

QUEBEC FIRE OFFICE. DIRECTOR FOR THE WEEK, CHARLES HUNTER.

QUEBEC FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY. NOTICE is hereby given that a General Meeting of the STOCKHOLDERS in the Quebec Fire Assurance Company, will be held at ONE O'CLOCK, P. M. agreeably to the articles of association.

By Order, Wm. HENDERSON, Junr. Secretary. Quebec Fire Office, 8th April 1824. QUEBEC SAVINGS BANK, 19th April 1824. Amount Deposited this day, £14 5 0. Withdrawn 7 7 0.

Increase of the fund by the operations of this day, £6 18 0. Directors for the ensuing Monday. JOHN POZER and CHAS. W. ROSS, Esqrs. Office Hours from 11 to 1 O'Clock.

St. LAWRENCE AND CHAMPLAIN CANAL.

ABSTRACT of the debate in the Assembly of the State of New-York, in Committee of the whole, on the Bill authorising a survey from the River St. Lawrence to Lake Champlain.

Mr. Winslow (of St. Lawrence) said, the Bill before the Committee, merely contemplated an appropriation to enable a survey to be effected between the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain. At this period, it must be necessary to enter into an exposition of the advantages of uniting the different navigable waters of the state. The importance of the canal policy, is at this moment appreciated by every individual. It might be urged that the present application is premature; that the Erie and Champlain Canals, are of primary importance, and entitled to the immediate attention of the Legislature. These arguments Mr. W. said, were founded in part on a correct basis. He was willing to see the grand project which united the waters of Erie and Champlain with those of the Hudson receive a consummation from an exercise of the energies of the state, but he was unwilling that any measure, however splendid, or of whatever utility, should absorb the whole public patronage, and close the door of the legislature to every other application. He would only ask for his constituents an exercise of the primary principle in government, which secures to every citizen, and every portion of the state, equal rights and justice. He would not urge the memorialists, to ask from the legislature a regard to their private interests only, but on a view also of the general and obvious interests of the state. This Mr. Winslow said, might appear to the Committee an unsupported allegation, but if they would reflect, that the line of the projected canal must pass through extensive and valuable tracts of state land of an excellent quality, (be did not mean exclusively for agricultural purposes, but that combined with other properties,) covered with timber, comprising some of the most valuable articles of lumber, and possessing incalculable advantages in its mineral and water privileges, they would acquiesce in the justice of his remarks. The powerful attraction of the Canal, must induce the emigration of men of industry, enterprise and capital into those parts, and thus a vast territory now lying dormant, would be converted into a source of active and useful revenue, which is particularly worthy of attention, as that revenue is invested in the most important of all funds, the common school fund.

Mr. W. took a general view of the geography of the country, the character of the navigation of the St. Lawrence, the facilities the projected canal would afford to the merchants and farmers of Upper Canada; the relative difference of the markets of this state and that of Montreal and Quebec. He showed that the canal would open important and productive commercial intercourse with Upper Canada. These considerations he added, were alone sufficient to attract the serious attention of the Legislature, and induce it to inquire into the expediency and practicability of the measure.

Mr. F. of Essex said that it must be known to every member of the house, that Upper and Lower Canada, entertain deep apprehensions of a jealousy of the insignificant work that is now progressing in the bosom of this state. To counteract the influence, which they are aware it must exercise over the trade of those provinces, and to secure their revenue to their own Governments, they had already established a fund to open the navigation between the Lakes, around the falls of Niagara. The Canal was not only in contemplation, but was actually going into operation; and an advertisement has, as gentlemen must be apprized, actually appeared in one of the papers of this city, offering contracts to do the work to our own citizens, an acknowledgement of an American enterprise industry and ability, as flattering to the pride of the State of New-York, as humiliating to the government and people of these provinces. What said Mr. F. would be the effect of this canal? The produce of the extensive country around Lake Erie rapidly increasing in population and improvement, would find its way through that canal into the Ontario and St. Lawrence; but as the canal contemplated by the memorialists, will enter the St. Lawrence at the point where the secure navigation of that river terminates, the exporters will naturally, rather than themselves of the facilities of that canal for transportation and the more eligible market it will afford, than expose their property to the difficulties and dangers of the St. Lawrence, and uncertain prices at Montreal. The produce of Lake Erie, should therefore pass into Lake Ontario, will be intercepted at the head of the rapids—and the state stretching her canal system to the right and left, will embrace the produce of the whole surrounding country, and fully secure to herself all the objects for which the Erie Canal was established, and which by the proposed British Canal might be jeopardized.

