



THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1826.

JEUDI, 14 SEPTEMBRE, 1826.

[New Series.]

No. 83. } BY virtue of a WRIT of EXECUTION, 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 JOSEPH REMY VALLIERES DE TR. REAL, of the city of Quebec, in the county and district of Quebec, Advocate and Attorney at Law, against the lands and tenements of FRANCOIS LANGUEDOC, of the parish of L'Ancienne Lorette, in the county and district of Quebec, merchant, to me directed; I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Francois Languedoc, to wit;— "An undivided half of a farm, situate in the parish of Ancienne Lorette Côte st. Paul, in the seigniorly of st. Gabriel, containing two arpents and four feet or more in the front, by twenty arpents or more in depth, bounded on the north west by Francois Voyer, representing Pierre Allain, on the north east by Doctor Holmes, representing Jean Allain, and partly by the road leading to the mill in front, to the south by André Drolette, and in the rear to the north by the river st. Charles, with a two story stone house, farm house, barns, stable, and other out houses." Now I do hereby give public notice, that the above described property will be sold and adjudged to the highest and last bidder, at the Church door of the aforesaid parish of L'Ancienne Lorette, on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY SEVENTH day of SEPTEMBER next, at TEN 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'annuller* 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'annuller*, *afin de charge* or *afin de distraire*, must be accompanied with an affidavit of the truth of the facts 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 1st day of Octr. 1826.

W. S. S.

Sheriff's Office, Quebec, 24th May, 1826.

No. 1207. } BY virtue of a Writ of ALIAS Quebec to wit: } 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 Francois Xavier Gagnon and Marie Reine Boucher his wife, of the parish of St. Jean Port Joli, in the County of Devon, in the district of Quebec, Farmer, against the lands and tenements of JEAN GAGNON, fils de Louis, of the parish of Notre Dame de Liesse dite la Rivière Ouelle, in the County of Cornwallis, in the district of Quebec, Yeoman, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Jean Gagnon fils de Louis, to wit: a lot of ground situate in the second range of the parish of Rivière Ouelle, containing six perches and nine feet in front by about ten arpents in depth, bounded on the north by the King's high road of second range, on the south by unconceded lands, on the north east by Cyprien Daris, and on the south west by Andre Boucher with the buildings and house thereon erected. 2. A parcel of land situate at the same place containing about one arpent and two perches in front by about ten arpents in depth, bounded on the north by the said King's highway of the second range, on the south by unconceded lands, on the north east by the minors of Jean Pierre Daris or their representatives, & on the south west by the said Cyprien Daris. 3. A parcel of land situate at the same place, containing two arpents in front by about nine arpents in depth, bounded on the north partly by the King's high way and partly by the lot of

ground or emplacement of Henry Boucher, on the south by unconceded lands, on the north east by Joseph Sedillot dit Montreuil, and on the south west by the said minor children Daris or their representatives; Now I do hereby give public notice that the above described lots of Land will be sold and adjudged respectively to the highest and last bidder at the Church door of the aforesaid parish of Notre Dame de Liesse dite la Rivière Ouelle, on TUESDAY, the THIRD day of OCTOBER next, at TEN 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 land 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'annuller* 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'annuller*, *afin de charge* or *afin de distraire*, must be accompanied with an affidavit of the truth of the facts 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 9th day of Octr. 1826.

W. S. S.

Sheriff's Office, Quebec, 51st May, 1826.

Montreal. } BY virtue of a WRIT OF EXECUTION, issued 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 Pierre Pominville, master mason and undertaker, residing at the city of Montreal, in the district of Montreal, against the lands and tenements of FRANCOIS DESAUTELS, fils, residing at the city of Montreal, in the district of Montreal, testamentary executor of the last will and testament of the late Charles Vassor, in his life time of Montreal aforesaid, painter, to me directed: I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Francois Desautels, fils, in his said capacity. 1. A lot of ground or emplacement situated in the st. Joseph suburbs of the city of Montreal aforesaid, containing forty-one feet and an half in front by one hundred and fifty-eight feet in depth, bounded in front by st. Joseph street, in the rear by the emplacement hereinafter described under No. 2, on one side by Inspector street, and on the other side by Joseph Ledue with a stone house and other buildings thereon erected. 2. A lot of ground or emplacement situated and being in the st. Joseph suburbs aforesaid, of irregular figure, containing fifty-five feet and one half foot in front, by ninety-five feet in depth, on one side bounded in front by Inspector street aforesaid, in the rear where it is only eight and a half feet in breadth, by Charles Boudria, on one side in part by the little river, and in part by the lot above described, and on the other side by the lot hereinafter described. 3. A lot of ground or emplacement, situated and being in the st. Joseph suburbs aforesaid, containing forty-one feet in front more or less, by ninety four feet more or less in depth, bounded in front by Inspector street aforesaid, in the rear by the said Charles Boudria, on one side by the lot above described under No. 2, and on the other by Dame Marie Claire Perrault. Now I do hereby give notice, that the said lots of ground and premises will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at my Office, in the city of Montreal aforesaid, on MONDAY, the NINTH day of OCTOBER next, at ELEVEN of the clock in the forenoon, at which time and place, the conditions of sale will be made known.

FREDK. W. ERMATINGER, Sheriff.

All and every person or persons having claims on the lots of ground and premises above described, by mortgage or other right or incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice

thereof to the said Sheriff, at his Office aforesaid 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, 5d June, 1826.

Montreal. } BY virtue of a WRIT OF EXECUTION, issued 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 Edouard Martial Leprohon, esquire, of the parish of st. Joseph of Chambly, in the district of Montreal aforesaid, against the lands and tenements of LOUIS CHARBONNEAU, of the parish of ste. Marie de Monnoir, in the said district, husbandman, to me directed; I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Louis Charbonneau, a land situated and being in the parish of ste. Marie of Monnoir aforesaid, containing three arpents in front by thirty arpents in depth, the whole more or less, bounded in front by the *Ruisseau Lagessé*, in the rear by one Viégeare, on one side by Louis Loisselle, and on the other side by a *chemin de ligne de descente*, with a wooden house and other buildings thereon erected. Now I do hereby give notice, that the said land and premises will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the church door of the parish of ste. Marie of Monnoir aforesaid, on MONDAY, the NINTH day of OCTOBER next, at TEN of the clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

FREDK. W. ERMATINGER, Sheriff.

All and every person or persons having claims on the land and premises 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 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, 3d June, 1826.

District of } A SESSION of the Court of KING'S Quebec. } A BENCH, holding Criminal Jurisdiction for the said District of Quebec, will be holden at the Court-House in the City of Quebec, on THURSDAY the TWENTY-FIRST day of SEPTEMBER inst. at TEN o'clock in the forenoon;— I do therefore hereby give notice to all those who will prosecute against any Prisoners in the Common Gaol for the said district, that they be then and there present, to prosecute against them as shall be just; and I do also give notice to all JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, CORONERS, CONSTABLES and PEACE OFFICERS in and for the District aforesaid, that they be then and there in their own proper persons, with their ROLLS, INDICTMENTS, and other REMEMBRANCES, to do those things which to their several Offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

W. S. SEWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Quebec, 6th Sept. 1826.

INSTRUCTIONS having been received at this Office for the payment of the undermentioned Out-Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital, they are hereby directed to report themselves to the Commissariat Officer nearest to their places of residence.

- Charles Dixon... De Watteville's Regt. a ls. p. dm.
- Wm. Matheson... Canadian Fencibles... a 9d. do.
- Richard Harris... 10th Regiment... 9d. do.
- James Nash... York Chasseurs... 5d. do.
- Robert Eadey... 37th Regiment... 5d. do.
- John Coffey... 99th do. ... 5d. do.
- Edward Cosgrove, 99th do. ... 5d. do.
- Peter Cavanaugh... 99th do. ... 5d. do.
- Josh. Bouckie... 104th do. ... 5d. do.
- Thos. Runchy... 99th do. ... 1s. do.

Commissary General's Office, Quebec, 8th May, 1826.



ANNO SEPTIMO  
GEORGIIV. REGIS.  
CAP. XLVIII.

Extract of an Act passed in the last Session of the Imperial Parliament, intituled, "An Act to alter and amend the several Laws relating to the Customs."

(26th May, 1826.)

Commencement of Act.

Management

Signature of two Commissioners to be sufficient without Seals.

Management

Duties of Officers performed by persons and at places appointed by Commissioners

Regulation.

List of Crews of Ships from West Indies.

Register.

Ships built in Colonies for Owners in United Kingdom to have Certificate to navigate for Two Years.

Entry of Bill of Sale in Book of intended Registry.

Possessions Abroad.

Free Ports.

Rum from W. Indies to Canada.

WHEREAS several Acts were passed in the last Session of Parliament for consolidating the laws of the Customs, and it has been found necessary to make certain Alterations and Amendments therein; be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the fifth day of July one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, the same shall come into and be and continue in full force and operation for all the purposes mentioned therein.

II. And whereas an Act was passed in the last Session of Parliament, intituled, *An Act for the management of the Customs*; and it is expedient to alter and amend the same in manner herein-after provided; be it therefore enacted, that every Order, Document, Instrument, or Writing required by any Law, at any time in force, to be under the hands and seals of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs, which shall be signed by two or more Commissioners or assistant Commissioners of the Customs, shall be deemed to be an Order, Document, Instrument, or Writing under the hands and seals of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs, within the meaning of such law.

III. And be it further enacted, that every Act, matter, or thing required by any Law, at any time in force, to be done or performed by, to, or with any particular Officer, nominated in such Law for such purpose, being done or performed by, to, or with any person appointed by the Commissioner of His Majesty's Customs to act for or in behalf of such particular Officer, the same shall be deemed to be done or performed by, to, or with such particular Officer, and that every Act, matter, or thing required by any Law, at any time in force, to be done or performed at any particular place within any port, being done or performed at any place within such Port appointed by the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs for such purpose, the same shall be deemed to be done or performed at the particular place so required by Law.

IV. And whereas another Act was passed in the last Session of Parliament, intituled *An Act for the general Regulations of the Customs*; and it is expedient to alter and amend the same in manner herein-after provided; be it therefore enacted, that so much of the said Act as requires that the Master of every British ship arriving at any port in the United Kingdom, on her return from any British possession in America, shall deliver upon oath to the Collector or Controller a certain List of the crew of such ship, shall apply only to ships so arriving on their return from the West Indies.

XXV. And whereas another Act was passed in the last Session of Parliament, intituled, *An Act for the registering of British Vessels*, and it is expedient to alter and amend the same in manner herein-after provided; And whereas by the said Act it is provided, that if any ship be built in Asia, Africa, or America, for Owners residing in the United Kingdom, a Certificate therein mentioned shall be given for the Navigation of such Ship to the United Kingdom, whether by a direct or circuitous Voyage, and that such Certificate shall for such Voyage have all the Force and Virtue of a Certificate of Registry under that Act; be it therefore enacted, That such Certificate shall be in like Force for the Navigation of such Ship for any Voyages whatever during the Term of Two Years from the Date of such Certificate, if such Ship shall not sooner arrive at some Place in the United Kingdom.

XXVI. And whereas by the said Act for registering British Ships Provision is made for the entering of any Bill of Sale of any Ship or Vessel, or any Share thereof, in the Book of Registry at the Port where such ship or Vessel is registered, or in the Book of intended Registry at any other Port at which she is about to be registered *de novo*; be it enacted, That such Entry in the Book of intended Registry, shall not be made until all the Requisites of Law for the immediate Registry of the Ship or Vessel in such Book have been complied with; nor shall such Entry be valid or certified on the Bill of Sale until the Registry *de novo* of the Ship or Vessels shall have been duly made, and the Certificate thereof granted.

XLIII. And whereas another Act was passed in the last Session of Parliament, intituled, *An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions Abroad*; and it is expedient to alter and amend the same in manner herein-after provided; And whereas by the said Act certain Goods are prohibited to be imported into any Port or Place in the British Possessions in America, except into some of the Ports in such Possessions called Free Ports, and enumerated or described in a Table contained in such Act; be it therefore enacted, That if any Goods shall be imported into any Port or Place in the said Possessions contrary to such Prohibition, such Goods shall be forfeited.

XLIV. And be it further enacted, That Rum or other Spirits, the Produce of any British Possession in South America or the West Indies, when imported from any British Possession in America into Canada, shall not be deemed to be Foreign, nor be charged with Duty as such; and that the Duty of Sixpence the Gallon, imposed by the said Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions Abroad, upon such Rum or other Spirits, when imported into Ca-

nada from the United Kingdom, shall be payable over and above any Duty thereon there payable under any Colonial Law, any thing in the said Act or this Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

XLV. And be it further enacted, That all Masts, Timber and Ashes, brought by Land or inland Navigation into Canada, and duly shipped and exported from thence, shall, upon Importation into the United Kingdom, be deemed to be and be imported as the Produce of some British Possession; and that it shall be lawful to bring into Canada, by Land or inland Navigation, any Beef or Pork, to be there warehoused for the purpose only of being exported to Newfoundland: Provided always, that Security shall be given to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs, upon the First Entry of such Beef and Pork, that the same shall be duly conveyed to and warehoused in some warehousing Port, to be from thence exported direct to Newfoundland.

XLVI. And be it further enacted, That Wheat Flour which shall have been warehoused at any free warehousing Port in the British Possessions in North America, and which shall be imported direct from the warehouse at such Port into any British Possession in the West Indies or in South America, shall upon such Importation be liable only to a Duty of One Shilling for every Barrel of such Flour, instead of the Duty of Five Shillings now payable on the same under the said Act for regulating the Trade of the British Possessions Abroad.

L. And whereas another Act was passed in the last Session of Parliament, intituled, *An Act to repeal the several Laws relating to the Customs*; and it is expedient to amend the same in order that certain Acts mentioned therein should not be repealed; be it therefore enacted, that so much of the said Act as extends to repeal an Act passed in the Fourth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled, *An Act for regulating the number of apprentices to be taken on board British merchant vessels, and for preventing the desertion of seamen therefrom*; and also to repeal an Act passed in the forty-third year of the Reign of His late Majesty, intituled, *An Act for the better securing the freedom of Elections of Members to serve in Parliament for any place in Ireland, by disabling certain Officers employed in the collection and management of His Majesty's revenue in Ireland from giving their votes at such Elections*; and also to repeal so much of an Act passed in the sixth year of the Reign of King George the Second, intituled, *An Act for the better securing and encouraging the trade of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies in America, as imposes any Duty to be paid to His Majesty*; and also to repeal so much of an Act passed in the seventh year of the Reign of King George the Third, intituled, *An Act for granting certain duties in the British Colonies and Plantations in America, for allowing a Drawback of the duties of Customs upon the Exportation from this Kingdom of Coffee and Cocoa Nuts of the Produce of the said Colonies or Plantations, for discontinuing the Drawbacks payable on China Earthenware exported to America, and for more effectually preventing the running of Goods in the said Colonies and Plantations as imposes any Duty to be paid to His Majesty*; and also to repeal so much of an Act passed in the fourth year of the Reign of King George the Third, intituled, *An Act to regulate the Importation and Exportation of certain articles subject to duties of Excise, and certain other articles the Produce and manufacture of Great Britain and Ireland respectively, into and from other countries from and to the other, as relates to the Excise, and which were enumerated in the said Act, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.*

LI. And whereas by the said Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, to repeal the several Laws relating to the Customs, the several Acts, and Parts of Acts, therein particularly enumerated and referred to, passed prior to the last Session of Parliament, are repealed, or will, from and after the Fifth Day of July, One thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, be repealed; and it is expedient to repeal also several Acts passed in the last Session of Parliament; be it therefore enacted, That the several Acts hereinafter mentioned, passed in the last Session of Parliament, shall be and the same are hereby repealed; (that is to say), an Act, intituled, *An Act to reduce the Duties on Wine, Coffee and Hemp, imported into the United Kingdom*; and another Act, intituled, *An Act for further regulating the Trade of His Majesty's Possessions in America and the West Indies, and for the warehousing of Goods therein*; and another Act, intituled, *An Act to extend to the Island of Mauritius the Duties and Regulations which relate to the British Islands in the West Indies*; and another Act, intituled, *An Act to repeal certain Duties of Customs, and to grant other Duties in lieu thereof; to continue, until the Fifth Day of July, One thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, the Bounties on refined Sugar; and to alter the Bounty on Cordage.*

LII. And whereas by the said Act of the last Session of Parliament for repealing the several Laws relating to the Customs, together with this Act, all the Laws relating to the Customs made prior to the said Act are repealed, or are intended to be repealed, save and except certain Acts herein-after mentioned or described, relating to some particular Subjects, and which are not intended to be repealed; And whereas, in conjunction with the said Act passed in the last Session of Parliament to repeal the Laws of the Customs, several other Acts were passed for consolidating the Laws of the Customs, in order, as therein stated, that the purposes for which the former Laws so repealed had from time to time been made, should be secured by new enactments, exhibiting more perspicuously and compendiously the various Provisions contained in them, and which several Acts came into Force and Operation on the Sixth Day of January in the present Year: And whereas it is expedient that no doubt should remain whether any, or what, if any, former or other Acts, relating in any way to the Customs, continue to have any Force; be it therefore enacted, that all Statutes and Acts, and all Parts of Statutes and Acts, made in the respective Parliaments of England, of Great Britain, of Ireland, and of the United Kingdom, relating to the Revenue of Customs, to Navigation, or to the Prevention of smuggling, in any Part of the British Dominions, which were in force on the said Fifth Day of January One thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, besides the several Acts and Parts of Acts expressly repealed by the said repealing Act of last Session, as hereinbefore amended, and by this Act, shall be and the same are hereby repealed; save and except such Acts and

Certain Goods brought Inland into Canada for Exportation.

Possessions Abroad.

Duty on Wheat Flour imported from a Warehouse.

Repeal.

Certain Acts not to be Repealed.

4 G. 1, C. 25.

43 G. 3, c. 25

6 G. 2, c. 13.

7 G. 3, c. 46.

4 G. 4, c. 30.

Certain Acts of last Session to be repealed.

6 G. 4, c. 13.

6 G. 4, c. 73.

6 G. 1, c. 76.

Repeal.

6 G. 4, c. 101.

General repeal of the laws of the Customs except certain laws hereinafter described or enumerated to be saved

Certain Acts to be saved.

Parts of Acts as are herein after mentioned or described, and declared to be saved and excepted from the Effect of this general Repeal; that is to say,—An Act passed in the Eighteenth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled *An Act for removing all Doubts and Apprehensions concerning Taxation by the Parliament of Great Britain in any of the Colonies, Provinces, and Plantations in North America and the West Indies; and for repealing so much of an Act made in the Seventh Year of the Reign of His late Majesty, as imposes a Duty on Tea imported from Great Britain into any Colony or Plantation in America, as relates thereto; and also so much of any Act, or the Part of any Act now in force, which was passed prior to the last mentioned Act, and by which any Duties in any of the British Possessions in America were granted, and still continue payable to the Crown, as relates to the Collection and Appropriation of such Duties; and also an Act passed in the Thirty-first Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled *An Act to repeal certain Parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth Year of His Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act for making more effectual Provisions for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America; and to make further Provisions for the Government of the said Province; and also an Act passed in the Fifty-first Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled 'An Act for carrying into Effect the Provisions of a Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, concluded between His Majesty and His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal; and also an Act passed in the Fifty-ninth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled 'An Act to carry into Effect a Convention of Commerce concluded between His Majesty and the United States of America, and a Treaty with the Prince Regent of Portugal; and also an Act passed in the Fifty-fifth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty, intituled *An Act to amend the Laws now in force for regulating the Importation of Corn; and also another Act passed in the First and Second Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled 'An Act to repeal certain Acts passed in the Thirty-first, Thirty-third, Forty-fourth, and Forty-fifth Years of His late Majesty King George the Third, for regulating the Importation and Exportation of Corn, Grain, Meal, and Flour into and from Great Britain, and to make further Provisions in lieu thereof; and also an Act passed in the third year of His present Majesty's reign, intituled *An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Importation of Corn; and also an Act passed in the Sixth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled 'An Act to alter for One Year, and until the End of the then next Session of Parliament, the Duty on Wheat the produce of the British Possessions in North America; and also an Act passed in the Fifty-sixth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled *An Act to reduce the Duty on the Exportation from Great Britain of Small Coals of a certain Description; and also an Act passed in the Fifty-ninth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled *An Act to prevent the Enlisting or Engagement of His Majesty's Subjects to serve in Foreign Service, and the fitting out or equipping, in His Majesty's Dominions, Vessels for warlike Purposes, without His Majesty's Licence; and also an Act passed in the Fourth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled *An Act to authorize His Majesty, under certain Circumstances, to regulate the Duties and Drawbacks on Goods imported or exported in Foreign Vessels, and to exempt certain Foreign Vessels from Pilotage, as the said Act is amended by an Act passed in the Fifth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty for that purpose; and also an Act passed in the fourth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled *An Act to consolidate and amend the several Laws now in force with respect to Trade from and to Places within the Limits of the Charter of the East India Company, and to make further Provisions with respect to such Trade; and to amend an Act of the present Session of Parliament for the registering of vessels, so far as relates to vessels registered in India; and also an Act passed in the fourth year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled, *An Act for regulating vessels carrying passengers between Great Britain and Ire-*********

55 G. 3. c. 55. amended by 55 G. 3. c. 141.

5 G. 4. c. 62

6 & 7 W. 3. c. 10.

15 G. 3. c. 27.

31 G. 3. c. 38.

6 G. 4. c. 78.

43 G. 3. c. 29.

3 G. 4. c. 25.

21 & 22 G. 3. (7.) Dublin Coast Acts.

Harbour and Dock Acts.

Local and personal Acts.

Duties for particular purposes.

Churches Excise Acts.

Jurisdiction in Ireland or Newfoundland

Exportation of Tea not to be prevented.

land; and also an Act passed in the fifty-fifth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled, *An Act to repeal the Provisions of former Acts, granting exclusive Privileges of Trade to the South Sea Company, and to indemnify the said Company for the Loss of such Privileges; and also another Act passed in the said Fifty-fifth Year of the Reign of King George the Third, made for amending the said last mentioned Act; and also an Act passed in the fifth year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled, *An Act to amend the several Acts for the encouragement and Improvement of the British and Irish Fisheries; and all other Acts and parts of Acts relating to the said Fisheries, which were in force upon the said fifth day of January one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six; and also an Act passed in the sixth and seventh year of the Reign of King William the Third, and another Act passed in the fifteenth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, and another Act passed in the thirty-first year of the Reign of His said Majesty, which several Acts relate to certain keel boats and carriages, and for loading coals on board ships; and also an Act passed in the sixth year of the reign of His present Majesty, intituled, *An Act to repeal the several Laws relating to the performance of quarantine, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof; and also an Act passed in the forty-third year of His late Majesty, intituled, 'An Act for the better securing the freedom of Elections of Members to serve in Parliament for any place in Ireland, by disabling certain Officers employed in the Collection or management of His Majesty's revenues in Ireland from giving their votes at such Elections; and also an Act passed in the fourth year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled, *An Act for regulating the number of Apprentices to be taken on board British merchant vessels, and for preventing the desertion of Seamen therefrom; and which Act it is hereby declared and enacted doth and shall extend to Ireland; and also an Act made in the Parliament of Ireland in the twenty-first and Twenty-second years of the Reign of His said late Majesty, for the improvement of the City of Dublin, by making wide and convenient passages through the same, and for regulating the Coal trade thereof, and any Act or Acts for amending or continuing the same; and also save and except all such Acts and parts of Acts as relate to the maintaining or improving of any Harbours, Havens, Ports, Rivers, Piers, Light Houses, Docks, Canals, Basins, or Warehouses; and also all Acts and parts of Acts which are of a local or personal nature, not being public general Acts, although declared public; and also all Acts and parts of Acts whereby any duties are made applicable to any particular purpose, or for the use or benefit of any particular person or persons, or body or bodies corporate or politic, or of any society or company; and also all Acts whereby any drawback of duty is granted in respect of materials used in building of Churches and Chapels; and also all Acts and parts of Acts relating to the Excise, so far only as the provisions of any of such Acts might and are to be put in force by the Commissioners of the Excise or their Officers in the United Kingdom, or by the Commissioners of Customs or their Officers in Ireland; and also so much of any Acts which create or regulate any Jurisdiction for the trial of offences in Ireland, or in Newfoundland, against the Laws of Customs, Navigation, or Excise, as shall be in force immediately before the passing of this Act; provided always, that nothing herein contained, or in any other Act or Acts contained, relating to the Excise, shall extend to prevent the Exportation of Tea from the Warehouse in like manner as other goods warehoused upon the first entry thereof may be exported under the Laws of the Customs, any thing in any Law relating to the Excise to the contrary notwithstanding; and which said several Acts so saved and excepted shall continue in such force and effect, to all intents and purposes, as if this Act had not been passed; any thing in this Act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.****

DAILY LINE OF STEAM-PACKETS.



