



DALHOUSIE, GOVERNOR.

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE THE FOURTH by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

To all our Loving Subjects whom these presents may concern:—

GREETING: WHEREAS in order to effect the recovery of the MUTATION FINES or "Droits de Quint" "Droits de Relief" and other feudal rights, dues and duties which have accrued to Us on Lands held of Us "à titre de Fief" within our Province of Lower Canada, and which remain unsatisfied, and also in order to secure and preserve our Waste Lands and Domain within our said Province, from encroachment and usurpation, it hath become necessary that the obligation of rendering fealty and homage for all such Lands held of Us "à titre de Fief" and of furnishing "aveux et dénombrements" for the same, should be enforced, according to Law:—Know ye therefore, that we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council of our said Province of Lower Canada, to issue this our Royal Proclamation, and we do hereby require and command all persons holding Lands of Us "à titre de Fief" within our said Province, and liable and bound at this time to perform fealty and homage to Us for and by reason of the said lands, that they do respectively, within Twelve Months from the day of the date of these presents, appear in their proper persons, at our Castle of Saint Lewis in our City of Quebec in our said Province, and then and there do and perform to Us in the person of our Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of our said Province for the time being, fealty and homage for all such lands so held by them respectively as aforesaid, and do also respectively, within forty days after the rendering of fealty and homage as aforesaid, furnish and deliver in due form of law "aveux et dénombrements" for the said last mentioned lands, in fulfilment of the terms and conditions on which they hold the said lands, and as required by the Laws of our said Province of Lower Canada; under pain of the Feudal Seizure of lands held as aforesaid, and of the Forfeitures in this behalf by law prescribed and provided. In Testimony whereof we have caused the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed: Witness our Trusty and Right Well Beloved Cousin and Councillor, GEORGE EARL OF DALHOUSIE, Governor in Chief of our said Province of Lower Canada, at our Castle of Saint Lewis in our City of Quebec, in our said Province, the Twenty Eighth day of May, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty Eight, and in the Ninth Year of our Reign.

D. DALY, Secy.

Seigniories, (known under the several names of Masquinongé, Lormière, fief St. Jacques ou Chenail de Nord) by virtue of the surrender (donation) to him consented by the Honorable Ross Cuthbert, his father, under date of the 10th January 1821, and as being the Representative as this last, as well as every thing whatever, he might have the right to claim into the same, as well under and by virtue of the last will and testament of the late Honorable James Cuthbert, his grand father, as from his possession and that of his progenitors, and without, however, any prejudice to the rights of the Co-Seigniors in the said Seigniories, or parts of Seigniories, which said fief and Seigneurie, was by my predecessor in office, heretofore seized and taken in execution at the suit aforesaid as belonging to James Cuthbert, junior, Esquire, then of the Borough of William Henry, in the District of Montreal, now of the Parish of Lanoraie in the said District of Montreal Seigneur of the Seigneurie of Masquinongé in the District of Three Rivers, which said fief and Seigneurie was by him sold and adjudged to the said James Cuthbert, junior, who has since neglected and refused to pay the price of his said adjudication, contrary to the conditions of sale. And whereas my said predecessor in office did also return an opposition *afin de conserver* by Louis André Ducheny, claiming a certain sum of money therein mentioned, which said opposition was maintained by this judgment of the said Court, bearing date the 27th of September last past. And the said fief and Seigneurie declared mortgaged for certain portions of *cens et rentes*, and other Seigniorial dues received as well by the late Honorable James Cuthbert, Senior, as by Alexander Cuthbert his son. And whereas by judgment of the said Court, bearing date the 28th of March last past, it was ordered that the said fief and Seigneurie of Masquinongé, should be resold at the *folle enchère* of the said James Cuthbert, junior, in order that the said Louis André Ducheny should be paid the amount to him awarded by the said last mentioned judgment.—Now I do hereby give notice that the above described fief and Seigneurie will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at my office in the Court House of Three Rivers, on MONDAY, the THIRTIETH day JUNE next, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

I. G. OGDEN, Sheriff.

Notice is hereby given that from and after the twenty-four hours which will immediately follow the day of the fixed day for the return of the said Writ, no opposition *afin de conserver*, shall be received, and more over, that the said Writ is returnable on the 1st day of Sept. next.

I. G. O.

Sheriff's Office, Three-Rivers, 24th May 1828.

No. 1085 } BY virtue of an ALIAS WRIT OF 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 Joseph Paineaud of the city, county, and district of Quebec, Esquire, Physician, against the lands and tenements of MAGDELEINE TURCOTTE of the same place, widow of the late Raphael Monier, in his lifetime Tailor to me directed; I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Magdeleine Turcotte, to wit: 1st A lot of ground or emplacement situate in St. Roch's Suburbs of Quebec on Craig street, containing forty-five feet in front by sixty feet in depth, bounded in front by the eastern line of Craig street and in the rear to the west by the lot of ground hereinafter described, on one side to the south by Charles Constantineau and on the other side to the north by Mre. Jacques Leblond Advocate, representing Jean Baptiste Terrien with a two story wooden house on a stone foundation thereon erected. 2nd A lot of ground or emplacement situate in the St. Roch Suburbs of Quebec, containing fifty-five feet in front, by sixty feet in depth, taking from at the end of the herein before described emplacement, bounded to the east again by the herein above described emplacement and to the west by the lots of ground or emplacements of Ignace Trepanier and Louis Mathieu, on one side to the south by the lot of ground of Charles Constantineau and on the other side to the north by that of Bazile Plante or his representatives. Now I do hereby give public notice that the above described emplacements will be respectively sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at my Office in the Court House, in the said City of Quebec, on MONDAY the TWENTY-FIFTH day of AUGUST 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 premises, by mortgage or other right or incumbrance are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff at his Office in the City of Quebec according to Law, and further that no opposition *afin d'annuler* or *afin de distraire*, the whole or any part thereof or *afin de charge* or *servitude* on the same, will be received by the said Sheriff during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof, and further, that every opposition *afin d'annuler*, *afin de charge* or *afin de distraire* must be accompanied with an affidavit of the truth of the fact in such opposition, articulated and set forth in the form required by the order of the said Court of the nineteenth of October 1822. That any such opposition as aforesaid, without such affidavit as aforesaid, will not impede or delay the execution of such Writ, and that no opposition *afin de conserver* will be received at any time after the expiration of 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 Oct. next.

Sheriff's Office, Quebec, 7th April 1828.

Montreal, } BY virtue of a WRIT of EXECUTION, issued to wit: } 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 Robert Gillespie, heretofore of Montreal, in the said District, now of London, in that part of Great-Britain called England, Merchant, against the lands and tenements of ROBERT LESTER MORROGH, of Montreal aforesaid, Esquire, Advocate, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Robert Lester Morrogh,—1. All that farm situated, lying and being in the Parish of Long Point, in the District of Montreal and Province of Lower-Canada, being seventy-three arpents, eight perches and twelve feet in depth on the line adjoining the property of Raymond Verd, and seventy-seven arpents, seven perches and six feet on the other side upon the line separating the said Farm from the property of Antoine Lapointe, and three arpents in breadth, bounded in front by the river St. Lawrence, and in the rear by the *Ruisseau de la Grande Prairie ou terres de St. Leonard*, containing in superficies two hundred and twenty-seven arpents and forty perches, with a dwelling-house, barn, stables and other buildings thereon.—2. A lot of ground or emplacement situate in the City of Montreal, in *Notre Dame Street*, containing twenty-nine feet in front by thirty-four feet in depth, and then widening to thirty-four feet, the whole of the depth that may be found so far as the lot of ground or emplacement hereinafter-described, with a three stories stone house and dependencies, bounded in front by the said *Notre Dame Street*, on the north-east side by Janvier Dompatey Lacroix, Esquire, and on the other side by the Honorable Charles William Grant, and others, with the right for ever of egress and ingress through the passage under the house of the said Mr. Lacroix, which is common to both houses—Also,—3. A lot of ground situate at the same place, in the rear of that hereinabove designated, where it begins in front, bounded in the rear by the *Champ de Mars Street*, and on both sides by the same neighbours as that hereinabove designated, the whole enclosed within stone walls, both sides of which being *mitoyens* as well as the south-western wall between the hereinabove designated lot of ground, and the said Mr. Grant and others, which is *mitoyen* to the height of ten feet or thereabout, the overplus of that height belonging to the said Vendors, and also the wall which separates the yard of the said House from that of the said Mr. Lacroix, and that to the height of ten feet only, the upper part thereof belonging to the said Mr. Lacroix. Now I do hereby give notice, that the said lands and tenements, will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder—that is to say, the land and premises first above-described under No. 1, at the Church door of the Parish of Longue Pointe aforesaid, on MONDAY the THIRTIETH day of JUNE next, at TEN of the Clock in the forenoon, and the lots of ground and premises above described under lots Nos. 2 and 3, at my office, in the City of Montreal aforesaid, on the said THIRTIETH day of JUNE, at ONE of the o'clock in the afternoon, at which respective times and places the conditions of sale will be made known.

L. GUGY, Sheriff.

All and every person or persons having claims on the lands above described, by mortgage or other right or incumbrance are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his Office, in the City of Montreal, according to law; and further that no opposition *afin d'annuler* or *afin de distraire* the whole or any part of the said 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, 25th Feb. 1828.

Three-Rivers, } BY virtue of a WRIT of VENDI- to wit: } TIONI EXPONAS 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 the Hon. JAMES CUTHBERT of the village of Berthier, in the District of Montreal, one of the Legislative Council for the Province of Lower Canada, commanding me to proceed according to law to the sale and adjudication of the fief and Seigneurie of Masquinongé hereafter described, to wit: The Seigneurie of Masquinongé, being about two leagues and a half in front by one league and a half in depth, on the eastern part thereof of one league and a half in breadth and one league only or thereabout in depth on the remaining part thereof, abutting in front to the Chenail in Nord, and running in depth to the fiefs of Carufel and Dusable, bounded on the south west side by the fief du Clieot or York, and on the north east by the fief St. Jean, such as it was conceded to Mr. Jean Bte. Legardeur de St. Michel, by two deeds of concession under the dates of the 3d and 8th days of November, 1672, together with all the Seigniorial rights as well honorific as lucrative, *lods et ventes*, *cens et rentes*, and the arrears which might have become due on the time of the adjudication, *banalité, retrait* and generally, all and every one whatsoever attached and inherent to and in the Seigniorie such as it is now possessed by the said James Cuthbert, junior, with the exception however of that part and portion belonging to Louis André Duchesny, Esquire, Co-seignior for two tenths and six sevenths of tenths in the said Seigniorie, returned as his due (*afférant*) by the award and division made and laid down by Messrs. Badaux and Gagnon, Notaries appointed to that effect, in a cause heretofore pending in the Court of King's Bench for this District, between the said Louis Duchesny and Ross Cuthbert, Esquires, bearing date of the 14th September 1812, confirmed and sanctioned by the judgement of the said Court, under the date of the 26th day of the same month; Also that part of the fief Carufel which is comprehended in the first range, of about one league in front by the depth that the lands of that range might have (which is twenty arpents or thereabouts) situate on the south west side of the River Masquinongé, at the foot of the *Côte Lormière* and adjoining the said Seigniorie of Masquinongé, together with all the Seigniorial rights and services thereunto attached as aforesaid, and such as it is now possessed by the said James Cuthbert, junior, well understood that the present seizure is meant to comprehend and does virtually comprehend all and every the rights that may belong to the said James Cuthbert, junior, in the said Seigniories and parts of

Three-Rivers, } BY virtue of a WRIT of FIERI FA- to wit: } CIAS, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas in and for the said District of Three Rivers, at the instance of François Boucher, Esq. of the Parish St. Joseph of Maskinongé, in the County of St. Maurice, in the District of Three Rivers, Merchant, against the lands and tenements of AMABLE BARON dit LAFRENIERE, of the Parish aforesaid, in the County and District aforesaid, Yeoman, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Amable Baron dit Lafrenière, to wit:—1st A land of three arpents in front by twenty arpents in depth, situate and being in the Seigniorie of Carufel, in the Parish St. Joseph of Maskinongé, having its front on the north-east-erly bank of the rivulet or *ruisseau de Lounière*, bounded in the rear by Pierre Perrault, on the north by Louis Clément dit Lallemand and on the south by Louis Trotochan, without any building thereon erected. 2d A land of two arpents in front, situate in the said seigniorie of Carufel, in the parish aforesaid, having its front on the south-west bank of the said rivulet, bounded in the rear at the end of twenty-nine arpents and a half in depth by Amable Louis Baron dit Lafrenière, on the north by François Baron dit Lafrenière, and on the south by Antoine Baron dit Lafrenière, on which are erected a new house of forty feet in length by thirty-two in depth, a dairy, a barn of forty feet by twenty-four, another barn of fifty-four feet by twenty-four, including a cow house covered with boards and shingles and well wainscoted, a stable of sixteen feet by four-teen of logs, (*pièces sur pièces*) covered with shingles, and two wells. Now I do hereby give public notice, that the real estates herein above described, will be respectively sold and adjudged to the highest and last bidder, at the Church door of the aforesaid parish St. Joseph of Maskinongé, on TUESDAY, the NINETEENTH day of AUGUST next, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

I. G. OGDEN, 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 3 Rivers according to law; and further, that no opposition *afin d'annuler* or *afin de distraire*, the whole or any part thereof, or *afin de charge* or *servitude* on the same, will be received by the said Sheriff during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof, and further, that every opposition *afin d'annuler*, *afin de charge* or *afin de distraire*, must be accompanied with an affidavit of the truth of the fact in such opposition, or

ticated and set forth in the form required by the order of the said Court of the seventeenth of March 1827. 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 Sept. next.

I. G. O.
Sheriff's Office, Three-Rivers, 10th April, 1828.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The following property belonging to the Estate of the late JEAN BELANGER, Esq. Notary:—

1. A Farm, agreeably situated on the Little River, about a mile and a half from town, extending in front three arpents, and in depth from the highway to the Little River, adjoining to the north the farm of the Ladies of the Ursulines, and to the south West Peter Langlois; with the ouse, hangar, and stable thereon erected, the whole in the best order, and very well suited for a family wishing to reside in the country. The house is at present occupied by M. Gabriel Huot, and is used as an Inn.

2. A one story stone house with garrets, situated in St. James Street, Palace Ward, on an emplacement of thirty feet in front, and of the depth from the aforesaid street to the top of the Cape, in the rear adjoining on the north east Joseph Fournier, and on the south west the Widow Pierre François.

3. An emplacement advantageously situated, having its out of thirty feet on St. Paul's Street, and running in depth to St. Croix Street, sixty feet; the emplacement dens in running to the rear, until it extends forty seven feet in breadth, as at present enclosed with boards.

4. A handsome little House, with a hangar and yard, and assage leading thereto; the whole in good order, and situated in St. Roch's Suburbs, fronting to St. Marguerite Street, and the street leading to the Church.

5. Another House in the same Suburbs, adjoining that immediately above described, fronting on the street leading to the Church, with a hangar and a private passage, to communicate with the rear of the lot; the whole new and well calculated for a retail business.

6. Another House situated in the same suburbs, on St. Allier Street, on an emplacement of fifty feet in front by thirty feet in depth fronting in said St. Vallier Street, and the rear by the end of the aforesaid depth; adjoining the north east to the assigns of J. Bte. Allard, and on the West to Jos. Trudelle, together with stable, hangar and other outhouses.

7. Another House of two stories, together with a good hangar and other outhouses, on St. Vallier's Suburbs, near the General Hospital, upon an emplacement of forty feet in front by sixty feet in depth; bounded in front by St. Vallier Street, and in the rear by the end of the said depth, adjoining on the south west to Michel Sauvageau, and on the north east to Mr. Charles Robert.

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

District of MONTREAL, 15th May, 1828.

THE GRAND VOYER, or his Deputy, will commence his annual inspection of the Roads in the upper part of the District of Montreal, on the SEVENTH day of JUNE next, with the Parishes of Longueuil, Laprairie, St. Constant, and Chambly. From the eighth to the fifteenth of the same month, he will continue it in all that part of the district comprised between the River St. Lawrence and the River Richelieu, as far as Chambly. From the fifteenth to the twentieth, he will visit the parishes or seigniories comprised between the Province line and St. Hilaire, as well as those which are situated to the rear of the said Parishes, lying on the Richelieu.

From the first to the twentieth of July he will resume his inspection on the north of the River, to commence with Terrebonne and L'Isle Jesus, upwards as far as Chatham, and down the River by Rigaud, Vaudeuil, the Cedars, and the Island of Montreal.

The Inspectors will receive at least twenty-four hours previous notice of the day and hour, and place where they are to meet the Grand Voyer, at the boundary of their respective parishes.

L. R. C. DE LERY, G.-V.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby notifies Public that he has retired from the Copartnership of Jno. McVicker & Co of Quebec, and that from and after the first day of May instant, he has no further Share or Interest therein.
Quebec, 21st May, 1828.

3w. GABRIEL MARCHAND.

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

ALSO.

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

Quebec, 2th Janv. 1822. FRS. BELANGER.

NOTICE.

THE Heirs or other legal Representatives of the late Doctor FRANÇOIS MICHEL SUZOR, in his life time of Quebec, and who is supposed to have died at Deschambault some years ago, may hear of something tending to their advantage by making themselves known at the Office of the Peace, in this City, and paying the expenses of this advertisement.

Quebec, 29th May 1828. 3w.

NOTICE.

DIRECTORS of the Bank of Montreal.—It has been resolved by the Directors of the Bank of Montreal, that from and after the first day of June next, the Notes of the Bank made "payable at Quebec" only, will be redeemed at their Office of Discount and Deposit, but that all Notes issued on account of the Bank, including those made payable at Quebec, will be redeemed at the Montreal Bank as usual.

R. GRIFFIN, Cashier.
Montreal, 18th April, 1828.

PRO AND CON.

A SATIRICO-POLITICAL-ECLOGUE,

In familiar rhyme,

AND

Dedicated without permission to a certain

GRAND JURY.

For Sale at the Book Store of T. CARY & Co. Free Masons' Hall.—Price 1s. 3d.

FOR LONDON,

THE fine new ship BRITISH SOVEREIGN, 350 tons register, Thos. Thomson, Master, launched this morning, will proceed immediately with the Hercules Steamer to Montreal, and there be laid on to take in a general cargo for London, and it is expected will sail by the 15th prox. from Quebec.—For freight or passage apply at Montreal, to PETER M'GILL, & Co. and at Quebec, to.

17th April, 1828. WILLIAM PRICE & Co.
The British Sovereign was laid down by, and built under the superintendence of the late celebrated builder Joseph Farington, Esq. and is intended for a regular trader between this port and the port of London.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE,

MONTREAL, 5th June 1827.

PHENIX Assurance Company London.—The subscribers having been appointed, jointly and each of them separately, Agents in the Canadas, of the Phoenix Fire Assurance Company of London, beg leave to announce the same to the public, and solicit a continuance of the patronage so long and extensively enjoyed by the Company in these Provinces.

Policies issued by the late Agents, in all cases where the risk remains unchanged, may be renewed as they severally expire, by paying to the subscribers the premium for the ensuing year.

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

Application for Insurance at Quebec, are requested to be made to Messrs. GILLESPIE, FINLAY & Co.

GEORGE MOFFATT, } AGENTS.
JOHN JAMIESON, }
R. GILLESPIE, Junr. }

NOTICE.

THE Public are informed, that during the approaching season of navigation, the Steam-Boats plying on the Rivers and Lakes in these Provinces, along the courses of which Post Routes and Offices are established will be provided by this Department with Boxes for the reception of all Letters sent by them (excepting such as contain Bills of Lading or Invoices of Articles on board—these being by Law exempted from the payment of Postage) and that any attempt to defraud the Revenue, by conveying Letters by these Boats, contrary to Law, will, upon discovery, be rigorously prosecuted.

The Post-Masters who visit or receive the Boxes, are authorized to pay to the Bringer, a gratuity of 2d. for each Letter.

Genl. Post Office, Actg. D. P. M. Gen.
Quebec, 11th April, 1828. 2w.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, Tutor to the minor children of the late Mr. WILLIAM FRASER, Master Butcher in this city, requests all persons having claims against the estate of the said Mr. W. FRASER, to present the same properly authenticated; and those who are indebted to said estate, to pay their accounts to him without delay.

JOHN McBEAN.

Quebec, 15th May, 1828.

ALLIANCE OFFICE,

Montreal, 7th May, 1828.

MR. THOMAS W. SATTERTHWAITTE having resigned the Agency at Quebec of the "ALLIANCE BRITISH & FOREIGN LIFE & FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON," in favor of Henry George Forsyth, Esq. the undersigned, Acting as GENERAL AGENTS of the said company for the CANADAS, do, by virtue of a power of Attorney to them granted, approve of the appointment of the said HENRY GEORGE FORTSYTH, Esquire, as the Agent of the ALLIANCE ASSURANCE COMPANY for the City and District of QUEBEC, to whom persons desirous of effecting Assurance against loss or damage occasioned by FIRE will please make application.

MACKENZIE, BETHUNE & Co.
Agents for the Canadas.

NOTICE.

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

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

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

Montreal, 27th October, 1827.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Copartnership heretofore existing between the late PIERRE EDOUARD DESBARATS, Esquire deceased, and THOMAS CARY, under the name and firm of THOMAS CARY and Company, will be hereafter carried on by Dame JOSEPHTE VOYER, relict of the said late Pierre Edouard Desbarats, Esquire, and the said Thomas Cary, under the same name and firm of THOMAS CARY and Company.

JOSEPHTE VOYER,
THOMAS CARY.

The Advertisement published in the Quebec Mercury of the third of the present month of May, signed Thomas Cary & Co. is hereby cancelled.

Quebec, 15th May, 1828. T. C. & Co.

TO LET, for one or more years, and possession given immediately if required, the MANOR HOUSE of the Seignior of Beauport, having spacious vaults, a large Garden, Orchard, Pond, Ice-House, Coach-House, Stables, Barn, Stone Hangar for wheat, and all the ground in front of the House, the situation is beautiful and it commands a view of the Town and its environs,—for particulars apply to W. DE LERY, Notary, Office facing the Presbytery or to the undersigned Proprietor, St. Lewis Street.

NARCISSE DUCHESNAY.

Quebec, December 31, 1827.

AUCTION.

Will be sold on the Premises on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June next:

THIRTY-TWO Building and Water Lots at the north end of St. Peter Street.

The particulars and conditions of Sale may be known by applying to the undersigned Brokers, or at the Office of the Honble. M^r. BELL, where plans of the different Lots may be seen.—Sale to begin at ONE o'clock.

MELVIN & BARNES.
Quebec 5th May 1828.

THE Commissioners appointed to carry into effect certain repairs upon that part of the road known as Craig's Road, within the District of Three Rivers, hereby give notice, that they are ready to receive tenders for performing such work, as will be pointed out, on application to Mr. Shubael Pearce, and Mr. William Seth Wales of Shipton and Mr. Peter C. Lord at Ireland. Tenders to be delivered sealed, to either of the above named Commissioners on or before the 1st of July, no Tenders will be received unless accompanied by two good and sufficient sureties for the performance of the Contract.

Shipton, 30th May, 1828.

IN consequence of the number of TICKETS of ADMISSION to VISIT CAPE DIAMOND, having been left unaccounted for; notice is hereby given, that all Tickets which have been issued to this date are cancelled.

Depty. Adj. Genl's Office,
24 June, 1828.

DISTRICT OF QUEBEC,

Quebec, 2d June, 1828.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the GRAND VOYER will visit the King's Highways, leading from one parish to the other within the upper part of the district, that he will commence on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at Point Levy and that he will return by the north side of the St. Lawrence, to Quebec.

The Surveyors and Overseers will receive directions when to assemble at their respective stations to accompany the Grand Voyer, according to Law.

E. W. R. ANTROBUS,
Grand Voyer.

2w.

NOTICE.

DR. FORTIER, the Elder, begs leave respectfully to inform the public, that he is now residing in this City, and that he intends to continue his practice as Physician, Surgeon and Man Midwife.

He presumes, at the same time, to express his hope, that the experience he has already acquired as well in Europe as in this Country, by a practice of fifteen years standing, will a kind of recommendation to the confidence of his countrymen, or of those families who may be inclined to employ him in his profession.

Dr. Fortier may be consulted at any time, at his residence, near the Castle, in the house occupied by Mr. L'Ecuycr, the Watch-maker, and lately by Mr. Bedard the Lawyer.

Quebec, the 3d June, 1828. 2w.

HARE POINT.

THE Property called Hare Point lying to the West of the Road leading to the old Dorchester Bridge, and forming part of the Yacherie, will be let for a term of years from the 1st May 1829. It now affords excellent pasture for Cattle, and is susceptible of being converted into a valuable Farming establishment.

