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[New Series.]

# Gazette de Quebec.

TOME V.—No. 22.

JEUDI, 27 MARS, 1828.



DALHOUSIE, Governor.

**G**EORGE 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 twenty-eighth day of March instant, 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 twenty-eighth day of March instant, 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 ninth day of May 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 GEORGE EARL OF DALHOUSIE, Baron Dalhousie of Dalhousie Castle, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over our said Province of Lower Canada, &c. &c. &c. at our Castle of Saint Lewis, in our City of Quebec, in our said Province, the twentieth day of March, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-eight, and in the Ninth Year of our Reign. **D.**  
THOMAS DOUGLASS, Clk. Crown in Chy. **G.**

No. 466. **BY** virtue of a WRIT of FIERI FACIAS, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas in and for the district of Quebec, at the suit of George Montgomery, Esqr. of the city, county and district of Quebec, and Mrs. Mary Ross, his wife, heretofore widow of the late Reverend Alexander Spark, doctor of divinity, against the lands and tenements of JOSEPH BELLISLE, of the parish of Blessed Family, commonly called Cap Santé in the county of Hampshire, in the district of Quebec, Navigator, to me directed I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Joseph Bellisle, in the hands of Michel Landry, of the said city of Quebec, *Huissier Audienier*, Curator duly appointed in justice to the *délaissement* made in this cause, to wit: A lot of ground or emplacement situate and being in the Upper-Town of Quebec, in the *rue des pauvres* (Palace Street) containing thirty-nine feet in front on the said street, including one foot under the Gable-end of the house of the Honorable Toussaint Pothier, the representative Honorable Charles De Lanaudière, by sixty feet in depth, bounded on one side towards the north by the said Honorable Toussaint Pothier the Lanaudières, representative and on the other side towards the south by the emplacement and house of John Graves the representative of Thomas Saul, at one end in front by the line of the said *rue des pauvres*, and at the other end in the rear by the said Pothier, Lanaudières representative, together with the shell of a stone house thereon erected, together with a passage five feet wide by the length that may be found. Now I do hereby give public notice that the above described property will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at my Office in the Court House in the said city of Quebec, on MONDAY, the FOURTEENTH day of APRIL next, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

W. S. SEWELL, Sheriff.

All and every person or persons having claims on the above described property, by mortgage or other right or incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff at his Office, in the city of Quebec, according to law; and further, that no opposition *afin d'annuler* or *afin de distraire*, the whole or any part thereof, or *afin de charge* or *servitude* on the same, will be received by the said Sheriff during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof, and further, that every opposition *afin d'annuler*, *afin de charge* or *afin de distraire*, must be accompanied with an affidavit of the truth of the fact in such opposition, articulated and set forth in the form required by the order of the said Court of the nineteenth of October, 1822. That any such opposition as aforesaid, without such affidavit as aforesaid, will not impede or delay the execution of such Writ, and that no opposition *afin de conserver* will be received at any time after the expiration of the twenty four hours next after the return day of such writ, and further notice is given that the said Writ is returnable on the 20th day of April next.  
W. S. S.  
Sheriff's Office, Quebec, 12th Dec. 1827.

Montreal, **BY** virtue of a WRIT OF EXECUTION to wit; **BY** issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas in and for the District of Montreal aforesaid, at the instance of Pierre Hogue, yeoman, of the parish of St. Vincent de Paul, in the said district, against the lands and tenements of OLIVIER CHARBONNEAU, the younger, Tavernkeeper, of the said parish St. Vincent de Paul, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Olivier Charbonneau, the younger, 1st. A lot of ground situate in the said parish St. Vincent de Paul in the Isle Jesus, of one arpent in front by one arpent, more or less in depth, bounded in front by the road or route which leads to the Church of the said parish, and in the rear as well as on both sides by the land of Jean Baptiste Galarneau, and such as it is now enclosed, with a house and other buildings thereon erected. 2nd. Another lot of ground situate in the said parish, of one half of an arpent in front by one arpent and a half, more or less in depth, bounded in front on the King's highway, in the rear and on the south-west side by the land of François Paquet, and on the other side by the Church road or route aforesaid, such as it is now enclosed, with a wooden house and a lime kiln thereon erected. 3d. A piece of land situate in the said parish of one half of an arpent in front by sixteen arpents, more or less in depth, bounded in front on the King's highway, in the rear by the lands of la Grande Côte, on one side by Simon Roussel or his representatives, and on the other side by Alexis Paquet. Now I do hereby give notice that the three lots of property aforesaid, will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at the Church door of the parish St. Vincent de Paul aforesaid, on MONDAY the TWENTY FIRST day of April next, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

L. GUGY, Sheriff.

All and every person or persons having claims on the said three lots of ground above described, by mortgage or other right or incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his Office in the City of Montreal, according to law; and further, that no opposition, *afin d'annuler* or *afin de distraire*, the whole or any part of the said lot of ground, or *afin de charge* or *servitude* on the same, will be received by the said Sheriff during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof.  
Sheriff's Office, 15th Dec. 1827.

Montréal, **BY** virtue of a WRIT of EXECUTION, to wit: **BY** issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas, in and for the district of Montreal, commanding me to proceed to the seizure, sale and adjudication by *DECRET VOLONTAIRE*, upon CHARLES CLEMENT SABLEVOIS, Esquire, sieur de Bleury, residing in the city of Montreal, in the district of Montréal, of the immovable property or hereditaments described in the said Writ as follows: De deux terres cy-après désignées, contiguës l'une à l'autre, sises et situées dans la paroisse de St. Vincent de Paul, contenant les deux six arpents et deux perches, plus ou moins de front, sur trente deux arpents, plus ou moins de profondeur, le tout sans mesure précise, mais bien tout ce qui se trouve dans les limites suivantes, prenant par devant à la Rivière des Prairies, par derrière aux terres de la côte St. François, tenant d'un côté, au sud-ouest à Mde. Petrimoulin, et de l'autre côté, au nord-est aux représentans d'Augustin Valiquette, avec les maisons, granges, étables, écuries, hangars et autres bâtimens dessus construits, avec le droit de passer sur la terre de Pierre Archambault, fils, appartenant ci-devant à Jean Baptiste Foretier; appartenant les susdites terres et droit de passage au dit Charles Clement Sablevois, Ecuyer, Sieur de Bleury, pour les avoir acquis de René St. James, Ecuyer, maître sculpteur, de St. Vincent de Paul, par acte reçu devant Mre. Cadieux et son confrère, Notaires, à Montréal, le cinq Janvier dernier, subject to the charges mentioned in the said Writ, as follows: 1o. "A la charge par l'acquéreur de payer comptant aux messieurs de Séminaire de Québec, Seigneurs, propriétaires et possesseurs de la Seigneurie de l'Isle Jésus, de la censive de laquelle Seigneurie relevent les dites terres, une somme de cent quatre-vingt livres, cours actuel, étant en entier, tout ce qui leur est dû pour lods et ventes et autres droits Seigneuriaux, jusqu'au jour du dit Ordre, suivant règlement entre eux et le dit Charles Clement Sablevois, Ecuyer, Sieur de Bleury, tablé en Février dernier. 2o. A la charge par le dit acquereur à payer à Janvier Domptaye Lacroix, Ecuyer, Avocat de Montréal, une somme de vingt-huit mille livres, anciens cours, payables commensuit, savoir; par payement de deux mille cinq cent livres, dit ancien cours, par chaque an. excepté le dernier payement qui sera de trois mille livres, dit ancien cours, et dont le premier sera comptant, le second sera dû et échû le premier de Novembre, de l'an prochain, et ensuite continuer d'année en année à pareil terme, jusqu'au payement final, et ce sans intérêt. 3o. A la charge enfin par le dit acquereur à payer comptant au dit Charles Clément Sablevois, Ecuyer, Sieur de Bleury, une somme de trois mille six cent livres, dit ancien cours, pour le rembourser d'autant par lui employé et déboursé pour dépenses et autres réparations nécessaires depuis qu'il est en possession." Of which said lands the said Charles Clément Sablevois, Esquire, Sieur de Bleury, has been in possession since the fifth day of January last, and the said René St. James has been in possession thereof, since the tenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, up to the said fifth day of January. last I have seized and taken in execution the said immovable property; and I do hereby give notice, that the same will be sold to the highest bidder by *Décret Volontaire* upon the said Charles Clément Sablevois, Esquire, Sieur de Bleury, subject to the charges aforesaid, at the Church door of the parish of St. Vincent de Paul aforesaid, on MONDAY, the

TWENTY-FIRST day of April next, at TEN of the clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the further conditions of sale will be made known.

L. GUGY, Sheriff.

All and every person or persons having claims on the immovable property above described, by mortgage or other right or incumbrance are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff at his Office, in the City of Montreal according to law; and further, that no opposition *afin d'annuler* or *afin de distraire* the whole or any part of the said immovable property, or *afin de charge* or *servitudes* on the same will be received by the said Sheriff during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof, and all and every person or persons having charges or rights, especially mortgages *hypothèques*, which may be the subject of opposition *afin de conserver*, are also notified and required to produce the same to the said Sheriff, at his Office aforesaid, eight days at the least before the day fixed for the sale of the said immovable property.  
Sheriff's Office, 13th Dec. 1827.

**T**O LET on the 1st May next.—The Upper part of that handsome House No. 1, St. John Street, belonging to the estate of the late Jean Bélanger. This lodging is spacious, new, genteel, and very convenient, with fine cellars, a cistern with a leaden pipe and pump in the kitchen, which furnishes very good water, a fine yard, coach-house, shed, and stabling for five horses.

ALSO.

A Store in the Lower part of the said House, which will be finished to the taste of the lessee, with good apartments for a family and other convenience. For more ample information apply to the undersigned Testamentary Executor of the late Jean Bélanger.

FRS. BELANGER.

Quebec, 2th Janv. 1828.

**V**ALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE, The following property belonging to the Estate of the late JEAN BELANGER, Esq. Notary:—

1. A Farm, agreeably situated on the Little River, about a mile and a half from town, extending in front three arpents, and in depth from the highway to the Little River, adjoining to the north the farm of the Ladies of the Ursulines, and to the south West Peter Langlois; with the house, hangar, and stable thereon erected, the whole in the best order, and very well suited for a family wishing to reside in the country. The house is at present occupied by M. Gabriel Huot, and is used as an Inn.
2. A one story stone house with garrets, situated in St. Charles Street, Palace Ward, on an emplacement of thirty feet in front, and of the depth from the aforesaid street to the top of the Cape, in the rear adjoining on the north east to Joseph Fournier, and on the south west the Widow Pierre Lefrançois.
3. An emplacement advantageously situated, having its front of thirty feet on St. Paul's Street, and running in depth to St. Croix Street, sixty feet; the emplacement widens in running to the rear, until it extends forty-seven feet in breadth, as at present enclosed with boards.
4. A handsome little House, with a hangar and yard, and passage leading thereto; the whole in good order, and situated in St. Roch's Suburbs, fronting to St. Marguerite Street, and the street leading to the Church.
5. Another House in the same Suburbs, adjoining that immediately above described, fronting on the street leading to the Church, with a hangar and a private passage, to communicate with the rear of the lot; the whole new and well calculated for a retail business.
6. Another House situated in the same suburbs, on St. Vallier Street, on an emplacement of fifty feet in front by sixty feet in depth fronting in said St. Vallier Street, and in the rear by the end of the aforesaid depth; adjoining on the north east to the assigns of J. Bte. Allard, and on the West to Jos. Trudelle, together with stable, hangar and other outhouses.
7. Another House of two stories, together with a good hangar and other outhouses, on St. Vallier's Suburbs, near the General Hospital, upon an emplacement of forty feet in front by sixty feet in depth; bounded in front by St. Vallier Street, and in the rear by the end of the said depth, adjoining on the south west to Michel Sauvageau or his assigns, and on the north east to Mr. Charles Rochet.

All persons wishing to purchase any of the property above described, may learn the conditions by applying to the undersigned Testamentary Executor of the late Jean Bélanger, Esq. who will sell it at very low prices.  
Quebec, 10th Nov. 1827. **FRS. BELANGER.**

PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE.

MONTREAL, 5th June 1827.

**P**HOENIX Assurance Company London.—The subscribers having been appointed, jointly and each of them separately, Agents in the Canadas, of the Phoenix Fire Assurance Company of London, beg leave to announce the same to the public, and solicit a continuance of the patronage so long and extensively enjoyed by the Company in these Provinces. Policies issued by the late Agents, in all cases where the risk remains unchanged, may be renewed as they severally expire, by paying to the subscribers the premium for the ensuing year.

The usual risks, including Vessels building or in harbour, will continue to be taken at this Office, at moderate rates, and the Agents are authorized to cover sums to the extent of £20,000 in one risk.

Application for Insurance at Quebec, are requested to be made to Messrs. GILLESPIE, FINLAY & Co. GEORGE MOFFATT, JOHN JAMIESON, } AGENTS. R. GILLESPIE, Juur. }

CUSTOM-HOUSE, LONDON,  
20th December, 1827.

GENTLEMEN,

It appearing that the Collectors of this Revenue, in several of the Colonies, have been in the practice of receiving Dollars in payment of Duties at the rate of 5s6 per ounce, under an impression that they were authorized to do so by the provisions of the 12th Section of the Act 6th Geo. IV. ch. 114, by which it is enacted "That all sums of money granted by the said Act as Duties, in the British Possessions in America, shall be deemed to be Sterling Money of Great-Britain, and that such monies may be received according to the proportion and value of 5s6 the ounce in Silver;"—We acquaint you that such mode of receiving the duties is incorrect, the Law above-referred to, whereby the Duties are imposed, declaring them to be Sterling Money of Great-Britain, and that Dollars, when taken in payment of Duties, should only have been received according to their relative value to the British Coin, in lieu of which the same were tendered, viz: at the rate of 4s4 each;

And the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury having, by an order dated the 27th ult. desired that the Duties payable in the Colonies to the Officers of this Revenue, be received either in British Money, or in Dollars of full weight at 4s4 each, for three years, and after that period in British Money only, we direct you to govern yourselves accordingly, observing, that the three years will expire on the 5th January, 1831.

In conveying these Instructions, we have to apprise you that it is not considered that this arrangement will make any alteration in the amount of duty to be paid, where the Duty is to be levied *ad valorem*, it being assumed that, according to the former practice, the articles were valued in the same currency in which the Duty was afterwards to be paid.

(Signed) H. RICHMOND,  
W. CUST,  
A. G. STAPLETON.

Collector and Comptroller,  
Quebec,—Canada. 6w.

FOR SALE.

A LOT of land, situate in the parish of St. Joseph or Point Levy, near the cross roads, with a wooden house, barn and other buildings thereon erected; the whole will be sold on reasonable terms. For particulars apply to AUGUSTIN DALAIR, on the premises.  
Quebec, 26th March, 1828. c

THE subscriber having been duly appointed Tutrix to the infant daughter of the late Joseph Farrington, gives public notice, that she has nominated Mr. John Kerr her Attorney, with full power and authority to adjust all matters concerning the Estate of the said late Joseph Farrington, in this Province, and to receive all monies which may be due to the same.

Mr. Kerr is in like manner authorized to settle any matters, in which the subscriber is personally interested.  
MARIA FARRINGTON.  
Quebec, 21st March, 1828. 6w.

THE Subscriber having been, in due form of law, appointed Curator to the vacant estate of the late JAMES CHISHOLM McTAVISH, Esq., requests all persons having claims against said Estate, to present the same for liquidation, and those who are indebted to said Estate, to pay their accounts to him without delay.  
JOHN KERR.  
Quebec, 31st December, 1827. u

THE Quebec MEDICAL SOCIETY being anxious to obtain any possible information relative to the diseases peculiar to Lower Canada, and more especially the following, viz: Mal de la Baie, Charbon, and Bronchocele; earnestly request the aid of their professional Brethren in the Country for furnishing them with the result of their experience as to the origin, causes and treatment of the above diseases, and of such others as may be considered endemic to the Province. Medical Gentlemen desirous of contributing such of the above information as may be in their power will be pleased to forward their communications addressed to "The Secretary of the Quebec Medical Society," by any private conveyance that may be found most convenient.  
Quebec, 13th March 1828. 4w.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed Attorney *ad negotia*, of Mr. Delacarte and Madame Dechantigné, Heirs of the late Honourable Mr. Justice De Bonne, deceased, hereby requires all persons indebted to the said Mr. De Bonne at the time of his decease to pay into the hands of him the Subscriber, assuch Attorney, the debts and sums of money owing by them, respectively as afore said.  
M. BELL.  
Quebec, 10th February, 1827. u

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore subsisting between the Subscribers under the firms of R. FROSTE & Co. Montreal, R. & T. FROSTE & Co. Quebec, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All claims of the said firms are vested in Robert and Thomas Froste, executor of them, who are hereby authorised to grant discharges.

ROBERT FROSTE,  
THOMAS FROSTE,  
JOS. WURTELE, Junr.