THE ST. LAWRENCE STEAM-BOAT COMPANY respectfully inform the Public, that they have now completed their arrangements so as to enable them to have a vessel to leave Montreal and Quebec Daily (Sundays excepted.)

They have also reduced Cabin Passages to the following rates, viz :  
 Quebec to Montreal, 30 shillings, } Board included.  
 Montreal to Quebec, 25 do. }

And in proportion for intermediate places.  
 JOHN RAYMENT,  
 AGENT.  
 Quebec, Hunt's Wharf, Sept. 1st 1826. u

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having resigned the Agency in Quebec, for the WELLAND CANAL COMPANY, request all persons who may have any demand against them as agents aforesaid, to send in their accounts immediately.

And those Stockholders in this city who have not yet paid up the Instalment of 8 per cent. called in, will be pleased to do so, that the same may appear in the account of the collection of that Instalment about to be rendered.

IRVINE, MACNAUGHT, & Co,  
 Quebec, 20 July 1826.

GOVERNMENT BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office until Saturday, the 23rd instant, at noon, for the purchase of BILLS OF EXCHANGE on the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, at thirty days sight, to the extent of Two hundred and twenty-two thousand Dollars, of which sum, one hundred and thirty-three thousand Dollars to be deposited in the Military Chest at Montreal, and the remainder at this Station.

The Tenders must specify the sum required in Bills, and the Rate of Exchange.  
 Commissary General's Office, }  
 Quebec, 7th Sept. 1826. }

PROVINCE OF LOWER-CANADA, }  
 DISTRICT OF QUEBEC. }  
 GRAND-VOYER'S OFFICE,  
 Quebec, 4th Sept. 1826.

THE Grand-Voyer or his Deputy will proceed to make his annual circuit, through the Highways leading from one parish to another, within the lower part of this district, on the 21st of September instant, beginning by the Parish of Trois Pistoles and continuing in the parishes of l'Isle Verte, Kacoma, la Rivière du Loup, St. André, Kamouraska, la Rivière Ouelle, Ste. Anne, St. Roch, St. Jean Port-Joli, l'Islet, Cap St. Ignace, St. Thomas, Berthier, St. Vallier, St. Michel, Beaumont, the lower part of Point Levy, St. Charles, St. François and St. Pierre de la Rivière du Sud.

The Surveyors will receive notice in due time of the hour, day and place they are to meet the Grand-Voyer or his Deputy, at the limits of their respective divisions.

T. P. J. TASCHEREAU,  
 G. V.

FOUND adrift, by Mr. Alex. Boisvert of St. Croix, and now in his possession, about 150 pieces of oak and pine timber, bearing different marks. Also 40 pieces of oak and pine timber, by J. B. Guay of Point Levy, marked L. C. and now lays 1 league below Point Levy Church.

The owner may have it by applying to the undersigned, on paying expences; but if not claimed within 6 months from this date, it will be sold according to law.

JOHN LAMBLY,  
 Harbour Master.

Quebec, 7th Sept. 1826. u

For sale by the Subscriber and always on hand,

BILLS of Exchange on London at 30 days sight, Government Bills on the Treasury at 30 days sight, Bank Stock, Fire Assurance Stock, Gold, &c.

The highest premium given for British silver.

H. N. PATTON.

29th May, 1826. n Sault-au-Marcot Street

THE subscriber having been in due form of law elected curator to the vacant estate and succession of the late SAMUEL THOMAS CORRIE, in his lifetime of the city of Quebec, merchant, deceased, and also curator to the absent partners in the late firm of Samuel Thomas Corrie and Company, requests all persons having claims against the said late Samuel Thomas Corrie individually, or against the said firm of Samuel Thomas Corrie & Company, to present the same, and all those indebted to the said late Samuel Thomas Corrie, or to the said firm, to make immediate payment to him the said Curator.

JOHN KERR.

Quebec, 23d August, 1826. t

Montreal, } **BY** virtue of a WRIT of EXECUTION, 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 suit of Marie Charles Joseph Lemoine de Longueuil, widow of the late David Alexander Grant, esquire, deceased, Baroness of Longueuil, seignress in possession of the Barony of Longueuil in the said district of Montreal, residing at the city of Montreal in the said district, against the lands and tenements of CHRISTOPHER STEMM, of the town of Dorchester, commonly called St. John's, in the District of Montreal aforesaid, yeoman, to me directed; I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Christopher Stemm, a lot of ground or emplacement, situated in the town of Dorchester, in the parish of St. Luc in the Barony of Longueuil aforesaid, containing seventy-two feet in front, by one hundred and thirty-two feet on the south line thereof, and one hundred and four feet on the north line in depth, all French measure, bounded in front by front street, in the rear by the Baroness of Longueuil, on one side to the south by the heirs of the late Patrick Monaghan, and on the other side to the north by Louis Tetreau, with a house, stable and shed thereon erected. The said lot being known and distinguished by number thirty-two agreeable to the plan in the possession of the said Baroness of Longueuil, drawn by S. Z. Watson, sworn Surveyor. Now I do hereby give notice, that the said lot of ground or emplacement and premises will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the church door in the Town of Dorchester, commonly called St. John's aforesaid, on MONDAY, the NINTH day of OCTOBER next, at TEN of the clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

FREDK. W. ERMATINGER, Sheriff.

All and every person or persons having claims on the lot of ground or emplacement and premises 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, 3d June, 1826.

Montreal, } **BY** virtue of a WRIT of EXECUTION, 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 suit of Pierre Berthelet, of the City and District of Montreal, Esquire, against the lands and tenements of JABEZ D. DEWITT, of the City of Montreal, in the said district, merchant, to me directed; I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Jabez D. Dewitt, 1. A stone house of two stories, situated and being in St. Paul's Street, in the City of Montreal aforesaid, containing thirty feet and eleven inches in front, by forty-five, feet in depth, erected upon a lot of ground of the same dimensions, together with the said lot of ground bounded in front by St. Paul's Street aforesaid, on the north-east side by Cornelius Peck, on the north-west side by a passage mitoyen, or in common between the said Cornelius Peck, the said Jabez Dean Dewitt, or the proprietors of the lots of ground and premises hereinafter described under No. 2 and No. 3, the Gentlemen Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of Montreal, John Frothingham, Jacob Dewitt, the Demoiselle, Dubreuil, Hartel de Rouville, and William Campbell, and in the rear by another passage mitoyen, or in common between the said Cornelius Peck, and the said Jabez Dean Dewitt, or the said proprietors of the said lots No. 2 and No. 3 hereinafter described. 2. A lot of ground situated and being in St. Paul's Street, in the City of Montreal aforesaid, in the rear of the house and premises above described under No. 1, containing fifty-one feet in front, by thirty-eight feet in depth, bounded in front in part by a passage, also, mitoyen, or in common between the proprietors of the lot now described under No. 2, and the lot hereinafter described under No. 3, and in part by the said Cornelius Peck, in the rear by the Gentlemen Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of Montreal, on one side to the north-east by Charles Hunter, and on the other side to the north-west by the said lot hereinafter described under No. 3, belonging to the said Jabez Dean Dewitt, with a stone hangar, or store of three stories, of twenty-seven feet front by thirty-feet depth, the walls included, and a stone work shop also of three stories, of twenty five feet front, by eleven feet and two inches depth, thereon erected, together with the right in common or mitoyenneté in the passage aforesaid, which said passage is covered with a wooden lodgement or building belonging to the lot No. 3 hereinafter described. 3. A lot of ground or emplacement, situated and being in St. Paul's Street, in the city of Montreal aforesaid, also in the rear of the said lot No. 1, above described, containing twenty-eight feet and six inches in front, by forty one feet in depth, and from thence taking a front of twenty-eight feet and six inches, by thirty-

seven feet further in depth, where it terminates in a width of twenty-five feet, with a stone house of two stories of twenty-eight feet six inches front, by twenty-nine feet depth, a stone work shop of three stories of twenty-five feet front, by seventeen feet depth, and other lodgement or building of brick of two stories, of twenty nine feet front, by eleven feet depth thereon, erected, bounded in front by the said passage mitoyen, or in common with the said Cornelius Peck, the proprietors of the said lot No. 2 above described, and the proprietors of the said lot No. 3 now described, in the rear by the Gentlemen Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of Montreal, on one side to the north-west by William Campbell, and on the north-east side in part by the said covered passage, and in part by the said lot No. 2 above described. Now I do hereby give notice, that the said lots of ground and premises, together with the rights and privileges aforesaid, will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at my office in the city of Montreal aforesaid, on TUESDAY, the TENTH day of OCTOBER next, at ELEVEN of the clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

FREDK. W. ERMATINGER, Sheriff.

All and every person or persons having claims on the lots of ground and premises 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 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, 3d June, 1826.

Montreal, } **BY** virtue of a WRIT of EXECUTION, 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 suit of Marie Charles Joseph Lemoine, de Longueuil widow of the late David Alexander Grant, Esquire, deceased, Baroness of Longueuil, in the said district of Montreal, residing at the city of Montreal in the said district, against the lands and tenements of JEAN BAPTISTE LEVESQUE, of the parish of sainte Marguerite de Blairfindie, in the said district yeoman, to me directed; I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Jean Baptiste Levesque, a lot of land situated and being in the parish of st. Marguerite de Blairfindie, in the Barony of Longueuil in the said district, in the second range of concessions of the little river Montreal, containing two arpents two perches and seventeen feet in front by twenty-one arpents and eight perches in depth, according to the procès verbal of Alexander Stephenson, sworn surveyor, dated the twenty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, bounded in front by the lands of the first concession of the said river, in depth by the Côte Bernier, on one side by Jean Marie Audet dit Lapointe, and on the other side by Jean Baptiste Audet dit Lapointe, Junior, the said land containing fifty arpents in superficies with a small wooden house thereon erected. Now I do hereby give notice that the said land and premises will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the Church door of the parish of st. Marguerite de Blairfindie aforesaid, on TUESDAY the TWENTY-FIRST day of NOVEMBER next, at TEN of the clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

FREDK. W. ERMATINGER, Sheriff.

All and every person or persons having claims on the land and premises above described, by mortgage or other right or incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his Office aforesaid, according to law; and further, that no opposition afin d'annuller or afin de distraire, the whole or any part of the said piece of 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, 15th July, 1826.

Montreal, } **BY** virtue of a WRIT of EXECUTION, 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 suit of Antoine Louis Levesque, Esq. one of the Prothonotaries of the aforesaid Court of King's Bench, in and for the district of Montreal aforesaid, residing in the city of Montreal, in the said district, against the lands and tenements of ANTOINE LANGLOIS, Brewer, residing in the said city of Montreal, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Antoine Langlois, 1. A lot of ground or emplacement situated and being in the st. Marie or Quebec Suburbs of the city of Montreal aforesaid, containing thirty three feet in front by from forty to forty three feet in depth, the whole more or less, bounded in front by Voltigeurs street, in the rear by Augustin Durand or his representatives, on one side to the north in part by the lot hereinafter described, and in part by the said Augustin Durand, and on the other side to

the south by one Joubert, with a brewery and other buildings thereon erected. 2. A lot of ground or emplacement situated and being in the st. Marie Suburbs aforesaid, of triangular figure, containing thirty five feet in front by forty two feet in depth, the whole more or less, bounded in front by st. Marie street, in the rear by the lot herein before described, on one side by Augustin Durand, and on the other side by Voltigeurs Street, with a wooden house of two stories and other buildings thereon erected. Now I do hereby give notice that the said lots of ground or emplacements and premises will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at my Office in the city of Montreal aforesaid, on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-FIRST day of NOVEMBER next, at ELEVEN of the Clock, in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

FREDK. W. ERMATINGER, Sheriff.

All and every person or persons having claims on the lots of ground or emplacements & premises 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 piece or parcel of land 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, 15th July, 1826.

Three-Rivers, } **BY** virtue of a WRIT of EXECUTION, to wit: } issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas in and for the district of Three-Rivers aforesaid, at the instance of Antoine Marcotte, of the Parish of st. Antoine de la baie du Ferre, in the county of Buckingham, merchant, against the lands and tenements of PIERRE AURE dit GRANDMONT, yeoman, of the same parish, to me directed; I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Pierre Auré dit Grandmont, to wit: A land situate in the Parish st. Antoine Rivière du Loup, in the county of st. Maurice, containing one arpent and a half in front or thereabouts, by about thirty arpents in depth, bounded in front partly by the River du Loup, and partly by the extremity of the emplacement of Jean Bte. Lemaitre Auger, Esquire, and of Pierre Fortier, and in the rear by the Grande décharge, on the north-east side partly by the said Jean Bte. Auger, and partly by Laurent Loranger, and on the other side to the south west partly by the said Pierre Fortier, and partly by Joseph Grenier, with a house, a barn and other buildings thereon erected. Now I do hereby give notice that the said land and dependances will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at the Church door of the said parish st. Antoine de la Rivière du Loup, on MONDAY, the NINTH day of OCTOBER next, at TEN of the clock in the morning, at which time and place the conditions of the sale will be made known.

L. GUGY, Sheriff.

All and every person or persons having claims on the said land and dependances 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 Town of Three-Rivers, 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 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, 3d June, 1826.

Three Rivers, } **BY** virtue of a WRIT of EXECUTION, to wit: } issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench holding civil pleas in and for the District of Three Rivers aforesaid, at the suit of Edward White, Esq. of the Town of Three Rivers, in the County of St. Maurice, Captain in His Majesty's 70th Regiment of foot, against the lands and tenements of the Honorable LOUIS GUGY, of the same place, High Sheriff, of the said District of Three Rivers, to me directed; I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Louis Gugy, the lands in the judgment of the said Court described as follows, to wit: six lots of land situate in the township of Weedon, in the County of Buckinghamshire, being lots no. 7, 9, 10, 11, 13 & 14 in the eleventh range of Lots in the said township of Weedon, containing each 200 acres of land with the usual allowance for high ways. Now I do hereby give notice that the said six lots of land will be sold and adjudged by me at the Sheriff's Office, to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, the NINTH day of OCTOBER next, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon at which time and place the conditions of Sale will be made known.

J. G. DE TONNANCOUR, Coroner.

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

Coroner's Office, 1st June 1826.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the CLERGY LANDS in LOWER-CANADA will, for the present, be Leased conformably to the following Resolutions, adopted at a General Meeting of the Corporation for superintending, managing and conducting the Clergy Reserves, held in Quebec, on the 6th of June, 1826—

“RESOLVED,

1st. That the Lots be valued at the price or value of the fee-simple thereof, in, or as if in a state of nature.

2dly. That the same be Leased for a Term of thirty-three years, with assurance of renewal for two further Terms of thirty-three years each, upon the same conditions as the Lease first granted, and those herein after mentioned, and at the proper costs and charges of the Lessees.

3dly. That the consideration for the first Term of thirty-three years be an annual-rent of *three-fourths* of the interest on the amount of the aforesaid valuation, at *three per cent. per annum*, and the payment, at and before the execution of the Lease, of a *sum equal*, on a computation founded on the principle of an annuity, to the value of the *other fourth* of the said interest, for the said Term of thirty-three years, at the rate or allowance of six per cent.; at which rates and computations, the rent and fine payable on a Lease of a Lot valued at £50 would be as follows, viz. 22s. 6d. per annum rent, and £5 6 9 fine, and in proportion for a Lot of greater or less value.

4thly. That at the expiration of the said Term of thirty-three years, the Lessee, his Executors, Curators, Administrators or Assigns, shall, if the Corporation be thereto required six calendar months before the expiration of the said Term, and in case the conditions of the first Lease shall have been duly fulfilled, and the rent thereby reserved punctually paid, obtain a renewal of the Lease for a further Term of thirty-three years, for a rent and fine to be computed at the rates aforesaid, upon a valuation of the Lot at the price or value, when such renewal is applied for, of the fee-simple thereof without the improvements, or of a Lot of like extent, quality and natural advantages in a state of nature, at the option of the Lessee, his Executors, Curators, Administrators or Assigns.

5thly. That upon the expiration of the second Term of thirty-three years, the Lessee, his Executors, Curators, Administrators or Assigns, shall, upon the same notice given to the Corporation, and on the condition aforesaid, obtain another renewal for a like Term of thirty-three years, for a rent and fine to be computed as aforesaid, upon a similar valuation of the Lot; which valuation for the first, as well as for the second renewal, shall be made in such manner as the Corporation may think fit to direct or prescribe for the time being.

6thly. That in cases where satisfactory proof shall be adduced to the Corporation, that a person who is desirous of becoming a tenant has not the means of paying a fine, and that he is a person of good character and likely to become a valuable tenant, then, and in that case, the said person, in lieu of the fine for the first lease, shall pay along with the annual rent the *other fourth of the interest* on the amount of the valuation of the Lot, at the rate of three per cent. per annum, and until he shall have redeemed the *other fourth of the said interest*, which he, his Executors, Curators, Administrators or Assigns, shall have the option of doing at any time during the Term of the said first Lease, by paying to the Corporation the value of the said *other fourth* of the said interest, for the remainder of the said term to run and unexpired, to be computed at the aforesaid rate or allowance of six per cent. on the *other fourth* of the said interest, on the principle of an annuity as before mentioned.

7thly. That the benefit of the preceding Resolutions be extended to the present Lessees, on their surrendering their Leases, and settling with the Board of Directors at Quebec for all arrears due under the same.

8thly. That Lay Agents be appointed at convenient places, whose duty it shall be to agree with the present or proposed future Lessees, as to the value of the lands, and certify the same to the Board of Directors at Quebec, and to collect and receive the rents and fines payable upon the Leases to be granted, as well as the rents payable upon the present Leases, which shall not have been surrendered.”

Persons desirous of obtaining Leases of Lots on the foregoing conditions, must make their applications to the Agents of the Corporation within whose superintendence the Lots are situated.

A List of the Agents will be published as soon as the appointments shall have been made.

Quebec, 5th August, 1826. 6w.

THE subscriber will continue the business, formerly carried on by Blackwood & Larocque, in his own name and on his own account.

Wm. BLACKWOOD.

Montreal, 31st December, 1825.

NOTICE

THE Co-partnership subsisting the last year between the subscriber has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against the Subscribers as Co-partners, must be rendered to Mr. Joseph Stowe Shaw, for adjustment and settlement; and he is also empowered to receive and grant acquittances for all debts due to the same.

JOS. STOWE SHAW.  
R. PENISTON.

Quebec, June 7th, 1826.

PROVINCE OF LOWER CANADA,  
DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

IN THE KING'S BENCH.

No. 24. The 20th day of June, 1826.

WALTER BECKWITH,

Plaintiff.

GEORGE STORY,

Defendant.

PHILEMON WRIGHT & al.

Garnishees.

UPON the Plaintiff's humble Petition preferred to this Court, It is ordered for the reasons therein contained that George Story, the Defendant, do appear in this Court within four months from the date of the notice of this Order, and await the Judgment in this cause; and that pursuant to the Provisions of the Provincial Statute, 4th Geo. IV. c. 13, notice of the present Order be inserted in the Quebec Gazette, published by authority.

PERRAULT, ROSS & BURROUGHS,  
P. K. B.

PROVINCE OF LOWER CANADA,  
DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

IN THE KING'S BENCH.

No. 677. The 20th day of June, 1826.

JOHN MULHOLLAND,

Plaintiff.

MARTIN MOOR,

Defendant.

THE Court upon motion of the Plaintiff's Counsel doth revive the order made in this cause on the fifth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, and in consequence doth order that Martin Moor, the Defendant, do appear in this Court within four months from the date of this notice, and await the judgment in this cause, and that pursuant to the Provisions of the Provincial Statute, 4th Geo. IV. c. 13, notice of the present order be inserted in the Quebec Gazette, published by authority.

PERRAULT, ROSS & BURROUGHS,  
P. K. B.

PROVINCE OF LOWER CANADA,  
DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

IN THE KING'S BENCH.

No. 863. The 20th day of June, 1826.

WILLIAM SPROWL,

Plaintiff.

JAMES BISSET & SURPLICE MARS,

Defendant.

AND JOHN LEATHER & al.

Garnishees.

UPON the Plaintiff's humble Petition preferred to this Court, It is ordered for the reasons therein contained, that James Bisset and Surplice Mars, the Defendants, do appear in this Court within four months from the date of the notice of this order, and await the judgment in this cause; and that pursuant to the provisions of the Provincial Statute, 4th Geo. IV. c. 13, notice of the present order be inserted in the Quebec Gazette, published by authority.

PERRAULT, ROSS & BURROUGHS,  
P. K. B.

PROVINCE OF LOWER CANADA,  
DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

IN THE KING'S BENCH.

No. 869. The 20th day of June, 1826.

ANTHONY SHERDIN,

Plaintiff.

JAMES BISSET & SURPLICE MARS,

Defendant,

AND JOHN LEATHER & al.

Garnishees.

UPON the Plaintiff's humble Petition preferred to this Court, It is ordered for the reasons therein contained, that James Bisset & Surplice Mars, the Defendants, do appear in this Court within four months from the date of the notice of this order and await the judgment in this cause, and that pursuant to the Provisions of the Provincial Statute, 4th Geo. IV. c. 13, notice of the present order be inserted in the Quebec Gazette, published by authority.

PERRAULT, ROSS & BURROUGHS,  
P. K. B.

Office for the management of the Jesuits' Estates.

TO Let from 1st May 1827, for such term of years as may be agreed upon the Domain Farm of the Seigneurie of Notre Dame des Anges, in the Parish of Beauport, near Quebec.

This Farm contains 272 arpents chiefly under cultivation, and may if required be advantageously divided—On the lower part there is a good dwelling House with Offices suitable for a respectable family.

Application to be made to the Commissioner at his Office.

Quebec, 8th July, 1826.

OFFICE OF THE PEACE,  
Quebec, 12th June, 1826.

NOTICE

To Settlers and other Emigrants, and to the Public at large.

WITH a view to procure for Settlers and other Emigrants from the United Kingdom more speedy success in attaining the object of their pursuit in this country than they have hitherto met upon their arrival, Notice is hereby given that attendance in the Grand Jury Room, in the Court House, will be given every day, (Sundays and Holidays excepted,) between the hours of 9 in the forenoon and 3 in the afternoon; at which place it is requested that all persons of those descriptions will, upon their arrival in this Port, enter their names, ages and sex, the number, age and sex of the members of their respective families, and their view, and intention in repairing to this country; whether to settle Land, to exercise Trades, or merely to pass through this Province on their way to other places, in order that information may be given them respecting the best and readiest mode of pursuing their object; and it is requested that all persons desirous of obtaining information respecting the intentions of such strangers, with a view to forward them, or to avail themselves of their means of rendering service by the exercise of trades or the application of labour, will communicate at the Grand Jury Room, their names, residence and the view with which their enquiries are made. By which means it is expected that material service will be rendered, both to the Emigrants and the persons desirous of employing them, or of enabling them to settle, or of otherwise forwarding their pursuits. All which information respecting the same, will be received and entered, and any necessary communication will be given free of expences to the parties.

By Order,

GREEN & PERRAULT,  
Clerks of the Peace.

FOR SALE,

An extensive and Valuable Farm, Dwelling Houses, pot and pearl ash Manufactory, &c. &c.

THE subscriber offers for sale the property on which he has heretofore resided in the Township of Shipton, bounded in front by the river St. Francis. The farm contains 400 acres of excellent land, 100 acres of which are in a good state of improvement, there are erected thereon one large dwelling house with balcony &c. one smaller ditto, both well finished and painted white, a stone built pearl ash manufactory, in which has been manufactured about 400 barrels yearly for the last nine years, together with barns and other offices; there is also an excellent garden and a thriving young orchard planted with most sorts of fruit trees, all in good order.—The whole or part will be sold on liberal terms. Enquire of the subscriber, Shipton, or to Mr. E. W. White, Inspector of ashes Quebec.

