



Amendments to the Religious Society Land Bill, came down from the hon. Legislative Council...

Mr. M. Brice moved that these amendments be read a second time on Monday next...

The house went into committee on the resolutions respecting the Rideau Canal.

Capt. Matthews said that works of this kind, carried on by the government, were uniformly attended with a most uncommon success...

Mr. M. Brice said he would not pledge himself to any thing of the kind. He would only say that people who were acquainted with making canals were willing to undertake the work...

The Atty. General said the people in the Bathurst district were situated differently from the Welland canal...

Mr. Van Koughnet said he was opposed to a loan for the Welland Canal, and hon. gentlemen would expect that he would also be opposed to it...

Gen. Foy, the celebrated orator of the House of Deputies, died at Paris on the 28th. Mr. B. Constant, was dangerously ill.

Spain.—28th Nov.—M. Zea was succeeded by the Duke Del Infantado, who was said to be devoted to the French interest.

It will be seen that Mr. Cooper's new novel, 'The Last of the Mohicans,' is ready from the press, and will be published in a few days.

From the ominous appearance of the weather, we fear much inconvenience will be felt throughout the Province...

Picton, January 4.—We do not remember to have seen a finer fall in this part of Nova Scotia, than that which has gone past.

St. Andrews, N. B. January 4th. We have made enquiry at the Custom House here, and now state by authority, that United States Vessels, will be admitted to entry at the Port of Saint Andrews...

Mr. M. Brice said he would support this resolution; it was highly necessary to improve the country as much as possible.

Mr. Fothergill was a warm friend to improvement, yet he felt it his duty to oppose this resolution; because the first object with him was the improvement of the river St. Lawrence...

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of public money, when work is given out to government jobbers; he could mention one remarkable instance of it in this province: Some time ago, £10000 was granted by this house to improve the roads, in the New-Castle District...

Mr. Fothergill said that hon. gentleman and the country at large would be benefited by his plan, and he would use his endeavours to bring him to punishment...

The committee on the resolutions respecting the Rideau Canal resumed. The whole of this day was spent in a discussion on this subject, in substance as given above...

Mr. Bidwell, who was not present yesterday, spoke equally against this Canal and in favor of the improvement of the St. Lawrence as the great high-way...

From English Papers. The celebrated Ernestus, Mr. Graham, with his wife, has made a most perilous ascension in a balloon...

On Wednesday week an extraordinary meeting of the Catholic Association took place in Dublin. The object was to receive a report from Mr. O'Connell, as to the state of the law respecting the holding of public meetings...

President Boyer, of Hayti, has ordered a number of steam boats to be built in France and England. One of the poor persons now applying to His Majesty's alms-house for the Christmas bounty, is said to be a niece of General Wolfe...

The Greek King of war, Chonoi, which recently visited England, was lost Nov. 11th, on the Island of Acony. The subscription at Liverpool for the sufferers at Mirmichi, amounts to about £2550. Public meetings have been held last week, for promoting subscriptions for the same benevolent purpose...

Mr. Ranvold brought up the petition of the trustees of the Common of Three-Rivers, praying powers further to concede parts of the Common, and to accept a grant of 55 acres in the adjacent tith of St. Marguerite...

Mr. Leslie brought up the petition of the agents of the honble. The East India Company, praying that the practice in London as to importation of Teas, ascertaining duties thereon, and remitting of the same on Teas destroyed, with drawback on exportation, may be established in this Province...

Mr. Speaker communicated to the House reports on the state of the Library, and on the Clerk's assistants and extra-writers in his office. The address in answer to the speech from the Throne, which is as follows, was presented to His Excellency the Governor in Chief...

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best of our judgment, in affairs of such deep consequence to the country. We shall not fail to consider whether any part of the new Acts of the Imperial Parliament affect, in an unfavourable manner, the interests of this Province...

The objects referred to by Your Excellency, more immediately connected with the internal state of the Province, shall receive our most serious consideration; and among these, we concur with Your Excellency in opinion, that no one is of greater importance than the establishment of Register Offices...

The system of Judicature, the subdivisions of the Province, the distribution of the Magistracy, the better regulation of the Militia, the establishments for Education, for the care of the Roads, and for other charitable purposes, the state of the Insane, and the laws which are about to expire—shall all, as much as possible, receive our attentive consideration...

