



Quebec, } GENERAL QUARTER SESSION OF THE PEACE.

Friday, 30th October, 1829.

ROBERT CHRISTIE, Chairman.

Present—THOMAS WILSON, MICHEL CLOUET, CHARLES SMITH, JOHN G. CLAPHAM, Esqrs. J. P.

RULES OF POLICE.

It is ordered, that the amendments and additions which hereafter follow, be in force as Rules and Orders of Police for the City of Quebec, from the date of the approval, confirmation and publication hereof according to Law.

MARKET AND CLERK OF THE MARKETS.

1st. It is ordered, that such Deputies or Agents as the Clerk of the Markets for this City may with the consent of the Justices of the Peace at any Special or Weekly Session employ towards aiding him in the performance of his duties in the Market places in the Upper and Lower-Towns thereof, be respectively duly sworn before some one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace well and faithfully to perform the duties of Clerk of the Market while employed for the purpose, or such part of the said duties as may be assigned to them respectively by the said Clerk, and that the Deputies or Agents so employed, have the like powers and authority with respect to the said Markets, and to the enforcement of the duties of the Clerk of the Markets as the said Clerk may himself legally exercise, and that the same penalties be incurred by, and recoverable against persons acting in contravention and disobedience to the lawful orders and directions of the Deputies or Agents so sworn towards the performance of the duties aforesaid as would be incurred by and recoverable against persons acting in contravention and disobedience to the legal orders or directions of the said Clerk of the Market.

2d. That hereafter no Cart, Truck, Caleche, Carriole, Traine, Dog Cart, or Dog Sleigh or other carriage or Vehicle of any description be permitted to enter upon the Lower Market or Place in the Lower Town Market before ten in the forenoon, and that no Horses, Horned Cattle, Swine or Sheep, be placed or allowed to remain upon any part of the said Market other than that heretofore used for the purpose, under a penalty not exceeding forty shillings currency for every offence in contravention or disobedience hereof.

3d. No Huckster or other person shall be allowed hereafter to place in either of the Markets of the Lower Town, any Stall, Bench, Barrel or Stand of whatsoever description for the purpose of selling Fruit, Merchandise or other effects of any kind, other than provisions, before the hour of ten in the forenoon, under a penalty not exceeding forty shillings for every offence against this Rule; and that all Stands upon which any provisions may be placed for sale in the said Lower Town Market, shall be subject to be regulated as to the space they may be permitted to occupy, and placed in such manner as the Clerk of the Markets or his sworn Deputy or Agent shall order or direct, and for disobedience to those orders or directions in this behalf a like penalty not exceeding forty shillings currency shall be incurred and recoverable.—Provided always, that Hucksters may be permitted to occupy before the said hour of ten in the forenoon, the side walks on either side of the Church in the Lower Town, conforming always to such orders and directions for the arrangement in which they are to be placed, as the Clerk of the Markets, or his sworn Deputy or Agent shall from time to time give, disobedience to any of which, shall incur a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings currency.

4th. Rejected.

CARTERS.

The first, second, third, fourth and sixth Articles of the Rules and Regulations of Police relating to persons following the occupation or business of Carters, as printed and published by authority, in this City by "His Majesty's Law Printer, 1828," having been found unnecessary and burdensome:—It is ordered, that the same be, and they are hereby rescinded, as well as that part of the tenth article therein mentioning, "Certificates or Licenses," and the succeeding twelfth article which relates to persons licenced to keep carriages for hire, and which are also hereby rescinded—and it is ordered, that instead of the said Rules and Regulations so rescinded, the following be and they are hereby substituted, that is to say:

1st. Every person intending to follow in this City the occupation or business of a Carter for gain or hire, shall be held previously to his entering upon, or exercising such occupation or business, to cause his name, place of residence in the City, number of Horses, Carts, Caleches and other summer and winter Carriages in his possession for use, and the names of the servants or drivers he may have in his employ, to be inscribed by the Clerks of the Peace, who shall specify the date of such inscription on the Register heretofore kept by them for the purpose, and for which inscription the said Clerks of the Peace shall be entitled to the fee of two shillings and six pence currency and no more. Provided always, that the Licences issued for the present year shall during the same be considered as equivalent to the inscription hereby required.

2d. Every person inscribed as aforesaid, shall if he intends to continue the occupation or business of a Carter, be held to reinscribe or cause himself to be reinscribed as such by the Clerks of the Peace, in the course of the first fifteen days in the month of May every year, mentioning the particulars as above required, and for which inscription, the said Clerks of the Peace shall be entitled to the fee of two shillings and six pence currency, and no more.

3d. Any, and every person who shall follow such occupation or business of Carter, for gain or hire, either by himself or servants without having previously made such inscription or reinscription within the period aforesaid shall for every offence in disobedience hereunto incur a penalty and forfeiture of a sum not exceeding forty shillings currency.

4th. The several Carts, Caleches, Carrioles and other summer and winter carriages of every description for public use of every person following the occupation or business of a Carter, shall as heretofore, bear the number, that may have been or shall be assigned him, in large and legible figures in a conspicuous place on each side of every such Cart, Caleche, Carriole and other summer and winter Carriage, and in such manner as the High Constable shall direct, and for every offence in disobedience hereunto, the person so offending shall incur the penalty and forfeiture of a sum not exceeding forty shillings currency. The number to be borne on the several carts, caleches, carriages and other carriages as aforesaid of each person so inscribing himself shall be assigned by the Clerks of the Peace, at the time of inscription. The several numbers already assigned to and held by Licenced Carters are to remain undisturbed, but those which now are, or hereafter may from time to time become vacant are to be assumed by persons as they successively hereafter come to cause themselves to be inscribed as aforesaid.

5th. The High Constable shall as a compensation for the duties which, with respect to persons following the occupation or business of a Carter, he is by the Rules and Regulations remaining in force, bound to perform be entitled to the fee of two shillings and six pence and none other, from each and every person causing himself to be inscribed as aforesaid, payable at the time of inscription or reinscription, without payment or tender of which the Clerks of the Peace will not be held to make the inscription or reinscription hereby required.

TUESDAY, 19th January, 1830.

Meat or Fish by the junk.

It is ordered, that all Meat or Fish retailed and sold by any Huckster, Country farmer or other person in any of the Market Places in this City by the junk, as being of a certain weight, shall if found under the weight for which it is offered for sale, be liable to seizure and confiscation by the Clerk of the Markets or his Deputy, and be sent to the common goal for the use of the Prisoners therein confined, and the offender also be liable to a penalty, not exceeding forty shillings, currency.

Certified,

(Signed,) GREEN & PERRAULT, Clerks of the Peace.

Province of Lower-Canada, } IN THE KING'S BENCH, District of Quebec. } the 20th day of Feby. 1830. No. 434.

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF POLICE.

The Court having examined and considered the Rules and Orders of Police for the City of Quebec relating to the Markets and Clerk of the Markets and to Carters, made in a General Quarter Session of the Peace for the District of Quebec, held at the Court House, in the City of Quebec, in the said District, on Friday, the thirtieth day of October now last past, and also the Rules and Orders of Police for the City of Quebec relating to Meat, Fish and so forth made in a General Quarter Session of the Peace for the District of Quebec, held at the Court House, in the City of Quebec in the said District, on Tuesday the nineteenth day of January now last past, doth confirm the said Rules and Orders of Police severally and respectively, save and except the fourth Rule under the title Markets and Clerk of the Markets which is hereby rejected,

Certified,

(Signed,) PERRAULT & BURROUGHS, P. B. R.

Certified, GREEN & PERRAULT, Clerks of the Peace.

DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

Sheriff's Sales.

To wit: PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that the undermentioned LANDS and TENEMENTS have been seized and will be SOLD at the respective times and places as mentioned below, all persons having claims on the same are hereby required to make them known according to Law. All oppositions afin d'annuler, afin de distraire or afin de charge except in case of Venditioni Exponas, to which no such oppositions are by Law allowed, are required to be filed with the undersigned, at his Office previous to the fifteen days next preceding the day of sale, oppositions afin de conserver may be filed at any time within two days next after the return of the Writ.

ALIAS FIERI FACIAS.

Quebec, to wit: } CHARLES SMITH of the city, county and district of Quebec, Esquire, against CHARLES COOTE and another, of the same place, Yeoman, to wit:—All that certain lot of land or emplacement belonging to the said Charles Coote, situate

lying and being in the St. Lewis suburbs, Quebec, containing one hundred feet in front or thereabouts, by one hundred and eighty feet or thereabouts in depth, bounded on one side and in the rear by the property of one P. Farrel or his representatives, on one side by the property of Mr. Fielders or his representatives, and in front by the line of d'Artigny street, together with four separate houses thereon erected, each house being twenty-five feet in length and twenty feet in depth, more or less, with the appurtenances and dependancies. To be sold at my office in the Court House, in the said city of Quebec, on the TENTH day of MAY next, at TEN in the morning.—The said Writ returnable on the 1st June next.

W. S. SEWELL, Sheriff.

16th Dec. 1829.

FIERI FACIAS.

Quebec, to wit: } JOHN NEILSON of the city, county and district of Quebec, Esquire, in his quality of Guardian to the heirs Campbell and another, against GABRIEL LANDRY, of the parish of Notre Dame de St. Foy, in the county and district of Quebec, Yeoman:—An arpent of land in front by forty-three arpents or thereabout, situate at St. Foy, bounded in front towards the south by the representatives of the late Duncan Cameron, in the rear towards the north by the land of Jacques Legaré, towards the north east by Guillaume Belean, and towards the south west by the heirs of Joseph Guerard, with a house, barn and stables thereon erected. To be sold at the church door of the aforesaid parish of St. Foy, on the ELEVENTH day of MAY next, at TEN in the morning. The said writ returnable on the 1st June next.

Wm. S. SEWELL, Sheriff.

16th Dec. 1829.

PLURIES FIERI FACIAS.

Quebec, to wit: } MICHEL CLOUET, Esquire, of the city, county and district of Quebec, Merchant, against FRANCIS SWAINE EVANS of the said city of Quebec, Baker, and ANNE MILLER his wife, to wit: 1°. A lot of land or emplacement with a two story stone house on the line and cross way of St. John's street, Upper Town of Quebec, with a bangard, a two story stone bakehouse and a yard behind the said house, bounded in front by the said St. John's street, and in rear by the ground hereinafter designated, on one side to the east by Mr. Pierre Langlois representative of Mr. Ritchie, and on the other side to the west to Mr. Gabriel Plante representative of Germain Deblois with whom the wall and passage under an arcade are mitoyens et commun. 2°. A lot of ground known under number ten, situate and lying in the Upper Town of Quebec behind the emplacement, house and bakehouse above described, containing two thousand nine hundred and eighteen feet in superficie (English measure) bounded as follows, that is to say by a line from the south-east corner of the above described ground with a reservation on the part of government of a passage through the same for Messrs. Wexler and Girard, such as described on the plan of the said ground, running south nine degrees thirty minutes west ninety-one feet, from thence north eighty six degrees, east twenty seven feet, and there bounded by a lot of ground belonging to government, from thence north twenty-one degrees thirty minutes, east, seventy-eight feet, contiguous to a lot of land belonging to Pierre Langlois and from thence by a line contiguous to the ground first described running forty-one feet from the point of departure. To be Sold at my Office in the Court House, in the said city of Quebec, on the TENTH day of MAY next, at TEN in the morning. The said Writ returnable on the 1st June next.

W. S. SEWELL, Sheriff.

14th December 1829.

FIERI FACIAS.

Quebec, to wit: } THE QUEBEC BANK against No. 909. } JANE BLACK, of the city, county and district of Quebec, widow of the late John Goudie, in his lifetime, of Quebec, merchant, deceased, as well in her own name as in her quality of Tutrix to her minor children, issue of the marriage with the said late John Goudie, to wit:

I. The following rentes constituées belonging to the said Dame Goudie, as well in her own name as in her quality of Tutrix to her minor children, issue of her marriage with the said late John Goudie her husband, that is to say: 1o. One Hundred and Sixty-eight Livres, the Livre of twenty Sols, of annual and perpetual rent, redeemable, on the sum of two thousand eight hundred livres, constituée in favor of the said Dame Goudie as well in her own name as in her quality of Tutrix as aforesaid, by Mr. François Xavier Paradis, master culler of timber, residing in the Suburb St. Roch, by deed of concession, and sale by the said Dame Goudie to the said François Xavier Paradis, of a lot of ground or emplacement therein described, passed before Mtre. Lee, and colleague Notaries, at Quebec, bearing date the first day of August, 1826, which deed of concession creates the said rent. 2o. One hundred and forty four livres, the Livre of twenty sols, of an annual and perpetual rent, redeemable, on a sum of two thousand and four hundred livres, constituted in favor of the said Dame Goudie, as well in her own name as in her quality of Tutrix as aforesaid, by Mr. John Mussett, of the parish of Beauport, labourer, by a deed of concession and sale by the said Dame Goudie to the said John Mussett, of an emplacement therein described, passed before Mtre. Lee, and colleague, Notaries, at Quebec, bearing date the third day of August, one thousand eight hundred and twenty six; the said deed of concession creating the

rent aforesaid. 30. Forty-eight livres, of twenty sols, of annual and perpetual rent, redeemable, on the sum of eight hundred livres, constituted in favor of the said Dame Goudie, as well in her own name as in her quality of Tutrix as aforesaid, by Mr. Jean Lortie, master cordwainer, residing in the suburb of St. Roch, by deed of concession and sale of an emplacement therein described passed before Mtre. Lee, and colleague, Notaries, at Quebec, bearing date the tenth day of December, 1829, the said deed of concession creating the said rent. 40. Forty eight livres of twenty sols, of an annual and perpetual rent redeemable, on a sum of eight hundred livres, constituted in favor of the said Dame Goudie, in her own name as well as in her quality aforesaid, by Mr. Nicholas Chartier, master carpenter, residing in the said St. Roch Suburb, of an emplacement therein described passed before Mtre. Lee, and colleague, notaries, at Quebec, bearing date the 10th day of December, 1829, the said deed of concession creating the rent aforesaid. 50. Eighty four livres of twenty sols, of an annual and perpetual rent redeemable, on the sum of one thousand four hundred livres, constituted in favor of the said Dame Goudie, in her own name as well as in her quality aforesaid, by Mr. Ignace Prémont, master joiner, residing in the said St. Roch Suburb, by deed of concession and sale by the said Dame Goudie, to the said Ignace Prémont, of an emplacement therein described, passed before Mtre. Lee, and colleague, Notaries, at Quebec, bearing date the tenth day of December, 1829; the said deed of concession creating the rent aforesaid. 60. Forty eight livres of twenty sols, of an annual and perpetual rent, redeemable, on the sum of eight hundred livres, constituted in favor of the said Dame Goudie in her own name as well as in her quality aforesaid, by Mr. Olivier Audet, a carpenter by trade, residing in the St. Roch Suburb, by deed of concession and sale by the said Dame Goudie to the said Olivier Audet, of an emplacement therein described, passed before Mtre. Lee, and colleague, notaries, at Quebec, bearing the date the tenth day of December, 1829; the said deed of concession creating the rent aforesaid. 70. Forty eight livres, of twenty sols, of an annual and perpetual rent, redeemable, on the sum of eight hundred livres, constituted in favor of the said Dame Goudie, in her own name as well as in her quality aforesaid by Mr. Louis Mercier, carter, residing in the St. Roch suburb, by deed of concession and sale by the said Dame Goudie to the said Louis Mercier, of an emplacement therein described passed before Mtre. Lee and colleague, Notaries, at Quebec, bearing date the tenth day of December 1829; the said deed of concession creating the rent aforesaid. 80. Eighty four livres, of twenty sols, of an annual and perpetual rent, redeemable, on the sum of one thousand four hundred livres, constituted in favor of the said Dame Goudie, in her own name, as well as in her quality aforesaid by Mr. François Clement dit Labonté, sawyer, residing at Quebec, by a deed of concession and sale by the said Dame Goudie, to the said François Clement dit Labonté, of an emplacement therein described, passed before Mtre. Lee and Colleague, Notaries, at Quebec, on the third day of August, 1826, the said deed of concession creating the rent aforesaid. 9. One hundred and twenty livres of twenty sols, of an annual and perpetual rent, redeemable, on the sum of two thousand livres, constituted in favor of the said Dame Goudie, in her own name as well as in her quality aforesaid, by Mr. Nicholas Paradis, Cooper, residing in the St. Roch suburb, by deed of concession and sale by the said Dame Goudie to the said Nicholas Paradis, of an emplacement therein described passed before Mtre. Lee and Colleague, Notaries, at Quebec, on the first day of August 1826; the said deed of concession creating the rent aforesaid. 10. Ninety livres of twenty sols of an annual and perpetual rent, redeemable, on the sum of one thousand five hundred livres, constituted in favor of the said Dame Goudie, in her own name as well as in her quality aforesaid by Mrs. François Drolet, Gardener, at Quebec, there residing, by deed of concession and sale by the said Dame Goudie, to the said François Drolet, of an emplacement therein described passed before Mtre. Lee and Colleague, Notaries, at Quebec, bearing date the fourth day of August 1826, the said deed of concession creating the rent aforesaid. 11. Ninety livres of twenty sols, of an annual and perpetual rent, redeemable, on the sum of one thousand five hundred livres, constituted in favor of the said Dame Goudie, in her own name, as well as in her quality aforesaid, by Mr. Narcisse Hupé, master joiner of Quebec and there residing, by deed of concession and sale by the said Dame Goudie to the said Narcisse Hupé, of an emplacement therein described, passed before Mtre. Lee and Colleague, Notaries at Quebec, on the sixth day of August 1826, the said deed of concession creating the said rent. 12. Two hundred and eighty eight livres, of twenty sols, of an annual and perpetual rent, redeemable, on the sum of four thousand eight hundred livres, constituted in favor of the said Dame Goudie, in her own name as well as in her quality aforesaid, by Mr. Jean Marie Cochon, trader, of Quebec, residing in St. Roch suburbs, by deed of concession and sale by the said Dame Goudie to the said Jean Marie Cochon, of an emplacement therein described, passed before Mtre. Lee and Colleague, Notaries, at Quebec, bearing date the tenth day of December, 1829; the said deed of concession creating the aforesaid rent. 13. Ninety six livres, of twenty sols, of an annual and perpetual rent, redeemable, on the sum of one thousand six hundred livres, constituted in favor of the said Dame Goudie, in her own name, as well as in her quality aforesaid by Mr. Jacques Prémont, master Cordwainer, residing in the St. Roch suburb, by deed of concession and sale by the said Dame Goudie to the said Jacques Prémont, of an emplacement therein described, passed before Mtre. Lee and Colleague, Notaries, at Quebec, bearing date the tenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine; the said deed of concession creating the rent aforesaid. Together with the arrears that might become due on the said rents since the 29th day of September last past until this present day and those that are to become due for the future, together with all the rights, title and interest actions, privileges and hypothecs, advantages and reserves of whatsoever they may be, belonging to the said Dame Goudie, as well in her own name as in her quality of Tutrix as aforesaid, by virtue of the divers hereinbefore mentioned deeds.

11. A lot of ground or emplacement situate in the St. Roch Suburb, in this city of Quebec, of about forty feet in front, by about sixty-two feet in depth, bounded in front by a lane (ruette) in the rear by Narcisse Hupé, on the one side towards the north-west by Francois Labonté, and on the other side towards the south west by Patrick Fleming.

111. A lot of ground or emplacement situate in the Suburb St. Roch, in the city of Quebec, of about forty feet in front, by about sixty feet in depth; bounded in front by a lane (ruette), in the rear by John Musset or his representatives, on the one side towards the north-west by Ignace Prémont, and on the other towards the south west by Patrick Fleming.

To be sold at my office in the Court-house, in the said city of Quebec, on the TENTH day of MAY next, at TEN o'clock in the morning. The said writ returnable on the first day of June next.

W. S. SEWELL, Sheriff.

21st December, 1829

ALIAS FIERI FACIAS.