In regard to the communication which the proposed canal would open between this state and the Canadas, Mr. F. further observed, it presented facilities, not to be met with by any other mode of effecting that communication. The river St. Lawrence above the proposed point of junction of the canal with it, is for sixty miles to the outlet of Ontario, a smooth stream capable of being navigated by canal boats. Then upon this river opens the bay of Quinte, not more than 11 or 12 miles wide—and land locked, that is also capable of such navigation. This bay extends six miles into the heart of the most populous part of Upper Canada, with Kingston at the outlet—There is then an extension of the proposed Canal, 120 miles to the west. That Canal boats can come from the head of that bay, in involuntarily, as boats of small draught constructed expressly to pass the rapids, proceed from it to Montreal, while the same boats are unable to cross Lake Ontario. The export trade with that province, and also Mr. F. said, be greatly increased by that Canal. The cotton manufactures of the state are now admitted into it under a duty of 10 per cent ad valorem, in which articles there is a very considerable trade now carried on, and which would be necessarily much increased by the great diminution of freight on transportation to the River St. Lawrence which would be effected by the canal. Iron manufactures of this state are also admitted under the same duty. In the counties of Clinton, and Essex, Mr. F. said, more than seventy forge fires, and many furnaces, are now in operation, for which a great outlet would thus be obtained in Canada; but not only in this respect the western district of this state would be benefited by the Canal open another market for the articles. Mr. F. pointed out the geography and nature of the country to prove the practicability of the project. Respect he said was due to the enterprise and public spirit, the memorialists had already evinced. They had at their own expense effected partial surveys, and had taken other incipient steps in this measure. They only now required an appropriation from the state, to enable them to consummate what they had commenced. As the amendment now stand, requiring the present canal engineers, under the superintendance of the commissioners, to explore and survey the route, little additional public expense would be created. Mr. F. said he was not a public speaker, and therefore relinquished the extensive field, the minute investigation of the subject afforded to gentlemen more competent to do it justice; what he had suggested to the committee, was dictated by a regard to the common interest of his constituents imposed upon him.

Mr. Cunningham (of Montgomery) said, he did not intend to advance so far into futurity as to depict the benefits both of a local and general nature, which might result from this measure, he considered the bill one of the most powerful political engines that had ever been acted upon in that house. The province of Upper Canada, Mr. C. said was rich in its commercial and agricultural advantages, besides its inhabitants were nearly and dearly connected to the interests and political feelings of the States, our brothers, our sisters and many of our dearest friends and relations, constitute the great mass of its population. Yes sir, and they feel a predilection for the land of their nativity and the home of their childhood, and have long panted to extricate themselves from the thralldom of a British monarch. The commissioned governors and persisted officers, in both the Canadas, have become jealous of our advancement in internal improvements, they look upon us this moment with an eye of envy, and fear the consequence. They have already adopted measures tantamount to a non-intercourse with the states in many leading articles of import and export, and from those provinces. These restrictive acts, said Mr. C. adopted by the provincial parliaments, manifest a spirit of rivalry and fearful apprehension of our influence upon their trade, which may at some future period, not far distant, ripen into more energetic mea-

sures.—Every nation or country as well as individuals, said Mr. C. are governed by their local interests. This sir, is the great and moving cause to all wars and strifes between nations. Now Sir if we open a safe and convenient water communication between the waters of the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain, we invite the whole trade of the Upper Province into this state. The merchants and traders of that Province will never expose their lives and fortunes upon the dangerous shoals and rapids of the St. Lawrence, when they can come to a good market, and among their own canals by the means of a canal. In this way sir, their will be a mutual interest and sentiment, which the power of a king may annoy but never control; a commercial intercourse, once established, it will tend to more positive benefit than a conquest by the sword.

Lower Canada to be sure, said Mr. C. can boast of her fortifications; she has Quebec for a bulwark and Montreal for a fortress, but where are her internal resources; the sterility of her soil, with cold barren rocks and mountains, makes her almost wholly dependent upon the commerce of the Upper Province. With what is forced from the northern parts of this state, for the want of convenient transportation. If this trade is diverted said Mr. C. St. John's, Nova Scotia, and all the commercial places from Montreal to Halifax, will be seriously affected.

The fur trade derived from the Upper Province, and the immense quantities of lumber, beef, pork, flour and pot ash, which we find that way down the rapids of the St. Lawrence, are objects of the greatest importance to the British government.