To which, His Excellency, the Governor-in-Chief, was pleased to return the following answer:—GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, It has always afforded me great pleasure to express the confidence which I place in the deliberations of the Legislative Council...

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. Saturday, 21st January 1826. James Leslie, Esquire, member for the east ward of the city of Montreal, after taking the usual oath, took his seat in the House. Mr. Nelson obtained leave to introduce a Bill to regulate and grant, for a limited time, certain fees to the clerks of the markets at Quebec, Montreal and Three-Rivers...

Mr. Simpson brought up the petition of the members and elders of the Presbyterian Church at Montreal, under the pastoral care of the Revd. Mr. Christmas, praying the privilege of solemnizing marriages, baptisms and burials, and a Law to make legal former marriages—referred.

Mr. Simpson brought up the petition of Robert Jones, of the township of Stanbridge, praying a law to erect a toll bridge at Dorchester, [St. John's] over the Richelieu—referred. Mr. Leslie presented the report of the commissioners of the Lachine Canal—adjoined.

The Canal appears to be completed, except the building of toll-gatherers' houses, &c.—the consignees complain of the high rates of tolls—state that boats went down the rapids of the St. Lawrence, until the lowness of the water prevented them—recommended a reduction of the tolls, and offer a schedule nearly corresponding to the tolls on the New-York canal—propose exempting from toll wood-boats, &c. on their return empty, and doubling the rates on those which come down by the St. Lawrence and ascend by the canal...

Mr. Ranvold brought up the petition of the trustees of the Common of Three-Rivers, praying powers further to concede parts of the Common, and to accept a grant of 55 acres in the adjacent tith of St. Marguerite—referred.

Mr. Leslie brought up the petition of the agents of the honble. The East India Company, praying that the practice in London as to importation of Teas, ascertaining duties thereon, and remitting of the same on Teas destroyed, with drawback on exportation, may be established in this Province—referred.

Mr. Laquer brought up the petition of the inhabitants of the Côte de Beaupré, praying regulations relative to cattle going at large on the beach—referred.

Mr. Taschereau from the committee, reported the address in answer to His Excellency's speech, and the House concurred therein. Mr. Speaker communicated to the House reports on the state of the Library, and on the Clerk's assistants and extra-writers in his office.

The address in answer to the speech from the Throne, which is as follows, was presented to His Excellency the Governor in Chief to-day, Thursday, at twelve o'clock, by the whole House. To His Excellency, George, EARL OF DALHOUSIE, Knight Grand Cross of the most honorable Military Order of the Bath, Captain General and Governor-in-Chief in, and over, the Provinces of Lower-Canada and Upper-Canada, Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick, and their several dependencies, Vice-Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

Mr. M. Brice said he would support this resolution; it was highly necessary to improve the country as much as possible. We, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Lower-Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave to return to Your Excellency our humble thanks for your gracious Speech at the opening of the Session.

We have great satisfaction in concurring with your Excellency in thinking that the Provincial Parliament has seldom met under circumstances more interesting to the country at large, or at a period at which its inhabitants were more sensible of the happiness experienced by them under His Majesty's paternal Government.

While we observe that the many blessings which Providence has conferred on this province, have not failed to inspire a just sense of gratitude in the people, who also fully appreciate the advantages they enjoy under their Laws; we are aware, with your Excellency, that the rapidly improving state of this Province calls for measures calculated to give encouragement, where a disposition to industry and enterprise is so manifest, and so general.

In directing our attention to these, as principal subjects for our enquiries, your Excellency has imposed on us a duty which we shall be anxious to discharge, in such manner as may most effectually advance the growing prosperity of the country, by promoting and aiding industry and enterprise in the development of its resources. Measures of this tendency, we concur with your Excellency, in considering as particularly important at this time, when the Imperial Parliament, in a spirit of liberality and justice, which demands our profound gratitude, has made so great a change in the commercial policy of the state, by allowing to the Colonies an extensive participation in the advantages of trade hitherto reserved to the mother country.