WM. SETH WALES,

Shipton, 29th July, 1826.

N. B. The above property lies within a few minutes walk of the village of Richmond, the post office, school house and intended church, and on the road leading from Three-Rivers to Sherbrooke, Stanstead and Boston, in a fine flourishing and improving country.

W. S. W.

THE subscriber has from the present month admitted William Nicholas Crawford as his partner, to practice with him in the business and profession of Notary Public.

ARCHD. CAMPBELL, Notary Public.

Quebec, 11th July, 1826.

OFFICE OF THE PEACE,

Quebec, 20th July 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Surveyor of Highways for the city of Quebec, (before proceeding to the opening & widening of a certain Lane situate in the Lower Town of the city of Quebec, commonly called the Ruelle d'Antoine leading from St. Peter street to Sault-au-matelot street, the necessity of doing which is certified on oath to the Magistrates by twelve principal householders of the district of Quebec, duly summoned to enquire into and report upon the matter,) hath deposited in the office of the Clerks of the Peace, in the Court House a plan of the proposed alteration, accompanied by a Procès Verbal, referring thereto according to law, which plan and Procès Verbal remain in the said office for inspection gratis of the proprietors of ground, houses or other building adjoining the said lane, and every other person concerned therein, in order that they may at any time, not exceeding one month, from this date, lodge such observations or oppositions as they may have to the contrary, that justice may be done in the premises; in failure of which the said Plan and Procès Verbal will be ratified and put in execution according to their tenor.

By order,

GREEN & PERRAULT,  
Clerks of the Peace.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, July 6.

**Slave Dealing.**—Mr. Thomas Young, late Captain of the ship *Malta*, of Liverpool, employed in the African trade, and is now in the House of Correction, Cold-bath-fields, under Sir Richard Birnie's warrant of commitment, on a charge of having sold for slaves, four girls, natives of a part of the coast of Africa near St. John's Island, who had been placed with him as hostages, or security for the performance of certain contracts entered into between him and two of the native Chiefs. The witnesses against the accused were the mate and some of the crew of the *Malta*, and from their statements the following facts appeared. It is well known that it is the practice in trading with the Africans, to barter goods of European manufacture for gold dust, and the other merchandise which their country produces, but such is the feeling of distrust which the natives entertain of Europeans, that they seldom or never bring their goods on board of a ship, until they have first got security on shore the commodities which they are to purchase, so that it becomes necessary that the captain, for his own security, should have some pledge for the fulfilment of the contract on the part of the African, or it is more than probable that he would never see his goods or his customer again.—The security almost uniformly given, is the leaving on board the European vessel, as hostages, some of the members of the African's family, amongst whom are generally some of his numerous wives. When the *Malta*, on her last voyage was lying on that part of the coast near the island of St. John, Captain Young bartered, amongst others, with a chief called Antonio Jo, who possessed himself of a great quantity of beads, knives, bars of iron, and other things equally valuable, for which he was to send on board, by a certain day, a quantity of gold dust, ivory and palm oil, and by way of security, he left four of his wives, the eldest of whom was about 16 years of age, and the youngest not more than 15. In the regular course of time Antonio Jo performed his contract, and demanded his wives, but Captain Young refused to give them up, alleging that another chief, with whom he had dealt, had not performed his contract. This matter was proceeding some days. Captain Young still persisted in refusing to give up the hostages, and at length a Spanish schooner, having all the external appearance of a slave-vessel ran into the bay, where the *Malta* was lying, and soon afterwards a boat from her, having on board her Captain, boarded the *Malta*, and some conversation took place between him and Capt. Young, in the course of which the latter ordered Antonio Jo's wives upon deck, and they were minutely examined by the Spaniard, and Captain Young also pointed out the fineness of their limbs and proportions. The result was, they were put into the boat, and conveyed on board the Spanish vessel.—They all evinced the strongest reluctance to quit the *Malta*, and cried bitterly when Captain Young communicated to them that they must go. Some hours after the Spaniard's boat came again on board the *Malta*, with the mate of the schooner, a man who could speak English fluently, and he brought with him two bags filled with dollars. The dollars were counted, and the crew gathered from the conversation, and from what they saw, that there were two or three dollars too many, which were given back to the mate. The following day the Spanish captain sent a present to Captain Young, who returned the compliment during the day by despatching his own boat to the schooner, with a present for the Spaniard. Some of the *Malta*'s boat's crew, when they got on board the schooner, said they had never overhauled a slave ship, and should like to look at her. The mate took them below, and they there saw 80 male blacks sitting chained between decks, which were so close to each other, that the poor creatures had not room to sit upright. Upon deck were crouched a great many women, among the rest, the four wives of Antonio Jo. They were not chained, but a man stood over them with a whip. Very soon after the *Malta*'s boat left the schooner, the latter made all sail, and stood out of the Bay, and Captain Young was not long following the example of the Spaniard, for he ordered the anchor to be weighed, and stood to sea. In a few days the *Malta* was boarded at sea by His Majesty's sloop of war *Raven*, stationed to look after slave traders, and the mate of the *Malta* related to the officer what had occurred near St. John's, in consequence of which the *Malta* was detained and taken to Sierra Leone, where she with the cargo was condemned, and subsequently Captain Young, after being examined before the Judge Advocate of the colony, was put on board a transport and sent to England a prisoner, the crew being also sent as witnesses. On the arrival of the transport in the river, James Jones Smith, one of the principal officers of Bow street, was sent down to take Captain Young into his custody.—The officer took the Captain to the victualling-office, at Deptford, where he underwent an examination of great length before Sir R. Birnie, who went down expressly to hear the case, and the circumstances detailed above were related in evidence on oath.

In his defence, Captain Young denied the charge, which he declared was fabricated against him by his crew, from feelings of malice, because they had quarrelled with him. He will be tried at the Admiralty sessions.

The owners of the *Malta*, who are merchants of the first respectability at Liverpool, intend to appeal to the High Court of Admiralty here, against the confiscation of the ship and cargo.

LONDON, July 26.

There has been scarcely any thing done in the Money Market this morning, Consols having been 76½ 7 all the time. The same will apply to the Foreign Securities, which are unaltered from the opening, Russian being 80½, Colombian 92½, and Mexican 47½. The other quotations are entirely nominal.

A report prevails, which we think is not destitute of probability, that Parliament will be assembled this year earlier than usual. Many reasons, particularly the state of several branches of trade which need the assistance of Parliament, incline us to this opinion. It is only of late years that the practice of postponing the meeting of Parliament to the beginning of the year has been adopted; they formerly sat for about six weeks before Christmas.

Some doubt having arisen in Paris on the authenticity of the memoirs published under the name of the Princess of Lamballe, the respectable publishers have caused a letter to be inserted in the Journals, in which they give an affidavit, sworn by the Editor before the Lord Mayor of London, that the book sold to them by her, contains a faithful translation of the memoirs in question. The lady who sold the manuscript, and who professes to have added the notes, gives her maiden name, as Catherine Hyde, now in Marquisse Govion Bioglio Solari. The *Journal des Debats* still repeats its incredulity on the subject, notwithstanding the oath at the Mansion-house.

Robert Haddack, of Spilsby, Lincolnshire, aged 93, attended Lord Gwydyr's rent-day on the 12th inst. in good health, it being his 78th year of paying rent to the family.

## COLONIZATION NEAR THE POLE.

A letter from Christiania says—"Our Government looks forward anxiously to the result of an expedition that was last year sent to Spitzbergen, by two enterprising young Englishmen who are established at Hammerfest, close to the North Cape. They had already, in the summer of 1824, erected buildings in Ice Sound, lat. 77 deg. 50 min. North, preparatory to their sending the people; and in April, 1825, the expedition, consisting of twenty-five men, sailed from Hammerfest, under the conduct of an Englishman, we believe a surgeon by profession. A vessel that accompanied them brought advice of their safe arrival; since then no information has been received. Their object appears to be the sea-horse fishery, and we are informed the country abounds in herds of reindeer, foxes, &c. This, we believe, is the first regular attempt that has been made at colonization; if it succeeds, the advantages to Finmark, and the community at large of that distant province, will be incalculable, by opening a new and profitable source of industry. It is to the same parties His Majesty has lately granted the copper mines, situate in that province."

**Power of the Sun's Rays.**—Mr. Mackintosh, a respectable and intelligent Gentleman, who is contractor for the Government works carrying on at Stonehurst Point, near Plymouth, having descended in the diving bell, with workmen, for the purpose of laying a foundation for a sea-wall, reports, that when the machine, which is provided with convex glasses in the upper part of the bell, was 25 feet under water, to his astonishment he perceived one of the workmen's caps smoking;—on examining it he found that the rays of the sun had converged through the glass, and burnt a hole in the cap; also, that similar effects had, during hot weather, frequently occurred on their clothes, so that the workmen, now aware of the cause, place themselves out of the focal point.

MANCHESTER, July 24.

A general opinion begins to prevail through the town, that a public meeting should be convened, for the purpose of petitioning the Government to call Parliament together immediately, in order that effectual measures of relief may be applied to the distressed state of the Manufacturing Districts. There is some reason to apprehend that Government have lately received some information more calculated to mislead than to instruct them; and it becomes, therefore, of importance that they should know what is really the condition of the people in this part of the country. The funds of the Local Committee are nearly exhausted, and how they are to be replenished is a question nobody appears able to solve. It is true the number depending upon this mode of relief is much diminished; still there remains a large body of claimants, who must, by some means, be saved from utter destitution. That there are fewer now subsisting upon this charity than there were some months ago, is not the result of any improvement in trade, but chiefly of the removal of the sufferers to the parishes to which they belong. The Irish also have mostly been induced to return across the Channel. The silk manufacturer is the only branch of trade which appears not to be depressed. While we see, by the London papers, that the Spitalfields weavers constitute the most distressed portion of the population of the Metropolis, the silk trade in this town enjoys a degree of comparative prosperity. There can be no doubt, therefore, that the causes of the distress of Spitalfields are chiefly of local origin, and are not at all connected with the foreign competition to which the silk manufacturer is now exposed.

Reports are in circulation that several meetings have been held in the neighbourhood of Oldham, but it is impossible to trace these rumours to any credible source. There is every reason to believe that some agitators are traversing the country, and endeavouring to excite the population to acts of mischief, but it is certain that they continue wholly to fail of success. A much severer pressure of misery will be necessary for their purposes; but with such prospects as are now before this district, who shall predict that the time may not come when they will be successful?

FRENCH PAPERS.

From the *Courier Francais*.

**Barcelona, July 15.**—Yesterday afternoon the Captain General gave orders to a number of people to quit the town in 24 hours, and to betake themselves to the places assigned them. Passports to that effect were given to Mr. Perol, ex-political chief of Gironne, for Castellersol; to Mr. Bray, Ex-Governor of the citadel for Solsona, to his brother for Vich; to M. Fingarren, for Mora on the Ebro to Montero, for Mauresa; to M. Monters, the younger, for Prats de Llusanes, to M. Aguirre for Talarie; to Mr. Toregros, for Pons. The care which the Government, in their passports, has taken to insert the designations of these individuals, according to the offices they held under the constitution, is in reality a signing of their death warrants. From the disposition of this Province, it is most certain that, if they escape assassination on their route, they will be infallibly put to death as soon as they reach their destination. To no purpose did these poor wretches supplicate M. de Campo Lagrado to defer the execution of his dreadful order. That General was deeply affected by the measure, but he gave them to understand that it was transmitted with express orders that it should be immediately executed. He added that he had no ground of complaint against the petitioners. The unfortunate men had then recourse to General Beisel to implore his interposition, and to request passports enabling them to quit the Kingdom.—The result of this last application is not yet known.—

From the *Constitutionnel*.

A letter from Lisbon of the 5th, received this day contains the following particulars:—

"The garbled intelligence brought hither by the courier of the Embassy to Paris, left much uncertainty on our minds. Confused accounts of accusations of sedition against the 4th and 7th regiments, but fortunately a mercantile dispatch has brought the news entire, which have been received from Brazil; and, in addition, the *Lealdade* corvette, which came from Rio Janeiro, has left no doubt with respect to an event which crowns our dearest hopes, and put a termination to all dissensions. It would be impossible to paint to you the transports of public joy, or the dismay of a handful of malevolent citizens. The count de Barbeceña, Minister of War, has published this happy news to head quarters, and the enthusiasm of the army answered to that of the nation.

"The Apostolic party, who for some time past have been forming horrible projects, and declared that the English squadron was about to leave the Tagus, are struck as with a thunderbolt. The Government ordered the publication successively of all the decrees of the Emperor, to the great uneasiness of the Apostolics, who could no longer flatter themselves with the hope of inverting the promulgation of the constitutional charter. The whole people burned to know it, and the most lively interest was displayed in every quarter.—The avenues to the Royal Printing House were choked up with an immense crowd, who waited with impatience for the first copies of that memorable act, emanating from their legitimate sovereign, which was to cure the wounds of the country. The chiefs of the Apostolics appeared resigned to their fate. The ranks of the party are thinning every hour. Endeavours have been made it is said to stir up the Amaranite to some attempts but they remain quiet. The discontented find no support in any place among our happy people. Our fears have been attempted to be worked on in various ways, by the dread of the Holy Alliance—by the discontent of the French Cabinet—and lastly, we have been told to look to Spain, and her new Ambassador with whom she menaces us. But we are aware of the means of the latter, and Spain has no right to impose on us her anarchies, her reactions and her misery.

"Tis all in vain, we will be constitutional!"

**St. Petersburg, July 8.**—His Majesty has addressed the following gracious letter to Muziacky, dated June 27:

"The zeal with which you have performed your duty as our Plenipotentiary to the Ottoman Porte, and especially the success of the late negotiations in Constantinople, from which Russia is entitled to expect a renewal of its intercourse with Turkey, on a basis suitable to its honour, have attracted our attention to you. As a testimony of this, and as a reward for your services, we graciously appoint you a Knight of the Order of St. Anne, of the first class; the insignia of which we send with these presents, ordering you to wear them according to the statutes."

We have just sustained a great loss by the death of the learned Patron of the Arts, Count G. W. Orloff, Privy Councillor and Senator.

Their Majesties, and Prince Charles of Prussia, went yesterday to Zarskoje-elo.

The birth day of His Majesty, the Emperor, was celebrated yesterday with great festivity.

The coronation of their Imperial Majesties will take place at Moscow, in the month of August. The members of the Diplomatic Body, now here, have already been informed of it by official notes.

The whole of the garrison goes to-day to encamp at Krasnoje-elo.

**Stockholm, July 11.**—The Government has lately called on the Directors of the Bank to bring silver into circulation, in order to prevent the rise of the rate of exchange.

Our city has been in great danger from the fire in the woods—especially from the fire at Erstano, half a mile distant. The King repaired to the spot in person, sent troops, had the peasants assembled, and by judicious measures averted the danger. But all at once the wind

veered to the south, and caused the fire to spread with such violence that it extended over a lake 3,000 feet broad, to the Island of Siklo, and happily it stopped there; only a small house was burnt the first day. The part which the fire has passed over in the forests and the mountains may be about ten English miles in extent.

**Copenhagen, July 11.**—We have had for some days a most oppressive heat of 20 deg. to 25 deg. which was not diminished by the storm of yesterday. We are afraid of serious disorders. We have complaints from all places of excessive heat and long continued drought and the hopes of a good harvest are given up.

**Habing, July 1.**—The drought and scorching heat continue. We have alternately 25, 26, 28, may even 29 degrees (97½ Fahrenheit.) The accounts of the harvest are very melancholy.—We have some English ships in the harbour come for cargoes of corn, which tends to raise the prices. We do not fear that we shall be short of rye, as it may be had, though at a high price, from private persons and from the magazines.

**Smyrna, June 22,** (by way of Corfu.)—All the ships that come from the Dardanelles bring the news that thousands of corpses are floating on the side of the Marmora, that have been thrown into the water, in consequence of the late tumults at Constantinople.

**New-York, September 6.**

By the arrival at Boston of the ship Mercury, Capt. Boit, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received London papers to the evening of July 29, inclusive. Extracts, commercial and political, will be found below. The distresses of the manufacturing districts continued with unabated suffering. It was hoped, however, that the crisis had arrived, and that a gradual improvement would now take place.

Mr. Murray has disposed of the property of the Representative to the proprietors of the New Times, with which paper it will be united.

Caterpillars of a monstrous size have been found in many places in Ayrshire. One was found which measured five inches long, and one inch and a quarter in circumference, of a beautiful sea green.

**Important to merchants.**—The Dublin Freeman's Journal states, that by a law which would go into operation on the first of August, all ship masters will have to give an account at the Custom House of the cargo on board their vessels, previous to being cleared out.—To do this is almost impossible, and if the law be enforced, it will take two or three days to get through the clearance, which is now done in one day. The inconvenience to commerce will be serious.

**The steam-boat Comet.**—This unfortunate vessel which last year carried so many passengers to a watery grave has been raised and brought to land. The bodies of several persons who were supposed to have been lost in her have been recovered, and the whole number is now 63. Thirteen only were saved.

Paris dates are to the 26th of July inclusive. The Constitutionnel and some of the other papers, persist in asserting that Constantinople has been laid waste by fire, and that the Janissaries at Adrianople, whose number they swell into 20,000, had made a very formidable insurrection, but the Etoile contradicts again the whole of these statements, and declares not only that the insurrection at Adrianople was put down on the 16th, but that the Janissaries in all the fortresses on the Danube have submitted without resistance to the orders of the Governors. The central corps of these troops having been destroyed, the submission of the other corps in the distant stations is calculated upon as certain by the Etoile, while the other papers speculate on the probability of those stationed at Larissa, called the "City of the Janissaries," and in other important posts, being able to make a successful stand against the authority of the Sultan. An interesting extract from the Etoile upon this subject is given below.

Extracts from the Smyrna Oriental Spectator are to the 17th June. There is little intelligence in them from the Morea, and that little is of course unfavourable. It is said, in one paragraph, that "Ibrahim Pacha has attempted nothing since his arrival at Tripolizza." But under the date of June 16, we read as follows:—"Ibrahim Pacha is gone from Patras, through Elis to Modon, another column is gone to Mistra and Tripolizza. The Greeks make no resistance, and the troops are collected at Napoli, where they demand their pay. Those who still obey have no commanders. The mills have been fortified. Ibrahim Pacha sustained a great loss in Hussein Bey, who was killed before Missolonghi."—The Smyrna papers give the particulars of the capture of nineteen Greek pirate vessels, called mistics, by Commodore Hamilton.

An account is also given of the capture by the French corvette Echo, of "one of the new vessels which the Greeks have built expressly for the purpose of piracy."

The same paper likewise gives an account of the robbery of the English brig Volusia, on the 9th of June, near Scio, by Greek pirates. It is calculated that the losses of the English commerce in one month amounted to 1,760,000 piastres.

The Smyrna editor complains that two English vessels with ammunition, coals for steam boats, &c. have been suffered to proceed from London to aid the Greeks.

**London, July 29.**

**City, 12 o'clock.**—The advance of yesterday has not only been maintained, but a still further advance has taken place in the price of the British funds. Consols opened this morning at 77 3/4 7/8, for account, 77 7/8 8/8 for money—this continued for a short time when they rose to 78 1/4 3/8, for account, and 78 1/8 1/4, for money, and the market remained with a steady aspect to the above hour. In the foreign market scarcely any

thing has been doing. In the share market every thing is quiet. Not a single foreign mail has arrived this morning, consequently, in a political point of view, there is nothing interesting.

Three per cent Consols, 77 3/4 7/8—ditto for account 77 7/8 8/8—Enchequer bills 12 13 pm.

Two o'clock.—Consols at one period in the forenoon was done at 78 1/2, for the account, since which a reaction has taken place, and up to the present moment may be quoted at 78 1/8 1/4, and for money at 78, buyers.—In the Foreign market a great deal has been doing in South American Securities. Old Spanish 8 to 1-4—Mexican, 49 3/8 1-2—Colombian 35 1/4—Peruvian 25 1/2 to 26; Russian 82 1/4 1-2; Greek, 12 1/8, 13, Enchequer bills 13 to 14; Brazil shares, 12, 1 2.

Three o'clock.—Three per cent. consols, 78 1/8 1/4, nothing doing.

An accident which had nearly happened to the King and Queen of Spain, and which actually befel their suite on their journey to the Baths of Sacedon, is mentioned in the French papers, with some insinuations respecting its cause. It appears that the carriage in which the Royal personages were seated, had just passed over a certain part of a recently repaired road, and while the carriages of the suite were upon it, a jetty for its support gave way, and the carriages tumbled into the gulph below. Some of the mules were killed and the individuals injured, and we may well imagine the plight in which the party reached the neighbouring town. The papers add, that the inhabitants of all the villages testified the most enthusiastic joy at the providential escape which their Majesties had had, and drew the carriages through the villages showing *vivas*. Illuminations were general in all the towns through which the parties passed.

As no other information has reached us of this curious event, we must content ourselves with expressing a suspicion that it was not produced by mere accident, but that a plan had been laid for the destruction of the Royal personages. We shall therefore look with some curiosity for the arrival of further accounts of this laughable, but perhaps seditious, circumstance.—*Star*.

Amongst the conflicting accounts of the state of different parts of the country, it is difficult to come to any very distinct opinion whether the distress with which it has been suffering, be diminishing or not. Every country paper, and almost every private letter from the Manufacturing districts, contain statements at variance with those of the other, according to the bias or particular situation of the writer. It is the duty of us, who are placed at a distance from the scenes of distress which undoubtedly exist, and who are not liable to be influenced by any local circumstances or personal inconveniences, from the state of affairs in those distant districts, to weigh and consider well these various accounts which come before us—to balance the circumstances under which each is written, and to draw as just a conclusion from these materials as our judgment will enable us to do. With such feelings we have endeavoured to look at the reports before us, and we think we are justified in the conclusion we have come to, that on the whole things are on the mend. We do not mean to assert that any material improvement has taken place, but the elements of a better state of things are at work, and that a fair and rational hope may be entertained that a slow but gradual amelioration of existing evils will take place. In some particular branches of trade the distress assuredly is as great or greater than ever, but our remarks are not founded on the particular state of individual interests, but upon a broad and comprehensive view of the whole manufacturing trade. This commencement of improvement, if we assume that our conclusions are correct, does not, we apprehend, arise from any sudden cause which is likely to operate expeditiously, or to renew those periods of immense activity which prove in the end as fatal to the interests of the operatives and their employers, as they appear beneficial to them at the time. It is the gradual effect of circumstances which cannot fail, in the end, to restore a wholesome and an advantageous trade, though of a less extensive nature than that which was before carried on. The stock in hand from the cessation of the great exportation of former years, was thrown back upon the home consumption of the country, and consequently has supplied all the demands of that most immense and most advantageous branch of our trade. The stock being now reduced, the demand for home consumption together with a revival, in some degree, of the export trade, being to be felt, and to this extent at all events, our manufacturing interests must recover. When the distresses of other countries have also partially passed off, our exports will rapidly increase, more particularly, as we have reason to know, that the circumstances to which we alluded recently, of the closing of Cotton and other Manufactories in foreign countries, are fully confirmed; and these two causes conspiring to give activity to our trade, cannot fail to put an end to a considerable portion of the misery which unhappily now exists. We must not, however, close our eyes against that distress at present—nor blind our reason so far as to bring ourselves to believe that we shall not still have a sea of trouble to wade through: but our argument, founded on what we hope a fair consideration of all circumstances, is, that the shore on the opposite side begins to be discernible: and, though still involved in gloom and at a distance, affords a good hope of our again standing on "terra firma." In the mean time, it will be a difficult

task for our Pilots to beacon out the channel through which we must pass: and the duty of all to assist to buoy up those who may be likely to perish in the difficulties to be encountered. Much may be done by keeping alive hope, and encouraging resolution and patience. Support for a short period may renew a vigorous effort, and the land once reached, we shall see, in the errors of the past system, and in the stability of that which has been adopted, the motive for, and the reward of, a continuance in principles of sound and liberal policy.—*Sun*.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts show as yet no mitigation of distress. We are gratified at learning, however, from an individual likely to be well informed, that the attention of Ministers has of late been very seriously occupied with this subject, and that they have determined on appropriating a considerable sum from the treasury for the relief of the unhappy persons who are rendered wholly destitute by the present calamity. Neither the mode nor the extent of the relief have, yet, we believe, been decided on: but that this case is an exception to the common rule that a Government cannot usefully interfere in relieving the wants of the people, is, we hear, fully admitted. Information has been received by Government, founded on pretty accurate data, that in Lancashire alone there are at this moment near 300,000 human creatures who are absolutely without employment.