Quebec, to wit: } JOSEPH GAMACHE, cultivator of No. 1068. } the parish of Notre dame Bonsecours de L'Islet, in the County of Devon, in the district of Quebec, against HENRY DUPOLEAU dit DUVAL, cultivator of the same place, to wit: 1st. A land situate in the parish of L'Islet, of two leagues in depth, and being about two arpents in front, taking from the King's highway, in the first concession of the said parish of L'Islet, running to an orchard to be met on the south of the house of Henry Dupoleau, on the said land and from the said orchard, containing the remnant of the said depth for two leagues and eighteen perches or thereabouts, with the exception of the second range, in which it is only nine perches in front or thereabouts; the said land bounded on the south west side by Joseph Hilaire Gamache and Jean Marie Lamarre, on the north east by Mr. Joseph Gamache, the representatives of the late Etienne Thibault and Joseph Romain Couillard des Ecorces, on the north by the King's highway, of the first concession of L'Islet, and on the south at the end of the depth of two leagues, on the said land are erected a house, barn, stables, bake house and dairy, which are the property of the said Henry Dupoleau. 2. A lot of land of eighteen perches in front or thereabout, situate on the north side of the King's highway in the first concession of the said parish of L'Islet, by the depth that might be found from the same to the River St. Lawrence, bounded on the south west by Mr. Hilaire Gamache, and on the north east by Michel Kemner dit Laflamme. On the herein above first mentioned land are excepted and reserved the lot of ground or emplacement, the house and the other buildings belonging to Abraham Gamache, which are included in the north eastern part of the said land near to the King's highway of the first concession of L'Islet. To be sold at the Church door of the aforesaid parish of L'Islet, on the ELEVENTH day of MAY next, at TEN o'clock in the morning. The writ said returnable on the first June next.

W. S. SEWELL, Sheriff.

29th Dec. 1829.

PLURIES FIERI FACIAS.

Quebec, to wit: } JULIEN BOUCHARD, yeoman, of No. 120. } the parish of St. Etienne de la Malbaie, in the County of Northumberland, in the district of Quebec, against PIERRE HERVEY, otherwise called PIERRE HARVEY, son of David of the said parish of St. Etienne de la Malbaie, also yeoman, to wit: 1st. Two arpens one perch and seven feet of land in front, by forty arpens in depth, situate in the seigniory of Murray Bay, in the concession called Joyeuse, bounded in front by the rear lines of the lands of the concession called Terreboune, in rear by the front line of the lands of the concession called Des gens de l'Isle, on the north east by the land of Joseph Hervey and on the south west by that of Germain Gagnon, with a log house of twenty five feet in front by twenty feet in depth and a barn and stable contiguous to each other together containing fifty feet in depth by twenty feet in breadth. 2. Three arpens of land in front by twenty arpens in depth, situate in the same seigniory and concession, bounded in front by the transverse line of the lands of the concession called the Rivière Mailloux, in the rear by the front line of the lands of the concession Des gens de l'Isle, to the north east by the land of Alexandre Duchesne, and on the south west by that of Bonaventure Belanger, without any buildings thereon erected. To be sold at the Church door of the aforesaid Parish of St. Etienne de la Malbaie, on the EIGHTEENTH day of MAY next, at TEN in the morning. The said writ returnable on the 1st June next.

W. S. SEWELL, Sheriff.

12th January, 1830.

FIERI FACIAS.

Quebec, to wit: } THE Honorable JEAN THOMAS No. 98. } TASCHEREAU, of the City of Quebec, in the County and District of Quebec, one of the Justices of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for this district, Seigneur of Jolliet and other places, against AUGUSTIN DESPRE'S of the parish of Ste. Claire, in the County of Dorchester, in the district of Quebec, Cultivator to wit: A lot of land of three arpents or thereabout in front by thirty arpens in depth situated and being in the said parish of Ste. Claire, seigniory of Jolliet, on the north east side of the river Etchemins, bounded in front to the south west by the said river, in the rear at the end of the said thirty arpens, on one side to the north west by Jean Blais, and on the other side to the south east by Clement Labonté, together with the house, barn and stable thereon erected, circumstances and dependencies, the said sale subject to the clauses, conditions, retrait, rights of lods et ventes, banalités, and generally to all the charges and reserves mentioned in the deed of concession of the said immovable property consented by the plaintiff to Jacques Guillemette, by deed passed before Mtre. J. Walsh, Notary, and witnesses on the sixteenth day of November one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and also subject by the purchaser to pay the arrears of one year of cens et rentes, due on the eleventh day of November last, as well as the rentes to become due by virtue of the said deed of concession, and subject further to the repartition of the charges for the erection of the church and parsonage of the said parish of Ste. Claire, to the payment of which the said land is held and burthened by virtue of the said repartition made on the 25th, 26th, 28th, 29th and 30th day of March, 1825, duly homologated, the twentieth day of April, eighteen hundred and twenty five, and such as stated in the said repartition. To be sold at the Church door of the aforesaid parish of Ste. Claire, on the EIGHTEENTH day of MAY next, at TEN in the morning. The said writ returnable on the 1st June next.

W. S. SEWELL, Sheriff.

12th January, 1830.

ALIAS FIERI FACIAS.

Quebec, to wit: } LOUIS BELAIR of the parish of No. 7. } St. Pierre and St. Paul, called Bay St. Paul, in the county of Northumberland, in the district

of Quebec, Esquire, Merchant, against EMERENTIEN-NE BOUCHARD, veuve de feu Jacob Fortin, Tutrice à ses enfans mineurs, to wit: A certain lot of ground or emplacement situate and being in the Parish St. Pierre and St. Paul, called Bay St. Paul, of seven perches and a half in front by the depth that may be found from the King's highway to the River du Gouffre, bounded in front by the said King's highway and in the rear by the said River du Gouffre, on one side towards the north-east by the ground of Mr. Joseph Bezeau, and on the other side towards the south-west by the ground of Mr. Joseph Reneau, together with a house, shed and other buildings thereon erected, circumstances and dependances. To be sold at the Church door of the aforesaid parish of St. Pierre and St. Paul on the EIGHTEENTH day of MAY next, at TEN in the morning. The said Writ returnable on the 1st June next.

W. S. SEWELL, Sheriff.

11th Jany. 1830.

FIERI FACIAS.

Quebec, to wit: } PHILIPPE PANET of the city, No. 916. } county and district of Quebec, Esq. in his quality of Exécuteur Testamentaire of Marie Louise Lacasse, in her lifetime, wife of Thomas Langlois of the Petite Rivière St. Charles, in the parish of Quebec, yeoman, against WILLIAM TEEDON of the city, county and district of Quebec, measurer of Timber, to wit: A land containing two arpents in front by thirty-five arpents in depth more or less, situate at the said place called Petite Rivière St. Charles, in the fief St. Ignace, bounded on the south-west side by Abraham Gagnon, the representative of Jacques Minette and on the other side to the north-east by François Lessard, together with the house, barn and stable thereon erected, circumstances and dependances without any reservation or exception whatsoever. To be sold at my Office in the Court House, in the said city of Quebec, on the SEVENTEENTH day of MAY next, at TEN in the morning. The said Writ returnable on the 1st June next.

W. S. SEWELL, Sheriff.

13th. Jan. 1830.

VENDITIONI EXPONAS.

Quebec, to wit: } MICHEL LECOUCRS of the city, No. 1481. } county and district of Quebec, Gentleman, against HUGH MCPHEE, Tavern-keeper, and Thomas Shiminsky, miner, both of the same place, to wit: A lot of ground or emplacement situate in the St. Roch Suburb, in Fleury-street, of thirty-three English feet in front, by sixty-four feet like English measure, bounded in front by the said Fleury street, in the rear by one Fortin or his representatives, on the north-east by Marie Anne Roberge or her representative, and on the south-west by one Wolfe or his representatives, with the house thereon erected, circumstances and dependances. To be sold at my Office in the Court-house, in the said city of Quebec, on the TENTH day of MAY next, at TEN o'clock in the morning. The said writ returnable on the 1st June next.

W. S. SEWELL, Sheriff.

13th April, 1830.

ALIAS FIERI FACIAS.

Quebec, to wit: } JOSEPH DELORIER, of the parish No. 1565. } of Ste. Anne, in the county of Cornwallis, in the district of Quebec, Merchant, against JEAN BAPTISTE RICHARD, of the parish of St. Jean Baptiste de l'Isle Verte, in the county of Cornwallis in the district of Quebec, Joiner, to wit: 10. A land situate in the first range of the Concessions of the said place of l'Isle Verte containing sixteen perches, and twelve feet in front, by forty-two arpens in depth, bounded on the north-west by the River St. Lawrence, on the south-east at the end of the said depth, on the north-east by the widow and heirs of Nicolas Coté, and on the south-west by Firmin Lévesque. 20. Seven perches of land in front by two leagues in depth, situate at the said place of Green Island, bounded on the north-west by the River St. Lawrence on the south-east by the Crown lands, on the north-east and south-west by Fabien Coté, with reservation from the said land of a lot of ground or emplacement containing two quarters of an arpent in superficies, belonging to Gabriel Roberge, including beyond this reservation all and every other their appurtenances and dependances. To be sold at the Church door of the aforesaid parish of l'Isle Verte, on the THIRTY-FIRST day of AUGUST next, at TEN o'clock in the morning the said Writ returnable on the 1st. October, next.

W. S. SEWELL, Sheriff.

21st April, 1830.

FIERI FACIAS.

Quebec, to wit: } PIERRE LANGLOIS of the city, No. 221. } county, and district of Quebec, merchant, against PAUL DEVELLERAY, of the parish of Cap Santé, in the county of Hampshire, in the district of Quebec, cultivator, heretofore navigator, to wit: A land of two arpents in front, by about forty in depth, situate in the first concessions of lands in the parish of Cap Santé, bounded on the south by the river St. Lawrence, to the north by Joseph Richard, on the north-east by Pierre C. Thibodeau and Raphael Moras, and to the south-west by Joseph Pichet, with the house and stable thereon erected, circumstances and dependances. To be sold at the Church door of the aforesaid parish of Cap Santé, on the THIRTY-FIRST day of AUGUST next, at TEN o'clock in the morning. The said writ returnable on the first October next.

W. S. SEWELL, Sheriff.

21st April, 1830.

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

Sheriff's Sales.

To wit: PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that the undermentioned LANDS and TENEMENTS have been seized and will be SOLD at the respective times and places as mentioned below, all persons having claims on the same are hereby required to make them known according to Law. All oppositions *afin d'annuler, afin de distraire* or *afin de charge* except in case of *Venditioni Exponas*, to which no such oppositions are by Law allowed, are required to be filed with the undersigned, at his Office previous to the fifteen days next preceding the day of

sale, oppositions *afin de conserver* may be filed at any time within two days next after the return of the Writ.

TWO WRITS OF FIERI FACIAS.

Montreal, to wit: **STANLEY BAGG** of the City of No. 600 & 1421. **S** Montreal, in the District of Montreal, trader, Plaintiff, against **ABNER BAGG** of the same place, merchant, and **JOSIAH WURTELE** of the seigniory of Deguire, in the said district, Esquire, Plaintiff, against the said **ABNER BAGG**, Defendant: 1o. The undivided half of that certain emplacement situated in st. Louis street, opposite the old market place, in the city of Montreal, containing all the aforesaid ground which is to be found from the house of the late Jacob Wurtele to the house belonging to the estate of Solomon Mittleberger, bounded in front to the said street, in the rear as hereinafter described, bounded on one side by the representatives of said Jacob Wurtele, and on the other by the representatives of Solomon Mittleberger, on which there is erected a two story stone house, fronting the old market and a three story stone house covered with tin, bounded and fronting on Commissioners street, the other undivided half of the aforesaid property belonging to Stanley Bagg. 2o. A certain emplacement situated in fief Nazareth, st. Anne suburb, of the city of Montreal aforesaid, containing forty feet in front on the line of King's street, adjoining on one side the lot belonging to the heirs of the late George Platt, and ninety one feet in depth and adjoining on the other side the property of William Walker, Esquire, and in rear by that of Ariel Bowman and the said William Walker, on which there is erected a three story cut stone house covered with tin and in rear a two story stone and brick store, forty feet by fifteen, also a two story stone and brick building of ten feet by fifteen, with the right of passage through the gateway adjoining the said William Walker's house, sold subject to annual rent, *rente annuelle, foncière, perpétuelle et non rachetable* of two pounds thirteen shillings and four pence currency, payable to the heirs of the late Thomas McCord, in his lifetime of Montreal aforesaid, Esquire, and to their heirs and assigns until the 29th day of Sept. 1890, and afterwards to the administratrices of the property of the poor of the *Hôtel-Dieu* in the said city of Montreal, their successors and assigns for ever and also subject to the *droit de retrait ou retenue* in favor of the said administratrices, their successors and assigns in preference to all persons whatsoever, and even the *parents lignagers*. 3o. An emplacement situated and being in the city of Montreal aforesaid of thirty feet in front by one hundred and fourteen feet English measure in depth, bounded in front by McGill street, in rear by Longueuil lane, on one side by the property of Stanley Bagg and on the other side by the property herein after described, on which there is erected a three story brick and stone house covered with tin and in rear a wooden building of two stories high. 4o. An emplacement situated and being in the city of Montreal aforesaid of thirty feet in front by one hundred and fourteen feet English measure in depth, on the north-east line, bounded in front by McGill street, in rear by Longueuil lane, on one side by the property above described and on the other by a lot belonging to the estate of the late James McGill, Esquire, with a three story brick and stone house, covered with tin, and in rear a stone coachhouse and stable, the line of division between the above house and lot to remain as the lots are now divided from McGill street in front to Longueuil lane in the rear. 5o. An emplacement and its dependencies, situated in the city of Montreal aforesaid, on the level of st. Paul street, in the city of Montreal aforesaid, containing forty five feet in front, by one hundred and twelve feet in depth, more or less, bounded as follows, to wit: To the north-west in front by st. Paul street, to the south-east, in rear, by Commissioners street, on the south west on one side by the property of Andre Jobin, and on the north east by the property of Cornelius Peck, on which there is erected a large cut stone three story house, covered with tin, on st. Paul street and a two story stone store in the line of Commissioners street, with the right of *mitoyen*, gate-ways in front and rear as they now are on the line of division betwixt the property and said Cornelius Peck. 6o. An emplacement situated and being in the St. Lawrence suburbs, in the city of Montreal aforesaid, containing forty-five feet in front by ninety feet in depth as the same is now inclosed, bounded in front by Craig street, in the rear by Joseph Fournier, on one side by a street, and on the other side by Barnabé Gosselin or his representatives with a stone house, stables and other buildings thereon. 7o. A lot of ground or emplacement situated in the village of Terrebonne, in the parish Terrebonne, in the county of Ellingham, in the district of Montreal, comprising all the ground between the street leading from the main street to the Church and Mill, by which it is bounded in front, and the ground in the rear, late the property of Charles Chaboillez, and between the house and premises late the property of the said Charles Chaboillez, and now belonging to the widow Johnson or his representatives to the north and the property to the south, lately belonging to Ignace Robitaille or his representatives, with a stone house, stables and other buildings thereon erected. To be sold, that is to say, the lots above described, under the Numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, at the Sheriff's Office, in the city of Montreal aforesaid, on the FIFTH day of JULY next, at ELEVEN of the clock in the forenoon, and the lot of ground or emplacement and premises above described under No. 7, at the Church door of the parish of Terrebonne aforesaid, on the SEVENTH day of JULY next, at TEN of the clock in the forenoon: both writs are returnable on the first day of October next.

FRANCIS PERRY, Dpy. Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, 27th February, 1830.

FIERI FACIAS.

Montreal, to wit: **WILLIAM YULE**, of the parish No. 2254. **W** of Chambly, in the county of Kent, in the said district of Montreal, yeoman, Plaintiff, against **JOSEPH FINSTERVILLE**, of the parish of Laprairie de la Madeleine, in the county of Huntingdon, in the said district, ferryman, *travancier* and common carrier, Defendant. A lot of ground or emplacement, situate in the village of Laprairie de la Madeleine, containing about seventy-five feet in front, by about one hundred and fifteen feet in depth, more or less, bounded in front by st. Jacques street, in the rear by a lot of land conceded for the erection of a College, joining on one side the widow of the late Joseph Hebert, and on the other side the land of Louis Chabotte, with a wooden house and other buildings thereon erected. To be sold at the Church door of Laprairie aforesaid, on the TWENTY-THIRD day of AUGUST next, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon. The said Writ of Fieri Facias returnable the 1st day of October next.

L. GUGY, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, 17th April, 1830.

DISTRICT OF THREE-RIVERS.

Sheriff's Sales.

To wit: **PUBLIC NOTICE** is hereby given, that the undermentioned **LANDS and TENEMENTS** have been seized and will be sold at the respective times and places as mentioned below, all persons having claims on the same are hereby required to make them known according to Law. All oppositions *afin d'annuler, afin de distraire or afin de charge* except in case of *Venditioni Exponas*, to which no such oppositions are by Law allowed, are required to be filed with the under-mentioned, at his Office previous to the fifteen days next preceding the day of sale, oppositions *afin de conserver* may be filed at any time within two days next after the return of the Writ.

WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS.

Three Rivers, to wit: **BAZILLE AMHOT**, of the City No. 235. **B** of Quebec, in the county and district of Quebec, merchant, against **ANTOINE BILLY** of the parish of st. Edouard de Gentilly, in the county of Buckinghamshire, in the district of Three Rivers, yeoman. 1st. A land situate, lying and being in the parish and seigniory of Gentilly, containing two and a half arpents in front by forty arpents in depth, bounded in front by the River Saint Lawrence, in the rear by the front line of the second concession of the said seigniory, on the north-east side by Abraham Grondin and on the south-west side by Joseph De Roche, with a wooden h use, a barn and a stable thereon erected, with a reservation of two emplacements, each consisting of three fourths of an arpent in breadth on the said River St. Lawrence, and running in depth about two arpents farther south than the King's highway; one of said emplacements being in possession of Julien Rivard dit Lavigne, and the other in possession of Anthony Bily. 2d. A land situate, lying and being in the said parish and seigniory of Gentilly, in the second concession, containing about two arpents in breadth and about twenty-seven arpents in depth, bounded in front by the above described land, in the rear by Alexis Beaufort dit Brunel, on the north-east side by Alexis Poisson, and on the south-west by Pierre Michel Becot, without any buildings thereon erected. To be separately sold at the Church door of the said parish of Gentilly, on the SIXTH day of SEPTEMBER next, at TEN of the clock in the forenoon. The said Writ returnable on the thirteenth of September next.

I. G. OGDEN, Sheriff.

Three Rivers, April, 1830.

ALIAS FIERI FACIAS.

Three Rivers to wit: **JOHN HENDERSON**, tradesman, of the city of Montreal, in the county and district of Montreal, against **ANTOINE MORIN**, Tavern-keeper, in the parish of *la Pointe du Lac*, in the county of St. Maurice, in the district of Three-Rivers, and Julie Montour, his wife: The precise moiety of and in an emplacement or lot of ground situate in the parish and seigniory of *la Pointe du Lac*, containing three fourths of an arpent in front, by the depth that may be found from the King's highway, running in depth to Raphael Provancher, bounded on the north-east by Alexis Bouché, and on the other side by Firmin Desautiers and partly by Raphael Provancher, with the moiety of a house and dependencies thereon erected. To be sold at the Church door of the said parish of *la Pointe du Lac*, on the SEVENTH of SEPTEMBER next, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon. The said Writ returnable on the 15th day of September next.

I. G. OGDEN, Sheriff.

Three-Rivers, 19th April, 1830.

Province of Lower-Canada, District of Montreal, **IN THE KING'S BENCH.** No. 47.

Ex parte—**FRANCOIS PERRIN**,

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that there has been lodged in the Office of the Prothonotary of the Court of King's Bench and for the district of Montreal, a Deed made and executed before Nicolas Benjamin Doucet and his colleague, Notaries Public, on the sixth day of March last, 1830, between **LOUIS MOREAU DUPLESSIS**, merchant, residing in the city of Montreal of the one part, and **FRANCOIS PERRIN**, of the same place also merchant, of the other part, being a sale by the said Louis Moreau Duplessis to the said Francois Perrin of the north-east part of a house, ground, yard and dependencies situated in the city of Montreal, the whole comprehended in the following limits, bounded in front by st. Paul street, in the rear by property belonging to the Ladies of the Congregation of Montreal, joining on one side to the north-east to Louis Guy, Esquire, and on the other side to the south-west to property belonging to the Ladies of the Hôtel-Dieu of Montreal, the said part so sold comprehends the two-thirds of all the land in front, facing saint Paul's street with the same width of ground in the whole depth, and in the possession of the said Louis Moreau Duplessis as proprietor thereof during the three years preceding the said sale, and from thence hitherto by the said Francois Perrin, and all persons who may have or claim to have any privilege or hypothec under any title or by any means who soever in or upon the said north-east part of the said house ground, yard and dependencies immediately previous to and at the time the same were acquired by the said Francois Perrin are hereby notified, that application will be made to the said Court on the FIRST day of OCTOBER next for a sentence or judgment of confirmation, and they are hereby required to signify in writing their oppositions and file the same in the Office of the said Prothonotary, eight days at least before that day, in default of which they will be forever precluded from the right of doing so.

MONK & MORROGH, P. K. B.

Prothonotary's Office.
Montreal, 7th April, 1830.

Province of Lower Canada, District of Quebec, **IN THE KING'S BENCH.** No. 839.