Application to be made to the Commissioner, at this Office.

Office for the management of the Jesuits Estates.
Quebec, 31st May, 1828.

TO LET.

For one or more years, and immediate possession given.

THAT new, large and commodious House, situated in St. Genevieve street, Cape Diamond, next door to Pay Master Stott's, at present occupied by the subscriber, with stabling, out offices, &c.—Apply at the Office of the Peace, to

May 30th J. F. X. PERRAULT, Proprietor.

Montreal. BY virtue of a WRIT of EXECUTION, to wit: BY issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas, in and for the district of Montreal, at the suit of Jean Baptiste René Hertel De Rouville, Esquire, seignior, proprietor and possessor of the seignior of Rouville, and of a part of the seignior of Chambly, in the district of Montreal, residing at St. Hilaire, in the said district, against the lands and tenements of PIERRE GALPEAU, of St. Hilaire, in the said district, yeoman, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Pierre Galpeau, to wit: 1st. A land situate and being in the parish of St. Hilaire, in the district of Montreal, containing one arpent, eight perches and thirteen feet in front, by twenty seven arpents and twelve feet in depth, the whole more or less, bounded in front by the lands of the second range of concessions of St. Hilaire, in the rear by the lands of the first range of concessions of St. Jean Baptiste, on one side by Joseph Brouillet, and on the other side by Jean Baptiste Lague, with a wooden house, barn and other buildings thereon erected. 2nd. A land situate and being in the aforesaid parish of St. Hilaire, containing an arpent and a half in front by twenty four arpents in depth, the whole more or less, bounded in front by the second range of concessions of St. Hilaire, in the rear by the lands of the first range of concessions of St. Jean Baptiste, on one side by Jean Baptiste Lague, and on the other side by the said Pierre Galpeau, without any buildings thereon erected. 3rd. A land situate and being in the parish of St. Hilaire aforesaid, containing three arpents in front by twenty four arpents in depth, the whole more or less, bounded in front by the lands of the second range of concessions of St. Hilaire, in the rear by the lands of the first range of concessions of St. Jean Baptiste, on one side by the lot last above described, and on the other side by Benjamin Pepin, without any buildings thereon erected. Now I do hereby give notice that the said lands and premises will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at the Church door of the parish of St. Hilaire aforesaid, on MONDAY, the SIXTH 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.

L. GUGY, Sheriff.

All and every person or persons having claims on the lands above described, by mortgage or other right or incumbrance are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff,

at his Office in the City of Montreal, according to law; and further, that no opposition *afin d'annuler* or *afin de distraire* the whole or any part of the said 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, 31st May, 1828.

Montreal, **BY** virtue of a WRIT OF EXECUTION, to wit: **BY** issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas, in and for the said district of Montreal, at the suit of Joseph Blain, of the parish of St. Mathias, in the said district of Montreal, millwright and miller, against the lands and tenements of JOSEPH AUDISS, of the parish of Ste. Marguerite de Blairfinnie, in the said district of Montreal, yeoman and farmer, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Joseph Audiss: A lot of land situate in the parish of Ste. Marguerite de Blairfinnie, in the seigniority of La Prairie de la Magdeleine, in the said district of Montreal, containing three arpents in front by thirty arpents in depth, bounded in front by the little river Montreal, in the rear by Jacques Brosseau and Cassimere Lange, on one side by John Carter, and on the other side to Jean Baptiste Bourdeaux dit Sumier, with a wooden house and stable thereon erected. Now I do hereby give notice that the said lot of land and premises will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at the Church door of the parish of Ste. Marguerite de Blairfinnie aforesaid, on MONDAY the SIXTH 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.

L. GUGY, Sheriff.

All and every person or persons having claims on the lot of land above described, by mortgage or other right or incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his Office in the City of Montreal, according to law; and further, that no opposition *afin d'annuler* or *afin de distraire* the whole or any part of the said 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, 31st May 1828.

Montreal, **BY** virtue of a WRIT OF EXECUTION, to wit: **BY** issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas, in and for the district of Montreal, at the suit of Jean Baptiste René Hertel de Rouville, Esquire, seigneur, proprietor and possessor of the seigniority of Rouville, and of part of the seigniority of Chambly, in the said district, residing at St. Hilaire, in the said district, against the lands and tenements of JOSEPH VINCENT, of St. Jean Baptiste, in the said district, yeoman, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Joseph Vincent, to wit: A land situate and being in the parish of St. Jean Baptiste, in the district of Montreal, containing three arpents in front from the river des Hurons to the King's highway, and two arpents eight feet more or less from the front of the said highway, upon the residue of the said lands, the depth of which is thirty arpents, more or less, bounded in front by the said river des Hurons, in the rear by the rang des trente, on the south west by Michel Lemonde, and on the other side by Marie Therese Bouis, 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 St. Jean Baptiste aforesaid, on MONDAY the SIXTH 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.

L. GUGY, Sheriff.

All and every person or persons having claims on the said land above described, by mortgage or other right or incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his Office in the City of Montreal, according to law; and further, that no opposition *afin d'annuler* or *afin de distraire* the whole or any part of the said 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, 31st May, 1828.

Montreal, **BY** virtue of a WRIT OF EXECUTION, to wit: **BY** issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas, in and for the District of Montreal aforesaid, at the suit of Horatio Gates, Nathaniel Jones, Junior, and Charles Bancroft, all of the city of Montreal, Merchants, and copartners, carrying on trade and business together at Montreal aforesaid, under the name and firm of Horatio Gates and Company, against the lands and tenements of NAHUM HALL, of the said city of Montreal, trader, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Nahum Hall, to wit: A lot of ground situate, lying and being in the St. Ann's suburbs of the said city of Montreal, containing thirty-one feet four inches in front, and forty-eight feet in breadth, in the rear, running back from the line of Gray Nuns Street ninety feet to the land of Ward Johnson; bounded in front by said Gray Nuns Street, in the rear by the said Ward Johnson, on the east by the property of the said Nahum Hall, and on the west by a straight line to be run in the middle of the Gateway which is between the house on this lot of ground and another house, and joining to the property of the representatives of the late James Rollo, parallel to the gable ends of the said houses from the street to the rear line of the said lot of ground, and as far as thirteen feet from each angle of the said Gateway, to a post and fence running to the rear of the said lot of ground, with a constant and easy access through the said Gateway or arch, which is *Mitoyen* between the lot above described and that belonging to the representatives of the said late James Rollo, to the yard in the rear of the buildings, with a three story brick house and other buildings thereon erected. Now I do hereby give public notice, that the above lot of ground and premises will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at my office in the said city of Montreal, on MONDAY the SIXTH day of OCTOBER next, at ONE o'clock in the afternoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

L. GUGY, Sheriff.

All and every person or persons having claims on the lots of land above described, by mortgage or other right or incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his Office in the City of Montreal, according to law; and further, that no opposition *afin d'annuler* or *afin de distraire* the whole or any part of the said 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, 31st May, 1828.

Montreal, **BY** virtue of a WRIT OF EXECUTION, to wit: **BY** issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas, in and for the district of Montreal aforesaid, at the suit of Thomas Thain of Montreal,

in the said district, Esquire, against the lands and tenements of DONALD ROBERTSON, of the same place, Esquire, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Donald Robertson—1st A certain lot of ground or emplacement, situated and being in the St. Mary suburbs of the city of Montreal, in the district of Montreal, containing about forty feet in front on the line of the main street of the said suburbs by about one hundred and forty-seven feet in depth, joining on one side to François Derome dit Decarreau, and on the other side to another emplacement lately belonging to one Robert Smith and Mary Martin his wife, with a stone house of two stories and other buildings thereon erected, also a piece of ground in the shape of a trapezium of one foot in front by forty-three feet in depth, being two feet in breadth at the extremity thereof, making in the whole seventy-four feet and a half in superficies, joining on one side to the above mentioned lot, and on the other side to Jean Baptiste Prevost. 2nd. A lot of ground, situated in the St. Joseph Suburbs of the said city of Montreal, known and distinguished by lot number fifteen (No. 15) containing about forty two feet in front by eighty feet in depth, bounded in front by a street to be made of thirty feet wide, in rear by lot number eight, on one side by lot number fourteen, belonging to François Trudeau, and on the other side by lot number sixteen, belonging to Joseph Letourneux without any building thereon erected. 3d. An emplacement, situated in the Fief Lagauchetiere, containing forty feet in front by eighty feet in depth, or thereabouts, bounded in front by Pothier street, (rue Pothier) in rear and on both sides by the property of the Honorable Toussaint Pothier, the said emplacement subject to the payment of fifteen sols of cens et rentes seigneuriales, perpétuelles et non rachetables, payable yearly on the first day of October of each year, subject also to the right of retrait of the whole or part of the said emplacement in favor of the said Honorable Toussaint Pothier by preference before all others even before the parents lignagers. 4th. An emplacement situated in the St. Lawrence Suburbs, in the city of Montreal on a level, *sur la niveau*, with the main street, containing fifty feet in front by one hundred and three feet in depth, bounded in the rear by Augustin Demers or his representatives, on one side by Dorchester street, on the other by George Wurtele, with a stone house of two stories and other buildings thereon erected. 5th. A land situate at the Cote St. Laurent in the parish of St. Laurent, in the said district, containing eighteen arpents, more or less, in superficies, as it may be found, bounded in front by the chemin de route, highroad, in the rear by the representatives of François Jérôme, bounded on one side by John Gray, Esquire, and others, and on the other side by Toussaint Boutron dit Major, Pierre Roy and Clement Blegner dit Jarry or their representatives, with all its appurtenances and dependencies. 6th. A land or farm situate, lying and being in the parish of St. Laurent in the said district, containing three arpents in front by twenty-four arpents, more or less in depth, bounded in the front by the King's highway, in the rear by Pierre Roy, on one side by Louis Boutron dit Major and on the other side by Jean Baptiste Jérôme or their representatives, with a house and buildings thereon erected, the sale of the said farm or land to be made subject to the following charges and conditions, to wit: 1st to the division or separation from the said land (distraction) of a certain lot or emplacement, conformably to a certain judgement of the said Court of King's Bench, rendered on the twentieth day of October one thousand eight hundred and eight upon a certain opposition made by Louis Boutron dit Major; 2nd to a right of way or passage in favor of Marie Julie Roy, spinster, for the purpose of communicating with the King's highway; 3d subject to the use and enjoyment, *jouissance*, by Marie Marguerite Lecuyer, widow of the late Pierre Lecuyer, in his lifetime of St. Laurent, in the district of Montreal, cultivator, during her life of a room in the house on the said land or farm. Now I do hereby give notice that the said lands and tenements will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, that is to say, the lands and tenements above described under the numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 at my office in the City of Montreal aforesaid, on MONDAY the SIXTH day of OCTOBER next, at TEN of the clock in the forenoon, and the lands and tenements above described under the numbers 5 and 6, at the Church door of the parish of St. Laurent aforesaid, on the said SIXTH day of OCTOBER next at TWO of the clock in the afternoon, at which respective time and places the further conditions of sale will be made known.

L. GUGY, Sheriff.

All and every person or persons having claims on the land above described, by mortgage or other right or incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his Office, in the city of Montreal, according to law; and further, that no opposition *afin d'annuler* or *afin de distraire* the whole or any part of the said lot of 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, 31st May, 1828.

Montreal, **BY** virtue of a WRIT OF EXECUTION to wit: **BY** issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench holding civil pleas, in and for the District of Montreal aforesaid, at the suit of Benjamin Beaupré, of the Parish l'Assomption, in the said District, tradesman, against the lands and tenements of CHARLOTTE LEBLANC, widow of the late Joseph Vaillant, in his life time Bailiff of the said parish l'Assomption, as well in her own name as *commune en biens*, with her said late husband as tutrix duly elected to the minor children issue of her said marriage, and Sarah Vaillant, spinster, and Olivier Vaillant, Upholsterer and Watchmaker, all residing at the said place of l'Assomption, which said lands and tenements are described in a certain schedule annexed to the said writ, as follows, to wit: A land situate and being at the Lake Ouaro in the Seigniority of St. Sulpice, in the Parish St. Jacques, containing three arpents in front by thirty arpents in depth, bounded in front by the south side of the river of the said Lake, in the rear by the lands of Cote St. Jacques, on one side by Daniel Richard and on the other by François Ratale. Now I do hereby give notice that the said land will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the Church Door of the said Parish St. Jacques, on MONDAY the SIXTH day of OCTOBER next, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

L. GUGY, Sheriff.

All and every person or persons having claims on the 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'annuler* or *afin de distraire* the whole or any part of the said land, or *afin de charge* or *servitude* on the same will be received by the said Sheriff during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof.

Sheriff's Office, 31st May, 1828.

Montreal, **BY** virtue of a WRIT OF EXECUTION, to wit: **BY** issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas, in and for the district of Montreal aforesaid, at the suit of Godefroi Bechard, yeoman, of the parish St. Marguerite de Blairfinnie, in the said district, against the lands and tenements of JEAN BAPTISTE BOUTIN, yeoman, of the parish St. Athanase, in the said district, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Jean Baptiste Boutin, to wit: A land situate and being in the seigniority of Sabrevois, in the parish St. Athanase, containing two arpents in front by twenty eight arpents, more or less, in depth, bounded in front by the King's highway, in the rear by unconceded lands, on one side by François Courtemanche, and on the other side by Joseph Bissonette, with a house and other buildings thereon erected. Now I do hereby give notice that the said land and dependencies will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at the Church door of the said parish St. Athanase, on MONDAY the SIXTH day of OCTOBER next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

L. GUGY, Sheriff.

All and every person or persons having claims on the land and premises 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 aforesaid according to law, and further, that no opposition *afin d'annuler* 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, 31st May, 1828.

Montreal, **BY** virtue of a WRIT OF EXECUTION, to wit: **BY** issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas, in and for the District of Montreal aforesaid, at the suit of Mary Ann McDougall and Henrietta McDougall, both of the city of Montreal, spinsters, against the lands and tenements of ROBERT McROBB, of the township of Chatham in the said District of Montreal, Gentleman, to me directed: I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Robert McRobb, to wit: Eight lots of land situate in the said township of Chatham, 1st. Consisting and being lots Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 in the second range, and lots Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 in the third range of a certain block or portion of the said township, bounded in front by the grand or Ottawa river, in the rear on the north by lands belonging to Daniel Sutherland, Esquire, on one side to the west by lands belonging to the representatives of the late Daniel Robertson, and on the east by the Seigniority of Argenteuil, the whole forming about two thousand acres, more or less, with a wooden house and other buildings thereon erected, together with all and every whatsoever, the rights and appurtenances thereunto belonging. 2d. A certain lot of land situate in the Seigniority of Argenteuil, being No. one foot of the Long Sault, part of *Ile au chat* (cat Island) and No. 43 on the east side of river du Nord, comprehending all the space which is found between the line which divides the said Seigniority of Argenteuil and the township of Chatham, and No. two at the foot of the Long Sault, by the depth of the lands above mentioned together with the remainder of Cat Island, and subject to such *cens et rentes* seigniorial or feudal rights and dues towards the Seigneur Suzerain as may hereafter become due on the same. Now I do hereby give notice that the above lot No. 1, will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the Door of the usual place of divine worship in the said township of Chatham, on MONDAY the SIXTH day of OCTOBER next, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon, and the second lot in like manner, at the Church Door of the Village of St. Andrews, in the said Seigniority of Argenteuil, on the next day, TUESDAY the SEVENTH of OCTOBER next, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

L. GUGY, Sheriff.

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

Sheriff's Office, 31st May, 1828.

No. 1433. **BY** virtue of a WRIT of FIERI FACI, Quebec, to wit: **BY** CIAS, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas, in and for the district of Quebec, at the suite of Louis Alexandre Martineau, of the city, county and district of Quebec, Cartwright, against the lands and tenements of CHARLES MARTINEAU, Printer, of the same place Testamentary Executor, (*Exécuteur Testamentaire*) of the late Angélique Legris, in her life time of the same place, widow of the late Jérôme Martineau, in his lifetime of the same place Merchant, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Charles Martineau, in his quality aforesaid, to wit:

1. A lot of ground or emplacement situate at the place commonly called *Quartier du Palais*, of an irregular form and of decagonal shape, containing forty four feet eight inches in front on St. Nicholas street, by fifty four feet six inches in depth on Port Dauphin street, and forming a superficies of two thousand one hundred and forty eight square feet, together with a one story stone house and wooden hangar or shed thereon erected, moreover a common passage, (*passage mitoyen*) to the southward of the said house, beginning from the line of St. Nicholas street, and running to the end of the depth of the said house, the said emplacement bounded as follows; in front towards the south-west by the said St. Nicholas street, in the rear towards the north-east by Felix Dégagé, towards the north by the said Port Dauphin street, and towards the south by Jean Baptiste Marceux. 2. A one story stone house situate at the same place, containing twenty three feet eight inches in front, by thirty feet four inches in depth, without any ground surrounding the same, bounded as follows, to wit: in front towards the north-east by the street (*rue de l'ancien Chantier*) in the rear towards the south-west by Felix Dégagé, towards the north-west by an emplacement being part in the succession of the late Mrs. Angélique Legris, the widow of the late Jérôme Martineau, and

towards the south-east by Joseph Sasseville, circumstances and dependences.

N. B. A plan or map of the said real property, can be seen and inspected at the Sheriff's Office.—Now I do hereby give public notice, that the above described property will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at my Office in the Court House in the said city of Quebec, on MONDAY the SIXTH 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 property by mortgage or other right or incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff at his Office in the City of Quebec, according to law; and further, that no opposition *afin d'annuler* or *afin de distraire* the whole or any part thereof, or *afin de charge* or *servitude* on the same, will be received by the said Sheriff during the fifteen day, previous to the sale thereof, and further, that every opposition *afin d'annuler*, *afin de charge* or *afin de distraire*, must be accompanied with an affidavit of the truth of the fact in such opposition, articulated and set forth in the form required by the order of the said Court of the nineteenth of October 1822. That any such opposition as aforesaid, without such affidavits 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 twenty-four hours next after the return day of such Writ, and further notice is given that the said Writ is returnable on the 7th day of October next.

W. S. S.

Sheriff's Office, Quebec, 4th June 1828.

GREAT BRITAIN.

IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL TREATY.

From a London paper.

We expect to have, in a few days, a copy of the treaty between the Brazils and the Hanse Towns—meanwhile, we insert a copy of the sixth article, as particularly interesting to British commerce, and likely to afford employment to some of our ships, which are unable to obtain freights.

This article provides that the vessels of favoured nations—that is of nations having treaties with Brazil, are to be allowed to carry the produce of that country to Bremen, Hamburg and Lubeck, and to take in return any goods from those entrepôts of Germany. Now England and France are the only nations so circumstanced. France has not enough of vessels for her own trade. Not one French vessel entered Hamburg last year, while between 500 and 600 English arrived there. This article, in fact, concedes the indirect trade of the north of Germany and Brazil, to British shipping; Brazil is the most productive country in America. It may be asked, why did the Hanse Towns ask for this boon, and the Brazils grant it? The cause is evident. Neither the Hanse Towns or the Brazils have shipping enough for this trade. The object of the former is commerce rather than navigation, (although she might nationalize this trade by her flag, if she chose to lend her flag, which is evidently not her policy.) to encourage the depôts at Bremen and Hamburg, those trading bazaars of Northern Europe; while Brazil feels that whatever attracts wealth and facilitates the introduction of it into her own country, eminently promotes her prosperity. We have reason to know, that the feeling was to benefit the British shipping; and the Hanse Towns from their perpetual intercourse with England, and from the large British Capital involved in the Hanseatic trade with this country (one third of that with Europe,) naturally lean to those who support them. In short both parties feel that the one is necessary to the other, and the Hanse Towns, having an opportunity, did not forget their old friends.

The shipping of the Hanse Towns does not exceed 300 vessels; that of Great Britain exceeds 20,000. The advantage gained is a reduction from 24 to 25 per cent on goods imported into, and exported from Brazil.

Sixth Article of the Brazilian Treaty.—"All merchandize whatever without distinction of origin, imported from the ports of Lubeck, Bremen, or Brazil, or from Brazil into these ports in Hanseatic vessels, or in vessels belonging to a nation favored in Brazil in her direct commerce shall pay in Brazil the duties of import and export, and the duties of every kind, only according to the rates levied on the direct and national trade of the most favoured nations, rates which by other treaties are for the present fixed at 15 per cent instead of 24 per cent on all merchandize imported for consumption. The Hanseatic Republics not having put any restriction on the indirect commerce of the Brazils, and the Brazilian Government not being able, in the present state of her commercial relations, to grant to the indirect commerce of these Republics the same latitude and a perfect reciprocity, it is agreed that the said indirect commerce shall in the mean time be restricted, and shall only extend to nations whose direct commerce is, or shall be favored in the Brazilian ports by particular treaties.

"Merchandize exported in Hanseatic vessels from the ports of the said favored nations to Brazil shall pay there the same duties of export and import or other duties of export and import or other duties whatsoever, which the Hanseatic vessels pay in their direct trade; such merchandize being always subjected to the usual formalities as if imported by favoured nations in their direct trade."

HOUSE OF COMMONS, 21st April.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF THE CANADAS.

Mr. Secretary HUSKISSON observed, that considering the lateness of the hour, the comparative thin attendance of Hon. Members, and the importance of the subject—the present state of the Civil Government of the Canadas—which he had intended then to bring under the consideration of the House, he did not think himself justified, under all these circumstances, in proceeding with his motion for a Select Committee of Inquiry, of which he had given notice. He therefore proposed postponing the question till he could avail himself of the assistance of several Hon. Members who, he understood, were desirous of taking part in the discussion, but who were not then present. With this view he should bring the subject before the House on Friday, and then gave notice to that effect.

Mr. HUME gave notice, that, on the same day (Friday), he should present a petition from the inhabitants of Upper-Canada, on the subject (as was understood) of the Civil Government of the colony.

House of Commons, 25th April.—Mr. Moore presented a petition from the Corporation of Dublin against the Catholic Association. Mr. Spring Rice seconded the bringing up the petition, which was ordered to be printed.

CORN LAWS.—The House went into Committee on the resolutions respecting the Corn Laws.—The Chairman reported progress and asked leave to sit again on Monday the 28th April.

House of Lords, April 25th.—On the order of the day being put, that the report of the Committee on the Test Acts be considered, Lord Eldon moved that the preamble of the Bill be expunged & proposed an amendment to that effect,—which was negatived after a debate against the Amendment 117, for it 55. Lord Winchelsea considered some provision necessary for the security of the constitution after the repeal of the Test Acts and moved that the following words be inserted in the declaration, "I believe the Canonical books of the Old & New Testament, as set forth by authority, to be the word of God;"—

lost, against it 70 for it 22. Bill with amendments ordered to be printed and third reading ordered for Monday 28th April.

Lord ELDON strenuously opposing the Repeal, strongly contended for the omission of the following clause, which he said ought not consistently to stand part of the Bill:

"Whereas the Protestant Episcopal Church of England and Ireland, and the doctrine, discipline and Government thereof; and whereas the Protestant Presbyterian Church of Scotland, and the doctrine, discipline, and government thereof, are by the Laws of this Country, established permanently and inviolably.

The two greatest authorities in that noble assembly, the Lord CHANCELLOR and the Earl of ELDON, are quite at issue on point of law, and have respectively pledged their reputations to the meaning and effect of the Relief Bill, if it should finally pass—Lord ELDON maintains that should the Bill pass without the introduction of the words "I am a Protestant" into the declaration, no Catholic will by its operation be excluded from Corporate Office—Lord LYNCHBURGH maintains that the Oath of Supremacy will exclude the Catholics. The highest personage in the Realm is said to agree with the view taken by Lord ELDON.

CELEBRATION OF THE KING'S BIRTH DAY. His Majesty held a Drawing Room on the 23d, St. George's day, which was numerous and splendidly attended. His Majesty appeared in excellent health. Numerous Dinners were given in honor of the day, and the Theatres, Club Houses, and Houses of His Majesty's Tradesmen were brilliantly illuminated.

The Duke of CUMBERLAND has taken his seat in the House of Lords. He was presented to the King as Colonel of the Royal Horse Guards, Blue, at the Drawing Room on the 23rd April. There are rumours that he will ultimately be appointed Commander in Chief, but we think this unlikely.

The sister of the Marchioness WELLESLEY, who was lately the widow of Sir F. HERVEY, is now married to the Marquess of CAERMARTHEN, son of the Duke of LEEDS. She was an American lady of the name of CATON.

The report of the murder of the travellers, CLAPPERTON and LAING seems not to be sufficiently established: The British Consul at TRIPOLI contradicts the story.

We are sorry to observe that the first page of the COURIER, 26th April, the last paper received, is entirely taken up with details of another horrid murder in Suffolk.