One other consideration Mr. C. said, urged itself upon his mind with peculiar force, the Russia trade with Canada in iron and steel. Sec. is now vast in amount and importance; and if by our own industry and internal improvements, we can obtain a fair competition in that market, it will be a great source of individual benefit and national wealth. The borders of Champlain and its neighboring territory, abound with ore of the best quality, and although the manufacturer has to encounter all the difficulty and expense, in transporting such heavy articles from an inland country, yet hundreds of tons of iron are annually made and sent into the Champlain canal, has heid the new and additional inducements, on the manufacturing of iron in that region of country. If said Mr. C. it should be found practicable, to connect the waters of Champlain with the St. Lawrence, by means of a canal, it will enable our own citizens to enter into successful competition with the foreign trader. This sir, is a desirable object, and one which we ought to pursue with a steady, firm step; I do not mean said Mr. C. that we shall proceed hastily or lavishly our public funds in visionary projects, or idle speculation. The bill on the table, provides for nothing more than a survey of the route, from Ogdensburgh to Lake Champlain, together with an estimate of the probable expense of constructing a canal.

In whatever point of view said Mr. C. I look at this contemplated project, I become more and more convinced of its public utility. The construction of a canal upon the route, which is found to be practicable, and the legislature at some future period, shall authorise its construction, my word for it, we shall hear at least the murmurs of a British parliament, and perhaps the open hostility of the Lower Province. These are natural consequences, if we by our internal improvements invite and engross the trade of the Upper Province.—But a few years ago sir, said Mr. C. we were engaged in a conflict with Great Britain—and one of the ostensible objects was the possession of the Canadas, particularly the Upper Province. Proclamation after proclamation had been issued; army after army, had been marched to our frontier, and all to no purpose. Sir, said Mr. C. I look upon the bill on your table, as a more efficient and proper step towards the acquisition of Canada, than all the proclamations of a Madison, or the assaults of Hull, or the assaults of Brown; to us it is a gift of the most precious territory of the Upper Canada, provided we can have the benefit of a regular commercial intercourse. In such an event the political destinies of that people, must be the result of their own feelings, & be governed by their own interests.—If they will tamely submit to be shut out from our market, by their sovereign lords in parliament, they will be unworthy of freedom. As to what may be political results, we have nothing to apprehend or to fear.

Whatever said Mr. C. may be the result of this bill, I feel confident it has for its object, the advancement of national wealth and individual prosperity. If we pass this bill and a survey is made accordingly, and the route found practicable, it will then be left to the intelligence and patriotism of some future legislature, when the state will be able to bear it, to go on with the great work, by means of which every part of our northern and western frontier will be accommodated, and the interest and dignity of the state promoted to the most distant period.

Mr. Barstow (of Essex) said he regretted, the gentleman from Montgomery, did not occupy a seat in the legislature in the sessions of 1815 and 14. His speech, which was of such warlike character was better suited to that period than the present. The original and able view which he had taken of the subject would have made him a powerful advocate for the hostile measures then adopted. For himself, said Mr. B. however plausible the gentleman's argument might be he did not believe in conquering Canada by the influence of canals. He did not consider that the project before the committee would be effected; but was still willing to give the trifling compensation for the purpose of exploring the route.

Mr. Hosmer (of Livingston) said that although he was neither for nor against the bill, before the committee, some views of it presented themselves to his mind that he could not, without doing himself wrong, omit in order to have them obviated. The river St. Lawrence, sir, said he, is the natural outlet for the inhabitants of the northern section, and why shall we give them another. Neither did he consider this canal to be required, if another outlet was necessary. He referred to the lateral canal contemplated to connect the Erie canal with Lake Ontario, by the river Oswego, as one through which the inhabitants on the St. Lawrence, might find a route to a market. He examined the proposed route of the canal from the river St. Lawrence to Lake Champlain, and thought it presented difficulties which could not be surmounted. Nature he said, often established laws and planted barriers, which it was futile for the power of art to attempt to control or subvert. This he considered emphatically one of those instances, Mr. H. alluded to the probability that at a remote period, Canada might belong to the United States, in which case he observed, a canal might be made from the foot of slow navigation of the St. Lawrence around the elevated land on the proposed route to the head of Lake Champlain, by following the valley of that river. He considered the gentleman from Essex (Mr. F.) had taken an erroneous view of the advantages, which the trade of Canada (even if it could be controlled) would be productive of. If indeed it was entitled to the importance he attached to it, the state would reap all the benefits he anticipated, by the lateral canal he before spoke of, by the Oswego river. He suggested other routes which it was in the power of the Canadians to take more eligible than that by the proposed canal. A memorial Mr. H. said had been presented from New-York, recommending to the Legislature, the adoption of this bill, but may not those memorialists be interested by sinister and interested motives? May they not be owners of lands in that region? I have said, Mr. Hosmer, heard much of the Mississippi and South Sea schemes, upon which the hopes and fortunes of thousands of enterprising and innocent men were shipwrecked by the representations and deceptions of speculators. A legislative body, should be cautious how it listened to men influenced by personal and interested considerations.