Ex parte—**FRANCOIS CURODEAU** and **SOULANGE THIVIERGE**, his wife.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that, there has been deposited in the Prothonotary's Office of the Court of His Majesty's King's Bench, in and for the District of Quebec, an act of sale made and exe-

cuted before Maitre N. Larue, Notary, and witnesses, at St. Jean, in the Isle of Orleans, on the third day of April, eighteen hundred and thirty, in the afternoon, between Dame **LOUISE HAMEL**, the widow of the late Jacques Tremblay, of the parish St. Jean, Isle d'Orleans, on one part, and **FRANCOIS CURODEAU**, of the said place, Pilot, and **SOULANGE THIVIERGE**, his wife on the other part, being a sale by the said Louise Hamel to the said Francois Curodeau and Soulange Thivierge his wife, of a land situate in the said Parish St. Jean, Isle d'Orleans, containing in front two arpents, or thereabout, by about eighty-eight arpents in depth, bounded on the north by the *trait quarré* of the lands of the parish St. Famille, in the middle of the said Island of Orleans, on the south by the ground of the said parish St. Jean, on the north east partly by Benony Plante, and partly by Louis Audet dit Lapointe, and on the south west by Etienne Roi, together with the buildings thereon erected, without any other reserve but that of two lots of grounds or emplacements sold, the one to Alexis Côté, Esquire, Notary, and the other to Joseph Benony Plante; the said land held under the domaine of the Seigneur Poulin: which said land has been in the possession of the said Louise Hamel, and of the said late Jacques Tremblay, during the three years last past. That the said estate is encumbered with, and mortgaged for the sum of twenty-five pounds currency, bequeathed by the said late Jacques Tremblay to the seven children born from his marriage with the said Louise Hamel, and further subject to the payment of a sum of sixty-two pounds ten shillings currency, the amount of the douaire préfix of the said Louise Hamel, and the lawful interests of which is to be paid to the said Louise Hamel, and the capital to whom it shall belong by right at her demise, further to the payment of a sum of one hundred and eighty pounds five shillings currency with the interest, to the children called Laurent, Tremblay, and Emilie Tremblay, by the said late Jacques Tremblay on the account of the gestion, administration and receipt of the revenue of the said children, which he the said Jacques Tremblay had had in hand in his lifetime: and all and every person who may have or pretend to have any privileges or hypothecs by virtue of and under any title or any other means whatsoever in or on the said land, immediately before and at the time of the said acquisition thereof, are hereby notified that an application is to be made to the said Court on the FIRST day of OCTOBER next, for a sentence or judgment of ratification, and they are moreover hereby required to signify in writing their oppositions, and to file them in the said Prothonotary's Office, eight days at least previous to that day, in default thereof, they will be forever foreclosed of their right so to do.

PERRAULT & BURROUGHS, P. K. B.

Province of Lower-Canada, District of Quebec, **IN THE KING'S BENCH.** (A. G.)—No. 878.

R. RICHARDSON, & al. Plaintiffs.
vs.
C. JOURDAIN, Defendant
and
M. BERTHELOT & A. SARONY, Tiers Saisis.

THE Court doth grant the motion made this day by Mr. Duval, of Counsel, for the Defendant and in consequence doth order that, inasmuch as the insolvency of the said Defendant is established, the creditors of the said **CHARLES JOURDAIN** do file their claims against him at the Office of the Prothonotary of this Court, on or before the first day of next June term, and that public notice thereof be given in the *Quebec Gazette*, published by Authority, by three consecutive publications 3w.

PERRAULT & BURROUGHS, P. B. R.

THE subscriber gives notice, that *Business* at *L'Ance des Mères*, will in future be carried on by him, the same as conducted heretofore by **HENDERSON & REYNAR**, dissolved. Orders from those who have Timber now on the ground will meet with strict attention; experienced Cutlers will be appointed to receive and deliver Timber.

JAMES REYNAR.

L'Ance des Mères, 15th April, 1830.

N. B. All outstanding accounts and unsettled transactions of the late Firm of Henderson and Reynar, are to be adjusted and settled by Mr. Geo. Henderson. All persons therefore indebted to, or having claims on that Estate are requested to treat with him.

Geo. J. R.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a general meeting of the proprietors of "the *Quebec Exchange*," will be held in the Reading Room of the New Building, on TUESDAY, the 27th APRIL instant, at ONE o'clock in the afternoon, to choose seven persons, proprietors, as a Committee of management, for the ensuing year, agreeably to the Act of Incorporation and for other special affairs.

By order of the Committee,
WM. WALKER.

Quebec, 21st April, 1830.

ALL Persons who have any claims against the *Communauté* which has heretofore existed between **JOSEPH LAGUEUX**, Esquire, Advocate, and the late Dame **SUSANNE BOURASSA**, his wife, are requested to forward directly their accounts, duly certified on oath, to the undersigned notary; and those who are indebted to the said communauté are required to pay the amount of their debts in the hands of the said Notary, who is duly authorised to settle the affairs thereof.

C. D. PLANTÉ, N. P.

14t April, 1830.

THE Undersigned having been duly named Curator to the Estate of the late **J. BTE. MARTINDU**, in his life time merchant of this place, requests all persons indebted towards the said Estate to pay without delay, and those who may have claims against it to send them a properly authenticated as soon as possible.

GEORGE WELLING, Curator,
Quebec, 12th August, 1829
Buaed Street.

FOR SALE IN THE TOWNSHIP OF LEEDS.

A CHOICE lot of Land on Craig's road, containing two hundred acres, of which about thirty are under cultivation, a house thereon erected and well fenced—Terms moderate.—For further information apply to **JOHN GLASS**, Champlain street.
Quebec, 28th Jan. 1830.

TO MASONS & JOINERS.



NOTICE is hereby given that the Master, Deputy Master, and Wardens of the Trinity House Quebec, Commissioners for erecting Light Houses, &c. in the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, will receive from this day, to the FOURTEENTH day of June next, Tenders for building of a Light House on the South West end of the Island of Anticosti, agreeable to a Plan, to be seen in the Harbour Master's Office.

And in order to enable persons desirous of contracting for the above said Work, to become acquainted with the situation, and of ascertaining what materials may be procured on the spot, a passage will be afforded in the Trinity House Yatch, Pilot, which it is intended shall leave the Harbour on or about SATURDAY, the 15th day of May next.

Attest, Wm. LINDSAY,
Rr. Ty. Ho. Q. and
Secy. to the Comms.

Trinity House, Quebec, }
30th March, 1830.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives public notice that the business carried on by him under the firm of James Ross & Co. is this day discontinued. His son George Macintosh Ross is authorised to collect all debts due to the concern, and to discharge all claims against it; and the advertisement of the undersigned which appeared in the Gazette of Thursday last, is hereby withdrawn and henceforth to be considered null and void, the same having been published under an erroneous impression.

JAMES ROSS.

Quebec, 1st March, 1830.

THE Subscribers, Executors of the late Honorable William Burns, hereby require all persons indebted to the deceased, to pay their respective accounts to the Honorable John Stewart, one of the subscribing Executors, who is duly authorized to receive the same and grant acquittances—and those who have claims against the said William Burns are requested to lodge them with the said John Stewart for settlement.

J. W. WOOLSEY,
M. BELL,
J. STEWART.

12th October 1829.

QUEBEC JAIL ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a quantity of excellent and strong Worsted Stockings, Socks and List Shoes, made by the Female Prisoners in the House of Correction, (under the superintendance of the Matron paid by the Association, with the consent of the Sheriff,) is now for sale at the store of Mr. J. BTE. HARDY, near Prescott Gate, at the following prices: Stockings 3s. 6d per pair, Socks 2s. List Shoes 1s. to 1s. 6d. a pair.

By order, J. CHARLTON FISHER,
Secy.

Quebec, 30th March

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 2d April, 1830.

THE undernamed persons have been Commissioned by me as Post-Masters in the District of Gaspe:

HENRY JOHNSTON, from Point Macro to Cape Chat.
JOSEPH BART, from Point Macro to Metapedia.
T. A. STAYNER,
Deputy Post-Master General.

3w

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late Dame LOUISE PHILIPPE BADELART, widow of the late Honorable J. A. PANET, are requested to transmit their Accounts to the undersigned; and those indebted to the said Estate are required to make immediate payment.

LOUIS PANET,
Executor, &c.

Quebec, 1st April, 1830.

GREAT BRITAIN.
IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

(Omitted last week.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THURSDAY, February 25.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The Earl STANHOPE brought forward a motion of which he had given notice, that the House should go into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the internal affairs of the nation. He accompanied his motion with a long speech, in the course of which he drew a frightful picture of the state to which the Kingdom was advancing.

The Duke of WELLINGTON, in the course of the debate, repelled as unjust the reproaches against the Government for being indifferent to the public distress. He stated that the agricultural interest was not suffering alone, and that the fall of rents in the value of agricultural products was small, in comparison with the losses experienced in manufactures, commerce and the mercantile marine.

Lord GODERICH admitted the prevalence of great distress, but denied that the Noble Lord's motion was the best mode of seeking a remedy for it. On the contrary, he would prefer going to work at once, and reducing taxation. Looking at the surplus revenue, and the late reduction to the estimates for the national expenditure, he thought £1,700,000 might be applied at once to a remission of taxes—such as the hop duties, the printed cotton duties, (both dreadfully vexatious and oppressive,) the leather tax, and a portion of the beer duties. He looked forward very sanguinely to an improvement in the condition of the country through these reductions, as well as the improvement in the general banking business of the country, the East India trade, and the advancement of Ireland.

The Duke of RICHMOND strongly supported the motion of Earl Stanhope.

The Earl of ELDON, in supporting the motion, said, that if ever the country was in a situation, which would make it the bounden duty of Parliament to ascertain what these other causes were, and why they were incapable of being remedied or alleviated, it was that very time, because even a small portion of alleviation would now be agreeably received by the people of England—by the peo-

ple of England who were suffering with exemplary patience—a feeling which he hoped and trusted in God they would continue to manifest, notwithstanding the anxious endeavors of some persons to goad them into undutifulness.

The Bishop of BATH and WELLS presented a petition of the inhabitants of Frome, in Somersetshire, complaining of distress; and in illustration of the complaint, he stated that the misery in many parts of the country was unparalleled; that in several parts of Somersetshire the persons receiving relief from the poor-rates exceeded in number those who paid them; and that in the city of Bath, which was a place peculiarly favoured, being the resort of rank, affluence, and, he might add of liberality, that his own eyes had beheld numbers of his fellow-men yoked together like oxen, and engaged in drawing coals from the pits in the neighbourhood.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FEBRUARY 22.

EXPENSES OF THE ARMY.

In the Committee of Supply, Sir Henry Hardinge moved that "a sum not exceeding £3,015,333 be granted to defray the expenses of the Land Forces, exclusive of those in India."

Mr. HUME opposed the grant, in a long speech, of which we preserve a few points only. "Every member to whom he had spoken had said, 'This is very bad, the establishments ought to be reduced.' 'Then,' he said, 'why don't you vote with us?' 'No,' they replied, 'we can't vote with you, but we will do any thing else.'—(Laughter.) Out of the House, therefore, where they could do nothing, gentlemen would express their real wishes, and say what the people wanted; but in the House where they could do something they were silent. Now, was not this a proof that gentlemen came here to serve themselves, and not to serve the country. (Laughter.) If they should continue in the same course of indifference to the wishes of the people, what remedy was there but force? (Hear, Hear.) He would repeat it, that was the only remedy. Out of the 658 Members of which the House was composed, and who pretended to be the Representatives of the people, there were only 93 individuals who gave it as their opinion that the amount of the force maintained by Great Britain ought to be reduced. The whole country was crying out for reduction, and that House refused to grant it. They went on now despising the wishes, contradicting the prayers of the people, and contemning every thing that was valuable, while they feel secure of the support of a few grandees. Parliament now was of no use, save in so far as men might there speak what, with the present Attorney General, they dare not speak out of it.—(Cheers.) People were dying every hour from the sad effects of poverty—distress was driving them to acts of desperation. The time would come when the patience of the people would be exhausted. Should he be sorry for that? Not at all; he should be rejoiced—it was a time to be sought for, to be desired, when he saw members deaf to the voice of the country, adding to their burdens, and the House of Commons supporting them in such acts. The Attorney General might perhaps say that he was bringing the House of Commons into disrespect. He answered, that the House deserved to be brought into disrespect. He did not wish to use any unparliamentary language; but he must say that almost every act connected with the expenditure of the country had a greater tendency to bring the House into disrespect than all the paper bullets of the Standard or Morning Journal, or any of the other papers that had been brought up for their libels. The men who filled such situations, and who could not stand against such things without the aid of the Attorney General, were not fit for their situations. He thought a crisis had now come when, if ever there was a reason for the people of England to rouse themselves from their lethargy, it was at this moment. When a fair trial had been had in vain, what he might call an unfair trial ought to be made. He should not be responsible, happen what might, for he had warned them again and again. His only hope was, if no reductions were granted, that the people would take the matter into their own hands.—(Order, Order.) It was the right of the people to do so." Mr. Hume then entered into some calculations as to the numbers and expense of the Guards; and concluded by moving an amendment, "that the sum of £2,550,000 should be voted as the pay of His Majesty's Land forces of Great Britain and Ireland, at home and abroad, to the 24th of December, 1831, instead of £3,015,333."

Mr. PEEL observed, that Mr. Hume's speech was of a character and tenor unparalleled by anything ever yet delivered in that independent assembly of the Representatives of the people. "Against his doctrines I feel it my duty to enter my most decided and most earnest protest. I cannot help thinking that the Hon. gentleman appears to night in the character of a disappointed prophet.—(Cheers.) His declaration on a former night was, that he did not think it possible that Ministers could make any reduction—that they promised much, but that he expected nothing. He now finds, to his grievous disappointment, that the extent of reduction is so great that we have almost spoiled his trade. (Laughter.) The Hon. gentleman talks of the year 1822, and asks, 'Why do you not reduce the estimate below that of 1822?' Does he not know that this very estimate is actually lower than the estimate of 1822, by not less than £150,000?—[Sir H. Hardinge whispered Mr. Peel.] At all events the difference is more than £100,000; so that the very point he labours at has been accomplished without his assistance. He has made an attack upon the majority that voted in favour of Government, and he has imputed base, corrupt, and personal motives to those who divided against the side he wished to prevail. Let me inform him, that on that occasion many hon. gentlemen voted on our behalf, who are adverse to our general politics. I will venture to say, that those Members who voted on Friday night for the present amount of the Army Estimates were individuals as honourable, and, to the full, as free from the imputation of personal corruption, as the Hon. gentleman himself.—(Much cheering.) So much as to the Members of the House; but the Hon. Member made also an appeal to the physical force of the country. And what says the Hon. gentleman? He says—'I, the instigator to rebellion, (for it is that, and nothing but that, at which he aims,) am not only safe myself from the penalties of treason, but I take care to make my appeal in a place in which even the Attorney General dare not touch me.' The Hon. Baronet, the Member for Westminster, took a very different course, becoming the manliness of his character; by the avowed publication of what he said, he laid himself open to the vituperations due to those who are guilty of libel; but the Hon. Member for Mon rose, shrinks behind his Parliamentary privilege. He addresses those who are suffering afflictions with which we all sympathize, and he tells them, 'Do not be patient, do not be moderate, do not be temperate; it is your duty to resist the decisions of the Legislature by force, as I myself will do.'—What? Does he say, 'I will head you in your revolt?' no. 'I will stand aloof; I will take care of my valuable life for the sake of the public; but I shall be glad to see you resist as long as I am safe from perit and prosecution.'—(Cheers from all sides.) Were not these his words; was not this his very language?—(No, no, answered by long cheers.) Oh! the

Hon. gentleman would be glad, I suppose in his cooler moments, to recall what he has said."

Mr. HUME.—"I do not retract a single word that I uttered."

Mr. PEEL.—"The Honourable Member distinctly asserted that the majority of the House was corrupt; that Government was supported by corruption; that the expenditure was extravagant; and that the people had no remedy but a resort to physical force; and that he should rejoice in seeing that physical force displayed. Suppose the people listened to this sage advice, what must be the inevitable result? Could the Government have any other alternative but to meet force by force, and to make a decided, unqualified, and successful resistance? I cannot deprecate too strongly the appeal, nor could I lament too bitterly the consequences of its success. Surely, surely, no Honourable Member of any party or of any opinion can be found to second that appeal; and the Honourable Member will be left to the enjoyment of the solitary distinction of having sheltered himself behind his privilege to make it. If, unfortunately, any portion of the community suffering from distress, should lend an ear to this appeal, what, let me ask, is the responsibility resting on the head of that man, who, safe himself from the penalties of the law, has excited them to such a fruitless, hopeless and wicked resistance."—(Long and loud cheering.)

Mr. HUME observed, that Mr. Peel might have reserved his indignation for a more fitting occasion. "In the course of his advocacy of non-resistance, he had charged him with being an agitator. Who were the real agitators—he, or the members of that Government who pressed upon a distressed country with an iron hand? When the people cried out aloud that their burdens were no longer bearable, what did the Government? It said, Oh yes, you can bear them very well. Now, if violence and rebellion ensued, who was to blame? It might be said that he was attaching too much weight, perhaps, to small savings; possibly the people attached too much weight to them; but was it not important that their feelings should be considered? It was said that he stood there safe; yes, he was glad he stood there safe from the Attorney General.—(Cheers and laughter.)—safe from the fangs of the law. He could expect no mercy did he not stand there; did he feel himself in the power of that Honourable and Learned gentleman whom he then saw entering the House—he need expect to fare no better than others had done, but he should take especial good care that the Law Officers of the Crown should not catch him elsewhere.—(Cheers and laughter.) It was said to him: How cowardly you are; why don't you come out? but situated as he was, prudence was the better part of valour. He might be fool-hardy enough on other occasions, but he was resolved to keep out of the hands of the Attorney General if possible; and no taunts should induce him to throw away the privilege he possessed—no charge of being a coward rebel should tempt him to put himself into the hands of the enemy's detentions."

The Committee divided: 27 voted for Mr. Hume's amendment, and 132 against it.

In the House of Lords on the 16th, Earl Darnley rose pursuant to public notice, to call the attention of the House to the state of the poor in Ireland. He did not wish to alarm several Noble Lords, who stood upon this question, in the words of the Poet, with hair erect—"Like quills upon the fretful porcupine: He wished, however, to hear from the Noble Duke whether certain measures for the benefit of Ireland were not in contemplation. The Duke of Wellington replied that certain measures were in contemplation, and would shortly be brought before Parliament—one was to afford the aged and sick relief.

A plan was brought before the House of Commons on the 9th, by Mr. William Horton, for removing on a large scale, country labourers from Ireland to Upper Canada, where vast tracts of fertile land are at the disposal of Government. This proposition, which seemed to have many friends, was withdrawn with a view of subsequently bringing it forward in another shape.

In the House of Lords, on the 11th, Lord Holland enquired of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, whether the negotiation entered upon by England respecting Portugal in 1828 and 1829, had come to an end, when the negotiations on the part of France, alluded to in the King's late Speech, was commenced, and whether England was a party, and how thereto? And whether the negotiations were with the House of Braganza, or the de facto Government of Portugal? The Earl of Aberdeen said that the negotiations with Don Pedro commenced in 1823, closed without any beneficial result, and that the intercourse with the House of Braganza could scarcely be called negotiations. The communication of France was recognized, he said, by the English Government, and it could also hardly be called a negotiation. England was not acting a secondary part. He knew of no ulterior measures to be pursued. In answer to a question by Lord Holland as to the negotiations of England with the Turks, the Secretary replied that he was sorry to say they had not produced all the effect that could be wished. Spain had nothing to do with these negotiations.

In the House of Lords on the 19th, Lord King gave notice that, on Monday week he would move certain Resolutions on the Corn Trade.

Earl Stanhope gave notice, that on the 25th, he should move for certain papers relative to Free Trade.

On the 22d March, the Lord Chancellor spoke at great length on the subject of "the improvement of the Law," as directed by the King at the commencement of the Session.

The House of Commons was engaged on the 17th, 18th and 19th, in discussions on the state of the country. Near the close of the third day's debate, Mr. O'Connell rose to speak, but was put down by cries of "Question!" &c. He then attempted to have the debate adjourned over until the 22d, that he might have a chance of speaking; but he was voted down 411 to 9! Finally, however, the debate was adjourned over to the 23d.

In the Commons, on the 23d, Mr. O'Connell presented a Petition praying for the repeal of the Union between England and Ireland. Its fate perhaps, will be best known by the words of Mr. Hume, who, in defending the Hon. Member from the attacks of almost all those who spoke on the question, said, "it was his duty to present it, but he had not given a single opinion on the object at which it aimed."