CONFIRMATION OF THE POSTPONEMENT OF HOSTILITIES. We are able to state from positive information, that the March of the Russian Army across the Pruth, is postponed specifically to the 14th May, in order to give to the Porte the full period of thirty days to deliberate on the ultimatum of Russia, and to weigh the representations of England, France, Austria, and Prussia, all of which States have formally announced to the Sultan that he will forfeit all claims to their alliance and protection, if he refuses to accede to the terms proposed to him by the parties to the treaty of London. Upon all that we have stated above our readers may place the most implicit confidence.—DUBLIN EVENING POST, 29th April.

From the Courier of the 26th April.

"We have, as usual, our daily arrival of Foreign intelligence, Paris papers and German, but they leave us still in the same doubt and uncertainty—are alternately warlike and pacific,—and whilst one article from Constantinople breathes out war, another from Venice holds out hopes of peace."

"But are we to believe that Russia will abandon her warlike intentions? Nothing has yet occurred to induce us to entertain such a belief. Her determination remains unshaken, and the only doubt that has been expressed, is, whether she will put her army in motion at the time originally fixed, or a few days later."

The case of DE RIVIERES vs. THE ROYAL INSTITUTION from Lower Canada was heard before the Lords in Council, on Saturday 19th inst.—*Courier* 21st April.

The *Chanticleer*, Capt. Foster R.N. is to proceed on a voyage of Discovery to the South Pole. Capt. Foster accompanied Capt. Parry in his last voyage, but was not in his boat excursion towards the North Pole.

Stock Exchange, April 26th.—Consols 85½ to 86. LIVERPOOL, April 24th.—The demand for ashes last week was somewhat better than for the two or three weeks before. The sales amounted to 350 barrels Montreal pot at 30s, and a few at 30s 3d for new, and 25s 9d a 27s 6d for old, and of Montreal Pearl, 40 barrels were sold at 29s a 30.

The British Stocks had risen to 85, in consequence, it was said, of reports that the passage of the Pruth was deferred to the middle of May.

The *Liverpool Mercury* of the 25th, says the market is nearly cleared of bounded wheat, which has been purchased for shipment to the Isle of Man. On the 22d wheat was offered 1d to 2d per bushel lower.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, April 21st 1828.—49th Regt. of Foot: Major ROBT. BARTLEY to be Lieutenant Colonel without purchase; Brevier Lieutenant Colonel DENNIS to be Major, vice BARTLEY: Lieutenant SAMUEL BLYTH to be Captain, vice DENNIS.

FOREIGN.

The following is an extract of a letter received to-day from Paris. The contents, which relate to some of the pretty doings of Don Miguel, may be relied upon:—

Paris, April 17.

I have seen the names of several individuals mentioned in the English papers as the successor to the Marquis of Palmella, but I can assure you that not one of them has given the right.

The actual fact, is, that a King's messenger has lately arrived here from Lisbon, on his way to Vienna, with the credentials from Don Miguel, appointing Baron de Villa Secca (Rodrigue des Navarro) Minister to London. This individual has been for a long time Portuguese Minister at the Court of Vienna, and was one of the intimate Councillors of Don Miguel during his residence there; but the prevailing opinion here, amongst those who know him well, is, that he will not accept the appointment. Don Miguel wants to get Sir Frederick Lamb away from Lisbon, and he thinks the best mode of doing it is to name a Minister, instead of an Ambassador to London, in which case your Government must remove him, and appoint also a minister. A vessel is arrived at Havre from Lisbon with a great number of distinguished emigrants from that ill-fated country. About the same time that the credentials were sent to Vienna, Don Miguel must have forwarded to the Marquis of Palmella other credentials, continuing his appointment as Ambassador in London!!! So much for his good faith.

BAYONNE, April 8.—The General who commands in this place, received this morning a telegraphic dispatch from Paris, ordering the French garrison of Pampeluna and St. Sebastian to evacuate those places immediately and return to France.

FRANCE.

Private accounts from Paris state that the French expedition to the coast of Africa will consist of 20,000 men; and it is supposed that the British government have given their sanction to the French, to establish a colony on the African coast.

The Gazette de France contradicts the assertion, that M. Paravey the Banker, had been taken out of the Seine drowned. Hopes are entertained that he is alive.

The Duke de Riviere died at Paris on the 21st of April. The

Prince de Polignac, the Baron de Damas and the Duke d'Escaars, are spoken of to succeed the Duke de Riviere.

Orders have been issued for the French garrisons of Pampeluna and St. Sebastian to evacuate those places immediately and to return to France.

We have not obtained any important intelligence from the Paris Papers just arrived. They are chiefly filled with the debates in the Chamber of Deputies, and those debates are of very little general importance.

The first detachment of French troops evacuating Spain arrived at Bayonne from Pampeluna and St. Sebastian, on the 15th inst.

Other detachments were to succeed them in a few days.

The French Funds have experienced a rise.

SPAIN.

BAYONNE, April 8.—The General who commands in this place, received this morning a telegraphic despatch from Paris, ordering the French garrison of Pampeluna and St. Sebastian to evacuate those places immediately and return to France.

Accounts from Madrid to the 4th inst. state, that three regiments of cavalry which were in Old Castile, had received orders to occupy St. Domingue de la Calzada and Sores. O'Donnell, the Captain General of Old Castile, had quitted Valladolid, to take the command of these troops, and these assemblages near the frontiers of Navarre, were regarded as indicative of the approaching journey of the King to Pampeluna. That town was to be instantly evacuated by the French garrison. It was also said three regiments had been appointed to watch the Portuguese refugees at the Rioja Depot. It was remarkable, that the new Governors of the towns in Catalonia were almost all French or Dutch—the Captain General was himself a foreigner. The regiment of the Crown destined for Havana, was to embark early in May. It was reported that the Moors were making preparations to attack Couta and Melilla.

Trade is said to be at a complete stagnation in Spain, Money is very scarce, but provisions plentiful. The crops are in a very forward state, and never more promising. As well as serving the grain, the late very heavy rains will be of infinite service to the olive, by cleaning the trees after pruning, and giving nourishment to the roots. The crops of peas and bean are almost unprecedented.

PORTUGAL.

Orders have been transmitted to Lisbon for the evacuation of the forts in the Tagus, occupied by British troops, and for the return to England of the ships stationed in the river.

The advices from Lisbon are to the 12th of April, but they furnish nothing of a decisive character relative to the intentions of Don Miguel. It is said, however, to be his intention to proclaim himself absolute King. A great many military promotions had been made, and various addresses of congratulation had been presented on the Prince Regent's return.

UNITED STATES.

NORTH-EASTERN BOUNDARY.

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, was concluded and signed, by the Plenipotentiaries, at London, on the twenty-ninth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, which Convention is, word for word, as follows:

Whereas it is provided, by the fifth article of the Treaty of Ghent, that, in case the Commissioners appointed under that article, for the settlement of the boundary line therein described, should not be able to agree upon such boundary line, the report or reports of those Commissioners, stating the points on which they had differed, should be submitted to some friendly Sovereign or State, and that the decision given by such Sovereign or State, on such points of difference, should be considered by the contracting parties as final and conclusive: That case having now arisen, and it having, therefore, become expedient to proceed to, and regulate the reference, as above described; the United States of America and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland have, for that purpose, named their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—The President of the United States has appointed ALBERT GALLATIN, their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of His Britannic Majesty; and his said Majesty, on his part, has appointed the Right Honorable CHARLES GRANT, a Member of Parliament, a Member of His said Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, and President of the Committee of the Privy Council for Affairs of Trade and Foreign Plantations; and HENRY UNWIN ADDINGTON, Esq., who, after having exchanged their respective full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed to and concluded, the following articles:

Art. I. It is agreed that the points of difference which have arisen in the settlement of the boundary between the American and British dominions, as described in the fifth Article of the Treaty of Ghent, shall be referred, as therein provided, to some friendly Sovereign or State, who shall be invited to investigate, and make a decision upon, such points of difference.

The two contracting powers engage to proceed in concert to the choice of such friendly Sovereign or State, as soon as the ratifications of this Convention shall have been exchanged, and to use their best endeavours to obtain a decision, if practicable, within two years after the Arbitrator shall have signified his consent to act as such.

Art. II. The reports and documents thereunto annexed, of the Commissioners appointed to carry into execution the fifth Article of the Treaty of Ghent, being so voluminous and complicated as to render it improbable that any Sovereign or State should be willing or able to undertake the office of investigating and arbitrating upon them, it is hereby agreed to substitute for those reports new and separate statements of the respective cases, severally drawn up by each of the contracting parties; in such form and terms as each may think fit.

The said statements, when prepared, shall be mutually communicated to each other by the contracting parties, that is to say, by the United States to His Britannic Majesty's Minister or Charge d'Affairs, at Washington, and by Great Britain to the Minister or Charge d'Affairs of the United States, at London, within fifteen months after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Convention.

After such communication shall have taken place, each party shall have the power of drawing up a second and definitive statement, if it thinks fit so to do, in reply to the statement of the other party, so communicated; which definitive statements shall also be mutually communicated, in the same manner as aforesaid, to each other, by the contracting parties, within twenty-one months after the exchange of ratifications of the present Convention.

Art. III. Each of the contracting parties shall, within nine months after the exchange of ratifications of this Convention, communicate to the other, in the same manner as aforesaid, all the evidence intended to be brought in support of its claim, beyond that which is contained in the reports of the Commissioners, or papers thereunto annexed, and other written documents laid before the Commission under the fifth Article of the Treaty of Ghent.

Each of the contracting parties shall be bound, on the application of the other party, made within six months after the exchange of the ratifications of this Convention, to give authentic

tic copies of such individually specified acts, of a public nature, relating to the territory in question, intended to be laid as evidence before the arbiters, as have been issued under the authority, or are in the exclusive possession, of each party.

No maps, surveys, or topographical evidence, of any description, shall be adduced by either party, beyond that which is hereinafter stipulated, nor shall any fresh evidence, of any description, be adduced or adverted to, by either party, other than that mutually communicated or applied for, as aforesaid.

Each party shall have full power to incorporate in, or annex to, either its first or second statement, any portion of the reports of the Commissioners, or papers thereunto annexed, and other written documents, laid before the Commission under the fifth Article of the Treaty of Ghent, or of the other evidence mutually communicated or applied for, as above provided, which it may think fit.

Art. IV. The map called Mitchell's map, by which the framers of the Treaty of 1783 are acknowledged to have regulated their joint and official proceedings, and the map A, which has been agreed on by the contracting parties, as a delineation of the water courses, and of the boundary lines in reference to the said water courses, as contended for by each party, respectively, and which has accordingly been signed by the above named Plenipotentiaries, at the same time with this Convention, shall be annexed to the statements of the contracting parties, and be the only maps that shall be considered as evidence mutually acknowledged by the contracting parties of the topography of the country.

It shall however, be lawful for either party to annex to its respective first statement, for the purposes of general illustration, any of the maps, surveys, or topographical delineations, which were filed with the Commissioners under the fifth article of the Treaty of Ghent, any engraved map heretofore published, and also a transcript of the abovementioned map A, or of a section thereof, in which transcript each party may lay down the highlands, or other features of the country, as it shall think fit; the water courses and the boundary lines, as claimed by each party, remaining as laid down in the map A.

But this transcript, as well as all the other maps, surveys, or topographical delineations, other than the map A, and Mitchell's map, intended to be thus annexed, by either party, to the respective statements, shall be communicated to the other party, in the same manner as aforesaid, within nine months after the exchange of the ratifications of the Convention, and shall be subject to such objections and observations as the other contracting party may deem it expedient to make thereto, and shall annex to his first statement, either in the margin of such transcript, map or maps, or otherwise.

Art. V. All the statements, papers, maps, and documents, above mentioned, and which shall have been mutually communicated as aforesaid, shall, without any addition, subtraction, or alteration, whatever, be jointly and simultaneously delivered in to the arbitrating Sovereign or State within two years after the exchange of ratifications of this Convention, unless the arbiters should not, within that time, have consented to act as such; in which case all the said statements, papers and maps, and documents shall be laid before him within six months after the time when he shall have consented so to act. No other statements, papers, maps, or documents, shall ever be laid before the arbiters, except as hereinafter provided.

Art. VI. In order to facilitate the attainment of a just and sound decision on the part of the arbiters, it is agreed that, in case the said arbiters should desire further elucidation or evidence, in regard to any specific point contained in any of the said statements submitted to him, the requisition for such elucidation or evidence shall be simultaneously made to both parties, who shall thereupon be permitted to bring further evidence, if required, and to make each a written reply to the specific questions submitted by the said arbiters, but no farther; and such evidence and replies shall be immediately communicated by each party to the other.

And in case the arbiters should find the topographical evidence, laid, as aforesaid before him, insufficient for the purpose of a sound and just decision, he shall have the power of ordering additional surveys to be made of any portions of the disputed boundary line or territory as he may think fit; which surveys shall be made at the joint expense of the contracting parties, and be considered as conclusive by them.

Art. VII. The decision of the arbiters, when given, shall be taken as final and conclusive, and it shall be carried, without reserve, into immediate effect, by Commissioners appointed for that purpose by the contracting parties.

Art. VIII. This Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in nine months from the date thereof, or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof, we, the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of our arms.

Done at London, the twenty-ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven.

CHARLES GRANT, [L. S.]
HENRY UNWIN ADDINGTON, [L. S.]
ALBERT GALLATIN, [L. S.]

And whereas the said Convention has been duly ratified on both parts and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at London on the second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, by William Beach Lawrence, Charge d'Affaires of the United States at the Court of His Britannic Majesty, and the Rt. Hon. Charles Grant, and Henry Unwin Addington, Esquire, on the part of their respective Governments:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, John Quincy Adams, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled, with good faith, by the United States, and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this fifteenth day of [L. S.] May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, and of the Independence of the United States the fifty second.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

By the President: H. CLAY, Secretary of State.

Liverpool, Manchester and Birmingham Rail Roads.—We lately received from a friend a pamphlet, published two years ago, setting forth the claims of the subscribers to the Liverpool and Birmingham Rail Road to an Act of Parliament, in reply to the opposition of the canal companies; accompanied by a map showing the route of this Rail Road, and also of that from Liverpool to Manchester. Since that date, the plan of the first mentioned road has been given up by the subscribers, with the exception of that part of the route, which is between Birmingham and Wolverhampton—a distance of fourteen miles only. The principal opposition to this rail road came from the proprietors of canals, who enjoy a monopoly of the heavy carriage. One of these canals, the original cost of which was £140 a share, has advanced to £3,200 a share, and paid on some years an annual dividend of £140. Another which cost £200 a share, had advanced to £4,600, having paid an annual dividend of £160. Another canal has advanced from £100 a share to £1340, and another from £140 to £960.

The pamphlet, in setting forth the advantages of the rail road over the canals for transportation, represents that the distance would be one fourth shorter, being reduced to 86 miles; that it would carry at a lower freight, that by canal being from 30 to 50s per ton; and that the transportation would be more rapid, so that meat, butter and other articles might be conveyed

to market, which cannot be carried by the canals. It states also the frequent obstructions of the canals by frost, and for repairs, and gives a number of tables to show the frequency of these obstructions. The delay for repairs is considerably more than would be supposed; that occasioned by frost is less than it would be in this country.

The distance from Birmingham to Liverpool, by the way of Fazeley, on the Birmingham, Coventry, and Grand Trunk Canals, is 115 miles. From Birmingham to Preston Brook is 93 miles, and the Flyboats pass this part of the route in 44 hours—little more than two miles an hour. From Preston Brook to Liverpool, the time is uncertain, being dependent on the wind and tide. By way of Wolverhampton, on the Birmingham, Stafford and Worcester, and Grand Trunk Canals, the distance to Preston Brook is 97 miles, and the fly boats perform it in 47 hours. The heavy boats average from three to four days from Birmingham to Preston Brook. The prospectus of the rail road company professed that they should be able to carry by day and night, at all times in the year, in periods of frost or of drought, at the rate of at least eight miles an hour, and at an expense less by one third, probably by one half, than the sum paid for freight by the canals.

This project was abandoned probably from the difficulty of obtaining the act of parliament, authorizing it. That for the road to Manchester has been, for more than a year, in the process of construction, and notwithstanding the necessity of seeking an access to the heart of the city of Liverpool, by means of a tunnel, passing directly under it, below the bottom of the wells, which makes the work laborious and expensive, it is expected that it will be finished at the end of another year.—*Boston Repertory.*

The Bowery Theatre at New York and adjacent buildings were on Monday evening destroyed by fire, making, as the New-York Journals say, one of the greatest conflagrations witnessed in that city for years. Another large fire took place the succeeding evening. They are supposed to be the work of incendiaries.

MINISTER TO ENGLAND.—James Barbour, of Virginia, now Secretary of war, has been appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, minister plenipotentiary of the United States, to the Court of Great Britain.

DEATH OF LITTLE PRINCE.—We learn by the Macon Messenger of the 21st April, says the Charleston Courier, that information had just reached that place, of the death of Little Prince, the head chief of the Creek nation. Little Prince was the last of the three great chiefs of the Creeks, who formerly by their union of action, rendered their people the most powerful of all the Southern Indians. Big Warrior was the great State-man, Little Prince the great orator, and General Mackintosh, the great warrior of the tribe. The policy and council of the first was explained and advocated by the second, and enforced by the last. The two first could not speak English or if they could, it was so badly they very seldom did. The persons of those chiefs exhibited a remarkable variety—Big Warrior was a man about six feet three inches in height, fat, and very corpulent—an extraordinary figure for an Indian. The height of Little Prince, was about five feet six inches; being considerably below the usual stature, though very muscular; his figure was in proportion, the most strikingly beautiful—uniting a perfect symmetry of the human form. Gen Mackintosh was about six feet in height, and of good proportion. Big Warrior was grave, thoughtful and retiring in his manner; Little Prince was timid and talkative; Mackintosh was dignified, generous and brave.

At the close of the late war, we dined at the table of Gen. Mitchell, Creek Agent, at the Agency, in company with these and several other Creek Chiefs. Being seated between Gen. Mitchell and Big Warrior, at the head of the table, we had an opportunity of observing their deportment at dinner. The Chiefs had seen enough of the whites to be familiar with the use of ordinary table furniture. The party was rather a silent one, the conversation being much confined to General Mackintosh, General Mitchell, and ourself. Mackintosh was the only Chief at the table who spoke English with ease and facility. When we had been seated at dinner about fifteen minutes, Little Prince having taken copious draughts of brandy, from a decanter in his vicinity, fell prostrate from his chair, in a state of beastly intoxication—Mackintosh making a signal to three or four Indians, who appeared to be in attendance, and cupping such an event, they took him bodily from the room, and deposited him in the front of the piazza of the house, exposed to the gaze of about 2500 of his people, who occupied the ground in front, waiting a distribution of their stipend from the government, for which purpose they had assembled. Big Warrior and Mackintosh were temperate men, and showed evident mortification that a brother should so disgrace himself, in the presence of two or three of us, who were strangers. The death of Little Prince, closes the moral career of a distinguished trio, who, in their public capacities, would have been creditable to a more civilized people.

NEW-YORK, (Monday,) May 26th.

The Boston Commercial Gazette of the 21st says "No public measure, since the Embargo, and the Declaration of War, has communicated so severe a shock to our merchants as the information received yesterday of the passage of this [Tariff] bill. Should it meet the sanction of the President, we shall lament indeed for the abandonment of our mercantile interest. Its effect in New-England, is especially to be deprecated, and we trust that every commercial town will, with a voice loud and deep, remonstrate against its operation."

COLONIAL.

FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.—By the Brazilian Patriot we have received Newfoundland Papers to the 9th inst. They furnish nothing later from England. The Newfoundlanders say that Government have it in contemplation to levy a duty of 2½ per cent, on all goods imported into the Island; the money so raised to be placed at the disposal of the Governor.—A similar order to the one received here for the payment of duties in British sterling has been received at Newfoundland.—*SEALERS.*—The number of vessels which have cleared for the ice is 25, (6002) and navigated by 2019 men.—*Novascotian.*

The return of the Manchester from a sealing voyage, with a cargo of 1800 seals, must prove a strong inducement to continue, and enter more largely into this branch of trade, and will be hailed by all that desire the advancement of the Province, as a fair promise of the advantage the country is likely to derive from the enterprising spirit of its commercial gentlemen. We sincerely hope, that the other vessels which went out for the same purpose, and which are daily expected, will have succeeded equally well.—*Acadian Recorder—Halifax.*

The Labrador Fishery.—The St. John New Brunswick Courier complains severely of the liberty granted by the convention of 1818, to the inhabitants of the United States, forever, to fish in common with British subjects, on part of the coast of Newfoundland, Labrador, &c.—but admits that the grant must be submitted to, until the treaty shall be annulled by a war between the two countries. It complains also of the violation by our fishermen of the terms of the treaty and the laws of the province, by fishing and trading, in places where they have no right to go for that purpose, and calls upon the colonial legislatures to apply to the government of the mother country, for measures to protect the British fisheries.

The Courier expresses an entire readiness to have a war be-

tween the two countries take place, provided it will place matters in relation to the fisheries on the same footing as in 1814, and intimates an opinion that such an event is not unlikely to take place, in consequence of disputes arising out of the boundary question. "As to Great Britain's yielding to the boundary line at present claimed by the United States," says the Courier, "it is totally out of the question. It may as well, as Henry Bliss says in his pamphlet on this subject, give up the American colonies at once."—We cannot agree with this paper in supposing that there is the least probability that the question about the eastern boundary can become so serious a matter. In the first place we cannot suppose that the British government would be willing to go to war for a claim, however valuable, so totally destitute of foundation as this appears to be in the language of the treaty on which it is admitted to rest. But waving this point, we cannot suppose that either government would be so blind as to go to war, to enforce a claim for a tract of wild land, the whole value of which under an indisputed title, would not be equal to the cost of a single frigate.

As to the question about the fisheries, there is little reason to quarrel about it. If the British laws are violated by our fishermen, or the exclusive rights of British subjects invaded, nobody will complain if they take measures to prevent it. The charge is that American, and not only American but French vessels, go on shore in the settled parts of the coast and islands, to cure their fish, and that they trade freely with the inhabitants, by exchanging beef, flour, pork, gin, &c. for fish, and that by these means the foreign fishermen secure a monopoly of all the best fish. We know not what ground there may be for these complaints, but it cannot be supposed that the government or people of this country will complain, if the treaty is enforced according to the true spirit of it. The paper above quoted expresses a belief that applications for redress will meet with a more ready attention, from the present head of the colonial department, than has been their fate heretofore.—*Boston R.*

A serious difference has arisen between the House of Assembly, and the Council, of Prince Edward Island, in consequence of some proceedings in relation to an appropriation bill. Several messages passed between the two houses, and the correspondence closed, by the Council informing the Assembly that they would transact no further business with that house, until the last message which had been sent up, should be expunged from their journals, and the Assembly replying, that the demand of the Council was rejected, and that its threat had no other effect than to create a feeling of regret and mortification, that his Majesty's Council should have hazarded a proposal to the Assembly, so derogatory to its rights and privileges. The Legislature was consequently prorogued by the Governor without passing the appropriation law.

PROVINCIAL.

The following changes in the Commissariat department have taken place, viz: A. C. G. Hare, from Quebec to Kingston, vice D. A. C. G. Hill, ordered to Quebec. D. A. C. G. Blackburn to York, vice Greig, ordered to Fort George. D. A. C. G. Wickens from Fort George to Drummond's Island, vice Billings. Mr. Thomas Wilson, C. C. to do, vice D. A. C. G. Inglis, ordered to the West Indies. D. A. C. G. Wm. Thompson, from Quebec to Wm. Henry, and D. A. C. G. Leggett, from Wm. Henry to Kingston.

MONTREAL, June 2nd.

