



By His Excellency The Right Honourable GEORGE EARL OF DALHOUSIE, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Province of Lower-Canada, Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A PROCLAMATION.
WHEREAS it appears that in the evening of the thirtieth day of March, now last past, Robert Watson, of the City of Montreal, Inspector of Flour, while engaged in conversation with one of his friends, in his own dwelling house, was maliciously and feloniously fired at through one of the windows of the apartment in which he then was, and by such firing was basely and barbarously murdered.

And whereas for the ends of justice and for the security of the lives of His Majesty's subjects, it is most expedient and necessary that the perpetrators of a murder so atrocious, and alarming in its character, should not escape unpunished; I have thought fit to issue this Proclamation, and I do hereby charge and command all and singular His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs and other officers and Ministers of Justice, and all others His Majesty's loving subjects in this Province, to be diligent and use their best endeavours to discover and bring to Justice the person or persons by whom the said murder was committed, in order that he or they may be dealt with according to law. And as encouragement to the making of a discovery, I do hereby declare that whosoever will give such information respecting the said murder as may cause the perpetrator or perpetrators thereof to be apprehended and brought to Justice, shall receive a reward of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS, to be paid on the conviction of him or them of the murder aforesaid. And I do moreover grant His Majesty's gracious assurance of Pardon to any person not implicated in the said crime as principal or accessory before the fact, who shall give such information as aforesaid, for any share he may have had therein as an accomplice.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at the Castle of St. Lewis, in the City of Quebec, in the Province of Lower-Canada, the eighteenth day of April, in the eighth year of His Majesty's Reign.
DALHOUSIE, Governor.

By His Excellency's Command,
L. S. MONTZAMBERT,
Actg. Prov. Secy.

Montreal. BY virtue of a WRIT OF EXECUTION issued to wit: BY 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 said District, seignior, proprietor and possessor of the fief La Gauchetière, situated in the said District, against the lands and tenements of JOSEPH GIPOULOU, the elder, carpenter and JOSEPH GIPOULOU, the younger, blacksmith, both of the City of Montreal aforesaid, jointly and severally, to me directed; I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Joseph Gipoulou, the elder, and Joseph Gipoulou, the younger, a lot of ground or emplacement situated in the censive of the fief La Gauchetière, in the City of Montreal aforesaid, containing forty-two feet in front by one hundred and twenty feet in depth, bounded in front by St. Catherine-street, in the rear by Jacob Marston or his representatives, on the north side by Jean Roch Kolland, and on the other side in part by George Wurtele, and in part by the said Jacob Marston, with a wooden house thereon erected. Now I do hereby give notice that the said lot of ground or emplacement and premises will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at my Office, in the City of Montreal aforesaid, on TUESDAY the FOURTEENTH day of AUGUST next, at ONE of the 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 lot of ground or emplacement above described, by mortgage or other right or incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his Office aforesaid, according to law; and further, that no opposition *afin d'annuler* or *afin de distraire*, the whole or any part of the said lot of ground or emplacement and premises, or *afin de charge* or *servitude* on the same will be received by the said Sheriff during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof.

Sheriff's Office, 6th April, 1827.
Three-Rivers. BY virtue of a WRIT OF EXECUTION to wit: BY out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas, in and for the district of Three-Rivers aforesaid, at the instance of Joseph Badeaux Esquire, Notaire Royal, of the Town of Three-Rivers, in the county of St. Maurice, in the district of Three-Rivers, seignior of the seigniorie of Courval, against the lands and tenements of IGNACE LEVASSEUR, of the Banlieue of Three-Rivers, in the county and district aforesaid, yeoman, to me directed; I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Ignace Levasseur, to wit: a certain piece of land situate in the fief Boucher, containing two acres and a quarter of an acre, by twenty acres in depth bounded in front by the River St. Lawrence, in the rear by the said depth, joining on the north-east to the representatives of the late François Rientord, and on the south-west to Paul Levasseur, with a right to half of the house, store, and outhouse, and to all the barn and stable thereon erected. 2d Another piece of land situate in the fief St. Marguerite, containing two acres, four perches and some feet in front, in depth about twelve acres, bounded in front by the end of Etienne Duval's land, who has twenty-five acres, and in the rear to the edge of the coteau St. Marguerite, joining on the north-east to Benedict P. Wagner, Esqr. and on the

south-west to Paul Levasseur; this land in its natural state, *en bois de bout*. Now I do hereby give notice, that the said immovable property, land and premises will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at my Office, in the Court-House of Three-Rivers, on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-EIGHTH of AUGUST next, at TEN of the 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 town of Three-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 articulated and set forth in the form required by the order of the said Court of the seventeenth of March last, 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 thirteenth day of September next.

I. G. O.
Sheriff's Office, Three-Rivers, 14th April, 1827.
Three-Rivers. BY virtue of a WRIT OF ALIAS FIDUCIARY to wit: BY RI FACIAS, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas, in and for the district of Three-Rivers, at the suit of Ezekiel Hart, Esquire, and Samuel Bécancour Hart, Merchants, of the town of Three-Rivers, in the County of Saint Maurice in the District of Three-Rivers copartners, carrying on trade at the said town of Three-Rivers, under the firm of Ezekiel Hart and Son, against the lands and tenements of EDOUARD LESIEUR, of the parish of sainte Anne d'Yamachiche, in the county and district aforesaid, to me directed; I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the aforesaid Edouard Lesieur, to wit: an undivided third of a certain land or farm of one acre in front situate in the fief Vieupont, in depth from the coteau St. Marguerite to the line St. Maurice, joining on one side to Zacharie Cloutier, and on the other side Sieur Lattinville, which land is in natural state, *en bois de bout*. 2d An undivided third of a certain piece of ground situate in the town of Three-Rivers aforesaid, in Notre Dame street, containing about forty feet in front, in depth from the said street to the ground of the Honorable Louis Gagy, joining on the south-west to saint François street, and on the other side to the north-east to François Lafontaine, with a third of the stone house and other buildings thereon erected. 3d An undivided third of a certain piece of ground cultivated as a garden, situate in the town aforesaid, in the street aforesaid, containing about sixty feet square, bounded in front to the north-east by the said saint François street, in the rear by the Honble. Louis Gagy, to the south-east by Joseph Pratte and to the north-west by Notre-Dame street, as now enclosed. 4th About three sixths undivided of a quarter of the fief and seigniorie of Gros-bois, being part of the parish saint Anne d'Yamachiche, as it belongs to the said Edouard Lesieur, with the *cens et rentes*, *lods et ventes* and other rights, as well lucrative as honorific thereunto belonging. Now I do hereby give notice, that the said immovable property, land and premises will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at my Office, in the Court-House of Three-Rivers, on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-EIGHTH of AUGUST next, at ELEVEN of the 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 town of Three-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 articulated and set forth in the form required by the order of the said Court of the seventeenth of March last, 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 first day of September next.

I. G. O.
Sheriff's Office, Three-Rivers, 12th April, 1827.
Three Rivers. BY virtue of a WRIT OF VENTITION EX to wit: BY PONAS 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 ANTOINE MERRANT, of the parish of Sainte Anne Laperade, in the county of Hampshire in the district of Three-Rivers, mariner and farmer, commanding me to proceed to the sale and adjudication of the lands and tenements hereafter described, to wit: 1st A land or farm situate in the said parish and seigniorie of ste. Anne, containing two acres in front by forty acres in depth, bounded in front by the River St. Lawrence, and in the rear by the said depth, joining on the north-east to Archange Loranger, and to the south-west to Joseph Dolbeck, with all the buildings thereon erected. 2d Another land or farm situate in the same parish and seigniorie, containing three acres in front by forty acres in depth, bounded in front partly by the above described land and partly by the said Archange Loranger and Joseph Dolbeck, and in the

rear by the depth of the said forty acres, joining on the north-east to Jos. C. Dury and on the south-west to Oliver Gariepy, the said land partly cleared, *défrichée*, which said lands and tenements were heretofore by my predecessor in office seized and taken in execution at the suit aforesaid as belonging to Ambroise Merrant, of the said parish of Sainte Anne Laperade; but remained unsold by reason of an opposition *afin de distraire*, by Marguerite Germain dit Bellisle, which has since been dismissed. I now do give notice, that the aforesaid lands and tenements will be separately sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the Church door of the Parish of sainte Anne Laperade aforesaid, on MONDAY, the TWENTY-EIGHTH day of MAY next, at TEN of the 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 moreover that the said Writ is returnable on the 13th day of September.

I. G. O.
Sheriff's Office, Three-Rivers, 17th April, 1827.
DECRET VOLONTAIRE.
BY virtue of a JUDGMENT of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench of the following tenor to wit:

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.
Tuesday, the 21st March, 1827.
No. 158.
On the Petition of PIERRE BENJAMIN DUMOULIN, Esquire, Advocate, of the town of Three-Rivers, in the county of St. Maurice, in the district of Three-Rivers.
The Court having seen and examined the said petition and the papers filed in support of the same, by Mr. Dumoulin the petitioner, whereby it appears, that the said petitioner is the proprietor and possessor by an act or deed passed before Mre. Badeaux and his colleague, Notaries, the ninth day of the month of December last, of all the rights and portions that may have belonged to Dame Marie Anne Belair, widow of the late Paul Duchaine, in the fief and seigniorie of Gros bois, situate to the north of lake St. Pierre, in the county of St. Maurice, in the district, aforesaid, consisting of about thirteen acres (arpens) and nine perches in front by two leagues in depth, undivided in the half of seventy acres (arpens) in front by the said depth, which belonged to the late Julien Lesieur with the rights of *cens et rentes*, *lods et ventes*, *banalité*, rights lucrative and honorific thereunto belonging and inherent to the said part of the said fief without exception or reserve, with all arrears of *cens et rentes*, *lods et ventes* that were due, reserving to the said Dame Duchaine, *une seule place*, only one seat in the seigniorial pew, for herself during her life only, moreover the lands she possessed as well those held by *titre de domaine* as by other titles in the said fief, the said Dame being liable to pay, for each of the said (propriétés) premises described in the said deed of sale, *un sol de cens* yearly the said *cens*, carrying the right of *lods et ventes* in favor of the said petitioner, the rents to be raised as soon as the said premises shall no longer be possessed by the said Dame or by her brother and her sister in law with *droit de retrait*, in favor of the said purchaser as the same more fully appears in the said deed of sale, that the said Dame Marie Anne Belair widow of the late Paul Duchaine, residing in the parish ste Anne d'Yamachiche, did sell and deliver to the said petitioner by the deed above mentioned, as being the proprietor and in possession by virtue of a good title, the which aforesaid rights and portion in the aforesaid fief and seigniorie Gros bois, also all the rights of *cens et rentes*, *lods et ventes*, *banalité*, rights lucrative and honorific annexed and inherent in the aforesaid rights and portion of the fief and seigniorie Gros bois, have been possessed as well by the said petitioner as by the said Dame, during the three last years and upwards, preceding the aforesaid sale.

The Court having heard the said petition personally and maturely deliberated on the premises, adjudge and do order, that the Sheriff of this district, do proceed to the seizure, sale and adjudication of the said rights and portions in the aforesaid fief and seigniorie Gros bois, as well all the rights of *cens et rentes*, *lods et ventes*, *banalité*, *droits lucratifs et honorifiques*, annexed or inherent to the aforesaid rights and portions or fief and seigniorie Gros bois, on the said petitioner by *Décret Volontaire*, in such manner as prescribed by the laws of this Province, in respect to any sale by authority of justice of immovable property, conforming himself further to the forms prescribed by the Provincial Statutes.

By the Court,
(Signed) W. C. H. COFFIN, P. K. S.
In obedience to the herein recited judgment; I do hereby give notice, that the above described property therein designed, will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, in my Office in the Court-House of Three-Rivers, on MONDAY, the TWENTY-SEVENTH day of AUGUST next, at TEN of the 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 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 Court-House of the said Town of Three-Rivers according to law; and further, that no opposition *afin d'annuler* or *afin de distraire*, the whole or any part of the said 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; 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 facts in such opposition, articulated and set forth in the form required by the Order of the said Court of the 17th March last. That any such opposition as aforesaid, without such affidavit aforesaid will not impede or delay the execution of such Order, and public notice is also hereby given, pursuant to the fourth section of the Statute, passed by the Legislature of this Province, intitled, "An Act

"to render Voluntary Sheriff's Sales, *Décrets Volontaires* more easy and less expensive, that all and every person or persons having charges and rights, and especially mortgages, *hypothèques*, which may be the subject of an opposition or oppositions *afin de conserver*, is and are by the above recited Act bound and required to produce the same, eight days at least before the day herein-before fixed, for the adjudication of the above described property, and further notice is given, that the said order is returnable on the thirteenth day of September next. I. G. O. Sheriff's Office, Three-Rivers, 20th April, 1827.

Montreal; BY virtue of a WRIT of EXECUTION issued to wit: By order of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas in and for the district of Montreal, aforesaid, at the suit of Jean Baptiste René Hertel de Rouville, Esquire, residing in the Parish of St. Hilaire, in the said district, Seigneur of the Seigniorie de Rouville, and other places against the lands and tenements of ANDRÉ GALIPEAU, of the Parish of St. Hilaire aforesaid, Yeoman, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said André Galipeau. 1. A land situated in the Parish of St. Hilaire aforesaid, known as No. 12, in the first concession of the lands of the said Seigniorie of Rouville, containing three arpents and four feet in front by thirty arpents in depth, bounded in front by the River Richelieu, in depth by Jean Baptiste Pion dit Lafontaine, or by the lands of the second concession, joining on one side to the north-east to the land of Alexis Blain, fils, and on the other side to the south-west, to another land, belonging to the said André Galipeau, with a house, barn, and other buildings thereon erected. 2. A land, situated in the Parish of St. Hilaire aforesaid, known as No. 13, in the first concession of the lands of the said Seigniorie of Rouville, containing three arpents in front by thirty arpents in depth, bounded in front by the River Richelieu, in the rear by the lands of the second concession of the said Seigniorie, joining on one side to the north-east to another land belonging to the said André Galipeau, being lot No. 12, above described, and on the other side to the south-west to Jean Côté, with a house, barn and other buildings thereon erected. 3d A land, situated at the Montagne de Rouville, being woodland, *en bois de bout*, in the third concession of the Seigniorie of Rouville aforesaid, containing five arpents or thereabouts in superficies, joining on one side to Olivier Leduc, and to the Seigneur of the aforesaid Seigniorie, and on the other side to the said Seigniorie, in front to Joseph Ouellette, and in the rear to Jacques Renaud dit Jacques Cotton, père, without any buildings thereon erected. 4th A land, being meadow land, situated in the second concession of the Seigniorie of Rouville aforesaid, containing two arpents in front, by one arpent and three perches in one line, and two arpents five perches in the other line in depth, joining on one side to the north-east to Ambroise Desautel dit Lapointe, and on the other side to the south-west by Michel Renaud dit Delorier, bounded in front by François Rémi dit Bellefleur, and in the rear by the said Ambroise Desautel dit Lapointe, without any buildings thereon erected. 5th A land containing about four arpents in front, by eight arpents and a half more or less, on one line, and six arpents and a half, in the other line, in depth, situated in the second concession of the Seigniorie of Rouville aforesaid, bounded in front by Alexis Blain, fils in the rear by Joseph Boissy, on one side by François Brodeur dit Vignelle, and on the other side by Joseph Plamondeau, with a house, barn and other buildings thereon erected. Now I do hereby give notice that the said lands and tenements will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the Church door of the Parish of St. Jean Baptiste de Rouville, aforesaid, on MONDAY, the TWENTY-SEVENTH day of AUGUST 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 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 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, 21st April, 1827.

MONTREAL; BY virtue of a WRIT of EXECUTION, to wit: By order of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas, in and for the District of Montreal aforesaid, to me directed; enjoining me to proceed to the seizure, sale, and adjudication, by *décret volontaire*, upon THOMAS BUCKLEY, of the Parish of St. Hyacinthe, described in the Deed hereinafter-mentioned, as follows, to wit: "A land situate north of the River Yamaska, in the aforesaid Parish, containing three arpents in front by thirty arpents in depth, bounded in front by the said River, in the rear by the lands of the *grand rang*, on one side by Joseph Deshaudy, and on the other side by François Garraile, with all the buildings thereon erected," which said lot of land and premises he the said Thomas Buckley purchased from one Charles Jarret dit Beauregard and Victoire Godie, his wife, Tutor duly elected to the minor children, issue of his first marriage with Elizabeth Doyon, his late wife, and duly authorised by law to that effect, by a deed of sale made and executed, before Brunelle and his colleague, Notaries, on the seventh day of October last, the said deed of sale made under and subject to all such *cens et reutes*, and other seigniorial dues towards the domain of the Seigniorie of St. Hyacinthe, as may be due from and after the aforesaid seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, the date of the executing of the said deed of sale, and to the following charges and incumbrances, in the said Act described, as follows:—2. "The following pension and *rente viagère*, to wit: twenty-eight bushels (*minots*) of wheat, five bushels of pease, ten bushels of oats, six ells of stuff, (*étouffe*) half a bushel of salt, six *pots* (french) of rum, twenty pounds of sugar, twelve pounds of tallow, twenty-five pounds of beef, one lean pig, one hundred bundles of hay, one pound of pepper." The said articles composing the said *rente et pension viagère*, to be paid by the said Thomas Buckley, in the room and place of the said vendors to Simon Caouette and his wife, conformably to an Act of donation of the said lot of land made and passed before Picard and his colleague, Public Notaries, by the said Simon Caouette, and his wife, by him duly authorised to that effect, in favor of the said vendors, and bearing date on the twenty-fourth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and at the place and period mentioned in the said Act, and further the sums mentioned in the said Act of donation, to be paid to Marguerite and Julie Caouette, the children of the said donors, to wit—the sum of two hundred livres to each, on her arriving at the age of eighteen years, or at

the time of marriage, and finally the attendance of the Priest and Doctor also mentioned in the said Act, as also the next crop of hay, to wit—the crop of hay next following the date of the said deed of sale, which said lot of land and premises were in the possession of the said Charles Jarret dit Beauregard, for more than the last three years, with the exception of one arpent and a half in front by three arpents in depth, which had been reserved by said Caouette and his wife in the aforesaid deed of donation, and which said arpent and a half by three arpents in depth, were possessed by the said Caouette and his wife, until sold by them to the said Charles Jarret dit Beauregard, by Act passed before Picard and his colleague, Notaries, bearing date on the first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and have been since possessed and occupied by the aforesaid Jarret dit Beauregard, and since the aforesaid seventh day of October last, the said Thomas Buckley has enjoyed and possessed the whole of the property above-described, and still doth hold and possess the same, under and by virtue of the aforesaid deed of sale. I do therefore hereby give notice that the said lot of land and premises, will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, subject to the charges aforesaid, by *Décret Volontaire* on the said Thomas Buckley, at the Church door of the Parish of St. Hyacinthe aforesaid, on MONDAY the TWENTY-SEVENTH day of AUGUST 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 and persons having claims on the immovable property above described, by mortgage or other right or incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his office in the city of Montreal, according to Law; and further that no opposition *afin d'annuler* or *afin de distraire*, the whole or any part of the said immovable property, or *afin de charge* or *servitude* on the same, will be received by the said Sheriff during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof; and all and every person or persons having charges or rights, especially mortgages, *hypothèques*, which may be the subject of opposition *afin de conserver*, are also notified and required to produce the same to the said Sheriff, at his office aforesaid, eight days at the least before the day fixed for the sale of the said immovable property.
Sheriff's Office, 21st April, 1827.