Mr. Crolius (of New-York) observed that he would assure the gentleman from Livingston, that he was neither a land speculator or an owner of land in the northern section of the state, but that he should vote for the bill before the house on general principles; the counties of Essex, Clinton, Franklin and St. Lawrence, he said formed an area of about 4000 superficial miles, fortunate in its agricultural advantages, and possessed of inexhaustible wealth in its ores. Already sir, more than 1500 tons of Iron are manufactured annually by upwards of seventy forges, in the two first counties. This region said Mr. C. is destined to become the source of immense wealth, not only to its inhabitants, but the state. It is progressing in rapid strides to the character of a great manufacturing district, and I agree with the gentleman from Montgomery, that the canal by opening to them a trade with Canada, would enable them successfully to compete with the Russia trade in that market. Mr. C. said he was at the commencement of the canal policy opposed to it, not however from a doubt of its utility, but because he apprehended that the financial energies of the state, were inadequate. He had always since that project was adopted, been favorable to applications similar to the bill now before the committee, because he considered, upon principles of justice, every section of the state should receive a proportion of the public patronage and bounty. The north has borne its apportionment of the public burthens to effect the great work now in progress.—This Mr. C. observed was a peculiarly promising prospect for effecting this survey. The state could avail itself with little additional expense, of the experience and talents of the engineers in its service. The gentleman from Livingston, has said that the river St. Lawrence is the natural outlet of the northern country. Admit that it is a very inconvenient and dangerous channel of trade, in consequence of the rapids, and besides going to a market much inferior to that of the city of New York. Again; the inhabitants are subject to foreign duties, a grievance not felt by any other district of the state: this is in itself a good and substantial reason, why an opening should be made for the produce of that part of the state. However, sir, notwithstanding all these difficulties our northern citizens never asked the legislature for another outlet while the river St. Lawrence, was open to them—now it is shut; they

have no market at all and they must always be at the mercy of Canada, and subject to her jealousy and caprice. The gentleman from Livingston, has pointed to the route by Oswego river, as one that would answer all the purposes of the inhabitants of that district. But does not the gentleman perceive into what a circuitous and expensive route, this forces their trade, and that their produce must first be shipped in sloops to pass Lake Ontario, as that inland sea cannot be crossed by canal boats, a circumstance that produces an unloading and reloading at Oswego, which are always troublesome and inconvenient; besides said Mr. C. it will only think they may console themselves in advance with the prospects of an exclusive use of the River, even should it be thought expedient by the British Government to grant the proposed privilege to the Americans. Instead of the noisy bustle of trade and industry, the cheering scene of our harbours crowded with masts, and the surface of our noble river covered with craft of every description, they may enjoy their "social circles" without danger of interruption from the sons of industry and enterprise, who are now changing the wildernesses on the upper water of the St. Lawrence into pleasant habitations for civilized man, & are even willing that we should not be deprived of the natural advantages of our position.

The American Tariff bill has passed a committee of the whole in the House of Representatives after a debate which the National Intelligencer speaks of as the ablest ever delivered in Congress. There is no doubt that the bill will pass through this branch of the Legislature. Although some clauses have been amended yet its great principle of protecting domestic, by high duties on foreign productions, has been generally supported by large majorities. By a Proclamation signed by His Excellency the Governor in Chief, and dated the 17th inst. the Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada is further prorogued to the 15th of June next. The term at which the four years of this Parliament expire and new elections must be held, is, we believe, during the month of August next. Volunteer Militia Companies.—Since last fall a very commendable spirit for practising the duties of a soldier, has shewn itself among our young Citizens.—A Troop of Cavalry, a Company of Artillery, one of Riflemen, and four of Infantry, have been organized, have attended very regularly the drills, and made considerable progress in their exercises. The troop of Cavalry amounting to about forty is very tastefully dressed, and the other companies have also their full equipments and dress, which have been furnished in some part by government. The Grenadier and Light Companies, amounting to about one hundred men, under the command of Captains Melvin and Carr, paraded this day on the Esplanade, accompanied by the band of the 68th. His Excellency the Governor in Chief with his Suite was present and appeared much gratified at the correctness of their manoeuvres, and we understand, expressed to the commanding Officers his high approbation of their soldier-like appearance, with a hope that they would become more numerous. It is understood that all the Volunteer Companies will turn out on St. George's day, the 23rd instant, the day appointed for keeping His Majesty's birth-day.