Coinciding as we do, with your Excellency's views on this subject, we shall be desirous of affording all the aid in our power in the attainment of them; by which the country will feel the benefits that always result from the cordial co-operation of the several branches of the Legislature.

We will receive, with respectful attention, the accounts of the Revenue and Expenditure in the last year, and the Estimates of the probable Revenue and Expenditure of the current year, which your Excellency proposes to cause to be laid before us. In the final removal of the differences which have so long subsisted in the Legislature on financial matters, we shall experience, with your Excellency, the greatest satisfaction; the effect of which will be to obviate difficulty in granting supplies for the support of His Majesty's Government.

cordially with the other branches of the Legislature in every measure designed to advance the public interest, we most willingly entertain, in common with your Excellency, the agreeable hope that under the influence of a wise and liberal policy, the progress of public improvement and prosperity may be so promoted and assisted by the measures of the present Session as not to disappoint the expectations of the Country.

To which His Excellency was pleased to answer:—Gentlemen of the House of Assembly, It is highly gratifying to me to find that your sentiments so fully coincide with mine on the present state of the Province; from the assurance which this Address conveys to me in terms so cordially expressed, I cannot but anticipate the happiest result from our mutual labours for the public good.

QUEBEC: THURSDAY, 26th JANUARY 1826. We have the New-York and Boston papers of the 18th inst. They contain nothing important. We have the Halifax and St. John, N. B. papers of the 12th inst. They are without news.

TRADE OF THE CANADAS. IMPORTS. The following comparative statement of the value of Imports in 1824 and 1825, is taken from the official accounts of the Customs at Quebec:—

Table with 2 columns: Year and Value. Rows include Value of imported merchandise at Quebec in 1825, Value of do. in 1824, Difference in favor of 1825, Value of imported merchandise at Gaspé and Carleton in 1825, Value of ditto at ditto ditto in 1824, Difference in favor of 1825, Total difference in favor of 1825.

This estimate of course includes the greater part of the Imports into both the Canadas. Upper-Canada being chiefly supplied through Lower-Canada. We believe, however, that a good deal of American manufactures and productions, which are not included in this estimate, are introduced into both Provinces, more especially into Upper-Canada.

In order to form a correct notion of the increase of our trade, it is necessary to consider, that owing to the high prices of the raw materials of cottons and woollens in Great Britain last spring, caused partly by the expectation of a failure of the crops of cotton in the States, and the extraordinary demand for the South American markets, the invoice value [which is the value given above] of these goods was higher than usual.

The following will give a detailed statement of the Imports in the last four years:—

Table with 4 columns: Year (1822, 1823, 1824, 1825) and Gallons. Rows include WINE, Madeira, Port, Teneriffe, Fayal, Sicilian, Spanish, Sundry o., other kinds, BRANDY, Gin, Whisky, Molasses, Sugar, H. Ind. Muscovado, Coffee, Tobacco, Leaf, Manufacture do., Tea, Salt, Merchandise paying 2 1/2 per cent duty, and ESTERED in 1825-612 Vessels-145,955 Tonnage-6450 Men.

There is observable here a considerable difference in almost all the principal articles of Import in 1825, above those in 1824; and a great general increase in the last four years. It is probable, from the high prices which several of the staple imports now command, that the consumption will fully equal the importation; except in teas as mentioned above.

This increase may be attributed to the augmentation of the population, the greater abundance of money which the employment of so many hands in ship building has introduced, and the general activity of the timber trade. Home manufactures of coarse woollens and linens, still, however, form probably by much the larger proportion of those consumed in Lower-Canada; the agricultural classes wearing daily the coarse cloths and linens manufactured in their families, and having recourse to English cottons, &c., as luxuries.

\* There appears to have been imported 3,000 lbs. of Tobacco more in 1825, than in 1824; and the exportation was only about three hogheads. We expanded, from the reports received last year from Upper-Canada, that there would have been a larger export this year. It may, however, have been given there it has been consumed in the country, or found its way into the United States, the country of tobacco—We imagine that none or very little has been grown. We ought, however, to grow enough for our own consumption, and under the protection given in the British markets might if the soil and climate are really propitious it is growth export a little.