QUEBEC, OFFICE OF THE PEACE, Quebec, 4th December, 1826.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Road-Surveyor for the City of Quebec, before proceeding to the opening, leveling, paving, making of drains and repairing of the streets and lanes herein after described, that is to say, a street, twenty feet wide, between the properties of John Jones, Esquire; a lane, fourteen feet six inches wide, between the Brewery and the Store (Hangard) of W. G. Sheppard, Esquire; a street, twenty-six feet six inches wide, between the properties of Messrs. Goodwin and Plaisance; a street, thirty feet wide, between the properties of Mr. Daly and Capt. Maxham; a street, thirty feet wide, on the ground of John Usmar and John McPhadon, along the west side of Charles Lake; a street, thirty feet wide, between Jacques Labbé and one Cortes; a street, thirty feet wide, to the right of the houses of Joseph Decarreau and Thomas Quinn; a street, thirty feet wide, adjacent to the western line of the City, parallel to the wharf on the land of John Saxton Campbell, Esquire; a street on the Beach in front of the Wharves, thirty-six feet, French measure, wide, from the point of L'Anc des Mères, in direct prolongation, as far as possible, of Champlain-street, or road beginning at the street Diamond, to the river marked No. 4, continued in a south westerly direction as far as the south-west line of the City or street marked No. 7. The alignments of which streets and lanes, from No. 1 to No. 7, shall follow the same course as that of the lots where they are to be established, from Champlain-street or road aforesaid as far as they are to extend into the river St. Lawrence;—bath deposited in the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, in the Court House of the said City of Quebec, a plan of the said streets and lanes, accompanied by a procès verbal referring thereto, according to law, which plan and procès verbal will remain in the said office, for the inspection, gratis, of proprietors of lots, houses and other premises adjacent to the said streets and lanes, and all other persons therein concerned, in order that all or any of them, at any time not exceeding six months from the date hereof, may there file such observations or oppositions as they may have to the contrary, that justice may be done on the premises; in default whereof the said plan and procès verbal will be ratified and put in execution, according to their form and nor.
By Order,
GREEN & PERRAULT,
Clerks of the Peace.

6m.
FOR SALE,
ALL that certain lot or parcel of Land, situate, lying and being in the Suburb of St. John, of the City of Quebec, containing three hundred and twenty feet in front, and one hundred and twenty feet in depth, be the same more or less, bounded and abutted as follows, that is to say, in front by St. John Street, in rear by St. Joachim Street, on one side towards the north-east by the representatives of David Lynd, Esquire, and on the other side towards the south-west by De Salaberry Street, together with a House two stories high one story of which is stone, Barn, Stables, Coach-house and other buildings, erected and being on the said premises, without any exception or reserve whatsoever.
If the above described lot of Land is not sold privately before the 26th instant, it will be that day, at one o'clock P. M. publicly sold and adjudged by Auction to the highest and last bidder.—For the conditions of the sale or other information, apply to LOUIS PANET, Not. Pub.
Quebec, 3d April, 1827.

PLATED GOODS, JEWELLERY, &c. &c.
FOR SALE, a large assortment of Dining, Drawing and Bedroom Candlesticks, with Snuffers and Trays to match, of the best plate and silver edges, Tea and Coffee Urns, Wine Strainers, Dinner Dishes, Liquor and Cruet Frames, plated or steel Spoons, Forks, Fish Knives, Nut Crackers, Skewers, &c. & a large Stock of superior London-made Jewellery in Sterling Gold, Gold and Silver Watches, best Ivory-handled Table and Desert Knives and Forks in Setts, Black and Buck-handled ditto, Thermometers, Patent Snuffers and Cork Screws, Coffee Percolators, Japanned Goods, Fire-irons, Brushes, Patent Pen-knives and Razors, Looking-glasses, China Breakfast and Tea Services, Chimney Ornaments, assorted Blue Printed Earthenware, and a variety of rich Cut-Glass Ware, Fish Covers, Stone Jugs with Covers, &c. &c. &c.
The above Goods are warranted of the best quality and latest patterns, and will be sold cheap for cash, barter or good credit.

JOHN ROBB,
Quebec, March 1, 1827. No. 1, St. Peter-street.
P. S. Purchasers of Lots will have a liberal discount.



MAY TEA-SALE, 1827.



THE Agents of the Honorable East India Company in Canada, give notice, that there will be put up to public sale at their Warehouses in Quebec, on SATURDAY, the 5th May, a quantity of Teas equal to about 1200 Chests, and at Montreal on SATURDAY, the 19th May, about 2500 Chests.

Sales to commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.—Catalogues will be ready for delivery, and show checks open for inspection at each place six days previous to the sale.
FORSYTH, RICHARDSON & Co.,
Agents of the Hon. E. I. Co.

Montreal, 16th April, 1827.

LIFE INSURANCE.

UNITED EMPIRE LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF LONDON.
CANADA AGENCY.

THE undersigned Agents to the above Association, continue to receive proposals and negotiate Policies of Life Insurance throughout the Canadas. The importance of Life Insurance to Professional Men, Officers of Government, Annuitants, and others, whose income is derived from their personal exertions and consequently dependant on their Lives—is so generally felt and acknowledged as to require no further illustration—and the subscribers have to congratulate the public on the success that has already attended the establishment of the Agency in this country, where its advantages appear to be fully appreciated and seem likely to be generally acted upon. In order to forward the views of such persons as wish to procure Insurance for a limited period as collateral security for the repayment of a loan (in which case immediate decision is often important) the Agents have obtained the authority of the Board of Directors at home, to conclude definitively without reference to England, all proposals for Insurance, within their own immediate observation for a period of not more than seven years, and for sums not exceeding £500 sterling. Amongst other advantages derived from an Insurance with this Society, the rates are calculated much lower than those of the generality of other offices; the Insurers participate in two-fifths of the present profits, which are added as a bonus every fifth year to the amount of the sum insured, or applied in reduction of the future annual payments, at the option of the parties—No extra charge for residence in the Canadas, admission fine, or other charge made—except the price of the policy Stamp, payable for the first year only.

THOS. STOTT & Co.
Quebec, 20th Nov. 1826. St. Genevieve-street, Cape.

Resident Agents and Medical Officers are stationed at Montreal, Perth, Kingston, and York, from whom every necessary information may be obtained and Prospectuses delivered gratis.
T. S. & Co.

NOTICE, The copartnership for some time past existing in Quebec, under the firm of Handyside, Stewart, & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons to whom the said concern is indebted are requested to send in their claims to Robert Stewart, (one of the undersigned) who is hereby authorised to settle the same, as well as to receive any debts due to the firm.

ADAM HANDYSIDE,
DAVID HANDYSIDE,
ROBERT STEWART,

Montreal, 15th Feby. 1827.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned have been duly appointed Trustees to the estate of Messrs. Stewart & Wm. Spragg of this city, commission Merchants and Auctioneers, and that by deed of assignment passed before J. M. Mondelet, Esqr. and colleague, Public Notaries, a transfer has been made to them of all the estate and effects real and personal of the said firm and of the said Stewart Spragg for the benefit of their creditors. All persons indebted to the said firm or to the said Stewart Spragg, are therefore requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, who are duly authorized to receive and give discharges for the same, and all persons having claims against the estate of the said firm or of the said Stewart Spragg are requested to present them duly authenticated to the undersigned without delay.

The said deed of assignment lies at the Office of the said Notaries, for the signature of such creditors of the said firm as may be desirous of becoming parties thereof.

JAMES HOLT,
JOHN WOOD, Trustees.

No. 9, St. François Xavier street,
3m.
Montreal, 12th April. 1827.

THE Provincial Legislature of this Province having granted the sum of Five Hundred pounds currency, as an aid towards opening a Road from Coteau du Lac to the line, separating this Province from Upper Canada.—The Commissioners appointed under the Act of the Provincial Legislature 5th Geo. 4, cap. 30th hereby give notice, that they will receive proposals until 12 o'clock on Monday, the 7th May, from persons willing to contract for opening and making the said road as laid down in a plan by Mr. Plamondon, sworn Surveyor, and as specified in a *Procès Verbal* of the Grand-Voyer of the district agreeably to the said Act.

The Tenders to be addressed to the Collector of Customs Coteau du Lac, Endorsed "Tenders for opening the road to the Province line."

Two sureties will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

The Plan and *Procès Verbal* may be seen on application at the Custom-House, Coteau du Lac, where any further information will be given.

Coteau du Lac, April 7th, 1827. 3w.

District of? OFFICE OF THE PEACE,
Quebec. Quebec, 31st January, 1827.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that certain Goods or Effects remaining in this Office, and deposited there as having been stolen or suspected to have been stolen, and which have not been claimed, may be sent at his Office every day (Sundays and Holydays excepted) between the hour of noon and two in the afternoon, during three months, with respect to such as are susceptible of deterioration, and during six months for such as are susceptible of being preserved without being spoiled during that time; to the end that any person having lost the same or any part thereof or interested therein may claim them.

GREEN & PERRAULT,
Clks. of the Peace,

6m.

FOUND adrift by Mr. LUC GALLIBOU, of the Parish of Berthier and others—about 65 saw logs and 90 pieces of square Oak and Pine Timber, marked D B and M. D. and now in the possession of him François Guilmett, Joseph Jona, Laurent Gallibou and Antoine Blais. The owner may have them on paying expenses, by application to the undersigned, but if not claimed within six months, they will be sold according to Law.

JOHN LAMBLY,
Quebec, April 19th, 1827. 2 Harbour-Master.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,

QUEBEC, 20th April, 1827.

THE Public is hereby notified that an Office is opened between Goudie's and Hunt's Wharves, for the receipt and delivery of all Letters brought to this Port by Steam-boats, the Captains of which are required to deliver them to Mr. JOHN SHERRIFF, who will go on board, on arrival to receive them.

D. SUTHERLAND,
D. P. M. G. B. N. A.

FOUND adrift by GREGOIRE NAINVILLE, of the Parish of Beaucourt, on the 13th instant, about 64 pieces of Oak, and Pine Timber marked D. B. M. Notice is hereby given that unless the said Timber is claimed within six months from this date, it will be sold to defray the expenses of Salvage, &c.

DAVID CHISHOLME, Ck. P.
Peace Office, Three-Rivers, 20th April, 1827.

TO BE LET—The Three-story House situated in St. Joseph Street, belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. McClure, at present in the occupation of Messrs. J. & J. Thornton, Saddlers. There are spacious Vaults, with yard and Coach-house. Apply to Mr. Belanger, Notary.
20th April, 1827. Im

THE Subscriber respectfully intimates to his friends and the public in general, that the business of Grocer and Wine Merchant hitherto carried on by him, will, from this date, be continued by Messrs. Jam's and Thomas Gibb, under the firm of Thomas Gibb & Co. to whom he begs to solicit a continuance of that support which he has so liberally experienced since he commenced business.

All those who are indebted to him are requested to make payment of their accounts to Messrs. Thos. Gibb & Co. who are duly authorized to receive and grant acquittances for the same.

Quebec, 17th April, 1827. u

WILLIAM TORRANCE.

TENDERS will be received at this Office until Saturday, the 12th May at 11 o'clock, A. M. for the performance of such PAINTERS' and GLAZIERS' WORK, at Quebec, as may be required by the ROYAL ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, from the 1st June next to the 31st May, 1828, inclusive.

Two sureties will be required for the performance of the Contract.

Payment will be made in Dollars at the rate of 4s. 4d. sterling, per Dollar.

The persons tendering, or some one in their behalf, are requested to be in attendance on the day of the opening of the Tenders.

Commissary General's Office,
Quebec, 4th April, 1827.

FOUND adrift by JEAN BAPTISTE MARTEL, and JEAN DOUCET, of the Parish of Beaucourt, about 70 pieces of Oak and Pine Timber, marked D. B. M. Notice is therefore hereby given, that unless the said Timber be claimed within six months from this date, it will be sold according to Law.

DAVID CHISHOLME, Ck. P.
Three-Rivers, 18th April, 1827. u

FOUND adrift by M. Joseph Bellisle of the parish of Cap Sané about 70 or 80 pieces of pine and oak timber marked D. B. M. D. and now in his possession also by M. Joseph Godin Bazile Pichette & Laurent Matte all of the above parish, about 48 pieces of oak, elm, pine, and ash timber, mark unknown, and now in their possession, the owner may have them on paying expenses by application to the undersigned, but if not claimed within six months they will be sold according to law.

Quebec, April, 24th, 1827.

FOUND adrift this Spring by Mr. Simon Carboneau of Berthier 46 pieces of saw logs and 6 pieces of Timber—Mark unknown and now in his possession—The owner may have them on paying expenses—by application to the undersigned; but if not claimed within six months, they will be sold according to Law.

JOHN LAMBLY,
Harbour Master.

Quebec, April, 24, 1827.

ESTATE OF THE LATE JOHN GOUDIE, Esq.—Public notice is hereby given, that the undersigned have been duly appointed by Mrs. JANE BLACK, widow of the late JOHN GOUDIE, Esq. in his life time of the city of Quebec, Ship-builder, (as well in her own name as in her quality of tutrix to her minor Children issue of her marriage with the said J. GOUDIE,) her sole Attorneys, for the transaction of all the business of the Estate and Succession of the said John Goudie, of whatsoever nature or kind the same may be, and that they have substituted, in their place and stead, for the transaction of the said business, Mr. JOHN KERR of this City, Merchant, to whom all persons indebted to the said Estate and Succession are to make payment; and all persons having claims thereon, or business to transact regarding the said Estate and Succession, are to apply to him at his Counting House, No. 4, St. Peter Street, Lower-Town.

Quebec, 21st March 1827. u

D. BURNET,
N. FREER,
J. NEILSON.

ÆTNA FIRE-ASSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD.

THE Directors of this Company having appointed the undersigned their Agent for the city and District of Quebec, he begs leave to inform the Public, that he is to effect Insurances on all descriptions of Buildings, on Merchandise, Household Furniture, and every other kind of property usually insured against fire. The reputation of this Company for promptitude and liberality in the adjustment of their losses is already well established in Montreal and the Upper-Province, and as all losses sustained by those insuring with the Agent here will also be settled in a prompt and liberal manner, he hopes to obtain for the Ætina Insurance Company, an ample share of the public favour and confidence in this City and District.

Those who have insured with the Ætina Company's former Agents here are respectfully informed that their policies will be renewed on favourable terms, by applying to

13th March, 1827. u

D. R. STEWART,
St. Roch's Mills.

THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL gives notice that, with a view to meet the demands and for the accommodation of the Trade, he will negotiate BILLS monthly on HIS MAJESTY'S TREASURY, and that Tenders will be received on the 10th and 26th of the months of April, May and June, until 11 o'clock, A. M. for Spanish or American Dollars, in which the Sterling Amount of the Bill or Bills for which the offer is made must be specified, and the name in whose favor they are to be drawn, and the number of Shillings and Pence British at which the Dollars shall be Tendered.

Commissariat Office, Quebec 30th March, 1827.

THE partnership in business carried on under the name of ROSS, TAYLOR & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent—Quebec, 20th November, 1826.

G. M. ROSS,
DONALD TAYLOR,
JOHN TAYLOR.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed Attorney, *ad negotia*, of Mr. Delacarte and Madame Dechauné, Heirs of the late Honourable Mr. Justice De Bonne, deceased, hereby requires all persons indebted to the said Mr. De Bonne at the time of his decease to pay into the hands of him the Subscriber, as such Attorney, the debts and sums of money owing by them, respectively as aforesaid.

Quebec, 10th February, 1827. u

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NOTICE—The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of ROBERT WOOD & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Quebec, 19th March, 1827. 6w.

R. WOOD,
W. PETRY.

NOTICE—The sale advertised by the Subscriber on the 3d inst. which was to have taken place this day is unavoidably postponed.

Quebec, 26th April, 1827.

LS. PANET, Not Public.

AVIS—La vente avertie par le Soussigné le 3e. du présent, comme devant avoir lieu au jour d'hui, est inévitabement remise.

Quebec, 26e. Avril, 1827.

LOUIS PANET,
Notaire Public.