The Lake ice made its appearance on Thursday last, it has now all passed and the river is perfectly open. The Schooner Marie Catherine which was wrecked at Riviere Ouelle last fall, came up on Thursday, and a schooner sailed for below this day. No Steam-Boat has arrived from Montreal, nor does it appear that they had left their winter quarters on Saturday morning last. A bateau with game and fish arrived this evening from Sorel having left it early yesterday morning. It appears that most of the Steam-Boats left the Islands of Sorel for the port of Montreal yesterday, Sunday morning. The Lake was perfectly free from ice and almost no ice was passing in coming down. Fire.—The extraordinary vessel, as regards her size, now building at the Island of Orleans caught fire during this night and it is said nearly forty feet of her length were consumed commencing from the bow. It appears that a fire had been made to dry the vessel. Provincial Secretary's Office, Quebec, 15th April 1824. HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR in CHIEF has been pleased to make the following appointment:— PIERRE LOUIS LE TOURNÉUR, Esq. to practise the Law in all His Majesty's Courts of Justice in this Province.

THEATRE. THE CANADIAN AMATEURS will perform on WEDNESDAY the TWENTY FIRST Instant, LES FOURBERIES DE SCAPIN—by Molière, and LES PLAIDEURS—by Racine. The subscription list is open at Mrs. HANNAH BROWN'S, in the House of Louis Panet, Esquire, where the admission tickets will be sold, and the day of the performance. The receipt of the House to be devoted to charitable purposes. The doors will open at 6 O'Clock and the curtain rise at 7 1/2 O'clock.—15th April. AMATEUR PLAY. THE AMATEURS of the Garrison will perform, ON TUESDAY Evening, 27th April, THE COMEDY OF THE SCARF, WITH THE FARCE OF A CURE FOR THE HEART ACHE, WITH THE FARCE OF DARKNESS VISIBLE. The proceeds will be devoted to charitable purpose as before. April 8th. ST. GEORGE'S DAY. UNDER the patronage of His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief and the Countess of Dalhousie; a subscription Ball and Supper will take place at the Union Hotel, on Friday April 23d, in honor of His Majesty's Birth-day—Committee of Management, The Honbles. the CHIEF JUSTICE, A. L. DUCHESNAY, COL. JOHNSTONE, JOHN HALE, COMY GENL. TURQUAND, M. BELL, COL. DARLING, VALIÈRES DE ST. REAL, COL. HARBERT, C. B., C. DE LEVY, COL. DENFORD, JAMES VOYER, COL. PHILLIPS, D. SUTHERLAND, COL. HUBER, NOAH FERRIS, COL. HILL, ANDREW PATERSON, MAJOR ELLIOT, W. WALKER, CAPT. MAULE, A. D. C. A subscription list will be sent round on Monday, and remain open until Wednesday, the 21st. Tickets will be ready for delivery every morning, from 9 until 11 o'clock, at the Treasurer's.—Quebec, 10th April 1824.

SALES BY AUCTION. GOVERNMENT SALE. Will be sold on WEDNESDAY the 21st April, at the Ordnance Stores, Palace Gate. A Quantity of Tar Rope, from 9 inches to ratling, a number of Blocks 10 1/2 and 5 1/2 inch. —ALSO— Gun Powder and Leather. Sale to commence at ONE O'CLOCK, 6th April 1824. LEWIS A. THOMAS, King's Auctioneer. N. B.—The above articles are of the very best quality, samples can be seen by applying to the Ordnance Office, or to the Auctioneer. Will be sold on THURSDAY the 22d. Instant at the subscribers Auction Room. A LEASE for one year of CRESCENT COVE. (Advertized for the 14th Inst. but unavoidably postponed.) It has an excellent Beach consisting of about seven acres with an extensive back ground for hauling up Timber, a boom may be fixed at a small expense to contain a quantity of Lumber, the anchorage of the Cove is also superior to any in the neighbourhood of Quebec and completely sheltered by the head lands on each side of it from Easterly or Westerly gales. Possession will be given on the 1st proximo. AFTER WHICH, 10 Bbls. Jamaica Sugar, 15 Boxes Pipes, 40 Kegs white Lead, 10 do. Black, 12 Jars Lintseed Oil, 40 Sides Sole Leather, 5 Wheat Cribbles, 2 large Screens, 2 Hand do. 500 Empty Bags, 6 Tarpaulins, A few Bbls. Beef, do. Crates Earthenware, A quantity of Weights, 2 Cases Mens' Shoes, 1 do. Ribbons, And a general assortment of Dry Goods, suitable to the season. Sale to commence at TEN O'CLOCK. by CHINIC & QUIROUET, 19th April 1824. A. & B.