The Canadian Spectator seizes with avidity upon an extract in two or three New-York papers intimating that Sir Francis Burton was appointed GOVERNOR GENERAL of this Province, and while he declines placing too much confidence in its authenticity, by his remarks he proves it to be with him, "a consummation devoutly to be wished for." Our London and Liverpool papers up to the 25th, make mention of no such appointment nor do we believe that it was ever thought of. On the contrary they mention the receipt of QUEBEC papers wherein it is stated that LORD DALHOUSIE, is to succeed LORD COMMERRE in India, and that Sir FRANCIS BURTON was appointed GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA. The Canadian Spectator will thus perceive that this statement has re-crossed the ATLANTIC, and serves now to re-ignite former disappointed hopes.—*Montreal Gazette by Authority.*

There is a report now in general circulation, and we ask of the Canadian Spectator, as being in the confidence of the party and probably in possession of a copy of the document, to set us right in this matter, if we should unwittingly err. It is said that the DELEGATES, anxious to have the opinion of Mr. BROUGHAM as a learned and experienced counsel upon some matters in this Province, such as the method of voting the supplies by the Assembly in contra-distinction to that of by a civil list—the proceedings of the Assembly on the rejection of the Speaker—and a few other similar pretensions, paid that gentleman a very handsome fee, proportionate to his standing at the bar, the importance of the matter submitted to him, and the 80,000 freeholders for whom the opinion was desired. It is said that the opinion of Mr. Brougham was very short, directing our Legislators to peruse the "HISTORY OF ENGLAND" ere they pretended to advance such pretensions. If wrong in the statements, the Canadian Spectator can correct us.—*Ibid.*

It appears that the report we announced some days ago, that the case of the ROYAL INSTITUTION had been decided in favour of that Corporation, was premature. The case was argued on the 19th April before the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Baron of Scotland and Lord Bexley. Letters in town mention that the argument was not completed that day, and was to have been continued on the 26th.—*Ibid.*

By our advertising columns, it will be seen that a Pamphlet has been issued from the Press, on Comparative Agriculture. It is from the pen of the Rev. Mr. Burton of Rawdon, and was one of the essays on that subject, offered to the "Society for the encouragement of the arts and sciences" at Quebec. It is well adapted for the instruction of the Canadian Farmer and Emigrant, as it points out in a very judicious manner the different systems pursued in Great Britain and Canada.—*Ibid.*

THE QUEBEC GAZETTE.



OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF MILITIA,
QUEBEC, 4th June, 1828.

GENERAL ORDER OF MILITIA.

Capt. BASIL JOURDAIN LABROSSE, of the late Division of BOUCHERVILLE, now the second Battalion of the county

of HUNTINGDON, having addressed a memorial to His EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR GENERAL and COMMANDER in CHIEF, in which he complains that a junior Captain to himself has been promoted to the rank of Major over his head, and having in consequence sent in his Commission: And Lieutenant Colonel HENRY, commanding that Battalion, having given to the COMMANDER in CHIEF the reasons why he did not recommend that officer to be promoted to the rank of Major, His EXCELLENCY has found them to be satisfactory, and approves with the utmost confidence all the recommendations transmitted to him by Lieutenant Colonel HENRY. His EXCELLENCY has therefore been pleased to nominate Mr. WILLIAM McDONALD, Captain and Adjutant of the SECOND Battalion of the County of HUNTINGDON, by Commission dated May 4th 1828.

His EXCELLENCY having also had communication of the letter of Captain HENRY DESRIVIERES BEAUBIEN of the late Division of VERCHERES, now the Battalion of the County of SURREY, in which he complains of injustice done him, and asks leave to retire from the Militia service: It has pleased His EXCELLENCY to comply with his request, and to order that Mr. BEAUBIEN be enrolled in the Militia according to law, and without enjoying any of the privileges which it grants to those who, compelled by circumstances, obtain their Retreat.

His EXCELLENCY has also been pleased to order that the Companies of the Parish of the SAULT AU RECOLLET, now attached to the Fifth Battalion of the County of MONTREAL, be separated from it, for the purpose of being attached to the SIXTH Battalion of MONTREAL, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel LEPROHON; and His EXCELLENCY has been further pleased to make the following appointments and promotions in the several Battalions of Militia of this Province; vizt:

- No. 1. 2d. Battalion of the County of Huntingdon.
Mr. Julien Depuis, to be Lieutenant, 5 May 1828.
Frederick Haid, Lieut. Aide Major, 6 do.
Pierre Gamelin, do, 7 do.
Edmund Barbeau, do, 8 do.
Alexander Cameron, do, 9 do.
Louis R. Beauget, Ensign, 18 do.
William Merry, do, 19 do.
Julien Bourassa, do, 20 do.
Pierre Bourassa, do, 21 do.
- No. 2. 3d Battalion of the County of York.
Major Thomas Kaines, to be Lieut. Col. 2 do.
Capt. Thiberies Wright, Major, 1 June do.
Doctor George Rankin, Surgeon, 10 May do.
- No. 3. 3d. Battalion of the County of Effingham.
Lieut. John Heitrick, to be Captain, 1 March do.
- No. 4. 4th Battalion of the County of Montreal.
Mr. James McKutcheon, to be Ensign, 6 May do.
- No. 5. 6th Battalion of the County of Montreal.
Mr. Alexander Delisle, to be Lt. Aide Major, 10 do.
Alexander Gray, Ensign Pay Master, 7 do.
Ezra David David, Lt. Aide Major, 8 do.
- No. 6. 4th Battalion of the County of Buckinghamshire.
Retirement to Lt. Severin Auge, rank of Capt. 1 May do.
Capt. Isaac Noël, to be Major, 2 June do.
Lt. Aide Major Leon Noël, Capt. Aide Major, 4 May do.
David Noël Fousignant, Captain, 5 do.
Ens. Isaac Brander, do, 6 do.
Mr. François Royer, do, 7 do.
Ens. Michel Page, Lieutenant, 11 do.
Jos. Noël Fousignant, do, 12 do.
Mr. Louis Rivard Lacoursière, do, 13 do.
Joseph Bedard, Lieut. Quarter Master, 14 do.
Sergt. Basile Chanaonnet, Lieutenant, 15 do.
Urban Courteau, Ensign, 9 do.
Michel Mailhot, do, 10 do.
Amable Pare, do, 11 do.
Narcisse Augé, do, 12 do.
Doctor William Thorber, Surgeon, 11 do.
- No. 7. 1st Battalion of the County of Richelieu.
Lieut. Jacob Dorge, to be Captain, 8 do.
Ens. Charles Paul Hue, Lieutenant, 16 do.
Sergt. Joseph Wilmet, Ensign, 13 do.
Retirement to Capt. Joseph Levitre, 1 do.
- No. 8. 5th Battalion of the County of Richelieu.
Retirement to Capt. William Gammis, 1 do.
Mr. John Jones, to be Captain, 9 do.
Doctor John Weston, Surgeon, 12 do.
- No. 9. 2d. Battalion of the County of Kent.
Lieut. Norbert Vigneau, to be Captain, 10 do.
Basil Mignieu, do, 11 do.
Mr. Amable Larocque, do, 12 do.
Louis Papineau, do, 13 do.
Ens. M. A. Desalaberry, Lieut. Aide Major, 17 do.
Samuel Hatt, Junr, do, 18 do.
Abraham Lynch, Pay Master, 19 do.
Mr. Leon Robert, Lieutenant, 20 do.
Noël Laroche, do, 21 do.
John McKutcheon, do, 22 do.
Nicolas Lavoie, Ensign, 14 do.
John McGinnis, do, 15 do.
Noël Breux, do, 16 do.
- No. 10. 3d Battalion of the County of Quebec.
Mr. John Phillips, to be Ensign, 17 do.
- No. 11. Troop of Cavalry of Quebec.
Capt. Augustus Gage, to be Major, 29 do.
Life Company of Quebec.
Capt. William Walker, Major, 30 do.
Artillery Company of Quebec.
Capt. William Price, to be Major, 31 do.
2d Battalion of the County of Northumberland.
Doctor Joseph Parant, to be Assi. Surgeon, 13 do.
- No. 12. 4th Battalion of the County of Quebec.
Lieut. Flavien Dugas, Capt. Aide Major, 14 do.
- No. 13. 1st Battalion of the County of L'Assommoir.
Mr. F. Xavier Derome, to be Ensign, 18 do.
By Order of His Excellency the Governor General and Commander in Chief,
F. VASSAL DE MONVIEL,
Adj. Genl. M. F.

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF MILITIA.
Quebec, 4th June, 1828.

GENERAL ORDER.

Inconvenience to His Majesty's service having been experienced from the persons employed in the Military De-

partments, at Quebec, being called out in their civil capacities, to perform Militia duties, the Governor in Chief finds it necessary to grant exemption to all persons so employed. The undermentioned persons are therefore exempted during the year 1828.

By order of His Excellency the Governor General and Commander in Chief.

F. VASSAL DE MONVIEL,
Adj. Genl. M. F.

ROYAL ENGINEERS' OFFICE,
Quebec, 29th May, 1828.

List of persons belonging to the Royal Engineer Department, who are at present liable to be enrolled as Militiamen in the Lower-Province.

Employment.	Name.
Clerk of Works.....	George Morrison.
Asst. Clerk of Works.....	Thomas Burn.
Ditto.....	Henry Weatherstone, Junr.
Asst. Clerk.....	Charles Clarke.
Clerk of Stores.....	John Sedley.
Master Smith.....	John Jenkins.
Master Mason.....	John Masson.
Foreman of Labourers.....	Murdock McKenzie.
Office Keeper.....	John Hall.
Temporary Foremen.....	Eward Erson.
	John Houson.
MONTREAL AND ST. HELENS.	
Clerk of Works.....	Moses J. Hays.
Clerk of Stores.....	Robert Johnson.
Master Carpenter.....	Joseph Clarke.
Foreman of Labourers.....	Thomas Houn-low.
District Overseer.....	William Shand.
ISLE AUX NOIX.	
Clerk of Works.....	Michael McNamara.
Clerk of Stores.....	John Pugh.
Master Mason.....	James McCallum.
Master Carpenter.....	Francis Wyatt.
Master Smith.....	John Gordon.
E. W. DURNFORD, Col. Comd. Royal Eng. Canada.	



PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 5th June, 1828.

His EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR IN CHIEF has been pleased to make the following Appointment, viz:

Thomas Alfred Panet, Gent. to practice Physic and Surgery in this Province.

The following answer has been received by His EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR IN CHIEF, to the Address of Condolence, forwarded from this City on the death of H. R. H. the DUKE OF YORK:—

DOWNING STREET,
LONDON, 1st Jan'y. 1828.

My Lord,
I have received and have laid before the King an Address of Condolence from the Magistrates, Clergy and other Inhabitants of the City of Quebec, on the death of His Royal Highness the DUKE OF YORK and Albany: and I have the honor to acquaint your Excellency that His Majesty was pleased to receive the same very graciously.

I have the honor to be,
My Lord,
Your most obedt. humble servant.
W. HUSKISSON.

Lieut. General, the
EARL OF DALHOUSIE, &c. &c. &c.



OFFICE OF THE PEACE.
Quebec, 5th June, 1828.

MAGISTRATES IN ATTENDANCE DURING THE PRESENT WEEK:—

WILLIAM HOLMES, } Esquires.
THOMAS FARGUES, }

FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

JOHN MACNIDER, } Esquires.
NOAH FREER, }

Members of Watch Committee for the year ending April 1829.

THOMAS WILSON, } Esquires.
CLAUDE DENECHAU, }
J. B. DUCHESNAY, }

Road Committee for the present Month.

JACQUES VOYER, } Esquires.
A. BERTHELOT, }
C. R. D'ESTIMAUVILLE, }
JEAN LANGEVIN, }
JOHN JONES, }

GREEN & PERRAULT,
Clerks of the Peace.

QUEBEC:

THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1828.

An arrival at this Port from DUBLIN, 5th May, furnishes intelligence from LONDON to the 1st ulto. inclusive, and from Dublin to the 3d. By way of Boston, the latest news obtained from the UNITED STATES is to the 28th April.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Although there is still nothing actually known as to the real intentions of RUSSIA, it is generally understood that

the 14th May was fixed for the crossing the PRUTH, in the event of no preventive measure of conciliation being adopted by the PORTE. The RUSSIAN Army, which has returned from the campaign in PERSIA had received orders to approach the shores of the Black Sea, for the purpose it is supposed of adding to the impression to be made upon the TURKISH power.

PORTUGAL.

It appears there are still hopes that DON MIGUEL will retrace his steps, in time to save himself from the abyss of folly and misery into which his late conduct would have led him. All EUROPE would have pronounced his assumption of the Throne an unnatural usurpation of his brother's rights; and it is said that he has been guided to a better course by a constant perusal of English papers, the leading articles of which he had ordered to be translated for his information. SPAIN is said not to interfere, and in this shows a prudence and temperance inconsistent with the former conduct of that power. It should be remembered that the Queen of PORTUGAL is a Spaniard, and in constant communication with FERDINAND. The representations of the latter may for once have been on the side of present prudence, if not of the Constitution. We do not blame him for not liking a mode of Government, which is beyond the intellect and moral power of his people; but it would be dangerous to avow his opposition to it in PORTUGAL, while many of his own subjects are scarcely reconciled to his own violation of a former obligation to maintain a similar Constitution in SPAIN.

GREECE AND THE MOREA.

The information which was derived from some late papers, of the intended evacuation of the MOREA by ISRAHIM PACHA, in consequence of the interview between that Chief and Sir FREDERIC ADAM, has not been confirmed.—It is now asserted, that supplies of money, troops and ammunition have been received by him from TURKEY and EGYPT! There are no accounts of the stations or motions of the Allied Fleets. The COURIER of the 30th April, however, maintains that the most cordial understanding subsists not only between the three Allied Powers, but between them and the Governments of AUSTRIA and RUSSIA. So that the chances of war are thus declared more remote than is generally supposed. The same paper denies that the armaments of FRANCE are intended to act against ALGIERS. The sole object is stated to be, to be prepared for any emergency, arising from "any joint expedition being determined upon between the three powers to accelerate the evacuation of the MOREA."

GREAT BRITAIN.

We are happy to find, that His MAJESTY, at the latest dates, was in the enjoyment of excellent health. The Princess AUGUSTA has been very ill, but it appears that her health is improving. A magnificent fête is to be given at WINDSOR in August next, by the King, when the new State Rooms of that truly magnificent edifice will for the first time be thrown open to the distinguished guests.

The Bill for the REPEAL of the TEST and CORPORATION Acts passed the House of Lords on the 28th April, after a fruitless opposition made to it, with surprising firmness, by the venerable Earl of ELDON. We must confess our first impression was in favor of the continuance of these Acts, which did not appear to us a grievance of any great weight. The Church, however, is considered so firmly ESTABLISHED, as to fear nothing from this relaxation. Since the Bench of Bishops supported the Repeal, all fears must be quieted. In this instance the liberality of the Duke of WELINGTON has gone farther than that of Mr. CANNING, who declared he would never consent to the Repeal of these once important Acts. The difference of opinion between Lords ELDON and LYNCHURST is somewhat remarkable, as to the binding power of the Oath of Supremacy. Lord REDESDALE, another Chancellor, and a high legal authority, pronounced the whole Bill a tissue of monstrous absurdity!

The following is the Declaration, substituted in the Bill as agreed to by the Peers, for the Sacramental Test:—

"I, A. B. do solemnly and sincerely, in the presence of God, profess, testify, and declare, upon the true faith of a Christian, that I will never exercise any power, authority or influence, which I may possess by virtue of the office of to injure or weaken the Protestant Church, as it is by law established in England, or to disturb the said Church, or the Bishops or Clergy, of the said Church, in the possession of any rights or privileges to which such Church, or the bishops or clergy are or may be by law entitled."

It appears, that even this was too strong for the sensitive mind of Lord HOLLAND, who had the courage to move that the words, "upon the true faith of a Christian," should be omitted. This amendment was negatived, 102 to 54. The re-consideration of the Bill and the amendments was to take place in the House of Commons on the 2nd of May.

On the important subject of the CORN LAWS, MINISTERS have carried every thing before them in the House of Commons, by triumphant majorities. A Bill founded on the original Resolutions is to be immediately brought in.

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT's motion in favor of the Catholic claims, as they are called, was to come on on the 8th May. It is generally supposed that there will be a small majority in their favor in the Lower House.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, Mr. GOULBURN, was to bring in his BUDGET about the middle of May.

CANADA.

After more than one postponement, Mr. HUSKISSON'S motion for a Select Committee to enquire into the difficulties attending the state of the Civil Government was finally fixed for the 1st May. The Debate will no doubt be highly interesting, and notwithstanding that on a former occasion, he was prevented proceeding by the thinness of the House, there is now some reason to believe, that a very deep interest is felt in the matter by men of all political parties.—This interest we believe to be very generally excited in favour of the course pursued by the administration here, under circumstances of peculiar difficulty and vexation—a course, which it is conceived nothing but promptness of action, and firmness of purpose, could have meditated and carried into operation.

Without having any list of the House of Commons before us we should not be surprised if some of the following names are found hereafter on the CANADA Committee, besides other Ministerial Members :

Mr. Huskisson,	Lord Mountcharles,
Mr. Horton,	Lord F. L. Gower,
Mr. Stanley,	Honble. W. Maule,
Mr. Denison,	Sir James M'Intosh,
Mr. Wortley,	Sir Francis Burdett,
Mr. Hume,	Mr. Charles Grant,
Mr. Warburton,	Mr. Bright,
Mr. Croker,	Mr. Easthope,
Mr. Labouchere,	Mr. Baring,
Mr. Irving,	Lord Strathaven,
Lord Apsley,	

The Finance Committee have determined to recommend to PARLIAMENT the abolition of the office of LIEUTENANT GENERAL OF THE ORDNANCE. Eleven voted for the recommendation, and seven against it.

BAKER OF MADAWASKA.

The HALIFAX post arrived this morning with papers to the 21st ulto. In our last we gave a short summary of the trial and conviction of this disturber of the peace. We do not envy the feeling displayed on this subject by the Editor of *Mr. Neilson's Gazette*, although we are astonished he would publicly avow it here. The Press should be the guardian of British national rights, not the channel by which attacks upon them are disseminated through the Province. The remarks of the *Mercury* of Saturday last on this article of Mr. Neilson's were appropriate and merited. On perusal of all the papers we have received from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, it appears that in those Provinces a very proper impression is entertained of the right of trial, and the justice of the conviction. We subjoin an article from the *Nova Scotia Royal Gazette* :—

"The trial of BAKER, the individual arrested some time since, for exciting disaffection to His Majesty's Government, at the Madawaska Settlement—hoisting the American Ensign—and interrupting the Courier charged with the conveyance of the Mails between New-Brunswick and Canada, took place at Fredericton, on Thursday, the 8th inst. Upon evidence the most complete and satisfactory, he was found guilty, and was sentenced to imprisonment for two months, to pay a fine of Twenty-Five Pounds, and to continue further imprisoned until the fine is paid.

"Considering this Trial as one, in every respect, of high importance, we have inserted its whole details. It will be seen, that Baker resided at Bay de Chaleur in 1820; that he subsequently removed to the Madawaska Settlement, where the offences were committed: that he had cultivated the soil, and claimed and received bounties granted by the Legislature of New Brunswick for the encouragement of Agriculture; and that he had availed himself of the Laws of that Province for the recovery of debts. In the latter circumstance our readers will readily discover that if, as respected his own person, he did not acknowledge the Jurisdiction of the Government of the Sister Colony, he used it for purposes beneficial to himself—that his amenability to the Laws he has violated is clearly established—and that the punishment he has experienced, and is still further to undergo is most just."

Some New-York papers which have been received here during the week mention, anew, the appointment of Sir FRANCIS BURTON as GOVERNOR IN CHIEF of these Provinces. We have only to observe, that after a careful examination of several files of LONDON papers, we cannot discover any such intimation. There is a bitter and jaundiced writer of articles from the *City*, who fills the columns of the *Morning Herald*, by no means a Ministerial paper, with the most profligate statements respecting this Province. We have long noticed the personal animosity displayed by this *scoundrel*, who is doubtless in communication with some disaffected correspondent here. We, however, only allude to him now, to point out that in the *last* of his tirades, dated the 21st April, he was evidently quite uninstructed as to the successor of the present GOVERNOR IN CHIEF; and although his wishes are sufficiently evident, he does not ever pretend to say they are likely to be accomplished.

We are requested to state that there is no truth whatever in the Report industriously circulated in UPPER-CANADA and copied into papers here, of Mr. Justice MACAULEY'S proceeding to ENGLAND, with recommendations from the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR to HIS MAJESTY'S Government.—That gentleman lately passed a few days in this city, and has returned to his duties in the Upper Province.

On Thursday last we were visited by a tremendous hurricane from the eastward, which continued to blow with undiminished fury until Saturday afternoon. Considerable damage has been done to the wharves, stores, and coves

in the vicinity of the Lower Town, and the banks of the St. Charles. The particulars have been already given in the papers of the city.

The *Gulnare*, Surveying Schooner, with Captain BAYFIELD, R. N. and his officers, is now lying in the stream, and will proceed in a day or two to complete the survey of the parts adjacent to the lower end of the Isle of ORLEANS. After which he will return to Quebec, and the proceed to the GULF of St. Lawrence for hydrographical purposes.

Several vessels have arrived this morning, as will be seen by our shipping list. The *Chebucto*, with Lieutenant General Sir JAMES KEMPT, G. C. B. on board, is thought to be near at hand. Orders have been issued to receive His EXCELLENCY with every distinction due to his rank.

We are informed that His EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR IN CHIEF intends to proceed to MONTREAL on Monday next, before which day it is hoped the *Chebucto* will certainly have arrived.

We witnessed with great pleasure the imposing ceremony which took place on the Plains of ABRAHAM, last Sunday on the occasion of presenting a Squadron Standard to the QUEBEC Light Cavalry. It was the gift of His EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR IN CHIEF, and is another proof of the great interest taken by him in the advancement of the Volunteer Corps, of which he was the Founder and Patron. The following ample account is from the *MERCURY* :

Presentation of a STANDARD to the Quebec Troop of Cavalry.
On Sunday last His Excellency the Governor in Chief presented a Standard, which His Lordship had caused to be procured in England, to the Quebec Troop of Volunteer Cavalry. The ceremony took place on the exercising ground on the Plains of Abraham, and was attended by the Countess of Dalhousie and most of the fashionables and gentry of Quebec, and by far the most numerous concourse of spectators remembered to have been collected on any similar occasion. The parade was formed at about 5 P. M. The Volunteer Companies being on the right in the following order: First the Cavalry, next the Artillery, and the Rifles on the left. Then the Regulars, the Royal Sappers and Miners on the right, the Artillery, the 15th Regt., and the 66th on the extreme left. Shortly after the line was formed His Excellency attended by the Officers of the General, and of his personal Staff, entered into the square on horseback, opposite to the centre, and was received with presented arms and the accustomed honors due to his rank. These paid, he proceeded to the right of the line attended by his suite and passing down the front returned to the right by the rear, and took his station in front of the Volunteer Artillery. His Excellency then directed that Captain GUY, with the Cornet of the Troop should be called to the front, and also Captains PRICE, of the Volunteer Artillery, and Walker of the Rifles, who having come forward His Excellency addressed them as follows :

"Colonel Bell, Captain GUY, Captain PRICE and Captain Walker,—I have long felt it a duty incumbent on me to express to you the satisfaction with which I have observed the formation of the three Corps of Volunteers, which you severally command, and I have taken this opportunity and this mode of performing an act of justice due to you all. I have seen your exertions and your perseverance, and I now consider these Corps as the foundation of a system of Yeomanry in Canada which may yet render distinguished service to your King and Country.

"This being unmade, I have been anxious to present to each of these Corps some mark of my personal approbation, which might at once testify to the past, and incite to continued perseverance in this spirited undertaking.—I have obtained a Standard for the Troop of Cavalry, but the custom of the service does not admit of any military badge being carried either by the Corps or Artillery or Riflemen: I have felt it necessary thus to explain the only reason, why I do not present the same compliment to each of you.

"To you, Gentlemen, who command these Corps, I feel particularly obliged, and I beg to present to you the only public mark of my approbation in my power to offer, a commission of advanced rank in the militia of the Province. Accept of that commission, of Major, with my warmest thanks for the support you have given me, in this object of my wishes for the public welfare.

"And now Major GUY—in presenting this Standard to the Troop of Volunteer Cavalry of Quebec, I beg their acceptance of it, in the distinct understanding, that it is a gift from the Governor, as an individual desirous to encourage perseverance and union of sentiment, in the duties for which you are associated.

"You must bear in mind and still look forward to the highest honor 'THE APPROBATION OF HIS MAJESTY THE KING,' this Standard is only meant to point the path by which to attain that object of the ambition of all Soldiers.

"May all happiness and success attend you, Gentlemen, and the Corps which you command."

Maj. GUY having received the Standard in that silence prescribed by military etiquette, and with the two other Majors the Commissions, which His Lordship had been pleased to deliver to them, they severally returned to their respective Corps, when Colonel Bell expressed the sense entertained by the Volunteers of the honor conferred upon them in a speech of which the following is the substance :

My Lord Dalhousie,

"I beg leave to offer thanks for the high honor which your Lordship has been pleased to confer on the Volunteer Corps under my command.

"Under the auspices of your Lordship these Corps have been brought forward, and from the very distinguished manner in which you have this day publicly approved of their exertions, I cannot but feel proudly conscious that they have deserved the approbation of your Lordship, who is so fully capable of appreciating the good intentions of a loyal people, who will ever be found ready to protect the rights of their beloved sovereign, and I say it my Lord (with the firmest confidence,) that there is not one among us whose heart sentiments of gratitude and attachment to your Lordship will ever cease to exist.