BY virtue of a WRIT of FIERI FACIAS, Qu. 679. 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 Ambroise Morin, yeoman, of the parish of St. Henry, in the county of Dorchester, in the district of Quebec, and Marie Anne Samson his wife, against the lands and tenements of LOUIS MORIN, yeoman, of the aforesaid parish of St. Henry, and Julienne Morin, Spinster of the said parish to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Louis Morin and Julienne Morin, to wit: 1. Four perches more or less in front of land by thirty arpens more or less in depth undivided and enclosed in a land situate in the parish St. Henry, containing three arpens in front by thirty arpens more or less in depth, bounded in front towards the north by the River Etchemin, and in the rear at the end of the said depth, on the south west by Joseph Turgeon, the widow of François Genest, and towards the north by Michel Lemieux. 2. A lot of land consisting in two arpens of land in depth towards the south-west and north-east, situate in the parish Ste. Claire, that is to say an arpent in superfluous or there about on each side of a rill and to be taken on the north side along the line of Etienne Couture, bounded on the south-west north-east and south sides by Joseph Fortier, and on the north side by Etienne Couture, together a saw-mill thereon erected circumstances and dependences such as the whole may be now found, belonging to the said Louis and Julienne Morin for their having acquired it from Joseph Fortier, by deed of sale passed before Mtre. Lefebvre and his Colleague, Notaries, on the twenty ninth day of December one thousand eight hundred and twenty three. Now I do hereby give public notice that the above described properties will be respectively sold and adjudged to the highest and last bidder viz: lot No. 1, at the Church door of the parish of St. Henry, on TUESDAY the ELEVENTH day of SEPTEMBER next, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon, and lot No. 2, at the Church door of the parish of Ste. Claire, on WEDNESDAY the TWELFTH day of SEPTEMBER next, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon at which respective time and places the conditions of sale will be made known.

T. A. YOUNG, 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 October next.

Sheriff's Office, Quebec, 25th April, 1827.

GREAT BRITAIN.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY, Feb. 15.

EMIGRATION.

Mr. W. HORTON said, he rose pursuant to notice to move for the re-appointment of a Committee to inquire into the policy of Emigration. He was happy to inform the House, that the Committee which had sat in the last year had fully answered the purpose for which it was appointed, though it might now be perhaps necessary to explain some of the circumstances which led to the appointment of that Committee. It was to try the merits of the experiment in sending emigrants from the south of Ireland to the provinces of Upper Canada. At the time of moving the estimates to carry the plan into execution, objections were started, on the ground that it was inexpedient and desultory, and in consequence that vote was very reluctantly given. In 1825 a Committee sat, and the evidence received by it proved that the project of emigration had succeeded, beyond all doubt, as far as concerned the individuals that were sent out. He would call the attention of the House to the state of Ireland, at the time the emigrants were transported. The evidence of the Bishop of Limerick and others, showed

that the condition of certain districts in Ireland was truly deplorable, the unemployed being seen roving about the country for the purposes of plunder or pauperism. It was from this class of persons that the emigrants were selected, and, under the superintendence of Mr. Robinson, removed to Upper Canada. No less than 120 families were sent out, who by this time were fairly settled and located upon a soil, which, since the days of the creation, had never been disturbed by the hand of man, and which by the mere scratching of a hoe or turning up of a spade, would yield as rich a harvest as the finest spot of land in England, with all the aid of machinery. (Hear, hear.) The emigrants had already estimated their property at £30,000 value; he did not mean to say that amount was sterling, but the average of the land which by this time is well cultivated. Thus had a miserable class of labouring persons been removed to a land at once fertile and productive. The next grand point of success was, whether the settlers were satisfied: he assured the House such was the case, and read several letters from the emigrants to the Governor of the colony, informing his Excellency of their perfect satisfaction and gratitude for removal.—The evidence of Colonel Talbot, who accompanied Lieut. Governor Sir P. Maitland in his visit to the emigrant settlements below York, was confirmatory of this statement, and proved by a letter which he brought with him to England, that they considered the settlement as their territories, and declared they were ready to protect it from invaders, if not by the sword, by the use of their *shillelahs*!—(Laughter.) Indeed, the whole of the accounts which had been brought to England of the emigrants, corroborated the opinion that the settlers were flourishing, and would, under a general colonization, prosper still further. The evidence produced before the Committee proved that if the success of the plan for emigration went on progressively to improve, there was little doubt but that the capital advanced to the emigrants might be by them repaid out of the produce of their labours.

The Hon. Gentleman urged the benefits which would emanate to the emigrants by a thorough colonization, and contended that if aided by the powerful co-operation of different parishes in England, the original intentions might be carried into effect with advantage. He would take one parish as a sample; the parish of Shipley, in Sussex, for instance, the rental of which was £2599, whilst the poor's rate amounted to £2314. In this parish there were upwards of 252 regular labouring men out of employ, and thrown upon the parish; who, if removed to Canada would instantly rise from the degradation of pauperism, and perhaps amass fortunes. The parishes adopted at this parish was, that the occupiers of land should hire these labourers at the rate of one man to every estate of £10 value; and he that holds a farm of £100, takes nine persons into his employ, although he is not able to find employment for more than six, and has consequently three men upon his hands to pay for whom he cannot find work. He knew from his own knowledge that the poor rate payers would gladly pay one half of the expenses of emigration to be relieved from the expense of the parish rates. The cost of the emigration might be advanced upon interest, and the lenders would soon find the benefit of their loan, in the perceptible and almost instantaneous diminution of poor rates, which would ensue. The Right Hon. Gentleman then proceeded to read a letter received by Mr. Robinson from some of the emigrants, who therein spoke of the comfort they enjoyed in the colonies. In the year 1823, 120 persons were removed; and in 1825, 1200 heads of families. Now, if it was seen that the removal of this number had been attended with benefit, who could advise the House to pause in its efforts. He would contend, that the introduction of capital into a country decreased labour. In the report of the select committee on the employment of the poor, which sat some time back, it was stated, that though labour was cheaper in Ireland than in England, the agricultural produce of the latter was not so dear as that of Ireland. This fact might appear anomalous; but it was accounted for by the defective state of implements. To increase the capital, then, of a country so circumstanced, would be to increase its distress by introducing machinery, which would diminish the rate of wages. Petitions had been presented from Glasgow, complaining of the distressed and hopeless condition of the artisans there; and he proposed that evidence should be taken before the Committee, to ascertain if emigration would be attended with beneficial effects. Manufacturers, it was true, were not always the best agriculturists, but the artisans who emigrated seven, eight, and ten years ago, were now flourishing in Upper and Lower-Canada. If the wages of artisans were found, for a series of years, sufficient, it might be properly concluded that the population was not redundant, notwithstanding that there might be occasional variations; but if, for a series of years, the wages proved insufficient, they should infer just the reverse. At Blackburn, in 1814, the average price for weaving calico was 9s. 6d. per piece. In 1826 it was only 1s. 9d. Under the Poor Laws systems persons who had obtained a legal settlement there, were thrown back upon the town; that and machinery had, in the course of ten years, effected the difference in the price; and what was the consequence? The distressed were led to believe the destruction of machinery would be beneficial—that they should derive benefit from what must rather work their inevitable ruin.—(Hear, hear.) They ought instead to be told to economise when they got more than would supply their average wants. Manchester contained a population of 120,000, out of which number 3990 families, or 14,600 individuals, of whom 7900 were in a fit state to work, were destitute of employment. Of these 3660 were Irish, who had been removed at the rate of 6s. 31. each person. It had been said, that it was easy to force capital, and colonize at home; this might be a subject for investigation by the Committee, but he doubted its practicability. He should conclude with moving, that a select Committee be appointed, to consider the practicability of promoting the emigration of the poor from the United Kingdom.—The motion having been seconded and put by the Speaker.

Mr. GRATTAN objected to the motion, because he considered it illu-ory, and calculated to lead the country astray. If any remedy were required, it could be obtained without a Committee, by parishes applying for Bills. He thought the course pursued by the Right Hon. Gentleman to partake of the Irish character, for from 1823 to 1825 a considerable sum of money was spent to effect emigration; and now after it was done, the House was applied to for a Committee, that the subject might be considered. (Hear, hear.) He was persuaded that Ireland would be in a very different state if the landowners would but attend to their duty. Mr. Munro, a Scotch gentleman, had said in his evidence, that land in Derry was worth £5 an acre, and that it was not worth more than £1 an acre in Kerry, though the amount of population was less than in the first mentioned place. What then could create the difference, but the want of proper attention on the part of the landowners? Mr. Garrett had recommended the employment of capital in fisheries and roadmaking at home. In his (Mr. Grattan's) opinion, this would be by far the better course; and he should therefore conclude with moving as an amendment, that the distress existing here in England, and more particularly in Ireland, called for a more immediate and permanent remedy than the proposed emigration.—Mr. LOMBE seconded the amendment.

Colonel TORRENS contended, that there was a redundant population in Ireland, with respect to agriculture, and that, therefore, emigration must be beneficial. In fact, it would be impossible to effect any improvement in that country before the redundancy was removed. There existed a redundancy of labour and capital, and emigration would get rid of it—would gather up the scattered elements of wealth. As regarded the expense, it would require £20,000,000 to remove 1,000,000 people; but they would occupy 20,000,000 acres of land; and would any one deny that this land would be worth in the course of a few years £1 an acre? Then, in reference to repayment,

they surely would be able to afford it, a year rent per acre. He thought the opposition was to be attributed to Canada being considered as it is, instead of as it is to be. He thought it might be made equal to the United States itself.

After some further debate the amendment was negatived, the original motion carried without a division, and a Committee appointed.

Mr. LITTLETON moved a resolution requiring petitioners for private Bills to give security in one thousand pounds (the petitioner in £500, and two others in £250 each), to meet the expenses which might arise upon passing the Bill.—After a brief opposition from Mr. J. Bankes, Alderman Waitbman, and others, the resolution was carried by a majority of 32 to 10.

MR. CANNING'S SPEECH ON THE CORN LAWS.

Thursday, March 1.

AMENDMENT OF THE CORN LAWS.

After a vast number of petitions had been presented, for and against any alteration in the Corn Laws, the House, on the motion of Mr. Secretary Canning, resolved itself into a Committee.

Mr. CANNING then addressed the House to the following effect. "Before I submit the propositions which it is my duty to lay before the Committee, I trust they will permit me to express my grateful acknowledgments for the indulgence they have lately shown me. I do assure them, that I should neither have called for that indulgence, nor been disposed to avail myself of it for any consideration of a personal nature, because I am perfectly convinced, that there are those to whose hands the opening of this question might with greater advantage have been committed. But under the very particular circumstances that are connected with this question, much as it has been agitated in this House and out of doors, and great as has been the inflammation of many of those discussions, it was thought right, that when the propositions of his Majesty's Government were to be brought forward, it should be done in that manner which should indicate most clearly that they were the propositions of his Majesty's Government, and not an emanation from any individual member, or particular portion of it. I say this the rather in the absence of my right honourable friend, (Mr. Huskisson), the President of the Board of Trade, because, in his absence, I can more briefly state, that to his hands this subject would have been much better committed, if that course would not have involved considerations which it was desirable to avoid, and which, therefore, induced me to undertake the task myself. If these considerations were felt strongly at the beginning of the present session of Parliament, when this House was first solicited to allow these propositions to be postponed, and kindly acceded to the request, undoubtedly those considerations have received additional strength from that afflicting dispensation of Providence, of which we are still watching the issue with trembling anxiety, and which has deprived my noble friend (the Earl of Liverpool) at the head of the Government, of the opportunity of opening these propositions in the other House of Parliament, and of vindicating himself, measures, the paterfamilias of which he might claim, and which I know he was anxious to vindicate, and on the success of which he staked more than on any act of his long and honourable public life. (Hear, hear, hear!) Therefore, it is not less as the representative of my noble friend, than it is as the organ of his Majesty's Government in this House, that I bring forward these resolutions. I hope I shall be enabled to communicate them to this House, in the sense and spirit with which he would have expressed himself as a faithful expositor of sentiments derived from him, and of measures of which he was the author. (Cheers). Among the disqualifications that certainly belonged to me in opening this question, I have some negative qualifications to which I can lay claim. I have been chiefly the work of accident, that during the many and long discussions on this subject that have occurred in Parliament, I have never once happened to have addressed the House. In 1815, I was absent from illness. In 1822, it happened so that I took little part in public business, and did nothing in regard to the Corn Bill of that year, with the single exception of moving a clause, to which I was led by my situation as a member for a commercial port, and which, I well remember, gave the House a great deal of trouble; but I took no share myself in the discussion. Since that time, I have had occasion to bring forward a number of measures, which have met with the concurrence of the House; but, in discharging that duty, by common consent I entirely abstained from any allusion to the general question of the Corn Laws. (Hear, hear, hear!) I now come to the considerations that belong to the present occasion; and I have certainly the advantage of standing before you to-day without any pledge—without any prejudice—without any previously declared opinion, that can involve me in difficulty as to my consistency—without any feeling of anger or acrimony towards any party. I confess it does surprise me, that into this discussion, so much hostile feeling should enter. In the first place, in result, the differences between the parties are infinitely less wide than they are stated to be in argument; and secondly, because, various as the opinions are on different sides, I never yet met with in reading or conversation, the extreme opinion on either side broadly and unequivocally displayed. The question is, as to the introduction of foreign corn into this country. The extreme opinion on one side, would be in favour of perpetual and complete exclusion of it. The extreme opinion on the other side, would be for a perpetual and unrestricted importation. Now, I believe no man, either by writing or speaking, has ever maintained either of these extreme opinions. All that are between these two points of extremity, however distant the intermediate stages may be, differ only in mode and degree. Surely, it shall not be said there can be no possibility of approximation amongst them. The warmest advocate of free trade will not deny that some protection is due to the agriculturist. On the other hand, there are none that value the agricultural doctrines so highly as to advise us to risk all the consequences that might follow a perfect and constant exclusion of foreign corn. As to the mode, amount, or degree of protection, many questions may arise; but to the principle that some protection is due, I have never heard an objection stated. Those who press for protection the most strongly, qualify their claims by contending that, however preceptory the law may be, there will always remain in Parliament—and, if Parliament should not be sitting, in the executive Government—the power of coming to the aid of the country in cases of extreme emergency. We have it admitted, that the agriculturist should be protected, while, on the other hand, it is allowed that a system of unbending exclusion cannot be adopted. Having these admissions, all the rest of the question is of mode and degree; namely, in what mode, and to what degree, we shall extend the protection to which it is admitted on all hands the agriculturist is entitled. The last two or three years have produced several plans for giving this kind of protection to the agriculturist. Mr. Ricardo was the author of one of these plans. Another was produced by a noble lord in the other House. The third, which has been published more lately, is founded on the doctrines of the severe economists. It appeared in a work familiar to every body—I mean that ably written periodical, *The Edinburgh Review*. In each of these three plans, though the authors are all favourable to what is called free trade, they admit the necessity of protection to the agriculturist, and they state exactly the mode and degree in which, according to their notions, it should be extended. By the first of these plans, it is proposed that a duty of 20s. per quarter should be imposed upon all foreign corn imported into this country. When, in the course of this argument, I say corn, I speak of wheat. The duties on the other species of grain follow, of course, in due proportion. Without any reference to the current prices, the author then proposes that this protecting

duty should be diminished yearly by one shilling, until it was reduced to a maximum of five or ten shillings, at which it was to terminate. The plan of the noble lord differed from this chiefly in this respect, that, beginning with a duty of sixteen shillings, he proposed to reduce it gradually to ten shillings, which should be final. The last plan, which is of more recent origin, recommended a duty once for all, of five or six shillings, without any reference to price, and to be permanent in its duration, but with the addition that in cases of extreme emergency, it was doubtful whether even that duty should continue. My objection to these three plans is, that when the pressure came, they would each prove equally delusive to the agriculturist. It is quite impossible to suppose that with a country in a state of extreme want of food, with famine in the streets, in the workshops, and in the cottages, any Government could insist upon levying a duty of ten or even five shillings upon the importation of foreign corn. Either Parliament, if sitting, would legislate under the pressure of the emergency, and suspend the duty; or the Executive Government, in its discretion, would exercise the power, unfortunately for its own sake, lodged in its hands, and seek its defence in an act of indemnity. (Hear, hear, hear.) My objection therefore is, that neither of these plans would answer its purpose. Each of them admits the principle of protection, but neither of them carries it into effect. On the other hand, what sort of security do they give for the mitigation of this principle? Nothing, I say—absolutely nothing. It steps at once from legislation down to discretion. But I am unwilling to take that step, which, however, I admit, may sometimes be taken under the pressure of a necessity which is acknowledged to be at all times probable. I would throw on Parliament the duty which they would impose upon the Executive Government—namely, that of suspending in practice a prohibition which, in theory, they say ought never to be suspended. (Cheers.) True to this principle, let us inquire what is the degree of protection which ought to be extended to the agriculturist. The question is then—Do the laws afford that precise degree of protection which they ought to give? Do they afford it in the best manner? Do they do so in any unnecessary extent? The law of 1815, introduced for the first time into the legislation of this country on corn, the principle of absolute prohibition—I say, for the first time, with, as far as I know, only one qualification. Some antiquarian, I believe, has discovered, that about three centuries and a half ago, a law was passed in this country, the substance of which was, that not only the importation of foreign wheat should be prohibited, but also the transmission of wheat grown in the neighbourhood of one town to that of another, when a certain difference of price existed. (A laugh.) In 1815, the principle of absolute prohibition up to a certain point was, I may repeat, for the first time adopted; qualified, however, in a most extraordinary manner, by the opposite principle of unlimited importation. On a calm review of that law, and I do not pretend to be one jot wiser than those who took part in its preparation; but I do say, that looking back on that law and its operation, if I were desired to try how the most opposite vices could be combined in the same act of legislation, I would refer to that law as the model of such an experiment. (Cheers.) That law gave protection to the agriculturist up to eighty shillings; but the moment that point was turned, unlimited importation ensued. These two principles did not go on amicably together; but, as might have been expected, each prevailed in its turn with its own peculiar mischiefs. During several years the country suffered every evil that could befall men of any experience or attention from again attempting either to unite two such opposite principles or adopt either of them as the basis of legislation. What was the result of this law of 1815? The harvest of 1816 was one of the most unfavourable this country ever had. It was known to be so as early as August. On the 15th of that month the averages were such which governed the exclusion of importation of foreign corn; but the average had not then gone beyond the price that would open the ports, and they remained closed, consequently, till the 15th of September. The harvest of 1817, having been nearly or quite as bad as that of 1816, was followed by a winter of suffering, which the opening of the ports did not relieve. The ports continued open for a certain time. The harvest of 1818 was abundant, not only in this country, but in all the neighbouring countries of Europe; and it was as much for the interest of this country that the ports should then close, as it was before for its interest that they should then open. What followed? A fraction of twopence above eighty shillings in this instance turned the scale the other way; the ports opened, and continued open in consequence of that fractional excess; the market was deluged with corn, when it was not required, and a depression in price was produced, which continued till the year 1820. Such was the consequence of setting these two extreme principles in conflict with each other. Each class in its turn became a sufferer, and the agriculturist applied to this House for relief. We all remember the depressed state of the agricultural interest at this period. If any gentleman will take the trouble to turn back to the Journals of the House, he will see what hundreds of petitions loaded this table in the years 1819, 1820, and 1821, complaining of the distresses under which the agricultural interest laboured. The amount of fluctuation in the price of corn, between the years 1821 and 1822, may be estimated from the two extreme prices. Wheat in one year, 1817, being 112s. a quarter, and in another year, 1822, 38s., making a fluctuation of 74s. The House listened to the prayers of the agriculturist, and in the year 1822 the law of 1815 was revived. Of this law, it may almost be said, that it has never been brought into operation. It is true, that the law itself called duty to itself; it recognized a price at which corn might be admitted at a duty; but a clause was annexed or prefixed to it, as a sort of network, which prevented this provision of the act from ever coming into operation. The clause in effect enacted, that the law itself should not come into operation until the price of wheat reached 80s.; and the consequence of this practically is, that we are under a prohibition up to 80s. as much as if there had been no recognition of the principle of duty. The provision to which I allude is perfectly nugatory; it is a mere dead letter; it is a barren recognition of a principle from which not the smallest practical benefit has been derived. Why then, Sir, if prohibition, if absolute and unlimited importation, do not afford the protection desired, and if it be admitted in the law of 1822 that a duty is a fit mode of protection, I am willing to borrow from that law a principle, which can never, under the existing provisions, be carried into effect. And first, Sir, as to the mode of duty. Can a fixed duty ever be effectual to its purpose? Take, if you will, the proposition of Mr. Ricardo, or the propositions of the other two persons; take either a duty of 12s. or a duty of 5s. let it be fixed and invariable, and see how it will operate. Wheat, in one year, was 112s. a quarter; in such a year what an aggravation of suffering would a duty of 12s. a quarter produce! In another year, wheat was 38s. a quarter, in such a year, if there were a fixed duty of 12s. a quarter, how great would be the benefit to the foreigner, how small the remuneration to the grower! It seems clear that no duty can effect its object of giving protection to the agriculturist, except by adjusting the fluctuations of the market, and tending to settle and equalize the price of corn. I have said, Sir, with respect to the question of price, that I was in no degree disposed to find fault with that assumed in the year 1815; and I am equally ready to say, that I find no fault with the price assumed under the circumstances in the year 1822. The average price of wheat for twelve years preceding 1815 was 85s. a quarter, and the average price of the six years immediately preceding 1815 was 98s. 6d. The price assumed in 1815 was 85s.—a price which, considering that the war was at an end, and calculating for the immediate influence of war upon our expenditure, and its collateral influence on the price of corn, was, I think, fairly taken. The average price of corn from the year 1815 to the year 1820 was 75s. 11d. In the year 1822 a new price was to be assumed; and I