QUEBEC: MONDAY, 19th APRIL, 1824. No later advices from Europe are received. NAVIGATION OF THE St. LAWRENCE. We beg leave to call the attention of the community to the debate in the New York Legislature which will be found in this day's Gazette, and particularly to those parts of it which we have printed in Italics. The plain sense and business-like language of the Speakers do honor to the American representative bodies. Real knowledge must have already made great progress in a country when the representatives of almost every county are found to support the interests of their constituents and of the nation at large with so much calm judgment and general ability. We beg these gentlemen however to believe that they have been misinformed in at least as far as this Province is concerned, when they speak of "deep apprehensions and jealousies entertained of the magnificent work that is now progressing in the State of New York." Apprehensions we may entertain but they are more closely allied with mortification than jealousy. Jealousy is a mean, a degrading passion, and although there may be much inability and indifference in this Province in regard to availing ourselves of the natural advantages of the country and improving them, there is very little of the mean and envious spirit which repines in secret, or is vexed into rage at the prosperity of others. But to return to the main subject of these debates all that it will be necessary for us to say at present, is that the line of the intended canal has already been explored by the exertions of private individuals and been found practicable. The canal will assuredly be attempted before many years; that Canal, the Champlain Canal, and the Erie Canal will then furnish an easy channel of conveyance, to what is usually a most advantageous market, for nearly all the surplus agricultural produce of the immense and now populous country on the waters of the St. Lawrence above the Outwa, including nearly the whole of the Upper Canada. It is needless to say that unless some judicious legislative regulations in the United States should prevent it, the supplies for these countries will be derived from the places to which they carry their

SALES BY AUCTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Butchers' Stalls on the Upper-Town Market place of Quebec, will be exposed separately to public sale...

The adjudications will be made subject to the clauses and conditions specified on the premises at the time of sale...

A. A. PARANT, Sec'y. & Trs. of the Commission.

VALUABLE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. &c. Will be sold at MARCHMONT, just beyond the Race Course, on MONDAY the 10th May next...

The whole of the Effects of Lieut.-Col HARVEY, Deputy Adjutant General, comprising a very large quantity of Drawing Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Dressing Room and Kitchen Furniture...

Winter and Summer Carriages, Horses, Milch Cows, Pigs, Poultry, Harness, Saddlery, Carriage, Ploughs and other implements of Husbandry...

To be Sold at Public Auction at the Union Hotel on MONDAY the 10th day of May next, at ONE o'clock in the afternoon...

THE T valuable LAND, commonly called Scott's Farm, adjoining to the Bridge of that name over the River St. Charles...

This Farm (which was owned by R. L. Morrish Esquire), has been lately ploughed and laid down in Clover and Timothy...

From the richness of its soil the high state of its cultivation, and its situation on the Banks of a Navigable River, this Farm unites many beauties and advantages...

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Subscribers having entered into Co-partnership for the purpose of conducting Business in this place...

WOLFE'S COVE.—The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has leased for a term of years...

Good Bateaux and Scoops provided for transporting lumber to the shoring; Teams for hauling up and down lumber...

QUEBEC BOARDING HOUSE. MR. CHATEAUVERT, respectfully informs the Public, that she has taken the above House being No. 25, Mountain Street...

ADVERTISEMENTS.—I hereby give public notice that any person or persons, who will after the date of this advertisement, give credit of goods or any other articles to Ann Hamman...

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.—Tenders will be received at this Office until WEDNESDAY the 5th day of May next at noon...

PROPOSALS will be received for supplying the Troops &c. with quantities of Bread of the above description...

MR. GIANNINI'S BALL will take place at the UNION HOTEL on MONDAY the 26th instant. Gentlemen wishing for Tickets will please give in their names to Mr. G. at his residence No. 13, Fabrique Street...

CONGRES DES ETATS-UNIS. REVISION DU TARIF.—Bled de Canada. Vendredi 27 février 1824.—La chambre étant en comité sur le bill pour la révision du Tarif...

De sorte qu'à ne considérer que l'intérêt des manufacturiers de son propre district, il regarderait le droit proposé comme préjudiciable; mais, en considérant l'intérêt de l'agriculture, ce droit lui paraît avantageux...