We are sorry to learn that there has been a very destructive fire at Montreal, at the place called Pointe à Callière. Provisions to the value of £40,000 (we judge) have been consumed. The American Fire Insurances are sufferers; it is added, to the amount of upwards of £4,000. The Quebec Fire Assurance suffers little if any thing. Mr. Morrogh's premises escaped narrowly.

One hundred and two vessels have been registered at the port of St. John's, N. B. in the last year, not including the vessels registered at the port of St. Andrews. Of these 102 vessels 8 are above 400 tons burthen, 32 are above 300 tons; 61 above 200 tons; 81 above 100 tons; the 21 remaining are below 100.

The following paragraph is taken from the St. John, N. B. City Gazette of the 5th inst.—There is no doubt that the intercourse between Halifax and the United States, has before this time been settled, and that it will continue until explanations from the Commissioners of H. M. Customs on the old footing. The late Colonial Acts have, we believe, put almost every Collector in British N. America at a stand. The provisions are so complicated or opposite that it is found almost impossible to act.

\* If not universally known, we can state to our readers that the present official arrangement of the Custom House at this Port, is to continue the admission of American Vessels, excepting the usual Tonnage Duty in all cases where they bring cargo; but remitting it if in ballast, until further instructions are received upon the subject.

The unprotected condition of the British Colonial Trade with the United States of late years, has shown us various strange things; but nothing quite so extraordinary as the peculiar predicament here described exhibiting the two neighbouring Free Ports, regulated by the same laws, as adopting an opposite practice.

The Editor of the Quebec Mercury is informed, that when the Canada Gazette and similar productions, were published in the Quebec Gazette, it was generally known to be private property, and its established character as a newspaper, was free admission to writers giving their names, on both sides of any question of public interest. The Government had indeed long availed itself of the paper, to publish whatsoever it deemed proper to publish officially, paying only for the work done, at the established rates, generally less than the charge to individuals. Nothing published in it could therefore have an official sanction, but what bore an official character on the face of it. The case of the Quebec Gazette published by authority is essentially different; it was established by the Government, is edited, printed, and published, as the imprint of every paper purports, under the authority of the Government. Every thing that it contains has therefore an official sanction.

Whatsoever may have been the grounds of the dismissal of Mr. FOTHERGILL, the Government Editor and Printer in Upper Canada, his subsequent acts could have nothing to do with it. Whatever may be thought of the zeal, of those who offer such a justification, their discretion will have but few admirers.



PRIN DES AVERTESSSEMENTS.

Dans une Loi... 10 lignes et au-dessous... 20 lignes et au-dessous... 40 lignes et au-dessous... 40. par ligne et par ligne.

Les Avertissements sans directions écrites sont insérés dans les journaux jusqu'à concurrence de deux colonnes.

Les Avertissements de personnes qui n'ont pas été Bureau des Comptes ouverts, qu'ils soient la première demande, doivent être payés d'avance.

Les Messieurs suivants sont Agents pour la Gazette de Québec: JOHN BURNELL, Maître de Poste, Trois-Rivières.

AVENDRE, un grand Emplacement situé rue et faubourg Saint-Jean, vis-à-vis de chez M. William George, enclous en partie d'un bon mur de pierre, avec un très bon puits, et une serre dessus.

AVENDRE, Le FIEF HUNTER, situé dans la seigneurie de Lamadrière, district des Trois-Rivières, et comprenant environ 10,000 arpents.

AVENDRE ou à LOUER, la ferme appelée RICHMOND-VALE, située sur la rive sud de la rivière Saint-Charles, à environ une lieue de Québec.

AVENDRE, le bas de la Maison maintenant occupée par Monsieur Richardson écuyer. Pour informations, s'adresser sur les lieux à CHAS. SMITH.

AVENDRE, deux Maisons de pierre, à deux étages, situées rue des Panvres, appartenant aux pauvres de l'Hôtel-Dieu.

AVENDRE, la possession donnée le premier d'avril prochain, le Pont de péage, sur la rivière Champlain, avec maison, étable et remise.

AVENDRE, la possession donnée au 1er mai prochain, la MAISON et MAGASIN en la Haute-Ville, rue Baudé, no. 6, vis-à-vis le Presbytère.