cannot say that the price was not fairly taken, though it is to be observed that there was a considerable difference in the state of the country, from the reduction of taxation and expenditure. The average price from the year 1815 to the end of last year is 65s. 10d. and the average price of the last six years is 58s. 6d. Taking a medium between the average price for the last twelve years and the average price for the last six years, it seems to me that at the present period 60s. cannot be objected to as an average price. The average price of the last four years does not exceed 53s. 6d. In proposing an average price, according to the principles which have been adopted by Parliament on former occasions, I am able to state, that my noble friend, whose researches and opportunities of acquiring information on this subject have been far greater than mine, has met with few persons interested in this question, who were not content to consider 60s. as a fair average price, at which the agriculturist was entitled to protection. With respect to the mode of duty, I have stated the reasons which induce his Majesty's Ministers to think that a fixed duty would not effect the object of affording protection to the agriculturist. A fixed duty, without reference to the variation of prices, would be at one time too high, at another time too low, and tend to perpetuate the existing evils; while a scale of duties, which should vary according to the price of corn, would correct excesses, make up for deficiencies, and tend to a general equalization of prices. The adoption of such a scale of duties will carry into the laws a principle of steadiness which is of more importance even than occasional cheapness, in legislating on this subject. In affixing an average price, I have stated the grounds upon which the price of 60s. has been assumed. The grounds upon which any particular duty can be assumed, are certainly matters of greater detail than it is my intention to go into on the present occasion, when it is my object rather to convey to the House a general notion of the course which his Majesty's Government have deemed it expedient to take. To arrive at just conclusions in considering this question it will undoubtedly be necessary to inquire into the state of the prices in foreign markets, and other matters of detail, which cannot now be conveniently discussed. Upon the best consideration which my noble friend could give to this subject, he was satisfied that a duty of 20s. when the price was 60s. was as much as it was reasonable, and not more than it was reasonable to propose. It is proposed that, taking 60s. as the average price, the duty should be diminished two shillings for every shilling of increase in the price, and increased two shillings for every shilling of diminution in the price. The effect of this scale of duties would be, that at the price of 60s. the duty would be 20s.; from 61s. to 62s. the duty would be 18s.; from 62s. to 63s. the duty would be 16s.; from 63s. to 64s. the duty would be 14s.; from 64s. to 65s. the duty would be 12s.; from 65s. to 66s. the duty would be 10s.; so that when the price rose to 70s. the duty would cease, or amount only to the nominal duty of 1s payable at the Custom House, and importation be in effect perfectly free. On the other hand there would be an increase of two shillings duty in the descending scale; so that when the price fell to 55s. the duty would be 30s. which would in effect be a prohibitory duty. It is the earnest desire of his Majesty's Government, to hold the scales even between the agriculturist and the importer; casting, I admit, the balance in point of principle, in favour of the open trade; but casting it, I am also ready to admit, in point of price, in favour of the agriculturist. I cannot anticipate any objection to this proposition from those who have insisted on unlimited importation; but it may I am aware, be urged by the advocates for prohibition, that if there be any point at which we are ready to give them a prohibitory duty, why not concede to them at that point an absolute prohibition. In the first place, it is no light matter with reference to a subject which has been not only for years, but for ages under the consideration of Parliament, that there is no instance of prohibition having ever been admitted as a principle in legislating upon the Corn Laws. Even during a series of years, particularly from 1670 to 1774, when it was the object of Parliament not only to discourage importation, but to encourage the exportation of British corn, that discouragement of importation was manifested not by prohibition, but by duty. It is besides desirable, that if there is to be a trade in corn at all, it should be conducted, as far as possible, on the principles of other trades, in a sober, regular course, and not by perpetual jerks and impulses arising out of extraordinary emergencies. (Hear, hear!) I am persuaded, that if importation be always free, market, it will flow in a regular equal current, supplying the real wants of the country, without overflowing it; instead of rendering the trade as it now does, and must continue to do, if the principle of prohibition were admitted, a perpetual series of alterations between a drought and a deluge. (Hear, hear!) I think this project will tend to equalize the prices, and keep that equalization of prices steady. The market will assume such a steadiness, that instead of a fluctuation between 112s. at one time, and 38s. at another, the vibrations will be found to be limited within the small circle of 53s. to 65s. It will get rid of another evil of very great magnitude—I allude to the abuses of the system of averages. (Hear, hear, hear!) When, as I have already stated, a fraction of 1d. one way, and 2d. the other, shut the ports, when they ought to have been open, and opened them when they ought to have been shut, it is impossible not to entertain some suspicion of the soundness of the system of averages. By this plan the averages would be declared weekly; and what room can there be, in the course of a week, for deep speculation? In an interval of three months, it is possible for great capitalists to produce an effect upon prices by unfair means. But under the new arrangement, when the average of one Saturday will be overturned by the average of the next Saturday, what temptation—what opportunity can there be for the commission of fraud? The plan will tend to vindicate the respectability of the corn trade, which will assume, even in the eyes of those by whom it has been most suspected, a character more analogous to the regular trade of British merchants in other branches of commerce. The plan will also get rid entirely of the possibility of such an interference on the part of the Executive Government, which some gentlemen refer to with great complacency as a cure, but which I consider an aggravation of the present system. I am perfectly confident, and so are colleagues, that we did perfectly right some months ago, to take upon ourselves the responsibility of admitting corn not admissible by law. But though we were right in taking care of the public good, we were not unconscious at the time, and we have since received painful information that while we did a great public good, we did much private mischief; for the measure which was adopted to save the country from the suffering which would have followed a scarcity, had the effect of overturning more than one private fortune. Honourable gentlemen talk glibly of responsibility, and taunt Ministers, as if they would have been incapable of filling their situations if they had hesitated to exercise an extraordinary discretion in such an emergency. I do not say, that under a similar emergency, we should not be ready to act with similar decision; but though the emergency justified the exercise of an extraordinary discretion, it is surely incumbent upon Ministers to endeavour to prevent a recurrence of such an emergency. These are some of the benefits which this plan presents to the House; and if it should appear upon trial, that interests which are now supposed to be wide as the poles asunder, should by this plan be approximated more nearly than they believe themselves to be possible, such a result would be worth all the rest. It would tend to sweeten the ill blood which has too long subsisted between two classes which now look with jealousy at each other, and to unite interests which have appeared to be almost irreconcilable. These are the principles on which the plan of his Majesty's Ministers is founded; these are the objects which they propose to carry into effect. I have now only to commit the resolutions which I have to propose to the judgment of the

Committee; and I entreat the House, whatever objections they may deem the plan liable to in matters of detail, to receive it, as it is intended to be, in the light of a peace-offering from his Majesty's Government, and as the best means which my noble friend at the head of the Government could have proposed, of reconciling conflicting interests. In this spirit the plan has been proposed, and in this spirit I trust it will be received."—*(Hear, hear.)*

Mr. Canning concluded by moving the following Resolutions:—

That it is the opinion of this Committee, that any sort of Corn, Grain, Meal, and Flour, which may now by law be imported into the United Kingdom, should at all times be admissible for home use, upon payment of the duties following, viz:—
If imported from any Foreign country—

WHEAT.

Whenever the average price of Wheat, made up and published in manner required by law, shall be sixty shillings and under sixty-one shillings the quarter, the duty shall be for every quarter, one pound.

And in respect of every integral shilling by which such price shall be above sixty shillings, such duty shall be decreased by two shillings until such price shall be seventy shillings.

Whenever such price shall be at or above seventy shillings, the duty shall be for every quarter, one shilling.

Whenever such price shall be under sixty shillings, and not under fifty-nine shillings, the duty shall be for every quarter, one pound two shillings.

And in respect of each integral shilling, or any part of each integral shilling, by which such price shall be under fifty-nine shillings, such duty shall be increased by two shillings.

BARLEY.

Whenever the average price of Barley, made up and published in manner required by law, shall be thirty shillings and under thirty-one shillings the quarter, the duty shall be for every quarter, ten shillings.

And in respect of every integral shilling by which such price shall be above thirty shillings, such duty shall be decreased by one shilling and sixpence until such price shall be thirty-seven shillings.

Whenever such price shall be at or above thirty-seven shillings, the duty shall be for every quarter, one shilling.

Whenever such price shall be under thirty shillings, and not under twenty-nine shillings, the duty shall be for every quarter, eleven shillings and sixpence.

And in respect of each integral shilling, or any part of each integral shilling, by which such price shall be under twenty-nine shillings, such duty shall be increased by one shilling and sixpence.

OATS.

Whenever the average price of Oats, made up and published in manner required by law, shall be twenty-one shillings and under twenty-two shillings the quarter, the duty shall be for every quarter, seven shillings.

And in respect of every integral shilling, by which such price shall be above twenty-one shillings, such duty shall be decreased by one shilling, until such price shall be twenty-eight shillings.

Whenever such price shall be at or above twenty-eight shillings, the duty shall be for every quarter, one shilling.

Whenever such price shall be under twenty-one shillings, and not under twenty shillings, the duty shall be, for every quarter, eight shillings.

And in respect of each integral shilling, or any part of each integral shilling, by which such price shall be under twenty shillings, such duty shall be increased by one shilling.

RYE, PEASE AND BEANS.

Whenever the average price of Rye, or of Pease or of Beans, made up and published in manner required by law, shall be thirty-five shillings and under thirty-six shillings the quarter, the duty shall be for every quarter, fifteen shillings; and in respect of every integral shilling, by which such price shall be above thirty-five shillings, such duty shall be decreased by one shilling and sixpence, until such price shall be forty-five shillings.

Whenever such price shall be at or above forty-five shillings, the duty shall be for every quarter, one shilling.

Whenever such price shall be under thirty-five shillings, and not under thirty-four shillings, the duty shall be for every quarter, sixteen shillings and sixpence; and in respect of each integral shilling, or any part of each integral shilling, by which such price shall be under thirty-four shillings, such duty shall be increased by one shilling and sixpence.

WHEAT, MEAL AND FLOUR.

For every barrel, being 196 lbs., a duty equal in amount to the duty payable on five bushels of Wheat.

OATMEAL.

For every quantity of 52 lbs., a duty equal in amount to the duty payable on a quarter of Oats.

MAIZE OR INDIAN CORN, BUCK-WHEAT, BEER OR BIGG.

For every quarter, a duty equal in amount to the duty payable on a quarter of Barley.

CORN GROWN IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

If the produce of, and imported from, any British possession in North America, or elsewhere, out of Europe—

WHEAT.

For every quarter, five shillings, until the price of British Wheat, made up and published in manner required by law, shall be sixty-five shillings per quarter.

Whenever such price shall be at or about sixty-five shillings, the duty shall be, for every quarter, sixpence.

BARLEY.

For every quarter two shillings and sixpence, until the price of British Barley, made up and published in manner required by law, shall be thirty-three shillings per quarter.

Whenever such price shall be at or about thirty-three shillings, the duty shall be, for every quarter, sixpence.

OATS.

For every quarter, two shillings, until the price of British Oats, made up and published in manner required by law, shall be twenty-four shillings per quarter.

Whenever such price shall be at or about twenty-four shillings, the duty shall be, for every quarter, sixpence.

RYE, BEANS AND PEASE.

For every quarter, three shillings, until the price of British Rye, or of Beans or of Pease, made up and published in manner required by law, shall be forty shillings.

Whenever such price shall be at or about forty shillings, the duty shall be for every quarter, sixpence.

WHEAT, MEAL AND FLOUR.

For every barrel, being 196 lbs., a duty equal in amount to the duty payable on five bushels of wheat.

OATMEAL.

For every quantity of 52 lbs., a duty equal in amount to the duty payable on a quarter of Oats.

MAIZE, OR INDIAN CORN, BUCK-WHEAT, BEER OR BIGG.

For every quarter, a duty equal in amount to the duty payable on a quarter of Barley.

That it is the opinion of this Committee, that all the said duties shall be regulated and determined from week, by the average prices of Corn, made up in manner required by law; which prices shall, at the several ports of the United Kingdom, determine the several rates of the said duties, for and during the week next after the receipt of the proper certificates of such average prices, at such ports respectively.

UNITED STATES.

(From the Maine Gazette of March 13th.)

The Resolve, passed at the present session of the Legislature on the subject of the Canada Road conditionally appropriates the sum of five thousand dollars for the accomplishment of so much

of the object as the State is interested in. The condition is that Massachusetts will give satisfactory assurance to this State that she will make so much of said road as passes over land belonging to that State, and one half of that part of it which passes over land belonging to Massachusetts and this State jointly. This condition it is supposed will be promptly performed; it being understood that Massachusetts is willing and even anxious to co-operate with this State to carry into effect an object so manifestly for the interest of both: so that the prospect is now flattering of having this long talked of and highly important measure speedily commenced and accomplished.

Snow.—The following (says the *Albany Daily Advertiser*) is the quantity of snow that fell during the past winter, together with what has fallen during the present month, including the month of January, and what fell on the last day of December. December, 4 inches; January, 48 do.; February, 14 do.; March, 3 do.—total 69 inches, equal to five feet and 3 inches, to which the memory of the oldest inhabitants can produce no parallel.

The bill before the Legislature of New-York to aid the Greeks by voting an aid for 1000 barrels of flour, after having passed the Senate, has been rejected in the House of Representatives, says 68, yeas 41.

From the Baltimore American.

The following letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to American property coming from the British West Indies in British vessels, has been politely handed to us by the gentleman to whom it is addressed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
March 26th 1827.

Sir—Your letter of the 19th inst. was laid before the President, and has received from him every consideration.

You are altogether right in supposing that there exists in the Executive branch of the government every disposition to mitigate the operation of restrictive measures on innocent and unintentional transgressions of the law. The proclamation of the 17th of this month, was issued in necessary compliance with the act of Congress which directed it to be issued, and the circular instructions from this department which followed the proclamation, went as far in softening its operation in the first instance as it was thought the law would warrant. It follows, hence, that your suggestion that the instructions may be modified in such a manner as to admit into our ports American property in British vessels coming from the interdicted ports, cannot be acceded to whatever wishes might exist upon the occasion, the prohibitions of the act of the 18th of April, 1818, being too broad to justify it.—How far American property, so arriving, may or may not become the subject of the remitting power, vested in the proper branch of the government, after the penalties of the law shall have duly attached to it, is a point that can in no case be determined before hand.

I have the honor to remain, with great respect, your obedient servant.
RICHARD RUSH.

The hon. JNO. BARNEY, Baltimore, Md.
Colonial Trade.—Already have our merchants begun to experience some of the vexatious doubts incident to the present state of the West India trade.—The difficulty of understanding how far the terms of the President's proclamation extend, has alarmed many persons as to the fate of American property coming from the British West Indies in British vessels.—Mr. Rush, in answer to their questions, has stated that such property cannot be admitted into our ports. He told them that "the prohibitions of the act of the 18th of April, 1818, are too broad and unequivocal to justify it." With respect to any remission of the penalties after they have once attached, Mr. Rush says, it is a point, "which can in no case be determined before hand."—*New York Enquirer.*

Enforcement of the President's Proclamation.—We understand, says the *New-York National Advocate*, that one or two British vessels, arrived yesterday from British ports, were ordered off.