Mr. Peel appeared at the Bar of the House with a Message from the King, for increasing the number of Judges.

The Parliament was much engaged on subjects connected with the internal situations and circumstances of the country. On all questions, which are calculated to call out the strength of parties, the Ministry appear to have carried decided majorities.

In discussing the question of the East Retford Bill, in the House of Commons, Mr. O'Connell moved an amendment that the poll should be taken by ballot. He was the Representative of an uncorrupted and unintimidated people, and he called upon all such persons in the Hon. e.

to support his proposition. Mr. Hume, in seconding the motion, said that in the United States, 250,000 votes were taken by ballot without the slightest mark of riot. The House divided—for Mr. O'Connell's motion 22—against it 175.

TUESDAY, February 23.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved for leave to bring in a Bill to enable the towns of Manchester, Leeds and Birmingham to return Representatives to serve in Parliament, a measure which, had it been successful, would have numerically strengthened the House of Commons by the addition of six new Members. The debate on this subject continued to a late hour, and excited much warmth on both sides.

Mr. Secretary PEEL, in the course of his speech, took occasion to advert to two clauses of a recent law of the State of Georgia as furnishing evidence of the evils of universal suffrage. He alluded to the clause which provides for the punishment with death of such persons, as may be instrumental in circulating any written paper inciting the slaves to insurrection; and the one which makes the teaching of a slave to read and write an offence punished with fine and whipping "Making every allowance," said the Right Hon. Secretary, "for the feeling which in Georgia must naturally be excited by the possession of a slave population, I repeat that I do not think that we, with our election system, and without any system of universal suffrage, would ever have passed a law, which would sentence to a fine and whipping those, who might have been kind-hearted enough to teach a negro to read. No, that could never be the case even in our West India Islands."

Mr. BROUGHAM replied to the speech of Mr. Peel, and in answer to his remarks on the law of Georgia, spoke in very respectful terms of the United States. He did not defend the statute referred to, but could find in it not the slightest shadow of an argument against universal suffrage. But as to the alleged impossibility that the House of Commons could ever pass so barbarous a law, Mr. B. expressed himself as follows:—"He had a very high respect for that House, and should be extremely loath to offer it the least offence, but he doubted if he could trust it if such a proposition were laid before it in the regular way, and if they were in the same situation with the Legislature of Georgia, for it was most specially to be taken into consideration that, supposing they had a race stamped with a marked difference, and that by a municipal law, co-existent with the very law of nature itself, they were prohibited the country, that House, it might be inferred, would act as he could show they had done on other occasions—one case was that of Ireland: he was reluctant however, to take up recollections that might be better forgotten, or to make any thing bordering upon a personal allusion. He wished merely to refer to matters of history, and looking thus, what law did he find in our oldest English Colony—in Barbadoes, which was called little England? The law was thus—that if any white person should by inadvertence or so forth (enumerating all the varieties of chance medley and manslaughter) kill a person of colour, he should go free, but if he should kill him under those circumstances, which constituted a murder, that he should be fined in the sum of £11 6s. 2d. (*Hear, hear, and laughter.*) No, he should boldly take upon himself to say, that in all Northern America no such law disgraced their Statute Books—a law produced under those most unfortunate of all circumstances, when a passion of fear mastered deliberative Legislation.

The motion of Lord John Russell was lost by a majority of 48, 140 being for, and 188 against it.

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.—In the House of Commons on the 11th March, the state of the poor of Ireland was discussed, Mr. Spring Rice moved for a select committee to enquire into the condition of the poorer classes in that country, and the best means of improving it. The hon. member in introducing his motion said that he had not pressed this inquiry during the last Session because he thought it was not then the time for it, but that the case was different now—no man he believed would deny that there was distress in Ireland, though the extent might be exaggerated, and he for one believed that the poor of that country were not in so bad a condition as the poor in England. Ireland was improving fast, her resources were developing themselves—a century ago the whole amount of exports from Ireland to England did not exceed £257,000 last year, the exports of Waterford alone, a secondary port, amounted to £2,163,000.—Fever, a disease which is always co-existent with poverty had decreased; in Limerick for instance the number of patients seeking admission into the fever hospital, had diminished three-fourths.—The decreased number of commitments and convictions shewed also that crime had diminished.—The next proposition related to the proper mode of relief for the poor of Ireland. In 1804, a committee of that house of which Mr. Wilberforce and Mr. Morton Pitt were members reported that the adoption of a parish rate would be highly detrimental to the interest of Ireland.—In 1822, another committee, Mr. Ricardo, Chairman, reported that any system which would lead the Irish peasantry not to depend upon themselves would be highly pernicious and on this occasion Mr. Ricardo expressed his concurrence in the opinion of Dr. Franklin that "the more was done by law for the support of the poor, the less would be done by themselves. When he considered that the poor laws of England had ever since their enactment in the reign of Elizabeth, been found defective, he could not wish to transfer them to Ireland. His own opinion, drawn from the improvement which had taken place in the County of Cork and Limerick from the time when the construction of the great public roads in the mountain district of those Counties gave employment and wages, to numbers of haggard half-clothed peasantry who had with their bettered circumstances become more tranquil, was that the best mode of relief which could be adopted, both with regard to the government and the people, would be that government should make advances of money, on due security from counties and public bodies, for the purpose of carrying on works of public utility.—The reclaiming of the waste lands, of which Ireland contained two millions of acres, the diffusion of education and of instruction in manual industry should be considered. A committee was then named of which Mr. Spring Rice was Chairman, and which will enter on its labours almost immediately.

Mr. WILMOT HORTON, on the 19th March laid a plan before the house for promoting, on a large scale, the emigration of agricultural labourers from Ireland to Upper Canada, with a view to their settlement on the

waste lands of the Crown; this plan, which had many friends apparently, was, after debate, withdrawn, that it might subsequently be brought forward in another shape.

16th March.—The speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer on bringing forward the Budget last night, was received, by the house, with almost universal applause; the leading features of the contemplated financial measures are—

REPEALED TAXES.	
Beer, annual amount,	3,000,000
Leather.....	350,000
Cider.....	25,000
	£3,375,000
TAXES IMPOSED.	
Spirits per Gallon, England, 1s.	
Ireland 2d., Scotland 2d.,	330,000
Stamps, assimilating the duty in Ireland to that in England,	110,000
	£440,000
Leaving an annual balance in favour of the Tax payer of £2,950,000.	

PROVINCIAL.

(Omitted last week.)

We learn that the Company of Artillery, now stationed in Kingston, are to leave that place for Montreal, on the 26th inst. and that the Company now stationed at St. Helen's, under Major Coffin, return to England.—*M. Gaz.*

The old Catholic Parish Church of this city has of late been undergoing a process of dismantling, as a public sale of all the ornaments of the interior took place a few days ago, and from the active operations which have since been carried on, little better than the walls and vault now remain. The ornaments of the large altar have not yet been disposed of, and will remain for some time in *statu quo*. When the flooring of the Church was raised, a very careful examination of the ground took place, for the purpose of removing the bodies of those, who had been buried within the Church. It is said that the relics of 730 individuals were raised, independent of a large number under the choir, where the priests and nuns were usually interred. Several persons, though deceased for some time, were easily recognized, either from the perfect state of preservation in which they were found, or by the ornaments which were placed in their coffins. Several graves were discovered, filled with bones, indicating that there had previously been a general exhumation of the old to make way for the interment of the new bodies. All these remains were carefully interred in the vaults of the new Cathedral. We are informed that the exhumation was conducted with secrecy, probably to prevent a spectacle which might not have been productive of that respect and seriousness that ought to be expected on such an occasion. The *Minerve* suggests that an authentic report, or statement of the labours of those who superintended the works, might have afforded pleasure to the relations and friends of those, who had been consigned to the tomb, and even to the citizens in general, who are always interested in the memory of remarkable individuals, who have preceded them. Among the bodies raised, were that of a celebrated Indian Chief, mentioned in *Charlevoix's History*, and well known in his day by the name of "the Rat."—*ib.*

THE QUEBEC GAZETTE.



JAMES KEMPT.

GEORGE THE FOURTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith: To our much beloved and faithful, the Legislative Councillors of our Province of Lower Canada, and to our faithful and well beloved the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to an Assembly at our City of Quebec, on the Fourth day of May next, to have been commenced and held, called and elected, and to every of you GREETING:—Whereas for divers urgent and arduous affairs, us, the state and defence of our said Province, concerning, our Assembly at the day and place aforesaid, to be present, we did command, to treat, consent and conclude, upon those things which, in our Assembly, should then and there be proposed and deliberated upon; and for certain causes and considerations, us to this especially moving, we have thought fit to Prorogue our said Assembly, so that you, nor any of you, on the said Fourth day of May next, at our said City to appear, are to be held or constrained, for we do will therefore, that you and each of you, be as to us in this matter entirely exonerated; Commanding, and by the tenor of these Presents firmly enjoining you, and every of you, and all others in this behalf interested, that on the Twenty second day of June next, at our said City of Quebec, personally you be and appear, to treat, do, act and conclude, upon those things which, in our said Assembly, by the Common Council of our said Province, by the favor of God, may be ordained.

—IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, these our Letters we have caused to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be thereunto affixed: Witness our Trusty and Well Beloved Sir JAMES KEMPT, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant General and Commander in Chief of all our Forces in the Provinces of Lower Canada and Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and their several dependencies, and in the Island of Newfoundland, and Administrator of the Government of our Province of

Lower Canada, &c. &c. &c. at our Castle of Saint Lewis, in our City of Quebec, in our said Province, the Twenty-first day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

J. K.

THOMAS DOUGLASS, Clk. Crown in Chy.

CASTLE OF ST. LEWIS,

Quebec, 14th April, 1830.

FRIDAY, the 23d of April, being appointed to be observed as the Anniversary of His Majesty's Birth, His Excellency Sir JAMES KEMPT will hold a LEVEE at the Old Château, at 11 o'clock A. M. on that day.

By command of His Excellency,

C. YORKE, Secretary.

COMMISSARIAT EXCHANGE, 4s. 2d. Sterling per \$.

QUEBEC:

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1830.

The contents of the AMERICAN Mail, received this morning, had been anticipated by intelligence received by Steam Boat.

Several very short passages from the British Channel have furnished dates from LIVERPOOL to the 25th March, and from London to the 23d. A vessel from BELFAST had arrived at NEW YORK in sixteen days, which sailed on the 27th March; and a still shorter passage had been made by a vessel from LIVERPOOL to BOSTON, namely, in thirteen days from CAPE CLEAR, being we believe the shortest passage made to the UNITED STATES. Three years ago a vessel arrived in this harbour in fourteen days and a half from off COVE of CORK. Allowing for the river navigation, this is a shorter passage than any of those made this spring to the lower AMERICAN ports.

The news presents a great variety, and is of considerable importance. We refer our readers to the Parliamentary head, and to copious extracts under "LATEST NEWS."

The BUDGET brought in by the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER on the 15th March has given universal satisfaction. Contrary to expectation, as the MINISTRY had allowed nothing to escape them on the subject—reduction of Taxation to the amount of THREE MILLIONS has now been effected, principally in the MALT and BEER duties.

Mr. SPRING RICE has made a very interesting speech relative to the condition of IRELAND, in moving for a Committee to enquire into the state of the poorer classes, which was granted. From this speech we gather, that notwithstanding the gloomy description which has usually been given of the poverty, vice and misery of IRELAND, groaning so long under BRITISH oppression, and panting for the boon of Emancipation from the Penal Laws as the only means of salvation, this starved, oppressed and unhappy country has been gradually increasing in wealth and resources, diminishing the amount of crime, and ripening into civilization and internal prosperity. It should be remarked, that this improvement has been going on for the last century. The misrule, therefore, of an improving country must have been, *quoad hoc*, imaginary. As we never agreed in the mischievous descriptions above alluded to, we rejoice to see the real fact made public. Distress, no doubt, exists, as it exists more or less every where; and we sincerely hope that the Committee obtained by Mr. RICE may help to remove it.

We are happy to see that Mr. WILMOT HORTON perseveres in his laudable plans for Emigration to these Provinces. Something good will doubtless come of them, though at present they are rather crude.

Prince LEOPOLD has been formally nominated SOVEREIGN PRINCE OF GREECE; and is recognised as such in the speech of the FRENCH KING. The people of FRANCE seem very jealous of this appointment, thinking it too complimentary to GREAT BRITAIN.

The Speech of the KING of FRANCE on opening the Chambers will be found elsewhere. The MINISTRY was in a minority, and HIS MAJESTY has had recourse to the constitutional method of prorogation, in order to shew his independence, and determination to choose his own confidential servants. The Prince POLIGNAC is too little imbued with FRENCH dislike to ENGLAND to please the multitude; and the conduct of the Deputies shows a determination to drive him from office, which the KING resists by the usual constitutional means. When newspapers anticipate a revolutionary movement on the part of the FRENCH nation, they speculate perhaps on their love of change—a people, indeed,

so'um constans in levitate sua—

but we are inclined to believe, that rebellion was never excited but by strong and intolerable cases of grievance and oppression, and we defy these to be pointed out in present FRANCE.

LATEST NEWS.

French papers bring the result of the choice of President of the Chambers of Deputies. On the 4th ult. the Chamber presented to the King, as nominees for the president of their body, Ryr. Collard, Cmr. Perrier, Delalot, Agier, and Sebastiani. The King selected Royer Collard, who is ac-

cordingly President of the body. When the President *pro tem* of the Chamber had read the royal ordonnance, naming M. Royer Collard, the deputies of the right, centre, and many of those of the left, presented their warm congratulations to the newly chosen President. The votes on the choice of the candidates to be presented to the King, are conclusive of the great majority adverse to the ministry, in the Chamber. On the 7th the Chamber elected its three Vice Presidents, Messrs. Bordeau, Cambour, and Martignac. On the 8th, it chose its four Secretaries, Messrs. Dumaralah, De Pressoc, Jaqueminot, and D'Harcourt.

On the 9th Mr. Labbey de Pompiere delivered his valedictory as *President d'age*—(Father of the house.)

March 2.—The King opened the session of the Chambers this day at the Louvre. A deputation of 12 Peers and 25 Deputies of the Departments attended the King:

SPEECH.

Messieurs.—It is with uniform confidence that I assemble around my throne the peers of my Kingdom, and the deputies of the departments. Since your last session, important events have consolidated the peace of Europe, and the harmony established between my allies and myself for the welfare of nations.

The War of the East is extinguished; the moderation of the victor, and the amicable intervention of the powers, have by preserving the Ottoman Empire from the misfortunes which threatened it, maintained the balance and confirmed the ancient relations of States.

Under the protection of the parties to the Treaty of the 6th July independent Greece will arise from her ruins; the choice of the Prince called to reign over her, sufficiently proclaims the disinterested and pacific view of the Sovereigns.

I am now, in conjunction with my allies, engaged in negotiations having for their object the reconciliation of the Princes of the Braganza family, which is necessary for the repose of the Peninsula.

In the midst of the grave events which have occupied Europe, I thought it proper to suspend my resentment against a Barbary power, but I can no longer permit the insult to my flag to go unpunished; the signal reparation, which I shall take for the honor of France, will by the aid of the Almighty, turn to the advantage of Christendom.

The entire receipts and expenses will be placed before you, at the same time with the wants and resources of the service of 1831. I have the satisfaction of seeing that notwithstanding the diminution in the Revenues of 1829 compared with those of the preceding year, they have exceeded the estimates of the Budget. A recent operation has sufficiently indicated the interest at which loans are negotiable; it has demonstrated the possibility of lightening the expenses of the State. A law relative to redemption will be presented to you; it will be connected with a plan of reimbursement, or of exchange, which we hope will conciliate what the tax payers expect from our solicitude, with justice, and the good will of those of our subjects who have placed their capitals in the public funds; the measures on which you are to deliberate are intended to satisfy all these interests; they will give the means of accomplishment without new sacrifices, [and in a few years of expenses imperiously demanded for the defence of the kingdom, for the prosperity of agriculture and commerce,] for the construction of fortifications, of works in our sea ports, the repairing of roads, and completion of canals. You will be also occupied with many laws relating to the judiciary, with several projects of public administration, and with some measures for ameliorating the condition of retired soldiers. I have been moved by the suffering which a long and rigorous winter has brought upon my people, but beneficence has multiplied succors, and it is with lively satisfaction I have seen the generous relief extended to the poor in all parts of the Kingdom, and particularly in my good city of Paris Messieurs—the first wish of my heart is to see France happy and respected, developing the riches of her soil and industry, and enjoying in peace, those institutions whose benefits it is my ardent desire to confirm. The Charter has placed the public liberties under the safeguard of the rights of the crown; these rights are sacred; my duty towards my people is to transmit them undiminished to my successors. Peers of France, Deputies of Departments, I doubt not your co-operation in the good I desire; you will repel with contempt the perfidious insinuations, which malevolence seeks to propagate. If criminal intrigues should create to my government obstacles which I cannot and do not wish to anticipate, I should find the power to surmount them in my determination to maintain the public peace, in a just reliance upon and in the love which they have always shown for their Kings.

The answer of the Chamber of Peers to the speech from the throne, was presented to the King, on the 9th of March.

Three hundred and seventy Deputies only had appeared at one sitting, up to the 9th of March. The whole number is 439.

Prince Leopold was shortly expected at Calais in his new character of "Sovereign of Greece." The King of France, it is said, has received a letter from the "Sovereign of Greece," which was transmitted to his Majesty by the Duke of Wellington.

London dates in the Havre papers of the 8th, state that on that day Prince Leopold, accompanied by Lord Aberdeen, had an audience with his Majesty. "The object of this visit of the new King of Greece was," says the London paper, "to take leave of George IV."

A Tarbay paper of the 19th contains London dates of 17th March. The excise duty on beer and malt had been taken off.

It is stated from Warsaw, that on Prince Leopold's succession to the sovereignty of Greece, Count Capo d'Istria is to be his chief Chancellor.

A Paris paper to the 7th says, that the true object of the expedition to Algiers, is to re-establish the order of Malta under the names of the *Knights of the Mediterranean*. "This news," adds the journal, "comes to us from such authority that we cannot look upon the project as a mere imagination. It is, besides, a consequence of the aristocratical ideas of M. de Polignac. This minister flatters himself that the king will be proud of attaching to his name the restoration of an order of Christian knighthood."

The harbour of Toulon exhibited a scene of great life and activity, the preparations for equipping the fleet being carried on with great vigour. The ship *Provence*

was ready for the reception of Vice Admiral Duperre, who is commander-in-chief of the naval armament, and has the special command of the vanguard. M. Rosemal is to command the rear division, and M. Roussin that of the centre. M. Hugon will superintend the bombarding flotilla. The land forces will not exceed 30,000 men, much reliance being placed on the co-operation of the naval expedition.

Under date of Paris, 8th of March, it is said that peace has just been concluded between the empires of Morocco and Austria. The treaty has been dispatched to Vienna for ratification. The conditions are secret, but it is affirmed that the Moors are to give up the captured Austrian vessel in its present state, and the Austrians renounce all claims for the goods taken out of it. The cessation of hostilities is owing in a great part to the intervention of a Jewish merchant at Gibraltar, Mr. Benolier.

A new levy of militia was ordered, and a concentration at Lisbon of all the disposable forces in the environs.

A new tariff is about to be established in the dominions of the Pope. The duties on various articles of necessity, have been so high, that smuggling has been carried on to a great extent. They have been lowered in some instances.

WARSAW, Feb. 23.—The Russian government has taken new and severe measures against the Jesuits. All persons attached to this order who shall endeavour secretly to introduce themselves into the country, are to be immediately seized and sent to Beresow in Siberia.

The anxiety to hear the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Budget was intensely great. The stairs to the gallery of the House of Commons were early crowded, and when the gallery was opened, the rush was so great as to crowd it in a few minutes. Constables were called to keep the crowds back, and to preserve order in the lobby.

The entire Revenue of the Kingdom for the year 1830, after the reduction, is estimated by the Chancellor at £50,480,000. The total charge for the interest and management of the National Debt will be £29,900,000. The pensions, superannuations, salaries, &c. will amount to £2,181,000. To cover the charges for the army, the Navy, the Ordnance and the Miscellaneous expenditure will require £16,580,030. The total amount of the public charge for the present year, for which the House of Commons will have to provide, will be £47,812,000, leaving, as compared with the probable Revenue, a clear surplus of £2,667,000.

The *Courier* lauds the policy of taking the Tax from Beer, on the ground of the effect which it will have on public morals, as it holds out inducements to the extension of that consumption in preference to ardent spirits. The Tax upon all Spirits is to be increased a shilling a gallon.

The *Times* states that the announcement of the removal of the Beer and Leather Tax called forth loud cheers from the country gentlemen in Parliament on account of the former's tendency to promote the consumption of malt, and the enhancement of the market for cattle, produced by the latter.