Montreal, 27th October, 1827. u

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the Agency for the Honorable HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, at the place hitherto transacted by JAMES McTAVISH, Esquire, will from and after the date, be transacted by JAMES McKENZIE, Esquire, of said place.  
Quebec, 5th November, 1827. u

PATENT FILTERERS.

FOR SALE—A few of *Bennett's Patent*, Portable Filters—by the Subscriber.  
FREDERICK PETRY,  
Quebec, 26th June, 1827. u No. 1, Couillard Street.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BY mutual consent, Mr. RICHARD BROOKE has retired from the copartnerships of the known undermentioned firm of Thomas Brooke & Sons in England, and Charles Brooke & Brothers in Canada, by act passed before N. B. Doucet, dated the 19th instant.

RICHARD BROOKE,  
CHARLES BROOKE,  
JOHN BROOKE,  
SAMUEL BROOKE, by his  
Attorney CHARLES BROOKE

Montreal, 20th Nov. 1827.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to or having claims against the Estate of CHAPMAN and REVANS, are requested to apply to Mr. Wm. Meyer of Quebec, who is authorised to settle with them.

HENRY S. CHAPMAN,  
JOHN REVANS, Junr.

London, 14th January 1828. 6w.

Montreal, } BY virtue of a WRIT OF EXECUTION issued to wit: } sued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas, in and for the district of Montreal aforesaid, at the suit of Charles Christopher Johnson of the city of Montreal in the said district, Esquire, seignior proprietor and in possession of the seigniori of Argenteuil in the said district, against the lands and tenements of JOHN GORDON, of the said Seigniori of Argenteuil, yeoman, to me directed, I have and taken in execution as belonging to the said John Gordon, Two lots or parcels of land situate in the seigniori of Argenteuil, being lots Nos. two and three, on the east side of the west settlement of the said seigniori, adjoining to each other, bounded in front by lot No. 26, and on the northerly side by Willard Cole and Valentine Woolman, on the southerly side by the said Valentine Woolman, and in the rear by the representatives of Benjamin Cole, the said parcels of land being of an irregular figure, containing about six acres in front by about thirty acres in depth, making in all about one hundred and eighty acres in superficie more or less, with a wooden house and barn thereon erected. Now I do hereby give notice, that the said two lots of land and premises will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the Church door, in the village of St. Andrews in the said Seigniori of Argenteuil, on MONDAY, the TWENTY-EIGHTH day of JULY next, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

L. GUGY, Sheriff.

All and every person or persons having claims on the two lots of ground and its dependences above described, by mortgage or other right or incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his Office in the city of Montreal, according to law; and further, that no opposition *afin d'annuller* or *afin de distraire*, the whole or any part of the said lot of ground or emplacement and premises, or *afin de charge* or *servitude* on the same will be received by the said Sheriff during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof.

Sheriff's Office, 22d March, 1828.

Montreal, } BY virtue of a WRIT OF EXECUTION issued to wit: } issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas, in and for the District of Montreal aforesaid, at the instance of Joseph Cartier, Esquire, Trader, of the parish St. Antoine, in the said District, against the lands and tenements of ETIENNE ALLAIRE, yeoman, of the parish St. Hiacinthe in the said district, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Etienne Allaire, to wit: A land situate and being in the said parish St. Hiacinthe, containing two arpents in front by thirty arpents in depth, the whole more or less, bounded in front by the River Yamaska, in the rear by the lands of the Petit Rang of the said parish St. Hiacinthe, and on both sides by Michel Plamondon, with an old house thereon erected. Now I do hereby give public notice, that the said land and dependance will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the Church door of the said parish St. Hiacinthe, on MONDAY, the TWENTY-EIGHTH day of JULY next, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the condition of sale will be made known.

L. GUGY, Sheriff.

All and every person or persons having claims on the land and tenements above described, by mortgage or other right or incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his Office in the City of Montreal, according to law; and further, that no opposition *afin d'annuller* or *afin de distraire* the whole or any part of the said land, or *afin de charge* or *servitude* on the same will be received by the said Sheriff during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof.

Sheriff's Office, 22d March 1828.

GREAT BRITAIN.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, JANUARY 29.

Long before two o'clock, which was the hour appointed for opening the Parliament by Commission, the space below the bar was fully occupied, and we observed amongst the persons assembled some Foreign Ministers and Peers' Sons. In the House itself no Minister, with the exception of Lord Ellenborough, was present, and all the distinguished Opposition Peers were also absent. The Peers appointed in His Majesty's Commission for opening Parliament were the Lord Chancellor, Earl of Shaftesbury, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Lord Ellenborough.

The Speaker of the House of Commons was then sent for. He appeared at the Bar with a numerous deputation of members, amongst whom we observed the following—Mr. W. Peel, Mr. Bankes, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Maberly, Lord Normanby, Mr. John Smith, Mr. Lister, Mr. Easthope, Mr. John Wood, Colonel Trench, Sir Thomas Lethbridge, and Mr. Bransby Cooper.

The Speech was then read as follows:—

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"We are commanded by His Majesty to acquaint you, that His Majesty continues to receive from all Foreign Princes and States assurances of their desire to maintain the relations of amity with this country, and that the great Powers of Europe participate in the earnest wish of His Majesty to cultivate a good understanding upon all points which may conduce to the preservation of peace.

"His Majesty has viewed for some time past, with great concern, the state of affairs in the East of Europe. For several years a contest has been carried on between the Ottoman Porte and the inhabitants of the Greek Provinces and Islands, which has been marked on each side by excesses revolting to humanity.

"In the progress of that contest, the rights of neutral States, and the laws which regulate the intercourse of civilized nations, have been repeatedly violated, and the peaceful commerce of His Majesty's subjects has been exposed to frequent interruption and to depredations, too often aggravated by acts of violence and atrocity.

"His Majesty has felt the deepest anxiety to terminate any calamities, and aver the dangers, inseparable from hostilities which constitute the only exception to the general tranquillity of Europe.

"Having been earnestly entreated by the Greeks to interpose his good offices, with a view to effect a reconciliation between them and the Ottoman Porte, His Majesty concerted mea-

ures for that purpose, in the first instance with the Emperor of Russia, and subsequently with His Imperial Majesty and the King of France.

"His Majesty has given directions that there should be laid before you copies of a protocol signed at St. Petersburg by the Plenipotentiaries of His Majesty, and of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, on the 4th of April, 1826, and of the treaty entered into, between His Majesty and the Courts of the Tuilleries and of St. Petersburg on the 6th July, 1827.

"In the course of the measures adopted with a view to carry into effect the object of the Treaty, a collision, wholly unexpected by His Majesty, took place in the Port of Navarin, between the fleets of the Contracting Powers and that of the Ottoman Porte.

"Notwithstanding the valour displayed by the combined fleet, His Majesty deeply laments that this conflict should have occurred with the naval force of an ancient ally; but he still entertains a confident hope that this untoward event will not be followed by further hostilities, and will not impede that amicable adjustment of the existing differences between the Porte and the Greeks, to which it is so manifestly their common interest to accede.

"In maintaining the national faith, by adhering to the engagements into which His Majesty has entered, His Majesty will never lose sight of the great objects to which all his efforts have been directed; the termination of the contest between the hostile parties—the permanent settlement of future relations to each other—and the maintenance of the repose of Europe upon the basis on which it has rested since the last general Treaty of Peace. His Majesty has the greatest satisfaction in informing you that the purposes for which His Majesty, upon the requisition of the Court of Lisbon, detached a military force to Portugal, have been accomplished. The obligations of good faith having been fulfilled, and the safety and independence of Portugal secured, His Majesty has given orders that the forces now in that country should be immediately withdrawn.

"We are commanded by His Majesty to acquaint you that His Majesty has concluded Treaties of Amity and Commerce with the Emperor of Brazil, and with the United States of Mexico, copies of which will, by His Majesty's Commands, be laid before you.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"His Majesty has ordered the Estimates for the current year to be laid before you. They have been prepared with every regard to economy consistent with the exigency of the public service.

"We are commended by His Majesty to recommend to your early attention an inquiry into the state of the Revenue and Expenditure of the country.

"His Majesty is assured that it will be satisfactory to you to learn that, notwithstanding the diminution which has taken place in some branches of the revenue, the total amount of receipt during the last year has not disappointed the expectations which were entertained at the commencement of it.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"His Majesty has commanded us to inform you that a considerable increase has taken place in the export of the principal articles of British manufacture.

"This improvement of our Foreign Trade has led to a more general employment of the population, and affords a satisfactory indication of the continued abatement of those commercial difficulties which recently affected so severely the national industry.

"His Majesty commands us to assure you, that he places the firmest reliance upon your continued endeavours to improve the condition of all classes of his subjects; and to advance the great objects of His Majesty's solicitude—the prosperity and happiness of his people."

During the Speech, His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence stood close to the Throne. His Royal Highness was looking remarkably well. The Duke of Wellington did not arrive until the Speech had been read; he entered the House for only a moment, and returned again, as he arrived, on horseback. The crowd outside the House was much larger than is usual on the opening of Parliament by Commission. The appearance of His Grace did not excite any particular sensation beyond the quiet manifestation of respect.

THE ADDRESS.

After the Speech was concluded, the Commissioners retired, and the Lords adjourned to 5 o'clock. They then assembled again, the Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack, and the order of the day, for taking the speech into consideration, was read.

The Earl of CHICHESTER then rose, and moved an address to the King, echoing the sentiments of the speech, in the usual form, which motion was prefaced by remarks defending the sentiments of the King's Speech. He regretted the battle of Navarin, which was a sinister and unintended event. He said a treaty had been made with France and Russia. It is essential that this treaty be executed, but it is not less essential to maintain our national reputation, our honor and good faith, which is the glory of our country by not attempting to execute this treaty by drawing the sword, without provocation, against our ancient and faithful ally the Ottoman Porte.

Lord STRANGFORD seconded the Address. He commended the King's Resolution to maintain the repose of Europe. He deplored the combat at Navarin. He did not admit that the glory which attached to that event could diminish for a single moment the regret that this triumph would continue to excite in British hearts, as long as honor and gratitude characterized the inhabitants of England, and they recollected the disposition that the Porte has always manifested towards the English. He spoke with admiration of the fidelity and honor of Turkey in its relations with England; and he hoped, that the day was not distant when the influence of Great Britain should again prevail and be all-powerful at Constantinople, as it was for many years.—Lord S. said, "I have had the honor to represent His Majesty at the Court of St. Petersburg; and I can affirm, from my own knowledge, that the views and sentiments of His Imperial Majesty are decidedly pacific, and have no other object but the maintenance of tranquillity and to accomplish the objects of the Treaty of the 6th July."

Lord HOLLAND said the substantives in the King's speech pleased him, but not the adjectives or epithets. Why call Turkey the ancient ally of England? It is not so. Treaties of peace and commerce do not constitute an alliance. Are we the allies of Mexico because we have a treaty of amity and trade with that country? If we are so, we are in a state of war with Spain. The first treaty with Turkey was made for seven years, and before the term had expired "our ancient ally" had violated every article! Lord H. said Turkey had given commercial privileges to England, as a bone is given to a dog.

Lord KING thought a subject of great importance had been overlooked, namely the Corn Laws; that would be found to be a very grave question; but since part of the present Administration had been in the last, and perhaps might be in the next, he was in hopes some good would be derived from it on that question.

The Duke of WELLINGTON felt great pleasure in stating to their Lordships, that it was the intention of His Majesty's government to introduce in the course of the present session, a Corn Bill, founded upon that which had been re-

jected last year. [hear, hear!] Having said so much, he wished to make a few observations in answer to what had fallen from a Noble Lord (Lord HOLLAND) opposite. Their Lordships must all be aware, that the Ottoman Power was not only our ancient Ally, but also a part of the great balance of power in Europe [hear, hear, hear!], and it was for the interest, not of this country only, but of Russia, as well as of Europe generally, to recognize Turkey as an independent State [hear, hear!]. He repeated, that Turkey was our ancient Ally; for although that term, in its strictest sense, might not apply to a century ago, yet it should be remembered, that we had always looked upon her as our old friend. With respect to the word "untoward," it was perfectly applicable in the sense in which it was used in his Majesty's Speech. It was clearly understood by the High Contracting Powers, that hostilities were to be avoided, if possible, and therefore the attack must be fairly looked upon as an untoward event. It was fully expected that the Treaty could be carried into effect without hostilities, and therefore the event which did take place, however necessary, was to be looked upon as an untoward event. But when he said this, did he mean to cast the slightest imputation upon the Gallant Admiral by whom that event was so gloriously achieved! No such thing; on the contrary, both his Majesty and his Ministers acquitted him of all blame, and felt that, in doing as he had done, he had fully and ably discharged his duty to his country [hear, hear!] Their Lordships should recollect that the Gallant Admiral had been placed in a very delicate and difficult situation, associated as he was with two foreign Admirals; but he acquitted himself in a manner which did credit alike to himself and his country, and which acquired for him the confidence and esteem of the Great Powers with which we were associated in that Treaty [hear, hear!]. Feeling this to be the case, he (the Duke of Wellington) should feel himself unworthy of the office which he had the honor to hold if he uttered a single word derogatory to the character and services of that Gallant Officer [hear, hear!].

The Earl of ELDON.—He should blame himself very much if he were to throw any impediment in the way of the preservation of the peace of Europe, the more especially when he considered that this country had not for several years enjoyed the sweets of perfect peace; and he therefore thought it high time to take measures for insuring the peace of Europe.

The Marquess of LONDONDERRY said, that the character of the nation would now stand as high as ever; for the name of the individual at the head of the government had the greatest weight throughout Europe. That individual had been born under a star of success; and he thought he had a right to say, that the interests of the country, both at home and abroad, would recover that pre-eminence from which they had fallen.

Earl GREY begged it not to be understood that he was a member of the former opposition, and he said so still. He would go to the full length of the Noble Marquis in his approbation of the head of the present administration—he would go so far, from his personal admiration of him—but he should still say, that although the present administration was not so constituted as to enable him to give it his general support, yet that he should be happy, as occasion arose, to support it when he approved of its measures; and he would oppose them when they were such as did not justify his approbation. Having said this much with respect to events of the last Session, he would observe with respect to the address, that he concurred in what had fallen from the Noble Lord on the cross bench, (ELDON), namely, that the battle of Navarin was an untoward and an unfortunate event, but it was not to be inferred from that, that he had the slightest inclination to impute blame to the gallant officer who commanded in that battle. The Noble Duke had announced that it was the intention of His Majesty's government to introduce a Corn Bill during the Session. Having voted for the second reading of that Bill he could have no objection to that, although he thought it might be improved in some of its details; and that if it came forward in the same form, it would require some amendments.

The Duke of WELLINGTON said the Bill to be brought in was to be founded on the principle of the measure of last year, but certainly was not to be the same Bill.

The Earl of DARLEY, after a few observations which were inaudible below the bar, moved that the words "a country in peace and amity with England" should be substituted in the address for "our ancient ally."

Earl FERRERS asked the Noble Duke at the head of His Majesty's government, whether he still held the office of Commander-in-Chief?

The Duke of WELLINGTON.—In answer to the question put to me by the Noble Lord, I beg to say, that when His Majesty was graciously pleased to lay his commands upon me to form an administration, I admit having stated to His Majesty that I had great reluctance to resign the office of Commander-in-Chief. It, however, being the unanimous opinion of my co-leagues that I ought to resign that situation, I did so accordingly.

The Marquess of LANSDOWN said that he did not rise for the purpose of offering the slightest opposition to the address which had been moved, as, on the contrary, it was his most ardent wish that it should pass unanimously, and more particularly with his own express concurrence. But, after what had occurred, and his having so recently been honoured with a seat in the King's government, he felt himself bound to say that there was no act whatever of that government, and particularly no one of its acts more than that, the merits of which were brought under discussion that night, which he was not prepared to defend. He would admit, with the noble duke, and others of their lordships, that the occurrence at Navarin was unfortunate, inasmuch as it involved the destruction of human life, and might occasion feelings to alienate the friendship of Powers, and tend to interminable hostilities. Still, however, he was prepared to state, that when an armed interference was decided on by treaty such an interference could not be carried into effect without incurring the danger of war. Every one, no doubt, would wish the object to be effected without, but it must have been contemplated by the Protocol, and by the treaty itself because that was not entered into without the consideration that there might exist a probability, that the gallantry of our officers and commanders might be brought under the necessity of acting in support of it.

Viscount GODERICH felt bound to say, that he entirely subscribed to the propriety of the course which had been pursued, and when called on to defend it, was prepared to justify the whole line of that policy, which he should shew was not inconsistent with the best interests and honour of the country. It was his deliberate conviction that Admiral Codrington was perfectly justified in the manner in which he had acted, and that he had neither tarnished his own fame, nor the honor of his country.

The Earl of DUDLEY then rose, but from the confusion in the house, his Lordship was scarcely audible.—He said that the Noble Duke had stated, that the policy which had been adopted, would be persevered in; and he desired also to state the same, as the subject was one of such vast importance both to the House and to the country.

Earl DARNLEY's amendment, was then put, and negatived without a division.

At eight o'clock the House adjourned till Thursday.