In the Colonial Market, appearances continue to be somewhat more favourable, but demand is not very extensive in any one article. The holders seem generally to abstain from selling, under the impression that prices have nearly reached their lowest point, and that the present abundance of money will invite speculation, by which a portion at least of their recent losses may be retrieved.

All those capitalists who hope to derive advantage from a rise of prices, whether of goods or of funded property, urge with all their influence, both on the Directors of the Bank and on Ministers, such measures as are likely to make money still more abundant. They look to the formation of Branch Banks as one of the most important of these measures, with peculiar interest, and, as those come into operation, will seek to get others introduced, whose tendency will equally be to increase the circulation. If, however, we may believe the accounts from Gloucester, the system works very slowly, the Branch Bank there have scarcely had a single application for discount since it was announced that business had commenced.—*Times*.

**Spain.**—The Constitutionnel contains a letter from Madrid, dated the 13th July, in which it is stated, that the Captain General of Badajos had sent an express to Madrid for a reinforcement of troops, which he considers absolutely necessary, from the public feeling having taken a new direction, as well for the purpose of strengthening the garrison, as for placing detachments in several towns in the province, particularly those nearest the Portuguese frontier. The same letter states, that the public mind has undergone a similar change in the Capital itself. The arrivals of couriers from Lisbon and Paris succeed each other with great rapidity.

**LONDON, July 27.**

By the Turkey mail, this morning, accounts from Smyrna to the 21st, and from Constantinople to the 29th of June were received. The captures by the pirates had been so extensive and daring that the English merchants had called on the Consuls and other authorities for their protection and for the remonstrances to our admiralty board on the subject. It would appear the goods taken out of our merchantmen were openly exposed to sale at Smyrna, &c. Various modes of protection are suggested to Lloyd's by the English Consul at Smyrna. The Cambrian man of war had destroyed above twenty of the pirate vessels.—The destruction of the Janissaries continued at Constantinople.

It was determined yesterday by the committee of the treasury at the bank, that it was expedient to establish a branch bank at Manchester, and their resolution was submitted to-day to the general body of directors, who, we understand, have sanctioned, as they usually do, a measure submitted to them by the senior members of the Court. By the letters from Manchester, it appears that this measure has long been expected there, and that its merits and probable utility have been the subject of frequent discussion. The town seems in fact to be divided into two great parties, and a lively competition is therefore fully contemplated as soon as proceedings shall have commenced in Manchester. How far this may tend to infuse a new spirit of enterprise into this great manufacturing district remains to be proved; it is certain that the experiment of a Branch Bank at Manchester is regarded with peculiar interest and anxiety by the monied and manufacturing classes as well in London as on the spot.

The home money market wore a slightly improved appearance to-day, owing it is said, to the resolution of the Court of Directors respecting a Branch Bank at Manchester. Business is still conducted on a very limited scale.

Three per cents. 77; do. red. 77 3/4; do for acc. 77 1/4, sellers.

The Age, a Sunday paper, gives the following article of fashionable intelligence, with a variety of details:—Lady Ashley, wife of Sir Jacob Ashley, daughter of Sir Henry Cashwood, and sister of the Marchioness of Ely, eloped at 1 o'clock in the morning, fleeing without hat or bonnet to a neighbouring street, where a barouch

and four were in waiting, with Capt. Garth, son of Gen. Garth. The husband of the lady enjoys a fortune of £47,000 a year, while her paramour is not worth that number of half-pence. The Lady and the Captain are both about 25 years of age.

The heir at law to the late Mr. Farquhar, as first claimant to his vast estate, it is stated, is supposed to be a resident in the wilds of America.—She is the eldest niece, who many years ago married a Frenchman. The other heirs cannot come into possession until she appears.

*The Burmese*—Any doubts that may be entertained as to the permanency of the present peace with the King of Ava, will be in a great degree removed by the following extract from the *Madras Gazette Extra*, of the 29th of March last.

"The treaty of peace, ratified by the King and accompanied by the first instalment, twenty-five lacs, of the pecuniary part of the price of it, was delivered to our Commissioners by a deputation of Ministers sent from the Golden Court to our head-quarters at Yandaboo, 42 miles from Ava, on the 24th of Feb. when royal salutes were fired by our forces, and tokens of friendship exchanged between the two powers on the occasion."—*New York Albion*.

#### FEMALE FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

*Marine Costume*.—A round dress of fine India muslin, with a broad trimming at the border, formed of lace, *en jabots*, placed on in bias; between the *jabots* an elegant embroidery, worked on the muslin, in a pattern of vine leaves. The body is partially low, and *en garbe*; the waist encircled with a belt of celestial blue ribbon. Over the bust is a sort of collar cape, in two points, perceptibly separated in front: these points are embroidered at the corners, and are trimmed round with lace: a *chemisette* tucker draws round nearly as high as the throat. The sleeves are moderately wide, with *mancherons a la Psyche*, of muslin, edged with lace; the wrists finished by a double range of antique points and confined next the hand with gold bracelets, clasped by an emerald brooch. The hair is arranged in full curls, and very short at the ear. A hat of white *gros de Naples* is worn, without either cap or *cornette*, and is fancifully ornamented with white gauze and blond; the crown adorned with large tulips of different colours. The strings of the hat are of celestial blue ribbon, and float loose. The necklace and earrings of amber.

*Morning dress*.—A pelisse-robe of jaconet muslin, embroidered down the sides in front, and round the bottom of the skirt, in a rich scalloped pattern; a double *pelérine* cape falls over the shoulders, and is worked in a correspondent manner; the body is plain, and made to wrap partially over in front. The sleeves are made nearly to fit the arm, and have a very broad scalloped ornament of embroidered muslin at the wrist turned upwards. The head dress is a *cornette*, discovering but little of the hair, with lappets unconfined, of a very fine specimen of Urling's lace, of which there is a great profusion in the fabrication of this novel *cornette*: between the hollows made by the different windings of the lace, are large puffs of broad pink satin ribbon. A necklace of coral encircles the throat, and the slippers are of coral red silk.

#### COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

HALIFAX, August 30.

Sir Robert George, Bart. J. Wodehouse, Esq. Surveyor General of H.M. Customs, and J. Wallace, Esq. Comptroller, embarked on Monday last, on board the packet schr. *Castor*. After touching at some of the ports on the western coast of this Province, these gentlemen intend to proceed in the same vessel to Boston.

*SHUBENACADIE CANAL*.—Since the Contractors for the Shubenacadie Canal have commenced operations, a very great progress has been made. The section, upon which they are now operating, is, as is generally known, that designated No. 2 upon the plan: being the space of ground which intervenes between Dartmouth Lake and Lake Charles—a distance of about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile. Upwards of 150 men have been employed, upon it; and they, to use a colloquial phrase, have actually done wonders. Along three fourths of its whole length, the surface stone has been removed and the line of the canal marked out and partially walled in upon both sides. In the valley, where the celebration of the "opening" was exhibited, the excavation is carried to a great depth, and one of the banks there is already thrown up. From this downwards to the Dartmouth Lake, the operations are in a state of considerable forwardness, and some parts of the navigation, will, we are informed, be completed at the expiration of a month. Upon this section it is intended to erect two locks—the waters of Lake Charles having an elevation of 26 feet. The surface water of the Canal will be 37 feet wide—the depth at the centre 9 feet; and as the sides will fall  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet slope to 1 foot perpendicular, a channel will be formed of 10 feet clear in width.

His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir James Kempt, accompanied by the Hon. Judge Halliburton,

and Major Yorke, embarked on Monday forenoon, on board the Govt. brig *Chebucto*, Capt. Potter—which vessel sailed immediately for Sydney, C. B. It is said, that his Excellency, after visiting that island, will return to Halifax by the route of Antigonish and Pictou.

On Sunday last the ceremony of consecrating Dartmouth Church took place at the village. His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese, preceded by the Vestry and Church Wardens and attended by archdeacons Willis and Spencer, the Hon. M. Wallace, Chief Justice Archibald, and other respectable individuals, arrived at the church at 11 o'clock, and his Lordship immediately proceeded to perform the solemn office.

An application was read from the Wardens and Vestry, praying that the church might be consecrated, and the bishop having signified his assent, the procession moved through the different aisles, his Lordship following and reciting that portion of scripture, which is selected for the occasion. The service was then read by his Lordship, and his decree and sentence being signed by him in the presence of the congregation, was delivered to archdeacon Willis, to be registered and preserved among the other records of the building. After which an eloquent and appropriate discourse was delivered by archdeacon Spencer, to an attentive auditory.—*Free Press*.

#### DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

MONTREAL, Sept. 11, 1826.

Since the rising of the Criminal Term of the Court of King's Bench of this District, between fifty and sixty persons, imprisoned for Criminal offences for some time back, have been liberated, in consequence of no charge having been preferred against them by the Attorney General, or their period of confinement having expired. It may, therefore, be advisable for the public to look after their moveable property and be on their guard against deprivations of all kinds.

*CRICKET MATCH*.—We are given to understand from good authority, that the match mentioned in a former paper, will be played on Thursday next, at the Côte à Baron, to commence in the forenoon. From the novelty in this country of contests of this description, we anticipate that a numerous assemblage of spectators will be congregated on the spot.

On Saturday evening, as a blacksmith by the name of Denison was returning to his residence in St. Ann Suburb, he was met by a beggar with a dog following him, and several boys who seemed to be irritating the animal. Denison being somewhat intoxicated, caught hold of the dog, which offended the owner so much, that he stabbed him with a sharp instrument he had in his possession, and escaped before assistance could be procured to arrest him. The unfortunate man is said to be in a dangerous state, the instrument having reached his lungs, and occasioned a considerable bleeding in his inside.

YORK, (U. C.) September 2.

His Lordship the Bishop of Quebec, held a visitation, on Wednesday last, in the Episcopal Church at this place, at which the Clergy of the Province, with a few exceptions were present. The Rev. Mr. Wenham preached the visitation sermon, after which the names of the Clergy were called by the Rev. C. Morgeil, A. B. his Lordship's Secretary and Chaplain, and presented their letters of order. His Lordship then proceeded to deliver his charge to them. In the hope, that under his Lordship's approbation, this production, abounding with charity, piety, and Christian feeling, will be presented to the public, in a more perfect form, we abstain from offering any remarks on the important topics to which it referred and which were attentively heard by a numerous congregation assembled in the church, as well as by the Reverend body to whom they were more particularly addressed.

His Lordship holds an ordination to-morrow, and confirmation on Sunday 10th instant.

A Post Office is established at Waterford, in the township of Townsend, London District, lying between Brantford and Victoria. We are requested to give this information by Mr. Israel W. Powell, who is appointed Post-Master.

#### MR. GRISON'S INSTITUTION.

MR. GRISON continues (in Malhot's Hotel, Quebec, St. John-street,) his Institution for the cure of STAMMERING and other defects in speech, as announced in former papers. Mr. Grison can now produce proof of the efficacy of his system, by the testimony of his present patients, and by certificates from persons that he has cured.—Sept. 13, 1826. b

#### INSURANCE.

THOMAS LEE, Esqr. having declined a continuance of his services in behalf of the *ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY*, application, in future may be made to Mr. Wm. McLEAN, Upper-Town. ALIJAH BIGELOW, Agent. Quebec, 12th Sept. 1826. u



DALHOUSIE, GOVERNOR.

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

THOMAS DOUGLAS, Clk. Ch. in Chy. a.

#### QUEBEC:

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1826

Since our last we have had a rapid succession of European news, London dates having been received to the 26th July by an arrival in this port, and to the 29th of that month by way of the United States.

We lament that it is still out of our power to report any decided improvement in commercial affairs, hundreds of manufacturers are daily thrown out of employment, and added to the thousands who have been constrained to remain in idleness and to endure consequent suffering and misery.—The extracts from the different English papers it will be observed vary in some slight degree, but even those which are most sanguine give no greater hope than that the crisis of distress had arrived, and that matters would henceforth improve. That such may be the case, we fervently hope, for although we have never been of the number which conceived the commerce of England was irretrievably ruined, still as its embarrassments have continued for a period far beyond what we expected, we fear the recovery will be proportionably protracted; of its ultimate restoration we have no doubt. A change for the better at Manchester is said decidedly to have manifested itself.

The Times asserts that the Revenue is rapidly declining and states that the Custom House duties appear to be falling off at the rate of £2,400,000 a year, this is indeed an alarming decrease, but we find by the context that it, together with the evils arising from the growing competition of Foreigners to our manufacturers, serves only as a prologue to the favourite cry of civil and military reduction, so incessantly echoed by that party whose politics the Times disseminates.—Economy is no doubt necessary, but these politicians know no bounds when they commence their system of retrenchment.

Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock His Lordship the Governor-in-Chief with the Countess of Dalhousie, Admiral and Mrs. Lake, Mr. Hope, A. D. C. and several of the officers of H. M. Ships *Jupiter* and *Menni*, em-

barked in the Steam boat Lady Sherbrooke for Montreal. His Excellency we hear intends making an excursion up the river Ottawa. The Admiral and his party will proceed on a tour to the Falls of Niagara.

Mr. KEAN.—It is with regret we state that this distinguished actor is suffering under severe indisposition. On Friday last after performing the part of Othello in a manner which charmed all beholders, it was announced to the public, that from the state of exhaustion in which he then found himself, it would be impossible for him to appear in the character of Sir Edward Mortimer on the following evening, for which his name had appeared in the bills of the day. He continued indisposed on Saturday, and on the night of Sunday experienced a most violent inflammatory attack, and has since, until yesterday, been unable to leave his bed. He is now we hear considerably better, and his medical attendants entertain confident hopes that he will be able to resume his theatrical engagement in the early part of next week.

Mrs. Barnes we are sorry to add is also an invalid, and although not considered in a dangerous state, her recovery is not expected to be so speedy as to enable her to appear with Mr. Kean during the remainder of his engagement.

The following Address, of which a Copy has been handed us by a Correspondent of the Bay Chaleurs, was presented to His Lordship the Governor in Chief on his landing at Paspébiac, during the tour His Excellency has recently made of the District of Gaspé. The Governor, we understand, is much pleased with that interesting part of Lower-Canada, and its industrious inhabitants, who universally received His Excellency with the cordiality and respect corresponding with the motives which prompted his visit.

To His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, Governor General and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's North American Colonies.

We the undersigned inhabitants of Paspébiac and adjacent places, most dutifully beg leave to present our respects to Your Excellency and to express the gratification we feel in being favored with a visit from so distinguished a personage as the Earl of Dalhousie.

We more appreciate Your Excellency's visit as well because it is the first time we have had that honor from the King's Representative in this Province, as because we are well aware that the motives which have prompted Your Excellency to it are to obtain a local knowledge of this extensive District, and by personal observation to become acquainted with its present state, its resources and its susceptibility for improvement.

Your Excellency will find the Bay of Chaleurs an interesting tract of country, for the most part fertile in soil, and blest with a temperate and most healthful climate—well adapted to agriculture and capable of accommodating a great population—that nature has been highly bountiful to it, and that but little comparative aid is required from the fostering hand of Government to bring it forward and make it a populous and flourishing district. The tour which your Excellency is about to make of it, will not, we are sure, disappoint your expectations.

Unaccustomed as we have been to the honor of a visit from our King's Representative, we regret that we can poorly acquit ourselves of those demonstrations of respect which we deem suitable to the occasion, but your Excellency we also know will make every allowance for our inability in this respect, and at the same time do us the justice to believe that your Excellency is a most welcome visitor to our District, and that we are not less sensible of the public good that may result from it, than proud of the honor done us by the visit. Paspébiac, 10th August, 1826.

To which His Excellency made the following answer:

GENTLEMEN, I thank you with all my heart for this kind welcome on my first visit to this District—I have long wished to accomplish this visit, and have been repeatedly disappointed in my intention, I have felt much regret on these occasions having long been well aware of the great advantages which this part of Canada possesses and sensible too that it has not received that encouragement which it merits.

My anxious desire is to promote its welfare and by seeing it, I shall be enabled to point out most forcibly to His Majesty's government those measures which may lead most decidedly to its improvement.

I am well persuaded of your anxiety to do honor to His Majesty's Representative on this occasion, & shall fully appreciate on my part these assurances of the loyalty of this District.

Paspébiac, 10th August, 1826.

The famous Morrel Magoon, who was found guilty of Forgery at the Court of King's Bench lately held at Montreal, has been sentenced to be hanged on the 27th October next.

Several thefts of an alarming nature have lately occurred in this city.

On Wednesday night last the shop of one Vezina in St. Rock Suburbs was entered and property to the value of about £100 carried away.

On Friday night white a young gentleman, a stranger, resident in the Upper Town, was at the Theatre, cash to the amount of £100 was stolen from his Portmanteau. There has lately been another discharge of hands from some of the Lumber Caves in the vicinity of this city, and business generally is far from being in a satisfactory state.

ACCIDENT.—On Friday morning last, a young man named John Laverick, belonging the Brig Southampton, lying at the Queen's Wharf, was unfortunately drowned under the following circumstance:—While standing on the plank which conducts to the vessel it accidentally slipped off the edge of the wharf and precipitated him into the river; owing, it is supposed, to his striking on a spar placed as a fender, he never rose to the surface of the water, and every exertion to recover the body proved unavailing.

On Wednesday last Dr. Latourriere returned the complement paid him by his Medical brethren, and entertained the Faculty and a numerous party of his other friends at Dinner, at Malhiot's Hotel. At 6 o'clock upwards of forty gentlemen partook of an elegant repast—the wines were excellent, and the utmost conviviality prevailed, the company separated about midnight. In the course of the evening, and after the usual toasts given on such occasions had been drunk, one of the guests, alluding to Mr. KEAN, proposed in a neat speech the health and prosperity of that distinguished individual who was at that moment entertaining the Public with the highest intellectual treat which had yet been enjoyed in Quebec. This toast was drunk amidst the loudest plaudits.

State of Poll at Three-Rivers, on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock A. M.

Mr. OGDEN.....100, Mr. DUMOULIN..... 82.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.

- Sept. 9—Schr. Nancy, Lorrway, 23 days from Halifax, to Mr. Dubord, with rum and sugar.
10—Brig Fame, Jackson, 20th July from Liverpool, to order, in ballast.
Brig Trident, Armstrong, 29th July from London, to W. Price & co. general cargo, 9 settlers.
Bark Ythan, Cairns, 25th July from Greenock, to M. Bell, in ballast, 19 settlers.
Ship Priscilla, Mitchell, 28th July from Cork, to order, in ballast, 4 settlers.
Schr. Caroline, Lowden, 19 days from Dominica, to Mr. Shaw, with rum, &c.
Schr. Marie Catherine, Bernier, 25th of July from St. John's, (N. F.) to M. Tullock, with sugar.
Schr. Eliza and Jane, Brown, 19th July from St. Vincent's, to order, with rum, &c.
Bark Lord Wellington, Gilbert, 24th July from London, to H. Atkinson, in ballast.
H. M. S. Jupiter, 64 guns, Admiral Lake, from Halifax.
11—Bark Hyman, Edington, 24th July from London, to Wm. Price & co. in ballast.
Brig Symmetry, Crum, 25th July from Trieste, to Wm. Burnett, in ballast.
12—Ship Sovereign, Nesfield, 21st July from Chatham, to Wm. Price & co. in ballast.
13—Bark Lord Whitworth, Thornton, 25th July from Liverpool, to S. F. Corrie, in ballast.
Brig David, Scotland, 23d July from Cork, to J. S. Campbell, in ballast.
Brig Nancy, Forster, 23d July from Limerick, to J. S. Campbell, in ballast, 3 settlers.
Bark Sisters, Carr, 22d July from Bristol, to order, in ballast.
Brig Mecque, Barrick, 22d do. from Southampton, to Wm. Budden, in ballast.
Brig Matchless, Nichol, 15th July from Aberdeen, to Gordon & Ashljo, in ballast.
Brig Medusa, Samson, 25th July from Dublin, to H. Atkinson, in ballast.
A new brig from Miris for Ross & Mitchell.
14—Ship Brilliant, Barclay, 29th July from Aberdeen, to Moir & Heath, in ballast.
Brig Quebec Packet, Anderson, 26th July from Aberdeen, to Moir and Heath, in ballast.
City of Aberdeen, Duttie, 27th July from Aberdeen, to Moir & Heath, in ballast.
Brig John, Wood, 20th of July from Liverpool, to Froste & co. general cargo.
Brigantine Polly Sallows, Painchaud, 31 days from Trinidad, to C. A. Holt & co. with rum and sugar.
Bark Nibitha, Corbit, 31st July from London, to Government, with stores and bricks.

PASSENGERS.

- In the Nancy, from Halifax, Capt. Thompson and 2 settlers.
In the Fame, from Liverpool, Capt. Wainsley.
In the Ythan, from Greenock, Mr. Cummings.
In the Marie Catherine, from St. John's, (N. F.) Mr. Le Mesurier.
In the Eliza & Jane, from St. Vincent's, Mr. G. Gordon.
In the Quebec Packet, from Aberdeen, Mrs. Lisk and 3 children.
In the City of Aberdeen, from Aberdeen, Mr. Leding, Mrs. Saultie and Mrs. Wilkie.
In the John, from Liverpool, Mr. & Mrs. Holland and 2 children, Mrs. Dempsey, Mr. Dempsey, wife and sister, the Lady of Colonel Power and son.
In Bark Nibitha, from London—Col. Figg, R. E. lady and children, Capt. Bonnycastle, R. E. lady and children.

CLEARED.

- Aug. 29—Brig Britannia, Stewart, Dublin, Rogerson & co.
Ship Geo. Canning, Stephen, Aberdeen, Moir & co.
Bark Charlotte, Whiteway, Bristol, Patersons & co.
Ship Hero, Hart, London, G. Hamilton.
Ship Jean, Thompson, Aberdeen, Moir & co.
Schr. Francis, Newbold, Barbadoes, Moir & Heath.
Ship Sales, Clark, Plymouth, Longley & Dyke.
Ship Britannia, Fulbister, Chatham, Longley & Dyke.
Schr. Swift, Daire, Miramichi, C. F. Aylwin.
Schr. Susan, Landry, Halifax, H. Dubord.
31—Brig Fame, Crosby, Liverpool, T. Cloggan & co.
Brig Helen, Lodge, Waterford, W. Price & co.
Brig Carrieks, Lenna, Liverpool, J. T. Cavillier.
Ship Hero, Fullerton, Liverpool, Irvine & co.