There is a report current this morning that letters have been received from Mr. Gallatin, in which he states that he has not been able to bring our difficulties with England, in relation to the Colonial Trade, to a favorable issue.—*Baltimore Patriot.*
The National Journal of Monday has the following Editorial paragraph: "A report having found its way into several papers, that an arrangement of the difference on the Colonial question with Great Britain had been made by Mr. Gallatin, we have taken some pains to inquire into the truth of it. We learn that there is no ground whatever for the report; but that, on the contrary, Great Britain perseveres in altogether refusing to treat on that question. There is, therefore, no prospect whatever of any adjustment of it by convention."

Extract of a Letter dated Vera Cruz, Feb. 28, 1827.—"His Britannic Majesty's brig of war Calliope has arrived at this port. She brings the ratification of a commercial treaty between Great Britain and Mexico. Insurance on all British vessels bound to the Mexican Gulf, had risen from five to fifteen guineas."

Mr. Owen's Establishment.—It is said that Mr. Owen's establishment at New Harmony, has been broken up. The founder is gone to N. Orleans, the members of the society are dispersed, and this great experiment of organizing civilized society on a new system, and of managing the human machine as if it were the engine of a manufactory, has utterly failed. This result is nothing more than was to have been expected, from the accounts received from that place for some time past. The dissensions and confusion of the establishment have been represented in such a light, as to cause it to be said that *New Harmony* was only another name for old fashioned discord. It is said that Mr. Owen complains bitterly of the unmanageableness of those upon whom he has been trying the operation of his new system. He would have done better to confine himself to the manufacturers of New Lanark, whose minds, for aught we know, may have some sympathy with their machines.—*New York Evening Post.*

We observe, in the number of the *New Harmony Gazette* for the 21st Feb. the official documents concerning Miss Francis Wright's establishment at *Nashoba*, West Tennessee, "for the benefit of the Negro race." Miss Wright is well known in this country by her volume of *Travels*. She has assigned the lands at *Nashoba*, amounting to about 1860 acres, to ten trustees, "in perpetual trust for the benefit of the Negro race."

The trade of slander seems to be growing unprofitable in the west. In the village of Cooperstown (Otsego county) verdicts in four cases were recovered to the amount of \$4000. The dealers in the article had not taken out a license.

It is stated that a new edition of *Walsh's Quarterly Review* is to be printed, the first (consisting of 2000 copies) having been disposed of.

Mr. A. Everett, our Minister to Madrid, has a work in the press with this title: "America, or a General Survey of the Political Situation of the several Powers of the Western Continent, with Conjectures of their Future Prospects. *Matre pulchra filia pulchrior.*" By a Citizen of the United States, author of "Europe," &c."

The number of deaths in Philadelphia during 1826 was 4151, 587 died of consumption. The births for the same period were 6740. The deaths in Baltimore for 1826 were 1922, 366 by consumption. The black population of Baltimore is 14,651, of whom 4357 are slaves.

A Philadelphia paper recommends the New York managers "to oblige the most salient anger of their dancers"! What in the name of common sense does this mean?

Mrs. Knight has closed a successful engagement in Boston. It is mentioned in the Providence papers that she will give a concert in that town some day next week, assisted by Mr.

Knight on the piano, and by her brother, Mr. Povey, a vocalist, who on that occasion will make his first appearance in America.

Nine slaves were ordered for execution in Virginia, convicted of murdering their masters. They were appraised at \$3300.

The following advertisement is one of the briefest we ever read. It is copied from the *veni, vidi, vici* of Cæsar. "Anax found. Call, describe and receive it."

A Knoxville paper says, it will cheerfully take "tallow" in payment of any debts due to it. We are not quite so greedy in our disposition, though we would very willingly take any thing else in payment of unliquidated claims.

The Boston papers are prolific of poetry in praise of Mr. Knight. They call her St. Cecilia, Queen of Song, and a great many other high-sounding, though complimentary names.

The following card we willingly reprint from the *Boston Statesman*. Mr. Ex-Sheriff Parkins has filled too large a share in the eye of the English public any time these last fifteen years not to be treated with honor due in this country. [He kept in London "an office for the redress of the injured."]

"The debtors of Boston prison with gratitude tendered their acknowledgments to the liberality and humanity of Joseph W. Parkins, Esq. (late Sheriff of London) in discharging and liberating them from confinement."—*New-York Enquirer.*

Jo Daviess County.—This is without exception the most ludicrous honor ever conferred by a Legislature upon the memory of any individual; but true it is, that the Legislature of Illinois at its last session, passed an act, establishing Jo Daviess county, and ordered "that (we quote the language of the act) to perpetuate the memory of Col. Joseph Hamilton Daviess, who fell in the battle of Tippecanoe, gallantly charging upon the enemy at the head of his corps, the said county shall be called Jo Daviess." The Legislature that passed such a law must indeed have been of a most primitive order.—*Baltimore paper.*

A pompous eulogy, in a Georgia paper, of some young man, begins: "He was born and raised near Rockingham." What other words could the writer have used if he were speaking of a pumpkin? *N. Y. Eng.*

MORALS IN VIRGINIA.

A Mrs. Dupuy advertises in the *Richmond Inquirer*, that "she will prepare to board 12 or 15 MORAL AND STEADY members of the Legislature." What sort of people do they send to the Virginia Legislature to make such an exception necessary

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 16.
The importance of the Debates in the Chamber having hindered us yesterday and still doing it to day, from communicating to our readers the letters which were received by the last mail from Spain, we will give an analysis of them.

M. de Lima, the Portuguese Envoy was preparing to quit Madrid, because he had not been able to obtain from the Spanish Cabinet, the recognition of the Constitutional Government of Portugal.

General Sarsfield, Commander-in-Chief of the Corps of Observation, has removed his headquarters from Talavera de Reina to Cáceres, a point very near to the frontiers.

Ten regiments of Provincial Militia had received orders to hold themselves in readiness to set out for the army. There was great eagerness among the Royalist Volunteers to enrol themselves in the brigade intended for the army of Observation.

A Royal Decree, ordering a *quinta* (drawing lots) of 24,000 men was to appear immediately.

(From the *ETOLLE*, Sunday, Feb. 18.)

PARIS, Feb. 17.

Letters from Madrid, of the 13th, announce that the Portuguese insurgents, who, after taking Braganza, were marching against Oporto, have retreated precipitately towards the frontiers of Galicia, on learning that the troops of the Regency were advancing against them.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, Feb. 17.

I had the pleasure of addressing you on the 13th inst. informing you of what was passing in the North of Portugal since then nothing extraordinary has happened.—Oporto is free from danger; and by the news of to-day, of the 4th the rebels were retreating, and closely followed: so that in a very short time we shall here either their being taken, or what is more probable, of their having been driven back into Spain; and finally, the thing will be totally settled by the English troops, who are marching towards the revolted Province. I also know by the Ministry here, that Spain is giving every satisfaction to avoid war, but whether she is sincere or not, is the question; however, it will be answered ere long. I can at present say nothing more on the subject. London Exchange was done yesterday, at 51 30 per cent. Paris 550; Amsterdam, 41 1/2; Hamburg, 37 1/2; 38 agio of paper money, 16 1/2; dollars, 858; Pisis, 7,579.

The British army under the command of General Clinton, had marched from Lisbon for Coimbra, which was to be their headquarters, and where they were to arrive by the 16th. It was considered that by the 10th of February there would not be a British soldier in Lisbon, except those in the depot and in the hospitals.

In the Portuguese Chamber of Deputies, on the 6th, the project of a law to regulate commerce was discussed and agreed to. It opens the ports of Lisbon and Oporto to the vessels of all friendly nations, and in case of war, private property in said ports or depots to be respected. All merchandise of whatever country to be admitted to depot, with permission to export the same on paying one per cent. duty. It also allows the importation for consumption of all goods not expressly prohibited in an accompanying table, by paying the usual rates of duties.

The Emperor of Austria is said to have demanded from the Pope a free passage for his troops through the Papal dominions, "in case of any manifestations of revolutionary movements in the Kingdom of Naples."

The Constantinople dates are to Jan. 12.—A new conspiracy between the malcontents there and the Janissaries on the Asiatic side had been discovered by means of an intercepted correspondence. The heads of it were seized during the night and immediately beheaded, with the exception of a few, who contrived to escape. Meanwhile, the system of reform was going on, not only there but throughout all the provinces, with the exception of Anatolia. A great number of Pachas had been displaced, from which the best results were anticipated. The Pacha of Damascus had been dismissed; Veli Pacha banished to Broussa; and Abuloubut Pacha had received charge of the Pachalies of Damascus and Ooursa. His severity is well known, and he will do every thing in his power to consolidate the new system.

VARIETIES.

DURHAM.—Railways.—It is a remarkable fact that the Darlington and Stockton Railway now derives its principal revenue from a source that was not taken into account at all in the estimate, namely, the sum that is paid by the proprietors of the coaches which travel daily between Darlington and Stockton for liberty to pass along the railroad. Before it was opened there was only one coach running between those towns, three times a week; now there are seven run every day. From the cheapness of the fares, ninepence outside and a shilling inside, for twelve miles, a great number of passengers travel by them. They have accommodation to carry more than double the ordinary number taken by coaches, and one horse draws each vehicle with ease along the railway, at the rate of from eight to nine miles an hour.

ESSEX.—Amongst the variety of organic remains which are daily brought to light, and which lead a contemplative mind to the vast changes which this planet has sustained, none are more highly interesting than the discovery of those animals whose species since the primeval state of things have ceased to exist in this quarter of the globe. Two beautiful specimens, strongly illustrative of this remarkable change, have recently been found in blue alluvial clay, on the coast of Essex. They consist of the fossil horns of the buffalo, of gigantic size, with part of the os frontis; the other is a fossil turtle, embedded in a mass of septaria. Both specimens are in a most perfect state of preservation. These valuable and interesting relics of a former world are in possession of Mr. Deck, chemist, of Cambridge.

GLoucestershire.—Doctor Prichard read lately before the Members of the Philosophical and Literary Society of Bristol a paper, entitled "An Essay on the Native Races of America, with General Observations on the Varieties of the Human Skull." The Essay was rendered exceedingly interesting from being illustrated by a variety of specimens. The room was crowded to excess, upwards of three hundred persons being present.

LANCASHIRE.—The number of vessels reported at the Custom House, Liverpool, for the last six months, is four thousand seven hundred and seventy-one, exclusive of two hundred and sixty-six that have passed up the river to the port of Runcorn, viz:—of these 1717 were from foreign parts; 1517 from Ireland; 1737 coastwise; tonnage, 625,187; besides 236 to Runcorn; tonnage, 13,906;—making in all 642,093 tons. In comparing the present with the last year, there appears a decrease of 313 vessels and 60,947 tons. This decrease is not great when the state of trade during the year, and the falling off in the importation of cotton, are considered.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—The opening of the Taunton and Bridgewater Canal took place last month: the works having been so far completed as to bring the terminus point within a few hundred yards of Taunton, at a place called Fire Pool Weir.

SUFFOLK.—A most curious discovery was made a few days ago at Farnham St. Genevieve, near Bury. Men had been for some days employed in felling a pollard-ash near the church, which had the appearance of great antiquity, being not less than eighteen feet in girth, and very much decayed, and standing upon a small hillock, which seemed to have been left at a very distant period, when the rest of the soil around it had been lowered. On the fall of the tree, the roots of which were of an unusual size and length, it tore up the ground to a considerable extent, when immediately under the trunk were discovered a large quantity of skeletons, or rather fragments of skeletons, all lying in a circle, with the heads inwards, and piled tier above tier from the depth of about four feet, being probably the remains of several hundred bodies. The most perfect of the bones was a lower jaw, of large dimensions, containing the whole of the teeth; all the rest were very much decayed. It is well known, both from history and the tradition of names, that in the reign of Henry the Second, A. D. 1175, this village was the scene of a sanguinary and decisive battle.

SURREY.—The suspension-bridge thrown over the Thames at Hammer-smith, is daily visited by the admirers of mechanism. A chain-bridge so near the metropolis is a novelty, and during the fine dry weather the works are attractive. The bridge in its present state forms a remarkable object, displaying the great superiority acquired by British artisans in the manufacture of ironwork. The piers of stone rising from the bed of the river are finished, and the buttresses on the banks carried up almost to the intended elevation. Two massive iron chains, fixed upon the heads of the piers, and attached to the buttresses form the supporting chains. From these the platform will be suspended after the manner of the Chain-Pier at Brighton. A temporary bridge of wood is now fastened to the chains. A passage over the river is made for the workmen and others by this trajectory, which, from its extraordinary appearance, is seen with surprise and astonishment.

WINTER FOOD FOR COWS.—M. Chabert, the director of the veterinary school at Alfort, had a number of cows which yielded twelve gallons of milk every day. In his publications on the subject, he observes, that cows fed in the winter upon dry substances give less milk than those which are kept upon green diet, and also, that their milk loses much of its nutritious quality. He published the following recipe, by the use of which his cows afforded an equal quantity and quality of milk during the winter as during the summer:—Take a bushel of potatoes, break them whilst raw, place them in a barrel standing up, putting in successively a layer of potatoes and a layer of bran, and a small quantity of yeast in the middle of the mass, which is thus left to ferment during a whole week, and when the vinous taste has pervaded the whole mixture, it is given to the cows, who eat it greedily.

UGLINESS.—It is curious to observe that an ugly face is generally the indication of a witty and humorous mind; it suggests innumerable exhilarating witticisms to the wearer himself, and is the cause of wit to others. There is scarcely a merry, shrewd, witty fellow, even in fictitious history, but has the honor of ugliness attributed to him. Æsop was a very ugly little crook-back; uglier still was Socrates, no less a wit and a man of humour, than a philosopher. The heroes of Æneid were famous for personal deformity. Sancho Panza, his master and Rosinante, were, in their several conditions, absolutely patterns of this interesting qualification. Hudibras and Ralphe were still more conspicuously ugly. Falstaff, Bardolph, ancient Pistol, and almost every character of wit and humour, in the dramas of Shakspeare, were eminently ugly. Scarron, the favorite wit of France, was the most deformed little creature that ever a lovely woman allowed herself to be coupled to. What amusement is there to be derived from any thing peculiar in the nose? Is your nose excessively long? Comfort yourself that you have fared as well as if you had been at the promontory of noses. It is the proboscis of the elephant—it is the *suspensus nasus* which the Romans held to be so remarkable an indication of acute delicacy in the perception of the ridiculous. A short nose is, like every thing that is little, smart and pretty; in any danger, and hairbreadth escapes of the face, an humble little nose is not much more exposed than your cheek and your chin. A pimple, a wart, or a polypus, by enlarging, only beautifies it; it is ever brisk, alert, erect, and upon the *qui vive*,—it affords moreover a shortened passage to the brain. It is a perfection of nature, to accomplish all her ends with the smallest possible means. Such noses are well known to have been much valued by the Romans, as a sure proof that the wearer was a person of sure and discernment, and of lively and sarcastic wit. —*Literary Magnet.*

Babylon.—Wild beasts appeared so numerous, that we gave up all examination of the ruins. From the summit we had a distinct view of the vast heaps which constitute all that now remains of ancient Babylon; a more complete picture of desolation could not well be imagined. The eye wandered over a barren desert, in which the ruins were nearly the only indication that it had ever been inhabited. It was impossible to behold this scene and not to be reminded how exactly the predictions of Isaiah and Jeremiah have been fulfilled, even in the appearance Babylon was doomed to present: that she should

"never be inhabited;" that "the Arabian should not pitch his tent there; that she should "become heaps;" that her cities should be "a desolation, a dry land, and a wilderness." * * * The prophecy of Isaiah, that Babylon should be inhabited by wild beasts, was fulfilled after the extinction of the Seleucidæ; for their successors, the Parthians, turned the city into a park, and stocked it with wild beasts for the purpose of hunting. Amongst these the wild boar is enumerated. It has been supposed that many curious trees are to be found on the side of the Hanging Gardens. This is not the case: there is but one, and that is in the most elevated spot; it is a kind of cedar. One half of the trunk is standing, and is about five feet in circumference. Though the body is decayed, the branches are still green and healthy, and droop like those of the willow. With the exception of one at Bussorah, there is no tree like it throughout Irak Arabia. The Arabs call it *Athele*. Our guides said, that this tree was left in the Hanging Gardens for the purpose of enabling Ali to tie his horse to it after the battle of Hith. Not far from this tree we saw indications of a statue, which had been imperfectly seen by Beauchamp and Rich. We sent four men to work, and in two hours found a colossal piece of sculpture, in black marble, representing a lion standing over a man. When Rich was there, the figure was entire; but when we saw it, the head was gone. The length of the pedestal, the height of the shoulders, and the length of the statue, measured, in each of their respective parts, nine feet. I should venture to suggest, that this statue might have reference to Daniel in the lions' den, and that it formerly stood over one of the gates, either to the palace, or of the Hanging Gardens. It is natural to suppose that so extraordinary a miracle would have been celebrated by the Babylonians, particularly as David was afterwards governor of their city. The prophet was also governor of Susa, (the Sushan in Scripture,) where he frequently went in the discharge of his official duties, and at which place he died. A short time ago, Susa was visited by some French officers in the service of the Prince of Kermanshah; amongst other antiquities, they found a block of white marble, covered with Babylonian characters, having sculptured on it the figures of two men and two lions. This may also allude to the same event. —*Keppel's Journey from India.*

The Hunterian Society is at present engaged in the performance of a series of experiments on the subject of the human blood, its properties, component parts, operations, entire system, and its co-existence with vital principle. The experiments are intended to discover the truth of certain doctrines with regard to the human blood, promulgated by Doctor Barry. At the last meeting of the society on the 27th Jan., the result of a very curious experiment was detailed. The stomach of a subject just expired was opened, and the pulsation of the heart was distinctly perceived for about twenty minutes after. This fact alone demonstrates that the cessation of vitality was not in consequence of the termination of the circulation in the blood. Several similar curious experiments were detailed, and it is intended, when the result of all shall be ascertained, to submit it in an authentic form to the public. —*Edinburgh Observer.*

The Statistical table of the States of Europe, published annually by the Almanack of Gotha, has long enjoyed the esteem of the learned of all countries.—That for 1827 is drawn up with increased care and correctness. For instance, the revenue of Russia, which was estimated at only 268,000,000 of francs, is now stated at 338,000,000, a sum that is exactly equal to the revenue of Austria. That of Prussia, which was stated at 247,000,000, is now estimated only at 193,000,000. The sum of the revenues of these three Powers make a total of 869,000,000, and that of France is 820,000,000. Thus we see that this kingdom is not only as rich as Austria, Russia, and Prussia together, but that it has an over-plus of 51,000,000, which is equal to the revenue of several powers of the second order, such as Portugal, Sardinia and Sweden. England, according to the same table, will raise this year a sum of 1,410,000,000, but the interest of its debt being 750,000,000, there will remain 660,000,000 for the public expenses. For this reason, the budget for every branch of the public service is smaller, with few exceptions, than that which is allotted to the same branch by the French Chambers. It appears that on an average the Frenchman contributes 11 per cent. of his income to the public expenditure, while the Englishman contributes 25 per cent.—*Edin.*

From the London Literary Gazette of Jan. 27.