"I again request your Lordship to accept from myself, the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates our most sincere thanks for the very distinguished honor this day conferred on us."

His Lordship returned opposite to the centre and the line wheeled into column and marched past in ordinary and quick time, which done, they again formed line upon their original ground, opened ranks and presented arms, the Bands playing God save the King. His Excellency received the salute and having retired, Colonel Nicol, 63th Regt. Commandant of the Garrison, ordered the ranks to be closed and the troops to march to their private parades.

The day was unusually fine, and the whole ceremony went off remarkably well: the Volunteers made a very military appearance, and marched with great regularity. The Troop of

Cavalry attracted general attention, they are well mounted and their appointments are strictly uniform.

The Standard with which they have been honored is of rich crimson silk, surrounded with silver fringe, with handsome bullion cords and tassels from the head of the standard staff; the centre of the colour bears a double G. R. richly embossed in gold embroidery and surmounted by the Crown, also embroidered and in its proper colours; it is a very handsome military badge worthy of the noble donor. We feel warranted in saying that the honors which His Lordship has conferred upon the Quebec Volunteers are proudly felt by every individual composing those public spirited Corps.

ORDINATION.

On Sunday last being Trinity Sunday, the following gentlemen were admitted to Holy Orders, in the Cathedral Church of this City, by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, assisted by the Archdeacon of Quebec, and the Rev. Dr. Mills: PRIESTS—The Rev. A. R. Boraell, Minister of the Church at Lennoxville, in the Township of Ascot, L. C.; and the Rev. G. M. Ross, Rector of Drummondville.

DEACON.—Mr. J. Anderson, who is appointed to remain for the present, as assistant minister in Quebec and missionary in parts adjacent.

We are happy to announce the safe arrival from England of Mr. Jos. Baithwaite, A. B. of Queen's College in the university of Oxford, who is to take charge of the Classical Institution to be established at Three-Rivers under the auspices of the Bishop of Quebec.

AGRICULTURE.

[The following has been obligingly handed to us by an eminent Agriculturist. The Editors of Newspapers are respectfully requested to give it circulation for the information of the Public.]—*Star*.

SALINE MANURE.

The following is the mode recommended to be adopted in preparing the Saline Manure.

Let a platform of any kind of Mould or Earth, the richer the better, be formed, about six inches thick, twelve feet wide and as long as may be necessary for the extent of land to be manured, at one end of this let the first load of lime, fresh from the kiln, be placed about four inches thick, let the lime be then, not only slack, but moistened, with a solution of rock salt, or any common salt, in water, at the rate of 6lbs. of salt to each barrel of lime, pouring the solution, or pickle, gradually and evenly on the lime, as the latter is found to imbibe it, carefully avoiding to let any of the pickle escape from the lime, as it may thus fail to come within its influence and be thrown away, then spread the lime, placed on the platform near the first, and treated in the same manner, when the entire platform is thus covered, begin again with a second layer of lime, slack, moisten, and spread, and cover it as the first, until it be also finished, and proceed in the same manner with a third and fourth layer, if the mould be not collected in one place, but deposited in a long row, as when the earth will be more convenient, and equally advantageous. When the whole is covered with earth let the heap be cut down and well mixed, in which state it may be suffered to lie until a short time before it is used, when it should be again turned. The proportion of water in which the salt is dissolved, depends on the state of the earth or mould; if the latter be wet, twenty gallons of water impregnated with 6lbs. of salt, is sufficient for each barrel of lime, if it be dry, half a hoghead of water to that quantity of salt and lime will be necessary. Forty barrels of lime treated in this manner is a full dressing for an acre of potatoes. The quantity of earth we have used was about eighty single horse-car loads to the acre, but if there be much difficulty in collecting it, from forty to fifty loads may be sufficient. The compost should be prepared at least two or three months before the time of using it, and if the expense be no material objection, one or two additional turnings in the interval would be desirable.

Of the efficacy of this manure for potatoes, we have already had satisfactory evidence. That it will be found of equal value in its operations on the subsequent crops, may be inferred from the durability of the effects of soap ashes, to which in its most essential ingredients it is similar, and that it may be directly applied with advantage to the other tillage crops we also anticipate, from the well known effects of soap ashes in such applications, to those farmers who are so situated, as to be debarr'd from all other adventitious manures except lime, the advantage of being able to supply themselves abundantly with a cheap substitute, and we trust, of superior value to any of them, is incalculable.

Every ton of this saline compost contains 4 stone of muriate of lime and each ten contains one fourth of pure lime if free from stones, &c.

MONTHLY REPORT OF SICK IN THE EMIGRANT HOSPITAL QUEBEC.

Remained last Return.....	23
Since admitted.....	27
Total.....	50
Discharged.....	24
Died.....	2

Remaining in Hospital, 31st May, 24

DISEASES ADMITTED.

Febris Quotidiana Inter-	Apoplexia.....	1
mittens.....	Variola.....	1
Febris Contin. Com.....	Contusio.....	2
Phlegmon.....	Concusio Cerebri.....	1
Pneumonia.....	Ambustio.....	1
Rheumatismus.....	Ulcus.....	1
Diarrhœa.....	Fractura.....	1
Asthma.....	Scabs.....	2
Paralysis.....	Morbi Oculi.....	1
Scarlatina.....		

Names of Patients who died during the month.

Elizabeth Stephen-on, Disease, Variola.

Gornelius O'Leary.....Apoplexia.

S. W. H. LESLIE, Medl. Attend.

POLICE OFFICE.

2d June, 1828.

Margaret White, convicted of knowingly receiving and detaining the regimental necessities of a soldier of the 66th Regiment, contrary to the Mutiny Act—fined £5 Stg. and in default of payment or security therefor, to remain in prison during three months, to which she now stands committed, having made default.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.

May 29—Brig Blenheim, Warren, 10 days from Newfoundland, to Wm. Price & Co. in ballast.
30—Brig Thomas, Coffey, 38 days from Newry, to order, in do. 41 settlers.
—Brig John Wood, 46 days from London, to Gillespie, Finlay & Co. with a general cargo for Montreal.
—Brig Alsthorpe, Kenney, 42 days from Whitehaven, to Joseph Richardson, with potatoes, 6 settlers.
—Brig Mary, Dunlop, 17th April from Greenock, to Jas. Brown, goods, 206 settlers.

—Brig Denton, Denton, 10 ditto. from Sunderland, to Wm. Price & co. with coals and glass. 5 settlers.

—Schr. Nancy, Bell, 12th May from Halifax, to H. Dubord, with rum, &c.

—Brig Tr. Edgar, Christopherson, 30 days from Limerick, to W. & G. Pemberton, in ballast. 17 settlers.

—Bark Nite, Storey, 19th April from Portsmouth, to — in do.

—Schr. Lively, Cornwall, 9th May from Halifax, to H. Dubord, with molasses, &c.

—Brig Diana, McLeans, 21st April from Belast, to order, goods.

—Bark Town of Ross, Key, —

—Brig Percival, Johnson, 30th April from Dublin, to James Hamilton & co. with goods. 80 settlers.

—Brig Southampton, Tuzo, 25th April from Grenada, to J. Learycraft, with rum.

—Ship Canadian, Morgan, 19th April from London, to Hy. Atkinson, in ballast.

—Bark Newry, Gibson, 22d April from Newry, to P. Patterson, ballast. 200 settlers.

—Bark Camperdown, Gale, 24th April from Hull, to W. & G. Pemberton, ballast.

—Bark Dawson, Boyes, 25th April from Belfast, to G. Symes, goods. 133 settlers.

—Bark Ajax, Cobson, 25th April from Newcastle, to Irvine & co. with coals. 3 settlers.

—Brig William, Hogarth, 19th April from Shields, to Jas. Hamilton & co. ballast.

—Brig Williamson, 26th April from Aberdeen, to Mair & Heath, ballast.

—Brig Kitson, Dixon, 30th April from Maryport, to order in ballast. 10 settlers.

—Brig Irton, Gatskill, 18th April from Liverpool, to Irvine & co. general cargo.

—Brig Maria, Lowry, 30th April from Cork, to G. Symes, ballast. 30 settlers.

June 1—Schr. Vine, Dawson, 11 days from Newfld. to J. Hunt, bal.

—Brig Sir Walter Scott, Sutton, 27th April from Plymouth, to J. S. Campbell, ballast.

—Brig Elizabeth, Brown, 22d April from London, to H. Lemesurier, in ballast.

—Bark Ohio, Wood, 28th April from London, to W. Price & co. Ordnance Stores, 3 settlers.

—Brig Memnon, Mather, 12 days from St. John's (Newfld.) to order, in ballast.

—Bark Montreal, Porter, 25th April from Hull, to Peniston & McGill, in do.

—Bark Kingston, Clark, 27th do. from London, to Government, with rum.

—Brig Adriana, King, 30th do. from Grenada, to J. Learycraft, with rum.

—Brig Wm. Fell, Farrant, 4th May from Newry, to order, in ballast. 60 settlers.

—Brig Mary, Brown, 5th May from Dublin, to H. Gowan & co. in ballast.

—Brig Sally, Ditchburn, 5th do. from do. to W. & G. Pemberton, in do.

—Brig Enterprise, Duncan, 13 days from Newfld. to order, in do.

—Brig St. George, Fearon, 1st May from Maryport, to G. Symes & Son, in ballast.

—Brig Nicholson, Carr, 5th do. from Dublin, to W. & G. Pemberton, in do.

—Brig Bacchus, Howe, 1st do. from Biddeford, to order, in do.

—Brig Sisters, Beville, 1st do. from Greenock, to order, genl. cargo, 5 settlers.

—Brig Donegall, Heyton, 30th April from Belfast, to Sheppard & Campbell, in ballast. 125 settlers.

—Brig Shannon, Matches, 4th May from Whitehaven, to Irvine & co. do.

—Brig Woodhall, 28th April from Whitby, to G. Symes & Son, in do.

—Bark Frances Mary, Grady, 20th May from St. John, (Newfld.) to Wm. Price & co.

—Brig Britannia, Holliday, 2d of May from Annon, to Hamilton & co. 27 settlers.

Cleared.

May 29—Brig Gaspé, Blair, Montego Bay, (Jamaica) Patersons, Weir & co.

31—Brig Ardent, Brophy, St. Vincent's, Irvine & co.

Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Bernier, St. John, Newfld. to H. Lemesurier & co.

June 2—Brig Tweed, Hancock, Halifax, H. Dubord.

3—Brig Hannah, Smith, Dub in, W. Price & co.

Brig Betsey, White, Liverpool, Gillespie, Finlay & co.

Brig Edward Jones, Morrison, Halifax, H. Dubord.

4—Ship Brilliant, Barclay, Liverpool, H. G. Forsyth & co.

PASSENGERS.

In the 24th of April Packet at New-York, J. Fisher and lady, and J. McIntyre, of Montreal.

In the Earl of Dalhousie, for Greenock, Capt. McLean, 41st Regt. Capt. Cain, and Messrs. Mulholland and Graham.

In the Endeavour, Col. Lightfoot, lady and family, Mr. & Mrs. Munson, Miss Cotton, Miss Clifton, Mr. Reiffenstein & son, Mr. W. Atkinson, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Turner, and Mr. Wadworth. In the Cordelia, Mr. S. Revans.

In the Gledonia, Mr. Patrick.

In the Ida, Mr. and Mrs. Stoker and family, and Capt. Wetherby.

In the Erie, Mr. & Mrs. Wilson, Messrs. Legge, Symes, Crawford, Field, Orkney, Trew, Ray, Holgate and Capt. Stott.

In the Kingston, Drs. Baxter and Stewart, Mr. Ross, Comy. Dept. Mr. Sergeant, Barrack Master, Mr. Bailey, wife and 5 children for Kingston.

In the Adriana, Mr. Duncomb, and Capt. Tennant.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Ship Superb, Capt. the abandonment of which, together with the dreadful sufferings of part of the crew, has already been published, was fallen in with by the Schr. Betsey and Nancy, and taken into Burin, Newfld. The Town of Ross, arrived on Friday, ran up from Green Island in twelve and a half hours, took the gale the same morning, had experienced bad weather and contrary winds and saw a good deal of ice on the passage.

The Georgianna, loading at St. Michel, lost both anchors and cables in the late gale, and passed by the Town on Friday morning in distress. She has since been run ashore at Carouge without damage.

The Schr. St. Anne, of this port forced from her moorings at Crane Island, in March last, is thus spoken of by the Prince Edward Island Register, of the 29th April: "On Friday the 16th April a Schr. was seen drifting with the ice off the East Point; on being boarded she proved, from the name on her stern, to be the St. Anne of Quebec, but had no person on board, nor had she any sails, anchors, or cables; the only article in the hold was a steam engine. She has since been carried into St. Peter's Harbour."

The Town of Ross, hence for St. John's (Newfld.) has also returned with loss of anchors and cables.

The Endeavour was becalmed fifteen days to the eastward of the Banks. The Diana and Nile have been spoken in the Gulf.

Miramichi, May 13th—Capt. Bankier, of the Centurion, states that the Ship Superb, Capt. Cain, from Bristol to Quebec, stuck a piece of ice the 2d ult. on the banks of Newfld. and was stove in. The Capt. and two of the men boarded a Schooner the following day, and seven of the crew got on board the pinnace which was hoisted out for the purpose of saving the crew, and it is supposed the painter broke, as she drifted from the ship, and having no provision on board, or any thing to work her, it is expected they soon perished. The remainder of the crew, eleven in number were taken off the wreck by the Brig Diana, Capt. Lookup, bound to the Bay des Chaleurs, three of whom Capt. B. took from the Diana, and are now in Miramichi. Hence at Miramichi, 12th May, in 9 days, Schr. Otter, Primeau.

MARRIED.

On the 29th inst. by Revd. Dr. Harkness, Mr. John Wilson, to Miss Mary Anne Ewing, both of this City.

DIED.

At Paris, on the 30th March, in her 21st year, at the residence of her mother, Lady Lowe, Susan, only surviving daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Johnson, and grand-daughter of Sir John Johnson, Bart.

At Montreal, on Tuesday last, after a short illness, Mr. D. McAniff, aged 40 years, a native of Cork, Ireland.

At Montreal, on Tuesday last, Doctor Benjamin Trask, aged 38.

At Montreal, on the 24th instant, Mr. Jean Baptiste Castagniez, aged 85 years, an old and respectable citizen of this place.

At his brother's house, at St. A. drews, on the 24th May, Mr. Duncan McVicar, aged 42 years. He was a native of the Isle of Islay.

In the Convent of Berthier, on the 17th instant, Olive daughter of L. G. Henault, Esq., aged 9 years.

At Alburgh, Vermont, on the 5th instant, whither she had gone for the benefit of her health, Mrs. Olive Fletcher, wife of Mr. Fisher Ames, of Burroughville, L. C. aged 22 years.

At Champlain, District of Three-Rivers, on the 24th ulto. Joseph Martin Chénier, Esq. formerly Merchant, of this City.

Drowned on Friday morning, from Goudie's Wharf, Smith Walker, Stower, leaving a wife to lament his loss.

On the 10th of April, at Ryde, Isle of Wight, Anne, the wife of Major Gledstanes, 68th Regt.

VARIETIES.

[From the second number of the Southern Review.]

Article—ROMAN LITERATURE.

The phenomenon which the early Literary History of Russia presents, is easily explained. The nation was essentially practical. Sallust, speaking of the Athenians who had extolled the glory of their country to the skies in their writings, expresses himself

as follows:—"The Roman people never possessed the same advantage, because, as with us, the ambition of men of talents was to excel in the conduct of affairs. No one addicted himself to speculative pursuits. The best men chose rather to act than to speak well—to have their own deeds recorded by others, than to relate what others had done. So that both at home and abroad, in peace and in war, good morals were the object of their attention and discipline." These good morals could not exist according to the true Roman standard, without mortifying and subduing those feelings which are the very soul of poetry and eloquence. Their language, as might have been expected, bore the impress of their opinion upon these subjects. The highest and favorite epithets of praise are *vir fortis—vir gravis*: courage and constancy, with a sort of Stoical gravity and austerity, were, it seems, essential to their idea of virtue. They were predestined to the conquest of the world and the government of mankind, and they seem to have pursued these great objects from the very first, with single eye and a systematic and inflexible ambition. Almost all political power, notwithstanding the vote of the Tribune, and the occasional disorders of the Comitio Tributa was practically vested in the Patrician order. These haughty and martial descendants of Censors and Consuls—of the Furii, the Junii, the Corneli, would have thought themselves degraded by literary pursuits. It would have been considered as a proof of a degenerate sloth:—a despicable effeminacy and poorness of spirit, in a young man to exchange the hope of a triumph, and the glory of adding to the images and honors of his family, even for the highest possible distinction in the studies of Greeks and slaves. Their military training and service were alone sufficient to preclude these studies in the earlier and severer ages of the Commonwealth—*Ingenium nemo sine corpore exercebat*. This aversion from literary pursuits was not the effect of mere ignorance or rudeness, but of system and policy. Those ancient Romans were eminently enlightened people. Their scheme of conquests had been organized with profound wisdom, all the departments of their government were filled with consummate skill and ability, and, in every sense of the word, "there was nothing barbarous in the discipline of these barbarians." It ought not to surprise us, therefore, to find the prejudices we are speaking of so deeply rooted and inveterate at Rome. It is plain, from the pains which Cicero takes, in so many parts of his philosophical writings, to apologize for the composing of them, that he felt the studies of Plato to be somewhat unworthy of himself; Virgil characterises his own pursuits as "*studia ignobilis otii*," and there is a remarkable passage in the life of Agricola, which shows that even in his time, the dignities or duties of "a Roman and a Senator" did not permit him to be very profoundly versed in philosophy and learning.* At Athens, on the contrary, and indeed throughout all Greece, the enthusiasm of the people for works of genius and taste, showed itself on all occasions, in the liveliest homage for those who excelled in them. Sophocles held the rank of General with Thucydides and Pericles—a matchless combination! We are assured by Aristophanes, the grammarian, in his "Argument" to the Antigone, that the success of that tragedy got its author the command in the Samian expedition, while the verses of Euripides softened even the bitterness of hatred and hostility, and saved from butchery, in a war of extermination, all who were fortunate enough to be able to repeat them.

Certainly nothing can be more unfavourable to literature, especially to its more refined productions, than the state of public opinion at Rome, and the whole spirit and character of her institutions as they are portrayed in the preceding observations. Not to speak of the more direct and obvious discouragements that have been alluded to, there was something essentially tame and prosaic in such a condition of society. "Ce n'est pas aux lois les plus sages," says M. de Sismondi, "aux temps d'ordre et de prospérité, qu'est réservée le grand développement de l'imagination chez un peuple." This position is strikingly exemplified by the history of France, from the 11th to the 15th century. In the half of this period, the nation was exclusively under the influence, and received all its impulses from the character and pursuits of the *seigneurs des châteaux*. In the second, the commercial spirit of the towns predominated. The lawless Baron, who held only his sword, and submitting to no sovereign, scarcely designed to acknowledge a superior—

—*che libito felicitio in sua legge—*

and whose castle was an emblem and epitome of the existence which is protected, with its moat and drawbridge for retreat and seclusion, its fortified battlements for defence, its donjon keep, where the captive pined in darkness and in chains, its hall resounding with revelry and merriment, with the minstrel's song and the dance of the gay and the fair—if not him of a Troubadour, like *Cœur de Lion*, or Alfonso I., was at least the natural friend of the Troubadour. This simple, but pleasing and peculiar poetry, accordingly flourished under their favor and cultivation. Under the influence of the commercial spirit, on the contrary, it died away—men at arms yielded to men of business—the useful supplanted the agreeable, and the *arango et cura pecuni*, of which Horace speaks, produced the same effect in France as at Rome.

* *Memoria tenes solitum ipsum (Agricolam) narrare se, in primis juvenis studium philosophiae et juris ultra quam concessum ROMANO-ET SENATORI, hausisse, &c. c. 4.*

Montreal, BY virtue of a WRIT OF EXECUTION issued to wit: { B 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 the Honorable Toussaint Pothier, Esquire of the city of Montreal, in the county and district of Montreal Seigneur and proprietor in possession of the Fief de Lagachetière, situate in the parish of Montreal aforesaid, against the lands and tenements of RICHARD PORTEOUS of the said city of Montreal Inn-Keeper Curator duly appointed in law to Hiram Marston and Martha Graves, lately widow of the late Jonathan Reinhart in his lifetime of the said city of Montreal Gentleman, and now wife of the said Hiram Marston, the said Hiram Marston and Martha Graves tutors duly appointed to the minor children issue of the marriage of the said late Jonathan Reinhart with the said Martha Graves, and now absent from this province with the said minor children, and the said Martha Graves, having been *Commune en biens* with the said Jonathan Reinhart, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Richard Porteous in his aforesaid capacity. 1st A lot of ground or emplacement situate in said fief Lagachetière in the St. Lawrence Suburbs of the said city of Montreal containing sixty-two feet two inches in front by eighty three feet ten inches in depth, bounded in front by Dorchester street in the rear by the heirs of the late John Seybold, on one side by St. Constant street, and on the other side by Jacques Desautels with a stone house, stables, shed and other buildings thereon erected. 2nd A lot of ground or emplacement situate in the same fief in the said St. Lawrence Suburbs, containing about one hundred and eighty-three feet in front by about one hundred and twenty-five feet in depth bounded in front by St. Constant Street, in the rear by John Porteous, on one side by Lagachetière street and on the other side by the heirs of the late John Seybold; from which lot of land their is to be expected a lot of ground belonging to the heirs of the said late John Seybold, forming the angle of St. Constant and Lagachetière streets, containing about

eighty-three feet ten inches in front on St. Constant street by about sixty-three feet in depth on Lagachetière street, wherefore the said lot reserved adjoins the lot now advertised in rear and on one side. 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 said city of Montreal, on MONDAY the ELEVENTH day of AUGUST next, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

L. GUGY, Sheriff.

All and every person or persons having claims on the lot of ground & emplacements above described, by mortgage or other right or incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his Office in the City of Montreal, according to law; and further, that no opposition *afin d'annuler* or *afin de distraire* the whole or any part of the said lands 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, 5th April, 1828.

Montreal, BY virtue of a WRIT OF EXECUTION issued to wit: { B 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 William H. Price, heretofore of Champlain in the State of New York, now or lately of Franklin in the State of Ohio, one of the United States of America, merchant, and George B. Depeyster heretofore of Champlain aforesaid, and now or lately of Franklin aforesaid also merchant, against the lands and tenements of WILLIAM BRISBIN of the township of Hemmingford in the district of Montreal, Gentleman, and Sarah Sperry his wife, widow of the late Thomas Wing in his lifetime of Hemmingford aforesaid, Yeoman, she having been *Commune en biens* with the said late Thomas Wing, and the said William Brisbane and the said Sarah Sperry his wife in their capacities of joint tutor and tutrix to Turner S. Wing, and Hannah A. Wing minor children and issue of the marriage between the said Sarah Sperry and the said late Thomas Wing, and also the said William Brisbin in his capacity of Curator to Lyman Wing, Rodney P. Wing, Tyler Wing, Bela Wing, Amos O. Wing, Gardner Wing, and Arista Wing, now absent from this province, is a children and heirs at law of the said late Thomas Wing and issue of his marriage with Louisa Partridge his deceased wife to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Wm. Brisbin and Sarah Sperry his wife, in their several capacities. All that certain tract or parcel of land containing two hundred acres more or less, being No. 3, in the first concession of the said township of Hemmingford, bounded on the North by the second concession, on the West by lot No. 4, on the South by the state of New York, and on the East by lot No. 2, with a log house and barn thereon erected: Excepting from the said lot fifty acres out of the Southwest corner heretofore sold to Joseph P. Kelly by the said late Thos. Wing. Now I do hereby give notice that the said lot of land (with the exception aforesaid) will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at my office, in the city of Montreal on MONDAY the ELEVENTH day of AUGUST next at ONE o'clock in the afternoon at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

L. GUGY, Sheriff.

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

Sheriff's Office, 5th April, 1828.

