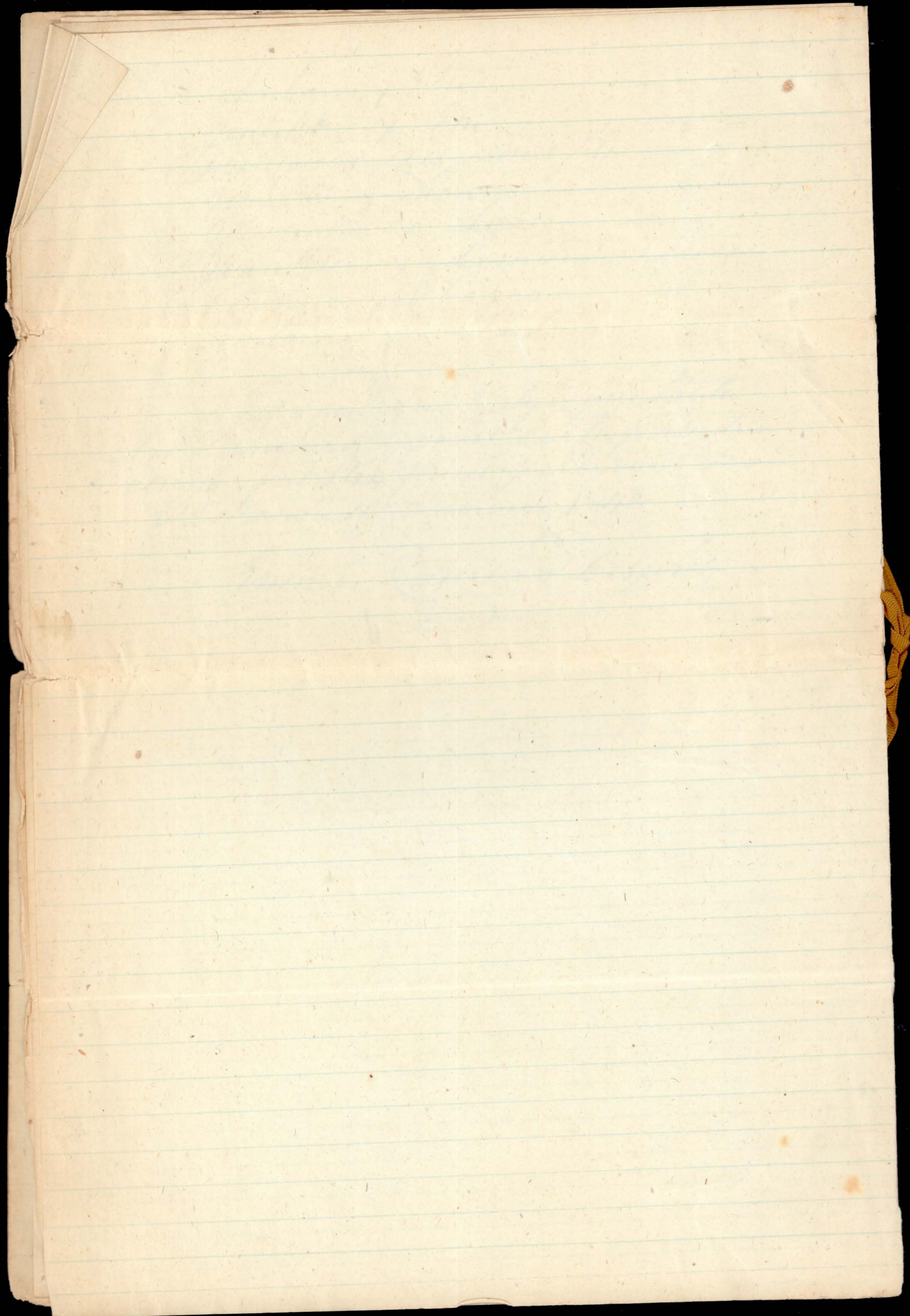
François x Longellier
Joseph x Tremblay
Joseph x Montmarquet
Muscine x Cadaret
Joseph x Cadaret
Pierre x Simare
Joseph x Charron fils
Joseph x Simare fils
Jacques Dulude dit Marien
Sebastien x Longellier
Eldore x Brunelle fils
Olivier x Jeanson
Louis x Lemieux
Paul x Beaudette
Gabriel x Simoneau-Marguillier
Pierre x Labonte
Abraham x Dagnault
Charles A. x Côté fils
Pierre x Gosselin
Francois x Gosselin
Amable x Laroche
Francois x Marel père
Jeanbte x Jarvais
Jean Louis x Massé
Charles x Vaillantcourt père
Charlotte x Fontaine - venue des Larocque
Louis x Vêtu dit Bellaire
Gabriel x Fontaine dit Blain
Elie x Mayraut - Marguillier
Francois x Chappedelaine dit Larivière
Francois x Cadaret
Louis x Languirant
Francois x Elie.