- Sept. 1.—Schr. Ranger, Downes, Halifax, C. F. Aylwin.
Schr. Caroline, Leblond, Miramichi, Patersons & co.
Brig David, Bartleman, London, Geo. Hamilton.
Ship Robert Kerr, Boyd, Belfast, J. Moreland.
Brigantine Pilot, Brand, Aberdeen, Moir & Heath.
Bark Hawkesbury, Biggs, London, H. Atkinson.
Brig Eleanor, Russell, Liverpool, Wm. Budden.
Brig Traveller, Carr, Liverpool, C. A. Holt.
Bark Ocean, Rondell, ditto, Geo. Ross & co.
4—Brig Ana, Edkin, London, J. T. Cavillier.
Brigantine Endora, Garrick, Liverpool, Geo. Symes.
Brigantine Agnes, Johnson, Ayr, J. Brown.
Ship Catharine Green, Boyle, London, P. Patterson.
Ship Combatant, Barnes, Cork, W. & G. Pemberton.
Brig Stephen Wright, Reay, Limerick, H. Gowan & co.
Brig Lycurgus, Spraggon, North, Sheppard & co.
Brig Otton, Mowet, Popsham, W. & G. Pemberton.
5—Brig Whitehaven, Walker, Cork, G. Ross & co.
Bark Ths. Ritchie, Walker, Liverpool, Laurie & co.
Ship Flora, Blair, ditto, G. Ross & co.
Brig Argo, Irvin, Aberdeen, Sheppard & co.
6—Brig Union, Burton, Cork, J. T. Cavillier.
Ship Wilson, Simson, London, Longley & Dyke.
Brig Newcastle, Clay, Southampton, Sheppard & co.
Brig Sophia, Edwards, Belfast, Ths. Hayes.
Brig St. Lawrence, Marchand, St. John's, J. Leavercraft.
Brig Frances Watson, Grisdale, Liverpool, C. A. Holt.
Schr. Caldwell, Gray, Miramichi, C. F. Aylwin.
7—Ship Cambridge, Pearce, Plymouth, H. Atkinson.
Brig George William, Nicholson, Newcastle, Gowan & co.
Ship Elizabeth & Sarah, Bainbridge, do. R. Wood & co.
Brig Ths. Peite, Elliott, Liverpool, W. Price & co.
Schr. Mary, Day, Richibucto, Irvine & co.
Brig Aurora, Carr, Waterford, J. Sammers & co.
Brig Eclair, Griffiths, Cork, George Symes.
Schr. Herald, Rossignol, Halifax, H. Dubord.
Schr. Marie Venus, Roussé, Miramichi, C. F. Aylwin.
5—Brig John Twizell, Grant, Dublin, W. & G. Pemberton.
Ship Curier, Reid, Liverpool, L. S. Levy.
Brig John, Warden, London, ditto.
9—Brig Martha, Ellis, Liverpool, Geo. Symes.
Ship George Canning, McClelland, Cork, R. Wood & co.
Brig Electra, Harrison, London, Gillespie & co.
Brig Constantia, Richardson, Waterford, Froste & co.
Brig British Tar, Merritt, Liverpool, ditto.
Schr. Marie Rose, Sire, Esquimaux Bay, J. O. Brunet.
11—Brig Norval, Leslie, Liverpool, Froste & co.
Brig Albion, Steel, Cork, R. Wood & co.
Brig Triune, Dunbar, Bridgewater, Le Mesurier & co.
Brig Martha, Rossion, Dublin, H. Gowan & co.
Ship Marcus Hill, Mathison, Londonderry, ditto.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The late arrivals, owing to calm and foggy weather, have been a long time in the river. They report about 20 sail astern, bound up.

A private letter from London, dated the 25th July, states that the Ottawa had arrived in the Downs. The Eclair, hence for Cork, returned yesterday, having sprung a leak which rendered it dangerous for her to proceed. The Steam-boat Malsham, belonging to the St. Lawrence Steam-boat Company, is offered for sale. She was the second boat built on the River.

There were no arrivals at the Clyde from Quebec up to 23th July. The Roxburgh Castle, hence the 25th of June for London, had not arrived on the 27th July.

London, 27th July—Landing, brig Scipio, for Quebec. The ship Christopher, Knight, had discharged and would proceed on her second voyage to Quebec early in August.

The Ship Chieftain, Hall, hence for Liverpool, was spoken in long 18 on the 9th August.

Gravesend, July 14—Arrived, the Sir Wm. Beasley, Smith, from Quebec.

Plymouth, July 22—The Prince Regent, Martin, from Bristol to Quebec, has put back with loss of masts and leaky and will have to discharge part of her cargo.

MARRIED.

At Montreal, on the 2d inst. Richard Johnson, Grocer, to Ann, eldest daughter of Edw. Coarles, Esq. (H. P. of his Majesty's 32d Regt. of Foot.) of Hinchinbrook.

On Saturday last, by the Revd. Dr. Harkness, Mr. Peter Bott, to Miss Elizabeth Le Vallée.

At Montreal, on the 7th inst. by the Revd. Edward Black; Mr. Alexander McNair, to Miss Mary McGregor, both of this city.

At Woodhouse, U. C. on the 22d ult. Duncan McGregor, Esqr. of Chatham, Western District to Miss Cynthia Van Allen, daughter of the late Van Allen, Esq. of the former place.

DIED.

At Cornwall, U. C. on the 26th ultimo, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Margaret Muir, wife of G. G. Wood, Esq. in the 32d year of her age.

At Montreal on Wednesday last, James Solomon, Esquire, late of Drummond Island.

At Cornwall, U. C. on the 26th last, Margaret, Consort of Guy C. Wood, Esq.

At New-York, on Sunday se'night, Lieut. Thomas Turner, R. N. Commander of the British Packet Wellington. His remains were interred last evening and were attended by a procession of boats from the ship with the British colors half-mast, the Wellington firing minute guns.—The corpse was followed to the grave, by the British Consul, His Britannic Majesty's Agent, and a number of English and other residents of this city. The Band of the Sandusky steam-boat, observing the approach of the boats, immediately played the Dead March in Saut, which marks of good feeling must have been duly appreciated.—CON. ADV.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Quebec, 12th Sept. 1826.

MR. ROBERT LAYFIELD, lately named Agent in the Township of Leeds, having conducted himself with neglect in the execution of his duty, is hereby dismissed and no longer Agent of that Township, his Locations will not be ratified.

By His Excellency, the Governor in Chief's Command. JOS. BOUCHETTE, Sur. Gen.

TO LET.

And Possession given on the 1st of May next, TWO SHOPS in MOUNTAIN-STREET, adjoining the Subscriber's Store.—Apply to uebec, 28th January, 1826. JOHN MILLER

## GAZETTE DE QUEBEC.



DALHOUSIE, Gouverneur.

**G**EORGE QUATRE, par la Grâce de Dieu, Roi du Royaume-Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, Défenseur de la Foi : A nos bien-aimés et fidèles Conseillers Législatifs de notre Province du Bas-Canada, et à nos fidèles et bien-aimés Chevaliers, Citoyens et Bourgeois de notre dite Province, élus et convoqués aux fins d'être présents à l'Assemblée qui devait s'ouvrir et être tenue dans notre Cité de Québec, le dixième jour d'Octobre prochain, et à chacun de vous, SALUT :—Vu que pour diverses affaires urgentes et difficiles, nous concernant ainsi que l'état et la Défense de notre dite Province, nous avions ordonné que notre Assemblée auroit lieu aux jour et lieu susdits, afin de traiter, agir et conclure sur les choses qui, dans notre Assemblée, auroient été lors et là proposées et sur lesquelles il auroit été délibéré, et pour de certaines causes et considérations qui nous y engageaient spécialement, nous avons jugé à propos de proroger notre dite Assemblée, en sorte que vous, ni aucun de vous ne soient tenus ou obligés de paraître, dans notre dite Cité le dit dixième jour d'Octobre prochain ; car nous voulons que vous et chacun de vous soyez, quand à nous, entièrement déchargés, à cet égard ; ordonnant et enjoignant fermement par la teneur des présentes à vous et à chacun de vous, et à tous autres y intéressés, que vous soyez et paraissez en personnes dans notre dite Cité de Québec, le vingt-unième jour de Novembre prochain ; pour traiter, agir et conclure sur les choses, qui par la faveur de Dieu, dans notre dite Assemblée, par le Commun Conseil de notre dite Province, pourrout être ordonnées. En foi de quoi nous avons fait émaner ces présentes nos Lettres Patentes, et à elles fait apposer le Grand Sceau de notre dite Province. Témoïn notre fidèle 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 pour notre Province du Bas-Canada, &c. &c. &c. A notre Château Saint Louis, dans notre Cité de Québec, dans notre dite Province, le Treizième jour de Septembre, l'an de notre Seigneur mil huit cent vingt-six, et dans la septième année de notre règne.

(Signé.) D.  
THOMAS DOUGLASS, Greff. C. en Chancellerie.

## QUEBEC :

JEUDI, 14 SEPTEMBRE, 1826.

Le *Quebec Mercury* de mardi dernier contient des extraits des derniers papiers de Londres à la date du 26 Juillet. Quoique ces papiers ne nous annoncent encore rien de positivement favorable quant au rétablissement de l'ordre des choses en Angleterre, au moins ils ne nous donnent aucun lieu de croire que le mal ait continué à faire de plus grands progrès, et le pire qu'on peut en dire, et c'est déjà plus qu'assez, c'est qu'il ne s'est encore opéré aucun changement en bien. Les fonds publics sont stationnaires et une terreur panique paralise tous les efforts qui pourraient ramener la confiance. Quoiqu'il en soit la tranquillité publique n'a pas encore été troublée malgré les menées des Anarchistes et les prédictions des alarmistes qui ne sont guère moins dangereux que les premiers. Le bruit court que le Parlement Impérial s'assemblera cette année plutôt qu'à l'ordinaire, ce qui est assez vraisemblable. En effet il y a plusieurs branches du commerce qui demandent l'assistance du Parlement. D'ailleurs ce n'est que depuis quelques années que les Sessions ne se tiennent qu'au commencement de l'année, tandis que par le passé l'ouverture du Parlement se faisait environ six semaines avant Noël.

MANCHESTER, le 21e. Juillet.

L'opinion générale commence à prévaloir dans la ville qu'il se tiendra une assemblée, dont l'objet est de présenter requête au Gouvernement pour la convocation immédiate du Parlement afin de pourvoir à des mesures efficaces pour venir au secours des districts manufacturiers. On a quelque raison de croire que le Gouvernement a reçu dernièrement des renseignements plutôt calculés pour l'induire en erreur que pour l'éclairer ; et il devient en conséquence, très important de lui présenter un tableau vrai et fidèle de la condition du peuple dans cette partie du pays. Les fonds du Comité local sont presque épuisés, et comment les remplacer, c'est une question que personne n'entreprendra de résoudre. Il est

vrai que la demande sur ces fonds est de beaucoup diminuée, mais elle est encore très considérable. Il ne faut pas conclure de cette diminution que le nombre des souffrants soit moindre qu'il n'était quelques mois passés et que par conséquent le commerce commence à revivre : Non ! mais cette diminution résulte de ce que bien de ces malheureux ont été renvoyés dans leurs paroisses, et du départ des Irlandais pour leur propre pays. Il paraît que les manufactures de soieries sont les seules qui ne souffrent pas. Tandis que suivant les papiers de Londres, les ouvriers de Spitalfields constituent la portion la plus misérable de la population de la Capitale, le commerce des soieries dans cette ville jouit d'un degré comparatif de prospérité. Il ne peut donc y avoir aucun doute que la détresse de Spitalfields ne provienne de causes purement locales et qui n'ont nulle relation avec la compétition étrangère, à laquelle les manufacturiers de soieries sont exposés.

Les papiers français nous informent que le Gouverneur Général de la Catalogne a eu des ordres positifs d'exiler certains ex-fonctionnaires sous la constitution en assignant à chacun d'eux le lieu de son exil. Ces infortunées victimes de la manie révolutionnaire ont en vain sollicité du délai, et ont enfin fini par demander qu'il leur fut permis de s'exiler eux mêmes hors du Royaume. La réponse à cette application n'était pas encore reçue.

Il paraît que la publication des décrets constitutionnels de l'Empereur du Brésil a causé la sensation la plus vive en Portugal, où ils ont été reçus avec enthousiasme par la population de ce pays, en exceptant cependant le parti apostolique, à auquel cette publication a été comme un coup de foudre. C'est en vain que ce parti a menacé du courroux de la sainte alliance, du ressentiment du cabinet français, et de la présence d'un Ambassadeur d'Espagne, le vœu du peuple s'est fortement prononcé, et les Portugais ont obtenu la constitution qui leur convient.

Le couronnement de leurs Majestés de toutes les Russies a du avoir lieu à Moscou dans le mois d'Août dernier.

La chaleur et la sécheresse ont été excessives dans le nord de l'Europe.

Tous les vaisseaux qui arrivent des Dardanelles rapportent que des milliers de corps morts flottent dans la mer de Marmara.

Nous venons de recevoir le *Commercial Advertiser* de New York, qui contient des nouvelles de Londres jusqu'au 29 Juillet inclusivement. En général ces nouvelles justifient ce que nous avons dit plus haut relativement aux affaires d'Angleterre, notamment que s'il n'y a pas de mieux sensible, il n'y a pas non plus de progrès en mal, mais quoique l'orage soit loin d'être dissipé, l'horizon semble s'éclaircir et encourager au moins l'espoir présomptif d'un calme peu éloigné. Nous voyons d'un côté les fonds publics hausser, d'un autre nous apprenons que le marché colonial prend une apparence plus favorable. Il est vrai que les marchands ne s'empressent pas de se défaire de leur marchandises, mais c'est dans la persuasion où ils sont qu'elles ont atteint le prix le plus bas auquel elles peuvent tomber et qu'elles doivent nécessairement peu à peu remonter, non à leur valeur passée au moins à une qui les indemniserait en partie de leur pertes passées.

Il paraît que l'espoir du public se tourne vers l'établissement de Banques agrégées à la Banque d'Angleterre, qui ne pourront manquer d'augmenter la masse du numéraire et de donner de l'activité à sa circulation.

Le papier de Londres intitulé le *Sun* semble entretenir les mêmes opinions que nous sur la situation de l'Angleterre à la date ci-dessus. Après avoir comparé entr'eux les rapports des différentes portions de la Grande Bretagne sur leur misère locale respective, rapports qui très souvent se trouvent en contradiction les uns avec les autres et cherché à découvrir la vérité déguisée de tous intérêts particuliers et de tous préjugés locaux, il conclut en résultat, que tout bien considéré, les affaires paraissent être en chemin de s'amender.

Les papiers de Paris reçus sont jusqu'au 26e. Juillet. Le *Constitutionnel* l'un d'eux ainsi que quelques autres rapportent que Constantinople avait été réduite en cendres, et que les Janissaires d'Adriople, au nombre de 20,000 s'étaient insurgés ; mais *l'Etoile* conçoit absolument le tout et déclare que non seulement l'émeute d'Adriople avait été dissipée le 15, mais encore que les Janissaires, dans toutes les forteresses le long du Danube se soumettaient sans résistance aux ordres de leurs Gouverneurs.

Les papiers de Smyrne rapportent les particularités de la capture de 14 corsaires Grecs, par le chef d'Escadre Hamilton ; et aussi la capture par la Corvette Française l'*Echo*, d'un de ces nouveaux vaisseaux corsaires que les Grecs avaient construit pour cet objet. Le même papier se plaint qu'on ait souffert que deux vaisseaux Anglais chargés d'ammunitions, de charbons de terre pour les bâtiments à vapeur, &c, partissent de Londres pour venir au secours des Grecs.

Leurs Majestés le Roi et la Reine d'Espagne ont, par une espèce de miracle, échappé à un accident qui lui a été fatal à leur suite. Cet accident a eu lieu dans le voyage de leurs Majestés pour se rendre aux

bains de Sacedon, et est rapporté, dans les papiers français, avec certaines insinuations de la manière suivante. Il paraît que le Carosse qui portait leurs Majestés venait justement de passer une partie du chemin qui avait été réparé depuis peu, et que lorsque ceux de leur suite étaient sur cette même partie une chaussée qui la supportait a cédé tout à coup et les voitures, les mules et la suite au nombre de vingt personnes ont été précipités dans le gouffre en bas. Quelques unes des mules ont été tuées et les individus plus ou moins blessés, et on peut bien juger de l'équipage dans lequel ils se trouvaient tous à leur arrivée à la ville voisine. Les papiers ajoutent que partout où le Roi et la Reine sont passés, ils recevaient de tous les habitants les témoignages les plus éclatants de la joie qu'ils éprouvaient à leur heureuse délivrance du danger qu'ils avaient courus, leur voiture fut traînée par le peuple ; et les illuminations furent générales. Le papier rapporte ensuite qu'on soupçonne fort que l'accident était prémédité et avait pour but la mort du Roi. Ce mystère pourra peut-être s'éclaircir avant peu.

Continuation des Extraits de l'Histoire du Canada par l'Honorable Wm. SMITH.

(Pages 235 et suivantes) — La Colonie se trouvait depuis deux ans dans une détresse extrême par le manque de provisions. Les habitants de la Campagne, constamment employés en parties contre les colonies Anglaises, n'avaient pas le loisir de cultiver leurs terres et malgré qu'il fut bien connu depuis longtemps du Gouvernement de la Province que la quantité de grains qu'elle produisait était à peine suffisante pour ses besoins, les créatures et les amis de l'Intendant étaient autorisés d'en faire passer une vaste portion dans les Isles au grand détriment de la population Coloniale. Le prix des provisions croissait rapidement, tandis que le commerce du pays allait en diminuant. Les espérances flatteuses qu'on s'était promises du changement de Gouverneur et des efforts du nouveau pour le bien-être et la prospérité de la Colonie s'évanouirent bientôt. Le peuple ne fut pas longtemps à s'apercevoir que l'état des choses loin de s'améliorer, ne pouvait que s'empirer par sa connivence avec la Compagnie dont les mesures devaient tout envahir. On avait alors grand besoin de farine et la Compagnie avait acheté une vaste quantité de grains des fermiers ; mais elle ne se fut pas plutôt procurée la quantité qu'il lui fallait que l'Intendant fit sortir une Ordonnance pour en fixer le prix à un taux bien plus haut, et alors acheta de relief cet article au compte du Gouvernement, pour enrichir la Compagnie. Malgré les clameurs populaires cette Compagnie maintint le prix de leur farine, et se prévalant de la disette, elle vendait à surcharge ce dont le Gouvernement n'avait pas besoin. Après avoir fait de gros profits de cette manière, elle fit construire des vaisseaux, lesquels, par l'influence de l'Intendant, furent pris au service du Gouvernement à un prix annuel exorbitant. On porta des plaintes devant l'Intendant mais par les intrigues de ces Messieurs, elles furent sans effet. Ils lui assurèrent au contraire qu'on ne devait attribuer la disette apparente qu'aux fermiers qui voulaient soutenir le haut prix du grain pour leur propre profit, et lui conseillèrent de faire sortir des ordres pour faire des recherches dans les Campagnes et pour obliger les habitants de fournir les provisions nécessaires pour la Cité et pour la subsistance des Troupes. Bigot, qui était entré dans toutes leurs mesures d'iniquité, fit dresser un état de la quantité de provisions dont on avait besoin, et Cadet et ses commis se repandirent dans le pays, et ceux des fermiers qui refusaient de vendre leur grains au bas prix fixé par l'ordonnance de l'Intendant sortirent à ce sujet, s'en virent dépouillés de force et sans aucune indemnité. Il fut porté des plaintes très fortes contre Cadet, mais l'Intendant ne voulant rien entendre à cet égard renvoya les plaignants à un des membres de la Compagnie qu'il appointa à cet effet, mais qui lui-même étant lié avec le reste de la bande, non seulement rejeta les plaintes, mais encore menaça d'emprisonnement si elles étaient redoublées. La disette de pain en devint la conséquence inévitable et pour en faire la répartition, l'Intendant se vit obligé d'appointer certaines personnes. La farine se tirait des magasins de la Compagnie. A l'heure fixée pour la distribution le peuple se rassemblait aux portes des Boulangers et tel était l'empressement de chacun pour obtenir un article si nécessaire, qu'on se l'arrachait des mains l'un de l'autre. L'approvisionnement n'étant pas suffisant aux besoins, un grand nombre se portèrent chez Mr. Bigot pour implorer sa compassion, mais il ne se laissa toucher ni par les larmes des mères, ni par les cris de leurs enfants. Il était entouré d'une bande de flatteurs, qui, au sortir de ses repas où l'abondance le disputait à l'élégance, ne pouvaient se persuader de la justice des plaintes, ni de la vérité de la famine.

La Compagnie avait aussi fait bâtir un grand magasin qu'elle avait rempli de denrées et autres effets en abondance. Il était sous la charge d'un commis nommé Chavari. L'objet de ce magasin était de fournir au Gouvernement les objets dont il pouvait avoir besoin. Tous les automnes, l'Intendant faisait passer en France un état des objets requis pour les besoins du Gouvernement, et comme il était d'intelligence avec ces Messieurs, il avait toujours soin que son état fut au dessous de ces besoins, afin de pouvoir acheter ce qui en manquait, de cette Compagnie aux prix qu'elle y mettait. Comme l'intention de l'Intendant était d'enrichir les associés, ou n'achetait que d'eux seuls, et par

cette monopole leurs profits étaient immenses. Une telle conduite ne pouvait échapper à l'animadversion du peuple, qu'il exprima en baptisant le magasin du nom de "la friponne."

Il paraît que la détresse se faisait également sentir à Montréal, où Varin, le Commissaire de la marine, à l'exemple de ses collègues de Québec, avait pareillement établi un monopole semblable au moyen d'un magasin, sous la charge d'un nommé Martel, et auquel le peuple avait donné le même nom de la friponne.

L'auteur continue (page 239) "Les vaisseaux envoyés à Miramichi pour porter des provisions aux Acadiens revenaient chargés de ces malheureux. Mais, loin de trouver à Québec cette protection et ces secours que leur situation demandait, ils n'y éprouverent que mépris et y furent en proie à toutes les calamités possibles. Toujours dans la vue d'enrichir Cadet, l'Intendant avait confié ces infortunés aux soins de ce favori, mais lui, dont l'âme n'était plus susceptible de compassion et fermée à tout sentiment d'humanité, au lieu de leur fournir des provisions saines, ne leur délivrait que de la viande de cheval."

"Comme Madame P. avait dans les environs de Québec une seigneurie qui n'était pas encore établie, on y offrit des terres à beaucoup de ces émigrés, et ceux qui consentaient à s'y établir éprouvoient beaucoup d'indulgence, et il leur était fourni de l'argent et des provisions par l'ordre de l'Intendant; d'un autre côté ceux qui préféraient d'autres seigneuries à raison de la qualité du sol ou d'autres avantages qu'ils y trouvaient, ne recevaient aucune assistance quelconque. A cette occasion on disait "que cette Dame avait obtenu dans son contrat de concession une hypothèque sur le trésor "Royal pour l'établissement de sa seigneurie." Mr. de Vaudreuil dans la même vue de son intérêt personnel, fournissait pareillement de l'argent et des provisions aux Acadiens pour les induire à aller s'établir sur sa seigneurie."

Vers la fin de l'Automne ces malheureux Acadiens qui s'étaient établis à Miramichi au nombre de plus de 3000, se voyant négligés et réduits à la plus grande misère, chargèrent plusieurs de leurs camarades qui se rendaient à Québec dans l'espérance d'y améliorer leur sort, d'un mémoire au Gouvernement dans lequel ils faisaient la peinture vive et touchante de la misère où leur loyauté et leur attachement à leur religion et au Gouvernement Français les avaient plongés et dont la conclusion était la prière qu'il plût au Gouvernement, non seulement de leur faire passer les provisions nécessaires pour les garantir de la famine qui les menaçait, mais encore d'appointer une personne calculée pour administrer leur établissement et pour répartir équitablement les provisions qui pourraient leur être envoyées. Ils demandaient en outre de jouir de la même protection dont les autres sujets du Roi jouissaient. Il paraît qu'ils avaient à se plaindre des Missionnaires qu'on leur avait donnés qui s'occupaient plus de leurs intérêts pécuniaires que des intérêts du salut de leurs ouailles. Ces Missionnaires s'occupaient plus du culte de mammon que de celui des autels et la caduque de mercure avait succédé dans leurs mains à l'Encensoir. Notre auteur continue (page 247.)

"Beaucoup de ces émigrés Acadiens à leur arrivée à Québec, avaient en leur possession des billets qu'ils présentèrent à Mr. Bigot, pour leur liquidation. Celui-ci qui cherchait à voiler aux yeux de la Cour, l'énormité des dépenses publiques en remit le paiement, jusqu'à ce qu'il eut fait ses traites pour l'année. Les besoins de ces pauvres gens étaient trop pressants pour se soumettre à un tel délai, et les forcèrent de s'en débarrasser coûte que coûte, et comme le Secrétaire de Mr. Bigot était en liaison avec le Trésorier et était en outre lui-même Receveur de la taxe imposée sur les habitants de Québec, pour le logement des troupes il avait toujours des fonds à sa disposition, dont il tira parti pour acheter ces billets des Acadiens qui se trouvaient trop heureux, vu leurs besoins pressants, de les lui vendre à trente ou même cinquante pour cent de perte. Cette spéculation qui se montait à des sommes très considérables, était d'autant plus sûre et plus profitable que ses liaisons avec l'Intendant en facilitaient et en assuraient le paiement."