M. Webster de Massachusetts, dit qu'avant de statuer sur cette matière il falloit délibérer mûrement, et bien examiner quel pourroit être l'effet de la mesure proposée...

M. INGHAM, de Pensylvanie, dit que l'argument de M. Webster avoit placé la question dans un nouveau jour. La question (dit-il) est maintenant de savoir si les Etats-Unis encouragent la culture de leur propre territoire...

M. VANCE, d'Ohio, dit qu'il pouvoit, malheureusement, parler sur ce sujet d'après une expérience personnelle; qu'il avoit senti l'existence et l'opération de la rivalité canadienne; qu'il avoit chargé une grande quantité de farine et de lard, et que lorsqu'il fut arrivé à un marché, il se vit suppléer par la concurrence des chargers canadiens...

M. MACLANE, de Delaware, dit qu'il avoit allégué, ni sur les conclusions qu'il en avoit tirées, mais sur la convenance politique de se laisser engager par ces considérations à retrancher le droit...

M. WEBSTER.—L'argument qu'il apporte en faveur du droit me paroit tout-à-fait singulier; il égareroit ceci: Notre bled pourroit être nos maïs, en gerbe; nous ne pouvons le vendre, nous ne savons qu'en faire; et nous devons prendre garde qu'il n'ait d'autres n'importe quel usage...

Le bled de l'Inde Occidentale, le même bled qui aura été cru tout vis-à-vis de l'autre côté; le même bled qui aura été cru tout vis-à-vis de l'autre côté; le même bled qui aura été cru tout vis-à-vis de l'autre côté...

Le grand argument en faveur du transit est le revenu qu'il produira à 15 pour 100 de la valeur. Tout notre système de remboursement de droits est fondé sur le transit, et certes il a été un système productif pour nous...

M. CLAY dit qu'il étoit bien surpris de l'argument employé par le monsieur de Massachusetts; qu'il n'étoit certainement pas vrai de dire que si le bled du Canada ne descend pas par notre canal, il pourra se rendre au marché étranger, par le Saint-Laurent, sans devenir plus cher...

M. WEBSTER.—Je n'ai jamais dit une pareille absurdité. Le bled du Canada, exporté par cette route, arrive aux Indes Occidentales surchargé de frais de transport; il n'est plus capable de soutenir la concurrence avec du bled américain...

On ne paroit pas bien apprécier l'avantage de la consommation domestique. La ville de New-York, seule, ne consomme pas moins de 800,000 barils de farine annuellement...

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chester, en avoit, à sa connaissance, importé l'été dernier 4697 boisseaux de bled, y comprenant le fret et le magasinage; s'étoit monté à 65 centimes le boisseau, les droits s'étoient montés à 10 centimes, et le chargement lui avoit coûté 9 centimes; de sorte que le prix total ne lui étoit revenu qu'à 75 centimes le boisseau...

De sorte qu'à ne considérer que l'intérêt des manufacturiers de son propre district, il regarderait le droit proposé comme préjudiciable; mais, en considérant l'intérêt de l'agriculture, ce droit lui paraît avantageux...

M. Webster de Massachusetts, dit qu'avant de statuer sur cette matière il falloit délibérer mûrement, et bien examiner quel pourroit être l'effet de la mesure proposée...

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M. MACLANE, de Delaware, dit qu'il avoit allégué, ni sur les conclusions qu'il en avoit tirées, mais sur la convenance politique de se laisser engager par ces considérations à retrancher le droit...

M. WEBSTER.—L'argument qu'il apporte en faveur du droit me paroit tout-à-fait singulier; il égareroit ceci: Notre bled pourroit être nos maïs, en gerbe; nous ne pouvons le vendre, nous ne savons qu'en faire; et nous devons prendre garde qu'il n'ait d'autres n'importe quel usage...

Le bled de l'Inde Occidentale, le même bled qui aura été cru tout vis-à-vis de l'autre côté; le même bled qui aura été cru tout vis-à-vis de l'autre côté; le même bled qui aura été cru tout vis-à-vis de l'autre côté...

Le grand argument en faveur du transit est le revenu qu'il produira à 15 pour 100 de la valeur. Tout notre système de remboursement de droits est fondé sur le transit, et certes il a été un système productif pour nous...

M. CLAY dit qu'il étoit bien surpris de l'argument employé par le monsieur de Massachusetts; qu'il n'étoit certainement pas vrai de dire que si le bled du Canada ne descend pas par notre canal, il pourra se rendre au marché étranger, par le Saint-Laurent, sans devenir plus cher...