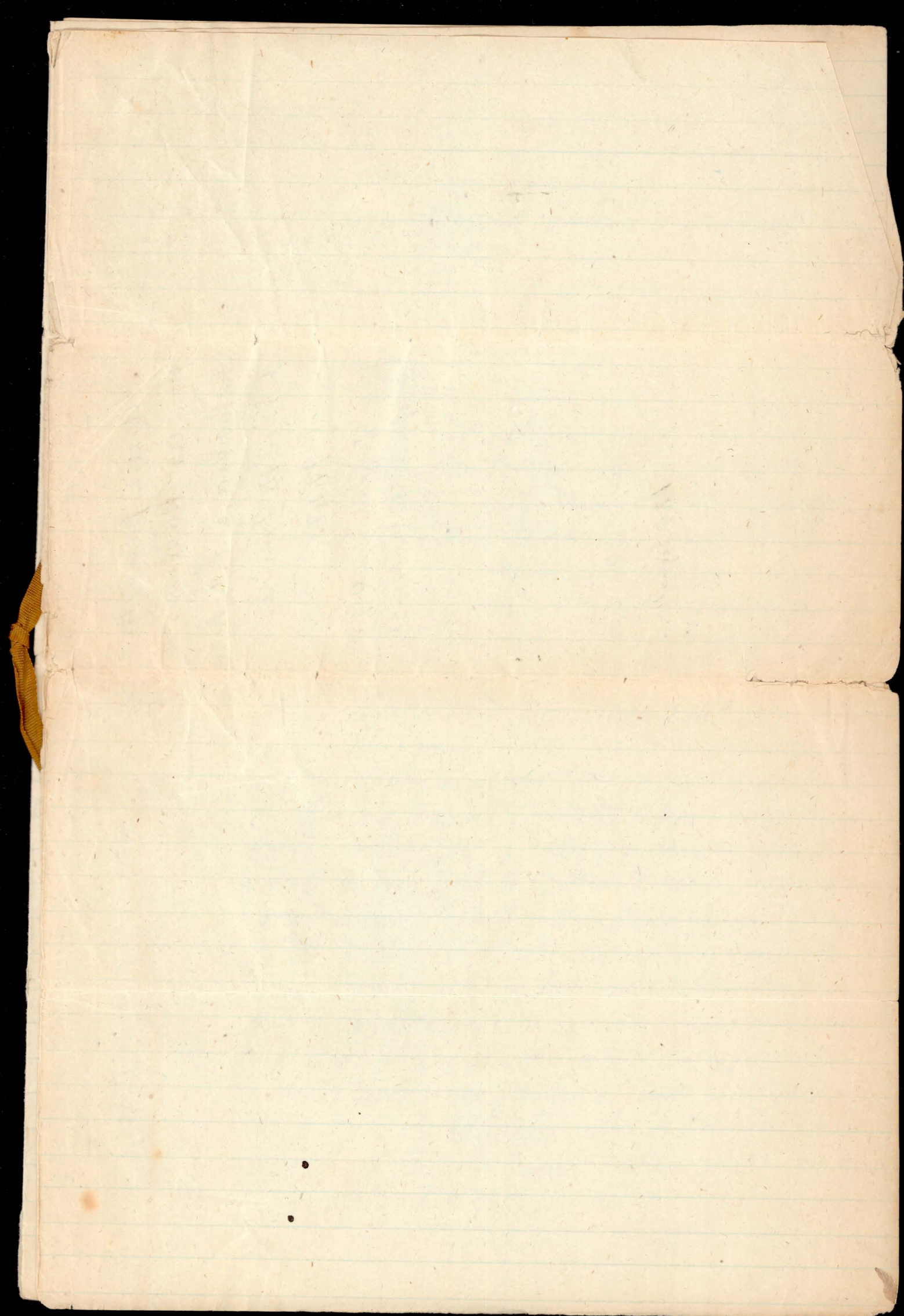
Antoine x Etue
Jeanbte x Etue
Francois x Desjardins fils
Jeanbte x Dion
Glycinthe x Lisée
Jeanbte x Leonie
Etienne x Chagnon
Antoine x Lussier

Le Soussigné certifie que toutes
les signatures apposées sur la présente
adresse ont été prises pardevant moi
le 15^{ème} janvier 1842

Emm: Couillard Després







In 3175.