Son Excellence le Gouverneur en Chef, lors de la visite qu'il a faite dernièrement dans la Baie des Chaleurs, a reçu une adresse des habitants de Paspébiac et des environs, expressive de la satisfaction qu'ils éprouvaient de voir parmi eux le Représentant de leur Souverain. On dit que Son Excellence a été bien satisfait de cette portion intéressante du Bas-Canada, et de l'industrie de ses habitants qui se sont empressés de lui faire une réception dictée par la cordialité et le respect, et répondante aux motifs qui l'ont induit à cette visite.

On nous donne à entendre qu'il a été reçu des lettres dans cette ville qui annoncent que l'honorable Mr. Felton se dispose à revenir dans ce pays sans avoir pu rien effectuer en faveur d'une Compagnie territoriale du Bas-Canada, et que l'administration de cette Province a fait des représentations averse à ce projet.

Le vaisseau de Sa Majesté le Jupiter, commandé par le Contre Amiral Lake, ayant pour Second le Capitaine Sir W. Wiseman, est arrivé Dimanche dernier.

Le fameux Morrel Magon ayant été trouvé coupable de fausseure dans le terme dernier de la Cour du Banc du Roi de Montréal, a reçu sentence de mort, et l'exécution est fixée pour le 27 d'Octobre prochain.

Il s'est commis dernièrement dans cette ville des vols considérables. Mercredi de la semaine dernière on s'est introduit dans la nuit dans la boutique du sieur Vézina, l'aubourg St. Roch, où on a volé pour la valeur de plus de £100 de marchandises.

Le Vendredi suivant il a été volé à un jeune étranger pendant qu'il était au théâtre, £100 en monnaie d'or et d'argent hors de sa valise.

NOUVELLES DOMESTIQUES.

MONTREAL, le 11e. Sept. 1826.

Depuis l'expiration du terme criminel de la Cour du Banc du Roi de ce district, cinquante ou soixante personnes détenues dans les prisons pour crimes, en ont été déchargés, soit parce que le Procureur du Roi n'a pas trouvé à propos de les traduire devant la Cour, soit parce que le tems de leur emprisonnement était expiré. Il est donc de la prudence d'un chacun d'avoir l'œil au guet pour se garder de déprédations de toute espèce.

Samedi au soir comme le nommé Dennison, forgeron, s'enretourrait chez lui dans le fauxbourg Ste. Anne, il fit rencontre d'un mendiant suivi de son chien, que plusieurs enfans cherchaient à agacer. Dennison étant un peu ivre se saisit du chien, ce qui irrita si fort le maître qu'il lui plongea dans le corps un instrument aigu qu'il avait en sa possession et s'échappa avant qu'on ait pu avoir l'assistance nécesaire pour l'arrêter. On dit que le pauvre forgeron est dangereusement blessé, l'instrument ayant atteint les pommons et occasionné une effusion considérable de sang dans l'intérieur.

OTTAWA HOTEL,

St. Anne Street.

THE Subscriber begs leave to return his grateful thanks to his friends and the Public for the liberal support given to his Establishment, (formerly the Robin Hood Hotel, for many years. Its present situation combines the advantages of a healthy situation, commanding on one side, a delightful prospect of the neighbouring Country, and on the other, a view of the extensive Garden of the Ursuline Convent; the House is commodious and well fitted up for the reception of Boarders. The subscriber will give his utmost attention to the selection of the best Wines, and a well stored larder. Saddle horses, four wheeled carriages, gigs, calashes, &c. will be at all hours ready for the accommodation of the public in general.

The stage, as usual, to the Cove, will run from said Hotel, and a ready and comfortable conveyance, by a covered four-wheeled carriage, for passengers to and from the steam-boats.

There are also extensive livery stables, and covered coach-houses for those who honour him with their commands.—In consequence of having no billiard room, he will dispose of a valuable Billiard Table, &c. &c.

ROBERT LAFONTAINE.

Quebec, 21st August, 1826.

FOR SALE,

100 Puncheons strong Leeward Island Rum, 14 bhd. of Muscovado Sugar, 10 do. patent refined Sugar, 20 pieces of Brandy, 100 boxes of Raisins and drums of Figs, 50 casks of white Wine Vinegar and Pickling Vinegar in jars.

ALSO,

Black Pepper, Nutmegs, Mould Candles, Day & Martin's Blacking, &c.

Apply to

Wm. BUDDEN.

Quebec, 8th July, 1826.

FOR SALE,

STRONG JAMAICA SPIRITS,

Leeward Island Rum, Very bright Muscovado Sugar, in hog-heads, tierces and barrels, Holland Gin,

JOHN KERR,

opposite the Quebec Bank, St. Peter street.

Quebec 17th July 1826.

CHINA, GLASS & EARTHENWARE-HOUSE.

THE Subscriber having just received an extensive & complete assortment of choice China, Glass, and Earthenware, direct from the manufactories by the late arrivals from England, he respectfully informs the public, that the same will be open for sale at his warehouse, facing the French parish Church, on Monday, the 29th current.—The selection comprises modern table services, of different patterns, in long and single sets, China sets of a superior description, cut glass decanters, water jugs, tumblers, wine, ale, and Champagne glasses, hall lamps and shades, brass mounted, plated silver edged liquor frames and cruet castors, &c. &c. with every other article in his line to form the most complete assortment ever offered for sale in Quebec.—Purchasers by wholesale or retail will be supplied on the most moderate terms. Wm. McLEAN, Agent. Quebec, 27th May, 1826.

A Few Cases superior West India Liqueurs, for sale by J. P. THIRLWALL, 21st August, 1826. b McCallum's Wharf.

MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

THE undersigned has the honor to inform the gentlemen who subscribed and the public, that he opened his MUSEUM of NATURAL HISTORY on the 30th of August, in the house he now occupies, No. 4, St. Helen Street. He conceives that he would be much wanting in attention to the ladies and gentlemen who may favor him with their visits, if he did not avow that he solicits their indulgence to an institution just formed; he flatters himself, however, that his labours and his assiduity will add to its value and that it will more and more deserve the attention of the enlightened traveller as well as the marked protection he has already received from his fellow citizens.

PIERRE CHASSEUR.

\* \* \* The Museum will be open from SEVEN o'clock in the morning to SIX in the evening, Sundays and Holydays excepted. Price of admission 1s. 3d.

The subscribers having families will be admitted with them; the tickets of unmarried subscribers will admit themselves only.

Quebec, September 2, 1826.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber requests all persons having claims against the late ALEXANDER WALKER, SHIP CARPENTER, to present their Accounts on or before the 21st of this Month, and all those indebted to him to make immediate payment to

GEORGE ALLON.

Quebec, 2d Sept. 1826.

MONTREAL, July, 8, 1826.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, LONDON.

NO Carriers, Masters of Stagecoaches, Coachmen, Watermen, and Bargemen, Masters of Vessels or Passage Boats, either Constwise, within Great Britain, or to or from Ireland, or to or from Paris beyond the Seas, against unlawfully collecting, carrying, or conveying letters; AND TO ALL PERSONS whatsoever, against sending Letters otherwise than by the Post.

By the Act of the 9th Queen Anne, c. 10.

No person whatsoever shall receive, take up, order, despatch, convey, carry, re-convey, or deliver any Letters, or Packets of Letters, or make any collection of Letters, or employ any vessel or boat, or other conveyance, by sea or land, either constwise, within Great Britain, or to or from Ireland, or beyond the seas, on pain of forfeiting £5 for every offence, and £100 for every week that the practice is continued.

This Act renders Carriers, Masters of Coaches, Coachmen, Watermen, Bargemen, and Masters of Vessels liable to the Penalties, even if they carry letters without hire or reward.

By the Act of 42d Geo. III. c. 81.

No person whatsoever shall send or cause to be sent, or tender or deliver, in order to be sent, otherwise than by the Post, or to the nearest Post Town, to be forwarded by Post, any Letters or Packets, on pain of forfeiting £5 for every offence.

These penalties may be recovered with costs by any person who will inform and sue for the same; one moiety to the King, and the other to the Informer.

There is an exception as to Letters which concern Goods sent by common carriers, so as they are sent with and for the purpose of being delivered with the Goods sent by Common Carriers so as they are sent with and for the purpose of being delivered with the Goods, without hire, reward, or advantage. Also as to the letters sent by any private friend on his journey, or by any messenger on purpose.

Under this Law a person carrying a Letter may inform against a person sending one.

By an Act of 55 Geo. III. c. 155, masters of vessels opening sealed bags of letters intrusted to them or taking thereout letters, or not duly delivering the bags at the Post office of the Port of Arrival, forfeit £200.

Masters or others having letters in their possession, after the masters delivering their letters at the Post office forfeit £5 for every letter found on board.

The Postmaster General will feel it his duty to enforce payment of the several penalties imposed, on breach of any of the laws above referred to.

By command of the Postmaster General.

FRANCIS FREELING, Secretary.

General Post Office for British North America, 8th June, 1826.

Just received and for Sale by the Subscribers.

59 Casks Pale Seal Oil,

5000 Bricks, 60 Cases Canada Sheet Iron, 2 Pipes of very superior old Portugal Red Wine, 2 do. Feiguera do, 3 do. Mount Etna Wine, 1 hhd. do. Madeira Wine, A 1 1/2 inch stay linked chain cable, with apparatus complete.

Also in Store,

Copper fastening for a vessel of about 300 tons, Corkwood &c. ROGERSON, HUNTER & Co, Quebec, 12th July, 1826.

PROVINCE DU BAS-CANADA,  
DISTRICT DE QUEBEC.

DANS LE BANC DU ROI.

No. 21. Le 20e. Juin, 1826.  
WALTER BECKWITH, Demandeur.  
GEORGE STORY, Défendeur.  
PHILEMON WRIGHT & al. Tiers saisis.  
Sur l'humble requête présentée à cette Cour par le Demandeur, Ordonné pour les raisons y contenues que George Story, le Défendeur, comparaisse dans cette Cour sous quatre mois à dater de la publication de cet ordre, et y attende le Jugement en cette Cause; et que conformément aux provisions du statut Provincial de la 4e. Geo. IV. chap. 13. Avis public du présent ordre soit inséré dans la Gazette de Québec publiée par Autorité.

PERRAULT, ROSS & BURROUGHS, P. B. R.

PROVINCE DU BAS-CANADA,  
DISTRICT DE QUEBEC.

DANS LE BANC DU ROI.

No. 677. Le 20e. Juin, 1826.  
JOHN MULHOLLAND, Demandeur.  
vs.  
MARTIN MOOR, Défendeur.  
La Cour sur motion du Conseil pour le demandeur renouvelle l'ordre fait dans cette cause le cinq d'Octobre mil huit cent vingt-quatre, et en conséquence ordonne que Martin Moor le défendeur, ait à comparoir dans cette Cour sous quatre mois de la date de cet avertissement, et à y attendre le Jugement dans cette cause, et que conformément aux provisions du statut Provincial de la 4e. Geo. IV. chap. 13. Avis public du présent ordre soit inséré dans la Gazette de Québec publiée par Autorité.

PERRAULT, ROSS & BURROUGHS, P. B. R.

PROVINCE DU BAS-CANADA,  
DISTRICT DE QUEBEC.

DANS LE BANC DU ROI.

No. 868. Le 20e. Juin, 1826.  
WILLIAM SPROWL, Demandeur.  
vs.  
JAMES BISSET & SURPLICE MARS, Défendeur.  
et  
JOHN LEATHER et autres, Tiers saisis.  
Sur l'humble requête du Demandeur présentée à cette Cour, il est ordonné par les raisons y contenues que James Bisset et Surplice Mars les Défendeurs aient à comparoir en cette Cour sous quatre mois de la date de la publication de cet ordre et y attendent le Jugement en cette cause; et que conformément aux provisions du statut Provincial de la 4e. Geo. IV. chap. 13. Avertissement du présent ordre soit inséré dans la Gazette de Québec, par Autorité.

PERRAULT, ROSS & BURROUGHS, P. B. R.

PROVINCE DU BAS-CANADA,  
DISTRICT DE QUEBEC.

DANS LE BANC DU ROI.

No. 869. Le 20e. Juin, 1826.  
ANTHONY SHERDIN, Demandeur.  
vs.  
JAMES BISSET & SURPLICE MARS, Défendeur.  
et  
JOHN LEATHER et autres, Tiers saisis.  
Sur l'humble requête du demandeur présentée à cette Cour, il est ordonné pour les raisons y contenues que James Bisset et Surplice Mars, les Défendeurs aient à comparoir en cette Cour sous quatre mois de la date de la publication de cet ordre et y attendent le Jugement dans cette cause; et que conformément aux provisions du statut Provincial de la 4e. Geo. IV. chap. 13. Avis public du présent ordre sera inséré dans la Gazette de Québec publiée par Autorité.

PERRAULT, ROSS & BURROUGHS, P. B. R.

AVIS

EST par le présent donné que les Réserves du Clergé dans le Bas-Canada seront pour le présent données à fermes en conformité des résolutions suivantes adoptées à une assemblée générale de la corporation pour surveiller, administrer et conduire les réserves du Clergé, tenue à Québec, le 6 Juin 1826.

RESOLU,

10. Que les lots seront évalués aux prix et valeurs du fief absolu d'eux, dans ou comme s'ils étaient dans leur état de nature.

20. Qu'ils seront affermés pour un terme de trente trois ans, avec l'assurance du renouvellement du bail pour deux termes ultérieurs de trente trois années chaque aux mêmes conditions que le premier bail, à celles ci-après mentionnées, et aux propres frais et charges des amodiateurs.

30. Que la considération pour le premier terme de trente trois années consistera en une rente annuelle au montant des trois quarts de l'intérêt du principal de l'évaluation susdite, à raison de trois pour cent par an, et dans le paiement à ou avant l'expiration du bail, d'une somme égale, d'après un calcul fondé sur le principe d'une annuité, à la valeur de l'autre quart du dit intérêt, pour le dit terme de trente trois ans, à raison de six pour cent; auxquels taux et computations la rente et la prime (fine) payables pour le bail d'un lot évalué à £50 seront comme suit, savoir, 22s. 6d. de rente annuelle, et £5 6 9 pour la prime, et aussi en proportion pour un lot de plus haute valeur.

40. Qu'à l'expiration du dit terme de trente trois ans, l'amodiateur, ses exécuteurs, curateurs, administrateurs ou ayans cause, sur application par requête à la corporation faite six mois avant l'expiration du dit terme, et en cas que les conditions du premier bail aient été dûment remplies et la rente ci-réservé ait été ponctuellement payée, obtiendra ou obtiendront le renouvellement du bail pour un autre terme de trente trois ans, pour et en considération d'une rente et d'une prime calculées d'après les taux susdits, sur une évaluation du lot aux prix et valeur à l'époque où l'application pour le renouvellement du bail se fera, du fief absolu d'icelui sans améliorations ou d'un lot de pareille étendue, qualité et avantages naturels dans un état de nature aux choix de l'amodiateur, ses exécuteurs, curateurs, administrateurs ou ayans cause.

50. Qu'à l'expiration du second terme de trente trois ans, l'amodiateur, ses exécuteurs, curateurs, administrateurs ou ayans cause, d'après la même application que dessus faite à la corporation et aux conditions susdites, obtiendra ou obtiendront un autre renouvellement pour un terme semblable de trente trois ans, pour une rente et une prime calculées comme ci-dessus, et d'après une évaluation semblable du lot, laquelle évaluation pour le premier comme pour le second renouvellement, sera faite en telle manière que la corporation d'alors jugera à propos d'ordonner et de prescrire.

60. Que dans le cas où la corporation recevra des preuves satisfaisantes, qu'une personne qui souhaiterait devenir un de ses tenanciers n'a pas les moyens de payer la prime, et qu'elle jouit d'un bon caractère et paraît promettre de devenir un bon et valable tenancier, alors et dans ce cas au lieu de la prime pour le premier bail, telle personne payera outre la rente annuelle l'autre quart de l'intérêt du montant de l'évaluation du lot, à raison de trois pour cent par an, et jusqu'à ce qu'elle ait racheté l'autre quart du dit intérêt, lequel ses exécuteurs, curateurs administrateurs ou ayans cause seront en libéré de faire pendant le cours du terme du dit premier bail en payant en aucun tems à la corporation la valeur du dit autre quart du dit intérêt, pour le reste du dit terme à courir et non expiré, à être calculé au susdit taux de six pour cent sur l'autre quart du dit intérêt, sur le principe d'une annuité comme ci-dessus mentionné.

70. Que le bénéfice des résolutions précédentes s'étendra aux amodiateurs actuels, en par eux remettant leurs baux, et terminant avec l'assemblée des directeurs à Québec l'ajustement des arrérages qui pourraient être dus par eux sous les dits baux.

80. Qu'il sera appointé des agents laïcs aux lieux convenables dont le devoir sera de s'entendre avec les amodiateurs actuels, ou avec ceux qui pourront se proposer pour l'avenir, sur la valeur des terres, et certifier des conventions à l'assemblée des Directeurs à Québec, et de prélever et recevoir les rentes et primes payables sur les baux à accorder, aussi bien que les rentes payables sur les baux actuels, qui n'auront pas été rendus.

Les personnes qui désirent d'obtenir des baux de lots aux susdites conditions doivent s'adresser aux Agents de la corporation dans les limites de la surintendance desquels les lots sont situés.

La liste de ces Agents sera publiée aussitôt qu'ils auront été appointés.

Québec le 5 Août, 1826.

AVIS.

LA Société qui a subsisté l'année dernière entre les Soussignés a été dissoute, à dater de ce jour, de commun accord entre les parties. Toutes demandes contre les dits Soussignés comme associés doivent être délivrées à Mr. Joseph Stowe Shaw, pour être satisfaites; et il est pareillement autorisé de recevoir le montant de toutes dettes dues à la ci-devant Société et d'en donner acquit.

JOSEPH STOWE SHAW,  
R. PENISTON.

Québec, le 7 Juin 1826.

AVERTISSEMENT.

LES Soussignés ayant résigné l'agence à Québec, de la Compagnie du Canal de Welland, prient toutes personnes qui peuvent avoir des demandes contre eux en leur qualité susdite d'agents de leur envoyer immédiatement le montant.

Et les Actionnaires en cette cité qui n'ont pas encore payé les 8 pr. cent qui ont été dernièrement requis de payer pour leurs actions, voudront bien le faire, afin qu'ils puissent être portés dans le compte de recette du dit appel qui est sur le point d'être rendu.

IRVINE, MACNAUGHT, & Co.  
Québec, 20 Juillet 1826.

ASSURANCE.

THOMAS LEE, Esq., ayant discontinué ses services en faveur de la Compagnie d'Assurance de l'ETNA, on s'adressera dorénavant à Mr. Wm. McLEAN, Haute-Ville.  
ALUAH BIGELOW, Agent.  
Québec, 12e. Sept. 1826.

INSTITUTION DE Mr. GRISON.

MR. GRISON, continue (à Québec, Hôtel de Malhiot, rue St. Jean) son Institution pour guérir et corriger le défaut du bégayement; tel qu'il l'a annoncé dans les précédentes Gazettes. Mr. Grison peut aujourd'hui donner des preuves de l'efficacité de son système par le témoignage des élèves qui sont encore à ses soins et aussi par les certificats de ceux qu'il a guéris.  
Québec, 13e. Septembre, 1826.

BUREAU DE L'ARPENTEUR GENERAL.  
Québec, 12e. Sept. 1826.

MR. ROBERT LAYFIELD, dernièrement nommé Agent dans le Township de Leeds, s'étant mal comporté dans l'exécution de son devoir, est par ces présentes renvoyé, et n'est plus Agent de ce Township, ses Locations ne seront pas ratifiées.  
Par ordre de Son Excellence,  
le Gouverneur en Chef.  
JOS. BOUCHETTE,  
Arpt. Général.

CONTRAT DU GOUVERNEMENT.

IL sera reçu des propositions à ce Bureau, jusqu'à JEUDI le 7e. jour de Septembre prochain, pour fournir

450 QUARTS DE LARD, inspecté, qui seront délivrés aux Hangards du Roi, dans ce Port, vers le 20e. Septembre prochain, et garantis se tenir sain pendant neuf mois de cette date. Les prix dans les propositions seront fait Sterling, et le paiement sera fait conformément à l'avertissement, date Bureau du Commissaire Général, 25e. Juillet, 1825. Il sera requis deux cautions pour l'accomplissement du contrat.

Bureau du Commissaire Général,  
Québec, 7e. Août, 1826.

BUREAU DE LA PAIX,  
Québec, 12e. Juin, 1826.

AVIS

Aux Personnes venues d'outre-mer pour s'établir dans ces Provinces, désignées sous le nom d'Emigrants, et au Public en general.

DANS la vue de procurer aux Personnes désignées sous le nom général d'Emigrants venant du Royaume-Uni dans ce pays pour s'y établir, des moyens plus expéditifs d'obtenir l'objet qu'elles ont en vue, que ceux qu'elles y ont trouvé jusqu'à présent—Il est par le présent donné Avis, qu'il se tiendra dans la Chambre des Grands Jurés, dans la maison de Justice de la Cité de Québec, tous les jours, (excepté les Dimanches et jours de fête,) depuis 9 heures du matin jusqu'à 3 heures après midi, un Bureau auquel les Personnes de la description ci-dessus à leur arrivée dans le Port de Québec, sont invitées de se présenter et d'y faire inscrire leurs noms, leur âge et leur sexe, le nombre, l'âge et le sexe des Membres de leurs familles respectives, et l'objet de leur venue dans ce pays, soit pour y établir des terres ou pour exercer quelque métier, soit que ce ne soit que pour traverser cette Province pour se rendre ailleurs, afin de s'y procurer telles informations qui peuvent hâter et faciliter le succès de leurs vues. Et on prie tous ceux qui désirent d'obtenir quelques informations relativement aux intentions de tels étrangers dans la vue de les assister ou de se prévaloir de leurs moyens de rendre service par l'exercice de leurs métiers ou par leur labeur, de communiquer à la Chambre des Grands Jurés leurs noms et résidences, et l'objet de leur application. Aux moyens de quoi on a lieu de s'attendre à un résultat également avantageux aux Emigrants et aux Personnes qui désirent les employer, les mettre à même de s'établir ou hâter et faciliter leurs progrès. Toutes telles informations seront reçues et enregistrées, et toute communication à cet égard sera faite et donnée, gratuitement, à toutes les Parties.

Par Ordre,  
GREEN & PERRAULT,  
Greffiers de la Paix.

A VENDRE,

UNE terre moitié en bois de bout sise et sitné dans la Paroisse de Ste. Marie, Nouvelle Beauce, au bord de l'eau, ayant 3 arpens de largeur sur quarante arpens de profondeur, avec une Maison, grange et autres bâties dessus construits.—S'adresser à  
ETIENNE DUMAIN,  
Québec, 19me. Août, 1826. c Pointe Lévi.



ANNO SEPTIMO  
GEORGH IV. REGIS.  
CAP. XLVIII.

Extraits d'un Acte du Parlement Impérial passé dans la dernière Session, intitulé, "Acte pour changer et amender les diverses loix des Douanes."

(26e. Mai, 1826.)

Commencement de l'acte.

Gouvernement.

Signatures de deux Commissaires suffisantes sans les sceaux.

Devoirs des Officiers remplis par les personnes et aux lieux appointés par les Commissaires.

Règlement.

Liste des équipages venant des Isles ou Indes Occidentales.

Registres.

Vaisseau construits dans les Colonies pour des propriétaires dans le Royaume-Uni munis d'un certificat pour naviger durant deux ans.

Entrée de la feuille de vente dans le livre du Bureau d'enregistrement en vuet.

Possessions extérieures.

Ports libres.

Rum des Isles au Canada.

ATTENDU qu'il a été passé dans la dernière Session du Parlement plusieurs Actes pour la consolidation des Loix des Douanes, et qu'il a été trouvé nécessaire d'y faire certains changements et amendemens; Qu'il soit en conséquence statué par la très Excellente Majesté du Roi, par et de l'avis et consentement des Lords spirituels et temporels et des communes assemblés en ce présent Parlement et par l'autorité des mêmes, que du et après le cinquième jour de Juillet, mil huit cent vingt-six, iceux actes deviendront, seront et continueront en pleine force et opération pour toutes les fins y mentionnées.