THURSDAY, January 31.

Their Lordships met soon after three o'clock, when Lord DURHAM, (late John George Lambton, Esq.) was introduced by Lords HOLLAND and AUCKLAND, and took the oaths and his seat, as Baron Durham, of the city of Durham and Lambton Castle. The House then adjourned during pleasure.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FEB. 1.

The Marquess of LONDONDERRY called the attention of the House to the violent and outrageous conduct of the Catholic Association, which body had declared, that they would consider an enemy to Ireland, any member of either House of Parliament, who should directly or indirectly support the Administration having the Duke of Wellington, or any other man of similar principles as its head. This act the noble Marquis considered as intended as a sort of intimidation of Parliament, and called upon the House to join with him in expressing its reprehension of such improper proceedings.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FEB. 2.

Lord HOLLAND gave notice that he should call for information touching the exact state of the relations subsisting between G. Britain and Turkey; and the precise nature of the instructions given to Admiral Codrington.

The Duke of RICHMOND presented the Petitions of divers parishes in the county of Sussex, against the importation of foreign wool.

The Duke of WELLINGTON, in reply to a question proposed to him, declared that the Government had no intention of proposing any modification of the existing laws relative to the Catholics. Lord PALMERSTON said that it was not the intention of the new ministry to act in any sense against the Catholics, but they would pursue a perfect neutrality.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FEBRUARY 11.

MONDAY, FEB. 11.—The Earl of DARNLEY wished to know whether it was the intention of Ministers to bring forward any measure whatever for bettering the condition of Ireland; if not, he would, at some early day, move the appointment of a committee, to take into consideration the state of that country, and suggest measures for its relief.

The Duke of Wellington said, that it was not the intention of Government to originate, in that House, any measures respecting Ireland. Some measures would, however, in the course of the Session, be submitted to the other House, involving those recommended by his Noble Friend.

GREECE AND TURKEY.—BATTLE OF NAVARINO.

The Earl of CARMARVON, in the absence of Lord Holland, moved for the production of papers connected with the measures taken by this country, in conjunction with the allies, of Greece. In defence of the course pursued by the allied squadrons, he quoted numerous precedents, in which this country had interfered with the subjects of allied powers. In conclusion, he moved, that "an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that his Majesty be graciously pleased to direct that copies of all instructions agreed to by the Admirals of the three Allied Powers, and transmitted to the Admirals of the combined fleets of France, Russia and England, up to the 29th October, 1827, be laid upon the table of the House." Also, "That there be laid upon the table of the House, copies of all despatches received from Sir Edward Codrington, or from any other source relative to the recent events at Navarino."

The Earl of DUDLEY objected to the production of papers, as it would betray the confidence placed in the prudence of this country by our allies; and would defeat all the objects his Majesty's Ministers had in view, by expressing prematurely, to hostile powers, what should at present be kept from view. Such production was not necessary to vindicate the conduct of the Officers commanding at Navarino; no blame was attached to them; and those who had never been attacked needed no defence. He then alluded to the late treaty, and avowed it to be the object of Government to observe the late treaty, not only to the letter but also to the spirit. When the proper time should come he would not shrink from inquiry.

Lord GODERICH felt himself called upon, by what had been said, to explain the circumstances which occasioned the change of Government. The immediate cause which led to it was an irreconcilable difference of opinion upon a subject of the deepest importance between two members of that Government, holding situations of the highest distinction in the administration of public affairs. It had been intimated to him, by a member of the Cabinet, that it would be a very desirable thing to place in the chair of the Finance Committee an individual in the other House, whom he knew to be a man of the highest honour and incorruptible integrity, apt for business, and conversant with all those points which would necessarily come under the view of the Committee. As the matter was not brought regularly before the Government, but only mentioned to him in a casual and incidental manner, he did not conceive that he was called upon to express any other opinion than this: that being a question especially within the province of the House of Commons, he should entirely approve of the decision made upon it by those members of the Cabinet, who belonged to that branch of the Legislature. It happened that a communication on the subject was made, without his knowledge, to the individual in question, solely to ascertain whether he would undertake the duty, in the event of ministers recommending his nomination. That communication also was made without the knowledge of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. This he thought an oversight, and lamented it; and begged that no time should be lost in explaining to the Chancellor of the Exchequer the whole of the circumstances, which was done by his right honorable friend, the Secretary of State for the Colonies. No objection was then made, nor, as far as he (Lord Goderich) had heard was any offence then taken by him at what had been done. It did, however, so happen, that the next day, after he had the subject under his consideration, he found very strong objections to the proposed appointment. These objections he (Lord G.) understood as referring rather to the effect of no previous communication being had with him (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) than to the individual named, to whose appointment however, he could not then accede. Explanations and letters followed between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, which the latter, as well as he (Lord Goderich) considered perfectly satisfactory, so far so at least as to have removed the necessity for the person by whom the objection had been made, resigning office in case the appointment were persisted in. All this occurred between the end of November and the beginning of December; and on the 22nd of December, he first received from the Chancellor of the Exchequer a letter, stating his objection to the proposed appointment in form, and that he felt

it his duty to place his office at his (Lord G's) disposal, if it should be any way convenient to appoint any other person in his stead. The Chancellor of the Exchequer afterwards constantly referred to that letter, as involving his resignation as the necessary consequence of that appointment, that he could not acquiesce in any change. There was thus an irreconcilable difference of opinion between the individuals holding two of the most important and efficient offices in the State, on a question of vital importance to the proper conduct of the affairs of the kingdom. He (Lord G.) then represented to his Majesty the situation in which the Government was placed. His Majesty decided on sending a communication to the noble Duke (Wellington) and he (Lord G.) ceased to hold the situation in which he had been placed. The Noble Lord then entered into a vindication of his own motives and conduct in accepting that situation, in discharging its duties, and in quitting it. While he had the proud consciousness of having always done his duty to the best of his ability, he felt that his honour and character were unassailable. He then entered into a defence of the Treaty of July last, relative to Turkey and Greece; but concurred in the objection to produce the papers now moved for.

The Duke of WELLINGTON objected to the production of the papers on the grounds urged by the Earl of Dudley, and defended the Treaty, which he held it his first duty to carry into execution. The noble earl (Caernarvon) talked of guarantees. Did he suppose, that gentlemen, who had done him (the Duke of Wellington) the honour to connect themselves with him in that service, imagined he was a person having such principles, that they could not trust him without a guarantee, that he would not abandon them for some corrupt purpose of his own, after having accepted their support and assistance? Was it to be supposed that the Right Honorable gentleman, alluded to by the noble Earl, ever used such expressions as were ascribed to him, at the Liverpool election? It was much more probable, though he (the Duke of Wellington) had not thought it worth his while to ask for any explanation on the subject, that his Right Honorable friend had stated, not that he had concluded any wholesome bargain with him, but that the men of whom the government was composed were in themselves a sufficient guarantee to the public that their measures would be such as would be conducive to His Majesty's honor and interests, and the happiness of the people. But if he had given a guarantee to his Right Hon. friend, what had he done for the other Members of the Government? Was there nobody else in the Government but his Right Honorable friend? Every Minister, surely, formed a part of it. Every one was equally at liberty to state his opinions on every subject he might propose for the consideration of the Government. The present Cabinet was conducted on the same principles as that of Lord LIVERPOOL, of which, for eight years, he (the Duke of WELLINGTON) was a Member. He was an assenting party to the greatest number of the measures of that Government. His opinions were perfectly well known. He had departed from none of them, nor did he believe that his Right Honorable friend had departed from any of his—(Hear.)

The Marquess of CLANRICARDE regarded the construction of the Cabinet under the Noble Duke, as a national calamity. He expressed his surprise at the coalition of the Right Hon. Gentleman, (Mr. HUSKISSON) with those whom, a few months ago, he had declared nothing should induce him to take office with—those who had pursued with calumny to the grave his late lamented friend, (Mr. Canning). In that declaration it was understood too that the Noble Earl (Dudley) and some others had joined. He was sure that under no circumstances would Mr. Canning have given his support to the government of the Noble Duke, and in support of that assertion he would read an extract from a letter addressed to the Noble Duke by Mr. Canning, in May last, in answer to a Speech made in that House. [The extract strongly expressed the opinion of Mr. Canning, that it was wholly out of the question to think of His Grace ever being at the head of the Government. The union of the whole power of the country, civil and military, in the same hand, would be wholly incompatible with a free constitution, and nothing could induce him to serve under a Government so constituted.]

The Marquess of LANSDOWN, in a speech of considerable length, expressed his concurrence in the reasons addressed by Lord Dudley for non-production of papers, and his reasons for not entering into any systematic opposition to the present government. He would carefully watch its proceedings, to learn whether it was worthy of confidence or not. The Noble Lord concluded thus:—"I shall watch every thing that takes place, as a member of the legislature of my country; and I can assure the Noble Duke that I wish him the most fortunate success in his administration; but before I sit down, I beg leave to assure him, which I do with a firm conviction of its truth; that whatever he may be able to achieve, there is one thing which, with all his military success, he never can achieve and against which I warn him, let him remember, that he may conciliate, but that he can never conquer Ireland."

The Earl of Carnarvon said that he would not press this motion. It was accordingly withdrawn, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY JAN. 29.

The Speaker having returned with his Majesty's speech it was read to the House. The address was moved by Mr. C. Jenkinson, a brother of the Earl of Liverpool, and seconded by Mr. Grant. A debate then arose, in which Mr. Brougham, Mr. Banks, Lords Russell and Althorp took part, during which various sentiments were expressed on the words of the King's speech. Mr. Brougham in particular objected to the expression "untoward event," and complained of a military person being placed at the head of the nation. The address however, was agreed to without a division.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

MONDAY, February 4.

Lord PALMERSTON moved that the whole House do go into a Committee of supply. Lord WILLIAM POWLETT inquired of Lord Palmerston, whether there was any intention, on the part of the government, to make reparation to the Sublime Porte, by means of a pecuniary compensation, for the destruction of Navarin, as a rumour prevailed that such was their intention, and if true, this very circumstance would unquestionably imply a censure upon the conduct of Sir E. Codrington.

Lord PALMERSTON disclaimed, for the government, any such intention. The noble lord then moved that the Speaker do now leave the chair.

Mr. LIDDELL said, that considering the important changes which had taken place in the administration of the country, it was important to consider how the House would adopt the question now brought before them. The Hon. gentleman then adverted to the struggle which was going on. He trusted, however, that both parties aimed at only one object—the welfare of the country. He remembered the difficulties which the late Mr. Canning had to encounter when the question of Finance was brought forward; he also recollected the splendid ability with which he combated those difficulties. Though unfortunate

nately that great man was now no more, though the country had lost the benefit of his services still those who had succeeded him should endeavour to profit by his example. Struggling as he did through a period of unexampled difficulty, it was no wonder that at the close of his career he had manifested a depression of that *mens divini* which had hitherto supported him; and perhaps the unfortunate event which deprived the nation of those matchless talents was a relief to his friends. He had the fullest confidence in the present government and he trusted that if they received support, they would not be found undeserving. With respect to Ireland, he begged to say one word. He thought that to secure peace and good order, some concessions were absolutely necessary. The system of coercion that had hitherto been pursued towards that country, would, if longer persisted in, inevitably lead to the most deplorable consequences. Without some concession there was no alternative between peace and war, between order and rebellion, and unless those coercive measures were abandoned, he would give his most unqualified opposition to the present administration.

The question being put, the Speaker left the chair. Mr. Hume thought it highly expedient that the whole amount of the several estimates which the ministers intended to ask for the public service, should be laid before the House. He trusted that a complete view of all the expenses of the country would be stated, before one shilling be granted.

LORD PALMERSTON said, that the Army and Navy estimates would speedily be prepared; but with respect to the miscellaneous estimates, he would give no distinct pledge as to what time they would be ready, because they depended in a great measure upon circumstances. Sir JOHN SEBRIGT confessed he was much surprised at the explanation given by the noble lord. This system had gone on for years, and it was now high time for the House to put a stop to it. The Hon. member, alluding to the large outlay of money for improvements at Windsor and the Parks, wished to know whether any further sums were to be demanded?

Sir M. W. RIDLEY said that the expenses at Windsor Castle were by no means excessive and uncalled for. The House then resumed.

**AFFAIRS OF TURKEY.**

Mr. BANKES (senior) took that occasion of asking the noble lord (Palmerston,) whether it was intended to lay before the House a copy of a document which had appeared in a French paper, purporting to be a supplement to the Treaty of London.

LORD PALMERSTON recollected the article alluded to by the hon. member; it was extracted, he believed, from the *Augsburgh Gazette*, but there was no truth in the statement. No such treaty had been signed. Under the Treaty of July, there were to be conferences between the representatives of the different Powers, who were to meet, from time to time, to hear and communicate what was passing; and such conferences there had doubtless been. What passed at them, it must be clear to the hon. member, must not be divulged, for the same reasons which induced the refusal of other papers connected with the same affairs.

Mr. BANKES said he would not pursue the subject any farther. The House adjourned at a quarter to seven o'clock.

**NAVY ESTIMATES.**

Sir G. COCKBURN brought up the Navy Estimates for the year 1828, which were ordered to be printed.

**PUBLIC DEBT.**

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, after some conversation between Mr. Hume, Mr. Herries, Mr. Dawson, and Mr. Maberly, the sum of £23,800,000, was granted in payment of Exchequer Bills, for the services of 1826 and 1827; £734,200 for the same purpose, for carrying on public works; and £5,000,000 for the same purpose, for the services of 1828-27. The Report was then brought up and ordered to be taken into further consideration on Friday.—Adjourned.

**THURSDAY, February 7.**

Sir THOMAS LETHBRIDGE moved for various returns relative to the importation of foreign corn, and also for the returns of the quantities of British wool exported and of foreign wool imported, since the late alteration in the law.

Mr. A. BARING said, that the importation of foreign wool into the country was not new, as had been supposed by the right honourable gentleman, who lately undertook to remodel our commercial system. It would be found the system, which so much startled the agriculturist was merely a return to the old statute law. With the view of proving the truth of this statement, the honourable member moved for returns of the quantities of wool imported into this country since the year 1790 up to the present time.

The several returns were ordered.

Mr. Brownlow presented several petitions from parishes in Ireland, in favour of Catholic Emancipation.

**STATE OF THE LAW.**

Mr. Brougham introduced his promised motion.—The learned gentleman commenced by stating that he should not touch upon Equity, because that had already been taken up by Parliament; nor upon the Criminal Law to which Mr. Peel had given his attention; nor upon the Commercial Law, which had by degrees adapted itself to the wants of society, and was far purer than any other part of the system. He also trusted that Mr. Peel would take up the law of Real Property; and he wished at present to confine himself to the business of the Common Law Courts, of which he had direct experience.