Adresse présentée -
par les Habitans de
St Rosalie, à S. E. Leclerc,
J. P. ce 15 Janvier
1842.

par l'organe du baptême
Després, de St Rosalie.

180 Signatures

A F. E. Leclerc, Ecuyer.
Magistrat de Police pour
le Comté de S^t Hyacinthe.

Monsieur,

A l'annonce de votre nomination comme Magistrat de Police pour la Cité de Montréal, Nous, Habitans de la Paroisse S^t Hyacinthe, croyons devoir vous témoigner le regret que nous cause cette nomination qui nous privera de votre présence et de l'exercice de vos fonctions.

S^a habileté, la justice et l'impartialité avec lesquelles vous avez rempli les devoirs de votre charge méritent les plus grands éloges et vous ont gagné l'estime générale. Votre empressement pour le bien public de cette Paroisse, les conseils sages et éclairés que vous avez toujours ^{été} prêt à donner à ceux qui vous les demandaient, vos efforts pour écarter les difficultés et les Procès, la tranquillité et la sécurité dont nous jouissons, sont autant de titres que vous avez à notre reconnaissance, et nous font souhaiter davantage de vous voir prolonger votre séjour au milieu des nous;

Charles Lortolaine St. Br.
 Pierre Dubeau J. LaRoque, ^{St. Hilaire}
 Jean Baptiste Lesperance God. Marchesseau ^{St. Augustin}
 Antoine au thier A. Archambault ^{St. Leon}
 Geromone fontaine Henri De Labriere
 Auguste Leblond Ls Dubongfard
 Joseph Stien Archambault Henri Luce
 Baptiste Laroche Wm French junior
 Louis von Wm French
 Benjamin von J. Laroche
 Jean Baptiste Linty J. Laroche
 Simon Cadoret H. Laroche
 J. M. Laroche
 Amable Benjamin A. Cote fils
 Michel Martel U. Cote fils
 meunier Pauline alixis Lavallé
 S. B. Fontaine gabriel Courtois
 Abel Dufresne H. St. Paulin
 James Coulby Antoine Rodier
 Lelandia Leonard Boivin
 Antoine Gadiet Son succoté
 Michel Dania George Anger
 Charles Laroche J. B. Laroche
 Joseph Laroche J. B. Laroche
 Charles Dania J. B. Laroche
 Michel Dania J. B. Laroche
 Pierre Laroche J. B. Laroche