II. Et attendu qu'il a été passé un Acte dans la dernière Session du Parlement, intitulé, *Acte pour le gouvernement des Douanes*; et qu'il convient de le changer et amender de la manière ci-après pourvue: qu'il soit en conséquence statué, que tout ordre, document, instrument ou écrit requis par aucune loi, en aucun tems en force, d'être sous les sceings et sceaux des Commissaires des Douanes de Sa Majesté, qui sera signé par deux ou plus des Commissaires ou Assistans-Commissaires des Douanes, sera censé être un ordre, document, instrument ou écrit sous les sceings et sceaux des Commissaires des Douanes de Sa Majesté, dans le sens de telle loi.

III. Et qu'il soit de plus statué, que tout acte, matière ou chose requis par aucune loi, en aucun tems en force, devoir être fait par, à ou avec aucun officier particulier, nommé par telle loi à tel effet, étant fait ou rempli par, à ou avec aucune personne appointée par les Commissaires des Douanes de Sa Majesté, pour agir pour et de la part de tel officier particulier, sera censé être fait et rempli par, à ou avec tel officier particulier; et que tout acte, matière ou chose requis par aucune loi, en aucun tems en force, devoir être fait et rempli à aucun lieu particulier dans aucun port, étant fait et rempli en aucun lieu dans tel port appointé par les Commissaires des Douanes de Sa Majesté pour tel effet, sera censé fait et rempli au lieu particulier ainsi requis par la loi.

IV. Et attendu qu'il a été passé un autre acte dans la dernière Session du Parlement, intitulé, *Acte pour le règlement général des Douanes*; et qu'il est convenable de l'altérer et amender en la manière ci-après pourvue: Qu'il soit donc statué, que pour et en autant que le dit acte requiert que le maître de chaque vaisseau Britannique à son arrivée en aucun port du Royaume-Uni, à son retour d'aucune possession Britannique en Amérique, délivrera sous son serment au Collecteur ou Contrôleur une certaine liste de l'équipage de tel vaisseau, ne s'appliquera qu'aux vaisseaux ainsi arrivans à leur retour des Indes Occidentales.

XXV. Et attendu qu'il a été passé un autre acte dans la dernière Session du Parlement, intitulé, *Acte pour l'enregistrement des vaisseaux Britanniques*; et qu'il convient de le changer et amender en la manière ci-après pourvue; et attendu que par le dit acte il est pourvu, que si aucun vaisseau est construit en Asie, Afrique ou Amérique pour des propriétaires résidans dans le Royaume-Uni, il sera délivré le certificat y mentionné pour la navigation de tel vaisseau au Royaume-Uni, en cours directe ou non, et que tel certificat pour tel voyage aura force et vertu d'une feuille de certificat d'enregistrement sous cet acte; Qu'il soit donc statué, que tel certificat sera en pareille force pour la navigation de tel vaisseau pour aucuns voyages quelconques pour et durant un terme de deux années de la date de tel certificat, si tel vaisseau n'arrive pas plutôt dans quelque place du Royaume-Uni.

XXVI. Et attendu que par le dit acte pour l'enregistrement des vaisseaux Britanniques il a été fait une provision pour l'entrée d'aucunes feuilles de vente d'aucun vaisseau ou bâtiment ou d'aucuns ports en icelui, dans le livre du bureau d'enregistrement, au port ou tel vaisseau ou bâtiment est enrégistré ou dans le livre du bureau d'enregistrement d'aucun autre port auquel il doit être enrégistré de nouveau; qu'il soit statué, que telle entrée dans le livre du bureau d'enregistrement ou l'intention est qu'il soit ainsi entrée ne sera faite jusqu'à ce que toutes les formalités requises par la loi pour l'enregistrement immédiat du vaisseau ou bâtiment dans tel livre aient été remplies; ni ne sera telle entrée valide et certifiée sur la feuille de vente jusqu'à ce que l'enregistrement de novo du vaisseau ou bâtiment en aura été dûment fait, et le certificat d'icelui accordé.

XLIII. Et attendu qu'il a été passé un autre acte dans la dernière session du parlement, intitulé, *Acte pour régler le Commerce des Possessions Britanniques du dehors*; et qu'il est convenable de l'altérer et amender en la manière ci-après pourvue, et attendu que par le dit acte l'importation de certains effets est prohibée dans aucuns ports ou lieux dans les possessions Britanniques en Amérique, autres que quelques uns des ports dans telles possessions dénommés, ports libres, et énumérés et décrits dans une table contenue dans tel acte, qu'il soit donc statué, que si aucuns effets sont importés dans aucun port ou lieu dans les dites possessions à l'encontre de cette prohibition tels effets seront confisqués.

XLIV. Et qu'il soit de plus statué que le rum ou autres liqueurs

spiritueuses étant du produit d'aucunes des possessions Britanniques dans l'Amérique du Sud ou des Indes Occidentales, lorsque importés d'aucune possession Britannique de l'Amérique en Canada, ne seront point réputés étrangers, ni chargés du droit comme tels; et que le droit de six deniers par gallons imposé par le dit acte pour régler le commerce des possessions Britanniques du dehors, sur le rum et autres liqueurs spiritueuses quand importés en Canada du Royaume-Uni, sera payé outre et en sus d'aucun autre droit payable sous aucune loi coloniale, nonobstant aucune chose dans le dit acte ou dans cet acte à ce contraire.

XLV. Et qu'il soit de plus statué, que tous mâts, bois de construction et cendres introduits en Canada par terre ou navigation intérieure, et dûment mis à bord, et delà exportés, seront à leur importation dans le Royaume-Uni, réputés être et être importés comme productions de quelque possession Britannique; et qu'il sera loisible d'introduire par terre ou navigation intérieure, aucun bœuf ou lard pour y être emmagasiné à l'effet d'en être seulement exporté à Terre-Neuve, pourvu toujours qu'il sera donné des suretés à la satisfaction des Commissaires des Douanes de Sa Majesté, à la première entrée de tel bœuf et lard, qu'icelui sera dûment transporté à et emmagasiné dans quelque port d'entrepôt, pour en être delà exporté directement à Terre-Neuve.

XLVI. Et qu'il soit de plus statué, que la fleur de froment qui aura été emmagasinée dans aucun port franc d'autre port dans les possessions Britanniques dans l'Amérique du Nord, et qui sera directement importée du magasin à tel port dans aucune possession Britannique dans les Isles ou dans l'Amérique du Sud, ne sera sur telle importation sujette à payer qu'un droit d'un chelin pour chaque quart, au lieu du droit des cinq chelins qui sont actuellement payés sous le dit acte pour régler le commerce des possessions britanniques du dehors.

L. Et attendu qu'il avoit été passé dans la dernière Session du Parlement, un acte, intitulé, *acte pour rappeler diverses lois relatives aux Douanes*; et qu'il convient de l'amender afin que certains actes y mentionnés ne soient pas rappelés: Qu'il soit donc statué, que autant du dit acte qui s'étend à rappeler un acte passé dans la quatrième année du règne de sa présente Majesté, intitulé, *Acte pour régler le nombre d'apprentifs admissibles à bord des vaisseaux marchands Britanniques, et pour prévenir la désertion des Matelots d'iceux*, et aussi à rappeler un acte passé dans la quarante troisième année du règne de feu Sa Majesté intitulé, "Acte pour mieux assurer la liberté des élections des Membres pour servir en Parlement pour aucune place en Irlande, en disqualifiant certains Officiers employés aux recettes et régie des revenus de Sa Majesté en Irlande" de voter à telles élections; et aussi à rappeler autant d'un acte passé dans la sixième année du règne du Roi George Deux, intitulé, "Acte pour mieux assurer et encourager le Commerce des Colonies à sucre de Sa Majesté en Amérique" qui impose aucun droit payer à Sa Majesté; et aussi à rappeler autant d'un acte passé dans la septième année du règne du Roi George Trois, intitulé, "Acte pour accorder certains droits dans les Colonies et Plantations Britanniques en Amérique, pour allouer certain rabais sur les droits de Douanes sur l'exportation de ce Royaume du café et des noix de Cocoa du produit des dites Colonies ou Plantations, pour discontinuer les rabais payables sur les fayences de la Chine exportées en Amérique, et pour plus efficacement prévenir l'introduction frauduleuse des marchandises dans les dites Colonies ou Plantations" qui impose aucuns droits à payer à Sa Majesté, et aussi à rappeler autant d'un acte passé dans la quatrième année du règne du Roi George Trois, intitulé, "Acte pour régler l'importation et l'exportation de certains articles sujets aux droits de l'accise, et certains autres articles produit et manufacture de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande respectivement entre l'un et l'autre de ces pays" qui a rapport à l'accise, et qui étaient énumérés dans le dit acte, seront et iceux sont rappelés par le présent.

LI. Et attendu que par le dit acte passé dans la dernière Session du Parlement, pour rappeler les différentes lois relatives aux Douanes, les différents actes, et portions d'actes, particulièrement y énumérés, et auxquels il y est référé, passés antérieurement à la dernière Session du Parlement, sont rappelés ou seront rappelés du et après le cinq de Juillet mil huit cent vingt-six, et qu'il convient de rappeler aussi différens actes passés dans la dernière Session du Parlement; Qu'il soit donc statué, que les différens actes ci-après mentionnés, passés dans la dernière Session du Parlement, seront et iceux sont par le présent rappelés, c'est-à-dire, un acte intitulé, "Acte pour réduire les droits sur les vins, le café et le chanvre importés dans le Royaume-Uni"; et un autre acte, intitulé, "Acte pour régler ultérieurement le commerce des possessions de Sa Majesté en Amérique et les Indes Occidentales, et pour l'emmagasinement des marchandises dans icelles"; et un autre acte intitulé, "Acte pour étendre à l'Isle Mauritiis les droits et réglemens relatifs aux Isles Britanniques dans les Indes Occidentales"; et un autre acte, intitulé, "Acte pour rappeler certains droits de Douane, et pour accorder d'autres droits en leur lieu et place, pour continuer jusqu'au cinq Juillet mil huit cent vingt-six, les libéralités (bounties) sur le sucre raffiné, et pour changer les libéralités sur les cordages."

LII. Et attendu que par le dit acte de la dernière Session du Parlement pour rappeler les différentes lois relatives aux Douanes, ensemble avec cet acte, toutes les lois relatives aux Douanes faites antérieurement au dit acte sont rappelés ou sont pour être rappelés, sauf et à l'exception de certains actes ci-après mentionnés ou décrits, relatifs à quelques sujets particuliers et qui ne doivent pas être rappelés; et vu que, conjointement avec le dit acte passé dans la dernière Session du Parlement, pour rappeler le droit des Douanes, il a été passé divers autres actes pour consolider les loix des Douanes, afin, comme il y est dit, que les objets pour lesquels les loix précédentes ainsi rappelés avoit été faites de tems à autre, soient assurés par de nouvelles provisions législatives, montrant plus clairement et plus au long les diverses provisions qui y sont contenues, et lesquels différens actes ont commencé à être en force et opération le six de Janvier de la présente année: et vu qu'il convient qu'il ne puisse rester aucun doute si aucuns, ou

Certains effets importés en Canada par voies intérieures pour exportation.

Possessions du de.

Droit sur fleur de froment importées d'un entrepôt.

Rappel.

Certains actes non-rappelés.

4, G. 4, c. 25.

43, G. 3, c. 25.

6, G. 2, c. 15.

7, G. 3, c. 45.

4, G. 3, c. 39.

Certains actes de la dernière Session à être rappelés.

6, G. 6, c. 12.

6, G. 4, c. 75.

6, G. 4, c. 76.

6, G. 4, c. 106.

Rappel général des douanes à l'exception de certains lois ci-après désignées ou énumérées pour être conservées.

lequel, si aucun, des actes précédents ou autres, relatifs en aucune manière aux Douanes continuent à être en force; Qu'il soit donc statué, que tous les statuts et actes, et toutes les parties de statuts et actes, faits dans les Parlements respectifs d'Angleterre de la Grande Bretagne, d'Irlande et du Royaume Uni, relatifs aux Douanes, à la navigation ou à la prévention de la contrebande, dans aucune portion des Domaines Britanniques, qui étaient en force au dit cinq Janvier mil huit cent vingt-six, outre les divers actes ou parts d'actes expressément rappelés par le dit acte de rappel de la dernière session comme ci-devant amendés, et par cet acte seront et sont par le présent rappelés; sauf et excepté tels Actes et parties d'Actes tels que ci-après mentionnés ou décrits et déclarés devoir être préservés et exceptés de l'effet de ce rappel général, c'est à dire, un acte passé dans la dix-huitième année du règne de feu Sa Majesté George Trois, intitulé, "Acte pour obvier à tous doutes et appréhensions concernant la taxation par le Parlement de la Grande-Bretagne dans aucune des Colonies, Provinces et Plantations dans l'Amérique du nord et dans les Indes Occidentales; et pour rappeler autant d'un Acte fait dans la septième année du règne de feu Sa Majesté, qui impose une taxe sur le thé importé de la Grande-Bretagne dans aucune Colonie ou Plantation en Amérique, qui y a rapport, et aussi autant d'un acte on de partie d'un Acte actuellement en force, qui a été passé avant l'Acte ci en dernier mentionné, et par lequel étoient accordés aucuns droits dans aucune des possessions Britanniques en Amérique, et qui continuent d'être payables à la Couronne, qui a rapport à la recette et à l'appropriation de tels droits; et aussi un Acte passé dans la trente et unième de feu Sa Majesté le Roi George Trois, intitulé, "Acte pour rappeler certaine partie d'un acte passé dans la quatorzième année du règne de Sa Majesté, intitulé, "Acte pour faire des provisions plus effectives pour le Gouvernement de la Province de Québec dans l'Amérique du nord, et pour faire de nouvelles provisions pour le gouvernement de la dite Province," et aussi un acte passé dans la cinquante-unième année du règne de feu Sa Majesté le Roi George Trois, intitulé, "Acte pour conduire à effet les provisions du Traité d'Amitié, de Commerce et de Navigation, conclu entre sa Majesté et son Altesse Royale le Prince Régent de Portugal;" et aussi un acte passé dans la cinquante neuvième année du Règne de feu sa Majesté le Roi George Trois, intitulé, "Acte pour conduire à effet une convention de Commerce conclue entre Sa Majesté et les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, et un Traité avec le Prince Régent de Portugal;" et aussi un Acte passé dans la cinquante-cinquième année du règne de feu sa Majesté, intitulé, "Acte pour amender les loix actuellement en force pour la régulation de l'importation des grains;" et aussi un autre Acte passé dans la première et seconde année du Règne de Sa présente Majesté, intitulé, "Acte pour rappeler certains Actes passés dans les trente-troisième, trente-troisième, quarante quatrième et quarante-cinquième années de feu Sa Majesté le Roi George Trois, pour régler l'importation et l'exportation des blés, grains, farines et fleurs dans et hors de la Grande Bretagne, et pour faire des provisions ultérieures en lieu et place d'iceux;" et aussi un Acte passé dans la troisième année du règne de Sa présente Majesté, intitulé, "Acte pour amender les loix relatives à l'importation des grains;" et aussi un acte passé dans la sixième année du règne de Sa présente Majesté, intitulé, "acte pour altérer pour une année et jusqu'à la fin de la Session du Parlement alors prochaine, les droits sur le blé du produit des possessions Britanniques dans l'Amérique du Nord;" et aussi un Acte passé dans la cinquante-sixième année du règne de feu Sa Majesté le Roi George Trois, intitulé, "Acte pour réduire les droits sur l'exportation de la Grande Bretagne des menus charbons d'une certaine description;" et aussi un Acte passé dans la cinquante neuvième année du règne de feu Sa Majesté le Roi George Trois, intitulé, "Acte pour prévenir l'enrôlement ou engagement des sujets de Sa Majesté pour se mettre au service étranger et l'équipement et avitaillement dans les domaines de Sa Majesté, de vaisseaux pour objets de guerre sans la permission de Sa Majesté;" et aussi un Acte passé dans la quatrième année du règne de Sa présente Majesté, intitulé, "Acte pour autoriser Sa Majesté sous certaines circonstances, de régler les droits et rabais sur les marchandises importées ou exportées dans des vaisseaux étrangers, à exempter certains vaisseaux étrangers du pilotage, et le dit Acte est amendé par un Acte passé dans la cinquante année du règne de Sa

présente Majesté à cet effet;" et aussi un Acte passé dans la quatrième année du règne de Sa présente Majesté, intitulé, "Acte pour consolider et amender les diverses loix de présent en force à l'égard du commerce des et aux lieux inclus dans les limites de la chartre de la Compagnie des Grandes Indes et pour faire des provisions ultérieures à l'égard de tel commerce; et pour amender un Acte de la présente Session du Parlement, pour l'enregistrement des vaisseaux pour autant qu'ils ont rapport aux vaisseaux enrégistrés dans l'Inde;" et aussi un Acte passé dans la quatrième année du règne de Sa présente Majesté, intitulé, "Acte pour régler les vaisseaux transportant des passages entre la Grande Bretagne et l'Irlande;" et aussi un Acte passé dans la cinquante-cinquième année de feu Sa Majesté le Roi George Trois, intitulé, "Acte pour rappeler les provisions d'Actes précédents, qui accordaient des privilèges exclusifs de commerce à la Compagnie de la Mer du sud et pour indemniser la dite Compagnie pour la perte de tels privilèges;" et aussi un autre Acte passé dans la dite cinquante-cinquième année du règne du Roi George Trois, fait pour amender le dit dernier acte mentionné; et aussi un Acte passé dans la cinquante année du règne de Sa présente Majesté, intitulé, "Acte pour amender les différents Actes pour l'encouragement et l'amélioration des pêches Britanniques et d'Irlande;" et tous autres Actes et portions d'Actes relatifs aux dites pêches qui étaient en force au cinq Janvier mil huit cent vingt-six; et aussi un Acte passé dans la sixième et septième années du règne du Roi Guillaume Trois, et un autre Acte passé dans la quinzième année de feu Sa Majesté le Roi George Trois, et un autre Acte passé dans la trente-et-unième année du règne de Sa dite Majesté, lesquels divers actes sont relatifs à certain bâtaux et voitures à quilles (Keel Boats,) et au chargement de charbon à bord des vaisseaux; et aussi un Acte passé dans la sixième année du règne de Sa présente Majesté, intitulé, "Acte pour rappeler les différentes loix relatives à la tenue des quarantaines et pour faire d'autres provisions en leur lieu et place;" et aussi un Acte passé dans la quarante-troisième année de feu Sa Majesté, intitulé, "Acte pour mieux assurer la liberté des élections des membres pour servir dans le Parlement pour aucune place en Irlande, en disqualifiant certains officiers employés dans la recette ou le ménagement des revenus de Sa Majesté en Irlande, de voter à telles Elections;" et aussi un Acte passé dans la quatrième année du règne de Sa présente Majesté, intitulé, "Acte pour régler le nombre des apprentis admissibles à bord des vaisseaux marchands Britanniques, et pour prévenir la désertion des matelots d'iceux;" et lequel est par le présent déclaré et statué s'étendre à l'Irlande; et aussi un Acte fait dans le Parlement d'Irlande, les vingt-un et vingt-deuxième années du règne de feu Sa dite Majesté pour l'amélioration de la cité de Dublin, en ouvrant des passages larges et convenables à travers icelle et pour en régler le commerce du charbon et aucuns acte ou actes pour l'amender ou le continuer; et aussi saufs et exceptés tous tels actes et parties d'actes relatifs au maintien ou à l'amélioration des ports, havres, mouillages, rivières, jetées, fanaux ou phares, bassins, canaux ou magasins; et aussi tous actes et parties d'actes qui sont de nature locale ou personnelle, qui quoiqu'ils ne soient pas actes généraux publics, sont cependant déclarés tels; et aussi tous actes et parties d'actes par lesquels aucuns droits sont appliqués à aucun objet particulier, ou à l'usage ou profit d'aucune personnes ou personne, ou corporations ou corporation ou corps politique, ou aucune société ou compagnie; et aussi tous actes qui accordent un rabais sur les matériaux destinés à l'érection d'Eglises et de Chapelles; et aussi tous actes et parties d'actes relatifs à l'Accise pour autant que les provisions d'aucuns de tels actes puissent et doivent être mis en force par les Commissaires de l'Accise ou leurs officiers dans le Royaume Uni ou par les Commissaires des Douanes en Irlande; et aussi autant d'aucuns actes qui créent ou régissent aucune juridiction pour le procès des offenses en Irlande ou à Terre-Neuve, contre les loix des Douanes, de la navigation ou de l'Accise qui seront immédiatement en force avant la publication de cet acte; pourvu toujours, que rien en ceci contenu, ou en aucuns autres actes ou acte contenu, relatifs à l'Accise, ne s'étendra à empêcher l'exportation du thé des magasins de dépôt en même manière qu'autres effets emmagasinés dès leur première entrée, peuvent être exportés sous les loix des Douanes, nonobstant aucune chose en aucune loi relative à l'Accise, au contraire:—Tous lesquels dit différents actes ainsi préservés et exceptés, continueront en tel force et effet, à toutes fins et intentions, comme si cet acte n'avait pas été passé; nonobstant aucune chose au contraire dans cet acte.

Rappel.

Actes préservés.

78 G. 3. c. 12.

21. G. 3. c. 31.

51. G. 3. c. 47.

59. G. 3. c. 54.

56. G. 2. c. 26.

182. G. 4. c. 57.

2. G. 4. c. 60.

6. G. 4. c. 64.

56. G. 2. c. 187.

59. G. 3. c. 69.

6. G. 4. c. 77. amendé par 5. G. 4. c. 1.

4. G. 4. c. 90.

4. G. 4. c. 99.

55. G. 3. c. 55. amendé par 55. G. 3. c. 181.

Actes préservés.

5. G. 4. C. 64.

6. et 7. W. C. 10. 15. G. 3. C. 27. 31. G. 3. C. 36.

6. G. 4. C. 76.

43. G. 3. C. 25.

4. G. 4. c. 25.

21 et 22. G. 3. (1) acte de charbon pour Dublin.

Actes des havres et bassins.

Actes locaux et personnels.

Droits pour objets particuliers.

Eglises, Accise.

Jurisdiction en Irlande et à Terre-Neuve.

Exportation du thé non prohibée.

BUREAU DE LA PAIX.

Québec, 20me. Juillet, 1826.

AVIS est par le présent donné que l'Inspecteur des Chemins de la Cité de Québec, (avant de procéder à l'ouverture et élargissement de certaine ruelle située dans la Bass-ville de la cité de Québec, communément appelé la ruelle St. Antoine, qui communique de la rue St. Pierre à celle du Sault au Matelot, la nécessité de le faire ayant été certifiée sous serment aux Magistrats par douze principaux habitants, tenant feu et lieu dans le district de Québec et dûment sommés de s'enquérir et de faire leur rapport à ce sujet) a déposé dans le Bureau des Greffiers de la paix, dans la maison de justice un plan du changement proposé accompagné d'un procès verbal y relatif suivant la loi, lesquels plan et Procès Verbal sont déposés dans le dit bureau pour l'inspection gratuite des propriétaires de terrains, maisons ou autres bâties qui avoisinent la dite ruelle et de toutes autres personnes en ce concernées, afin qu'un chacun puisse en aucun tems, n'excédant pas un mois de cette date, venir en avant avec telles observations et oppositions à ce contraires, afin que justice puisse être faite dans les prémisses; à défaut de quoi les dits plan et procès verbal seront homologués et mis en execution suivant leur forme et teneur.

Par Ordre,  
GREEN & PERRAULT,  
Greffiers de la Paix.

PROVINCE DU BAS-CANADA,

DISTRICT DE QUÉBEC.

BUREAU DU GRAND-VOYER.

Québec, 4e. Septembre, 1826.

Le Grand-Voyer ou son Député fera sa tournée annuelle dans les chemins conduisant d'une paroisse à l'autre, dans la partie inférieure de ce district, le 21e. du présent mois de Septembre, en commençant par la paroisse des Trois Pistoles, et continuant dans les paroisses de l'Isle Verte, Kacona, la rivière du Loup, St. André, Kamouraska, la Rivière Ouëlle, Ste. Anne, St. Roch, St. Jean Portjoli, l'Islet, Cap St. Ignace, St. Thomas, Berthier, St. Vallier, St. Michel, Beaumont, le bas de la Pointe Lévi, St. Charles, St. François et St. Pierre de la rivière du sud.