Mr. Brougham then entered into a detailed account of the jurisdiction and the business of the Courts at Westminster. He showed how extremely defective is the division of labour among them—that while the King's Bench is overwhelmed with the number of causes, and forced into mischievous arrears, the Common Pleas and Exchequer have scarcely any business to occupy them, owing to the greater expense of proceedings, or the monopoly among the lawyers in those courts. Not being able to see any peculiar virtue in the number 12, but seeing how unreasonable it was that an enormous increase in the legal business of the Courts should not have been met by an increase in the number of Judges, Mr. Brougham thought that fourteen would be a much better number than twelve, and that the additional two should attend exclusively to the chamber-practice of taking bail, &c. and keep the full benches for the last six hours a day in all the Courts. The learned gentleman adverted to the political bias uniformly manifested in the promotion of lawyers to the bench, and he challenged any lawyer to say, whether in every case which the Crown was concerned, they do not proceed with a knowledge of what would be the leaning of the judge. He passed a high eulogium, however upon Lord Tenterden and the other present Judges. He would have the Welsh Judges received among the English, and the judicial business of Wales put upon the same footing as that of the English provinces. He was not for the total abolition of payment by fees to the Judges—considering that mode as involving a wholesome stimulus to exertion. He ridiculed the present absurd division of the law terms, and their dependence upon the changes of the moon. He suggested the classification of causes, and the giving one species to each court, by which the business would not only be got through with far greater expedition, but would be better done, inasmuch as each Judge would be able to pay greater attention to the particular business of his Court. After pointing out the defects of the Admiralty and Ecclesiastical Courts, a bill of the Privy Council in its judicial character, Mr. Brougham came to a local magistracy, to the constitution of which he strongly objected as arbitrary, as tending to abuse, particularly in regard to the corrupt licensing system. As to Magistrates being unpaid, they had better be paid in money than take their pay in money's worth, by jobs; costly justice was preferable to cheap injustice. (Cheers) Mr. Brougham enumerated the enormous abuses and grievances connected with

the laws respecting real property, and pointed out various amendments. He suggested the appointment of Auditors to the King's Bench to settle all matters of account; and the Court of Arbitration, before which parties might appear without counsel and attorneys, to state their case and receive advice. In regard to debt, he would abolish arrest on mesne process, and give greater facilities for getting at the property of the debtor; but his person should not be taken, unless he concealed property or had conducted himself criminally. Mr. Brougham then explained the nature of special pleading, pointed out its great absurdities, and suggested means of curtailing pleas. He was inclined to support the opinion, that the exclusion of the evidence of interested parties deserved re-consideration. At any rate, the law was inconsistent as it stood, for though a person cannot give evidence before Judge or Jury, he may go before a Court of Equity with his affidavit. He considered the Chancery affidavits but a nest of perjury and the difference of practice was a sufficient ground of inquiry. Mr. B. concluded nearly in the following words, "I call upon you to enter speedily and rigorously into an examination of the present state of the law, with a view to its general amendment. In such a project I expect to receive support from Government. What, it may be asked, are my hopes? I do not expect figs from thorns, nor roses from thistles. But why should not the fig-tree bear fruit, and why should not the rose put forth its perfume? I am no prophet, certainly; but there are members of the present government whose liberal opinions promise me assistance, and some of whom have given very recent expression to their opinions. (Hear, hear.) There are other members of that government with whom, I lament to say, I differ widely upon a great and important question. The gentleman, however, to whom I more particularly allude, satisfactorily agrees with me upon the leading points of the momentous question which I have brought under your notice this night. Is it too much, then, to expect the support of the present administration? At all events, I repose with confidence upon the support of this House. You have it in your power to make your names go down to posterity with higher sound, and with the fame of more useful importance attached to them, than any Parliament that ever has preceded you. (Cheers.) You have seen the greatest victor of the age, the conqueror of Germany and Italy; who, having achieved triumphs more transcendent than any upon record, said, 'I shall go down to posterity with the code in my hand.' (Loud cheering.) You have beaten the warrior in the field—try to rival the legislator in the more useful arts of peace.—[Cries of "Hear, hear, hear."] The glories of the regency—gorgeous and brilliant as they were, will be eclipsed by the milder and more beneficent splendours of the reign of the King. [Great and continued cheering.] The flatterers of the Edwards and the Henries compared them to Justinian, but how much more justly may it not be applied to our own Sovereign, when, to his other glories, this shall be added? [Cheers.] It was said by Augustus, that he had found Rome of brick and left it of marble. An honourable boast certainly—and one which cast into the shade many of the cruel and the tortuous acts of his early course. But how much higher and prouder would be the boast of our King, to have it said, that he found law dear and left it cheap, (cheers) that he found it a sealed book and left it an open letter—that he found it the patrimony of the rich and left it the security of the poor, that he found it a two edged sword in the hands of the powerful, and left it a staff for the protection of the people. (Loud and continued cheering.) There is no object of pride or ambition which a man of sense honestly could court, more than that of having aided in a work so honourable. It is one which I should prize above all others. Patronage I care not for. Emolument I seek not. I can support myself on the honest and honourable fruits of my labour. I ask not for power. I have lived half a century, and I have learned that the only power to be desired is that of assisting our fellow countrymen to obtain their just rights. (Cheers.) I have had the honour of advocating them in this House, and of acting as their coadjutor in asserting them out of it. That is a power which no Ministry can give, and which no Government can take away. (Loud and long continued cheering.) When it had subsided the hon. and learned gentleman moved, "That an humble address be presented to His Majesty, praying that he may be graciously pleased to direct that a Commission be appointed to inquire into the defects occasioned by time, and other circumstances, in our laws, and to propose such a remedy as may be deemed expedient." The hon. and learned gentleman then sat down amid renewed cheering, having spoken for upwards of six hours.

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL said, he would not affect to say that he was prepared to answer what had been so ably and eloquently advanced on subjects of such deep importance. He moved, therefore, that the debate be adjourned.

Mr. BROUGHAM expressed his assent; and, after a few remarks from Mr. Peel, who also complimented the learned Gentleman, the debate was adjourned for a fortnight.

**FRIDAY, February 8.**

**COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS.**

On the motion of Mr. Dawson, the House resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means. Sir A. Grant in the chair.

Mr. Dawson moved that £12,000,000 Exchequer Bills be granted towards raising supplies to His Majesty. He then moved that £5,000,000, now in the Exchequer, voted for the service of the year 1827, be applied to the service of the year 1828.—Agreed to.

**SATURDAY, February 9.**

There was no business of importance.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FEB. 14.**

In the House of Commons, on the 14th of February, Mr. HOBHOUSE moved that the thanks of the House be given to Admiral Codrington for his gallant conduct in the battle in the bay of Navarin. Mr. Huskisson opposed the motion, on the ground that the action was with a power with which the nation was at peace, and that such a compliment was never paid except in cases where they were at war. In the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. H. said,—"I wish cautiously to guard myself against the appearance of entertaining a feeling, that the character of the gallant admiral does not stand as high for skill and bravery as that of any naval commander who has preceded him. But this question is not now to be discussed; his character is unimpeached, his valour undoubted. Mr. Huskisson moved the previous question, not wishing to negative the motion, lest he might not appear to concur in the well deserved praises which the gallant admiral had received, but to get rid of a motion that ought not to have been made." Sir James Mackintosh made an animated speech on the general subject, and concluded by saying that he felt no particular wish that the question should be pressed to a division, if he could be assured by the ministers that it was their intention to carry the treaty (of July) into effect warmly, boldly and fearlessly, and not merely observe the letter of it coldly, reluctantly and ineffectually.

Mr. PEEL replied at length, and in the course of his observations said—As his silence on the subject may give rise to erroneous impressions as to the opinion he entertained of the treaty of London, he had no hesitation in declaring, as minister of the Crown, that he was ready, cordially and effectually, to follow up the enforcement of the articles of that treaty. In the stipulations of that treaty his majesty has declared his solemn intention to adhere to the observance of its articles, and his resolution to carry the three objects of it into full and complete effect.—These stipula-

tions he thought just, wise, and expedient, and the intentions of government to carry them into effect, he declared to be cordial, and honest, and sincere."

Mr. HOBHOUSE withdrew his motion.

**FEB. 15.**

On the 15th of February, Mr. Secretary PEEL moved in the House of Commons for the appointment of a select committee on the present state of the public income and expenditure of the United Kingdom; and to consider and report what further regulations and checks it may be proper in the opinion of the committee to adopt, for the purpose of establishing an efficient control over all charges incurred, and all matters connected with the receipt, custody, and application of the public money, and what further means may be adopted for the reduction of every part of the public expenditure, &c. The question was carried unanimously, and a large committee appointed.

**FEB. 18.**

In the House of Commons on the 18th of February, after the House had resolved themselves into a committee of supply, the Ministers entered into explanations in full which occupied the whole day. Mr. PEEL stated, that he believed the Duke of Wellington would pursue a strictly neutral course on the Catholic question, and represented the Ministers as on any subject. He said he had declared to the Duke that, in his opinion, if a decided preference should be given to either the agricultural, commercial, or manufacturing interest, it would be the ruin of the Government. The Duke's reluctance to accept the Premiership arose from an unwillingness to resign the command of the army.

**NEW MINISTRY.**

(From the Courier.)

**THE CABINET.**

- President of the Council—Earl Bathurst, vice Duke of Portland.
- Lord High Chancellor—Lord Lyndhurst.
- Lord Privy Seal—Lord Ellenborough, vice Earl of Carlisle.
- First Lord of the Treasury—Duke of Wellington, vice Viscount Goderich.
- Chancellor of the Exchequer—Right Hon. Henry Goulburn, vice Right Hon. J. C. Herries.
- Master General of the Ordnance—Lord Beresford.
- Secretary of State for the Home Department—Right Hon. Robert Peel, vice Marquess of Lansdowne.
- Secretary of State for Colonial Department—Right Hon. W. Huskisson.
- Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—Earl Dudley.
- President of the Board of Control—Viscount Melville, vice Right Hon. C. Wynne.
- President of the Board of Trade and Treasurer of the Navy—Right Hon. Charles Grant.
- Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—Earl of Aberdeen, vice Lord Bexley.
- Master of the Mint—Right Honourable J. C. Herries, vice Right Hon. J. Tierney.
- Secretary at War—Viscount Palmerston.

**NOT IN THE CABINET.**

- His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence—Lord High Admiral.
- Judge Advocate General—Right Hon. Sir John Beckett, Bart., vice Right Hon. James Abercrombie.
- Woods and Forests—Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot, vice Right Hon. W. S. Bourne.
- Vice President of the Board of Trade—T. F. Lewis, Esq.
- Paymaster General—Right Hon. W. V. Fitzgerald.
- Under Secretaries of State—Home, S. M. Phillips, Esq., and W. Y. Peel, Esquire, vice T. S. Rice, Esq.—Colonial, R. W. Hay, Esq.; the other not yet settled. Foreign, Lord Howard de Walden, John Backhouse, Esq.
- Secretaries of the Treasury—Joseph Planta, Esquire, and G. R. Dawson, Esquire, vice T. F. Lewis, Esquire.
- Lords of the Treasury—Lord Granville C. H. Somerset, vice Right Hon. M. Fitzgerald—Earl of Mountcharles, Lord Eliot, E. A. M'Naughton, Esq.
- Commissioners for Affairs in India.—The arrangement is not yet completed, but it is understood Sir J. M'Donald and Dr. Phillimore retire.
- Attorney General. Sir C. Wetherall.
- Solicitor General. Sir N. C. Tindal.

**IRELAND.**

- Lord Lieutenant.—Marquess of Ang'esea, vice Marquess of Wellesley.
- Chief Secretary.—Right Hon. W. Lamb.
- The foregoing list does not contain the names of the Earl of Eldon, of the Earl of Westmoreland, or Viscount Lowther.
- The Duke of Wellington, on receiving the seals of office as First Lord of the Treasury, resigned the command of the army.
- Lord Eliot has been appointed one of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests.
- The Marquess of Graham and Lord Ashley will be the new Commissioners for the Affairs of India, in the room of Sir James Macdonald and Dr. Phillimore, who retire. Thos. P. Courtenay, Esq., M. P. continues Secretary to the Board.
- The Duke of Argyll, has resigned the Privy Seal of Scotland which has been conferred upon the Duke of Gordon.
- Lord F. L. Gower will succeed the Hon. Mr. Stanley as Colonial Secretary.
- Sir Henry Hardinge returns to the Ordnance Department.

The Speech of the Lord Commissioners, and the debates consequent thereupon, produced in neither House, if we except the admirable train of railleury and irony which fell from Lord Holland—any thing very remarkable, or which had not previously been advanced in the public Journals. The tone of the Speech, as well as of the speakers, seems to have given general satisfaction, and to have given to the untoward circumstances in which the country is placed as fair a shade of hope as could be reasonably expected. Whether the calmness which distinguished the first day's meeting is an earnest of what we are to expect during the remainder of the Session is more, however, than we are prepared to augur. Of late years it has been the policy of every Administration to frame the Speech on the opening of the Session in such terms as to avoid all collision; and the absence of all the Ministers from the Lower House upon the present occasion necessarily disarmed hostility, had it been inclined to break forth. The debate in the Lords contained this striking characteristic, that the late Prime Minister, who was raised to his station in that assembly from his supposed oratorical powers, showed a total want of them upon this occasion; while the new Premier, who is objected to by his opponents as being no speaker, spoke more to the purpose than any thing which fell from the most practised debater. To the surprise of everybody, Lord Goderich was nearly silent upon the occasion; indeed, totally so, as far as regards the subject on which a full and explicit explanation was expected from him—viz: the causes which have led to the dissolution of the Ministry of which he had been placed at the head. Indeed, what Lord Goderich did say only increased the mystery which still envelops that event; for in defending, as he did, and pledged himself to do, the battle of Navarino, both on the score of the Treaty of London and the conduct of the Admiral, he at last showed that it was not an unwillingness to defend, or a necessity of abandoning, that "untoward" event, which led to the premature death of his Lordship's short-lived Administration. Minor circumstances, however, serve to show that the policy

of Mr. CANNING is not to be adhered to implicitly by the present Government; and, among others, the direct avowal by the late Editor of the leading Government Paper, that he has been virtually removed from that situation by the line of eulogy which he had adopted towards Mr. CANNING both when living and dead, shows pretty strongly that "more is meant than meets the ear." To us, who have never been infatuated with Mr. CANNING's foreign policy, it is no subject of surprise or of regret that the new Government should be anxious to disclaim it; but we shall be curious to see how Mr. CANNING's two personal friends, Lord DUDLEY and Mr. HUSKISSON, will contrive to amalgamate their views and principles with those of an administration which seems anxious to disclaim alliance with Mr. CANNING's principles, and even to cashier those who have espoused them. There are among the anomalies with which the present Session of Parliament opens; and which, to our apprehension at least, throw no small doubt upon any long duration of the Cabinet as now constituted.—*Morning Herald.*

**The King's Court.**—His Majesty held a Court at 3 o'clock on Wednesday, 13th Feby., at the Royal Lodge in Windsor Park. Capt. Fellows was presented to His Majesty by the Lord High Admiral, on his return from Navarin, and received the honor of Knighthood. His Majesty held a Privy Council and gave audiences to the Duke of Clarence, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington, Earl Bathurst, Viscount Goderich, and Mr. Wynn. The Court broke up a little before 5. Earl Dudley, Lord Maryborough, Sir John Becket, and a select party afterwards dined with His Majesty at the Royal Lodge.—*Morning Chronicle, 14th Feby.*

Mr. BROUGHAM'S Speech on the state of the Law, occupied the learned Gentleman six hours and ten minutes; it is the longest on Parliamentary record.—*ib.*

The Marquess of ANGLESEA was to embark at Holyhead on the 10th February for Dublin.

**THE ARMY.**—70th Regt. of Foot, Assistant Surgeon James Moffat, M. D. to be Surgeon, vice George Garrett, who retires on half pay.

79th do. Ens. James Cockburn, from the 74th Foot, to be Ens. vice Cameron promoted in the 89th Foot.

**THE ARMY** is at length disposed of. Lord Hill has received the command of it under the title of Commander of the Forces; his salary, we understand, is to be £4000 per annum. *ib.*

**Loss of British Shipping.** (Extracted from Lloyd's List, 1828.) 270 vessels wrecked; 595 driven on shore; 389 of them known to have been got off, and probably several others; 69 sunk; 35 abandoned at sea; 31 missing, no doubt foundered; 12 condemned as unseaworthy; 6 burnt; 5 upset; 5 run down; 35 British vessels were taken by Pirates, Buenos Ayrean and Columbian Cruisers, 13 of them afterwards retaken and 11 given up; 41 plundered by the Greeks of property to a considerable amount.

#### THE KING'S HEALTH.

(From the *Globe* of the 18th February.)

WINDSOR, Sunday.—This forenoon the King, with his household attendants, heard divine service in the Royal Lodge the Rev. Mr. Seymour officiated. Yesterday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester arrived at the Royal Lodge, and partook of some refreshment with His Majesty, with whom their Royal Highnesses remained in conference until five o'clock, when they took leave, and returned to Bagshot Lodge.

The state of his Majesty's health is not altogether such as the country desired it to be. We have heard with much regret, that His Majesty suffers considerably from the torpidity of some of the most important functions of his system. He is besides, unable to take any exercise on account of the weakness in his knees and ankles.—He is obliged to have assistance to rise from his chair, and cannot continue standing for more than two or three minutes without enduring excessive fatigue.—*Sunday Paper.*

During the week there have appeared contradictory statements respecting the King's health. We regret to state, from an authentic source, that those of an unfavorable nature are but too well founded. His Majesty is suffering severely from general debility; and the disease in the legs which has been described by some of the papers as a mere local affection, will, we fear, be found to resemble too much the complaint with which his late brother was afflicted.—*Atlas.*

Upwards of £13,000 a-year will be saved in the Irish estimates by the proposed reduction of inspectors of the revenue, inspectors-general of prisons, and inspectors of stamps.

#### MARKETS.

**Liverpool, Feby. 16.**—*Drysalteries, &c.*—The transactions in Ashes are limited to 330 Pots at 28s to 30s for old, and 31s for new, and 50 States' new pot at 32s, and 120 old Canada Pearl at 30s 6d; 1750 bbls. American Tar, at 10s 6d to 11s 9d, and 600 bbls. Stockholm at 15s.

#### FOREIGN.

PARIS, Jan. 16.

The King has ordered a Naval Museum to be established at the Louvre.

Jan. 24.

Capt. Agremont, of the brig Henry, met, at sea, the English vessel Broom, a wreck. She had on board 22 persons, including two passengers—all of whom were on the point of perishing. He sent his boat twice, and took out all the persons except the passengers, who went on board an English vessel that refused to receive the mariners. The King has named Capt. Agremont, and Capt. Aubert (who saved the officers and crew of the American brig Lydia,) Chevaliers of the Legion of Honor.

Feb. 2.

To the honor of the merchants of Paris they have subscribed a large loan for the assistance of the commercial houses of Alsace.

Feb. 5.

The French Parliament commenced a session this day. The King in his speech, said:

"My relations with the powers of Europe continue to be amicable and satisfactory. The affairs of the East alone, present some difficulties. But the treaty that I have signed with the King of England and the Emperor of Russia, has fixed the bases of the pacification of Greece, and I have room to hope, that my efforts and those of my Allies will triumph.