The same paper also asserts that though the Taxes reduced only amounted to £3,400,000, yet that the country would be thereby relieved of expense to the amount of £5,000,000.

The American Minister had a conference on the 9th of March with the Earl of Aberdeen, at the Foreign Office and on the same day an interview with Mr. Herries, the President of the Board of Trade.

On the 20th March a duel took place at Dublin, between Captain Smith, of the 23d Regiment of Foot, and Standish Stamer O'Grady, Esquire, son of Baron O'Grady, in which the latter, at the first fire, was mortally wounded, the bullet entering his right side immediately over the hip, and passing through his body. The origin of the quarrel is stated in one paper to have been a collision of carriages in the street, and in another a dispute in a club room. Captain Smith applied his horsewhip to Mr. O'Grady in the public street, and an immediate message was the consequence. A Police Officer, sent after Mr. O'Grady to prevent the affair, took by mistake another gentleman of the same name, who allowed him to labour under the delusion, until his namesake had time to be shot.

Poor Kean seems to be going down hill fast. The *Courier* of the 9th, mentions his having attempted the character of Henry the Fifth, in Shakespeare's play of that name, at Drury Lane. His performances are characterised as despicable throughout. In the middle of the part, he was obliged to address the audience and entreat their indulgence. A part of the multitude hissed, and part applauded. The *Courier* says, the only passage of the character that was at all endurable was the soliloquy in the camp at night, and that only because it was delivered with tolerable accuracy.

The following reflections upon the Address of the Chamber of Deputies and the King's answer are extracted from French papers:—

The *Drapeau Blanc* says:—The 18th of March is destined to make a new era in the Monarchy. The Deputies came to dictate laws—they went away to receive orders.

The *Quotidien* observes:—The King has spoken! The Monarchy is victorious! The Revolution has ceased to exist!

The *Temps* hold the following strong language:—The prorogation of the Chambers is a criminal act—an act of treason to the Crown and to the country; it is the postponement of every amelioration, and the prolongation of every evil. The present Chamber, however, or the next, will make Ministers answer for that measure, which their own interest alone suggested, and which, although little calculated to promote that interest, is not the less criminal.

The following occurrence formed the topic of conversation on the 19th in the higher circles in Paris. When the Prince De Polignac quitted the Tribune of the Chamber of Peers, after delivering the proclamation for the prorogation, he passed by a party of Peers, who were conversing in the lobby which leads to the Salon de la Paix, when one of them said "Sir, to day you have prorogued us, before this day twelve months we shall be called to sit as your Judges." His Excellency feigned not to hear him and left the house.

The following are the principal articles of the Protocol of London, of the 4th January:—The Russian Ambassador having declared the 10th Article of the Treaty of Adrianople did not hinder the powers taking with regard to Greece, the measures that they judged convenient, a declaration from the Porte stating that she adhered to the resolutions of the conference of London, was communica-

ted. The following points were in consequence agreed on:—1. That an armistice shall be published. 2. That Greece shall be independent. 3. That the limits according to wish of the Porte shall be from the mouth of the Aspropotamus to the Gulf of Zeitoun, Negropont, the Islands of the Devil and the Cyclades being included. 4. The Government of Greece shall be Monarchical and hereditary. 5. A reciprocal amnesty shall be proclaimed by the Ottoman and Grecian Governments. 6. Each of the three Courts shall have the faculty of guaranteeing this arrangement. 7. The effects of the guarantee shall be decided hereafter. 8. The settlement of the frontiers will be made by the Commissioners of the three Powers.

The *Gaetia de France*, under head of Vienna, March 7th says:—A courier arrived here to-day on its way to Constantinople, bringing intelligence that the Plenipotentiaries of the three parties to the treaty of London had in the conference held on February 4th and 26th, definitively fixed the destiny of Greece, and named Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, Sovereign and Hereditary Prince of Greece.

A London paper of the 2d March mentions that the second portion of the instalments secured to Russia by the treaty between Turkey and that country, had been received by General Diebitsch from the Porte.

The Bank of England, on the 5th March, has given notice that they will make advances at 3 per cent. on the deposit of Exchequer Bills or on undoubted mercantile acceptances.

A fire has reduced half the town of Frederickstadt, in Norway, to ashes.

Mr. Keane is said by some English papers, to have failed in the character of Henry the Fifth.

The London *Courier*, of the 19th March, says, the motion of the Duke of Richmond to take into consideration the internal state of the country, as far as relates to the condition of the working classes, and the effect of taxation upon productive industry, was last night negatived. The debate was long and animated. The vote was 141 against 61.

Chateaubriand, in a late speech in the Chamber of Peers, expressed his fears that English intrigue had prevailed in procuring a Sovereign for Greece; and asked if there was no Prince in Europe, not of, or connected with, the Royal Family of England, to whom the Government of Greece might be confided.—On this the *Courier* remarks, that without intending to divine the course of the future Sovereign of Greece, it could relieve the mind of the French orator from the horror it seemed to entertain of the success of English intrigue, by assuring him that in the selection of Prince Leopold, no intrigue whatever was used; and that of all parties immediately concerned, the term was least applicable to the English share of the negotiation.

The Chamber of Deputies met on the 15th March, and having continued in session until a late hour of the evening, and maintained a warm discussion on the answer to the King's speech, adjourned to the 16th, when an animated discussion took place, and an address was adopted by a vote of 221 to 181, leaving the Ministry in a minority of 40. The address echoes the speech, except that part in which it speaks of the "treacherous manœuvres against the Government." In the answer, the Deputies are completely at variance with the Ministry.

London, 19th March, 4 o'clock, P. M.—Consols for Account closed at 92½ 3/8.

The Address of the French Chamber of Deputies was read to the King on the 18th March, when His Majesty made the following reply.

Gentlemen, I have read the address of the Chamber of Deputies—I had reckoned upon the concurrence of the two Chambers to effect the good I had contemplated with a view to the happiness of my people.—It is with pain I hear the Deputies declare that on their part this concurrence does not exist. I announced to you my resolutions, they are immutable. The interests of my people forbid me to deviate from them, my Ministers will make known to you my will.

On the 19th March the Chambers were prorogued to the 1st September next.

London dates of the 23d state that the Porte had already paid General Diebitsch the second portion of the instalment stipulated by the Treaty with Russia.

Consols on the 22d March, 92½ 3/8.

London Corn Exchange, same day.—There was a scanty supply of bread corn; wheat both of home growth and foreign, advanced two shillings per quarter.

Mr. Price relinquishes his concern in Drury Lane Theatre, in consequence of the continued loss he has sustained; he has honorably settled every demand against him.

The Packet ships of the 16th and 24th March sailed together from Liverpool on the 25th of that month.

The *Sun* of the 19th February says—"We understand that a measure of considerable importance will shortly be submitted to the consideration of Parliament, for the regulation of Banking, which will tend to place that important branch of domestic business on a firmer basis; and, at the same time, ensure to the Agriculturalist and Manufacturer, every proper facility and accommodation commensurate with their several wants and securities. Chartered Provincial Banks of England, it is expected, will generously forego any opposition to the measure which, though not brought forward as a panacea for all political evils, is likely to prove highly beneficial in its operation. After what the Government have already declared, it may be unnecessary to add that a return to the small note system forms no feature in the project."

A petition was presented in the House of Commons, on the 17th, from Mr. Cobbett, praying the House not to change the gold standard, and substitute a fictitious currency—also, for reform, and a reduction of taxation.

The *Globe* states that some measures are in operation between the Government and the Bank, unconnected with the plan for the reduction of the 4 per cent. stock, and that the directors had on the preceding day a long audience with the Duke of Wellington.

The *British Traveller* of the 16th says—"We understand that an active negotiation is going on, through the agency of the Spanish Ambassador, to effect a recognition of Don Miguel by our Government, previous to the arrival of any further despatches from Rio Janeiro."

The same paper contradicts a statement in the *Morning Journal*, that an order had issued for the recall of Judge Grant from India.

It is understood that Lord Charles Somerset will be appointed Colonel of the 33d regiment, vacant by the death of Sir J. C. Sherbrooke, and that Sir Peregrine Maitland succeeds to the 1st West India regiment, vice Lord Charles Somerset.

The report about Lady Paget and her daughter having conformed to the Roman Catholic faith, is totally unfounded. The statement first appeared in the *Tralee Mercury*.—*Dublin Evening Packet*.

SUMMARY.

From the latest English Papers.

Colonel BRAMSTON has been elected M. P. for the county of ESSEX, in the place of the late Sir ELIAB HARVEY.—He was opposed by Colonel CONYERS; in whose favor Mr. LONG WELLESLEY had previously withdrawn.

The Honorable DOUGLAS KINNAIRD, the friend so often mentioned by Lord BYRON, died on the 12th March.

The introduction of a modified system of poor laws into IRELAND has again occupied the attention of the PARLIAMENT.

Sir JOHN NEWPORT has again brought forward his annual motion on the unequal revenues of the IRISH Church. An amendment proposed by Lord FRANCIS GOWER was substituted and carried.

The LONDON UNIVERSITY has lost all its popularity, and is considered as a complete failure. Its Professors are at war with one another, and several resignations have been given in.

The DUKE of CUMBERLAND, instead of being in PARIS, was with the KING at WINDSOR, on the 8th March, where the ROYAL brothers had a long conference.

The 116th anniversary of the Society of ANCIENT BRITONS was celebrated on ST. DAVID'S day. The collection amounted to above £1000.

Captain KINCAID, of the Rifle Brigade, has published ADVENTURES in the PENINSULA, FRANCE and the NETHERLANDS, which are well spoken of in the ATLAS.

WILLIAM WAKEFIELD, who has been imprisoned nearly three years for the abduction of Miss TURNER, will be liberated in May next.

The KING was expected to visit LONDON in April, and to remain until after the celebration of his birth day.

At the WEXFORD Election, Sir EDWARD DERING, Bart. obtained a majority of one, but the return is not finally determined.

The Honble. Mr. BOYLE, son of Lord CORK, is a candidate for CORK. Another paper mentions that he is only *locum tenens* for Lord BOYLE, son of Lord SHANNON. Colonel MARCUS BERESFORD is another candidate. It is said that Mr. O'CALLAGHAN, having got rid of his contract, will contest the election once more.

HIS MAJESTY continues in the best health. Lord CONYNGHAM has purchased the beautiful estate and seat of BIFERONS, in KENT, for £100,000.

On the 6th March, despatches were sent off to His EXCELLENCY Sir JAMES KEMPT, from the Colonial office.

Lady AUGUSTA D'AMELAND, daughter of the Earl of DUNMORE, and mother of Colonel and Miss D'ESTE, by His ROYAL HIGHNESS the Duke of SUSSEX, whose marriage with her was dissolved by Act of PARLIAMENT in 1791, died early in March.

The DUKE of RICHMOND had burst a blood vessel, and had been in some danger, but was happily recovered.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the Duke of CAMBRIDGE and family are expected shortly in ENGLAND from HANOVER.

The expected gentlemen are named as Candidates for the SPEAKER'S Chair, in the event of the present SPEAKER being called to the HOUSE OF LORDS, viz: Mr. G. BANKES Sir JOHN BECKET, Mr. GOULBURN and Mr. LITTLETON.

Mr. LABOUCHERE, we perceive, states in his place in Parliament that 400 Militia Officers of this Province, had been degraded by the late GOVERNOR in CHIEF for attending a meeting to petition! *Fama vult, viresque*, &c. The number amounted to 24, and each particular case could have been explained, we doubt not, had inquiry been made.

The HALIFAX Mail arrived yesterday without the ENGLISH March mail. Some difference had taken place between the Council and Assembly of NOVA SCOTIA relative to the Taxes on low priced wines in the Revenue Bills.

The article in the last ALBION from the *Sun*, on "Emigration," first appeared in this paper, though credited to HALIFAX in the LONDON paper.

We recommend to general perusal the keen punishment inflicted by Mr. PEEL on Mr. HUME in the HOUSE OF COMMONS, in return for a most disgraceful speech made by the latter. The likeness drawn by Mr. PEEL must have been strongly marked, when Mr. HUME himself wrote under it the words "coward rebel," an expression never made use of by any one but the person intended to be described.

It is a highly creditable fact, that the average dividend paid by 75 Banking houses in GREAT BRITAIN, which failed during the calamitous years of 1825 and 1826, amounted to 17s. 6d. in the pound.

Mr. BROUGHAM was very eloquent in the HOUSE OF COMMONS on the law in BARBADOES, which fixes an old penalty of £11 6 2 for killing a slave. Does he mean to say, that

no other punishment, save that, would now be inflicted, should such murder be perpetrated? Or does he not know, that the same, or a similar law, exists in more than one of the AMERICAN slave holding states? Does he mean to affirm, we would ask, that the condition of the slave is generally worse in our WEST INDIA Islands? Is there such a law as the law of GEORGIA in any of those Colonies?

The 66th Regt., first division, commanded by Major BAIRD, will proceed to MONTREAL by Steam-boat on Wednesday next. The First Division of the 24th Regt. will leave MONTREAL for QUEBEC the same day. The Second Division 66th Regt. will leave this Garrison on the Monday following.

The Steam Boats *Waterloo* and *Lady of the Lake*, the first this season, arrived from MONTREAL on Saturday the 19th inst.

Mr. R. CHRISTIE has been again elected for GASPE' by a majority of 102.

We are most happy to learn that the LADIES BAZAAR has been so successful. The amount received will be about £425, a sum sufficient for the benevolent purposes of the FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The report of the conversion of the wife and daughter of Sir CHARLES PAGET to Catholicism is now contradicted, but that of the Honorable and Rev. GEORGE SPENCER appears to be confirmed.

At an extraordinary General Meeting of the LITERARY and HISTORICAL SOCIETY, held yesterday at the rooms of the Institution, a list of valuable Astronomical instruments electrical and chemical apparatus, globes, &c. was submitted, and on being approved, the articles were ordered to be imported for the use of the SOCIETY, the means having been provided by the liberal grant of the LEGISLATURE during the last Session. A Ballot then took place for the election of Chairmen of the several classes, which resulted as follows: For that of LITERATURE, &c. J. C. FISHER, L. L. D.—NATURAL HISTORY, &c. DR. SKEY, Inspector of Hospitals.—SCIENCE &c. Revd. D. WILKIE, A. M.—and ARTS, &c. GUSTAVUS W. WICKSTEED, Esq. Several new Corresponding Members were then proposed, and the sitting was adjourned.

At a meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY, LONDON, in February last, the receipt of the first Volume of the Transactions of the LITERARY and HISTORICAL SOCIETY of QUEBEC, was acknowledged in a flattering manner.

After a series of beautiful spring weather, we have a change this afternoon to cold easterly wind, and heavy rain, accompanied by Thunder and Lightning.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

LAGUER.—A brig named the Robert Watt, of about 220 tons, was launched this morning from the ship yard of J. S. Campbell, Esq. Besides the Sir John Beresford just added to the Liverpool trade, Capt. Sparks late of the *Horatio*, comes out this spring in a new ship called the *Antemis* of 120 tons, built expressly for the trade at Workington.

MARRIED.

At Blo mfield, on the banks of the St. Charles, Mr. Thomas Renfrew, to Miss Mary Ann Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. George Henderson.

On the 11th inst. Mr. A. McDonald, Merchant, from New-York, to Miss Louisa Webster, of Montreal.

At St. Leonard's, Bromley, on the 24th February, George Simpson, Esq. Governor of the Territories of the Honble. the Hudson Bay Company, to Frances Ramsay, second daughter of Geddes McKenzie Simpson, Esquire, on New Grove House, Bromley.

GAZETTE DE QUEBEC.



JAMES KEMPT.
GEORGE QUATRE, par la Grâce de DIEU, Roi du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et Irlande, Défenseur de la Foi:—A nos bien aimés et féaux les Conseillers Législatifs de notre Province du Bas-Canada, et à nos fidèles et biens aimés les Chevaliers, Citoyens et Bourgeois de notre dite Province, appelés et choisis à une Assemblée qui a du commencer et être tenue en notre Cité de Québec, le quatrième jour de Mai prochain, et à tous et chacun de vous—SALUT:—Attendu que pour diverses affaires urgentes et difficiles concernant nous, l'état et la défense de notre dite Province, nous vous avons commandé d'être présents à notre Assemblée aux jour et lieu susdits, pour traiter, consentir et conclure sur ces matières et choses, lesquelles, dans notre Assemblée, seraient alors proposées et soumises à délibération; et que pour certaines causes et considérations, à ce spécialement nous mouvant, nous avons jugé à propos de proroger notre dite Assemblée, de sorte que ni vous, ni aucun de vous ne soyez tenus ou contraints de comparaître en notre dite cité le dit quatrième jour de Mai prochain, car nous voulons en conséquence que vous et chacun de vous soyez quant à nous déchargés à cet égard; commandant, et par la teneur des présentes enjoignant fermement à vous et chacun de vous et à tous autres intéressés à cet égard que vous ayez à être et paraître personnellement en notre dite cité de Québec, le vingt-deuxième jour de Juin prochain, pour traiter, faire, agir et conclure, sur ces ma-

tières et choses, lesquelles, dans notre dite Assemblée, par le commun Conseil de notre dite Province, par la faveur de DIEU, pourront être ordonnées.—EN FOI DE QUOI nous avons fait émaner ces présentes nos Patentes et y affixer le Grand Sceau de notre dite Province; Tés moïn notre féal et bien aimé Sir JAMES KEMPT, Chevalier Grand-Croix du très-honorable Ordre Militaire du Bain, Lieutenant-Général et Commandant en Chef de toutes nos forces dans les Provinces du Bas-Canada et du Haut-Canada, de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, du Nouveau Brunswick, et leurs dépendances diverses, et dans l'île de Terre Neuve, et Administrateur du Gouvernement de Notre Province du Bas-Canada, &c. &c. &c. à notre Château St. Louis, en notre Cité de Québec, dans notre dite Province, le vingt-troisième jour d'avril en l'an de notre Seigneur, mil huit cent trente, et dans la onzième année de notre Règne.

J. K.

THOMAS DOUGLASS, Clerc de la C. en Chrie.

CHATEAU ST. LOUIS,

Québec, le 14e. Avril, 1830.

VENREDI, le 23e. d'Avril, étant le jour appointé pour célébrer l'Anniversaire de la Naissance de Sa Majesté, Son Excellence Sir JAMES KEMPT tiendra ce jour la un LEVER dans le Vieux Château, à 11 heures du matin.

Par Ordre de Son Excellence,

C. YORKE, Secrétaire.

Québec, } SESSION GENE'RALE DE QUARTIER DE
à savoir } LA PAIX,

Vendredi, le 30 Octobre, 1829.

Présens—ROBERT CHRISTIE, Président,

THOMAS WILSON,

MICHEL CLOUET,

CHARLES SMITH,

JOHN G. CLAPHAM,

Ecuiers, J. P.

REGLEMENS DE POLICE.

ORDONNÉ que les amendemens et additions qui suivent ci-après, soient en force comme Règlements et Ordres de Police de la cité de Québec, de la date de leur approbation, confirmation et publication suivant la Loi.

MARCHE'S ET CLERCS DES MARCHE'S.

1e. Ordonné que tels Députés ou Agens que le Clerc des Marchés pour cette cité, pourra, du consentement des Juges à Paix dans aucune Session Spéciale ou Hebdomadaire, employer comme assistans dans l'exécution de ses devoirs sur les Places de Marché des Haute et Basse-Ville d'icelle, seront respectivement dûment assermentés devant un des Juges à Paix de Sa Majesté, qu'ils exécuteront fidèlement les devoirs de Clercs du Marché, tant qu'ils seront employés à cet effet, ou telle partie des dits devoirs qu'il leur seront respectivement assignés par le dit Clerc, et que les Députés ou Agens ainsi employés auront des pouvoirs et une autorité semblables à l'égard des dits marchés et suffisans pour les mettre en état de remplir les devoirs du Clerc des Marchés, tels que le dit Clerc peut lui-même légalement exercer, et que les mêmes pénalités seront encourues par et recouvrables contre des personnes qui contreviendront ou refuseront d'obéir aux ordres et directions légitimes des Députés ou Agens ainsi assermentés relativement à l'exécution des devoirs susdits qu'elles seraient encourues et recouvrables contre des personnes qui contreviendraient ou refuseraient d'obéir aux ordres et directions légitimes du dit Clerc du Marché.

2e. Que à l'avenir il ne sera permis à aucune charrette, cabrouet, calèche, cariole, traîneau, charette ou traîneau attelé avec chiens ou autres voitures d'aucune espèce ou description quelconque d'entrer sur le Marché ou places de la Basse-Ville avant dix heures du matin, ni à aucuns chevaux, bestiaux, pores ou moutons de se tenir sur aucune partie du dit Marché, autre que celle jusqu'à présent en usage pour cet objet sous peine d'une amende n'excedant pas quarante chelins du cours actuel, pour toute offense en contravention ou désobéissance à cet ordre.