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Saint-Laurent, à aussi bon marché, quant aux frais de transport, que par les ports de mer des Etats-Unis. Nous ne sommes pas disposés à entrer dans la discussion du bien ou du mal qui doit résulter, pour les Etats-Unis, du système proposé pour leur adoption; nous nous contentons d'indiquer les conséquences qui nous paroissent devoir résulter, pour nous, de leur adoption de ce système...

Après avoir écrit ce qui précède, nous apprenons par la poste d'aujourd'hui que le nouveau Tarif a passé dans un comité général de la chambre des représentants. Le National Intelligencer dit qu'il n'y a peut-être jamais eu une discussion plus vive et plus étendue dans le congrès qu'à cette occasion. Il est maintenant hors de doute que le bill passera dans cette chambre...

MONTRE D'ANIMAUX ET DE PRODUITS DE L'AGRICULTURE. La montre annuelle d'Animaux gras, vivans, pour ce district, eut lieu mercredi dernier sur le marché de la haute-ville, conformément aux annonces de la Société d'Agriculture de Québec...

Quoique le tems fût bien défavorable depuis quelques jours, et que les chemins fussent tellement brisés qu'ils étoient presque impraticables dans plusieurs endroits, il y eut cependant une réunion nombreuse de cultivateurs de différentes parties du district. Un grand nombre d'entre les animaux produits étoient d'une qualité supérieure...

Parmi les articles montrés, nous avons eu le plaisir de voir quelques beaux échantillons de chaux de cru des fermes de messieurs du Séminaire de Québec à Saint-Joachim. Ce chaux a été roui dans l'eau et préparé d'après les instructions imprimées et distribuées par la Société en 1820, et des juges très-compétens l'ont prononcé supérieur de beaucoup au meilleur chaux de Russie...

BUREAU DU SECRÉTAIRE PROVINCIAL, Québec, 15 avril 1824. Il a plu à son Excellence le Gouverneur-en-chef donner la commission suivante: Pierre-Louis Letourneau, éruyér, pour pratiquer le droit dans toutes les cours de justice de sa majesté en cette province.

BANQUE d'Épargnes de Québec, 19 avril 1824. Montant déposé ce jour, £14 5 0 Retiré, 7 7 0 Augmentation du fonds par les opérations du jour, £6 18 0 Directeurs pour lundi prochain, JOHN POZER et CHAS. W. ROSS, écuycrs.

LE BAL de Mr. GIANNINI aura lieu à PHO tel de l'Union, LUNDI le 26 du courant. Les Messieurs qui désirent avoir des Bilets d'Admission, auront la bonté de laisser leurs noms chez Mr. G. à sa résidence, No. 11, Rue de la Fabrique, au-dessus de chez Mr. Smillie, 12ème Av. 1824.

VENTES PAR ENCAN. VENUE DU GOUVERNEMENT. Sera vendu MERCREDI prochain le 21 Avril, aux magasins de l'Ordonnance, Porte du Palais. UNE quantité de corde gondronnée de 9 pouces jusqu'àux Quartier, et un nombre de Poules de 10 1/2 et 5 1/2 pouces.

AUSSIL. Poudre à tirer et Curr. La vente commencera à UNE heure par LEWIS A. THOMAS, Encanteur du Roi. Québec, 7 Avril 1824.

UN BAIL pour une année de CHARENT-COVE, (dont la vente a été annoncée pour le 14 du courant, mais a été inévitablement remise). Cette anse a une grève excellente, d'environ sept arpens, avec une grande place par derrière pour y monter le bois. On pourroit fixer à peu de frais une chaîne pour contenir une quantité de bois...

APRES QUOI.—10 quarts sure de la Jamaïque, 15 caisses pipes, 40 barils blanc de plomb, 10 do. mine de plomb, 40 cotés vier à semelles, 5 cribles à froment, 500 sacs vides, 6 prélat.

AVIS est par le présent donné que les États de la place du Marché de la Haute-Ville de Québec, seront, SA-MEDI le vingt-quatre du courant, à DIX heures du matin, criés et adjugés chacun séparément, au plus haut offrant et dernier enchérisseur, pour une année entière qui commencera à courir du premier de mai prochain et finira au premier mai 1825.

AVIS.—Le soussigné ayant loué l'Ance Wolfe, requiert les Marchands et autres qui y ont des bois, de lui fournir une spécification de la quantité, qualité, marques et nombres de leurs bois, afin de prévenir toute difficulté pour le délivrer.

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