The unexpected combat at Navarin, has been an occasion of glory to our arms, and the most brilliant assurance to the Union of the three flags."

The French troops are to be withdrawn from Spain. The Blockade of Algiers is to be continued till satisfaction is obtained.

The King spoke of aggressions on the French flag in S. America—and said he had demanded reparations, and taken measures for future protection. [The Journal du Commerce objects to his speaking of the governments as uncertain.]

The King's account of the situation of France was very flattering—and his speech of the most liberal and conciliating kind.

The Journal du Commerce says of France "The career opened for ameliorations and reformations is extensive. The Chamber ought to enter it with a strong and firm step. The King has invited them. He has preceded them. Will they remain in the rear?"

### THE QUEBEC GAZETTE.



#### NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Warehouse of Messrs. GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & Co. situate on Point à Callière, within the Port of Montreal, is appointed a Warehouse for the Warehousing of Goods without payment of duty on the first entry thereof, under the conditions and for the purposes of the Acts 6 Geo. IV. cap. 114 and 7th and 8th Geo. IV. cap. 56.

JOHN BRUCE, Actg. Collr.  
G. A. GORE, Compr.

Custom-House, Quebec, 10th March, 1828.

CASTLE OF ST. LEWIS,  
QUEBEC, 13th March, 1828.

Approved, to be published in the Quebec Gazette, Published by Authority, during four successive weeks, and in both languages.

By command of His Excellency, the Governor in Chief.  
A. W. COCHRAN, Secretary.

### QUEBEC:

THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1828.

We have at length the satisfaction of announcing intelligence from EUROPE to a very late date. By the kindness of our correspondent at New-York we have before us LONDON papers to the 18th February, inclusive; with other intermediate files, making a regular series. Since we suffer somewhat of disadvantage, as a weekly paper, all material news has, of course, been anticipated. It must therefore, be an object to add, if possible, to what has been given to the public. In doing this, it is necessary to condense, and to leave out other matters, some of Provincial interest indeed; but, which may well bear postponement, in the opinion of those who look to the welfare of the EMPIRE as the basis of their own.

The persons who compose the new Ministry are now known, and their names universally published. As we shall not be backward in claiming the reward of our consistency, namely, the right to express our satisfaction at the change that has taken place—we congratulate all who have the real interest of the EMPIRE at heart, on the formation of a strong, and we hope, therefore, permanent Administration.

It is now a year since the resignation of Lord LIVERPOOL—from that period to the present there has been no Administration so strong as the present. To say that it will not endure, is to argue rather from the fragility of others, than from any knowledge of its real strength. We call it permanent, for this simple reason, that we cannot discern, from the latest papers, where the weakness is, or whence the OPPOSITION is to come. We have always maintained, and not incorrectly, as it has turned out, that the voice of the Country was with the TORIES, with the ex-Ministers, who resigned on the appointment of Mr. CANNING. The cry that was raised against them has been proved one of complete ignorance and prejudice; and they are restored to office, from the simple truth, that the GOVERNMENT could not be carried on without them.

As to the OPPOSITION against the present MINISTERS, it is in truth nothing. Let any one read the whole series of debates, in both Houses, from the 29th of January to the 18th February, and he will find nothing of that high indignant tone which was used during the first days of Mr. CANNING'S Administration, or of that of Lord GODERICH. The Whigs do not oppose the new Ministry—neither Lord LANSDOWNE nor Lord GREY oppose it—the Tories cannot. Whence then is the OPPOSITION to come? We admit that Lord HOLLAND and Mr. BROUGHAM have been severe, sarcastic, and eloquent. They have been so these twenty years, and neither their severity, sarcasm, nor eloquence, have availed, either to defeat their Ministerial antagonists, or to elevate the Commoner of the two above the representation of a rotten borough.

Looking therefore at the composition of the New Ministry—at the everwhirling influence of public opinion—on the one hand—and at the weakness of the OPPOSITION on the other—we may safely hazard our opinion, among our Provincial Editors, that this Ministry deserves to stand.—Whether the Duke of WELLINGTON continue to guide its councils, or yield them to his next in rank, Mr. PEEL, we see no reason to anticipate any other result. It has been another prognostication of ours, that Mr. PEEL would be the people's PREMIER. We still think that after the illustrious DUKE has achieved a civil victory, as valuable to his country as the former military one of Waterloo—after he has rescued the nation by the firmness and reputation of his own character, and by the weight he undoubtedly possesses in the Country, from the uncertainty and weakness which were well nigh destroying its high pre-eminence among foreign nations—if he should then retire, and devote himself once more to the auspicious conduct of the Department,

to which his early glories are due—he will leave the civil reins to no unpopular or inexperienced hand, and the Country will accept, with confidence and respect, his successor in Mr. PEEL.

It should be shortly stated, that the dissolution of Lord GODERICH'S Ministry arose from the differences between Mr. HUSKISSON and Mr. HERRIES, relative to the Chairman of the Finance Committee. The latter claimed the first communication of the person named, if not the final approval—and he saw great objection to the nomination of Lord ALTHORPE, however clear his ability, in the well known bias he has towards indiscriminate retrenchment. Mr. HERRIES thought that the public might hope more from such an appointment, than he, as a Minister, was disposed to accede to. Be this as it may, the difference does not prevent their sitting together in the New Cabinet, though not in the same relative situation to each other. Lord GODERICH, unable to unite the disputants, vacated his office; and the KING, seeing, without doubt, that no Ministry could exist, without WELLINGTON and PEEL, sent for the former, and commanded him to form an Administration, once more, on the principle of Lord LIVERPOOL;—but from which no one was to be necessarily excluded. The old Whigs, however, who had joined Mr. CANNING, could not unite with the DUKE; while the new or moderate Whigs saw no valid objection. Of the old Tories, Lord ELDON, from age, never thought of office—Lord WESTMORELAND had no desire to take it—and Lord LOWTHER, we imagine, did not approve of the Whigs, who actually remained in the new Ministry.

The sum-total is, that the present Ministry forms a Liberal Tory Administration. We should not use the word "Liberal," but we wish to convey our sense of its character, in words adopted by most of our contemporaries.—The Duke of WELLINGTON, though the Battle of NAVARIN was "an unexpected" and "untoward" event, passes no censure on the conduct of the combined Fleets—he is pledged to carry into full effect the Treaty of LONDON, of which he signed the Protocol, however different to the actual Treaty—he has named a Committee of Finance, and will advocate a proper economy—he is pledged to neutrality on the Catholic question—he will ensure a good Corn Bill to the Country—and in fine, he will establish every Department of State on the firmest and most desirable basis. If he does this, in spite of the "presumption," which is so aptly, and so becomingly objected to him by our statesmanlike opponent in Provincial politics, he will merit a civil triumph as durable as his warlike renown. We shall not attempt to convince Mr. NELSON of his "talent." Prejudice is too strong in that quarter, were he even any authority on European policy.

#### SUMMARY.

The LONDON papers announce the death of the Earl of RADNOR, of Sir RICHARD JOHN STRACHAN, G. C. B., Dr. Hook, Dean of Worcester, HENRY NEELE, Esqr., author of several popular works. Mr. NEELE committed suicide.

The notorious ROBERT GOURLAY has, at last, been discharged from prison, on bail.

The KING is said to be much stronger, and according to the *John Bull*, was to be in LONDON on the 18th February, to hold a Court, and present himself at each of the Royal Theatres.

Mr. BROUGHAM spoke for seven hours on the Administration of the Law. His speech will be published in a pamphlet.

Mr. HUSKISSON has been re-elected for LIVERPOOL; as have all the other Ministers who vacated their seats.

Several blocks of Italian Marble, weighing about 30 tons, each, have arrived in London for the KING'S New Palace.

Lord Stowell retires from the Admiralty, and is succeeded by Sir C. ROBINSON. Doctor LUSHINGTON is to be Judge of the Consistory Court, and Dr. JENNER, King's Advocate General.

The Duke of MONTROSE has been appointed Lord Chamberlain to HIS MAJESTY.

The Marquess of ANGLESEA took leave of the Royal Artillery and Engineers, in a General Order, dated, February 4th.

Mr. HUME had already divided the HOUSE OF COMMONS twice against Ministers, and his minority the first time was 15—the second 8!!

Lord A. CONYNGRAM, second son of the MARQUESS, had been appointed Secretary of Legation at FLORENCE.

The eldest son of Prince LICHTENSTEIN is about to be married to a daughter of Sir HENRY WELLESLEY, now Lord COWLEY.

Lord and Lady WILLIAM BENTINCK have sailed for INDIA.

DON MIGUEL and his suite have sailed for LISBON.

Lord Chief Justice BEST is said to be about to retire from the Common Pleas. His successor will probably be the Solicitor General, Sir N. TYNDAL, who will be replaced by Mr. SUGDEN.

Part of Lord ANGLESEA'S establishment had arrived in DUBLIN, consisting of fourteen horses, with Grooms, Carriages, &c.

Lord COCHRANE arrived at PORTSMOUTH unexpectedly on the 11th February, last from NAVARIN.

WASHINGTON IRVING'S "Life of COLUMBUS" has made its appearance. Its execution is very highly spoken of in the *Literary Gazette* of Feb. 2.

A Bill has been brought into Parliament to disfranchise EAST RETFORD, and to confer its rights on BIRMINGHAM. The celebrated Highland Chief GLENGARY is no more.— He perished in leaping from a Steam Boat, during a storm. At his funeral 1700 of his Clan were present; and 40 ankers of whiskey, drank, each containing 50 bottles.

Lord BYRON'S "DON JUAN" has at length been dramatized, and will be brought out at Drury Lane.

Mr. WILMOT HORTON does not take office, but has pledged himself to support the New Ministry.

The disbanding of the Yeomanry Cavalry does not extend to WALES.

The Earl of KELLIE is deceased in SCOTLAND. The Earl of MORTON is a candidate to succeed him in the Representation of that kingdom in the HOUSE OF PEERS.

Several Catholic Gentlemen have been placed in the Commission of the Peace by the new Lord Chancellor of IRELAND, SIR ANTHONY HART.

The following Peerages have been created, since the dissolution of the late Ministry, though we think it likely that some of them were promised before that event:—

Viscountess CANNING, of KILBRAHAN, in the County of KILKENNY.

SIR HENRY WELLESLEY, G. C. B., Baron COWLEY of WELLESLEY, in the County of SOMERSET.

SIR CHARLES STUART, G. C. B. Baron STUART de ROTHE-SAY, ISLE OF BUTE.

SIR WILLIAM ASHE A'COURT, G. C. B. Baron HEYTESBURY, County of WILTS.

ARCHIBALD EARL OF ROSEBURY, Baron ROSEBURY of the UNITED KINGDOM.

RICHARD EARL OF CLANWILLIAM, Baron CLANWILLIAM of the UNITED KINGDOM.

Right Honorable THOMAS WALLACE, Baron WALLACE.

JOHN GEORGE LAMBTON, Esqr., Baron DURHAM of LAMBTON CASTLE, in the County of DURHAM.

EDWARD BOOTLE WILBRAHAM, Esqr., Baron SKELMERSDALE, LANCASHIRE.

Lord BINNING has also been advanced to the BRITISH Peerage.

THE ARMY.

EXTRACT FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE. DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S RESIGNATION OF THE COMMAND OF THE ARMY, AND LORD HILL'S APPOINTMENT AS HIS SUCCESSOR.

GENERAL ORDER.

Horse Guards, Feb. 15, 1828.

The King has been most graciously pleased to direct that General Lord Hill shall be placed on the Staff of His Majesty's Army, and that all matters respecting His Majesty's Military Service, which have heretofore been transacted by the Commander-in-Chief, shall henceforth pass through the hands of General Lord Hill, G. C. B.

"The King's Service having imposed upon Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington the necessity of resigning the office of Commander-in-Chief, the Field Marshal is happy to deliver over the command to a General Officer, who has so frequently promoted the honour of the army by his own conduct and example; who is so well known to the Officers and troops, and so well acquainted with their services and merit.

"By order of his Grace, "The Commander-in-Chief, "HENRY TORRENS, Adjt.-General."

THE COMMANDER OF THE FORCES.

GENERAL ORDER.

Horse Guards, Feb. 16, 1828.

"According to the King's gracious Commands, General Lord Hill assumes the station of General on the Staff, in order that all matters respecting His Majesty's Military Service, which have hitherto been transacted by the Commander-in-Chief, shall henceforth pass through his hands.

"His Lordship cannot undertake the arduous duties which devolve upon him, by this pre-eminent mark of His Majesty's favour, without expressing his confident hope, that he will receive from the General and other officers, and from Public Departments in the Army, the zealous support calculated to enable His Lordship to fulfill the important trust imposed on him, and to maintain the order, regularity, and discipline, for which the Service has been distinguished under the command of his Royal Highness the late Duke of York, and his Grace the Duke of Wellington.

"His Lordship is convinced that he shall best perform his duty to the King, his Country, and the Army itself, by endeavouring to follow the high example afforded by these his illustrious Predecessors.

"By Command of General Lord Hill, "HENRY TORRENS, Adjutant-General."

From the London Gazette Feb. 8.

WHITEHALL, January 17.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Thos. Stott, of the city of Quebec, Esqr., sometime Paymaster of the 29th Regiment of Foot, and now Paymaster of the 4th Royal Veteran Battalion, in behalf of his grandson and sole heir expectant William Jane Stott Wilson, an infant, of the age of fourteen years, or thereabouts, his Majesty's royal licence and authority, that he the said William-Jane-Stott Wilson, and his issue, may take and use the surname of Stott, in lieu of that of Wilson, and also bear the arms of Stott; such arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the Herald's Office, otherwise the said licence and permission to be void and of none effect.

And also to command, that the said royal concession and declaration be registered in his Majesty's College of Arms.

It appears that Despatches from His Excellency the Governor in Chief were received in London on the 19th February.

The Liverpool Mercury has put forth another disgusting instance of its violent prejudice, and ignorance of the affairs of this Colony. It is sufficient to say that it is published in the Ca-

nadian Spectator. If we remember rightly, when we chastised that paper before, it was for prophesying an early Rebellion in this Province—and for exhorting the Catholics here to call upon the KING to obtain the freedom of their Religion, as enjoyed by His Hanoverian subjects! Such folly as this came from the Liverpool Mercury, well known before as a thorough-paced Radical paper. We exposed it, and we now are happy to say we come in for a share of his abuse.

The Canadian Spectator may find before long that means were taken, even by ourselves, to put the British public in possession of the truth. The insertion of the Address of MONTREAL and the Answer, was probably occasioned by a friend of ours in LONDON, who delivered a copy at the Courier Office. Let the Spectator read the article in the last Mercury from the Morning Post; and he will acknowledge that truth will reach the public at last.

The New York mail of this morning brings news four days later from Paris—and one from London.

The Porte has issued a proclamation conceived in terms indicating a determined hatred against all Christian powers, and enjoining a general armament. It does not even yet, however, appear certain that War with the Allied Powers was INEVITABLE.

The BOSPHORUS is said to be closed against the flags of all nations; and the subjects of the three nations are ordered to quit the Capital.

We understand that Mr. Justice TASCHEREAU has been called to the Honorable Legislative Council.

The Criminal Term commenced on Saturday last. The Calendar contains few very serious offences.

The February Mail has not arrived, but is anxiously expected.

ERRATA.

In the list of Magistrates for the District of Montreal, which appeared in the last Gazette, for John Hule, of Chambly; Derick Armstrong, of Chatham; Thomas Dobson, of De Lery; John Ketrick, of Blainville; read John Yule, of Chambly; Derick Ostrom, of Chatham; and John Hettrick, of Blainville; Thomas Jobson, of De Lery.

DIED.

On Saturday morning, last, the Hon. LOUIS DE SALABERRY, Member of the Legislative Council, aged 75 years.

At Carlisle about 1st Feby. at an advanced age, General Sir Paulus Emilius Irving Bar. He was formerly President of this Province and raised the siege of Quebec in the Spring of 1776 and was at the battle of Three Rivers in June of that year.

On the 19th March at Stanstead, Davidson R. E. Hamilton aged nine months, youngest son of Wm. Hamilton Esqr. Collector H. M. C. at that port.

At Nicolet on the 19th inst. JOSEPH ROLETTE, Esqr. at the advanced age of 90 years. This gentleman served at the siege of Quebec, in 1775 and 76 and was the father of Lieut. Frank. Rolette, of the Provincial Navy, who frequently distinguished himself during the late war with the United States.

On Tuesday last, At the Parish of Ecureuil, the Rev. M. O. R. Viau, Vicairé de Quebec, aged 27 years.

GAZETTE DE QUEBEC.



AVERTISSEMENT.

AVIS, est par le présent donné que le Magazin de Messrs. Gellespie, Moffat & Co. situé à la Pointe à Callière, dans le port de Montréal est appointé comme Magazin pour y recevoir les effets et Marchandises sans paiement de droits sur leur première entrée, sous les conditions et aux fins des actes de la 6e. Geo. IV. Chap. 14, et de la 7e. et 8e. Geo. 4, Chap. 56.