Nicolas Gaudette

Benoit

Georges Casarav

Louis Suetin

Nicolas Gaudette

Louis Charbonneau

Antoine Martin

François Jégué

François Thériault

François Plante

Pierre Hébert

Benjamin Cadotte

François St Pierre

Charles Chénier

Christophe Lucier

Antoine Dion

Louis Dubois

Alphonse Bourgeois

Eusèbe Villin

Joseph Bédard

Louis Guilbert

Casimir Archambault

Adrien Laflamme

Louis Tondra

Isaac Riché

Louis Riché

Thomas Grignon

Joseph Grignon

Joseph Riché

Gilbert Thémery

Louis Fontaine

Joseph Voelck

Maurice Morin

Louis Fontaine

Antoine Martin

Antoine Martin

Louis Charbonneau

Pierre Thériault

Pierre Biss

Simion Falon

Damien Falon

Theodore Falon

Alexandre Dupré

Joseph Dupré fils

Christophe Brunelle

Joseph Lavette

Georges Monca

Lambert Samarin

Joseph Barbeau

Émile Barbeau

Nicolas Levesque

Joseph Champigny

François Maillet

Louis Brunelle

Pro Laplante

Joseph Michon

Charles Lhéros

Antoine Guilbert

Clive Maréchal

Augustin Fontaine

Vital Lefebvre

Ambroise Archambault

Joseph Tarte

Paul Girouard

Antoine Gagnon

Joseph Pilote

Antoine Laplante

Joseph Laplante

Joseph LaCourse

Magloire Gobeille

Louis Laplante

Antoine Tarte

Antoine Saulie

Antoine Martin

Joseph Chabotte

Louis Larive

Antoine Bouchard

Joseph Chatelle

Antoine Gaurin

Charles Caouette

Pierre Duderain

Maxime Clavier

Augustin Laplante

Germain Lendry

Joseph Caouette fils

Joseph Bédard

Ant. Archambault

Samuel

Michel Laflamme

Pierre Registe

Ant. Laflamme

Joseph Hebert

Eusebe Messier

Michel Belanger

Proche de Laplante

Louis Bédard

Louis L'heureux

Antoine Gabotte

Charles Bédard

Joseph Melbay

Hubert Gagné

Antoine Laplante

Antoine L'heureux

François Barland

Antoine St-Onge

Joseph Pélissier

Charles L'heureux

François Delorier

Denis Larivière

Louis Chicoine

Le goudier Andrieu
Jacques nical
L'arque du pèner
Lan mari poudre
Lampartiste l'anne
amable Fontaine
Edoir l'vernagie
Pierre comier
Baptiste Fontaine
L'archet Farad et
David
François nical
exanier marin
en d'ri d'umines
Pierre cadere
antaine Blet
Baptiste Lafontaine
John A. Clement

N. 3175.

Adresse présentée à
S. E. Leclerc J. R. par les
Habitants des Villages &
paroisse S. Agacinthe, ce
15 Janvier, 1842, par
l'organe de Léonard
Boivin, Et à la tête d'une
délégation de 18 habitants
de différentes paroisses.

222 Signatures

6.

EXTRAIT des Régistres des BAPTEMES, MARIAGES et SEPULTURES, faits dans la
Paroisse de Montréal, sous le titre du S. Nom de Marie, dans l'Ile, Comté et District de Montréal,
Province du Bas-Canada, pour l'année mil huit cent quarante trois

Le quinze décembre, mil huit cent quarante trois, je Prêtre soussigné
ai inhumé dans la chapelle du cimetière, Dame Marie Josephite Saint-
Jennain, née le douze décembre, à la Paroisse de Saint Hyacinthe;
âgée de quatre vingt un ans, veuve de feu Sieur Jean Baptiste Cas-
sion guay, bourgeois. Lesmoins Jean Baptiste Saneur, soussigné, et
Benjamin Berroches, qui n'a su signer.

J. B. Saneur

E. Picard Prd

Lequel EXTRAIT, je soussigné, Prêtre du Séminaire de Montréal, certifie être conforme à l'Original. Montréal, ce 27 janvier 1844

Rouge, J. H.

3

No 2442

C. J.

Montreal

P. E. Leclerc

H. Perin

Pièce du Cuyau

de No 3

filin 20 décembre 1853

Major

P. E. Leclerc & Co

~~44~~ Derris

Pro X. Castonguay

Sigfr

Cah. des Derris

No 3

Prod. ce 1^{er} janvier 1854

M. M.

Problèmes d'Histoire

Pouvez-vous nommer un magistrat qui, après avoir fait arrêter un patriote, en 1837, maria sa fille au fils de son prisonnier ?

Ce magistrat se nommait P.-E. Leclère. Il signa le mandat d'arrestation du Dr Pierre-Claude Boucher de la Bruère, de St-Hyacinthe. Né en 1808 à Boucherville, il avait été admis à la pratique de la médecine en 1829. Arrêté, le 4 décembre 1838, sous l'accusation d'avoir été sympathique aux patriotes et même d'avoir fondé une banque dans le but de leur venir en aide, il fut incarcéré à Montréal. Mais le 29 décembre 1838, le Dr de la Bruère fut libéré de prison. Plus tard, le magistrat Leclère maria sa fille au fils du Dr de la Bruère, Pierre-René-Joseph-Hippolyte, qui fut de longues années surintendant de l'Instruction publique, et dont le fils, M. Montarville Boucher de la Bruère, fut archiviste fédéral à Montréal, trésorier de la Société historique de Montréal et membre fondateur de la Société des Dix.

Problèmes d'histoire : Nos lecteurs qui aimeraient soumettre des problèmes d'histoire peuvent s'adresser :