3e. Qu'il ne sera permis à l'avenir à aucun Revendeur ou autre personne de placer sur l'un ou l'autre des Marchés de la Basse-Ville, aucun étal, table, barrique ou banc de quelque description que ce soit pour mettre en vente du fruit, des marchandises ou d'autres effets d'aucune sorte, autres que des provisions, avant dix heures du matin, sous peine d'une amende n'excedant pas quarante chelins, pour toute offense contre ce règlement—et que tous étals sur lesquels aucunes provisions pourront être exposées en vente, seront assujettis à se conformer quant à l'espace qui leur sera permis d'occuper et à la manière de les placer, aux directions que le Clerc des Marchés ou son Député ou Agent assermenté le prescriroit, et pour désobéissance à ces ordres ou directions à cet égard, une pénalité semblable n'excedant pas quarante chelins sera encourue et recouvrable. Pourvu toujours qu'il pourra être permis aux revendeurs et revendeuses d'étaler avant la dite heure de dix du matin, sur les trottoirs de l'un ou de l'autre bord de l'Eglise de la Basse-Ville, en se conformant toutes fois aux ordres et directions pour l'arrangement dans lequel ils doivent se placer, que le Clerc des Marchés ou son Député ou Agent assermenté, leur donnera de tems à autre, la désobéissance à aucuns desquels encourra une amende n'excedant pas quarante chelins du cours actuel.

4e. Rejetée.

CHARRETIERS.

Les Articles un, deux, trois, quatre et six, des Règlements de Police concernant les personnes qui suivent l'occupation ou le métier de Charretier, tels qu'imprimés, et "publiés par autorité" dans cette cité, par l'Imprimeur de Sa Majesté en 1828, ayant été trouvés inutiles et onéreux;—Ordonné, qu'ils seront et ils sont par le présent abrogés, aussi bien que cette partie de l'article dix, dans lequel il est fait mention des "certificats et licences" et l'article douze suivant, relatif aux personnes licenciées pour tenir des voitures de louage, lequel est aussi abrogé et—Ordonné, que à la place des dites Règles et Règlements ainsi abrogés, les suivans seront et sont par le présent substitués, c'est-à-dire:

1e. Toute personne qui se propose de suivre dans cette cité l'occupation ou métier de charretier à gages ou de louage, sera tenu au préalable et avant de commencer ou d'exercer telle occupation ou métier, de faire inscrire son nom, le lieu de sa résidence dans la cité, le nombre de chevaux, charrettes, calèches et autres voitures, tant d'été que d'hiver en sa possession pour cet usage, ainsi que les noms des engagés et conducteurs qu'elle peut avoir dans son emploi, par les

Greffiers de la Paix qui spécifieront la date de leur inscription sur le registre jusqu'à présent tenu par eux pour cet objet, et pour laquelle inscription les dits Clercs de la Paix auront droit à un honoraire de deux chelins six deniers du cours actuel et pas plus, pourvu toutes fois que les licences émancées pour l'année courante, seront pour le tems de leur durée, considérées comme l'équivalent de l'inscription requise par le présent.

2e. Toute personne inscrite comme susdit qui se proposera de continuer l'occupation ou métier de charretier, se fera inscrire de nouveau comme tel par les Clercs de la Paix dans le cours de la première quinzaine du mois de Mai, chaque année, mentionnant les particularités ci-dessus requises, et pour laquelle ré-inscription, les dits Clercs de la Paix auront le droit de recevoir un honoraire de deux chelins et six deniers du cours actuel et pas plus.

3e. Aucune et toute personne qui suivra telle occupation ou métier de charretier à gage ou de louage, soit par elle-même ou par des engagés, sans s'être au préalable faite inscrire ou ré-inscrire dans le cours de la période susdite, encourra pour chaque offense en contravention au présent, une pénalité et forfaisa une somme n'excédant pas quarante chelins du cours actuel.

4e. Toutes espèces de Charrettes, Calèches, Carioles et autres voitures tant d'été que d'hiver de toutes descriptions tenues pour l'usage du public par toutes personnes qui suivent l'occupation ou le métier de Charretier, porteront comme par le passé, le numéro qui lui a été ou lui sera assigné en chiffres grands et lisibles fixés à des endroits exposés à la vue de chaque côté de toute telle Charrette, Calèche, Cariole et autre voiture tant d'été que d'hiver et en telle manière qu'il sera prescrit par le Grand Connétable, et pour chaque offense ou contravention au présent, la personne ainsi prévaricant encourra une pénalité et forfaisa une somme qui n'excédera pas quarante chelins du cours actuel. Le numéro qui sera porté sur les diverses Charrettes, Calèches, Carioles et autres voitures comme susdit, de toute et chaque personne ainsi inscrite lui sera assigné par les Clercs de la Paix lors de l'inscription. Les différents numéros déjà assignés et tenus par des Charretiers licenciés restent tels qu'ils sont, mais ceux qui sont actuellement vacans ou qui pourront le devenir par la suite seront pris par les personnes qui successivement viendront se faire inscrire comme susdit.

5e. Le Grand Connétable, en compensation des devoirs auxquels il est tenu à l'égard des personnes qui suivent l'occupation ou métier de Charretier par les Règles et Règlements restans en force, aura droit à un honoraire de deux chelins et six deniers et pas d'autre, de toute, et chaque personne qui se fera inscrire comme susdit, payable à l'époque de son inscription ou ré-inscription, et sans le paiement ou offre duquel, les Clercs de la Paix ne seront pas tenus de faire l'inscription ou la ré-inscription.

MARDI, 19e. Janvier, 1830.

Viande ou Poisson vendus par morceau.

Il est ordonné que toute Viande ou poisson détaillés et vendus par morceaux par aucun Regratier, Habitant, ou aucune personnes dans aucune des places de marché de cette cité, comme étant d'un certain poids, seront s'ils sont trouvés être au dessous du poids pour lequel ils auront été offerts en vente, sujets à être saisis et confisqués par le Clerc du Marché ou son Député, et seront envoyés à la prison commune, pour l'usage des prisonniers qui y sont renfermés, et la personne convaincue sera aussi sujette à une amende n'excédant pas quarante chelins courant.

Certifié,

(Signé) GREEN & PERRAULT, Greffiers de la Paix.

Province du Bas-Canada, } DANS LE BANC DU ROI, District de Québec, } le 20 de Février, 1830. No. 434.

REGLES & REGLEMENS DE POLICE.

La Cour ayant examiné et considéré les Règlements et Ordres de Police pour la Cité de Québec, relatifs aux Marchés et Clerc des Marchés, ainsi qu'aux Charretiers, faits dans une Session Générale de Quartier de la Paix pour le District de Québec, tenue en la Maison de Justice de la Cité de Québec, dans le District de Québec, le Vendredi trente d'Octobre dernier, ainsi que les Règlements et Ordres de Police pour la cité de Québec relatifs à la Viande ou Poisson et ainsi du reste faits dans une Session Générale de Quartier de la Paix pour le District de Québec, tenue en la Maison de Justice de la Cité de Québec dans le dit District, le Mardi Dix-neuf de Janvier dernier, confirme les dits Règlements et Ordres séparément et respectivement, à l'exception du quatrième article sous le titre "Marchés et Clerc des Marchés," lequel est par le présent rejeté.

(Signés,) PERRAULT & BURROUGHS, P. B. R. (Certifié,) GREEN & PERRAULT, Greffiers de la Paix.

QUEBEC :

JEUDI, 22 AVRIL, 1830.

Par la voie des Etats-Unis nous avons reçu des nouvelles d'Angleterre jusqu'à la date du 1er. du mois dernier. Le Parlement Impérial s'est déjà occupé de questions qui ont occasionné des débats assez intéressans, dans lesquels le Ministère s'est trouvé avoir une majorité suffisante pour démentir les bruits qui s'étaient répandus contre sa stabilité. Le grand cheval de bataille de l'opposition et le sujet sur lequel elle fondait ses espérances, nomément la détresse momentanée qui existe dans certaines classes de la population de la Grande Bretagne, n'a nullement répondu au succès qu'elle s'en était proposée. Les Ministres ont positivement dénié que cette détresse fût un-si universelle qu'on voulait la représenter, et prouvé par des faits incontestables et des arguments irréfutables d'abord, que la prospérité nationale n'en était pas affectée, et ensuite qu'elle était due à des causes hors du contrôle de l'administration et que nulle mesure Législative ne pouvait atteindre. Il semblerait, si les entendre, que ce n'est qu'une de ces affections spasmodiques, communes au corps humain comme aux corps politiques, qui peuvent être douloureuses mais peu dangereuses pour une saine constitution, et qui requierent plutôt du repos et de la patience que des spécifiques tirés de la pharmacie politique. Nous serions bien portés à adopter leur opinion à cet égard, et ce n'est pas d'aujourd'hui que nous pensons que la constitution de l'Angleterre est telle qu'elle ne peut succomber que par un *felo de se*.

Cette détresse momentanée et partielle est attribuée avec raison à deux causes principales; la rapidité extraordinaire des progrès de la population, et celle des facultés humaines. Ces deux causes doivent nécessairement agir en sens inverse, comme l'expérience actuelle le prouve. La première requiert un accroissement de moyens de subsistance proportionnel à l'accroissement de la population tandis qu'au contraire la seconde tend à diminuer ces moyens en substituant des agens mécaniques aux bras de l'homme. Le principe, abstraitement adopté comme base de la science de l'économie politique, nomément que la population constitue la force d'un état, ne peut donc être applicable que dans un pays tel que la Chine, où nulle autre science n'est cultivée ni encouragée que celle de l'Agriculture; dans lequel l'esprit humain est resté stagnant depuis des siècles et où toute espèce d'innovation est un crime d'Etat. Mais dans un pays comme l'Angleterre, dans lequel la production est portée à son maximum par une agence réduite à son minimum, le principe devient absolument faux. Tant que l'Agriculture y a été puissamment encouragée par la consommation immense requise dans le cours d'une guerre longue et dispendieuse, telle que la dernière, ses progrès ont marché de pair avec ceux de la population, de beaucoup retardée par la consommation d'hommes que cette guerre a occasionnée. Mais une paix subite a causé une révolution soudaine dans le corps politique. L'encouragement de l'Agriculture a tout à coup cessé et par le reflux considérable de tous les individus que la paix a fait rentrer dans leurs foyers, la population, déjà surabondante, s'est encore trouvée d'autant plus surchargée, tandis que les moyens de subsistance étaient, si non diminués, au moins restés sans accroissement proportionnel. Les moyens artificiels de production pouvaient donc être admissibles et même avantageux dans les circonstances sous lesquelles ils ont été introduits, mais dans celles actuelles, ils deviennent nuisibles. On ne peut pourtant pas les abandonner, car en le faisant l'Angleterre se mettrait au pouvoir des autres nations, avec lesquelles ses productions manufacturières ne pourraient plus compter. Il n'appartient qu'au tems de rétablir l'équilibre requis entre ces deux causes, si toutes fois il peut l'être; si non, ce n'est que par l'émigration du surplus de la population, de venue inutile et sans emploi, qu'il pourra être remédié au pré sent mal.

Nous trouvons dans le cours des discussions qui ont eu lieu dans la Chambre Basse au sujet des subsides et telle que rapportées dans les papiers de nouvelles une assertion bien extraordinaire. On fait dire à Mr. Labouchere Membre des Communes, dans une de ces discussions, qu'il savait y avoir eu dans le Bas-Canada, dans le court espace de deux années (1827-28) quatre cens Officiers de Milice "dégradés pour avoir été présents à une assemblée publique dont l'objet était de pétitionner le Parlement." Nous ne nous permettrons d'autre réflexion sur cette assertion ainsi hazerdée dans l'enceinte de l'auguste représentation de l'Empire Britannique, que l'exposition du fait exact, qui est que, en effet trente-quatre Officiers de Milice ont été dégradés, mais que sur ce nombre vingt-quatre seulement l'ont été "pour causes liées avec leurs opinions politiques." Nous doutons bien fort au reste que les Membres de l'opposition animent en jugement les Conseillers responsables de la couronne pour avoir permis à Sa Majesté de se prévaloir de la prérogative Royale, pour démettre un Officier de sa maison, de son service auprès de sa personne, et cela simplement parce que cet Officier avait voté avec la minorité contre les Ministres.

Communiqué.

Je me plais souvent à contempler les apparitions météorologiques nocturnes parmi lesquelles l'aurore boréale est de beaucoup la plus fréquente, mais je n'avais encore jamais observé ce phénomène sous l'apparence sous laquelle il s'est présenté Lundi au soir vers les neuf heures. Presque généralement les flots lumineux semblent sortir de derrière un segment de cercle ténébreux dont le centre est dû nord, et converger vers le zenith en rayons deliés perpétuellement variables ou en faisceaux mobiles. Il en était tout autrement dans l'aurore boréale de lundi dernier. D'une espèce de segment ténébreux mal défini, dont le centre semblait être dû nord-ouest, sortaient des faisceaux de lumière divergens comme prolongations des rayons et qui avaient la forme triangulaire, dont la base reposait sur l'arc irrégulier du segment. Ces faisceaux sont restés stagnans sans varier leur forme étoilée partielle ou en masse, pendant quelques instans, après quoi le tout est devenu confus, mais les rayons tout interrompus et brisés qu'ils étaient ont toujours conservé la même divergence. Je n'ai jamais vu qu'une seule fois ce météore dans son apparence parfaite. Le segment ténébreux était régulier et s'étendait du nord-est au nord-ouest, le centre étant dû nord: ses flots de lumière étaient composés de menues étincelles qui semblaient couler vers le sud, leur point de convergence étant au zenith, où étant arrivés leur lumière disparaissait. Ces étincelles se distinguaient clairement à la simple vue et depuis ce tems j'ai toujours considéré ce phénomène comme absolument électrique, à en juger par la ressemblance parfaite entre ces courans d'étincelles et celui de pareilles étincelles qu'on produit avec la machine électrique.

Province du Bas-Canada, } DANS LE BANC DU ROI, District de Québec, } le 15 d'Avril, 1830. (A. G.)—No. 278.

R. RICHARDSON & al, Demandeurs,

vs. C. JOURDAIN, Défendeur.

et. M. BERTHELOT & A. SARONY, Tiers Saisis.

LA Cour accorde la Motion faite ce jour d'hui par Mre. Duval, Avocat du Demandeur, et en conséquence ordonne que, vu que l'insolvabilité du dit Défendeur est établie.—Les créanciers du dit CHARLES JOURDAIN, aient à filer leurs demandes contre lui, au Bureau du Protonotaire de cette Cour, le ou avant le premier jour du terme de Juin prochain, et qu'avis public en soit donné dans la Gazette de Québec, publiée par autorité, par trois publications successives.

PERRAULT & BURROUGHS, P. B. B.

Province du Bas-Canada, } DANS LE BANC DU ROI, District de Québec, } le 20e. jour d'Avril, 1830. No. 859.

Experte.—FRANCOIS CURODEAU et SOULANGE THIVIERGE, son épouse.

AVIS PUBLIC est par le présent donné, qu'il a été déposé au Bureau du Protonotaire de la Cour du Banc du Roi de Sa Majesté pour le district de Québec, un Acte de vente fait et exécuté par devant Mre. N. Larue, Notaire et témoins à Saint Jean, Isle d'Orléans, le troisième jour d'Avril mil huit cent trente, après midi, entre DAME LOUISE HAMEL, veuve de feu Jacques Tremblay, de la paroisse Saint Jean, Isle d'Orléans, d'une part et FRANCOIS CURODEAU, du dit lieu, Pilote et SOULANGE THIVIERGE, son épouse, de l'autre part, étant une vente par la dite Louise Hamel au dit François Curodeau et la dite Soulange Thivierge, son épouse, d'une terre située en la dite paroisse St. Jean, Isle d'Orléans, contenant en front deux arpens ou environ, sur environ

quatre-vingt-huit arpens de profondeur, prenant par le nord au trait-quarré des terres de la paroisse Ste. Famille, au milieu de la dite Isle d'Orléans, aboutissant au sud au terrain de la dite paroisse St. Jean, joignant d'un côté au nord-est partie à Bénoni Plante et partie à Louis Audé dit Lapointe et au sud-ouest à Etienne Roy, avec ensemble les bâtimens dessus construits, sans aucune réserve que deux emplacements vendus, l'un à Alexis Côté, Ecuyer, Notaire, et l'autre à Joseph Bénoni Plante, relevant la dite terre du Domaine du Seigneur Poulin. Laquelle dite terre a été possédée par elle la dite Louise Hamel et le dit feu Jacques Tremblay, pendant les trois dernières années. Que le dit immeuble est chargé et hypothéqué pour la somme de vingt-cinq livres courant, léguée par le dit feu Jacques Tremblay, aux sept enfans issus de son mariage avec la dite Louise Hamel, et de plus affecté au paiement de la somme de soixante deux livres dix chelins courant, montant du douaire préfix de la dite Louise Hamel et dont l'intérêt légal est payable à la dite Louise Hamel et le capital à qui de droit après son décès; plus au paiement de la somme de cent quatre-vingt livres cinq chelins courant, avec intérêt, dus aux enfans nommés Laurent Tremblay et Emilie Tremblay, par le dit feu Jacques Tremblay, par rapport à la gestion et administration et perception des revenus des biens des dits enfans, que lui le dit feu Jacques Tremblay a eu pendant son vivant. Et toutes les personnes qui peuvent avoir ou prétendent avoir aucuns privilèges ou hypothèques en vertu d'aucun titre ou par tout autre moyen quelconque, dans ou sur la dite terre immédiatement avant et au tems de la dite acquisition d'icelle, sont par le présent averties qu'il sera fait une demande à la dite Cour, le PREMIER jour d'OCTOBRE prochain, pour une sentence ou jugement de ratification et elles sont par le présent requises de signifier par écrit leurs oppositions et de les filer au Bureau du dit Protonotaire, huit jours au moins avant ce jour là, à défaut de quoi elles seront pour toujours forecloses du droit de le faire. PERRAULT & BURROUGHS, P. B. R.

DISTRICT DE QUEBEC.

Ventes par le Sheriff.

C'EST-A-SAVOIR: AVIS Public est par le présent donné, que les terres et héritages sous mentionnés ont été saisis et seront vendus aux tens et lieux respectifs tel que mentionné ci-bas. Toutes personnes ayant des réclamations sur iceux sont par le présent requises de les faire connoître suivant la loi; toutes oppositions afin d'annuler, afin de distraire ou afin de charge, excepté dans le cas de Vendit Exponas, dans lesquels cas la loi ne permet pas telles oppositions, sont requises d'être filées au Bureau du sousigné avant les quinze jours qui précéderont immédiatement le jour de vente; les oppositions afin de conserver peuvent être filées en aucun tems dans les deux jours après le retour de l'Ordre, (Writ.)

PIERI FACIAS.

Quebec, à savoir: } PIERRE LANGLOIS, des cité, No. 221. } comté et district de Québec, marchand, contre PAUL de VILLERAY, de la paroisse du Cap Santé, dans le comté Hampshire, dans le district de Québec, cultivateur, ci-devant navigateur, à savoir: une terre de deux arpens de front sur environ quarante de profondeur, située en la première concession des terres de la paroisse du Cap Santé, bornée au sud au fleuve St. Laurent, au nord à Joseph Richard, tenant au nord est à Pierre C. Thibodeau et à Raphael Moras, et au sud ouest à Joseph Pichet, avec la maison et étable dessus construits, circonstances et dépendances. Sera vendue à la porte de l'Eglise de la susdite paroisse du Cap Santé, le TRENTE et UN d'AOUT, prochain, à DIX heures du matin. Le dit mandat retournable le 1e. d'Octobre prochain. W. S. SEWELL, Sheriff.

Le 21 d'Avril, 1830.

ALIAS FIERI FACIAS.

Quebec, à savoir: } JOSEPH DELORIER, de la paroisse Ste. Anne, dans le comté de Cornwallis, dans le district de Québec, Marchand, contre JEAN BAPTISTE RICHARD, de la paroisse St. Jean Baptiste de l'Isle Verte, dans le comté de Cornwallis, dans le district de Québec, Menuisier, à savoir: 1o. Une terre située dans le premier rang des concessions du dit lieu de l'Isle Verte, contenant seize perches douze pieds de front, sur quarante deux arpens de profondeur, bornée par le nord-ouest au Fleuve St. Laurent, par le sud est au bout de la dite profondeur, par le nord-est à la veuve et héritiers Nicolas Côté, et par le sud-ouest à Firmin Lévesque: 2o. Sept perches de terre de front, sur deux lieues de profondeur, situées au dit lieu de l'Isle Verte, bornées par le nord-ouest au Fleuve St. Laurent, par le sud-est aux terres de la Couronne, par le nord-est et le sud-ouest à Fabien Côté, sauf à distraire sur ce terrain un emplacement de deux quarts d'arpen en superficie, appartenant à Gabriel Roberge, mais d'ailleurs avec toutes leurs appartenances et dépendances. Seront vendues à la porte de l'Eglise de la susdite paroisse de l'Isle Verte, le TRENTE-ET-UN d'AOUT prochain, à DIX heures du matin. Le dit mandat retournable le 1er d'Octobre prochain. W. S. SEWELL, Sheriff.