Montreal, BY virtue of a WRIT OF EXECUTION issued to wit: { B 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 Henry Lemesurier of the city of Quebec in the County and district of Quebec, Merchant, against the lands and tenements of SAMUEL WILLARD of the township of Shefford in the said district of Montreal, Merchant, to me directed; I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Samuel Willard. 1st A certain tract or parcel of land consisting of about five acres lying and being on the east side of the highway in Froste Village being part of lot No. 26 in the second range, in the township of East Shefford, bounded on the west by the highway, on the north by Onias Crossfield, on the east by Jonathan Froste, and on the south by Dr. Sewell Foster and the Wesleyan parsonage lot, with a large two story house, a store, barn, two story bangard and stable thereon erected. 2d A small lot of land lying on the west side of the highway in the said village, and also forming part of lot No. 26 in the second range of the same township, containing about one superficial acre bounded on the east by the highway, on the south by the heirs of the late Abraham Goddard, Richard Froste and Edmund Winchester, and on the west and north by the said Edmund Winchester, with a valuable pearlash factory 50 feet by 30 containing ovens, kettles &c. thereon erected. 3d A farm containing one hundred superficial acres, being part of lots Nos. 19 & 20 in the fourth range in the said township of Shefford, to be taken from the south end of the said lots, with the usual allowance for highways, (save and excepting from lot No. 19, a tract of about ten acres belonging to Mrs. Laura Lewis wife of Joseph Savage of Shefford aforesaid,) bounded on the east side by the outlet of Shefford Pond, on the north by H. Robinson, on the west by a clergy reserve and on the south by a highway, with a house and barn thereon erected. 4th A farm being the south half of lot No. 3 in the fifth range of the township of west Shefford, containing one hundred superficial acres with the usual allowance for highways, bounded on the south by Simon —, on the west by Crowreserves, on the North by Benjamin Savage, and on the east by Crown reserves with a house and barn thereon erected. 5th Lot No. 3 in the seventh range of the township of Stukely. 6th The south half of lot No. 13 in the ninth range of the said township of Stukely. Now I do hereby give notice that the said different lots of lands and premises will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at my office, in the city of Montreal on MONDAY the FOURTH day of AUGUST next at TEN o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

L. GUGY, Sheriff.

All and every person or persons having claims on the piece of lands and tenements above described, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his Office in the city of Montreal according to law; and further, that no opposition *afin d'annuler* or *afin de distraire*, the whole or any part of the said lands and tenements 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, 27th March, 1828.

GAZETTE DE QUEBEC.



BUREAU DU SECRETAIRE PROVINCIAL,
Québec, 5e. Juin, 1828.

Il a plu à Son Excellence le Gouverneur en Chef de faire l'appointement suivant, savoir :

Thomas Alfred Panet, gentilhomme, pour pratiquer la Médecine et la Chirurgie dans cette Province.

QUEBEC :

JEUDI, 5 JUIN, 1828.

Il ne nous arrive que trop souvent, à nous les pourvoyeurs, journaux ou hebdomadaires de la curiosité publique, d'être obligés de chanter la palinodie et de retracer dans notre feuille du jour les faits avancés dans celle de la veille. Par bonheur que, comme les Messieurs de certaine profession savante, nous jouissons du privilège de ne pas être tenus toujours à dire la vérité en notre susdite qualité, et, comme ces Messieurs, nous nous excusons en mettant nos torts sur le compte d'autrui, par des "ou dit," nous sommes informés, "le bruit court" &c. &c. et nombre d'autres phrases semblables qui couvrent nos erreurs, nos bévues, nos mensonges même, aussi complètement et aussi sûrement que, comme le dit le spirituel Figaro, la terre couvre ceux et celles d'une autre profession, non moins distinguée que l'autre, par sa science et son érudition. Nous nous trouvons dans ce cas aujourd'hui, et c'est ce qui donne lieu à la réflexion précédente, étant obligés, bon gré malgré, de démentir aussi positivement et aussi fermement que nous les avons précédemment affirmées, deux nouvelles du plus grand intérêt, l'une sous un rapport public comme habitants du globe et l'autre sous un rapport national, comme sujets Britanniques. La première et qui ne nous touche qu'indirectement, c'est celle du prétendu passage du Pruth et même du Danube par les armées Russes que les rapports du jour et à la date du 26 Avril, assurent non seulement ne s'être pas encore effectués, mais même que l'exécution de cette mesure hostile est renvoyée au 14 de Mai suivant, afin, dit-on, de donner au Turc le tems de prévenir le coup de grâce dont il est menacé par la coalition puissante de l'Angleterre, de la France, de la Russie, de l'Autriche et de la Prusse, par son humble soumission au jugement définitif prononcé par ce redoutable Tribunal. On sera peut-être surpris de la légèreté apparente, avec laquelle nous nous permettons de parler d'une coalition aussi auguste. Mais en vérité nous ne pouvons nous résoudre à en parler plus sérieusement. Elle est si monstrueuse politiquement parlant, les éléments en sont si incohérents, que nous ne pouvons croire qu'ils s'amalgament jamais entr'eux. Il était possible que trois voisins se partageassent le Gâteau des Rois qui se trouvait entièrement cerné par eux et sans aucune communication, pour ainsi dire, avec le reste du monde. Mais nous nous rappelons que malgré le danger dont les mangeurs du dit Gâteau étaient menacés, par un plus grand gourmand encore qu'eux, à une époque plus récente, leur coalition ne pouvait se soutenir une seule campagne, et que faute d'union, lorsqu'elle était devenue d'une nécessité absolue pour éviter leur extinction politique, ils se sont vus tour à tour envahis, vaincus et subjugués au moins temporairement. Si donc il y en a si peu de fonds à faire sur l'amalgamation de ces éléments dans la crise où l'Europe entière se voyait au moment d'être asservie par l'ennemi commun, comment peut-on l'admettre dans des circonstances où l'hétérogénéité des intérêts des parties coalescées en repousse violemment la cohésion et l'adhésion? L'Autriche et la Russie consentiront-elles à indemniser la Prusse pour sa co-opération active contre les Turcs par la cession des portions de ces territoires voisins de la Prusse et usurpés sur la Pologne? L'Autriche verra-t-elle sans jalousie et la Russie sa voisine au sud-est, comme elle l'est déjà au nord-est et à l'est, maîtresse sur les eaux qui baignent au midi les côtes des nouveaux domaines qui lui sont dévolus par l'extinction d'une République, laquelle pendant plusieurs siècles, avait joué un rôle si brillant dans les grandes scènes politiques et dans les annales du moyen âge? Que deviendra le commerce si lucratif du Levant pour la France lorsque la Turquie d'Europe et peut-être une partie de celle de l'Asie sera sous la domination du Czar Russe? Enfin l'Angleterre verra-t-elle sans quelque inquiétude le chemin de ses possessions Asiatiques ainsi frayé à un Souverain puissant, dont l'ambition ne peut que marcher de pair avec ses succès et les progrès de sa puissance? Tout ceci est un mystère politique que le tems seul pourra éclaircir. Au reste l'impulsion est donnée, reste à savoir, quelle direction le mouvement prendra.

C'est avec une satisfaction bien plus vive que nous retractions les nouvelles allarmantes que nous avons, d'après nos confrères, débite nos colonnes, relatives à la santé de notre digne et bien aimé Souverain. Il paraît par des faits bien constatés, que sa constitution est loin d'être dans cet état de décadence dont le rapport était si allarmant, et si en effet, elle a essuyé quelques attaques un peu vives, elle a été non seulement en état de résister, mais même de les repousser victorieusement. Sa Majesté a soutenu sans apparence de fatigue, les cérémonies d'un lever, le plus nombreux et le plus brillant de son règne, le jour de la St. George dernier : Il avait l'air de jouir d'une santé excellente, et il est question même qu'il se propose de donner un bal aux enfants des seigneurs et autres personnages distingués admis aux honneurs du Palais du Souverain.

Nous trouvons encore dans les derniers papiers la contradiction sur l'autorité du Consul Britannique, de la mort violente de nos deux intrépides voyageurs dans le cœur de l'Afrique, le Capitaine Clapperton et le Sieur Laing.

Dimanche dernier, Son Excellence le Gouverneur en Chef, en témoignage de sa satisfaction pour la formation de la Troupe de Cavalerie et des compagnies d'Artillerie et des Carabiniers Volontaires de la cité de Québec, a honoré ce corps commandé par le Lieut. Col. Bell, par la présentation d'un Etenard de prix à la dite Troupe; exprimant en même tems son

regret que la coutume du service des autres deux compagnies ne leur permet pas le port de pareilles enseignes Militaires; S. E. en conséquence a ajouté que cependant il saisisait avec plaisir cette occasion de témoigner à ces corps le prix qu'il attachait à leur zèle et à leur persévérance en conférant à leurs Officiers commandans respectifs une grade supérieur à celui dont ils jouissent. En conséquence il a présenté de sa main à chacun des Capitaines Gury, de la Cavalerie, Price de l'Artillerie et Walker, des Carabiniers un brevet de Major de Milices. On peut bien croire que cette cérémonie qui s'est faite sur la plaine d'Abraham a dû attirer un concours prodigieux de Spectateurs, et nous osons avancer que les neuf dixièmes de la population de Québec en ont été témoins. Elle a eu lieu à cinq heures de l'après midi, toute la garnison était sous les armes et le tems ne pouvait être plus propice, toutes circonstances on ne peut plus propres à aiguillonner la curiosité; et en effet on aurait pu entre cinq et six heures de ce soir là parcourir les rues de la haute ville sans rencontrer une dizaine d'êtres raisonnables. De quel avantage serait-il pas pour le pays si le Gouverneur en Chef avait les moyens de former et de maintenir deux légions de volontaires de 1000 ou 1200 hommes chaque, et composées de toutes les espèces d'armes, comme Milices Provinciales et seulement soldées durant le tems de leurs rassemblements pour la pratique et les exercices, disons deux ou trois mois au plus chaque année. Espérons au moins que quelque court que soit le tems que S. E. ait à rester à la tête de l'Administration de cette Colonie, il aura celui de compléter le dessein qu'il paraît avoir à cœur, non seulement de mettre la Milice du pays sur un pied respectable. Il n'y a que trop longtemps qu'elle était absolument négligée. Nous regrettons de voir que faute d'une légère assistance, la belle compagnie de Grenadiers Volontaires commandée par le Capt. Cary, paraît s'être vue forcée de se dissoudre et de discontinuer ses services.

Communiqué.

Il y a déjà plusieurs années que l'écrivain de cette Communication s'est plu à rendre un hommage public aux talents et au mérite du Lieut. Colonel Bouchette, l'Arpenteur Général de cette Province. Ses travaux d'alors étaient bien propres à répandre du lustre sur le pays qu'il a vu naître; mais par cette fatalité qui accompagne presque toujours une supériorité morale, loin d'avoir reçu de ses compatriotes cette récompense qu'il en avait mérité, il n'a éprouvé de leur part que des injustices et de ces petites vexations enfantes par l'envie et la jalousie trop fréquemment les accessoires de l'infériorité et de l'ignorance. Ce sont ces petites passions des petites âmes qui ont dicté les censures et les critiques aussi insignifiantes que peu méritées d'un ouvrage qui, quelque defectueux qu'il soit quant aux détails minutieux, restera à jamais un monument honorable, tant pour le pays que pour l'auteur lui-même. Il est question de ses cartes topographiques du Bas-Canada, résultat d'un travail et d'une persévérance que peu sont en état d'apprécier, dont il a osé prendre sur lui la publication. On l'avait flaté d'une assistance que ses circonstances pécuniaires rendaient absolument indispensable, mais l'assistance qui lui fut accordée n'était pas à beaucoup près celle qui lui avait été promise, et en conséquence, son entreprise loin de lui être profitable à fini par le plonger dans des difficultés pécuniaires, sous lesquelles il aurait eu nécessairement succomber, sans l'indulgence que lui ont témoigné ses principaux créanciers qui ont bien voulu lui accorder des termes de payemens, dont il est encore loin d'être déchargé.

Ces mauvais succès n'affectaient au moins que ses intérêts pécuniaires et, quelques grands que fussent les sacrifices qu'il lui imposait, il y aurait apporté le seul remède qui lui restait, celui de la patience; il n'en était pas de même de l'espèce de disgrâce dont il fut la victime peu de tems après. Pour un cœur dans lequel regne l'aveugle dévouement à la commission chargée par les Gouvernements intéressés de mettre fin aux difficultés survenues au sujet des frontières orientales de cette Province, et il était déjà fort avancé dans les travaux nécessaires pour parvenir à ce but, lorsque, tout à coup et sans aucune raison assignée ou assignable, il se trouva arrêté dans ses travaux par la révocation positive ou implicite de sa commission spéciale qui fut transférée à une autre personne. On serait tenté de croire par le résultat de cette révocation que sa vue était trop perçante, et son zèle pour son Gouvernement trop dévoué et trop patriotique.

Cette seconde mortification n'amortit en rien son zèle, et sa persévérance n'en fut nullement rallentie. Semblable à Antée il semblait qu'à chaque chute ses forces se renouvellaient et qu'il s'en relevait avec une nouvelle énergie. Le Lt. Col. B. a depuis peu communiqué à l'écrivain de ceci, le résultat d'un travail lequel sera vraisemblablement publié, et qui prouvera la vérité de l'assertion ci-dessus. Il est pareillement à croire, qu'enfin le moment n'est pas éloigné que justice lui sera rendue et que ses travaux, si désagréablement interrompus, sont sur le point d'être appréciés par le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté et qu'il entrera pour beaucoup dans les informations requises pour mettre fin aux difficultés relatives aux limites de cette Province. Ce peu de lignes n'ont été dictées ni par une prévention aveugle, ni par des vues intéressées, mais bien par une conviction intime de la vérité de leur contenu; et elles seront conclues par l'assurance la plus positive qu'elles ont été conçues sur le papier sans aucun incertitude quelconque, direct ou indirect de la part de celui qui en est l'objet et même à son insu.

A Monsr. l'Editeur de la Gazette Officielle de Québec.

Monsr.—Vous serez peut-être surpris de recevoir une lettre de la part d'un inconnu et qui n'a par conséquent aucun titre à votre indulgence; aussi ne la réclamé-je que sous la condition que vous en trouverez le sujet digne d'une place dans les Colonnes de votre papier. Sans autre préliminaire donc je vais entrer en matière.

Jusqu'à présent j'ai resté dans le silence sans entrer ouvertement dans les discussions politiques qui ont agité cette Province depuis quelques années, me contentant d'observer, avec toute l'attention dont je suis capable, les arguments de part et d'autre. Si ces arguments étaient toujours restés dans les bornes de la modération qui convenait au sujet, j'aurais peut-être pu, comme un autre, me mettre sur les rangs; mais voyant l'acrimonie pour ne pas dire plus, s'en mêler, je n'ai pas voulu m'exposer aux échauffourées qui en rejaillissent et je me suis contenté du rôle de Spectateur. La question en est toute fois arrivée à un point qui me paraît impératif à tout ami véritable de son pays, de venir en avant pour suggérer, en toute soumission, les moyens qu'il lui paraît expédient d'employer pour remédier aux Griefs dont les parties contendantes se plaignent, non sans raison, de part et d'autre. Il est plus facile de censurer que de perfectionner, de trouver des fautes que d'y obvier. Pour parvenir à ce but il est nécessaire de découvrir la source et de remonter au principe du mal. Un de vos correspondans le trouve ou suppose le trouver dans l'organisation du corps Législatif de la Province et dans le nom de parlement qu'on lui a permis de prendre, quoique, suivant lui, il n'ait aucun droit à ce titre, ce qui a donné lieu aux prétentions d'une des branches de la Législature

Provinciale, qui lui sont contestées. Je suis de son opinion jusqu'à un certain point, mais tout en admettant que ce vice dans cette organisation soit une des sources plus ou moins éloignées de nos dissensions, il en est certainement d'autres qui malheureusement sont en quelque façon inhérentes à tout Gouvernement Colonial, telles que les mutations fréquentes des administrateurs de ces Gouvernements et le manque, dans ces administrateurs, des moyens d'obtenir cette influence essentiellement nécessaire dans un Gouvernement représentatif tel que celui-ci et sur tout dans une Colonie conquise comme la nôtre, dont les habitants n'ont du sol différent de religion, de mœurs, de loix et de langage, avec leurs conquérans, d'où résulte naturellement une espèce de jalousie nationale entre les éléments d'une population ainsi mixte; jalousie qui se trouve encore, sinon augmentée, du moins alimentée par la partialité apparente et bien naturelle avec laquelle les faveurs y sont distribuées. Quoique cette distribution soit en grande partie le fait du Gouvernement de la mère patrie, ou l'attribue uniquement et entièrement au Chef de l'Administration Provinciale qui en porte tout le blâme, ce qui ne contribue pas peu à le rendre impopulaire et ne peut que trop être la cause des difficultés qui se sont jusqu'ici élevées entre lui et les représentants du peuple Canadien. Ces derniers griefs sont souvent exposés dans les papiers d'un parti qui possède une influence considérable dans ce pays: mais ceux-là seuls qui tiennent main le Gouvernail de l'Empire Britannique peuvent y remédier: c'est à eux dans leur sagesse à en prévoir les suites et dans leur prudence d'en prévenir les effets en y portant remède, tandis qu'il en est encore tems, s'ils le croient nécessaire et expédient. Je ne sais quel pourrait être le résultat d'une application respectueuse faite à cette fin, mais au moins il est sûr qu'il n'en résulterait aucun mal, si cette requête ne contenait rien d'offensant ou de personnel; car, comme on sait, "la forme emporte souvent le fond." Quoiqu'il en soit je me suis sans le vouloir écarté de mon sujet et j'y reviens.

Je disais donc qu'un de vos correspondans attribue les dissensions politiques de cette Province à l'organisation sinon vicieuse, au moins imparfaite de notre Législature Provinciale, et j'espérais qu'après avoir fait cette découverte, il viendrait en avant en suggérer une plus conforme à l'état actuel de la Province. Comme ni lui ni aucun autre ne se présente pour le faire, je vais prendre la liberté de soumettre quelques idées qui me sont survenues à ce sujet. On ne doit pas s'attendre à les voir développées tout au long: ne voulant pas mettre la patience du lecteur à une trop rude épreuve; il me suffira ici d'en tracer un tableau succinct.

Un des grands sujets de plaintes porte sur la composition du Conseil Législatif, lequel, dit-on, ne peut avoir la confiance du peuple, tous les membres étant du choix de la Couronne et grand nombre d'entr'eux étant dépendans du Gouvernement par les emplois amovibles qu'ils occupent. Cette objection contre la composition actuelle de ce corps est d'autant plus spécieuse, qu'elle est fondée sur la vérité. Je suis cependant loin d'approuver le sentiment qui la dicte, n'ayant, quant à moi, aucune crainte à cet égard. Cependant si on peut éviter la cause de cette crainte bien ou mal fondée, ne vaut-il pas mieux le faire et je ne vois guère de moyen plus facile que de créer une aristocratie héréditaire dans vingt familles du pays, dont les aînés, par leur droit de naissance, entreraient dans le conseil au décès de leurs auteurs, comme le font les Pairs d'Angleterre dans la Chambre haute et auxquels dès ce moment le titre d'Honorables appartiendrait ainsi qu'à leurs épouses. Composant donc le Conseil de trente Membres, en voilà déjà vingt qui seraient là, indépendans de la Couronne et cesseraient par cette indépendance, au moins jusqu'à un certain point, d'être un objet de jalousie populaire. Les dix autres seraient, comme à présent, admis par soumission Royale. Il serait indispensable que, si on voulait y appeler les Juges, ils fussent au préalable rendus, comme les Juges Anglais, pareillement indépendans de la Couronne, en déclarant leur inamovibilité autrement que par suite de sentence juridique. Toutes fois le Juge en Chef de la Province y représenterait le Lord Chancelier, en serait l'Orateur par droit de sa place.

Quand à la Chambre d'Assemblée on ne peut guères y faire de changement que sur le nombre que je crois suffisant de trente, dont huit pour chacun des districts de Québec et Montréal, six pour le district des Trois-Rivières, et quatre pour chacun des districts inférieurs de Gaspé, et St. François. Par ce moyen on obvierrait en grande partie à la plainte raisonnable des habitants des Townships, qu'ils ne sont pas représentés proportionnellement dans la Chambre d'Assemblée. Il me semble qu'il ne serait peut-être pas mal à propos d'ajouter à cette dernière, quatre ou cinq Membres pour y représenter la couronne et nommés par elle pour y soutenir les mesures proposées par le Gouvernement quant ce ne serait que pour discuter, mais sans voter. A l'ouverture d'une nouvelle Chambre, il serait présenté trois de ses Membres au représentant de Sa Majesté dans cette Province pour qu'il en fassé choix d'un pour la présider comme Orateur. Enfin au commencement de chaque session, chacune des deux chambres feraient choix de cinq de leurs Membres respectivement, pour composer ensemble un comité de réunion, auquel seraient référés en première instance tous les projets de loix introduits soit par le Gouverneur ou par l'une ou l'autre des deux Chambres, pour y être discutés quant à la convenance et l'utilité des dites loix ainsi proposées, du résultat de laquelle discussion préliminaire les Membres du dit comité rendraient compte à leurs Chambres respectives; ce qui faciliterait de beaucoup la besogne lors que les Bills leur parviendraient. Bien entendu que les Bills dits d'argent, originaires toujours comme de droit dans la Chambre d'Assemblée.

Je soumetts ces idées rapidement jetées sur le papier, mais profondément méditées à l'ordinaire de l'opinion publique, heureux si, quelque imparfaites qu'elles puissent être trouvées, elles inspirent le zèle de citoyens plus versés que moi dans ces sortes de matières et les excitent à en suggérer ou proposer qui remplissent le but que je suppose être celui de tous les partis, quelque opposés qu'ils paraissent, nomément, la prospérité Publique! La différence ne consistait que dans la direction du chemin qui doit y conduire.

J'ai l'Honneur d'être très parfaitement.

Monsr.—Votre très humble Serviteur,

UN INCONNU.

No. 1133. **E**N vertu d'un MANDAT de FIERI Québec, à savoir: **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 Louis Alexandre Martineau, de la cité, comté et district de Québec, charbon, contre les terres et possessions de CHARLES MARTINEAU, Imprimeur, du même lieu, Exécuteur Testamentaire de défunte Angélique Legris, de son vivant du même lieu, veuve de défunt Jérôme Martineau, de son vivant du même lieu, marchand, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant audit Charles Martineau, en sa susdite qualité, à savoir. No. 1. Un

emplacement situé au quartier du Palais, de figure irrégulière, et formant un décagone contenant quarante quatre pieds huit pouces de front sur la rue St. Nicolas, sur cinquante quatre pieds six pouces de profondeur sur la rue du Port Dauphin, et contenant deux mille cent quarante huit pieds en superficie, avec ensemble une maison en pierres à un étage, et un hangar en bois dessus construits, de plus un passage mitoyen de trois pieds au sud de la dite maison, prenant au niveau de la rue St. Nicolas, et allant jusqu'à la profondeur de la dite maison, le dit emplacement borné comme suit : par devant au sud-ouest à la dite rue St. Nicolas, par derrière au nord-est à Felix Débigaré, joignant du côté nord de la dite rue du Port Dauphin, et du côté sud-est à Jean Baptiste Marcoux. No. 2. Une maison en pierres à un étage, située au même lieu, contenant vingt-trois pieds huit pouces de front sur trente quatre pieds de profondeur, sans terrain à l'entour d'icelle, et bornée comme suit : par devant au nord-est à la rue Ancien Chantier, par derrière au sud-ouest à Felix Débigaré, joignant du côté nord-ouest à un emplacement dépendant de la Succession de feu Dame Angélique Legris, veuve de feu Jérôme Martineau, et du côté sud-est à Joseph Sasseville, circonstances et dépendances.

N. B. Un plan de la désignation des dits Immeubles pourra être examiné au Bureau du Sheriff. — Or je donne avis public par le présent, que la propriété ci-dessus décrite, sera vendue et adjugée au plus haut enchérisseur, à mon Bureau, en la maison de Justice de la dite cité de Québec, le LUNDI, SIX d'OCTOBRE prochain, à DIX heures du matin, auxquels tems et lieux les conditions de vente seront énoncées.

W. S. SEWELL, Sheriff.

Tous ceux qui ont des prétentions sur les prémisses ci-dessus désignées, soit par hypothèque ou autre droit ou servitude, soit par le présent avertis d'en donner avis au dit Sheriff, à son Bureau dans la cité de Québec, suivant la loi ; et de plus qu'aucune opposition, afin d'annuler ou afin de distraire le tout ou partie des dites prémisses, ou afin de charge ou servitude sur icelles, ne sera reçue par le dit Sheriff, durant les quinze jours qui en précéderont la vente ; qu'il faudra que toute opposition afin d'annuler, afin de charge ou afin de distraire soit accompagnée d'une affirmation sous serment de la vérité des faits articulés dans telle opposition, en la forme prescrite par l'ordre de la dite cour en date du dix-neuvième Octobre, 1822 ; qu'aucune opposition telle que susdit, qui ne sera pas accompagnée d'une telle affirmation n'empêchera ni ne retardera l'exécution du dit ordre ; et qu'aucune opposition afin de conserver ne sera reçue après les vingt-quatre heures qui suivront immédiatement le jour du rapport du dit ordre ; et sont de plus avertis que le dit ordre est rapportable le 7e. Oct. prochain.