JOHN BRUCE, F. F. de Collectr. G. A. GORE, Comptr.

Québec, le 10 Mars 1828.

CHATEAU ST. LOUIS.

Québec, le 13 Mars 1828.

Approuvé et à être Publié dans la Gazette de Québec Publiée par Autorité, pendant quatre Semaines successives et dans les deux langues.

De par Son Excellence le Gouverneur en Chef. A. W. COCHRAN, Secrétaire.

QUEBEC :

JEUDI, 27 MARS, 1828.

Nous sommes enfin en état de satisfaire la curiosité de nos lecteurs en leur communiquant les nouvelles recenes de l'Europe et dont les dernières sont du 20 Février passé. Nous allons donc leur donner un extrait de ces nouvelles tiré du Québec Mercury du 22 du courant, commençant par l'ouverture du seul Parlement reconnu par la constitution Britannique. Malheureusement la santé bien précaire de notre illustre souverain ne lui a pas permis de faire par lui même cette cérémonie et, comme de coutume en pareil cas, elle s'est faite par des commissaires le 29 de Janvier. A cette date ces commissaires placés au pied du trône dans la chambre des pairs, ayant envoyé requérir la présence de l'Orateur de la Chambre des Communes et celui-ci s'étant en conséquence présenté à la Barre accompagné de nombre des membres de la dite Chambre, ont au nom du Roi, prononcé la harangue dont nos limites ne nous permettent de donner qu'un extrait de ce qu'elle contient de plus important.

Elle commence par communiquer l'assurance de la bonne intelligence qui subsiste entre S. M. et toutes les puissances étrangères et du désir que ces dernières continuent de témoigner de maintenir les relations amicales entre elles et le pays.—Passant ensuite aux affaires de la Grèce, la harangue exprime l'intérêt que Sa M. à pris aux suites de la lutte sanguinaire qui s'est élevée depuis quelques années entre la Porte et les habitants des Provinces de la Grèce, lutte qui a été "accompagnée d'excess qui révoltent l'humanité." "Dans le cours de cette lutte," est-il dit, "les droits des Etats neutres et les loix qui régulent les liaisons réciproques entre les nations civilisées, ont été violées fréquemment et le commerce des sujets de S. M. à été souvent exposé à des interruptions et à des déprédations, dans

bien des occasions aggravées par des actes de violence et d'atrocité.

"S. M. n'a rien eu de plus à cœur que de mettre fin aux calamités et d'éviter le danger inséparable d'hostilités qui constituent la seule exception à la tranquillité générale de l'Europe.

"A la requête pressante des Grecs d'interposer ses bons offices, dans la vue d'effectuer une réconciliation entre eux et la Porte Ottomane, S. M. a concerté des mesures à cette fin, d'abord avec l'Empereur de Russie et ensuite avec S. M. Impériale et le Roi de France.

"S. M. a donné ses ordres pour mettre devant vous des copies du protocole signé à St. Peterbourg par les plénipotentiaires de S. M. et de S. M. Impériale de Russie, le 4 Avril 1826, ainsi que du traité conclu entre S. M. et les cours des Tuilleries et de St. Petersbourg le 6 Juillet 1827.

"Par suite des mesures adoptées dans la vue d'effectuer l'objet du traité, une collision, à laquelle S. M. ne s'attendait nullement, a eu lieu dans le port de Navarino, entre les flottes des puissances contractantes et celles de la Porte Ottomane.

"Nonobstant la valeur déployée par la flotte combinée, S. M. n'en regrette pas moins vivement que ce combat ait eu lieu avec la force navale d'un ancien allié; toutefois il conserve l'espoir que cet événement malheureux ne sera suivi d'aucunes hostilités ultérieures, et ne portera aucun obstacle à un arrangement à l'amiable de la querelle existante entre la Porte et les Grecs, auquel il est évidemment de leur intérêt commun d'en venir.

"Tout en maintenant la foi nationale, par l'adhérence aux engagements dans lesquels S. M. est entrée. Elle ne perdra jamais de vue les grands objets vers lesquels tous ses efforts ont été dirigés, de mettre fin aux hostilités entre les parties belligérantes;—et de maintenir la tranquillité de l'Europe sur la même base sur laquelle elle a reposée depuis le dernier traité de paix général." La harangue passe ensuite à la communication du rappel des troupes envoyées en Portugal, leur présence n'y étant plus nécessaire, vu que l'objet de leur mission "était accompli" et de traités d'amitié et de commerce conclus entre S. M. d'une part et l'Empereur du Brésil et les Etats Unis du Mexique de l'autre.

La portion de harangue adressée particulièrement aux Communes contient comme à l'ordinaire l'annonce de l'ordre donné de mettre devant eux les états estimatifs dressés, y est-il dit "avec tous les égards possibles à l'économie consistante avec les besoins du service public;" la recommandation de s'occuper au plutôt d'une enquête sur "l'Etat du revenu et du commerce," et la communication satisfaisante que "nonobstant la diminution qui a eu lieu dans quelques branches du revenu, le montant total de la recette dans l'année dernière n'a nullement dépassé l'attente qu'on en avoit conçue dans le commencement."

Le reste de la harangue adressé aux deux chambre contient en substance; "une augmentation considérable dans l'exportation des manufactures britanniques, signe satisfaisant de la diminution progressive des difficultés commerciales dont l'industrie nationale s'était dernièrement si fort ressentie; et elle conclut par l'expression de la confiance que S. M. repose dans la continuation de leurs efforts pour l'amélioration de toutes les classes de ses sujets et pour parvenir au grand objet de la sollicitude de S. M. la prospérité et le bonheur de son peuple."

Le lendemain, dans la Chambre des Pairs le marquis de Londonderry s'est plaint de la conduite outrageante de l'Association Catholique, dont l'intention était probablement d'intimider le Parlement par sa déclaration qu'elle regarderait comme ennemi de l'Irlande tout membre de l'une ou l'autre Chambre qui supporterait l'Administration à la tête de la quelle se trouverait soit le Duc de Wellington ou tout autre Ministre professant les mêmes opinions politiques que lui; et demanda à la Chambre de se joindre à lui pour réprover des procédés aussi impropres.

Dans la séance du 7, le comte de Darnley ayant demandé si l'intention des Ministres était de mettre quelque mesure en avant dans le cour de la session pour l'amélioration de l'Irlande, ajoutant que si non, il se proposait de faire quelque motion à ce sujet, le Duc de Wellington a répondu que l'intention du Gouvernement n'était pas d'intention d'en introduire aucune dans cette Chambre, mais que dans le cour de la session il en serait soumis quelques unes dans l'autre dans les quelles seraient comprises celles recommandées par son noble ami.

Il fut alors passé à quelques discussions relatives à la Bataille de Navarino, mais la motion du comte de Carnarvon pour la production des documents et dépêches y relatifs ayant été opposée tant par les Ministres actuels que par ceux présents du dernier Cabinet, la motion à été retirée.

Le vicomte Goodrich s'étant levé, à rendu un compte détaillé de la cause de la dissolution du Ministère précédent qu'il attribue sinon uniquement au moins en grande partie à la mesintelligence survenue entre Mr. Huskisson, et Mr. Herries, au sujet de l'appointement du président d'un comité de finance qu'on se proposait d'établir. Cette mesintelligence fut portée si loin que le V. G. crut de son devoir de la communiquer à S. M. qui en conséquence prit le parti de former une autre administration de la composition de laquelle S. M. chargea le Duc de Wellington.

Le Noble Duc ayant pris la parole à fait une espèce de profession ouverte des principes qui devaient personnellement guider sa conduite Ministérielle: il déclara que nul garant n'avait été requis ou reçu autre que celui fondé sur son caractère aussi bien que sur les principes et il a ajouté que "tous les membres du cabinet y étaient entrés aussi libres que l'air.

Le marquis de Lansdown dans un discours de longue haleine à déclaré de son côté ses raisons pour ne pas entrer dans une opposition systématique contre l'Administration actuelle; "Je me contenterai," a-t-il dit "pour le présent, en ma qualité de Membre de la Législature du pays, de veiller de près sur tout ce quelle fera, pour être en état de juger jusqu'à quel point elle mérite ma confiance et il conclut par ces mots; "Je puis assurer le Noble Duc que je lui souhaite le plus grand succès dans son Administration, mais avant de m'asseoir je demande la permission de l'assurer, et cela d'après ma conviction intime, que, quoique ce soit qu'il soit capable d'exécuter, il y a une chose, en dépit de tous ses succès Militaires, à la quelle il ne pourra jamais réussir et que je veux imprimer dans sa mémoire; c'est qu'il pourra bien concilier, mais jamais conquérir l'Irlande."

Dans la Chambre des Communes, le 29 Janvier, l'Orateur y étant retourné avec les membres qui l'avaient accompagné dans celle des pairs, lecture fut faite de la harangue du Trône, sur quoi il s'est élevé quelques débats relativement aux expressions qu'elle contenait: Mr. Brougham en particulier objecta à celles "d'événement malencontreux" et s'est plaint de voir un militaire placé à la tête de la nation. Toutes fois l'adresse en réponse introduite par Mr. Jenkinson, un parent de Lord Liverpool et secondée par Mr. Grant, passa sans division.

Le 15 du même mois Mr. Peel introduisit sa motion pour un "comité de finance" et proposa les membres qui devaient le

composer; mais comme le nom de Mr. Huskisson ne paraissait pas dans la liste Mr. Baring en demanda la raison: Mr. P. répondit que Mr. H. était déjà surchargé d'ouvrage; sur quoi il s'éleva quelque discussion dont le résultat fut que Mr. H. consentit à ce que son nom fut ajouté à la liste.

En résumé et d'après ce qui a été dit et déclaré dans l'une et l'autre chambre, il y a tout lieu de croire que la politique du nouveau Cabinet ne s'écartera guère de celle qu'avait adoptée Mr. Canning.

Voici la liste des membres de ce nouveau Cabinet telle qu'elle nous est parvenue par les derniers papiers, il est à croire cependant qu'il s'y fera encore quelque changement s'il est vrai comme le dit une lettre privée dont le *Quebec Mercury* fait mention, que Mr. Goulbourn remplace Mr. Huskisson à la tête du département des Colonies.

Comte BATHURST, président du Conseil: Lord Lyndhurst, Grand Chancelier:—Lord Ellenborough Garde du Sceau privé: Le Duc de WELLINGTON, premier Lord de la Trésorerie.—Le très honorable Henry Goulbourn, Chancelier de l'Echiquier.—Lord Beresford, Maître General de l'Ordonnance, ce qui équivaut à Grand Maître de l'Artillerie.—Le très-honorable Robert Peel, Secrétaire d'Etat du Département de l'Intérieur.—Le très honorable W. Huskisson Secrétaire d'Etat au département des Colonies.—Comte Dudley, Secrétaire d'Etat pour les affaires étrangères.—Le très honorable Charles Grant, Président du Bureau de Commerce et de la Marine.—Le Comte d'Arberdeen Chancelier du Duché de Lancastre.—Le très honorable J. C. Herries, Grand Maître de la Monnaie.—Lord Palmerston Secrétaire de la guerre. Nous ne nous étendrons pas plus loin sur les changements survenus dans les emplois qui n'admettent pas ceux qui en sont revêtus dans le Cabinet.

Le Marquis d'Anglesea est destiné à remplacer le Marquis de Wellesley dans le Gouvernement de l'Irlande; et le très honorable W. Lamb est appointé son Secrétaire principal.

Il paraît que les opinions varient sur la stabilité probable du ministère actuel. Ce qu'il y a de sur c'est que sa Grace de Wellington ne jouit pas de cette popularité créatrice de l'influence nécessaire pour régir une nation telle que la Britannique. L'Irlande surtout ne le voit pas de bon oeil tenir en main le timon de l'Empire. Le bureau catholique a déjà déclaré que rien au monde ne pourra engager les catholiques à supporter aucun individu qui donnera sa sanction à une administration dirigée par le Duc de W.

Le Duc de W. au reçu des sceaux de son nouvel emploi s'est démis du commandement général de l'armée, qui a été pour le présent confié à une commission de plusieurs officiers généraux. On suppose que cette situation restera ouverte pour le Duc de W. en cas que sa grace vienne à se démettre de sa place de premier ministre.

Les derniers papiers ne sont rien moins que satisfaisants relativement à l'état de la santé du Roi; qu'ils représentent comme allarmant. S. M. nous disent-ils, souffre beaucoup de la toux de quelques unes des plus importantes fonctions du système. Il est hors d'état de prendre aucune sorte d'exercice par la faiblesse de ses genoux et de ses chevilles du pied, au point d'être obligé de se faire assister pour se lever de dessus son siège, et il ne peut se tenir debout pendant deux ou trois minutes sans éprouver une fatigue excessive. Quelques papiers vont même jusqu'au point d'assimiler la situation actuelle de S. M. à celle de feu S. A. R. le Duc d'York; espérons toutes fois que cette faiblesse des membres inférieurs n'est qu'un désordre local, et que la bonté de la constitution dont il a toujours joui jusqu'à présent saura surmonter le mal actuel: vœux bien sincères et bien ardents de tout un peuple dont il est adoré à juste titre.

Tant que M. Canning a vécu, nous avions une telle idée de la puissance de son génie et de son habileté que notre confiance en lui était presque sans bornes; mais, du moment que nous avons été informés de sa mort, nous avons prévu que l'association ministérielle qu'il avait formée ne pourrait pas longtemps se soutenir. Nous nous rappelons de cette fameuse administration éphémère, qui malgré tous ses talents, n'a pu se maintenir en office douze mois révolus;—«Je n'ai fait que passer et elle n'était déjà plus.» On peut dire la même chose de cette dernière, laquelle, semblable à la vire, s'est écroulée du moment que sa clef est venue à manquer. En effet comment pouvait-on espérer qu'une coalition composée d'éléments incohérens put se soutenir longtemps? Comment s'imaginer que des individus qui depuis maintes années avaient publiquement maintenu, non pas des opinions modérées d'une opposition sage et prudente, mais bien une doctrine politique outrée qui ne tendait à rien moins qu'à saper les fondemens de notre heureuse constitution, pussent tout-à-coup, changer d'opinionset de langage et s'exposer au reproche bien mérité d'inconséquence ou de mauvaise foi? Comment pallier une tergiversation aussi grossière? On dira peut-être qu'une telle tergiversation est possible puisqu'elle n'est pas sans exemple. D'accord jusqu'à un certain point: mais les individus dont il est question ne se sont pas bornés à censurer les mesures des ministres. Non: ils n'ont cessé de prêcher en faveur de certaines réformes lesquelles, nous le répétons, tendaient à défigurer notre constitution, en la modifiant et la rapprochant trop de la Démocratie. Ce sont des parlemens triennaux, des suffrages universels, l'émancipation des Catholiques, le défranchissement de certaines corporations, et Dieu sait quand ils auront fini d'en demander. Une concession une fois faite la force de résistance à la suivante diminue tandis que celle de la partie adverse augmente. Un système de concessions est toujours dangereux, et c'est à ce système que Charles Ier. et Louis XVI doivent leur mort violente et prématurée. Nous ne prétendons pas dire que tous les membres du dernier cabinet appartenaient à cette classe réformatrice, et nous savons bien que plusieurs d'entr'eux n'auraient certainement pas voulu se prêter à des mesures d'une conséquence aussi dangereuse. Cette différence d'opinions devait donc donner lieu à prévoir qu'une telle coalition ne pouvait pas se maintenir; car en supposant qu'une partie du Cabinet, suggérant une mesure qui lui paraît essentielle dans les circonstances du moment, l'autre partie vienne en avant et mette, pour condition de son appui, la concurrence de la première dans une de ces mesures de prétendues réformes suggérées par le fanatisme républicain ou par la soif de la popularité. Ce danger n'est pas à beaucoup près aussi grand lorsque ce cabinet possède dans son sein un homme tel que Mr. Canning. Il ne risque rien de céder, même contre son opinion. Pourquoi? parce qu'il est convaincu que par son influence il saura bien faire échouer la mesure qu'il désapprouve tout en faisant semblant de la soutenir. Il lui aurait suffi de confier à deux ou trois de ses confidens son désir d'être dans la minorité quand cette mesure viendra à être mise aux voix pour la faire manquer. C'est une de ces ruses de guerre permises dans la tactique parlementaire et dont l'immortel Pitt a plus d'une fois fait usage. Mais où était celui dans le défunt Cabinet qui aurait osé se fier sur son influence dans l'une ou l'autre Chambre pour la hâzarder. Nous aurions toute la confiance possible dans une administration composée de Tories modérés et descendants de ces Whigs qui ont cimenté le pacte entre William d'Orange et le peuple Britannique, quand bien même ces derniers seraient parvenus au Ministère par la même voie qui y a

conduit tant d'autres, nomément par la sévérité de leurs censures des opérations ministérielles et par de belles phrases populaires; bien certains que nous sommes, que jamais aucuns d'eux, dans quelque situation qu'ils se trouvaient, ne mettraient la hache à la racine de cet arbre auguste planté par leurs ancêtres, à l'abri duquel les sujets de ce vaste empire jouissent tranquillement d'une liberté raisonnable et de tous les biens qui en découlent. La liste encore incertaine (\*) des membres du nouveau Cabinet ministériel, nous donne à croire qu'il sera de cette nature. Nous n'y trouvons pas il est vrai, de ces génies transcendants qui sont quelque fois d'autant plus dangereux que la hardiesse de leurs mesures en fait dépendre le succès du plus ou moins de durée de leur vie. Ils osent tout braver, mais il n'en est pas de même de ceux qui leur survivent. Ceux-ci doivent nécessairement trembler à l'idée de cette responsabilité terrible dont ils deviennent en quelque manière héritiers et craindre à tout moment d'être ensevelis sous les débris de cet échafaudage immense, au haut duquel ils ont été portés sur les ailes du génie, sans découvrir les moyens d'en descendre. Telle est la situation dans laquelle s'est trouvé le ministre à la mort de Mr. Canning. C'était du haut d'un tel échafaudage érigé par lui même que cet homme surprenant parcourait de sa vue perçante l'univers entier. Aussi ambitieux que Napoléon, comme lui il aspirait à l'empire universel, non par la voie du canon, mais par cette force morale qui n'a de borne que celle du génie, et nous avons tout lieu de croire que s'il eût vécu encore quelques années et s'il eût été dûment supporté, il aurait réussi et porté l'influence nationale au point qu'il ne se serait pas tiré un seul coup de canon sur la surface du globe sans le consentement et l'approbation de l'Angleterre. Il n'est pas douteux que notre souverain magnanime n'ait été instruit de ses desseins et qu'il apprécier l'étendue de ses moyens et que c'est à cette connaissance intime des desseins et des moyens de cet homme extraordinaire qu'il faut attribuer la pertinacité et la fermeté avec lesquelles S. M. l'a maintenu dans le seul poste dans lequel il pouvait réaliser les uns et faire usage des autres, pour parvenir au but qu'il s'était proposé.