21 d'Avril, 1830.

ALIAS FIERI FACIAS.

Quebec, à savoir: } CHARLES SMITH, des cité, comté et district de Québec, Tenier, contre CHARLES COOTE et un autre, du même lieu, cultivateur, à savoir: Tout ce certain lot de terre ou emplacement appartenant au dit Charles Coote, sis et situé au Fauxbourg St. Louis de Québec, contenant cent pieds de front ou environ, sur cent quatre-vingt pieds ou environ de profondeur, borné d'un côté et dans la profondeur par la propriété d'un nommé P. Farrel ou ses représentans, d'autre côté par la propriété du Sr. Fielders ou ses représentans, et par devant au niveau de la rue d'Artigny, ensemble avec quatre maisons séparées y dessus érigées, chaque maison comportant vingt-cinq pieds en longueur, sur vingt pieds en profondeur, plus ou moins, avec toutes appartenances et circonstances. Sera vendue à mon Bureau, en la maison de Justice, de la dite cité de Québec, le DIX de MAI prochain, à DIX heures du matin. Le dit Mandat retournable le premier de Juin prochain. W. S. SEWELL, Sheriff.

Le 16 Déc. 1829.

FIERI FACIAS.

Quebec, à savoir: } JOHN NEILSON, des cité, comté et district de Québec, Enier, en sa qualité de gardien des héritiers Campbell et un autre, contre

GABRIEL LANDRY, de la paroisse Notre Dame de Ste. Foi, dans les comté et district de Québec, cultivateur: Un arpent de terre de front sur quarante-trois arpens ou environ de profondeur, situé à Ste. Foi, bornée par devant au sud au représentans feu Duncan Cameron, par derrière au nord à la terre de Jacques Légaré, joignant au nord-est à Guillaume Belan et au sud-ouest aux héritiers Joseph Guérard, avec maison, grange et étables dessus construites. Sera vendu à la porte de l'Eglise de la dite paroisse de Ste. Foi, le ONZE de MAI prochain, à DIX heures du matin. Le dit Mandat retournable le 1er. de Juin prochain.

W. S. SEWELL, Shérif.

Le 16 Décembre, 1829.

PLURIES FIERI FACIAS.

Québec, à savoir: } MICHEL CLOUET, Ecuyer, des No. 1204. } Cité, comté et district de Québec, marchand, contre FRANCIS SWAINE EVANS, de la dite cité de Québec, Boulanger, et ANNE MILLER, sa femme, à savoir: Un emplacement et maison en pierre à deux étages, au niveau de la rue et carrefour St. Jean, haute ville de Québec, avec un hangard, une boulangerie en pierre à deux étages, et une cour par derrière la dite maison, tout prenant d'un bout par devant à la dite Rue St. Jean, aboutissant en profondeur au terrain ci-après désigné, joignant d'un côté à l'est au Sr. Pierre Langlois, représentant le Sr. Ritchie, et d'autre côté à l'ouest au Sr. Gabriel Plante, représentant Germain Deblois, avec qui le mur et le passage sous une arcade sont mitoyens et communs. 2e. Un lot de terre connu sous le numéro dix, sis et situé en la haute ville de Québec, derrière l'emplacement, maison et boulangerie sus-désigné, contenant deux mille neuf cent dix-huit pieds en superficie, (mesure Anglaise) borné comme suit, savoir, par une ligne du coin sud-est du terrain sus-désigné, avec réserve par le Gouvernement d'un passage sur icelui, pour Srs. Wexler et Girard, tel que décrit au plan du dit terrain, courant sud neuf degrés trente minutes ouest quatre-vingt-onze pieds, de la nord quatre-vingt-six degrés est vingt-sept pieds, et là borné par un terrain appartenant au Gouvernement, de là nord vingt-et-un degrés trente minutes est soixante et dix-huit pieds contigu à un terrain appartenant à Pierre Langlois, et de là par une ligne contigue au terrain premièrement déclaré, courant quarante-et-un pieds du point de départ. Seront vendus à mon Bureau, dans la maison de Justice, dans la dite cité de Québec, le DIX de MAI prochain, à DIX heures du matin. Le dit Mandat retournable le 1e. Juin prochain.

W. S. SEWELL, Shérif.

Le 14e Décembre, 1829.

FIERI FACIAS.

Québec, à savoir: } LA BANQUE DE QUEBEC, con- No. 909. } tre JANE BLACK, des cité, comté et district de Québec, veuve de défunt John Goudie, de son vivant de Québec, marchand, décédé, tant en son nom que comme tutrice de ses enfans mineurs issue de son mariage avec le dit feu John Goudie, à savoir:

I. Les rentes constituées suivantes, appartenant à la dite Dame Goudie, tant en son nom que comme tutrice de ses enfans mineurs issue de son mariage avec le dit feu John Goudie, son mari, c'est à savoir: 1o. Cent soixante-et-huit livres, la livre de vingt sols, de rente annuelle et perpétuelle, rachetable, de la somme de deux mille huit cent livres constituée au profit de la dite Dame Goudie, tant en son nom que comme tutrice comme susdit, par Monsieur François Xavier Paradis, Maître Inspecteur de Bois, demeurant au Fauxbourg St. Roc, par contrat de concession et vente par la dite Dame Goudie au dit François Xavier Paradis, d'un emplacement y désigné, passé devant Mtre. Lee et son confrère Notaires, à Québec en date du premier d'Août 1826: lequel contrat de concession porte constitution de la dite rente. 2o. Cent quarante-quatre livres, la livre de vingt sols, de rente annuelle et perpétuelle, rachetable, de la somme de deux mille quatre cent livres, constituée au profit de la dite Dame Goudie, tant en son nom que comme tutrice comme susdit, par Sieur John Mussett, de la paroisse de Beauport, journalier, par contrat de concession et vente par la dite Dame Goudie au dit John Mussett, d'un emplacement y désigné, passé devant Mtre. Lee et son confrère Notaires à Québec, en date du trois d'Août mil huit cent vingt-six: lequel contrat de concession porte constitution de la dite rente. 3o. Quarante-huit livres, la livre de vingt sols, de rente annuelle et perpétuelle, rachetable, de la somme de huit cent livres, constituée au profit de la dite Dame Goudie, tant en son nom que comme tutrice comme susdit, par Sieur Jean Lortie, maître cordonnier, demeurant au Fauxbourg St. Roch, par contrat de concession et vente par la dite Dame Goudie au dit Jean Lortie, d'un emplacement y désigné, passé devant Mtre. Lee et son confrère, Notaires à Québec, en date du dix Décembre 1829: lequel contrat de concession porte constitution de la dite rente. 4o. Quarante-huit livres, la livre de vingt sols, de rente annuelle et perpétuelle, rachetable, de la somme de huit cent livres, constituée au profit de la dite Dame Goudie, tant en son nom que comme tutrice comme susdit, par Sieur Olivier Audet, charpentier de métier, demeurant au Fauxbourg St. Roch, par contrat de concession et vente par la dite Dame Goudie au dit Olivier Audet, d'un emplacement y désigné, passé devant Mtre. Lee et son confrère, Notaires à Québec, en date du dix Décembre 1829: lequel contrat de concession porte constitution de la dite rente. 5o. Quarante-huit livres, la livre de vingt sols, de rente annuelle et perpétuelle, rachetable, de la somme de huit cent livres, constituée au profit de la dite Dame Goudie, tant en son nom que comme tutrice comme susdit, par Sieur Louis Mercier, charrier de métier, demeurant au dit Fauxbourg St. Roch, par contrat de concession et vente par la dite Dame Goudie au dit Louis Mercier, d'un emplacement

y désigné, passé devant Mtre. Lee et son confrère, Notaires à Québec, en date du dix Décembre 1829: lequel contrat de concession porte constitution de la dite rente. 8. Quatre-vingt-quatre livres, la livre de vingt sols, de rente annuelle et perpétuelle, rachetable, de la somme de mille quatre cent livres, constituée au profit de la dite Dame Goudie, tant en son nom que comme tutrice comme susdit par sieur François Clement dit Labonté, seieur de long, demeurant à Québec, par contrat de concession et vente par la dite Dame Goudie au dit François Clement dit Labonté, d'un emplacement y désigné, passé devant Mtre. Lee et son confrère Notaires, à Québec, le trois d'Août, 1826, lequel contrat de concession porte constitution de la dite rente. 9o. Cent vingt livres, la livre de vingt sols, de rente annuelle et perpétuelle, rachetable, de la somme de deux mille livres, constituée au profit de la dite Dame Goudie, tant en son nom que comme Tutrice comme susdit; par Sieur Nicholas Paradis, Tonnelier de métier, demeurant au Fauxbourg St. Roch, par contrat de concession et vente par la dite Dame Goudie au dit Nicholas Paradis d'un emplacement y désigné, passé devant Mtre. Lee et son confrère, Notaires à Québec, en date du premier d'Août 1826, lequel contrat de concession porte constitution de la dite rente. 10o. Quatre-vingt-dix livres, la livre de vingt sols, de rente annuelle et perpétuelle, rachetable, de la somme de mille cinq cent livres, constituée au profit de la dite Dame Goudie, tant en son nom que comme Tutrice comme susdit, par sieur François Drolet, Jardinier à Québec et demeurant, par contrat de concession et vente par la dite Dame Goudie au dit François Drolet d'un emplacement y désigné passé devant Mtre. Lee et son confrère, Notaires à Québec, en date du quatre d'Août 1826, lequel contrat de concession porte constitution de la dite rente. 11o. Quatre-vingt-dix livres, la livre de vingt sols, de rente annuelle et perpétuelle, rachetable, de la somme de mille cinq cent livres constituée au profit de la dite Dame Goudie, tant en son nom que comme Tutrice comme susdit, par Sieur Narcisse Hupé, maître menuisier à Québec y demeurant, par contrat de concession et vente par dite Dame Goudie au dit Narcisse Hupé, d'un emplacement y désigné, passé devant Mtre. Lee et son confrère-Notaires, à Québec en date du six d'Août 1826, lequel contrat de concession porte constitution de la dite rente. 12o. Deux cent quatre-vingt-huit livres, la livre de vingt sols, de rente annuelle et perpétuelle, rachetable, de la somme de quatre mille huit cent livres, constituée au profit de la dite Dame Goudie, tant en son nom que comme Tutrice comme susdit, par Sieur Jean Marie Cochon, marchand à Québec, demeurant au Fauxbourg St. Roch, par contrat de concession et vente par la dite Dame Goudie au dit Jean Marie Cochon, d'un emplacement y désigné, passé devant Mtre. Lee et son confrère, Notaires, à Québec, le dix Décembre 1829, lequel contrat de concession porte constitution de la dite rente. 13o. Quatre-vingt-seize livres, la livre de vingt sols, de rente annuelle et perpétuelle, rachetable, de la somme de mille six cent livres, constituée au profit de la dite Dame Goudie, tant en son nom que comme Tutrice comme susdit, par Sieur Jacques Prémont, maître cordonnier, demeurant au Fauxbourg St. Roch, par contrat de concession et vente par la dite Dame Goudie au dit Jacques Prémont, d'un emplacement y désigné, passé devant Mtre. Lee et son confrère, Notaires, à Québec, en date du dix Décembre, Mil huit cent vingt-neuf, lequel contrat de concession porte constitution de la dite rente, avec les arrérages dus et échus des dites rentes depuis le 29 Septembre dernier jusqu'à ce jour, et ceux qui échoiront à l'avenir, ensemble tous les droits, noms, raisons, actions, privilèges et hypothèques, avantages et réserves de quelque nature que ce soit qui appartiennent à la dite Dame Goudie, tant en son nom que comme Tutrice comme susdit, en vertu des divers contrats ci-dessus mentionnés.

II. Un emplacement situé au Fauxbourg St. Roch de cette ville de Québec, d'environ quarante pieds de front, sur environ soixante-deux pieds de profondeur, borné en front à une ruelle, en profondeur à Narcisse Hupé, d'un côté au nord-ouest à François Labonté, et de l'autre côté au sud-ouest à Patrick Fleming.

III. Un emplacement situé au Fauxbourg St. Roch de cette ville de Québec, d'environ quarante pieds de front, sur environ soixante pieds de profondeur; borné en front à une ruelle, en profondeur à John Mussett ou ses représentans, d'un côté au nord-ouest à Ignace Prémont, et de l'autre côté au sud-ouest à Patrick Fleming. Seront vendus à mon Bureau, en la Maison de Justice de la dite cité de Québec, le DIX de MAI prochain, à DIX heures du matin. Le dit Mandat retournable le 1er. de Juin prochain.

W. S. SEWELL, Shérif.

Le 21 Décembre, 1829.

ALIAS FIERI FACIAS.

Québec, à savoir: } JOSEPH GAMACHE, habitant, de No. 1068. } la paroisse Notre Dame de Bon Secours de l'Islet, dans le comté de Devou, dans le district de Québec, contre HENRY DUPOLEAU dit DUVAL, habitant du même lieu, à savoir: 1o. Une terre située en la paroisse de L'Islet, de deux lieues de profondeur, ayant deux arpens ou environ de front, à prendre depuis le chemin du Roi de la première concession de la dite paroisse L'Islet, à aller à un verger qui se trouve au sud de la maison de Henry Dupoleau, sur la dite terre, et depuis le dit verger à continuer le reste de la dite profondeur, de deux lieues dix-huit perches de front, ou environ, excepté au second rang où elle n'a que neuf perches de front ou environ, la dite terre tient du côté sud-ouest à Joseph Hilaire Gamache et Jean Marie Lamarre, au nord-est au sieur Joseph Gamache, les représentans de feu Etienne Thibault et Joseph Romain Couillard Des Ecorres, au nord au chemin du Roi de la première concession de L'Islet, au sud à la profondeur de deux lieues, sur la dite terre se trouvent une maison, grange, étable, fournils, laitière qui appartiennent au dit Henry Dupoleau dit Duval. 2e. Un lot de terre de dix-huit perches de front, ou environ, situé au nord du chemin du Roi, en la première concession de la dite paroisse L'Islet, sur la profondeur qu'il y a depuis le dit chemin du Roi à aller au fleuve St. Laurent, tenant au sud-ouest à Joseph Hilaire Gamache, et au nord-est à Michel Kemner dit Lafamme, sur la terre mentionnée en premier lieu il est à réserver et excepter l'emplacement, maison et autres bâties de Abraham Gamache quise trouvent inclus dans la partie nord-est de la dite terre auprès du chemin de Roi de la première concession de L'Islet. Seront vendus à la porte de l'Eglise de la susdite paroisse de L'Islet, le ONZE de MAI prochain, à DIX heures du matin. Le dit Mandat retournable le 1e. de Juin prochain.

W. S. SEWELL, Shérif.

Le 29 Décembre, 1829.

PLURIES FIERI FACIAS.

Québec, à savoir: } JULIEN BOUCHARD, habi- No. 120. } tant de la paroisse St. Etienne de la Malbaie, dans le comté de Northumberland, dans le district de Québec, contre PIERRE HERVEY, autrement dit PIERRE HARVEY, fils de David, de la dite paroisse St. Etienne de la Malbaie, aussi habitant, à savoir: 1e. Deux arpens une perche et sept pieds de terre de front sur quarante arpens de profondeur, situés dans la seigneurie de Murray Bay, dans la concession dite Joyeuse, prenant son front à la profondeur des terres de la concession dite Terrebonne, par derrière au fronton des terres de la concession dite des Gens de l'Isle, au nord-est à la terre de Joseph Hervey, au sud-ouest à celle de Germain Gagnon, avec une maison en bois de pièces sur pièces, ayant vingt-cinq pieds de front sur vingt pieds de profondeur, une grange et une étable contigues l'une à l'autre, ayant cinquante pieds de front sur vingt de largeur. 2e. Trois arpens de terre de front sur vingt arpens de profondeur, situés dans les mêmes seigneurie et concession, bornés en front par le travers des terres de la concession de la Rivière Maillois, en profondeur au fronton des terres de la concession des Gens de l'Isle, au nord-est à la terre d'Alexandre Duchesne, et au sud-ouest à celle de Bonaventure Belanger, sans aucunes bâties dessus construites. Seront vendus à la porte de l'Eglise de la paroisse St. Etienne de la Malbaie, le DIX-HUITIEME jour de MAI prochain, à DIX heures du matin. Le dit mandat retournable le premier Juin prochain.

Le 12 Janvier, 1830. W. S. SEWELL, Shérif.

FIERI FACIAS.

Québec, à savoir: } L'HONORABLE JEAN THO- No. 98. } MAS TASCHEREAU, de la cité de Québec, dans le comté et district de Québec, un des Juges de la Cour du Banc du Roi de Sa Majesté, pour ce district, Seigneur de Jolliet et autres lieux, contre AUGUSTIN DESPRE'S, de la paroisse de Ste. Claire, dans le comté de Dorchester, dans le district de Québec, habitant, à savoir: Une terre de trois arpens ou environ de front, sur trente de profondeur, sise et située en la dite paroisse Ste. Claire, Seigneurie Jolliet, du côté nord-est de la Rivière Etchemins, bornée en front au sud-ouest à la dite Rivière, en profondeur au bout des dits trente arpens, d'un côté au nord-ouest à Jean Blais, et de l'autre côté au sud-est à Clément Labonté, avec ensemble la maison, grange et étable dessus construites circonscrites et dépendances: la dite vente à la charge, clauses, conditions, retrait, droits de lods et ventes, banalité et généralement toutes les charges et réserves mentionnés dans le contrat de concession du dit immeuble, consenti par le demandeur à Jacques Guillemette, par Acte passé par devant Mtre. J. Walsh, Notaire et témoins, le seize Novembre mil huit cent dix-huit, et aussi à la charge par l'acquéreur de payer l'année de cens et rentes due au onze Novembre dernier, ai si que les rentes à venir, en vertu du dit contrat de concession et à la charge en outre de la répartition des travaux de l'Eglise et Presbytère de la dite paroisse Ste. Claire, dont la dite terre est tenue et chargée en vertu de la dite répartition des 25, 26, 28, 29 et trente Mars 1825, dûment homologué, le vingtième jour d'Avril mil huit cent vingt-cinq, et tel que porté en la dite répartition. Sera vendue à la porte de l'Eglise de la susdite paroisse Ste. Claire, le DIX-HUIT de MAI prochain, à DIX heures du matin. Le dit mandat retournable le premier de Juin prochain.

Le 12 Janvier, 1830. W. S. SEWELL, Shérif.

ALIAS FIERI FACIAS.

No. 7. } LOUIS BELAIR, de la paroisse Québec, à savoir: } St. Pierre et St. Paul, appelée Baie St. Paul, dans le comté de Northumberland dans le district de Québec, Ecuyer, marchand, contre EME-RENTIENNE BOUCHARD, veuve de feu Jacob Fortin, et tutrice de ses enfans mineurs, à savoir: Un certain emplacement ou lopin de terre sis et situé en la paroisse de St. Pierre et St. Paul, dite Baie St. Paul, de sept perches et demi de front sur la profondeur qui se trouve à partir du chemin du Roi actuel à aller à la Rivière du Gouffre, borné par devant au dit chemin du Roi, et par derrière à la dite Rivière du Gouffre, tenant d'un côté vers le nord-est au terrain du Sieur Joseph Bezeau, et de l'autre côté vers le sud-ouest au terrain du Sieur Joseph Renaud, avec ensemble une maison, hangar et autres bâties dessus construits, circonstances et dépendances. Sera vendu à la porte de l'Eglise de la susdite paroisse St. Pierre et St. Paul, le DIX-HUIT de MAI prochain, à DIX heures du matin. Le dit mandat retournable le 1e. de Juin prochain.

Le 11 Janvier, 1830. W. S. SEWELL Shérif.

FIERI FACIAS.