W. S. S.

Bureau du Sheriff, Québec, 4e. Juin, 1828.

Montréal, **EN** vertu d'un MANDAT D'EXECUTION, à savoir : **E**mané de la Cour du Banc du Roi de Sa Majesté, pour les causes civiles, dans et pour le district de Montréal, à la poursuite de Jean Baptiste René Hertel de Rouville, Ecuyer, seigneur, propriétaire et en possession de la seigneurie de Rouville et de partie de la seigneurie de Chambly, dans le district de Montréal, résidant à St. Hilaire dans le dit District, contre les terres et possessions de PIERRE GALIPEAU, de St. Hilaire dans ledit District, habitant, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant au dit Pierre Galipeau : 1. Une terre sise et située dans la Paroisse St. Hilaire, dans le District de Montréal, du contenu d'un arpent huit perches et treize pieds de front sur vingt sept arpens et douze pieds de profondeur, le tout plus ou moins, bornée par devant aux terres du second rang des concessions de St. Hilaire, dans la profondeur aux terres du premier rang des concessions de St. Jean Baptiste, d'un côté par Joseph Brouillet, et d'autre côté par Jean Bte. Lague, avec maison en bois, grange et autres bâties y dessus érigées. 2. Une terre sise et située dans la susdite paroisse St. Hilaire du contenu d'un arpent et demi de front sur vingt quatre arpens de profondeur, le tout plus ou moins, bornée par devant au second rang des concessions de St. Hilaire, dans la profondeur aux terres du premier rang des concessions de St. Jean Baptiste, d'un côté par Jean Bte. Lague, et d'autre côté par le dit Pierre Galipeau, sans aucune bâtisse y dessus érigée. 3. Une terre sise et située dans la susdite paroisse St. Hilaire, du contenu de trois arpens de front sur vingt-quatre arpens de profondeur, le tout plus ou moins, bornée par devant aux terres du second rang des concessions de St. Hilaire, dans la profondeur aux terres du premier rang des concessions de St. Jean Baptiste, d'un côté par le lot en dernier ci-dessus décrit, et d'autre côté par Benjamin Pepin, sans aucune bâtisse y dessus érigée. — Or par le présent je donne 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 St. Hilaire, le LUNDI, SIX d'OCTOBRE prochain, à DIX heures du matin, auxquels tems et lieux les conditions de vente seront énoncées.

L. GUGY, Sheriff.

Tous ceux qui ont des prétentions sur les susdites terres ci-dessus désignées, soit par hypothèque ou autre droit ou servitude, soit par le présent avertis d'en donner avis au dit Sheriff, à son Bureau en la dite 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 Sheriff durant les quinze jours qui en précéderont la vente.

Bureau du Sheriff, 31e. Mai, 1828.

Montréal, **EN** vertu d'un MANDAT D'EXECUTION, à savoir : **E**mané de la Cour du Banc du Roi de Sa Majesté, pour les causes civiles, dans et pour le dit district de Montréal, à la poursuite de Joseph Blain, de la paroisse St. Mathias, dans le dit district de Montréal, constructeur de Moulins et Meunier, contre les terres et possessions de JOSEPH AUDISS, de la paroisse Ste. Marguerite de Blairfindie, dans le dit district de Montréal, habitant et fermier, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant au dit Joseph Audiss, un lot de terre situé dans la paroisse Ste. Marguerite de Blairfindie, dans la seigneurie de la prairie de la Madelaine dans le dit district de Montréal, contenant trois arpens de front sur trente arpens de profondeur, borné par devant par la petite Rivière Montreal, dans la profondeur par Jacques Brosseau et Casimir Lange, d'un côté par John Carter, et d'autre côté par Jean Bte. Bourdeau dit Junier, avec maison de bois et écurie y dessus érigées. — Or je donne avis par le présent que les dits lots de terre et prémisses seront vendus et adjugés au plus haut enchérisseur, à la porte de la susdite paroisse Ste. Marguerite de Blairfindie, le LUNDI, SIX d'OCTOBRE prochain, à DIX heures du matin, auxquels tems et lieux les conditions de la vente seront énoncées.

L. GUGY, Sheriff.

Tous ceux qui ont des prétentions sur les dits lots de

terres ci-dessus désignées, soit par hypothèque ou autre droit ou servitude, soit par le présent avertis d'en donner avis au dit Sheriff, à son Bureau en la dite 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 Sheriff durant les quinze jours qui en précéderont la vente.

Bureau du Sheriff, 31e. Mai, 1828.

Montréal, **EN** vertu d'un MANDAT D'EXECUTION, à savoir : **E**mané de la Cour du Banc du Roi de Sa Majesté, pour les causes civiles, dans et pour le district de Montréal, à la poursuite de Mary Ann McDougall et Henrietta McDougall, toutes deux de la cité de Montréal, filles, jouissantes de leurs droits, contre les terres et possessions de ROBERT McROBB, du Township de Chatham, dans le dit district de Montréal, Bourgeois, à moi adressé ; j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant au dit Robert McRobb. 1. Huit lots de terre situés dans le dit Township de Chatham, consistant et étant les lots Nos. 1, 2, 3 et 4, dans le second rang, et les lots 1, 2, 3 et 4 dans le troisième rang d'un certain bloc ou portion du dit Township, borné par devant par la grande rivière ou l'Ottawa, dans la profondeur au nord par des terres appartenantes à Daniel Sutherland, Ecuyer, d'un côté vers l'ouest par des terres appartenantes aux représentants de défunt Daniel Robertson, et vers l'est par la Seigneurie d'Argenteuil, le tout formant à peu près deux mille acres plus ou moins, avec une maison en bois et autres bâties y dessus érigées, ensemble tous et chacun des droits et accessoires quelconques qui y appartiennent. 2. Un certain lot de terre situé dans la Seigneurie d'Argenteuil, étant le No. un au pied du long saut, partie de l'Isle au Chat, et le No. 43 sur la rive est de la rivière du nord, comprenant tout cet espace qui se trouve entre la ligne qui sépare la dite Seigneurie d'Argenteuil et le Township de Chatham, et le No. 2 au pied du long saut, sur la profondeur des terres ci-dessus mentionnées, ensemble le reste de l'Isle au Chat, et sujet aux cens et rentes, droits et services seigneuriaux ou féodaux envers le seigneur Suzerain tels qu'ils pourront accroître et devenir dus par la suite. — Or je donne avis par le présent, que le lot No. 1, ci-dessus sera vendu et adjugé au plus haut enchérisseur, à la porte de l'Eglise ou se fait ordinairement le service divin dans le dit Township de Chatham, le LUNDI, SIX d'OCTOBRE prochain, à DIX heures du matin, et le second lot de la même manière à la porte de l'Eglise du Village St. Andrews dans la dite Seigneurie d'Argenteuil, le MARDI suivant SEPT d'OCTOBRE prochain, à DIX heures du matin, auxquels tems et lieux respectifs les conditions de ventes seront énoncées.

L. GUGY, Sheriff.

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

Bureau du Sheriff, 31e. Mai, 1828.

Montréal, **EN** vertu d'un MANDAT D'EXECUTION, à savoir : **E**mané de la Cour du Banc du Roi de Sa Majesté, pour les causes civiles, dans et pour le district de Montréal, à la poursuite de Horatio Gates, Nathaniel Jones, junior, et Charles Bancroft, tous de la cité de Montréal, marchands associés, faisant commerce et affaires conjointement au susdit Montréal, sous les noms et raison de Horatio Gates & compagnie, contre les terres et possessions de NAHUM HALL, de la dite cité de Montréal, marchand, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant au dit Nahum Hall : un lot de terre ou emplacement sis et situé dans le faubourg Ste. Anne de la dite cité de Montréal, contenant trente et un pieds quatre pouces de front et quarante huit pieds au bout de sa profondeur qui s'éloigne de l'alignement de la rue des Sœurs Grises, quatorzevingt dix pieds jusqu'au terrain de Ward Johnson, borné par devant à la dite rue des Sœurs Grises, dans la profondeur par le dit Ward Johnson, à l'est par la propriété du dit Nahum Hall et à l'ouest par une ligne droite tirée du centre du porche qui est entre la maison érigée sur ce lot et une autre maison, et joignant la propriété des représentants de défunt James Robb, parallèlement aux pignons des dites maisons depuis la rue jusqu'à la ligne de profondeur du dit lot de terrain et jusqu'à la distance de treize pieds de chacun des angles du dit porche à un poteau et une clôture qui court le long de l'arrière ligne du dit lot de terre, avec un accès constant et aisé à travers le dit porche ou voute, qui est mitoyen entre le lot ci dessus décrit, et celui qui appartient aux représentants du dit défunt James Robb, jusqu'à la cour en arrière des bâtiments, ensemble une maison de briques de trois étages et autres bâties y dessus érigées. — Or je donne avis par le présent que les dits lots de terre et prémisses seront vendus et adjugés au plus haut enchérisseur, à mon bureau en la dite cité de Montréal, le LUNDI, SIX d'OCTOBRE prochain à une heure de relevée auxquels tems et lieux les conditions de la vente seront énoncées.

L. GUGY, Sheriff.

Tous ceux qui ont des prétentions sur les dits lots de terres ci-dessus désignés, soit par hypothèque ou autre droit ou servitude, soit par le présent avertis d'en donner avis au dit Sheriff, à son Bureau en la dite 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 Sheriff durant les quinze jours qui en précéderont la vente.

Bureau du Sheriff, 31e. Mai, 1828.

Montréal, **EN** vertu d'un ORDRE D'EXECUTION, à savoir : **E**mané de la Cour du Banc du Roi de Sa Majesté pour les causes civiles, dans et pour le district de Montréal susdit, à l'instance de Godefroy Bechard, Cultivateur, de la Paroisse Ste. Marguerite de Blairfindie dans le dit district, contre les biens, terres et possessions de JEAN BAPTISTE BOUTIN, cultivateur, de la paroisse de St. Athanase dans le dit district de Montréal, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant au dit Jean Baptiste Boutin : Une terre sise et située dans la seigneurie de Sabrevois, paroisse de St. Athanase, contenant deux arpens de front sur vingt-huit arpens plus ou moins de profondeur, prenant par devant au chemin du Roi, aboutissant en profondeur aux terres non-concédées, joignant d'un côté à François Courtemanche et de l'autre côté à Joseph Bissonette, avec une maison et autres bâtiments en bois dessus construits. — Or je donne par le présent avis que la dite terre et dépendances sera vendue et adjugée au plus haut enchérisseur, à la Porte de l'Eglise de la dite paroisse de St. Athanase, LUNDI, le SIXIEME jour d'Octobre prochain,

à DIX heures du matin, auxquels tems et lieux les conditions de la vente seront énoncées.

L. GUGY, Sheriff.

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

Bureau du Sheriff, 31e. Mai, 1828.

Montréal, **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 Montréal, susdit, à l'instance de Benjamin Beaupré, de la paroisse de l'Assomption dans le dit district, Marchand, contre les biens, terres et possessions de CHARLOTTE LEBLANC, Veuve de feu Joseph Vaillant, en son vivant Huissier, de la dite paroisse de l'Assomption, tant en son propre nom comme commune en biens avec feu son dit mari, que comme tutrice dument élue aux enfants mineurs issus de son dit mariage, et Sarah Vaillant, fille majeure, et Olivier Vaillant, Meunier et Horloger, tous résidant au dit lieu de l'Assomption lesquels dits biens sont décrits dans une cédule accompagnant le dit ordre ainsi qu'il suit, à savoir : Une terre sise et située au Lac Ouaou, sur la Seigneurie de St. Sulpice, paroisse de Saint Jacques, de la contenance de trois arpens de front sur trente arpens de profondeur, tenant par devant au sud de la Rivière du dit Lac, par derrière aux terres de la côte St. Jacques, d'un côté à Daniel Richard, et de l'autre à François Ratelle. — Or je donne par le présent avis public que la dite terre sera vendue et adjugée au plus haut enchérisseur, à la porte de l'Eglise de la dite paroisse de St. Jacques, LUNDI, le SIXIEME jour d'OCTOBRE prochain, à DIX heures du matin, auxquels tems et lieux les conditions de la vente seront énoncées.

L. GUGY, Sheriff.

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

Bureau du Sheriff, 31e. Mai, 1828.

Montréal, **EN** vertu d'un MANDAT D'EXECUTION, à savoir : **E**mané de la Cour du Banc du Roi de Sa Majesté, pour les causes civiles, dans et pour le district de Montréal, à la poursuite de Thomas Thain, de Montréal, dans le dit district, Ecuyer, contre les terres et possessions de DONALD ROBERTSON, du même lieu, Ecuyer, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant au dit Donald Robertson : 1. Certain lot de terre ou emplacement sis et situé dans le faubourg Ste. Marie de la cité de Montréal, dans le district de Montréal, contenant environ quarante piés de front sur l'alignement de la principale rue du dit faubourg, sur environ cent quarante sept piés de profondeur, borné d'un côté par François Desorme dit Décarreau, d'autre côté par un autre emplacement depuis peu appartenant à Robert Smith et Mary Martin sa femme, avec une maison en pierre à deux étages et autres bâties y dessus érigées, aussi une pièce de terre en forme de trapeze d'un pié de front sur quarante trois piés de profondeur, au bout de laquelle profondeur il s'élargit jusqu'à deux piés, faisant en tout soixante et quatorze piés et demi en superficie, borné d'un côté par le lot ci-dessus mentionné, et d'autre côté par Jean Baptiste Prevost. 2. Un lot de terre situé dans le faubourg St. Joseph, de la dite cité de Montréal, connu et distingué comme lot numéro quinze (No. 15.) contenant environ quarante deux piés de front, sur quatorzevingt piés de profondeur, borné par devant à une rue qui doit être ouverte de trente piés de large, dans la profondeur par le lot numéro huit, d'un côté par le lot numéro quatorze, appartenant à François Tudeau, et d'autre côté par le lot numéro seize, appartenant à Joseph Letourneau, sans aucune bâtisse y dessus érigée. 3. Un emplacement situé dans le fief Lagache-tière, contenant quarante piés de front sur quatre-vingt piés de profondeur ou environ, borné par devant à la rue Pothier, dans la profondeur et des deux côtés par la propriété de l'Honorable Toussaint Pothier, le dit emplacement sujet au paiement de quinze sols de cens et rentes seigneuriales perpétuelles et non rachetables, payables annuellement le premier d'Octobre en chaque année, sujet encore au droit de retrait de tout ou de partie du dit emplacement en faveur du dit Honorable Toussaint Pothier, en préférence à tous autres, et même aux parens lignagers. 4. Un emplacement situé dans le faubourg St. Laurent de la cité de Montréal, sur le niveau de la rue principale, contenant cinquante piés de front sur cent trois piés de profondeur, borné en la profondeur par Augustin Demers ou ses représentants, d'un côté par la rue Dorchester, d'autre côté par George Wurtele, avec une maison de pierre à deux étages et autres bâties y dessus érigées. 5. Une terre située à la côte St. Laurent en la paroisse St. Laurent, dans le dit district, contenant dix-huit arpens plus ou moins en superficie tel qu'il peut s'y trouver, bornée par devant par le chemin de route, dans la profondeur par les représentants de François Jérôme, d'un côté par John Gray, Ecuyer, et autres, et d'autre côté par Toussaint Baudron dit Major, Pierre Roi et Clement Blegner dit Jarry ou leurs représentants, avec toutes les appartenances et dépendances. 6. Une terre ou ferme sise et située en la paroisse St. Laurent dans le dit District, du contenu de trois arpens de front sur vingt-quatre arpens, plus ou moins de profondeur, bornée par devant au grand chemin de Roi, dans la profondeur par Pierre Roi, d'un côté par Louis Baudron dit Major, et d'autre côté par Jean Baptiste Jérôme ou leurs représentants, avec maison et bâtisse y dessus érigée ; la vente de la dite terre ou ferme faite sujette aux charges et conditions suivantes, à savoir : 1. à la distraction de certain lot ou emplacement, conformément à certain jugement de la dite Cour du Banc du Roi rendu le vingt d'Octobre mille huit cent huit, sur certaine opposition mise par Louis Baudron dit Major. 2. a un droit de passage en faveur de Marie Julie Roi, fille majeure, à l'effet de communiquer au grand chemin de Roi. 3. sujette à l'usage de jouissance par Marie Marguerite Lecuyer, veuve de défunt Pierre Lecuyer de son vivant de St. Laurent, dans le District de Montréal, habitant, durant sa vie d'une chambre dans la maison de la dite terre ou ferme. — Or par le présent je donne avis que les dites terres et possessions seront vendues et adjugées au plus haut enchérisseur, c'est-à-dire : les terres et possessions ci-dessus décrites sous les numéros 1, 2, 3 et 4 à mon bureau, en la susdite Cité de Montréal, le LUNDI, SIX d'OCTOBRE prochain, à DIX

heures du matin, et les terres et possessions ci-dessus décrites sous les numéros 5 et 6 à la porte de l'Eglise de la susdite paroisse St. Laurent, le dit LUNDI, SIX D'OCTOBRE prochain à DEUX heures de relevée, auxquels tems et lieux respectifs les conditions ultérieures de la vente seront énoncées.

L. GUGY, Sheriff.

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

Bureau du Sheriff, 31e. Mai, 1828.

Montréal, } **EN** vertu d'un MANDAT D'EXECUTION, à savoir: } **E**mané de la Cour du Banc du Roi de Sa Majesté, pour les causes civiles, dans et pour le district de Montréal, à la poursuite de Jean Baptiste René Hertel de Rouville, Ecuyer, Seigneur propriétaire, et en possession de la Seigneurie de Rouville et de partie de la Seigneurie de Chambly, dans le dit district, résidant à St. Hilaire, dans le dit district, contre les terres et possessions de JOSEPH VINCENT, de St. Jean Baptiste, dans le dit district, habitant, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant au dit Joseph Vincent. Une terre sise et située dans la paroisse St. Jean Baptiste, dans le district de Montréal, du contenu de trois arpens de front depuis la rivière des Hurons jusqu'au grand chemin de Roi, et deux arpens huit piés, plus ou moins, à partir de l'alignement du dit grand chemin de Roi, sur le reste de la dite terre dont la profondeur est de trente arpens, plus ou moins, bornée par devant à la dite rivière des Hurons, dans la profondeur au rang des trente, au sud-ouest par Michel Lemoine, et d'autre côté par Marie Therese Bouis, avec une maison en bois et autres bâtisses y dessus érigées. Or par le présent je donne 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 St. Jean Baptiste, le LUNDI, SIX D'OCTOBRE prochain, à DIX heures du matin, auxquels tems et lieux les conditions de vente seront énoncées.

L. GUGY, Sheriff.

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

Bureau du Sheriff, le 31e. Mai, 1828.

A LOUER.

Pour une ou plusieurs années, et possession donnée immédiatement.

CETTE belle et grande Maison neuve, située dans la rue Ste. Geneviève, Cap-aux-Diamants, près de celle de Thos. Stott, Ecuyer, maintenant occupée par le soussigné, avec étables et autres dépendances des plus avantageuses.

S'adresser au Bureau de la Paix, à

30e. Mai 1828. u J. F. X. PERRAULT, Propriétaire.

AVIS.—Les héritiers ou représentants en loi de défunt le Docteur François Michel Suzor, de son vivant de Québec, mais qu'on suppose être mort à Deschambault il y a quelques années, peuvent en s'adressant au Bureau de la Paix dans cette Cité, et payant la dépense de cet avertissement, recevoir des informations qui peuvent leur être de quelque avantage.

Québec, le 29 Mai, 1828. 3w

DISTRICT DE QUEBEC.

Québec, le 2. Juin, 1828.

AVIS est par le présent donné, que le Grand Voyer commencera sa visite des Grands Chemins qui conduisent d'une paroisse à l'autre, dans la partie supérieure de ce district, VENDREDI, le 27 du courant, à la Pointe Lévy et qu'il reviendra à Québec par le nord du fleuve.

Les Inspecteurs et Sous-Voyers recevront les directions pour leurs rassemblements à leurs stations respectives, pour accompagner le Grand Voyer, suivant la loi.

E. W. R. ANTROBUS, Grand Voyer.

2w.

AVERTISSEMENT.

LE Dr. FORTIER, l'ainé, informe respectueusement le public qu'il réside maintenant en cette ville et qu'il se propose de continuer à pratiquer comme Médecin, Chirurgien et Accoucheur.

Il ose bien, en même tems, espérer que l'expérience qu'il a déjà acquise en Europe, ainsi que dans le pays, depuis quinze ans qu'il pratique, lui sera de quelque recommandation auprès de ses concitoyens ou des familles qui seraient dans le cas de vouloir l'employer comme leur Médecin.

On pourra en tout tems, consulter le Dr. Fortier à sa demeure près du Château, dans la maison qu'occupait autre fois le Sieur L'Ecuyer, horloger, et en dernier lieu Mr. Bedard, l'Avocat.

Québec, le 3e. Juin, 1828. 2w.

LES Commissaires appointés pour faire faire certaines réparations sur et dans cette partie du Grand Chemin, connu sous le nom de Chemin de Craig (Craig's Road) contenue dans les limites du district des Trois Rivières, donnent avis par le présent qu'ils sont prêts à recevoir des propositions pour l'entreprise de tous tels ouvrages qui seront indiqués, en s'adressant à Mr. Shubael, Pearce et Mr. William Seth Wales de Shipton et à Mr. Peter C. Lord, du Township d'Ireland. Les propositions doivent être délivrées, cachetées, à aucun des Commissaires ci dessus nommés, le ou avant le 1er. de Juillet. Nulle proposition ne sera reçue, à moins d'être accompagnée de deux sûretés bonnes et valables, pour l'accomplissement des Contrats.

Shipton, le 30. Mai, 1828. u

POINTE AU LIEVRE.

LA propriété dite Pointe au Lièvre (Hare Point) située à l'ouest de la route qui conduit au vieux Pont Dorchester et qui fait partie de la Vacherie, sera affermée pour un nombre d'années, à compter du 1er. Mai 1829. Dans son état actuel, elle forme un excellent pâturage pour le bétail, et est susceptible d'être convertie en une ferme de valeur.

S'adresser au Commissaire à ce Bureau.

Bureau d'Administration des biens des Jésuites, Québec, le 31 Mai, 1828. u

COMME il n'a pas été rendu compte du nombre de BILLETS SORTIS PORTANT PERMISSION DE VISITER LES TRAVAUX SUR LE CAP AUX DIAMANTS—Avis est par le présent donné, que tous tels billets de date antérieure à ce jour sont annulés et rappelés.

Bureau du Député Adjudant Général, Le 2 Juin, 1828.

District de? **BUREAU DU GRAND-VOYER,** Montréal, 15e. Mai, 1828.

LE Grand-Voyer ou son Député commencera la visite annuelle des Chemins dans la partie supérieure du district de Montréal, le sept Juin prochain, par les paroisses de Longueuil, Laprairie, St. Constant et Chateauguay, du huit au quinze du même mois, il la continuera dans toute cette partie du district, compris entre le fleuve St. Laurent et la rivière Richelieu jusqu'à Chambly. Du quinze au vingt, il visitera les paroisses ou seigneuries comprises entre la ligne de la province et St. Hilaire ainsi que celles qui se trouvent en profondeur des dites paroisses sises sur le Richelieu. Du premier de Juillet au vingt il reprendra la visite au nord du fleuve, à prendre de Terrebonne et l'Isle Jésus en remontant jusqu'à Chatham et descendant de là par Rigaud, Vandreville, les Cèdres et l'Isle de Montréal.

Les Inspecteurs recevront au moins vingt-quatre heures d'avance avis du jour, de l'heure et de l'endroit où ils devront rencontrer le Grand-Voyer à la ligne de leur paroisse respective.

L. R. C. DE LERY, G. V.

AVIS.

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

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

Montréal, le 27 October, 1827. u

AVIS.

LE Soussigné donne avis public par le présent qu'il s'est retiré de l'Association de Commerce dans la Compagnie de John Macnider & Co. de Québec, et que du et après le premier du mois de Mai courant, il n'a plus de part ni d'intérêt dans la dite Société.

GABRIEL MARCHAND,

de St. Luc, District de Montréal.

Québec, le 21 Mai, 1828.

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

COMME AUSSI.

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

Pour plus amples informations, s'adresser au soussigné, Exécuteur testamentaire de feu Jean Bélanger.

Québec, le 8e. Janvier, 1828. FRAS. BELANGER.

LA été trouvé au Foulon une quantité d'outils concernant les métiers de Menuisier, et Charpentier, et des Chaudrons Marmittes, des Tigeaux et des Tapis, ces Effets sont entre les mains de George Linton, Connétable à la Police, ceux ou celles à qui les dits effets appartiennent voudront bien en donner avis.