C'est avec la plus vive satisfaction que nous apprenons par un article du *Morning Chronicle* du 14 Février, que les nouvelles qui s'étaient répandues par la voie de quelques autres papiers de Londres, relativement à la santé de S. M. sont, sinon fausses, au moins grossièrement exagérées, car le papier cité dit positivement que la veille, c'est à dire le 13 Février, Sa Majesté a tenu Cour à Windsor depuis 3 heures jusqu'à 5; après quoi S. M. a assisté à un Conseil privé et enfin a fini par dîner avec une compagnie choisie. Ce qui contredit positivement ce que nous en avons annoncé plus haut.

(\*) Les derniers papiers ne nous étaient pas encore parvenus, quand ceci a été écrit, notre attente à été réalisée.

DECEDE,

Samedi dernier, l'honorable Louis de Salaberry, membre du Conseil Législatif et surintendant du département des sauvages, à l'âge de 75 ans.

Mardi dernier, dans la paroisse des Ecureuils, le Rev. M. O. R. Vian, Vicaire de Québec, âgé de 27 ans.

Montréal, } EN vertu d'un ORDRE D'EXECUTION à savoir: } Émané de la Cour du Banc du Roi de Sa Majesté pour les causes civiles dans et pour le district de Montréal susdit, à l'instance de Joseph Cartier, Ecuyer, marchand, de la paroisse de St. Antoine dans le dit district, contre les biens terres et possessions D'ETIENNE ALLAIRE, Cultivateur, de la paroisse de St. Hyacinthe, dans le dit district, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant au dit Étienne Allaire, Une terre sise et située en la dite paroisse St. Hyacinthe, de la contenance de deux arpens de front sur trente arpens de profondeur, le tout plus ou moins, tenant par devant à la rivière Yamaska, par derrière aux terres du petit rang de la dite paroisse de St. Hyacinthe et des deux côtés à Michel Plamondon, avec une vieille maison dessus construite. Or je donne par le présent avis public que les dites terre et dépendance seront vendues et adjugées au plus haut enchérisseur à la porte de l'Eglise de la dite paroisse de St. Hyacinthe, LUNDI, le VINGT-HUITIEME jour de JUILLET prochain, à DIX heures du matin, auxquels tems et lieu les conditions de la vente seront énoncées. L. GUGY, Sheriff.

Tous ceux qui ont des prétentions sur le terre et prémisses ci-dessus désignées, soit par hypothèque ou autre droit ou servitude, sont par le présent avis d'en donner avis au dit Sheriff, à son Bureau en la cité de Montréal suivant la loi; et de plus qu'aucune opposition afin d'annuler ou afin de distraire le tout ou partie de la dite terre et prémisses ou afin de charge ou servitude sur icelle, ne sera reçue par le dit Sheriff durant les quinze jours qui en précéderont la vente. Bureau du Sheriff, 22e. Mars, 1828.

Montréal, } EN vertu d'un MANDAT D'EXECUTION à savoir: } Émané de la Cour du Banc du Roi de Sa Majesté pour les causes civiles, dans et pour le susdit District de Montréal, à la poursuite de Charles Christopher Johnson, de la cité de Montréal, dans le dit District, Ecr. Seigneur propriétaire et en possession de la seigneurie d'Argenteuil, dans le dit District, contre les terres et possessions de JOHN GORDON, de la dite seigneurie d'Argenteuil, habitant à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant au dit John Gordon; Deux lots ou morceaux de terre situés dans la seigneurie d'Argenteuil, savoir: les lots Nos. deux et trois au côté est de l'établissement de l'ouest de la dite seigneurie contigus l'un à l'autre, bornés par devant par le lot No. 26 et au côté vers le nord par Willard Cole et Valentine Woolman, du côté vers le sud par le dit Valentine Woolman, et dans la profondeur par les représentans de Benjamin Cole, les dits lots de terre étant de figure irrégulière, contenant environ six acres de front sur environ trente acres de profondeur, et faisant ensemble une superficie d'environ cent quatre-vingts acres, plus ou moins, avec maison et grange en bois y dessus érigées. Or je donne avis par le présent que les dits lots de terre et prémisses seront vendus et adjugés au plus haut enchérisseur à la porte de l'Eglise du dit Village St. André dans la dite seigneurie d'Argenteuil, le LUNDI, VINGT-HUIT de JUILLET prochain, à DIX heures du matin, auxquels tems et lieu les conditions de la vente seront énoncées. L. GUGY, Sheriff.

Tous ceux qui ont des prétentions sur les dits lots de terre ou emplacements ci-dessus désignés, soit par hypothèque ou autre droit ou servitude, sont par le présent avis d'en donner avis au dit Sheriff, à son Bureau en la cité de Montréal, suivant la loi; et de plus qu'aucune opposition afin d'annuler ou afin de distraire le tout ou partie des dits lots de terre ou emplacement et prémisses, ou afin de charge ou servitude sur icelle, ne sera reçue par le dit Sheriff durant les quinze jours qui en précéderont la vente. Bureau du Sheriff, 22e. Mars, 1828.

AVERTISSEMENT.

LA Société qui a ci-devant existée entre les Soussignés est dissoute par consentement mutuel. Toutes personnes endettées envers ou qui ont des demandes contre la ferme de CHAPMAN & REVANS sont priées de s'adresser à Mr. Wm. MEYER de Québec, qui est autorisé à transiger avec elles.

HENRY S. CHAPMAN,  
JOHN REVANS, Junr.  
6w.

Londres, le 14 Janvier 1828.

A VENDRE.

UN lot de terre situé dans la paroisse St. Joseph de la Pointe Levi, près du Carrefour avec une maison en bois, une grange et autres bâtisses y dessus érigées. Le tout sera vendu à des termes raisonnables. Pour informations ultérieures, s'adresser sur les lieux à

AUGUSTIN DALAIR,  
c.

Québec, le 26 Mars, 1828.

LA soussignée ayant été dûment appointée la Tutrice de la fille en bas âge de défunt Joseph Farrington, donne par le présent avis public, qu'elle a nommé Mr. John Kerr son chargé d'affaires avec pouvoir et autorité d'arranger toutes matières concernant toutes les affaires du dit défunt Joseph Farrington dans cette Province, et de recevoir tous deniers qui peuvent être dus à la dite succession.

Mr. Kerr est pareillement autorisé de transiger toutes affaires, dans lesquelles la soussignée est personnellement intéressée. MARIA FARRINGTON.  
Québec, le 21 Mars, 1828. 6w.

A VENDRE à des conditions très avantageuses, les propriétés immobilières suivantes, dépendantes de la succession de feu Mr. JEAN BISTOEAU, savoir:

1er. Deux emplacements réunis en un seul, situés au faubourg St. Roch de cette ville, rue St. Valier, consistans ensemble en cent vingt-cinq pieds de front, sur telle profondeur qu'il peut y avoir depuis la rue St. Valier, à aller au Côteau St. Geneviève, avec une maison dessus construite en bien bon état, une boucherie, un hangard et autres circonstances et dépendances.

2e. Une maison en pierre à trois étages, située en la basse ville de Québec, bâtie sur un emplacement ayant 26 pieds de front sur toute la profondeur qu'il y a jusqu'à l'allignement de la rue nouvelle qui conduit à la dite rue du Sault-au-Matlot, borné d'un côté à la veuve Lecours Delisle ou ses représentans, et de l'autre à Pierre Couture, circonstances et dépendances.

Et 3e. Une superbe terre située en la Paroisse St. Henry de Lauzon, contenant quatre arpens de front, sur trente de profondeur, bornée par devant au nord à la Rivière Boyer, au nord-est à Pierre Fecteau, et au sud-ouest à Augustin Clément, cave une maison grange et autres bâtimens.

Pour plus amples informations, s'adresser à LOUIS PANET, Notaire.

Québec, 14 Février 1828.

LA Société de Médecine de Québec, désirant obtenir toutes les informations possibles, relatives aux maladies particulières au Bas-Canada, et plus particulièrement aux suivantes, savoir: le Mal de la Baie, le Charbon et le Broncocele, prie instamment Messieurs leurs confrères des campagnes de vouloir bien lui communiquer le résultat de leur expérience quant à l'origine, à la cause et au traitement des maladies ci-dessus et de toutes autres qui peuvent être considérées comme endémiques à la Province.— Les messieurs de la profession disposés à donner telles informations à ce sujet en leur pouvoir voudront bien faire parvenir leurs communications adressées au Secrétaire de la Société de Médecine de Québec, par la voie privée qu'ils jugeront la plus convenable.

Québec, le 13 Mars, 1828. 4w.

AVIS.

LA Société qui subsistait ci-devant entre les noms et raisons de commerce de T. Froste & Co. de Montréal et R. F. Froste & Co. de Québec, est dissoute de ce jour par consentement et accord mutuel. Toutes demandes des dites raison de commerce sont mises entre les mains de Robert et Thomas Froste ou de l'un des deux lesquels sont par le présent autorisés d'en donner quittance.

ROBERT FROSTE,  
THOMAS FROSTE,  
JOS. WURTELE, Junr.  
u

Montréal, le 27 October, 1827.

LOUER au premier de Mai prochain, le haut de cette belle maison, No. 1, rue St. Jean, appartenant à la succession de feu Jean Bélanger. Ces appartemens sont spacieux, tout neuf, bien distribués et pleins de commodités, de belles caves, une citerne avec tuyau de plomb et pompe dans la cuisine, qui fournit de très-bonne eau, belle cour, remise, hangar et écuries pour cinq chevaux. COMME AUSSI,

Un Magasin au rez de chaussée de la dite maison qui sera complété au goût du locataire, avec de bons appartemens pour une famille et autres aisances.

Pour plus amples informations, s'adresser au soussigné, Exécuteur testamentaire de feu Jean Bélanger. Québec, le 8e. Janvier, 1828. FRS. BELANGER.

AVERTISSEMENT.

PAR consentement mutuel le Sr. Richard Brooke, s'è retiré de la Société de Commerce connue sous les raisons de Thomas Brooke et fils, en Angleterre, et Charles Brooke et frères en Canada, par acte passé par devant Ns B. Doucet, en date du 19 du courant.

RICHARD BROOKE,  
CHARLES BROOKE,  
JOHN BROOK,  
SAMUEL BROOKE,  
par son Procureur, CHS. BROOKE

Montréal, le 20 Novembre, 1827

LE Dr. McKEE offre respectueusement ses services aux Citoyens de Québec et du voisinage, en sa capacité de DENTISTE. S'étant particulièrement appliqué à cette branche de sa profession, il peut avec confiance assurer le public, qu'il est capable de rendre des services essentiels aux personnes dont les dents et les gencives sont affectées de quelque maladie. Dans la plupart des cas, il peut guérir le mal de dents sans extraction, et apaiser la douleur immédiatement. Il peut guérir toute espèce de scorbut des gencives. Il peut toujours arrêter la carie des dents, pourvu qu'elle n'ait pas fait de trop grands progrès. Il remplira les parties cariées avec de l'or, de manière à rendre la dent aussi durable, et d'aussi bon service que celles qui sont saines; et pour ceux qui ont eu le malheur de perdre leurs dents, il en insérera de nouvelles qui ne pourront se distinguer des dents naturelles.—Son office est dans la rue de la Montagne, No. 20, Québec, le 6 Nov., 1827. u



**DALHOUSIE, Gouverneur.**  
**G**EORGE QUATRE par la Grace de Dieu, Roi du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et Irlande, Défenseur de la Foi, à nos biens aimés et fidèles les Conseillers Législatifs de notre Province du Bas-Canada, et à tous nos fidèles et aimés les Chevaliers, Citoyens et Bourgeois de notre dite Province, appelés et élus à une assemblée qui a du commencer et se tenir en notre cité de Québec, le vingt-huitième jour de Mars courant, et à chacun de vous, **SALUT**:—Attendu que par des affaires urgentes et difficiles, concernant notre personne, l'état et la défense de notre dite Province, nous vous avons commandé d'être présents, pour traiter et conclure sur ces matières, lesquelles doivent être proposées et mises en délibération dans notre Assemblée; et pour certaines causes et considérations à ce nous spécialement mouvant, nous avons trouvé bon de proroger notre dite Assemblée, de sorte que vous ni aucun de vous ne soyez tenus ou contraints de comparaître en notre dite cité le vingt-huitième jour de Mars courant: Car notre volonté en conséquence est qu'à cet égard, vous et chacun de vous soyez entièrement déchargés; et commandant et par la teneur de ces présentes enjoignant fermement à vous et chacun de vous et à tous autres y concernés, que vous ayez à être et comparaître en personnes le neuvième jour de Mai prochain, en notre dite cité de Québec, pour traiter, faire, agir et conclure toutes et telles matières et choses lesquelles dans notre dite Assemblée, par la faveur de Dieu, pourront être ordonnées, par le Commun Conseil de notre dite Province.—En témoignage de quoi nous avons fait faire celle-ci nos Lettres Patentes, et y avons fait apposer le grand sceau de notre dite Province. Témoin notre féal et bien aimé, **GEORGE COMTE DE DALHOUSIE**, Baron Dalhousie, du Château Dalhousie, Chevalier Grand-Croix du très honorable ordre militaire du Bain, Capitaine-Général et Gouverneur en Chef, dans et sur notre dite Province du Bas-Canada, &c. &c. &c. A notre Château Saint Louis en notre Cité de Québec, dans notre dite Province, le vingtième jour de Mars, en l'an de notre Seigneur, mil huit cent vingt-huit, et dans la neuvième année de notre règne. **D.**  
**THOMAS DOUGLASS**, Greff. de la C. en Chancellerie. **G.**

**N**o. 466. **UN** vertu d'un MANDAT de FIERI Québec, à savoir: **J**ACIAS, émué de la Cour du Banc du Roi de Sa Majesté pour les causes civiles, dans et pour le district de Québec, à la poursuite de **George Montgomery, Esq.** des créés, comté et district de Québec, et **Dame Mary Rosa**, son épouse, ci-devant veuve de défunt le Révérend **Alexander Sorkk**, Docteur en Divinité; contre les terres et possessions de **JOSEPH BELLISLE**, de la paroisse de la Ste. Famille, communément dite Cap Santé, dans le comté de Hampshire, dans le district de Québec, Navigateur, à moi adressé; j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant au dit Joseph Bellisle, les mains de **Michel Landry** de la dite cité de Québec, Huissier Audiencier, curateur doctement appointé en justice au déissement fait en cette cause à savoir: Un emplacement sis et situé en la haute Ville de Québec, Rue des Pauvres, contenant trente neuf pieds de front sur la dite Rue, y compris un pied sous le pignon de la maison de l'Honorable **Toussaint Pothier**, représentant l'Honorable **Charles Delanau dière**, sur soixante pieds de profondeur, borné d'un côté vers le nord par le dit Honorable **Toussaint Pothier**, représentant **Delanau dière**, et de l'autre côté vers le sud à l'emplacement et maison de **John Graves** représentant **Thomas Saul**, d'un bout par devant au niveau de la dite Rue des Pauvres, et d'autre bout par derrière au dit **Pothier** représentant **Delanau dière**, ensemble la mesure d'une maison en pierres dessus construite, avec ensemble le passage de cinq pieds de front sur la longueur qu'il peut y avoir. Or par le présent je donne avis public que la propriété ci-dessus décrite sera vendue et adjugée au plus haut enchérisseur, à mon bureau dans la maison de justice de la dite cité de Québec, le **LUNDI QUATORZE d'AVRIL** prochain, à **ONZE** heures du matin, auxquels tems et lieu les conditions de la vente seront énoncées.