Québec, à savoir, } PHILIPPE PANET, des cité, com- No. 916. } té et District de Québec, Ecuyer, en sa qualité d'exécuteur testamentaire de Marie Louise Lacasse, de son vivant femme de Thomas Langlois de la petite rivière Ste. Charles, dans la paroisse de Québec, habitant, contre WILLIAM TEEDON, des cité, comté et district de Québec, Mesureur de Bois de Charpente, à savoir. Une terre contenant deux arpens de front sur trente à trente cinq arpens de profondeur, plus ou moins, située au dit lieu de la petite rivière Ste. Charles fief Ste. Ignace, joignant d'un côté au sud ouest à Abraham Gagnon, repré- sntant Jacques Minette, et d'autre côté au nord est à François Lessard, ensemble la maison, grange et étable, dessus construites circonstances et dépendances, sans du tout rien réserver ni excepter en aucune manière quelconque. Sera vendue à mon bureau en la maison de Justice de la dite cité de Québec, le DIX SEPT de MAI prochain, à DIX heures du matin. Le dit mandat retournable le 1er de Juin prochain.

13 Janvier, 1830.

W. S. SEWELL, Sheriff.

VENDITIONI EXPONAS.

Québec, à savoir: } MICHEL LECOURS, des cité No. 1481. } comté et district de Québec, Bourgeois, contre HUGH McPHEE, aubergiste, et THOMAS SHIMININSKY, mineur, tous deux du même lieu, à savoir: Un emplacement situé au faubourg St. Roch, rue Fleuri, ayant trente-trois piés anglais de front sur soixante-quatre de profondeur, aussi mesure anglaise, borné par devant à la dite rue Fleuri, par derrière au nommé Fortin ou ses représentans, au nord-est à Marie Anne Roberge ou ses représentans, et au sud-ouest au nommé Wolfe ou ses représentans, avec la maison dessus

construite, circonstances et dependances. Sera vendu à mon Bureau en la Maison de Justice de la dite cité de Québec, le DIX de MAI prochain, à DIX heures du matin. Le dit Mandat retournable le 1er. de Juin prochain.
W. S. SEWELL, Shérif.

Le 13 Avril, 1830.

DISTRICT DE MONTREAL.

Ventes par le Shérif.

C'EST-A-SAVOIR: **AVIS** Public est par le présent donné, que les terres et héritages sous-mentionnés ont été saisis et seront vendus aux tems et lieux respectifs tel que mentionné ci-bas. Toutes personnes ayant des réclamations sur iceux sont par le présent requises de les faire connaitre suivant la loi; toutes oppositions afin d'annuler, afin de distraire ou afin de charge, excepté dans le cas de Venditioni Exponas, dans lesquels cas la loi ne permet pas telles oppositions, sont requises d'être filées au Bureau du sousigné avant les quinze jours qui précéderont immédiatement le jour de vente; les oppositions afin de conserver peuvent être filées en aucun tems dans les deux jours après le retour de l'Ordre, (Writ.)

DEUX MANDATS DE FIERI FACIAS.

Montréal, à savoir: } **STANLEY BAGG**, de la cité de Montréal, dans le district de Montréal, commerçant, Demandeur, contre **ABNER BAGG**, du même lieu, marchand, et **JOSIAH WURTELE**, de la Seigneurie de Deguire, dans le dit district, Ecuyer, Demandeurs, contre le dit **ABNER BAGG**, Défendeur: 1e. La moitié indivise de certain emplacement situé dans la Rue St. Louis, vis-à-vis le vieux marché, dans la susdite cité de Montréal, contenant tout le terrain qui peut se trouver depuis la maison de défunt Jacob Wurtele jusqu'à la maison appartenante à la succession de Solomon Mittleberger, borné par devant à la dite Rue, dans la profondeur comme par après ci-dessous décrit d'un côté par les représentans du dit Jacob Wurtele, et d'autre côté par les représentans de Solomon Mittleberger, sur lequel sont érigées une maison de pierre à deux étages, faisant face au vieux marché, et une maison de pierre à trois étages, couverte en fer blanc, bornant et faisant face à la Rue des Commissaires, l'autre moitié indivise de la susdite propriété appartenante à Stanley Bagg. 2e. Certain emplacement situé dans le fief Nazareth, dans le Faubourg Ste. Anne, de la susdite cité de Montréal, contenant quarante pieds de front sur l'alignement de la Rue du Roi, contigu d'un côté au lot appartenant aux héritiers de défunt George Platt, et quatre-vingt-onze pieds de profondeur, d'autre côté par la propriété de William Walker, Ecuyer, et dans la profondeur par celle d'Ariel Bowman et le dit William Walker, sur lequel sont érigées une maison en pierre de taille à trois étages et couverte en fer blanc, et dans la profondeur un magasin à deux étages en pierre et briques, de quarante pieds sur quinze, comme aussi une bâtisse en pierre et briques à deux étages, de dix pieds sur quinze, avec le droit de passage par la porte cochère contigue à la maison du dit William Walker; vendu sujet à une rente foncière, annuelle et non rachetable de deux livres treize chelins et quatre deniers du cours, payable au héritiers de défunt Thomas McCord, de son vivant de Montréal susdit, Ecuyer, et à leurs héritiers et ayans cause, jusqu'au 29 de Septembre 1830, et par après aux administratrices des biens des pauvres de l'Hôtel Dieu de la dite cité de Montréal, leurs successeurs et ayans cause pour toujours, et aussi sujet au droit de retrait ou retenue, en faveur des dites administratrices, leurs successeurs et ayans cause de préférence à tous autres quelconques, même aux parens lignagers. 3e. Un emplacement sis et situé dans la susdite cité de Montréal, de trente pieds de front sur cent quatorze pieds, mesure Anglaise de profondeur, borné par devant à la Rue McGill, dans la profondeur à la Ruelle Longueuil, d'un côté par la propriété de Stanley Bagg, et d'autre côté par la propriété ci-après décrite, sur lequel sont érigées une maison à trois étages en briques et pierres, couverte en fer blanc, et dans la profondeur une bâtisse en bois à deux étages. 4e. Un emplacement sis et situé dans la susdite cité de Montréal, de trente pieds de front sur cent quatorze pieds, mesure Anglaise de profondeur, sur la ligne du nord-est, borné par devant à la Rue McGill, dans la profondeur par la Ruelle Longueuil, d'un côté par la propriété ci-dessus décrite, et de l'autre par un lot appartenant à la succession de défunt James McGill, Ecuyer, avec une maison en briques et pierres, à trois étages, couverte en fer blanc, et dans la profondeur une remise et écurie en pierre. La ligne de division entre la maison et le lot ci-dessus doit rester comme les lots sont actuellement divisés depuis la Rue McGill, en front jusqu'à la Ruelle Longueuil, en profondeur. 5e. Un emplacement et ses dépendances, situé dans la susdite cité de Montréal, sur l'alignement de la Rue St. Paul, en la susdite cité de Montréal, contenant quarante cinq pieds de front sur cent douze pieds de profondeur, plus ou moins, borné comme suit, à savoir: par devant au nord-ouest à la Rue St. Paul, dans la profondeur au sud-est à la Rue des Commissaires, d'un côté au sud-ouest par la propriété d'André Jobin, et au nord-est par la propriété de Cornelius Peck, sur lequel sont érigées une grande maison en pierre de taille, couverte en fer blanc, sur la Rue St. Paul, et un magasin en pierre à deux étages sur l'alignement de la Rue des Commissaires, avec le droit de passage mitoyen en front et dans la profondeur, tels qu'ils se trouvent actuellement entre la propriété et le dit Cornelius Peck. 6e. Un emplacement sis et situé dans le Faubourg St. Laurent, de la susdite cité de Montréal, contenant quarante cinq pieds de front sur quatre-vingt-dix pieds de profondeur, tel qu'il se trouve actuellement enclos, borné par devant à la Rue Craig, dans la profondeur par Joseph Fournier, d'un côté à une Rue, et d'autre côté par Barnabé Gosselin ou ses représentans, avec une maison en pierre, écurie et autres bâtisses y dessus érigées. 7e. Un lot de terre ou emplacement situé dans le village de Terrebonne, dans la paroisse de Terrebonne, dans le comté d'Effingham, dans le district de Montréal, comprenant tout le terrain entre la Rue qui conduit de la Rue Capitale à l'Eglise et au moulin par laquelle il est borné par devant, et le terrain dans la profondeur ci-devant la propriété de Charles Chaboillez et entre les maison et prémisses ci-devant la propriété du dit Charles Chaboillez et actuellement appartenant à la veuve Johnston ou ses représentans, au nord et la propriété, au sud dernièrement appartenant à Ignace Robitaille ou ses représentans, avec une maison en pierre, écurie et autres bâtisses y dessus érigées. Seront vendus c'est-à-dire, les lots ci-dessus décrits sous les Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 et 6 au Bureau du Shérif, en la susdite cité de Montréal, le CINQ de JUILLET prochain, à ONZE heures du matin, et les lots de terre ou emplacement et prémisses ci-dessus décrits sous le No. 7, à la porte de l'Eglise

de la susdite paroisse de Terrebonne, le SEPT de JUILLET prochain, à DIX heures du matin. Les deux Mandats sont retournables le premier d'Octobre prochain.
FRANCIS PERRY, Député Shérif.
Bureau du Shérif, 27 Février, 1830.

FIERI FACIAS.

Montréal, à savoir: } **WILLIAM YULE**, de la paroisse de Chambly, dans le comté de Kent, dans le dit district de Montréal, habitant, demandeur, contre **JOSEPH FINSTERVALLE**, de la paroisse de Laprairie de la Madelaine, dans le comté de Huntingdon dans le dit district, traversier et roulier: Un lot de terre ou emplacement situé dans le village de Laprairie de la Madelaine, contenant environ soixante-et-quinze piés de front, sur environ cent quinze piés de profondeur, plus ou moins, borné par devant à la rue St. Jacques, dans la profondeur par un lot de terre concédé pour l'érection d'un Collège, d'un côté par la veuve de défunt Joseph Hébert, et d'autre côté par la terre de Louis Chabotte, avec maison de bois et autres bâtisses y dessus érigées. Sera vendu à la porte de l'Eglise de Laprairie susdite, le VINGT-TROIS d'AOUT prochain, à DIX heures du matin. Le dit Mandat de Fieri Facias retournable le 1er. d'Octobre prochain.
L. GUGY, Shérif.
Bureau du Shérif, le 17 Avril, 1830.

DISTRICT DES TROIS-RIVIERES.

Ventes par le Shérif.

C'EST-A-SAVOIR: **AVIS** Public est par le présent donné, que les terres et héritages sous-mentionnés ont été saisis et seront vendus aux tems et lieux respectifs tel que mentionné ci-bas. Toutes personnes ayant des réclamations sur iceux sont par le présent requises de les faire connaitre suivant la loi; toutes oppositions afin d'annuler, afin de distraire ou afin de charge, excepté dans le cas de Venditioni Exponas, dans lesquels cas la loi ne permet pas telles oppositions, sont requises d'être filées au Bureau du sousigné avant les quinze jours qui précéderont immédiatement le jour de vente; les oppositions afin de conserver peuvent être filées en aucun tems dans les deux jours après le retour de l'Ordre, (Writ.)

ALIAS FIERI FACIAS.

Trois-Rivières, à savoir: } **JOHN HENDERSON**, marchand, de la cité de Montréal, dans les comté et district de Montréal, contre **ANTOINE MORIN**, aubergiste, dans la paroisse de Pointe du Lac, dans le comté de Saint Maurice, dans le district des Trois-Rivières, et **Julie Montour**, sa femme: La juste moitié d'un emplacement situé dans la paroisse et seigneurie de la Pointe du Lac, de trois quarts d'arpent de front sur la profondeur qui peut se trouver, prenant au chemin du Roi, aboutissant en profondeur à Raphaël Provaucher, borné au nord-est à Alexis Bouché et de l'autre côté à Firmin Desaulnier et partie à Raphaël Provaucher, avec la moitié d'une maison et autre dépendances dessus construites. Sera vendue à la porte de l'Eglise de la dite paroisse de la Pointe du Lac, le SEPTIEME jour de SEPTEMBRE prochain, à DIX heures du matin. Le dit Ordre retournable le treizieme de Septembre prochain.
I. G. OGDEN, Shérif.
Trois-Rivières, 19e. d'Avril, 1830.

WRIE DE FIERI FACIAS.

Trois-Rivières, à savoir: } **BAZILE AMIOT**, de la cité de Québec, dans le comté et district de Québec, Marchand, contre **ANTOINE BILLY**, de la paroisse St. Edouard de Gentilly, dans le comté de Buckinghamshire, dans le district des Trois-Rivières, habitant: 1o. Une terre sise et située dans la paroisse et seigneurie de Gentilly, du contenu de deux arpens et demi de front sur quarante arpens de profondeur, borné par devant au Fleuve St. Laurent, dans la profondeur par le cordon de la seconde concession de la dite seigneurie, au côté nord-est par Abraham Grondin, et au côté sud-ouest par Joseph De Roche, avec maison de bois, grange et écurie y dessus érigées, à la réserve de deux emplacements, chacun consistant en trois quarts d'arpent de large sur le dit Fleuve St. Laurent, et courant en profondeur environ deux arpens plus loin vers le sud que le grand chemin de Roi: un des dits emplacements étant en la possession de Julien Rivard dit Lavigne, et l'autre en celle d'Antony Billy: 2o. Une terre sise et située dans la dite paroisse et seigneurie de Gentilly, en la seconde concession, du contenu d'environ deux arpens de large, et d'environ vingt-sept arpens de profondeur, bornée par devant à la terre ci-dessus décrite, dans la profondeur par Alexis Beaufort dit Brunel, au côté nord-est par Alexis Poisson, et du côté sud ouest par Pierre Michel Becot, sans aucune bâtisse y dessus érigée. Seront vendues séparément, à la porte de l'Eglise de la dite paroisse de Gentilly, le SIX de SEPTEMBRE prochain, à DIX heures du matin. Le dit Mandat retournable le treize de Septembre prochain.
I. G. OGDEN, Shérif.
Trois-Rivières, Avril, 1830.

Province du Bas Canada, }
District de Montréal. } **COUR DU BANC DU ROI.**
No. 47,

Exparte—FRANCOIS PERRIN.

AVIS PUBLIC est par le présent donné, qu'il a été déposé dans le Bureau du Protonotaire de la Cour du Banc du Roi de et par le district de Montréal, un Acte fait et exécuté par devant Nicolas Benjamin Doucet et son confrère Notaires Publics, le sixième jour de Mars dernier, 1830, entre **LOUIS MOREAU DUPLESSIS**, Marchand, demeurant en la cité de Montréal, d'une part, et **FRANCOIS PERRIN** du dit lieu de Montréal, aussi marchand, d'autre part, étant une vente par le dit Louis Moreau Duplessis au dit François Perrin, de la partie nord-est d'une maison, terrain, cour et dépendances situés en la cité de Montréal, comprises en totalité dans les limites qui suivent; prenant par devant à la rue saint Paul, derrière au terrain des Dames de la Congrégation de Montréal, joignant d'un côté au nord-est à Louis Guy, Ecuyer et d'autre côté au sud-ouest au terrain des Dames de l'Hôtel-Dieu de Montréal, la dite partie ainsi vendue comprend les deux tiers de tout le terrain en front, faisant face à la rue St. Paul, avec pareille largeur de terrain dans toute la profondeur; et en la possession du dit Louis Moreau Duplessis comme propriétaire d'iceux pendant les trois années qui ont précédé le dit Acte de vente, et depuis par le dit François Perrin et toutes les personnes qui peuvent avoir ou qui prétendent avoir aucuns privilèges ou hypothèques en vertu

d'aucun titre ou par tout autre moyen quelconque dans ou sur la dite partie nord-est de la dite maison, terrain, cours et dépendances immédiatement avant et au tems de l'acquisition d'iceux par le dit François Perrin sont par le présent averties, qu'il sera fait une demande à la dite Cour le PREMIER jour d'OCTOBRE prochain pour une sentence ou jugement de ratification, et elles sont par le présent requises de signifier par écrit leurs oppositions et de les filer au Bureau du dit Protonotaire, huit jours au moins avant ce jour là, à défaut de quoi, elles seront pour toujours forcloses du droit de le faire.

MONK & MORROGH, P. B. R.

Bureau du Protonotaire,
Montréal, le 7e. Avril, 1830.

AUX MACONS ET MENUISIERS.



AVIS est par le present donné que le Maître, Député Maître et Gardiens de la Maison de la Trinité, de Québec, commissaires pour l'érection de Phares, &c. dans le fleuve et le Golphe St. Laurent, recevront de ce jour jusqu'au QUATORZE de Juin prochain, des propositions pour la bâtisse d'un Phare sur la pointe sud-ouest de l'Isle d'Anticosti, selon un plan qu'on peut voir dans le Bureau du Maître de Port.

Et afin de mettre en état les personnes qui se proposeraient de contracter pour l'ouvrage susdit, de prendre connaissance des lieux et de s'assurer des matériaux qu'on peut se procurer sur iceux, il sera donné passage dans le Yacht de Pilotage de la Maison de la Trinité, qui mettra à la voile du port de Québec, le ou vers le SAMEDI 15 de Mai prochain.

Attesté, **WM. LINDSAY**,
Regr. de la M. de T. de Q.
Secrétaire des Commissaires.

Maisonde Trinité Québec,
le 30 Mars, 1830.

AVIS.—Ceux qui ont des demandes contre la succession de feu Dame **LOUISE PHILIPPE BADELART**, veuve de feu **L'Honorable J. A. PANET**, son priés de transmettre leurs comptes au sousigné; et ceux qui doivent à la dite succession sont requis de payer incessamment.

LOUIS PANET,
Exécuteur Testamentaire.

Québec, 1e. Avril, 1830.

LES sousignés exécuteurs testamentaires de l'honorable William Burns, requièrent par le présent toutes personnes endettées envers le défunt de payer leurs comptes respectifs à l'honorable John Stewart, un des exécuteurs sousignés, qui est dûment autorisé à recevoir le paiement d'iceux et à donner quittance; et ceux qui ont des créances contre le dit Wm. Burns sont priés de les présenter au dit John Stewart pour liquidation.

J. W. WOOLSEY,
M. BELL,
J. STEWART.

10 Octobre, 1829.

CEUX qui ont des réclamations contre la Communauté qui a ci-devant existée entre Joseph Lagueux, Ecuyer, Avocat, de cette ville et feu Dame Suzanne Bourassa, son épouse, sont priés d'envoyer immédiatement leurs comptes dûment assermentés au Notaire Soussigné, et ceux qui doivent à la dite Communauté sont requis d'en payer le montant entre les mains du dit Notaire qui est autorisé à en liquider les affaires.

C. D. PLANTE, N. P.

Québec, 14 Avril, 1830.

ASSOCIATION DE LA PRISON DE QUEBEC.

AVIS est par le présent donné qu'il y a à vendre au Magasin du Sr. J. Bte. Hardy, proche de la porte de Prescott, une grande quantité d'excellens et forts bas de laine, chaussons et chaussures de pié en lisières, fait par les femmes détenues dans la Maison de Correction (sous la surveillance d'une Matrone, payée par l'Association, du consentement du Shérif); aux prix suivans—Bas 3s. 6d. la paire—chaussons 2s.—et chaussures de lisières 1s. 6d. la paire.

Par ordre,
J. CHARLTON FISHER,
Québec, le 30e. Mars, 1830. u Secre.

JE sousigné ayant été dûment nommé curateur à la succession de feu Jean Baptiste Martinucio, en son vivant marchand de cette ville, prie toutes personnes endettées envers la dite succession de le payer sans délai et celles à qui il peut être dû sont priées de lui transmettre au plutôt leurs réclamations en bonne forme.

GEORGE WELLING, curateur,
Québec, 17 août 1829. Rue Buade.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons in the district of Montreal, who may have occasion to advertise in this Gazette (save and except Sheriff's Sales) are requested to send their advertisements to Messrs. E. R. FABRE & Co. Booksellers, Montreal, who will forward the same for insertion, to this Office, without delay. They will be likewise required to make payment for the whole number of insertions of the said Advertisements, to Messrs. E. R. FABRE & Co. in the course of one month after the first insertion thereof in this Gazette, otherwise the said Advertisements cannot be continued.

T. CARY & Co.
Agents to the King's Printer.
3m.

Quebec, 19th March, 1830.

AVIS est par le present donné que toutes personnes du district de Montréal, qui auraient des avissemens (autres que ceux pour ventes par le Shérif,) à faire insérer dans la Gazette, sont priées de les envoyer à Messrs. E. R. Fabre & Coie. Libraires à Montréal, qui les transmettra pour insertion dans cet office, sans délai. Elles sont pareillement requises de payer pour tout le nombre des insertions des dits avissemens à Messrs. E. R. Fabre & Coie. dans le cours du mois après leur première insertion dans la Gazette, autrement les dits avissemens ne pourront être continués,

T. CARY & Coie.
Agent de l'Imprimeur du Roi.
Québec, 19e. Mars, 1830. 3m.

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