We have now before us news from Sierra Leone, of the 8th ult., at which recent date we are informed there were no fresh arrivals either from Captain Clapperton or Major Laing. Our correspondent, however, alludes to the report which had been in circulation, respecting the death of Mr. Dickson, and informs us that it has been satisfactorily contradicted by a remarkable circumstance which has conferred some celebrity on that gentleman. On his arrival in the Shah country, it seems, the influence of M. de Souza, which had been of so much service to him near the coast, began to fail, and the Shah natives, (as is usual with these African tribes), made a number of petty excuses for the purpose of retarding his progress, the chief of which was, that the Fetish was not yet favourable to his advance. In proof of this they shewed him the Fetish, which was indeed most unpropitious to his wishes. Upon this obstacle being so presented, Mr. Dickson asked for and obtained permission to try White-man Fetish. Among other apparatus with which he was liberally provided, there happened to be a galvanic battery, and this he erected in the presence of the Shah people. He then requested a fowl to be killed; and having immediately submitted it to the galvanic action, the dead bird performed the phenomena so well known in England; fluttered, shook its head and limbs, and almost flew away—to the inexpressible horror and consternation of the amazed natives. In short, there was no resisting such a miracle; they instantly concluded that his Fetish was conclusive, and begged that he would march out of the country with as much haste as possible. Mr. Dickson, by this ingenious expedient, thus attained his principal object; but he had great difficulty in procuring carriers for his baggage, such was the alarm produced by galvanism in Africa. Since this time, nothing further had been heard of him, which the writer considers to be auspicious; for, had he died (he says) the news must have reached the coast. [We presume that the information contained in the foregoing, has been obtained from the Africans, who come to Sierra Leone from the interior.]

The Shah here mentioned, is, we imagine, the *Shar*, so spelt in the letters received in May last, (see *Literary Gaz.* of the 27th of that month) which state that Mr. Dickson had obtained leave from the King of Dahomey to proceed thither, and had actually left his court on the 31st of Dec 1825, with fifty armed men, and a hundred bearers to escort him to his destination. *Shar* is there said to be seventeen days journey towards the north, and situated to the south-west of *Laery* or *Yaouri*. It was to the latter that Major Laing, according to one statement, proposed to descend from Timbuctoo, when the river was swollen in August, and it was also for *Farou* that Capt. Clapperton wrote (Hio, 22d Feb. last) he was then about to set off.

General View of Lima.

Description of the view from Mount Cristoval, an eminence of difficult ascent, which overlooks the city and the surrounding country for many miles:—

"We passed through the Plaza, or great square, where among the crowds we met the fair *Lima* in their *sayagay mantos*, fine, martial looking officers in their gay uniforms, common and civil characters discussing the news of the day, peasants with their picturesque poachos, high-crowned and broad-brimmed hats—here and there a priest with his black robes. The walks around the city are covered by the projection of the buildings; the Government Palace, a low building, is on

one side, and on another is the cathedral. The market is held in the square, in the centre of which is a brazen fountain.

A handsome gateway led us upon the broad bridge over the Rimac, which is about 220 feet across, with little water at this season. A beautiful public walk lies along the elevated bank, in reaching which we passed a chapel, said to have been built by Pizarro. At the foot of Mount Cristoval is a spring, which supplies the Baths—rudely built, but commodious. The hill is about 500 or 600 feet above the level of the river, and difficult of ascent. The only vegetation at this season of the year consists of air-plants here and there sprouting from the granite rocks.

The view from the summit is delightful and varied. Below—the city of Lima, covering a great extent of ground on both sides the Rimac: a mass of dusky, mud-roofed buildings, with numerous spires and cupolas rising above. The squares were all laid open to our eyes, and we could distinctly see the life and bustle in the grand Plaza. Directly below us were the Baths, the amphitheatre for Bull fights, the public walk filled with the fashion of Lima, and the white walls and pagoda-like form of the Pantheon. At the distance of six miles to the west, the town of Callao, with the shipping in the harbour; further south, the bluff of Chorrillos, near which we could discover the breakers—and the island of St. Lorenzo, round the point of which a ship was passing. Towards the west the calm surface of the Pacific was spread before us to the horizon.

On one side the villages of Magdalena (Bolívar's residence), and Millalores, among several others, were seen rising over the trees. In the east the Cordilleras rose high against the sky, their summits covered with snow; while at their feet lay fertile valleys, covered in every direction with numerous plantations." —*New-York Daily Advertiser.*

THE DUKE OF SUSSEX'S LIBRARY.

The former notices of the forthcoming volume of the *BIBLIOTHECA SUSSEXIANA* detailed the First Part, which consisted entirely of MSS.;—this notice will consist of a Summary of the Second Part, or that which relates to printed books. The author of this publication, in the arrangement of the various versions of the Sacred Scriptures, has first placed the *Polyglott Works*, and then classed them according to the antiquity of the version. This volume contains only the Hebrew, the Greek, and the Latin Bibles:—The Duke's collection, in his Library at Kensington Palace, boasts the possession of all the known *Polyglott Bibles*. An ample account of the circumstances connected with those several works is given, and a careful collation of their contents. There is much new matter respecting the first or Complutensian *Polyglott*, which was projected and carried into effect by the munificence and exertions of the celebrated Cardinal XIMENES, and hence generally called the *Ximenes' Polyglott*. There is a variation not only in the title pages of some copies, but also in the preface matter; and the variations are so numerous as decidedly to prove a re-composition and re-printing of it, and this not confirmed to the Prolegomena, but in some parts of the *Epistle to the Hebrews* and the *Acts of the Apostles*. The lives of all the celebrated men engaged in that undertaking are given. There is also a notice of the Tracts published in relation to the *Polyglott*, and the memorable controversy on the passage 1 Epist. John v. 7.—and variations in the reading of this passage from eleven MSS. of the Vulgate in the Duke of Sussex's possession are noted. The Antwerp, the Paris, and the London *Polyglott*, are noticed in a similar manner—which accounts conclude the division of the *Greater Polyglott*.

The *Lesser Polyglotts*—Wolder's, Hunter's, Bagster's and Vatablus follow, and are succeeded by the *Polyglott Pentateuch*, in Hebrew, Chaldee, Arabic, and Persian, printed at Constantinople in 1546—a book of the greatest rarity. There is only one other copy known to be in this country, and that an imperfect one, which is in the Public Library at Cambridge. His Royal Highness's copy is perfect, and belonging to the famous Oriental scholar Dr. Pocock. This work contains the first printed Arabic version of the Pentateuch. It was made by Rabbi Saadiah Gaon, of whom there is an interesting Memoir. The author notices six additional readings in the Chaldee of several verses in various chapters of the Book of Genesis, for the communication of which he is indebted to the Duke of Sussex. The *Polyglott Psalters*, portions of the Old Testament, New Testament, and parts of the New Testament, conclude his division of the work.

The *Hebrew Bibles* form the next part; there are seventy-four in number, and include many of the earlier editions:—The first Bomberg, the first Munster, the first Stephen, the first Pantin, and many others of equal rarity. The critical editions are numerous, and those with the Rabbinical commentaries, particularly fine. The Hebrew, Samaritan and Hebrew Pentateuchs, seventeen in number, ensue, and are followed by parts of the Old Testament in Hebrew, among which are the *Prior* and *Posterior Prophets*, with the commentary of Rabbi Kimchi, printed at Soncino 1485, three years before the entire edition of the Hebrew Bible issued from the press. These books are unique in this country.

The *Greek Bibles* form the next division; they are twenty-eight in number, and comprise every edition of any value, from the first edition of the Septuagint, printed at Venice, by Aldus, in 1518, to that of Leander Van Ess, at Leipzig, in 1821.

The *Latin Bibles* constitute the remainder of the volume; and here the strength of the collection is particularly apparent. There are no fewer than 218 editions described. Of these, fifty-one were printed in the fifteenth century. There are in it the first edition of the Holy Scriptures; the first edition with a date (1462.) printed upon vellum, and most beautifully illuminated; the two editions printed by Eggesteyn (1468 69), the Mentelin (1469), the Ulrich Zell (1470); the first Basil, Roman, Cosinger, Venetian, Parisian, Frobenius, Pagninus, Stephens, Benedict, Heutenius, Castilio, Isidore Carius, Tremellius, and Junius editions. The first Bible with a gloss; the celebrated Vatican editions of 1590 and 1592, the former of Pope Sixtus V. on large paper, &c. &c. There is a copy of the celebrated edition of Pagninus's version, with the notes of Michael Servetus, for which he was pronounced a Heretic, and narrowly escaped death. All these curious and rare editions are minutely described, their peculiarities pointed out, and the literary history of them rendered complete by the biographical notices of the Translators, Editors, &c. The second volume is mentioned as likely to contain the History of the Versions from the fourth century to the present time.

LITERARY REVIEW.

Conclusion of the Recollections of the Life of John O'Keefe. Written by Himself, 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1826. H. Colburn.

I saw by the clock it was five o'clock; so as there was none of the possessors up to take my money in the house, I leaves me a shilling on the post of the banisters, that they might find it there for my reckoning; for, sir, as all the people of Lulworth if I am't as honest a man as any in the whole county of Dorset. So I unbolted me the door, and coming into the road, I finds every thing as quiet as if nothing had happened. Thinks I, they've all murdered one another, and now think nothing about it; so I walks along to get into the streets, till I found myself again at that tall, high topped noblix, that sticks up there in the middle of the roads. I gets me again over the bridge, but I thought they had lowered the banisters of each side; and then I got me into a long wooden market, that I hadn't seen before; here the people looked all alive, but I listened to the great church clock, and 'twas eight. I couldn't give imagination where they were all running to; but I tho't I might see as well as the best.

I was obliged to run, they shouldered me about so; and I walks up a high hill street—and there, Lord a' mercy! there was a million of folks. I gets up to a great stone house—Lord o' heaven! if it wasn't Newgate, that I read of often in a newspaper; my heart was all in a palffication; though what has an honest man to be afraid of? I was walking out of amongst it, when a gentleman said to me, 'Sir,' said he, 'if you stop a few minutes you will see the men put into the cart to go to Tyburn.' I thought that was civil enough, so what will you have of it? Stand there I did; but oh, Lord a' mercy! I was ready to drop on the spot, when the third man stepped into the cart with the rope about his neck. I saw—I looked in his face—'twas a town's lad of my own! We were like two brothers, sir; we were the dearest friends when we were boys. Oh, Lord, sir, I was too fearful; there were two carts full; but poor Robert! Yet I was so dismal to see him look so hardened; but he was dressed quite genteel; all the rest that were to be hanged was in black; but Robert, he had on as pretty a blue coat, and a red waistcoat; better than this; his white cotton stockings, handsome buckskin breeches, and very good plate buckles; his shirt was quite clean, his hair tied and powdered; a labourer, sir, and as honest a fellow as any in Dorsetshire. I was in no great haste to go after him, my mind got so troublesome; but I could not help myself, the crowd shoved me on so. Yes, sir, I went all the way; but, sir, to see that Jack Ketch; such an ill-omened dirty devil—it looked as if all the rest were gentlemen, and that he came to wait on them; he took it so light too: his ugly face was all joyish, laughing and talking, and spitting his tobacco about. Well, sir, sure enough, under the gallows-tree I did come up and speak to Robert. I ax'd him how he did, and he shook hands with me. I was all in a trembling, but he was so bold! I said, Robert, remember where you're going, God loves not proud hearts: remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth. God be merciful to you, Robert.' 'Amen,' he said: 'good be to you, old friendly.' Then the parson bid him not mind vanities. O Lord! Sir, I would see the last of him, though it shocked my soul, and I cried for him, sir, more than I did for myself, for Robin was once as good a lad, sir! but bad company, sir—This melancholy put me out of conceit with London, and I walked softly on so dismalish, and came to a stone man and horse; it was Charing Cross, and a man said to me—Take care of yourself, my lad, or you'll be pressed, for the press-gang is about, and they are hot.' I said to myself, 'I'll not go to sea; so what does me do, but I orders a coach, and bids the man of it bring me up to Hyde-Park Corner; there I gets me out, and pays him his wages, which he ax'd, with my other shilling; then, thinks I, with my sixpence I'll get a bite of bread and cheese at the first public-house straight on; but before I wanted it, I put my hand in my pocket, and lucky I did so, for no sixpence was there. 'Here,' says I, 'is a fine thing; this was misfortunate enough; so I went by the house, and walked on; but I had a good heart—I will go back home,' says I, '125 miles, and not a farthing in my pocket.' I walked on stoutish enough, till I got to Brentford; there I got very hungry and faintish, and I thought to ax somewhat, but my heart misgave me; but sure enough, at Hounslow I did pluck up courage to tell a gentleman how it was with me, and he gave me three pence: that, all the people of Lulworth can say, was the charity I Toby Thatch ever put into a pocket of his: so I got me a pint of ale, and just a bite of bread and cheese, and then, says I 'Here goes,' and cleverly I walked on. But near Basingstoke, there, sir, I met a waggon; it was the property of his honour the Duke of Bolton, and says his honour's driver to me, 'How far are you going?' I told him I was making the best of my way into the county of Dorset. 'I'm going that way,' says he, 'and I'll give you a lift as far as Salisbury.' Says I, 'I thanks you for your kind offer, but I won't deceive you like an honest man, I tell you beforehand, downrightedly, I haven't got a farthing to pay you the recompense.' 'Ne'er heed your money, says he 'canst thee drive?' 'Why,' says I, 'I think I know a little bit of that.' 'Ay, I warrant you does,' says he; 'to tell you truly, I don't find myself very well, and I must be going all night; so if you take the whip and drive, you shall have the ride and plenty of victuals to boot.' I thought the cart had dropped from heaven, sir, it was so blessed. Well, sir, I got me in, this brought me on all the way to Salisbury; and after that, if I couldn't walk, to my shame be it spoken; so neither stop nor stay did I make, till I got me home here to Lulworth, my native place. Now, sir, to pleasure you, there was my London journey."

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY—FINE ARTS.

It is within the recollection of many of our readers that two lads, named Gallagher and Panormo, had so distinguished themselves in the drawing and modelling schools of the Royal Dublin Society, that a sum of money was voted by that institution to enable these lads to pursue their studies, first in London and afterwards in Rome. Mr. Behens, a celebrated sculptor in London, who also learned the rudiments of his art in the schools of the Royal Dublin Society, received them into his house with great liberality, and they have now been nearly three years under the instruction of this eminent artist. These young gentlemen since their residence in London have in every respect realised the expectations which they excited, and have obtained premiums from the Society of Arts, and from the Royal Academy. They have lately composed and modelled two groups of figures nearly as large as life, and Mr. Behens has sent over to the Dublin Society two plaster casts from these models, affording the best testimony of the progress they have made. These casts are now open to public inspection at the Society-house, Kildare-street. It would be impossible in a brief sketch of this kind to notice all the excellencies of these beautiful pieces of art; but it is impossible not to be struck with their immense superiority over the three female marble figures which are in the Society's establishment, which were brought over at a great expense by a gentleman from Rome. It must be gratifying to our national feelings, as it is highly complimentary to the Royal Dublin Society-Schools, to see two Irish lads at once excelling the matured productions of Skiddaw, the celebrated Prussian statuary. The group of Panormo represents the story of Theseus rescuing a female from the Centaur, at the exact time when the hero bestrides the monster in all the repose and dignity of victory. The latter is crouching under the feet of Theseus, and apparently supplicating for mercy. The right arm of Theseus is elevated as if to strike; whilst with the left he supports the female he has rescued. The female figure is a master-piece; and the artist has successfully accomplished that most difficult achievement, of representing in sculpture the form and appearance of flesh through the stony and transparent drapery which appears to cover, though scarcely to conceal, the most beautiful and exquisitely formed proportions. The story of our First Parents has furnished to Gallagher the materials of his group. It consists of three figures, representing Adam and Eve mourning over the dead body of Abel; Adam is the most elevated in the group. His left knee rests on the ground; he affords support on the one side to Eve, whilst the body of Abel hangs over his right thigh in the still repose of death. The dead body is beautifully executed; the feet, the legs, the arms, and the trunk, all manifest perfect anatomical correctness. Eve falls on the left arm of Adam, and presses upon him with an expression of hopeless abandon-

ment; in beauty of form and countenance, this figure would bear comparison with some of the master-pieces of antiquity. Adam supports both these figures. The most careless observer is impressed with the beauty of the attitude, and the deep expression of subdued grief in his countenance: to which an additional expression would seem to be imparted, by the right hand held up to heaven in the ardency of supplication, as if to seek relief from the heavy chastisement which has been inflicted upon him. We may reasonably form bright anticipations of the future fame of both these young gentlemen, from such early excellence, when we can affirm, that neither of them has attained the age of twenty.

PROVINCIAL.

MONTREAL, 19th April.