GEORGE LINTON.

u

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

Les polices d'Assurance, accordées par les derniers agens, dans tous les cas où le risque reste le même, peuvent être renouvelées à mesure qu'elles expirent, en payant aux soussignés les primes pour l'année suivante.

Les risques ordinaires, comprenant ceux des vaisseaux sur chantier ou à l'ancre dans le port, continueront d'être pris, à ce bureau, à des primes modérées, et les agens sont autorisés à assurer des sommes jusqu'au montant de vingt mille louis, dans un seul risque.

Pour assurances à Québec, s'adresser à MM. Gillespie, Finlay & Co.

GEORGE MOFFATT, JOHN JAMIESON, R. GILLESPIE, Jr. } Agens.

Bureau du Phénix, Montréal, 5 Juin 1827.

PAR ENCAN.

Seront vendus sur les lieux, MARDI, 10, de Juin prochain, TRENTE deux Emplacements et lots de Grève à l'extrémité nord de la Rue St. Pierre.

On pourra prendre connaissance des particularités et des conditions de vente en s'adressant aux Encanteurs Soussignés ou au Bureau de l'Honorable Mw. Bell, où on peut voir le plan des différens lots.—La vente commencera à UNE heure.

MELVIN & BARNES, E. & C.

Québec le 5 Mai, 1828.

AVIS.

EST par le présent donné que la Société qui jusqu'à présent a existé entre défunt PIERRE EDOUARD DESBARATS, Ecuyer, décédé, et THOMAS CARY, sous les noms et raison de THOMAS CARY et Compagnie, sera à l'avenir conduite par Dame JOSEPHTE VOYER, veuve du dit défunt Pierre Edouard Desbarats, et Thomas Cary, sous les mêmes nom et raison de THOMAS CARY et Compagnie.

JOSEPHTE VOYER, THOMAS CARY.

L'Avertissement publié dans le *Quebec Mercury* du trois du ourant, signé Thomas Cary & Co. est par le présent annulé.

Québec, le 15 Mai, 1828. u

AVERTISSEMENT.

LE Soussigné Tuteur des enfans mineurs de défunt WILLIAM FRAZER, Maître Boucher de cette cité, prie tous ceux qui ont des demandes contre la Succession du dit Sr. WILLIAM FRAZER, de les produire dûment autuqués, et ceux qui doivent à la dite Succession de lui payer leurs comptes sans délai.

JOHN McBEAN

Québec, le 15 Mai, 1828.

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

1er. Une terre agréablement située à la petite rivière Saint Charles, à une demie lieue de cette ville, de 3 arpens de front, sur la profondeur qu'il peut y avoir du chemin du Roi à la petite rivière Saint Charles, joignant d'un côté au nord à la terre des dames religieuses Ursulines et au sud-ouest à Peter Langlois, sur laquelle il y a une maison, hangar et étable de construits, le tout dans le meilleur ordre et très-bien adapté pour une famille qui désirerait résider à la campagne; la maison est maintenant occupée par M. Gabriel Huot, qui y tient un hôtel.

2e. Une maison en pierre à un étage avec mansardes, située dans la rue Saint-Charles quartier du palais sur un terrain de trente piés de front, sur la profondeur qu'il peut y avoir de la dite rue Saint-Charles à la cime du cap ou des fortifications, joignant au nord-est à Joseph Fournier et au sud-ouest à Madame veuve Pierre Lefrançois.

3e. Un emplacement très bien situé, ayant son front sur la rue Saint-Paul, de trente piés, et sa profondeur sur la rue Sainte Croix de soixante piés, lequel emplacement s'élargit au bout de sa profondeur de manière qu'il a quarante sept piés de large et tel qu'on peut le voir maintenant clos en planches.

4e. Une belle petite maison avec un hangar et une cour et un passage pour y communiquer, le tout en bon ordre, située dans le faubourg Saint-Roch, prenant son front sur la rue Sainte-Marguerite et faisant le coin de la dite rue Sainte-Marguerite et de celle de l'Eglise.

5e. Une autre maison située au même lieu joignant celle ci-dessus désignée, prenant son front sur la rue de l'Eglise, avec un hangar et un passage privé pour communiquer sur la profondeur, du dit emplacement, le tout est neuf et très-bien adapté pour le commerce.

6e. Une autre maison située au même lieu, rue Saint-Vallier, sur un terrain de cinquante piés de front sur soixante piés de profondeur, borné par devant à la dite rue Saint-Vallier et par derrière au bout de la dite profondeur, joignant au nord est aux représentans J. Bte. Allard et au sud-ouest à Jos. Trudel, avec étable, hangar et autres dépendances.

7e. Une autre maison à deux étages avec un bon hangar et autres dépendances situées près l'Hopital-général, dans le faubourg Saint-Vallier, sur un terrain de quarante piés de front sur soixante de profondeur, borné par devant à la rue Saint Vallier et par derrière au bout de la dite profondeur, au sud-ouest à Michel Sauvageau, écuyer, ou ses représentans et au nord-est à M. Charles Rochet.

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

Québec, 10 Novembre, 1827. FRANS. BELANGER

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

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

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

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

Pour plus amples informations, s'adresser à

LOUIS PANET, Notaire.

Québec, 14 Février 1828.

AVERTISSEMENT.

LE public est averti que durant la saison de la navigation prochaine les Bateaux à Vapeurs qui naviguent sur les rivières et les lacs de ces Provinces le long des routes et établissemens de Bureaux de la poste aux lettres seront pourvus par ce département de boîtes pour la réception de toutes les lettres qui seront envoyées par leur voie (à l'exception de celles qui contiennent des connoissances ou factures de marchandises à bord, celles-ci étant par la loi exemptes du paiement du port) et que toute tentative de frauder le revenu, en les envoyant par ces bateaux en contravention à la loi, lorsqu'elle sera découverte, sera poursuivie avec rigueur.

Les maîtres des postes aux lettres qui font la visite des boîtes ou qui les reçoivent, sont autorisés de payer au porteur une récompense de 2 deniers pour chaque lettre.

Bureau Général de la Post

Québec le 11 Avril 1828.

T. A. STAYNER.

u f. f. de Dept. Mtre. Genl. de la P. aux lettres.

AVERTISSEMENT.

BANQUE DE MONTREAL.—Les Directeurs de la Banque de Montréal ont résolu—Qu'à compter du premier de Juin prochain, il n'y aura que les BILLETS de la Banque portant "payable à Québec," qui seront rachetées au Bureau d'escompte et de dépôt; mais que tous billets émis au compte de la Banque, ceux payables à Québec, y compris seront rachetés à la Banque de Montréal comme de coutume.

R. GRIFFIN.

Montréal, le 18e. Avril, 1828. u

Caisier.

BUREAU DE L'ALLIANCE.

Montréal, le 7 Mai, 1828.

MR. THOMAS W. SATTERTHWAIT ayant résigné l'Agence à Québec de la Compagnie d'Assurance de Londres, contre les accidents du feu, &c. dite, "ALLIANCE BRITISH & FOREIGN LIFE & FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY," en faveur de Henry George Forsyth, Ecr. les soussignés agissans comme AGENS GENERAUX de la dite Compagnie pour les Canadas, et en vertu des pouvoirs et procurations à eux délégués comme tels, approuvent l'appointement du dit Henry George Forsyth, Ecuyer, comme l'Agent de la dite Compagnie d'Assurance de l'ALLIANCE pour la Cité et le District de QUEBEC, auquel en conséquence toutes personnes qui voudront se faire assurer contre toute perte ou dommage causé par le Feu voudront bien s'adresser.

MACKENZIE, BETHUNE Co.

u Agens pour les Canadas.



DALHOUSIE, GOUVERNEUR,

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE QUATRE par la Grace de Dieu Roi du Royaume-Uni de la Grande Bretagne et Irlande, Défenseur de la Foi.

A tous nos amis sujets que ces présentes peuvent concerner,

SALUT :

ATTENDU que pour effectuer le recouvrement des "droits de mutations, ou droits de quint et droits de relief" et autres droits, dus et devoirs féodaux qui nous sont dévolus sur des terres tenues de nous à "titre de fief" dans les limites de notre Province du Bas-Canada et qui n'ont pas encore été acquittés, et encore pour mettre à l'abri et préserver nos terres et domaines incultes dans notre dite Province, d'empiétements et d'usurpations, il est devenu nécessaire de mettre en force la loi qui impose l'obligation de rendre foi et hommage pour toutes terres tenues de nous à "titre de fief" et de fournir "aveux et dénombremens" pour icelles ; SACHEZ donc que nous avons trouvé bon par et de l'avis de notre Conseil Exécutif de notre dite Province du Bas-Canada d'émaner celle-ci notre Proclamation Royale et nous requérons et enjoignons par la présente à toutes personnes de nous tenantes "à titre de fief" dans les limites de notre dite Province et sujettes et obligées dans ce moment à nous rendre foi et hommage pour et à raison des dites terres, qu'elles aient dans le cours de douze mois à compter du jour de la date de ces présentes, à comparoir en propres personnes en notre Château St. Louis dans notre Cité de Québec, dans notre dite Province, pour là et alors nous faire et rendre, en la personne de notre Gouverneur, Lieutenant Gouverneur ou la personne chargée de l'administration du Gouvernement de notre dite Province pour le tems d'alors, foi et hommage pour toutes terres ainsi tenues par elles respectivement comme susdit et aient aussi respectivement, dans les quarante jours immédiatement suivans la reddition de foi et hommage comme susdit, à fournir et délivrer en due forme de loi "aveux et dénombremens" pour les dites terres mentionnées, en accomplissement des termes et conditions sous lesquelles elles tiennent les dites terres, et tel que requis par les lois de notre dite Province du Bas-Canada ; sous peine de la saisie féodale des terres tenues comme susdit et des forfaiures prescrites et pourvues par la loi à cet égard. En témoignage de quoi nous avons fait apposer le Grand Sceau de notre dite Province ; Témoins notre fidèle et très aimé Cousin et Conseiller GEORGE COMTE DE DALHOUSIE, Gouverneur en Chef de notre dite Province du Bas-Canada, à notre Château St. Louis en notre Cité de Québec dans notre dite Province, le vingt-huit de Mai, en l'an de Notre Seigneur mil huit cent vingt-huit et dans la neuvième année de notre Règne.

D. DALY, Secré.

dits fief et seigneurie déclarés hypothéqués pour certaines portions de cens et rentes et autres des seigneuriaux perçus tant par le défunt Honorable James Cuthbert, père, que par Alexander Cuthbert, son fils, et vu que par le jugement de la dite Cour sous la date du 28 Mars dernier, il a été ordonné que les dits fiefs et seigneurie de Maskinongé, fussent revendus à la folle enchère du dit James Cuthbert, fils, afin de payer au dit Louis André Duchesny, le montant à lui alloué par le dit jugement en dernier mentionné. Je donne avis par le présent que les dits fief et seigneurie ci-dessus décrits seront vendus et adjugés au plus haut enchérissseur, à mon bureau en la maison de justice des Trois-Rivières, LUNDI, le TRENTE de JUIN prochain, à ONZE heures du matin, auxquels tems et lieu les conditions de vente seront énoncées.

I. G. OGDEN, Shérif.

On est averti que passés les vingt-quatre heures qui suivront le jour du rapport du dit ordre il ne sera reçu aucune opposition afin de conserver et l'on est de plus averti que le dit Writ est rapportable le 1^{er} jour de Septembre prochain.

Bureau du Shérif, Trois-Rivières 24 Mai, 1822. I. G. O

No. 1025. EN vertu d'un ALIAS MANDAT 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 Painchaud, des cités, comté et district de Québec, Ecuyer, Médecin, contre les terres et possessions de MADELAINE TURCOTTE, du même lieu, veuve de défunt Raphaël Monier, de son vivant Tailleur, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant à la dite Madelaine Turcotte, à savoir : 1. Un emplacement situé au Fanbourg St. Roch de Québec, sur la Rue Craig contenant quarante cinq pieds de front sur soixante pieds de profondeur, borné par devant à l'est à l'alignement de la rue Craig, et par derrière à l'ouest au terrain ci-après désigné, d'un côté au sud à Charles Constantinault, et d'autre côté au nord à M^{re} Jacques Leblond, Avocat, représentant Jean Baptiste Terrien, avec une maison dessus construit en bois à deux étages avec un solage en pierre. 2. Un emplacement situé au Fanbourg St. Roch à Québec, de la consistance de cinquante cinq pieds de front, sur soixante pieds de profondeur, à prendre au bout de la profondeur de l'emplacement ci-dessus désigné, borné à l'est encore à l'emplacement ci-dessus désigné, et à l'ouest aux emplacements d'Ignace Trepagnier et Louis Mathieu, d'un côté au sud à l'emplacement de Charles Constantinault, et d'autre côté au nord à celui de Bazile Plante ou ses représentants. Or par le présent je donne avis public que les emplacements ci-dessus décrits seront vendus et adjugés au plus offrant, à mon Bureau dans la maison de Justice de la dite cité de Québec, le LUNDI VINGT-CINQ d'AOUT prochain, à DIX heures du matin, auxquels tems et lieu les conditions de la vente seront énoncées.

W. S. SEWELL, Shérif.

Tous ceux qui ont des prétentions sur les 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 dans la cité de Québec, suivant la loi ; et de plus qu'aucune opposition afin d'annuler ou afin de distraire le tout ou partie des dites prémisses, ou afin de charge ou afin de distraire soit accompagnée d'une affirmation sous serment de la vérité des faits articulés dans telle opposition en la forme prescrite par l'ordre de la dite Cour en date du dix-neuvième d'Octobre, 1822, qu'aucune opposition telle que susdit, qui ne sera pas accompagnée d'une telle affirmation, n'empêchera ni ne retardera l'exécution du dit ordre ; et qu'aucune opposition, afin de conserver, ne sera reçue après les vingt-quatre heures qui suivront immédiatement le jour du rapport du dit ordre ; et sont de plus avertis que le dit ordre est rapportable le 1^{er} d'Octobre prochain.

W. S. S.

Bureau du Shérif, Québec, 7e. Avril, 1822.

Montréal, à) EN vertu d'un MANDAT d'EXECUTION, savoir : EN ON, émané de la Cour du Banc du Roi de Sa Majesté, pour les causes civiles, dans et pour le district de Montréal susdit, à la poursuite de Robert Gillespie, ci-devant de Montréal, dans le dit district, mais de présent de Londres, dans cette partie du Royaume-Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, appelée l'Angleterre, Marchand, contre les terres et possessions de ROBERT LESTER MORROGH, de Montréal susdit, Ecuyer, Avocat, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant au dit Robert Lester Morrogh :—1^{re}. Toute cette ferme sise et située dans la paroisse de la Longue Pointe, dans le district de Montréal, et dans la Province du Bas-Canada, du contenu de soixante et treize arpens, huit perches et douze pieds de profondeur, sur la ligne qui sépare la dite ferme de la propriété d'Antoine Lapointe, sur trois arpens en largeur, bornée par devant au Fleuve St. Laurent, et à l'autre bout au Ruisseau de la Grande Prairie ou terre de St. Leonard, contenant en superficie deux cent vingt-sept arpens et quarante perches, avec maison, granges, écuries et autres bâties y dessus érigées.—2^e. Un emplacement situé en la cité de Montréal, Rue Notre Dame, de la contenance de vingt-neuf pieds de front, sur trente-quatre pieds de profondeur, et prenant ensuite trente-quatre pieds de front sur toute la profondeur qu'il peut y avoir jusqu'à l'emplacement ci-après désigné, avec une maison en pierre à trois étages et dépendances, tenant par devant à la dite Rue Notre Dame, d'un côté au nord-est à Janvier Domptaye Lacroix, Ecuyer, et d'autre côté à l'Honorable Charles William Grant et autres, avec le droit de passage à perpétuité pour entrer et sortir de la cour de cette maison et communiquer à la Rue Notre Dame, le dit passage sous la maison du dit Sieur Lacroix, qui sert en commun aux deux maisons.—Aussi, 3^e. Un terrain situé au même lieu dans la profondeur de celui sus-désigné, où il prend par devant, par derrière à la Rue du Champ de Mars, et joignant des deux côtés aux mêmes voisins que celui sus-désigné, le tout entouré de murs de clôture aux deux côtés étant mitoyens, comme aussi le mur sud-ouest entre le terrain désigné en premier lieu et le dit Sieur Grant et autres qui est mitoyen jusqu'à la hauteur de dix pieds ou environ, l'exhaussement appartenant aux dits vendeurs, et encore le mur qui sépare la cour de la maison d'avec celle du dit Sieur Lacroix, et ce jusqu'à la hauteur de dix pieds le surplus appartenant au dit Sieur Lacroix. Or je donne avis par le présent, que les dites terres et possessions seront vendues et adjugées au plus offrant, c'est à dire, les terres et prémisses en premier ci-dessus décrites sous le No. 1, à la porte de l'Eglise de la susdite paroisse de la Longue Pointe, le LUNDI, TRENTE de JUIN prochain, à DIX heures du matin, et les lots de terre et prémisses ci-dessus décrits sous les Nos. 2 et 3, à mon Bureau, dans la susdite cité de Montréal, le dit TRENTE de JUIN, à UNE

heure de relevée, auxquels tems et lieu les conditions de la vente seront énoncées.

L. GUGY, Shérif.

Tous ceux qui ont des prétentions sur les dites terres 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 plus qu'aucune opposition afin d'annuler ou afin de distraire le tout ou partie des dites terres, ou afin de charge ou servitude sur iceux ne sera reçue par le dit Shérif durant les quinze jours qui en précéderont la vente.

Bureau du Shérif, 25e. Fév. 1822.

Trois-Rivières, à) EN vertu d'un MANDAT DE FIERI FACIAS, émané de la Cour du Banc du Roi de Sa Majesté pour les causes civiles, dans et pour le dit district des Trois-Rivières, à la poursuite de François Boucher, Ecuyer, de la paroisse de St. Joseph de Maskinongé, dans le comté de St. Maurice, dans le district des Trois-Rivières, négociant, contre les biens, terres et possessions d'AMABLE BARON dit LAFRENIERE, de la paroisse susdite, dans les comté et district susdits, cultivateur, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant au dit Amable Baron dit Lafrenière, savoir : 1^o. Une terre de trois arpens de front sur vingt arpens de profondeur, sise et située dans la seigneurie de Carufel, en la paroisse de St. Joseph de Maskinongé, prenant son front au nord-est du ruisseau de Lomière, en profondeur à Pierre Perrault, joignant au nord à Louis Clément dit Lallemant et au sud à Louis Trotochu, sans bâtisse sus-construite. 2^o. Une terre de deux arpens de front, située en la dite seigneurie de Carufel, susdite paroisse, prenant son front au sud-ouest du dit ruisseau, allant en profondeur sur vingt-neuf arpens et demi à Amable Baron dit Lafrenière, joignant au nord à François Baron dit Lafrenière et au sud à Antoine Baron dit Lafrenière, sur laquelle se trouvent construits une maison neuve de quarante-cinq pieds de long sur trente-deux de large, une laiterie, une grange de quarante-cinq pieds sur vingt-quatre, une autre grange de cinquante-quatre pieds sur vingt-quatre, comprenant l'étable convertie en planches et bardeaux et bien lambrissée, une écurie de seize pieds sur quatorze, de pièces sur pièces, convertie en bardeaux et deux bons puits. Or je donne par le présent avis public, que les propriétés ci-dessus décrites, seront respectivement vendues et adjugées aux plus offrant et derniers enchérissseurs, à la porte de l'Eglise de la susdite paroisse de St. Joseph de Maskinongé, MARDI, le DIX-NEUVIEME jour d'AOUT prochain, à DIX heures du matin, auxquels tems et lieu les conditions de la vente seront énoncées.

I. G. OGDEN, Shérif.

Tous ceux qui ont des prétentions sur les 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 dans la Ville des Trois-Rivières suivant la loi ; et de plus qu'aucune opposition afin d'annuler ou afin de distraire le tout ou partie des dites 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 ; qu'il faudra que toute opposition afin d'annuler, afin de charge ou afin de distraire soit accompagnée d'une affirmation sous serment de la vérité des faits articulés dans telle opposition, en la forme prescrite par l'ordre de la dite Cour en date du dix-septième de Mars, 1827, qu'aucune opposition telle que susdit, qui ne sera pas accompagnée d'une telle affirmation n'empêchera, ni ne retardera l'exécution du dit ordre ; et qu'aucune opposition afin de conserver ne sera reçue après les vingt-quatre heures qui suivront immédiatement le jour du rapport du dit ordre ; et sont de plus avertis que le dit ordre est rapportable le 1^{er} jour de Septembre prochain.

I. G. O.

Bureau du Shérif, Trois-Rivières, 10e. Avril, 1822.

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Trois-Rivières, à) EN vertu d'un MANDAT de VENTE, à savoir : EN DITIONI EXPONAS, émané de la Cour du Banc du Roi de Sa Majesté pour les causes civiles, dans et pour le district des Trois-Rivières susdit, à la poursuite de l'Honorable JAMES CUTHBERT, du Village de Berthier, dans le district de Montréal, Membre du Conseil Législatif de la Province du Bas-Canada, m'enjoignant de procéder suivant la loi à la vente et adjudication des fief et seigneurie de Maskinongé, ci-après décrits comme suit, savoir : la seigneurie de Maskinongé, de deux lieues et demi de front, ou environ, dont une lieue et demi du côté du nord-est à une lieue et demi de profondeur, et le restant n'ayant qu'une lieue ou environ, prenant par devant au chenal du nord, allant en profondeur aux fiefs Carufel et Dusablé, joignant du côté sud-ouest au fief du Clicot ou York, et au nord-est au fief St. Jean, tel que concédée au sieur Jean Bte. Legardeur de St. Michel, par deux titres de concession en date du 3e. Novembre et 8e. du même mois, de l'année 1672, avec tous les droits seigneuriaux tant lucratifs qu'honorifiques, lods et ventes, cens et rentes, et les arrérages qui pourront être dus lors de l'adjudication, banalité, retrait et généralement tous autres quelconques attaches et inhérens à la dite seigneurie, tel que possédée actuellement par le dit James Cuthbert, fils, dont il doit être distrait cependant cette partie appartenante à Louis André Duchesny, Ecuyer, Co-Seigneur pour deux dixièmes et six septièmes de dixième dans la dite seigneurie, rapportée comme à lui affermant par le rapport et partage fait et dressé par Maîtres Badeaux et Gagnon, Notaires nommés pour cet effet, dans une cause ci-devant pendante dans la Cour du Banc du Roi de ce district, entre le dit Louis A. Duchesny et Ross Cuthbert, Ecuyer, en date du 14 Septembre 1812, confirmé et homologué par jugement de la dite Cour, en date du 26 du même mois ; aussi cette partie du fief Carufel qui est comprise dans le premier rang d'environ une lieue de front sur la profondeur que peuvent avoir les terres de ce rang (qui est de vingt arpens ou environ) située au côté sud-ouest de la rivière Maskinongé, au bas de la côte Lormière, et joignant à la dite seigneurie de Maskinongé, avec tous les droits et devoirs seigneuriaux y attachés comme susdit, et tel que possédé maintenant par le dit James Cuthbert, fils, bien entendu que la présente saisie doit comprendre et comprendre tous les droits qui peuvent appartenir au dit James Cuthbert, fils, dans les dites seigneuries et parts de seigneuries, (connus sous les différents noms de Maskinongé, Lormière, fief St. Jacques ou chenal du nord.) en vertu de la donation à lui consentie par l'Honorable Ross Cuthbert, son père, en date du 10 Janvier 1821, et comme représentant ce dernier, ainsi que tout ce qu'il peut et pourroit avoir droit de prétendre en iceux, tant en vertu du testament de feu l'Honorable James Cuthbert, son ayeul, que de sa possession et celle de ses auteurs, sans néanmoins préjudicier aux droits des co-seigneurs des dites seigneuries et parties de seigneuries, lesquels fief et seigneurie avaient été ci-devant saisis et pris en exécution par mon prédécesseur en office comme appartenans à James Cuthbert, fils, Ecuyer, alors du Bourg William Henry, dans le district de Montréal, seigneur de la seigneurie de Maskinongé dans le district des Trois-Rivières, lesquels dits fief et seigneurie ont été par lui vendus et adjugés au dit James Cuthbert, fils, qui a depuis négligé et refusé de payer le prix de la dite adjudication en contravention aux conditions de la vente ; et attendu que mon dit prédécesseur en office à pareillement fait retour d'une opposition afin de conserver, par Louis André Duchesny, réclamant certaine somme d'argent mentionnée, laquelle opposition a été maintenue par le jugement de la dite Cour sous la date du 27 Septembre dernier, et le