AVENDRE, les VOUTES sous les bâtiments de la compagnie d'assurance de Québec contre le feu. S'adresser à ce bureau.

AVENDRE, pour une ou plusieurs années, et en donner possession au 1er de mai prochain, Le Quai de la Reine, maison et partie des magasins, routes et comptoirs y attachés.

AVENDRE, à LOUER deux maisons de pierre à trois étages, situées sur le bord du fleuve, avec un superbe quai, cours, hangars, écuries &c.

AVENDRE, la possession à prendre immédiatement, la MAISON à deux étages, située sur le Côté faisant le coin des rues Mont-Carmel et Haldimand.

AVENDRE, pour le 1er mai prochain, le bas de la maison du sous-signé, située en cette haute ville, rue Baudé, maintenant occupée par dame Hannah Brown.

AVENDRE, deux étages d'une maison située rue Saint-Jean, consistant en une salle à dîner, un salon, et une cuisine dans un étage, et une chambre de nuit et deux chambres à coucher dans l'autre.

AVENDRE, la possession donnée le 1er mai prochain, une partie du bas, et le haut de la maison maintenant occupée par Wm. Brent, n. 5, rue de Notre-Dame.

EST déposé, le 17 du courant, EDOUARD LARRIAU, apprenti sous brevet, âgé d'environ quatorze ans. On avertit toute personne qui retirera ou cachera ledit apprenti, sera poursuivie selon la loi.

AVIS.—Le soussigné se proposant de laisser la province sans pain, prie tous ceux qui lui sont endettés, par obligations ou comptes ouverts, de régler avec lui; et ceux qui ont des demandes contre lui, sont priés de présenter leurs comptes immédiatement pour être liquidés.

AVIS.—Le soussigné a l'honneur d'informer les habitants de Québec, qu'il a de tous les articles ci-dessus à vendre en gros et en détail; savoir: tabacs en poudre simple et de goût, de toute sorte; tabacs en feuille, en torquette et en roulet; cigares communs et cigares espagnols, d'une excellente qualité.

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SE débarquant de différents vaisseaux et à vendre par le soussigné: 200 chaldons du meilleur charbon à forge d'Angleterre.

RIUM se débarquant au quai de M. Brunet du bord de la goëlette Youngest, Hyp. Marneau, d'Halifax, et à vendre par le soussigné, 71 tonnes de rhum fort de Demerara.

Le soussigné offre en vente une petite quantité de Cordage supérieur à patente de Londres, de 6 1/2 pouces et 1/2; deux Câbles de 11 et de 12 pouces; environ deux tonneaux d'Étoupes excellentes et une quantité de Lignes de Hambourg.

Le Dr. CALDWELL a transporté son domicile de la rue Hope à la maison ci-dessus occupée par le Dr. Lloyd, rue du Palais, no. 11.

Le soussigné prend la liberté d'informer les marchands de campagne et le public en général, qu'il a à vendre, à l'établissement ci-dessus, au pied de la côte d'Abraham, un assortiment général de Cuir, savoir: cuir à semelle, à harnois et à bride, peau de veau et de mouton; aussi cuir à soldats sauvages, dont il a un approvisionnement constant, de la meilleure fabrique.

Le soussigné étant d'intention de résigner son commerce le 1er d'avril prochain, en faveur d'ANAM LYONNEUR, de Québec, prie tous ceux envers lesquels il est endetté de lui envoyer leurs comptes respectifs pour les acquitter, et tous ceux qui sont endettés envers la ci-dessus mentionnée ANAM LYONNEUR & Co., aussi bien qu'envers lui, voudront bien décharger leurs comptes respectifs au plus tôt pour, le mettre en état de satisfaire à ses engagements.

Le fonds de marchandises en magasin sera vendu à des prix réduits pour argent comptant seulement, attendu que tout crédit cesse d'aujourd'hui.

Le soussigné informe respectueusement ses amis et le public, qu'en outre du fonds étendu qu'il en a dit, il vient de recevoir de Londres par l'Orléans et le Saint-Laurent, de Liverpool par la Margaret, et de la Clyde par le Thomas Laurie et la Favorite, un assortiment bien choisi de marchandises; savoir:

Soies des Indes, soies à ramages, satins, rubans, schawls et trousseaux de soie, mouchoirs de gaze et de pèseau, bandannas, schawls et robes de crêpe de Canton, foretines de gaze et de crêpe noir et vert, nankins et salemores des Indes; velours de soie noir, écarlate, mazarin et écarlate; velours de coton blanc, noir, gris, brun et bleu.