LIGHTS ON THE RIVER.—We understand it is in contemplation to place lights in several parts of the river, between Quebec and Montreal, which may enable vessels and steamboats to proceed at all hours without the frequent interruptions to which they are now liable. It is expected that the expense of these useful establishments will be defrayed from a fund which has been accumulating for some years past, from a tonnage duty levied on all Steam-boats, navigating this part of the St. Lawrence. We sincerely hope that the Trinity House at Quebec to whom the plan is referred will approve of it, and adopt such measures, as will carry it into immediate effect. Few improvements could be more satisfactory to the public, and it is but an act of justice to the proprietors of the Steam boats that at least some part of the funds, to which they have contributed so liberally should be expended for their protection, and the safety and convenience of their passengers, and which at the same time would give greater facilities to the increasing trade of the province. It is proposed we believe, should the funds be adequate thereto, to place lights at the following stations. A light at Isle a la Bague; floating lights below Isle Platte, at the Upper Buoy of Lake St. Peter, at the Lower Buoy of the Lake, and at the point of the Bature D'Abigo; and a stationary light at the Islet, opposite the old Church of Lotbiniere, at the head of the Richelieu.—*Montreal Gazette.*

The New Tow Boat JOHN MOLSON, now on the stocks, we learn is to be launched on the 5th prox. She will have two engines of 60 horse power each, and will probably be the finest and best vessel of the kind afloat upon the St. Lawrence. She is to be commanded by Capt. JESSE ARMSTRONG.—*Montreal Courant.*

MONTREAL, 21st April.

On Monday last an accident occurred within a few miles of this city, which had nearly been attended with fatal consequences. Samuel Ogden, Esquire, was out shooting along with two others, when the fowling piece of one of them went off accidentally, and the contents were lodged in the left shoulder of Mr. O. who was only a few yards distant. We are happy to say that he is recovering.

THE QUEBEC GAZETTE.



OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF MILITIA,
QUEBEC, 21st April 1827.

GENERAL ORDER OF MILITIA.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL being desirous of forming Two Battalions in the County of HAMPSHIRE, has commanded that the Division of CAP SANTE shall be called the first Battalion of HAMPSHIRE; and that the Parish of GRONDINES shall be separated from this Battalion, in order to be re-attached to the former Division of ST. ANNE, which for the future shall be called the Second Battalion of HAMPSHIRE, and shall be formed of the Parishes following, namely:—ST. ANNE LA PERADE, the lower part of ST. STANISLAUS, or RIVIERE DES ENVIES, and GRONDINES. This arrangement, in pursuance of the intention of the COMMANDER IN CHIEF will include these two Battalions in the County of HAMPSHIRE.—The latter Battalion notwithstanding will appertain to the District of THREE-RIVERS. In consequence of this General Order, HIS EXCELLENCY has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in the said two Battalions,

CAP SANTE

First Battalion of Hampshire.

Lt. Col. Alsopp not being effective, must be placed on the list of retired officers.

Lt. Pierre Morissette, to be Captain,	18th Feb. 1827.
Lt. Joseph Paquet, to be Captain,	19th do.
Ens. Mathurin Morissette, to be Lieutenant,	9th March do.
Ens. Joseph Mercure, to be Lieutenant,	10th do.
Mr. Joseph Raymond dit Rochette, to be Ens.	10th do.
Mr. Pierre C. Thibodeau, to be En. and Adj.	11th do.
Mr. Eustache Faucher, to be Ensign,	12th do.
Mr. Barthelemy Larue, to be Ens. Aide-Major	13th do.

Lieutenant-Colonel LAGORGENDIERE has recommended several persons as Officers of Militia for the Parish of GRONDINES, but as it has been re-attached to the Second Battalion under the orders of Lieut.-Colonel HALE, these Officers must necessarily be recommended by him.

ST. ANNE,

Second Battalion of Hampshire.

Ens. Paul Bigué, to be Captain 20th February 1827.
Mr. André Gaudrie, to be Lieut. 11th March do.
Mr. Charles Boudreault, to be Ensign 14th do. do.

Major TONNANCOUR not being resident herein, HIS EXCELLENCY has ordered him to be placed on the retired list; and in consequence of the new formation of the Second Battalion of HAMPSHIRE, the Hon. Lieut. Colonel HALE is required to transmit to the Office of the Adj. General a list of the Officers whom he desires to recommend for the formation of the said Battalion, particularly in the Parish of GRONDINES, which is to make part of the Militia force under his command.

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

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

QUEBEC, the 24th of April, 1827.

GENERAL ORDER OF MILITIA,

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor in Chief, has great pleasure in thanking the several Volunteer Corps of Militia, under command of Lieut. Col. Bell, for their attendance yesterday on parade with His Majesty's Troops in garrison, in honour of His Majesty's Birth day.

Lieut. Colonel Bell, will be pleased to assure Capt. Gury, commanding the Cavalry Troop, Capt. Price of the Artillery company, Capt. Walker of the Rifle Company, that the Governor has seen with infinite satisfaction, the drill, practice and willing disposition of these three corps.—That their appearance under arms, does them all much honour; and he trusts he may add, that the city of Quebec takes pride in the existence of such corps now fully formed for the protec-

tion of the Peace, and the support of the civil Magistrates, when their assistance may be required.

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

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

QUEBEC:

THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1827.

The Packet Ship COLUMBIA, which we imagine was detained by stress of weather, her date of sailing being the first March, has arrived at New-York with LONDON dates to the 12th ulto.

We give below a short summary of the news by this vessel. It is well known to our readers that the question of the Corn Laws was to be introduced by Resolutions, proposed by Mr. CANNING, on the 1st March. On these Resolutions a Bill was to be brought in, which having received the Royal Assent, would become the New Act on this question, so important both at home and abroad. With that impression of the interest felt, even here, on the subject, we have devoted a large space of our paper, sufficiently crowded, to a reprint of Mr. Canning's Speech on this occasion; after which it would be as superfluous to make any remark on the Resolutions themselves, as to congratulate our Readers on the restoration of this invaluable Minister to health and usefulness. Men like him may live long enough for their own fame, but never too long for their country's honor and advantage.

Mr. CANNING's Resolutions were opposed by Mr. WESTERN, Member for ESSEX, Mr. W. WHITMORE, by Sir EDWARD KNATCHBULL, Member for KENT, and Sir THOMAS LETHBRIDGE, Member for WILTSHIRE, all men of large property and influence. They were supported by Sir JOHN WROTTESELEY, VISCOUNT ALTHORP, eldest son of EARL SPENCER, Sir JOHN SEBRIGHT, of HERTFORDSHIRE, Mr. CURWEN, of CUMBERLAND, LORD MILTON, son of EARL FITZWILLIAM and Sir FRANCIS BURDETT. By the two latter, Mr. CANNING was most strongly and honorably supported. Thus the supporters of the measures of Government were chiefly from the Opposition, and men of very large property in land.

The debate on the first March was adjourned to the 8th, on which day an amendment was moved, with a view of trying the strength of the opposition, which was lost by a majority of 69. Mr. Canning's original proposition was then carried without a division, namely, "to make 60 shillings the regulating price, with a duty of 20 shillings, diminishing 2s. for every shilling of rise in price," and so has ended the first discussion of this question, which was pronounced so momentous, even to the existence of Ministry, under its present circumstances, crippled as it is by the secession from illness of Lord LIVERPOOL.

The next question of importance was the consideration by a New Parliament of the Catholic question, which was brought before the House in a declamatory Speech from Sir Francis Burdett, who feels himself bound to do something actively, before he relapses into his accustomed indolence for the next four or five years. The debate commenced on the 5th March, and was decided on the 6th by the small majority of four against further concession. The division of a very numerous assemblage of Members, was 272 to 276. Mr. Canning, Mr. Peel, and Sir John Copley, Master of the Rolls, highly distinguished themselves in this debate. We shall publish hereafter what appears to us the best speech on either side of the question, which must be of interest here, although we protest against any similarity being attempted to be shown between the Roman Catholics of IRELAND and those of this Province, either in present situation or future views.

Rumors were still in circulation respecting the new Cabinet arrangements. Our opinion is borne out by the English papers, that no appointment will be made until after the Session of Parliament, from a proper delicacy to Lord Liverpool; and that the Ministry will be the same, though the ostensible head or Premier be changed.

There is no Foreign news of importance. The British troops were at COIMBRA, and all the Transports hired to convey the troops to LISBON had been discharged.

SUMMARY.—LATEST NEWS.

Mr. BROUGHAM and Mr. RAIKES have been prevented from fighting a duel in consequence of the Speech of the learned Advocate in a late trial for libel.

Died, in ENGLAND, the EARL ONSLOW, aged 73, and Dr. KITCHENER, author of Peptic Precepts.

CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION.—On Monday, the 5th March in the House of Commons, after a long and able speech, Sir Francis Burdett made the following motion.

"That this House is deeply impressed with the necessity of taking into its immediate consideration the present state of the laws, by means of which their Roman Catholic fellow subjects are affected with civil disabilities, with a view to their relief from the same."

Mr. Secretary Peel spoke against the motion, and the Right Hon. Secretary for Foreign Affairs in its favour.—Sir Francis' motion was eventually lost by a majority of 4. For the motion, 272; against it 276. Majority against it 4.

LONDON, March 11.

THE CORN LAWS.—The subject of the Corn Laws, was brought before the House of Commons by Mr. Canning, on the 1st of March. The debate was adjourned to the 8th, when it was again called by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. On the motion that the Speaker leave the chair a long debate ensued; and an amendment was moved, that whenever the average price of wheat made up and published in manner required by law, shall be 64s and 65s, the quarter, the duty shall be, every quarter 20s. Upon taking the question, the amendment was

lost by a majority of 69. We find a paragraph under the date of London, March 11, stating, that "the resolution originally proposed by Mr. Canning, to make 60s. the regulating price, with a duty of 20s. diminishing 2s. for every shilling for rise of price, has been agreed to in the House of Commons, without a division. It is added, as soon as the resolutions have been gone through with, a bill will be brought in, and the matter debated at length.

Orders were received from Portsmouth on the 10th to discharge from the transport service, all the ships which were hired in December to carry troops to Lisbon.

Rear Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, is appointed to the command of the North American station.

The Globe announces that a most extensive failure has taken place at Calcutta. The amount is stated at £600,000.

On the 4th of March there was a most extraordinary fall of snow in Scotland. There had not been so great a fall in so short a period of time, since February, 1799, when Paris of it, which had got into hollows and against walls remained undissolved in June. It was expected to be highly disastrous to the country.

PORTUGAL AND SPAIN.—It was confidently reported in London on the 12th of March, that Sir H. Clinton has written home in the strongest terms for reinforcements. The gallant general, it is said, has declared 5000 additional troops absolutely necessary.

The Earl of Liverpool, we are happy to state, was in a state of convalescence at the latest dates.

Dr. Kitchener, that most eccentric and truly amiable man, died on the morning of the 28th February, in London.

The Java Packet from Batavia, went down off Flushing, and the whole of her crew, consisting of 90 souls, were doomed to a watery grave, with the exception of the pilot, who contrived to save himself. She had on board 8000 bags of coffee, which are all gone. She was insured at Lloyd's.

The British ship Marmion, Capt. Petrie, from Liverpool to Calcutta, with a cargo valued at from £60 to 70,000, was abandoned at sea on the 15th February, having started a butt. The crew and passengers were saved by the British ship Garland.

STOCK MARKET LONDON, March 12. This morning there was much agitation in the stock markets. Consols opened at 82 1/8. Some large sales were effected at 81 7/8, and being followed by more at a depressed quotation, a fall in the Consols was the consequence. At two, they recovered a little, being 81 3/4. Foreign Stocks have been slightly affected by the fall in the Consols. Rumours are very rife in the city this morning, that Mr. Canning has resigned.

CORN MARKET.—Wheat is depressed to-day, and may be quoted at 55s. being 3s. less than the last market day. The cause for this decline is, that flour cannot be held this mild weather, as it heats. The supply of wheat has been considerable from Suffolk.

LIVERPOOL, March 10. The sales in Flaxseed are 300 tierces New-York sowing at 63 to 65s; 100 Dutch at 64s. per hhd. and 220 qrs. Canada at 41 to 45s per Imperial quarter. The speculative demand for Ashes, noticed in our last, having subsided, the market this week has been dull, and total sales amounting only to 220 bbls. consisting of 150 bbls. of Montreal Pot at 25s to 25s 6d for new, and 24s per cwt. for old, and 70 bbls. Pearl at 25s for old, and 26s to 26s 6d per cwt. for new.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

The first stone of this new Institution will be laid during the month of April by His ROYAL HIGHNESS the DUKE of SUSSEX, on which occasion there will be a very grand celebration.

We are requested to republish the following statement from the ALBION:—

The Revenue.—There is some mis-understanding in the statements of the British Revenue. On the 5th of January last, when the accounts were made up for the year and quarter ending at that period, it stood as follows:

For the Quarter ending the 5th April, 1826 during which the dreadful commercial revulsion took place,	£9,829,768
For do. do. July 5, 1825, - - - - -	12,000,299
For do. do. Oct. 5, 1826, - - - - -	12,296,592
For do. do. Jan. 5, 1827, - - - - -	12,521,085

Total for this year of commercial difficulty, £46,650,672

Total amount of the Revenue for the preceding year, one of the most prosperous in the annals of British history, £48,573,822

Deduct, 46,650,670

Decrease on the year ending 5th January, 1827, £1,923,148

The above is drawn from the official accounts made up at the Treasury on the 5th of January last, and shows a deficit of only £1,923,148 between a year of unexampled prosperity and another of equal adversity; and a part of this deficit, even, arose from a remission of taxes. It also appears that the income was in a progressive state of improvement throughout the latter part of the last year. Indeed, so much did the revenue for the quarter ending the 5th of January last increase, that it exceeded the amount of that of the corresponding quarter of the preceding year:

Total amount of the Revenue for the Quarter ending 5th Jan. 1826,	£12,381,089
Total do. for the Quarter ending 5th Jan. 1827,	12,521,085
Increase,	£142,996

As these accounts were made up to the 5th of Jan. and the latest dates are to the 20th Feb. no very material alteration can have taken place.

THE LATE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

The meeting to promote the design of a National Monument in honor of the DUKE of YORK took place at the Freemason's Tavern, LONDON, on the 26th February, the DUKE of WELLINGTON in the Chair. Four thousand pounds were subscribed in the room, which was much crowded.

We were much pleased to witness the unanimity which prevailed at the general Meeting of the Inhabitants of this city on Monday last, St. GEORGE'S Day, when an Address of condolence to His MAJESTY was agreed upon. The Resolutions are inserted in another place. The meeting in UPPER CANADA for this purpose was numerously attended, and the Address will be sent through that PROVINCE for signatures.

CANADIAN POLITICS—PUBLIC OPINION.

We have perused with considerable satisfaction several communications which have lately appeared on the present state of Canadian Politics, in the Gazette of MONTRÉAL, the Herald the Courant, and the New Gazette. The letters signed A CONSTITUTIONALIST in the Gazette by Authority are valuable accessions to the good cause. Some

time ago we took occasion to express our conviction, that there numbers of loyal and able writers in the country, would they but take the field. We are the more rejoiced that they have done so on the present occasion, as it is conclusive as to the force of public opinion being in favor of the course pursued by, and imposed upon the GOVERNMENT by the conduct of certain factious persons. Let the conduct of the latter meet with approbation where it may, from those who have been described in so flattering a manner by Mr. NEILSON, though even that approbation we doubt—we are content to know that people who can judge and think, and who can and will express their honest conviction in good English, are for us, that is, are for the cause we support. For the future, let the revilers of GOVERNMENT, and one of them, were he worth the trouble, would be amenable to the notice of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, assume less on the ground of public opinion; which, we contend, so far from being hostile, can no longer be suppressed, but is showing itself most decidedly in favor of good order.

CELEBRATION OF THE KING'S BIRTH DAY.

On Monday last, it being St. GEORGE'S Day, His MAJESTY'S birth day was celebrated in this city, in the usual manner. The ROYAL Standard was hoisted on the CITADEL at an early hour. At Eleven A. M. His EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR IN CHIEF held a Levee at the CASTLE of St. LOUIS, which was numerously attended by the principal Clergy, the Civil and Military Officers of Government, Magistrates, and other Inhabitants, having the entrée. After the Levee His EXCELLENCY proceeded to the Esplanade with his Staff, on horseback, escorted by Captain Gage's Troop of Cavalry, where he was received by the Commandant, Colonel DOUGLASS, C. B. 79th Highlanders, the whole strength of the Garrison, consisting of the Royal Sappers and Miners, commanded by Officers of Engineers, the 71st Highland Light Infantry, the Volunteer Rifle Corps under Captain WALKER, and the 79th Highlanders, in full dress, occupying in the order we have stated from right to left, the whole Rampart in front and on the flanks of the Esplanade. The Volunteer Artillery, with three field pieces, were on the right of all, under Captain PRICE. At Twelve o'clock, the Royal Artillery from the Citadel, commenced firing a Royal Salute, which was taken up by the Volunteer Artillery on the Rampart at intervals, during which a *feu de joie* was fired by the Troops from right to left and returning by the rear. This was repeated twice, after which the whole presented arms, the Bands playing the National Air. Three British Cheers were then given by the troops, and answered by the Staff, with most of the spectators. The Troops then descended from the Ramparts and were formed in line on the Esplanade, after which they passed His EXCELLENCY in ordinary and quick time, which finished the parade of the day. The weather was most beautiful, and the Troops, having their new clothing, made a most superb appearance.

His EXCELLENCY afterwards entertained a large party at dinner, in honor of the day, consisting of the principal Staff, Civil and Military Officers, the principal Militia and Volunteer Officers, &c.

On St. GEORGE'S day, there was also a very respectable party of warm hearted English tradesmen, who dined together at HOLGATE'S Hotel in celebration of the day. The dinner we understand was excellent, and the evening passed in a manner which would have reflected credit on a much higher class of Society.

The following toasts were drank with great applause:—

St. George's Dinner at Holgate's Hotel,

Monday, 23d April, 1827.

TOASTS.