**W. S. SEWELL, Shérif.**  
Toutes personnes qui peuvent avoir des prétentions sur les Immeubles ci-dessus désignés, soit par hypothèque ou autre droit ou servitude, sont averties qu'elles aient à le notifier au dit Shérif, à son Bureau dans la cité de Québec, selon la loi; de plus, qu'aucune opposition afin d'annuler, ou afin de distraire en tout ou en partie les dits immeubles ou afin de charge ou servitude sur iceux, ne sera reçue par le dit Shérif, pendant les quinze jours qui en précéderont la vente; de plus, que toute opposition afin d'annuler, afin de charge ou afin de distraire, doit être accompagnée d'une affirmation sous serment de la vérité des faits y articulés, en la forme prescrite par l'ordre de la dite Cour en date du dix-neuvième d'Octobre, 1822, et que toute opposition à telle fin, qui ne sera pas accompagnée d'une telle affirmation, n'empêchera ni ne retardera l'exécution du dit ordre; et qu'aucune opposition afin de conserver, ne sera reçue après les vingt-quatre heures qui suivront le jour du rapport du dit ordre, et sont de plus averties que le dit ordre est rapportable le 20e. jour d'Avril prochain. **W. S. S.**  
Bureau du Shérif, Québec, 12. Déc. 1827.

**M**ontréal, **UN** vertu d'un ORDRE D'EXECUTION à savoir: **E**mané de la Cour du Banc du Roi de Sa Majesté pour les causes civiles, dans et pour le district de Montréal susdit, à l'instance de **Pierre Hogue**, cultivateur, de la paroisse de St. Vincent de Paul, dans le dit district, contre les biens, terres et possessions d'**OLIVIER CHARBONNEAU** le jeune, Aubergiste, de la dite paroisse de St. Vincent de Paul, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant au dit **Olivier Charbonneau**. 1o. Un emplacement situé en la dite paroisse de Saint Vincent de Paul, dans l'Isle Jésus, d'un arpent de front sur un arpent plus ou moins de profondeur, tenant par devant au chemin de ligne qui conduit à l'Eglise de la dite paroisse et par derrière ainsi que des deux côtés à la terre de **Jean Bte. Galarneau**, tel qu'il est actuellement enclos, avec une maison et autres batimens dessus construits. 2o. Un autre emplacement situé en la dite paroisse, d'un demi arpent de front sur un arpent et demi plus ou moins de profondeur, tenant par devant au chemin du Roi, par derrière et au côté du sud-ouest à la terre de **François Paquet** et de l'autre côté au chemin de ligne susdit, tel qu'il est maintenant enclos, avec une maison en bois et un four à chaux dessus construits. 3o. Un lopin de terre situé dans la dite paroisse d'un demi arpent de front sur seize arpens plus ou moins de

profondeur, tenant par devant au chemin du Roi, par derrière aux terres de la grande côte, d'un côté à **Simon Rousset** ou ses représentants, et de l'autre côté à **Alexis Paquet**. Or je donne par le présent avis, que les trois lots de propriété susdits seront vendus et adjugés au plus haut enchérisseur à la porte de l'Eglise de la susdite paroisse de St. Vincent de Paul, **LUNDI, le VINGT-UNIEME** jour d'AVRIL prochain à **ONZE** heures du matin, auxquels tems et lieu les conditions de la venteseront énoncées.

**L. GUGY, Shérif.**  
Tous ceux qui ont des prétentions sur les lois de propriété de terre ci dessus désignés, soit par hypothèque ou autres droit ou servitude, sont par le présent avertis d'en donner avis au dit Shérif, à son Bureau en la cité de Montréal suivant la loi; et de plus qu'aucune opposition afin d'annuler ou afin de distraire le tout ou partie des terres et premisses, ou afin de charge ou servitude sur iceux ne sera reçue par le dit Shérif durant les quinze jours qui en précéderont la vente.  
Bureau du Shérif, le 15e. Déc. 1827.

**M**ontréal, **EN** vertu d'un MANDAT D'EXECUTION, à savoir: **E**mané de la Cour du Banc du Roi de Sa Majesté, pour les causes civiles dans et pour le susdit district de Montréal m'enjoignant de procéder à la saisie, vente et adjudication par Décret Volontaire sur **CHARLES CLEMENT SABREVOIS**, Ecuier, Sieur de Bleury, résidant en la cité de Montréal, dans le dit district de Montréal, de l'immeuble ou héritage décrit dans le dit Mandat comme suit: "De deux terres ci-après désignées, contigues l'une à l'autre, sises et situées dans la paroisse de St. Vincent de Paul, contenant les deux six arpens et deux perches, plus ou moins de front, sur trente-deux arpens, plus ou moins de profondeur, le tout sans mesure précise, mais bien tout ce qui se trouve dans les limites suivantes, prenant par devant à la Rivière des Prairies, par derrière aux terres de la Côte St. François, tenant d'un côté au sud-ouest à **Madame Petrimoult**, et de l'autre côté au nord-est au représentant **d'Augustin Valiquette**, avec les maisons, granges, étables, écuries, hangars et autres batimens dessus construits, avec le droit de passer sur la terre de **Pierre Archambault**, fils, appartenante ci-devant à **Jean Baptiste Foretier**; appartenans les susdites terres et droit de passage au dit **Charles Clément Sabrevois**, Ecuier, Sieur de Bleury, pour les avoir acquis de **René St. James**, Ecuier, Maître Sculpteur, de St. Vincent de Paul, par acte reçu devant **Mtre. Cadieux** et son confrère, Notaires, à Montréal, le cinq Janvier dernier," sujet aux charges mentionnées dans le dit Mandat comme suit: 1o. "A la charge par l'acquéreur de payer comptant aux Messieurs du Séminaire de Québec, Seigneurs, propriétaires et possesseurs de la Seigneurie de l'Isle Jésus, de la censive de laquelle Seigneurie relevent les dites terres, une somme de cent quatre-vingt livres, cours actuel, étant en entier tout ce qui leur est dû pour lods et ventes et autres droits Seigneuriaux, jusqu'au jour du dit Ordre suivant; règlement entre eux et le dit **Charles Clément Sabrevois**, Ecuier, Sieur de Bleury, tablé en Février dernier. 2o. A la charge par le dit acquéreur, de payer à **Janvier Domptaye Lacroix**, Ecuier, Avocat, de Montréal, une somme de vingt-huit mille livres, anciens cours, payable comme suit, savoir, par paiement de deux mille cinq cent livres, dit anciens cours, par chaque an, excepté le dernier paiement qui sera de trois mille livres dit anciens cours, et dont le premier sera comptant, le second sera dû et échu le premier de Novembre de l'an prochain, et ensuite continuer d'année en année à pareil terme, jusqu'au paiement final, et ce sans intérêt. 3o. A la charge enfin, par le dit acquéreur, de payer comptant au dit **Charles Clément Sabrevois**, Ecuier, Sieur de Bleury, une somme de trois mille six cent livres, dit anciens cours, pour le rembourser d'autant par lui employé et déboursé pour dépenses et autres réparations nécessaires depuis qu'il est en possession; Desquelles terres le dit **Charles Clément Sabrevois**, Ecuier, Sieur de Bleury, a été en possession depuis le cinq de Janvier dernier, et le dit **René St. James** en avait été en possession depuis le dix de Mai, mille huit cent vingt-deux, jusqu'au dit cinq de Janvier dernier. J'ai saisi et pris en exécution le dit immeuble, et par le présent je donne avis qu'icelui sera vendu et adjugé au plus haut enchérisseur par Décret Volontaire sur le dit **Charles Clément Sabrevois**, Ecuier, Sieur de Bleury, sujet aux charges susdites, à la porte de l'Eglise de la susdite paroisse St. Vincent de Paul, le **LUNDI, VINGT-ET-UN d'AVRIL** prochain, à **DIX** heures du matin, auxquels tems et lieu les conditions ultérieures de la vente seront énoncées.

**L. GUGY, Shérif.**  
Tous ceux qui ont des prétentions sur les dits immeubles ci-dessus désignés, soit par hypothèque ou autre droit ou servitude, sont par le présent avertis d'en donner avis au dit Shérif, à son Bureau en la cité de Montréal suivant la loi; et de plus, qu'aucune opposition afin d'annuler ou afin de distraire le tout ou partie des dits immeubles, ou afin de charge ou servitude sur iceux, ne sera reçue par le dit Shérif durant les quinze jours qui en précéderont la vente; et tous et chacun ayant des prétentions ou droits et spécialement des hypothèques qui pourraient être des sujets d'opposition afin de conserver, sont pareillement avertis et requis de les produire au dit Shérif en son Bureau susdit huit jours au moins avans le jour fixé pour la vente des dits immeubles.  
Bureau du Shérif, 15e. Déc. 1827.

**E**MPLACEMENTS A VENDRE.  
**L**e soussigné a fait arpenter et mesurer sa propriété et celle dont il joint en commun avec son ci-devant associé **David Munro**, Ecuyer. Le tout est divisé en lots convenus pour y bâtir, intersectés par les rues et ruelles projetées, dont tout ou peut voir le plan figuratif à demandé.—La propriété s'étend d'un côté dans une direction en prolongation de la Rue St. Jacques jusqu'au lit profond du Fleuve St. Laurent et de l'autre côté dans la direction prolongée de la Rue St. Pierre jusqu'au chenal de la Rivière St. Charles vers l'Est, outre un grand nombre de lots au côté ouest de la Rue St. Pierre en partant de la Rue St. Paul comprenant ensemble environ 230,000 pieds en superficie de grève et 150,000 pieds en Quais, Magasin, maisons et autres bâties.  
Ces grèves et ces lots de terrain seront mis à l'Encan dans la première Semaine du mois de Juin prochain, et au préalable il sera donné toutes les informations qui pourront être requises.  
**Mw. BELL,**  
Québec le 8 Novembre, 1827.

**L**e Soussigné ayant été doctement appointé Procureur ad-negotia de **Mr. Delacarte** et de **Madé. Dechantigné** héritiers de feu l'Honorable **Mr. le Juge de Bonne**, décédé, requiert par le présent toutes personnes endettées envers **Mr. de Bonne**, lors de sa mort, de payer entre les mains de lui Soussigné, en sa dite qualité de Procureur les dettes et sommes d'argent par elles respectivement dues comme susdit.  
**Mw. BELL,**  
Québec, le 10e. Février, 1827.

**C**OMPAGNIE D'ASSURANCE DU PHENIX DE LONDRES.—Les soussignés ayant été nommés ensemble chacun d'eux séparément, Agens de la compagnie d'assurance du Phénix de Londres, contre les accidents du feu, pour les provinces du Canada, prennent la liberté de l'annoncer au public, et de solliciter la continuation de l'encouragement si long-temps et si libéralement accordé à la dite compagnie dans ces provinces.

Les polices d'Assurance, accordées par les derniers agens, dans tous les cas où le risque reste le même, peuvent être renouvelées à mesure qu'elles expirent, en payant aux soussignés les primes pour l'année suivante.  
Les risques ordinaires, comprenant ceux des vaisseaux sur chantier ou à l'ancre dans le port, continueront d'être pris, à ce bureau, à des primes modérées, et les agens sont autorisés à assurer des sommes jusqu'au montant de vingt mille louis, dans un seul risque.  
Pour assurances à Québec, s'adresser à **MM. Gillespie, Finlay & Co.**  
**GEORGE MOFFATT,**  
**JOHN JAMIESON,**  
**R. GILLESPIE, Jr.** Agens.  
Bureau du Phénix, Montréal, 5 Juin 1827.

Province of Lower-Canada, } IN THE KING'S BENCH,  
District of Quebec: } The 20th day of Feby. 1828.  
**WILLIAM ROBERTS**, of the city of Cork, in that part of the United-Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, called Ireland, Merchant, Plaintiff.

vs.  
**JOHN JONES**, junior, of the city of Quebec, in the county of Quebec, in the district of Quebec, Curator to the Vacant estate and succession of the late **John Deaves**, in his life time of the city of Quebec, Merchant, Defendant.

**L**a Cour ayant entendu les Avocats des parties sur les issues levés et parfaits par leurs plaidoyers, vu leurs productions et tout considéré, la Cour condamne le défendeur en sa qualité de Curateur à la succession vacante de feu **John Deaves**, ci-devant marchand, de cette ville, à rendre compte d'ici au premier jour du terme d'Avril prochain en bonne et due forme, et sous serment, de la gestion et administration qu'il a eu des biens de la dite succession, tant mobiliers qu'immobiliers, et à produire tous les titres et papiers de la dite succession dépeus réservés. Ordonné de plus, qu'il soit inséré dans la Gazette Officielle de Québec, un avertissement que tout et chaque Créancier de la dite succession aient à se présenter alors pour examiner le compte qui doit rendre le défendeur de la gestion et administration qu'il a eu de la dite succession et le débattre s'ils le jugent à propos, et veiller à leurs intérêts.  
(Signé) **PERRAULT & BURROUGHS,**  
Pour vraie Copie. **P. B. R.**  
**VALLIERES & SCOTT,**  
Procureurs du Demandeur. **d**

**A** VENDRE les immeubles ci-après désignés, dépeus dans de la succession de feu **Jean Bélanger**, écuyer, notaire public, savoir:—

- 1er. Une terre agréablement située à la petite rivière Saint Charles, à une demie lieue de cette ville, de 3 arpens de front, sur la profondeur qu'il peut y avoir du chemin du Roi à la petite rivière Saint Charles, joignant d'un côté au nord à la terre des dames religieuses Ursulines et au sud-ouest à **Peter Langlois**, sur laquelle il y a une maison, hangar et étable de construits, le tout dans le meilleur ordre et très-bien adapté pour une famille qui désirerait résider à la campagne; la maison est maintenant occupée par **M. Gabriel Huot**, qui y tient un hôtel.
- 2e. Une maison en pierre à un étage avec mansardes, située dans la rue Saint-Charles quartier du palais sur un terrain de trente pieds de front, sur la profondeur qu'il peut y avoir de la dite rue Saint-Charles à la cime du cap ou des fortifications, joignant au nord-est à **Joseph Fournier** et au sud-ouest à **Madame veuve Pierre Lefrançois**.
- 3e. Un emplacement très bien situé, ayant son front sur la rue Saint-Paul, de trente pieds, et sa profondeur sur la rue Sainte-Croix de soixante pieds, lequel emplacement s'élargit au bout de sa profondeur de manière qu'il a quarante sept pieds de largeur et qu'on peut le voir maintenant clos en planches.
- 4e. Une belle petite maison avec un hangar et une cour et un passage pour y communiquer, le tout en bon ordre, située dans le fauxbourg Saint-Roch, prenant son front sur la rue Sainte-Marguerite et faisant le coin de la dite rue Sainte-Marguerite et de celle de l'Eglise.
- 5e. Une autre maison située au même lieu joignant celle ci-dessus désignée, prenant son front sur la rue de l'Eglise, avec un hangar et un passage privé pour communiquer sur la profondeur du dit emplacement, le tout est neuf et très-bien adapté pour le commerce.
- 6e. Une autre maison située au même lieu, rue Saint-Vallier, sur un terrain de cinquante pieds de front sur soixante pieds de profondeur, borné par devant à la dite rue Saint-Vallier et par derrière au bout de la dite profondeur, joignant au nord est aux représentants **J. Bte. Allard** et au sud-ouest à **Jos. Trudel**, avec étable, hangar et autres dépendances.
- 7e. Une autre maison à deux étages avec un bon hangar et autres dépendances situés près l'Hopital-général, dans le fauxbourg Saint-Vallier, sur un terrain de quarante pieds de front sur soixante de profondeur, borné par devant à la rue Saint-Vallier et par derrière au bout de la dite profondeur, au sud-ouest à **Michel Sauvageau**, écuyer, ou ses représentants et au nord-est à **M. Charles Rochet**.

Tous ceux qui désireraient acquérir quelque une des propriétés ci dessus, pourront en savoir toutes les conditions et en avoir toutes les informations qu'ils désireront, en s'adressant au soussigné, exécuteur testamentaire du dit feu **Jean Bélanger**, écuyer, qui en disposera à très bas prix.  
**FRANS. BELANGER**  
Québec, 10 Novembre, 1827.

**A**VIS Public est par le présent donné, que l'Agence de l'Honorable COMPAGNIE DE LA BAIE D'HUDSON, dans cette cité, qui a jusqu'ici été exercée par **JAMES C. McTAVISH**, Ecuier, sera de la présente date et par la suite exercée par **JAMES MCKENZIE**, Ecuier, du même lieu.  
Québec, le 5e. Novembre, 1827.

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