Draps communs, fins et superfins; étoffes unies et frisées, serges; moulines et flanelles de 7 huitièmes, 4 quarts, 5 quarts et 6 quarts; couvertes à point et à rose, élingues et crainniens, bombassins, bourcans et satins de Danemark, crêpes de Norwich, tartans et camelots, ras de Châlons, futaines et bonnets de tartan; un choix élégant de tapis superfins; un assortiment général de bottines et souliers de dame et d'enfant; gants, bas et chaussures propres à la saison; chemises et caleçons d'estame et de laine d'agneau; schawls et châpes d'Angola, de mérino, de cachemire, d'estame, et d'imitation; cravates à la mode pour homme, batistes de couleur, batistes de 9 huitièmes et de 6 quarts, mousselines, mallonelles, jaconets, guingams, indiennes et mousselines imprimées, perses à meubles, linons, batistes françaises et d'imitation, mouchoirs de batiste et de toile; toiles d'Irlande de 7 huitièmes et de 4 quarts; toiles à draps d'Irlande, toiles ouvrières, huckbacks et dowlas de 7 huitièmes, 4 quarts, 5 quarts et 6 quarts; coutils de fil et de coton de 7 huitièmes et de 4 quarts, toiles damassées de 7 quarts et de 8 quarts; nappes damassées de 10 quarts, 12 quarts, 16 quarts, 20 quarts et 24 quarts; serviettes et nappes de tables damassées; courtpointes de Marseilles de 10 quarts, 11 quarts et 12 quarts; ouate blanche et de couleur; coutils de dentelle à la mode; plumes noires, blanches et grises; Gous et couronnes de fleurs artificielles; cartes à jouer, figures du Mogol, de Henri VIII et de l'Écosse; balais de soies et à tapis, blanchissoirs, pinceaux; brosses à meubles, à hardes, à chevoix, et autres.

Poil de chèvre et soie à coudre et à brocher, coton à broder et à rentrer, manches d'Allemagne et lampes flottantes de verre, peaux chamossées et maroquinées, peaux noires et rayées pour retenir, fil à souder, noir à souder, amidon, pierre bleue, oeres, colle forte, huile de blanc de balaine, chandelles moulées de Londres.

Un excellent assortiment de graines de jardin fraîches, Thé hyson, souchong et twankay. Quelques pipes de véritable eau-de-vie de Cognac, genièvre de Hollande, et vin de Porto.

Colliers-forts, grilles de chambre; pelles, pinettes et fourgons d'aïer; couteaux et fourchettes de table à manches verts, de corne de cerf et d'os; dito à dépecer et de dessert. Plomb à tirer nos. 1, 3 et 8; vitres de 7 1/2, 7 1/4, et 8 1/2 sur 9 1/2.

Le tout à des prix réduits, pour argent comptant ou à crédit pour peu de temps. Les ordres seront exécutés avec expédition et ponctualité. Québec, 27 octobre 1825. J. MACNIDER.

VIN D'OPORTO de la première qualité, en pipes, 4 barriques, tiers de pipe, quarts, et en bouteilles en caisses de 4 douzaines chaque, de la première qualité, de l'établissement de Newmarket, Hunt & Co. à Oporto.

Aussi, 10 pipes vin d'Espagne, 10 barils miel, 4 tonnes rum et un cable de 15 pouces, à vendre chez JAS. HUNT, Québec, 30 janvier 1826.

UN certain nombre de habitants de la Côte de Beaufort dans le comté de Northumberland se proposent de faire application à la législature, à sa prochaine session, à l'effet d'empêcher l'abandon des animaux sur les grèves de la dite Côte, depuis le premier mai jusqu'à la fin d'août de chaque année, et de faire des règlements pour les dites grèves.