Les Inspecteurs recevront assez à temps, notice du jour et de l'heure auxquels ils viendront rencontrer le Grand-Voyer, ou son Député à la ligne de leurs divisions respectives.

T. P. J. TASCHEREAU,  
G. V.

Le soussigné continuera les affaires, ci-devant sous le nom de Blackwood & Larocque, en son nom et à son propre compte.

Wm. BLACKWOOD.  
Montréal, 31e. Décembre, 1825.

LETTRE DE CHANGE DU GOUVERNEMENT.

Il sera reçu des propositions à ce Bureau jusqu'à Samedi, le 23e. du présent à Midi, pour acheter des LETTRES DE CHANGE, sur les Lords Commissaires de la Trésorerie de Sa Majesté, à trente jours de vue, au montant de deux cents vingt-deux mille piastres, dont cent trente-trois mille piastres seront déposées dans la Caisse Militaire à Montréal, et le reste à ce dépôt.

Il faut que les propositions spécifient la somme requise en traites et le taux du change.  
Bureau du Commissaire Général,  
Québec, 7e. Sept. 1826.

Le Soussigné ayant été élu en due forme de loi, Curateur aux biens et succession vacante de feu SAMUEL CORRIE, de son vivant de la cité de Québec marchand, décédé et aussi curateur pour les associés absents dans la ci-devant raison de Samuel Thomas Corrie & Compagnie, prie tous ceux qui ont des demandes contre le dit feu Samuel Thomas Corrie individuellement, ou contre la dite maison et raison de Samuel Thomas Corrie & Compagnie de les lui présenter et tout ceux qui sont endettés au dit feu Samuel Thomas Corrie ou à la dite raison, de payer sans délai le montant de leurs dettes au dit curateur.

JOHN KERR.  
f

Québec, le 23 Août 1826.

No. 1207. } **UN** vertu d'un MANDAT d'EXECUTION, émané 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 François Xavier Gagnon et Marie Reine Boucher, son épouse, de la paroisse St. Jean Pour Joli, dans le comté de Devon, dans le district de Québec, habitant, contre les terres et possessions de JEAN GAGNON, fils de Louis, de la paroisse de Notre Dame de Liesse, dite la Rivière Ouelle, dans le comté de Cornwallis, dans le district de Québec, habitant, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant au dit Jean Gagnon, fils de Louis, à savoir, "1o. Un terrain situé dans le second rang de la paroisse de la Rivière Ouelle, contenant six perches et neuf pieds de front, sur environ dix arpens de profondeur, borné par le nord au chemin de Roi du second rang, par le sud aux terres non concédées, par le nord-est à Cyprien Daris, et par le sud-ouest à André Boucher, avec les bâtiments dessus construits, ainsi que la maison dessus érigées." "2o. Un terrain situé au même endroit contenant environ un arpent deux perches de front, sur environ dix arpens de profondeur, tenant par le nord au chemin de Roi du dit second rang, par le sud aux terres non concédées, par le nord-est aux mineurs de Jean Pierre Daris, ou à leurs représentants, et par le sud-ouest au dit Cyprien Daris." "3o. Un terrain situé au même endroit contenant deux arpens de front, sur environ neuf arpens de profondeur, borné au nord partie au chemin de Roi partie à l'emplacement d'Henry Boucher, au sud aux terres non concédées, au nord-est à Joseph Sedillot dit Montreuil, et par le sud-ouest aux dits mineurs Daris ou à leurs représentants. Or je donne par le présent avis public, que les lots de terre ci-dessus décrits seront vendus et adjugés au plus offrant et dernier enchérisseur, à la porte de l'Eglise de la susdite paroisse de Notre-Dame de Liesse dite la Rivière Ouelle, le MARDI, TROIS D'OCTOBRE prochain, à DIX 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 lots de terre ci-dessus désignés, soit par hypothèque ou autre droit ou servitude, sont avertis qu'elles aient à le notifier audit Shérif, à son bureau dans la cité de Québec, selon la loi; et de plus, qu'aucune opposition afin d'annuler, ou afin de distraire en tout ou partie des dites prémisses, ou afin de charge ou servitude sur icelles, ne sera reçue par le dit Shérif pendant les quinze jours qui précéderont la vente; et 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 et 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 de 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 avertis que le dit ordre est rapportable le 9e. jour d'octobre prochain.

W. S. S.

Bureau du Shérif, 31e. Mai, 1826.

Montréal, } **UN** vertu d'un MANDAT d'EXECUTION, 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 Pierre Pominville, Maître-Maçon et Entrepreneur, résidant en la cité de Montréal, dans le District de Montréal, contre les terres et possessions de FRANCOIS DESAUTELS, fils, résidant en la Cité de Montréal, dans le District de Montréal, Exécuteur Testamentaire des dernières volontés et testament de défunt Charles Vassor, de son vivant de Montréal susdit, Peintre, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant au dit François Desautels, fils, en sa dite capacité.—1. Un lot de terre ou emplacement situé dans le Fauxbourg St. Joseph, de la Cité susdite de Montréal, contenant quarante et un piés et demi de front, sur cent cinquante huit piés de profondeur, borné par devant à la Rue St. Joseph, dans la profondeur par l'emplacement ci-après décrit sous le No. 2, d'un côté à la rue de l'Inspecteur, et d'autre côté par Joseph Leduc, avec une Maison en pierres et autres bâtisses y dessus érigées. 2e. Un lot de terre ou emplacement sis et situé dans le susdit Fauxbourg St. Joseph, de figure irrégulière, contenant cinquante-cinq piés et demi de front sur quatre-vingt quinze piés de profondeur d'un côté, borné par devant à la rue de l'Inspecteur susdite, dans la profondeur où il n'a plus que huit piés et demi de large, par Charles Boudria, d'un côté en partie par la petite rivière en partie par le lot ci-dessus décrit, et d'autre côté par le lot ci-après décrit. 3e. Un lot de terre ou emplacement sis et situé dans le susdit Fauxbourg St. Joseph, contenant quarante et un piés de front, plus ou moins, sur

quatre-vingt qua orze piés, plus ou moins de profondeur, borné par devant à la susdite rue de l'Inspecteur, dans la profondeur par le dit Charles Boudria, d'un côté par le lot ci-dessus décrit sous le No. 2, et d'autre côté par la Dame Marie Claire Perrault.—Or je donne par le présent avis que les dits lots de terre et prémisses seront vendus et adjugés au plus haut enchérisseur à mon bureau en la susdite cité de Montréal, le LUNDI, NEUF D'OCTOBRE prochain, à ONZE heures du matin, auxquels tems et lieu les conditions de la vente seront énoncées.

FREDK. W. ERMATINGER, Shérif.

Tous ceux qui ont des prétentions sur les dits lots de terre et prémisses 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 lot de terre ou emplacement et prémisses, ou afin de charge ou servitude sur ic eux, ne sera reçue par le dit Shérif durant les quinze jours qui en précéderont la vente.

Bureau du Shérif, 3e. Juin, 1826.

Montréal, } **UN** vertu d'un MANDAT d'EXECUTION, 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 d'Edouard Martial Leprohon, Ecuyer, de la Paroisse St. Joseph de Chamilly, dans le susdit district de Montréal, contre les terres et possessions de LOUIS CHARBONNEAU, de la Paroisse Ste. Marie de Monnoir, dans le dit district, habitant, à moi adressé; j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant au dit Louis Charbonneau, une terre sise et située dans la susdite Paroisse Ste. Marie de Monnoir, du contenu de trois arpens de front, sur trente arpens de profondeur, le tout plus ou moins, borné par devant au Ruisseau Lages-é, dans la profondeur par un certain Vigeare, d'un côté par Louis Loiselle, d'autre côté à la route de ligne de descente, avec une maison en bois et autres bâtisses y dessus érigées. Or je donne par le présent avis que les dites terre et prémisses seront vendues et adjugées au plus haut enchérisseur, à la porte de l'Eglise de la susdite paroisse Ste. Marie de Monnoir, le LUNDI, NEUF D'OCTOBRE prochain, à DIX heures du matin, auxquels tems et lieu les conditions de la vente seront énoncées.

FREDK. W. ERMATINGER, Shérif.

Tous ceux qui ont des prétentions sur les terre et prémisses 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 dites terres et ténements ou afin de charge ou servitude sur ic eux ne sera reçue par le dit Shérif durant les quinze jours, qui en précéderont la vente.

Bureau du Shérif, 3e. Juin, 1826.

Montréal, } **UN** vertu d'un MANDAT d'EXECUTION, 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 Marie Charles Joseph Lemoine, de Longueuil, veuve de feu David Alexander Grant, Ecuyer, décédé, Baronne de Longueuil, Dame en possession de la Baronne de Longueuil, dans le dit district de Montréal, tenant sa résidence en la cité de Montréal, dans le dit district, contre les terres et possessions de CHRISTOPHER STEMM, de la ville de Dorchester, communément appelée St. Jean, dans le susdit district de Montréal, habitant, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant au dit Christopher Stemm, un lot de terre ou emplacement situé dans la ville de Dorchester, dans la paroisse de St. Luc, en la susdite Baronne de Longueuil, contenant soixante douze piés de front, sur cent trente deux piés sur la ligne sud d'icelui, et cent quatre piés sur la ligne nord de profondeur, le tout mesure française, borné par devant à la rue de front, dans la profondeur par la Baronne de Longueuil, du côté sud par les héritiers de défunt Raick Monaghan, et l'autre côté au nord, par Louis Tetreau, avec écurie et hangar en bois y dessus érigés, le dit lot étant connu et distingué par le numero deux conformément au plan en la possession de la dite Baronne de Longueuil, tiré par S. Z. Watson, Arpenteur juré. Or je donne par le présent avis que le dit lot de terre ou emplacement et prémisses seront vendus et adjugés au plus haut enchérisseur, à la porte de l'Eglise de la ville de Dorchester communément appelée St. Jean susdite, le LUNDI, NEUF D'OCTOBRE prochain, à DIX heures du matin, auxquels tems et lieu les conditions de la vente seront énoncées.

FREDK. W. ERMATINGER, Shérif.

Tous ceux qui ont des prétentions sur le dit lot de terre ou emplacement et prémisses 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 lot de terre ou emplacement et prémisses ou afin de charge ou servitude sur ic eux, ne sera reçue par le dit Shérif durant les quinze jours qui en précéderont la vente.

Bureau du Shérif, 3e. Juin, 1826.

Montréal, } **UN** vertu d'un MANDAT d'EXECUTION 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 Pierre Berthelet, des cités et district de Montréal, Ecuyer, contre les terres et ténements de JABEZ D. DEWITT, de la cité de Montréal, dans le dit district Marchand, à moi adressé; j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant au dit Jabez D. Dewitt. 1. Une maison de pierre à deux étages sise et située dans la rue St. Paul, dans la susdite cité de Montréal, du contenu de trente piés onze pouces de front, sur quarante-cinq piés de profondeur, érigée sur un lot de terre de mêmes dimensions, ensemble avec le dit lot de terre, borné par devant à la susdite rue St. Paul, au côté nord par Cornelius Peck, au côté nord-ouest par un passage mitoyen et commun entre le dit Cornelius Peck, le dit Jabez Dean Dewitt ou les propriétaires des lots de terre et prémisses ci-après décrits sous les no. 2 et no. 3, les Messrs. Ecclésiastiques du Séminaire de Montréal, John Frothingham, Jacob Dewitt, les Demoiselles Dubreuil Hertel de Rouville et William Campbell, et dans la profondeur par au autre passage mitoyen ou en commun entre les dits Cornelius Peck et le dit Jabez Dean Dewitt ou les dits propriétaires des dits lots no. 2 et no. 3, ci-après décrits. 2. Un lot de terre sis et situé dans la rue St. Paul de la susdite cité de Montréal, en arrière des dites maison et prémisses ci-dessus décrites sous le no. 1, contenant cinquante un piés de front sur trente huit piés de profondeur, borné par devant en partie par un passage aussi mitoyen ou en commun entre les propriétaires du lot actuellement décrit sous no. 2, et le lot ci-après décrit sous le no. 3, et en partie par le dit Cornelius Peck, dans la profondeur par MM. les Ecclésiastiques du Séminaire de Montréal, d'un côté au nord-est par Charles Hunter, et d'autre côté au nord-ouest par le dit lot ci-après décrit sous le no. 3, appartenant au dit Jabez Dean Dewitt avec un magasin en pierres à trois étages, de vingt-sept piés de front sur trente piés de profondeur, les murs compris et un atelier en pierres aussi à trois étages de vingt cinq piés de front sur onze piés deux pouces en profondeur, y dessus érigés ensemble le droit en commun ou de mitoyenne é dans le susdit passage, lequel passage est couvert d'un logement ou bâtisse en bois appartenant au dit no. 3, ci-après décrit. 3. Un lot de terre ou emplacement sis et situé dans la rue St. Paul, dans la susdit cité de Montréal, pareillement derrière le dit lot no. 1 ci-dessus décrit contenant vingt-huit piés six pouces de front sur quarante et un piés de profondeur, et de la prenant un front de vingt huit piés six pouces sur trente-sept piés de plus en profondeur, au bout de laquelle sa largeur se réduit à vingt-cinq piés, avec une maison en pierres à deux étages de vingt-huit piés six pouces de front sur vingt-neuf piés de profondeur, un atelier en pierres à trois étages de vingt-cinq piés de front sur dix sept piés en profondeur, et un autre logement ou bâtisse en briques à deux étages de vingt neuf piés de front sur onze piés en profondeur y dessus érigés, borné par devant au dit passage mitoyen ou en commun avec les dits Cornelius Peck, les propriétaires du dit lot No. 2, ci-dessus décrit, et les propriétaires du dit lot No. 3 ci-dessus décrit, dans la profondeur par MM. les Ecclésiastiques du Séminaire de Montréal, d'un côté au nord-ouest par William Campbell, et au côté nord-est en partie au dit passage couvert, et en partie par le dit lot No. 2 ci-dessus décrit.—Or je donne par le présent avis que les dits lots de terre et prémisses ensemble les droits et privilèges susdit, seront vendus et adjugés au plus haut enchérisseur à mon bureau en la susdite Cité de Montréal, le MARDI, DIX D'OCTOBRE prochain, à ONZE heures du matin, auxquels tems et lieu les conditions de la vente seront énoncées.

FREDK. W. ERMATINGER, Shérif.

Tous ceux qui ont des prétentions sur les dit lot de terre et prémisses 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 dites terres et ténements ou afin de charge ou servitude sur ic eux, ne sera reçue par le dit Shérif durant les quinze jours, qui en précéderont la vente.

ner 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 dites terres et prémisses ou afin de charge ou servitude sur icelles, ne sera reçue par le dit Shérif durant les quinze jours qui en précéderont la vente.

Montréal, } EN vertu d'un MANDAT d'EXECUTION, 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 Marie Charles Joseph Lemoine, de Longueuil, veuve de feu David Alexander Grant, écri. décédé, Baronne de Longueuil dans le dit district de Montréal résidante en la cité de Montréal, dans le dit district, contre les terres et tenemens de JEAN BAPTISTE LEVESQUE de la paroisse St. Marguerite de Blainfroidie dans le dit district, habitant, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant au dit Jean Baptiste Lévêque: "Un lot de terre sis et situé dans la paroisse Ste. Marguerite de Blainfroidie, dans la Baronnie de Longueuil, dans le dit district, dans le second rang des concessions de la petite Rivière Montréal, contenant deux arpens deux perches et dix-sept pieds de front, sur vingt-un arpens et huit perches de profondeur, suivant le procès verbal d'Alexandre Stephenson, arpenteur, juré en date du vingt-un Mars mil huit cent vingt, borné par devant aux terres de la première concession de la dite Rivière, dans la profondeur par la côte Bernier, d'un côté par Jean Marie Audet dit Lapointe et d'autre côté par Jean Baptiste Audet dit Lapointe fils, le dit terrain consistant en cinquante arpens en superficie, avec une petite maison en bois y dessus érigée." Or je donne par le présent avis que les dites terres et prémisses seront vendues et adjugées au plus haut enchérisseur, à la porte de l'Eglise de la susdite paroisse Ste. Marguerite de Blainfroidie, le MARDI, VINGT-UN de NOVEMBRE prochain, à DIX heures du matin, auxquels tems et lieu les conditions de la vente seront énoncées.

FREDK. W. ERMATINGER, Shérif. Tous ceux qui ont des prétentions sur les dites terres et prémisses ci-dessus désignées, 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 dites terres et prémisses ou afin de charge ou servitude sur icelles ne sera reçue par le dit Shérif durant les quinze jours qui en précéderont la vente.

Montréal, } EN vertu d'un MANDAT d'EXECUTION 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 d'Antoine Louis Lévesque, Ecuyer, un des Protonotaires de la susdite Cour du Banc du Roi dans et pour le susdit district de Montréal, résidant en la cité de Montréal dans le dit district, contre les terres et tenemens d'ANTOINE LANGLOIS, brasseur, résidant en la dite cité de Montréal, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant au dit Antoine Langlois; Jer. Un lot de terre ou emplacement sis et situé dans le faubourg Ste. Marie ou de Québec de la susdite cité de Montréal, contenant trente-trois pieds de front sur quarante à quarante-trois pieds de profondeur, le tout plus ou moins, borné par devant à la Rue des Voltigeurs, dans la profondeur par Augustin Durand ou ses représentans, du côté nord en partie par le lot ci-après décrit et en partie par le dit Augustin Durand, et d'autre côté au sud par un certain Joubert, avec une brasserie et autres bâtisses y dessus érigées. 2e. Un lot de terre ou emplacement sis et situé au susdit faubourg Ste. Marie, de figure triangulaire, contenant trente-cinq pieds de front sur quarante deux pieds de profondeur, le tout plus ou moins, borné par devant à la rue des Voltigeurs, avec une maison de bois à deux étages et autres bâtisses y dessus érigées. Or je donne par le présent avis que les dits lots de terre ou emplacements et prémisses seront vendus et adjugés au plus haut enchérisseur, à mon Bureau en la susdite cité de Montréal, le MARDI, VINGT-UN de NOVEMBRE prochain, à ONZE heures du matin, auxquels tems et lieu les conditions de la vente seront énoncées.

FREDK. W. ERMATINGER, Shérif. Tous ceux qui ont des prétentions sur les dits lots de terre ou emplacements et prémisses 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 du dit morceau ou lopin de

terres et prémisses, ou afin de charge ou servitude sur iceux ne sera reçue par le dit Shérif durant les quinze jours qui précéderont la vente.

Bureau du Shérif, 15e. Juillet, 1826. Trois-Rivières, } EN vertu d'un ORDRE d'EXECUTION, émané de la Cour du Banc du Roi de Sa Majesté, pour les causes civiles dans et pour le district de Trois-Rivières susdit, à la poursuite d'Antoine Marcotte, Marchand, de la Paroisse St. Antoine de la Baie du Fèvre, dans le Comté de Buckingham, contre les biens terre et possession de PIERRE AURE dit GRANDMONT, Cultivateur, de la même Paroisse, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant au dit Pierre Auré dit Grandmont, Cultivateur, une terre située en la paroisse St. Antoine, de la Rivière du Loup, comté de St. Maurice, contenant environ un arpent et demi de front, sur environ trente arpens de profondeur, bornée par devant partie à la Rivière du Loup, et partie au bout des emplacements de J. Bte. Lemaître Auger, Ecuyer, et de Pierre Fortier, et en profondeur à la grande Décharge, joignant d'un côté au nord-est partie au dit J. Bte. Auger, et partie à Laurent Loranger, et d'autre côté au sud ouest, partie au dit Pierre Fortier, et partie à Joseph Grenier, avec une maison, une grange et autres bâtimens dessus construits. Or je donne par le présent avis que les dites terres et dépendances seront vendues et adjugées au plus haut enchérisseur à la porte de l'Eglise de la dite paroisse St. Antoine de la Rivière du Loup. LUNDI, le NEUVIEME jour d'OCTOBRE prochain, à DIX heures du matin, ruxquels tems et lieu les conditions de la vente seront énoncées.

E. GUGY, Shérif. Tous ceux qui ont des prétentions sur les dite terres et dépendances ci-dessus désignées, soit par hypothèque ou autre droit ou servitude, sont par le présent avertis d'en donner avis au dit Shérif, à son Bureau susdit suivant la loi; et de plus qu'aucune opposition afin d'annuler ou afin de distraire, le tout ou partie de la susdite terre ou afin de charge ou servitude sur iceux, ne sera reçue par le dit Shérif, durant les quinze jours qui en précéderont la vente.

Trois Rivières, } EN vertu d'un MANDAT d'EXECUTION émané de la Cour du Banc du Roi de Sa Majesté pour les causes civiles dans et pour le susdit District des Trois Rivières, à la poursuite d'Edouard White, Ecuyer, de la ville des Trois Rivières, dans le comté de St. Maurice, Capitaine dans le soixante-et-dixième Régiment d'Infanterie de Sa Majesté, contre les terres et possessions de l'honorable LOUIS GUGY du même lieu, Grand Shérif du dit District des Trois Rivières, à moi adressé; j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant au dit Louis Gugy, les terres décrites dans le jugement de la dite Cour comme suit savoir: Six lots de terre situés dans le township de Weedon, dans le comté de Buckinghamshire, étans les lots nos. 7, 9, 10, 11, 13 & 14, dans le onzième rang des lots du dit Township de Weedon, chacun contenant deux cens acres de terre avec les réserves accoutumées pour les grand chemins. Or je donne par le présent avis que les dits six lots de terre seront vendus et adjugés par moi, au bureau du Shérif, au plus haut enchérisseur, le LUNDI, NEUF d'OCTOBRE prochain, à DIX heures du matin, auxquels tems et lieu les conditions de la vente seront énoncées.

J. G. DE TONNANCOUR, Coronaire. Tous ceux qui ont des prétentions sur les dits six lots de terre ci-dessus désignés, soit par hypothèque ou autre droit ou servitude, sont par le présent avertis d'en donner avis audit Coronaire, à son Bureau susdit, suivant la loi; et de plus qu'une opposition afin d'annuler ou afin de distraire, le tout ou partie de la susdite terre ou afin de charge ou servitude sur iceux, ne sera reçue par le dit Coronaire, durant les quinze jours qui en précéderont la vente.

Bureau du Coronaire, le 1er. Juin 1826.

No. 83. } EN vertu d'un MANDAT Québec, à savoir: } DE FIERI FACIAS émané 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 Joseph Remy Vallières de St. Rémi de la cité de Québec, dans le comté et district de Québec, Avocat et procureur en Loi, contre les terres et possessions de FRANCOIS LANGUEDOC, de la paroisse de l'Antienne Lorette, dans le comté et district de Québec, Marchand, à moi adressé; j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant au dit François Languedoc, à savoir: la moitié indivise d'une forme située dans la paroisse de l'Antienne Lorette, Côte de St. Paul dans la seigneurie St. Gabriel, du contenu de deux arpens et quatre piés ou plus de front sur vingt arpens ou plus de profondeur, borné au nord-ouest par François Voyer représentant Pierre Allu, au nord-est par le Decteur Holmes représentant Jean Allu et en partie par la route du Moulin, par devant au sud par André Drolette, et dans la profondeur vers le nord par la Rivière St. Charles, avec maison en pierre à deux étages, maison du fermier, grange, écuries et autres bâisses y dessus érigées. Or je donne par le présent avis public que la pro-

priété ci-dessus décrite sera vendue et adjugée au plus offrant et dernier enchérisseur, à la porte de l'Eglise de la susdite paroisse de l'Antienne Lorette, le MERCREDI, VINGT-SEPT de SEPTEMBRE prochain, à DIX 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 propriétés ci-dessus désignées, soit par hypothèque ou autre droit ou servitude, sont avertis qu'elles aient à le notifier audit 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 parties des dites prémisses, ou afin de charge ou servitude sur icelles, 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 de telle affirmation, n'empêchera ni ne retardera l'exécution du dit ordre ou jugement; et de plus 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 avertis que le dit ordre est rapportable le 1r. d'Oct. 1826.

W. S. S. Bureau du Shérif, Québec, 24e. Mai, 1826.

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