ON donne par le présent avis public que le soussigné s'adressera à la législature de cette province, à la session prochaine, pour qu'il lui soit permis d'ériger un pont de péage sur rivière Richelieu, sur les rapides à ou auprès de la ville de Dorchester dans le comté de Huntingdon.

AVIS public est par le présent donné, que les soussignés s'adresseront à la session prochaine de la législature de cette province, pour qu'il leur soit permis de faire un canal navigable entre la rivière Richelieu et le fleuve Saint-Laurent, à commencer de ou près de la ville de Dorchester dans le comté de Huntingdon et aboutissant à la paroisse de Laprairie, ou à celle de Longueuil, s'il est trouvé plus pratique ou avantageux pour le public, sujet à tels droits de péage qui pourront être fixés par la législature.

AVIS public est par le présent donné, que les soussignés s'adresseront à la session prochaine de la législature de cette province, pour qu'il leur soit permis de faire un canal navigable entre la rivière Richelieu et le fleuve Saint-Laurent, à commencer de ou près de la ville de Dorchester dans le comté de Huntingdon et aboutissant à la paroisse de Laprairie, ou à celle de Longueuil, s'il est trouvé plus pratique ou avantageux pour le public, sujet à tels droits de péage qui pourront être fixés par la législature.

NOYER NOIR, d'une qualité supérieure, à vendre. S'adresser à R. WOOD & Co. Basse-ville, rue Saint-Pierre, no. 5, ou à JOSEPH MARMETTE, St. Roch. Québec, 20 décembre 1825.

LIVRES QUI MANQUENT à la Bibliothèque de la CHAMBRE D'ASSEMBLÉE: Anglois. Bills, manner of passing them - - - - 1 vol. in-12

Commentaires de Blackstone - - - - 2e tome, 8vo Causes Célébres, édit. 1775 - - - - 14e et 18e tomes, in-12

CALENDRIER POUR L'ANNEE 1826.—Nou vellement publié et à vendre chez NEILSON & COWAN rue la Montagne, no. 5, le Calendrier de Québec pour l'année 1826, contenant les remarques ordinaires, les éclipse, les termes des différentes cours de la province, les noms des membres de l'Assemblée, &c.; un calendrier anglois, et le calendrier catholique fort amplifié.—74 octobre 1825.

THE following BOOKS are among those for sale by NEILSON & COWAN, at No. 5, Mountain Street, many of which were received by the late arrivals, viz:— Napokon's Expedition to Russia by Count Philipp de Ségur, 2 volumes.

Memoirs of Moses Mendelssohn, Liverpool, its commerce, &c. for 1825, Madame Campan's private Journal, Sketches of India, Scenes and Impressions in Egypt, &c.

Memoirs of Fouché, Duke of Otranto, 2 vols. Gray's General Iron Railway, Hume & Smollett's History of England, Goldsmith's Greece, do. of Rome, Hazlett's British Poets, Cruden's Concordance, Maw's Gardener, Abercrombie's Dr. Paley's Works, 5 vols.—Do. Small, 4 vols.

Locke on the understanding, 5 vol. Goldsmith's works, 4 vols. McAdam on Road making, Walker's Atlas, Dix's Do. Adamson Mathematical Instruments, 2 vols. Byron's minor Poems, Gibeaux on the mouth and teeth, Baxter's Decameron, 2 vols. Butler's Lectures, Butler's Rest, Butler's Analogy, Mason's Self knowledge, The Observer, 3 vols. Johnson's works, 12 vols. Martin's Sermons, Johnson's Lives of the Poets, 4 vols. Locke on the Epistles, Paley's Evidences of Christianity, Paley's Theology, Burns's works, Hutten's Mensuration, Bunnicastle's Do. European Magazine for 1825, Ladies' Museum, Goldsmith's Grammar of General Geography, The Black Book, 2 vols. Mitchell's Dictionary of the Sciences, Leigh's new Picture of London, Baxiana, 4 vols. Cobbett's Economy, The Cook's Oracle, Cabinet Library, Euclid's Elements on Cards, Numa Pompilius, Tablet of Memory, Morrison's Book keeping, Burn's Justice, 5 vols. Blackstone's Commentaries, 4 vols. Dickinson's Quarter Sessions, Gibbon's Roman Empire, 12 vols. Pinnoch's Catechism, in 70 Nos. Boyer's English and French Dictionaries, Lessons pour les Enfants depuis l'âge de deux ans jusqu'à cinq.

Moore's Lalla Rookh, 4to, The Rope maker's Guide, Pary's Nautical astronomy, Fulton on Canal Navigation, Camper sur les traits du visage chez les Hommes de dif. ferent sexe et de différents ages, Pike's Travels to the Source of the Mississippi and through the Interior of Louisiana, Arrowsmith's new General Atlas, 4to, Wilkinson's Do. Classical Do. Chapman's observations on Canal Navigation, wheel boats and the Canals of China, J. Etude d'Ombres à l'usage des Ecoles d'architecture, Plans des plus beaux Jardins, 2 vols. Peckard's Greek Lexicon, Schrevell's Do. Dalzel's Majora, 2 vols. Dalzel's Minora, Moor's Greek Grammar, Answorth's Latin Dictionary, Young's Do. Delphin Editions of Caesar, Cicero, Virgil, Horace and Ovid Dickinson's Justice, 2 vols. Chitty's Criminal Laws, 4 vols. Bonycastle's Trigonometry, Guthrie's Grammar of Geography, Pitman's School Shakspeare, Carran & Mann's Italian Dictionary, 2 vols. Family Receipt Book, Potter's Grecian antiquities, 2 vols. Nature displayed in her mode of teaching language to man by Duffie, 2 vols. Playfair's France, 2 vols. Lady Morgan's Do. 2 vols. Tales of the Crusades by the author of weverly,—4 vols. More's Navigation, Brooke's Gazetteer, Count Rapp's Memoirs, Hutton's Mathematics, 5 vols. Bryon's works, 5 vols. Aikin's Memoirs of Queen Elizabeth, 2 vols. Outlines of the Revolution in South America, Warner's Original Letters, Dabost's Elements of Commerce, Bridal's American, Cronheim's new Method of Book keeping, 4to, Evangle of Jesus Christ, Plates, Langhorn's Plutarch, 8 vols. Nicholson's Carpenter & Joiner's assistant, — Carpenter's new Guide, The Rambler, 3 vols. Commercial Guide, and continental negociator, Robinson's Scripture Characters, 4 vols. Ivanhoe, 3 vols. Rob Roy, 2 vols. Choix des Lettres édifiantes, 8 vols. Enfield's Speaker, Diurnal Readings, Mylius's Class Book, Earnshaw's Gazetteer, Muir's Class Book, — Reading Lessons. Murray's Introduction, Reader and Seguel, Murray's Grammar Exercises & Key, &c. &c. &c.

JUST received and for Sale at No. 3, Mountain Street, at low prices, a complete assortment of Merchants' ACCOUNT BOOKS of various sizes from Pot to Royal, comprising Ledger, Journals, Day Books, Letter Books, Foreign and Provincial do. Cash, Invoice and Bill Books.

The larger sizes of the above are in the best rough calf binding with russia bands. Every article in the Stationary line may also be had as above. Québec, 24th Oct. 1825.

ROBERT CAIRNS, Merchant Tailor, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has received his usual supply of Goods in his line, which he will make up in the most fashionable manner, for Cash or approved Credit.

He also wishes to inform them, that he sends in his accounts regularly, on the 1st of May and 1st October, and expects them to be paid at these periods; as he is determined to do business on no other conditions.

He has also to request all those who have received their accounts to make immediate payment.—Québec, 18th Nov. 1824.

FR. W. ERMATINGER, HORATIO GATES, C. L. OGDEN, SAM'L GALE, JOHN JONES, THOMAS WRAGG, DAN'L W. EAGER, J. C. PIERCE, ROBERT JONES, George Davies.

SOCIÉTÉ D'ÉDUCATION POUR LE DISTRICT DE QUÉBEC. SOUS LE PATRONAGE DE SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR-EN-CHEF.

AVERTISSEMENT.—Il y aura une assemblée générale des membres de la Société, à la maison d'École en cette cité, lundi le 6 de février prochain, à 2 heures P. M., conformément aux règles de l'Institution. Québec, 17 janvier 1826. L. LAGUEUX, secrétaire.