- 1st. His Majesty the King, may he long reign over his free and happy People, 4 times 4. (cheers.)
- 2nd. The Day we celebrate, and prosperity to all who honor it, 3 times 3.
- 2d. The Duke of Clarence and all the Royal Family, 3 times 3.
- 4th. Our Illustrious Governor the Earl of Dalhousie, may he long continue to hold his high station among us, and his unwearied exertions for our prosperity and happiness be crowned with honor and success, 4 times 4.
- 5th. The Duke of Wellington and the British Army, 3 times 3.
- 6th. The Memory of H. R. H. the Duke of York, in Silence.
- 7th. Sir P. Maitland, and Prosperity to Upper Canada, with 3.
- 8th. The Land of our fathers, and the Land we live in, 3.
- 9th. The Militia of the Province, 3.
- 10th. Col. Douglass, and the Garrison of Quebec, 3.
- 11th. Col. Bell, and the Quebec Volunteers, 3.
- 12th. Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick, Prosperity attend them 3.
- 12th. The Countess of Dalhousie and the Canadian fair, 3 times 3.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

On Tuesday evening the last performance for the season took place at the RORAL CIRCUS. Owing to the very tempestuous night, the rain pouring down in torrents, the house was not so well attended as on the former evenings. The COUNTESS of DALHOUSIE and suite occupied the Governor's Box. We did not observe the presence of His EXCELLENCY.

The Play of *Guy Mannering* was well performed, with the original overture, and Glees, sang in a very excellent manner by the Gentlemen Amateurs. The part of *Meg Merrilies* was uncommonly well sustained by a Gentleman. The other characters were well represented, some of them excellently. Mrs. MONIER acquitted herself with her usual correctness in *Miss Mannering*, and Mrs. WALLEY and Mrs. SCHINOTTI did

all that was required for *Lucy Bertram* and *Flora*. The former sang Miss Stephens's celebrated song, "Oh! slumber my darling," with considerable feeling, though under some natural embarrassment.

The Farce, or burletta of *Tom Thumb*, was received with peals of laughter, the humor being much increased by the intimate relations which the performers had with the best society of this City. The dresses were well-imagined, and of the most splendid appearance. Miss PHOEBE MONIER in *Tom Thumb*, supported with great cleverness the character of the pigmy giant-queller, and afforded a good contrast to the imposing magnitude of his captive *Glumdalca*. The scenery of *Guy Mannering*, that part of it, however, which was new, was well painted by Mr. SCHINOTTI.

At the close of these performances, which have been throughout highly popular, it is but our duty to express our satisfaction at the liberal manner in which the public has given its support. We must allude also to the charitable feeling which induced the Head of the Protestant Clergy to postpone an entertainment intended for Tuesday, which would have prevented many persons from attending the Theatre that evening.

EXECUTIONS.

On Saturday last, three of the criminals convicted of the very atrocious burglary at the house of the Curé of Pointe Lévi, were executed in front of the Gaol. JOHNSON, the youngest, freely confessed his guilt on the scaffold, but the conduct of ROSS and ELLICE, the negro, was from first to last, reckless and hardened. The former had tried every means, even through the perjury and falsehood of his accomplices, to obtain a commutation of punishment; and the others, it would seem, though without hope themselves, were willing to commit their souls for the purpose of saving his life, who was the ringleader and planner of the burglary. ROSS's attempt failed, and on the scaffold, after addressing the spectators declaring his innocence, as did ELLICE, he met his fate with courage.

It is satisfactory to state, that the remaining two prisoners, two brothers of the name of MONARQUE, on being shown the bodies of their deceased accomplices, freely confessed the whole, and unravelled the tissue of falsehood which ROSS had woven in order to save himself by their means. They solemnly declared, and their declaration was afterwards repeated on the scaffold at Pointe Lévi, that ROSS not only was present and commanded the party, but was the original instigator of the crime; and that their previous declaration of his innocence were made to save his life, and at his request.

On Tuesday morning, the two MONARQUES were conducted to Pointe Lévi, where a gibbet was erected opposite or near the Curate's house. The elder brother only suffered the penalty of the law. He repeated his previous declarations both as to his own and the guilt of the others, particularly ROSS. The younger was saved from the ignominious death he merited by the mercy of the EXECUTIVE, which considering his guilt as the least prominent, and the influence exercised over him by his elder brother, had determined the night previous to commute his punishment. He was much affected at this unlooked for mercy; and after witnessing with great agony and remorse the death of his brother, was brought back in custody to the Gaol. The following is from the MERCURY:

On Tuesday morning a little before nine o'clock, the two MONARQUES who were convicted with ROSS and the other two unfortunate men, who suffered on Saturday, were taken from the Gaol of this city to be conveyed to the place of execution. Since the death of their associates in guilt, they have fully confessed their crime, and it is lamentable to add, that if any belief is to be given to the statements of these men, both ROSS and ELLICE who died protesting their innocence, were each present and active in breaking into Mr. Mase's house at Pointe Lévi. A strong party of the 71st and 79th Regts. paraded as an escort, and the procession moved in the following order:—The high constable and a party of peace officers, a division of the soldiers, the cart with the coffin of the elder, J. Bte. Monarque, the prisoner following on foot, then the cart and coffin of the other culprit, who followed in the same way; both prisoners were closely escorted by constables. On leaving the Gaol, the elder prisoner smiled, turned round and taking off his hat bowed to the inmates of the prison who were looking out of the windows, both appeared perfectly firm and collected.

The procession moved in slow-time through the Market-place to the Lower-Town, where the Steam-boat was waiting at Hunt's Wharf to convey them across the River. Notwithstanding the state of the weather there was a great concourse of spectators, many of whom crossed in boats and other craft to the south-shore. The Cavalry under Capt. Gage turned out with their accustomed alacrity and embarked as an additional escort. A party of the Rifle Corps, also paraded on the wharf, but for want of room in the Steam-boat, (the Chambly), did not cross.

It has not been the general practice to carry the sentence of death into execution, except close to the prison, and it was some days past intimated to the Sheriff that the inhabitants of Pointe Lévi considered the execution of the criminals in their parish as a stigma upon them, and that under this impression they might possibly offer some interruption if the escort consisted only of unarmed peace officers. In consequence of this intelligence that officer made a requisition for a military detachment.

HURRICANE.

On Monday night we were visited by a storm of a very terrific description from the Eastward, which continued the whole night, and with less fierceness the whole of Tuesday, nor is the weather yet entirely settled. We regret to say that very great damage was done in the Lower-Town. The water rose in St. Paul's street to the depth of four feet. The wharves have sustained much injury, as did the Government Brig on the stocks; a schooner laden with wheat was crushed, several other and smaller boats injured against the sides of the wharves. The Lower-Town landing

place is strewn with wreck. We have also understood that a boy lost his life by falling from a wharf among some floating logs which crushed him. Trees were blown down in the Upper-Town; and we fear we shall hear of further mischief being done in the neighbourhood, if not to the shipping which may be supposed to have been not very far distant at this advanced season of the spring.

The following has been handed to us as a genuine letter, addressed to a Counsel learned in the Law:

MONTREAL GAOL, February 6th, 1824.

SIR—I am putting my confidence in your honor as every thing else failed me and the Merchant that would give me some money is gone to England, and won't return until May. I hope that you will take his case in hand and I will give you my note for five pounds, if I get clear or imprisoned, and three, if transported or hanged—if you take this offer, my note, you will be as surely paid as any money you get—for as soon as Mr. O'Toole comes home he will pay me or my cousin that is up in the Shanty making timber, as I expect him down in the month of May next—By doing this for a countryman you will gain credit and honor, besides being well paid—for the money I offered you before I was obliged to use part of it—As being on a law debt if you except this you will let me know of it, not by writing a few lines to me in care of Mr. Kidd—By so doing you will for ever pray I am your humble Servant.

PATRICK O'SHAUGHNESSY.

OFFICE OF THE PEACE,
Quebec, 23d April, 1827.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Quebec, convened for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of laying at the foot of the Throne an Address of condolence to His Majesty, on the lamented decease of His Royal Highness the Duke of York and Albany.

ROBERT CHRISTIE, Esquire, in the Chair.

Mr. Christie read the project of an Address.
Resolved, That the four Representatives of the City of Quebec, and R. Christie, P. E. Desbarats, J. Davidson and N. Freer, Esquires, with power to add to their number one Member of the Clergy of each persuasion, and any three of the inhabitants of this City be a Committee, to cause the Address now presented and unanimously adopted to be engrossed, and when signed, to present the same to His Excellency the Governor in Chief, with the respectful request of this meeting that the same be dutifully laid at the foot of the Throne.

Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Chairman, for his zeal and able conduct in the Chair.

The *Albion* without condescending to answer the gross attack lately made upon it by the *Canadian Spectator* has treated his *Radical* assailant with merited contempt, in the following paragraphs, which appeared in its number of the 14th inst.

⚡ We should be insulting the understanding of our Canadian readers, and wanting in respect to ourselves if we, for a single moment, deemed it necessary to make any reply to the *Canadian Spectator*.

We consented to the exchange of our journal with that paper upon receiving a polite letter requesting us to do so, and upon being assured, by its prospectus, that the *Canadian Spectator* would give a true and impartial report of the domestic politics of Lower Canada. This we were most anxious to obtain, and consented to a friendly exchange accordingly. Experience, however, has disappointed our hopes, and taught us that nothing of this kind is to be expected from the paper in question; we must therefore decline the continuance of that intercourse which has been attended with such unprofitable results.

As we could not, in justice to ourselves, consent to read beyond the first paragraph of the article we allude to, so would it be equally impossible to suffer any future number of that paper to be taken for us, from the Post-Office. All the papers that may arrive previous to this notice reaching Montreal, must be returned unopened to the place from whence they came.

Portsmouth, Feb. 19th.—Sailed the Dryad, Swilburn, for Lisbon and Quebec.

New York, April 16th.—The British vessels Elizabeth, from St. John (Newfoundland) and Triton from Bermuda, which are arrived below on the 12th, were immediately ordered off. Several other vessels have been ordered off from other ports of the Union.

Passenger in the Constitution at Boston from St. Thomas, Mr. Tucker of Quebec.

⚡ The season for moving being at hand, we have to request that such of our Subscribers as change their residence will be kind enough to send us directions where their papers are to be delivered.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday last, at the General Hospital, by the Revd. M. Thomas Bedard, MICHAEL SAUVAGEAU, Esq. Notary, to Dame Mary Anne Atkins, widow of the late P. Racine, Esq. formerly of Louisiana.

DIED,

At Lancaster, U. C. on the 3d. inst. Mr. JAMES DUNLOP, Merchant.

At Three Rivers, on Sunday the 8th inst. WILLIAM, infant son of Mr. W. H. Hardie.

At the same place, on Monday the 9th, ELLEN infant daughter of Mr. John Fields.

At Coteau-du-Lac, on the 6th instant, Mr. WILLIAM CHAPMAN aged 49, a native of Connecticut.

In this City, on the 14th instant, Mr. Andrew Foster, aged 59 years, a native of Cavan, Ireland.

At Nelson, Upper Canada, on the 4th inst. much regretted Lieutenant McGregor, late 4th Royal Veteran Battalion. This officer served several years in this Garrison.

At Kingston, (U. C.) 30th March, aged 63, Isaac David, an old and respectable inhabitant of that place.

At the foot of the Current St. Marie, Mr. Alex. Ried, aged 50, for many years a respectable nursery man of this place.

On Sunday last, aged 65 years, Dame Marie Louise Levesseur Borgia, widow of the late Mr. Etienne Nicolas, of this city.

WANTED,

BOARD and LODGING in a private family for a Lady and her Servant-Girl. Apply at this Office. Quebec, 26th April, 1827.

THE Commisary General gives notice, that he will negotiate Bills of Exchange on the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, at the rate of four shillings and two pence sterling, for Spanish or American Dollars, until the 3d May next inclusive.

Commissary General's Office,
Quebec, 26th April, 1827.

GAZETTE DE QUEBEC.



BUREAU DE L'ADJ. GEN. DES MILICES,
Quebec, le 21e. Avril, 1827.

ORDRE GENERAL DE MILICE.

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL voulant former deux Bataillons dans le Comté d'Hampshire, a ordonné, que la Division de Cap Santé soit maintenant appelée le 1er. Bataillon d'Hampshire, et que la Paroisse des Grondines soit distraite de ce Bataillon, pour être réunie à la ci-devant Division de Ste. Anne, qui doit à l'avenir être dénommée 2e Bataillon d'Hampshire, et être formé des Paroisses suivantes, Ste. Anne la Perade, la partie d'enbas de St Stanislas ou Rivière des Envies, et les Grondines, ce qui suivant l'intention du Commandant en Chef renfermera ces deux Bataillons dans le Comté d'Hampshire, ce Bataillon néanmoins se trouvera tout dans le District des Trois-Rivières, et en conséquence de cet Ordre Général il a plu à Son Excellence de faire les promotions et appointements suivants:

CAP SANTÉ.

1er. Bataillon d'Hampshire.

Le Lieutenant Col. Allsopp n'étant point effectif, doit être placé sur la liste des officiers retirés.

Lt. Pierre Morissette, pour être Capitaine,	18 Février, 1827.
.. Joseph Paquet, do	do 19 do do
Ens. Mathurin Morissette, do	Lieutenant, 9 Mars, do
.. Joseph Mercure, do	do 10 do do
Mr J. Raimond dit Rochette, do	Enseigne, 10 do do
do. Pierre (Chris) Thibodeau, do	Ens. & Adjt. 11 do do
do. Eustache Faucher, do	Enseigne, 12 do do
do. Barthélémy Larue, do	En. Aid-Maj. 13 do do

Le Lieutenant Colonel De la Gorgendière proposait plusieurs personnes pour être officiers de milice de la paroisse des Grondines, mais comme elle a été réunie au 2e Bataillon sous les ordres de l'Hon. Col. Hale, ces officiers doivent être recommandés par lui.

Ens. Paul Bigué, pour être Capitaine, 20e. Février 1827.
M. André Gaudreault pour être Lieutenant, 11e. Mars do.
M. Charles Boudreau, pour être Enseigne, 14e. do. do.

STE. ANNE.

2e. Bataillon d'Hampshire.

Le Major De Tonnancour n'étant pas résident, Son Excellence ordonne qu'il soit placé sur la liste des officiers retirés; et en conséquence de la formation nouvelle de ce second Bataillon d'Hampshire, l'Hon. Lieut. Col. Hale est requis de transmettre au Bureau de l'Adjudant Général, la liste des officiers qu'il a à proposer pour la formation du dit Bataillon, particulièrement dans la Paroisse des Grondines qui doit faire partie des Milices sous son commandement.

Par ordre de Son Excellence le Gouverneur Général et Commandant en Chef.

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

Quebec, le 24 Avril, 1827.

ORDRE GENERAL DES MILICES.

C'est avec bien du plaisir que Son Excellence le Gouverneur en Chef fait ses remerciements aux différents corps de Milices sous le commandement du Lieut. Col. Bell, pour leur présence hier sur la place de Parade, avec les troupes de Sa Majesté de la Garnison en honneur du jour de naissance de Sa Majesté.

Le Lieut. Col. Bell voudra bien assurer le Capt. Gagy, commandant la troupe de Cavalerie, Le Capt. Price, de la Compagnie d'Artillerie, et le Capt. Walker, de la Compagnie de Carabiniers, que le Gouverneur a vu avec une satisfaction infinie la tenue, la praï que et la bonne volonté de ces trois corps—Que leur apparence sous les armes leur fait à tous beaucoup d'honneur et il ose avec confiance ajouter que la Cité de Québec, est fière de l'existence de tels corps, complètement formés pour la protection de la paix et le soutien des Magistrats civils, toutes et quantes fois leur assistance pourra être requise.

Par ordre de Son Excellence, le Gouverneur Général et Commandant en Chef.

F. VASSAL DE MONVIEL,
Adj. Gen. des M. F.

QUEBEC:

JEUDI, 26 AVRIL, 1827.

La disette de Nouvelles d'Europe continue toujours; nous pouvons cependant nous en consoler en disant avec le proverbe "Point de Nouvelle, bonne Nouvelle," et en effet les mauvaises ne sont souvent que trop promptes à nous parvenir. Nous allons cependant communiquer à nos lecteurs un épitome des dernières qui nous sont parvenues et qui vont jusqu'au 23 Février de Londres. Nous commencerons par celles de la Grèce dont les affaires, avec le retour du printemps, vont vraisemblablement être remises sur le tapis.

Les Nouvelles que nous avons reçues de ce pays sont comme à l'ordinaire vagues et vraisemblablement plutôt ce qu'on souhaite et l'on espère que des réalités. Quoiqu'il en soit elles nous apprennent que les Grecs ont repoussé l'ennemi et l'ont forcé après plusieurs combats en leur faveur dans lesquels les Turcs ont fait de grosses pertes, de se retirer dans une position où ils se trouvent étroitement serrés. Ces nouvelles nous apprennent encore que les Grecs ont reçu des secours d'Europe et d'Amérique en munitions de guerre et de bouche et en vaisseaux de guerre, de sorte que, à ce qu'on écrit de Marseille, le Lord Cochrane se dispose à quitter cette ville pour prendre possession du Commandement des armées Navales de la Grèce et à aller faire trembler le croissant jusque sous les murs du Serail de S. H. Nous ne serions pas surpris si, nouveau Napoléon, Lord Cochrane ornant sa tête d'un turban, s'annonçant l'Envoyé du Prophète et se mettant à la tête des Janissaires mécontents, nous le voyions entrer en conquérant dans la mosquée de Ste. Sophie pour s'y entendre proclamer le successeur de Mahmoud après le massacre de celui-ci par ses propres sujets. Depuis un demi-siècle nous avons été témoins d'événements encore plus extraordinaires.

Quant aux nouvelles de l'Espagne et de Portugal elles continuent à être l'objet de spéculations politiques qui vraisemblablement n'aboutiront à rien. Quelques escarmouches entre les insurgés et les constitutionnalistes auront lieu tant que les premiers pourront recevoir leur paye ou trouveront le moyen de piller, ce qui est la même chose pour eux, ou bien jusqu'à ce que, de ce requis, les troupes auxiliaires viennent mettre fin à leurs déprédations.

En France les orateurs des divers partis dans les deux Chambres ont épuisé leur éloquence dans les vifs débats qui y ont eu lieu au sujet d'une loi pour réprimer la licence de la presse, qui rencontre de fortes oppositions. Le résultat n'était pas encore connu lors des dernières nouvelles.

Passons actuellement à celles de notre mère patrie qui sont de plus en plus favorables, quoiqu'elle se sente encore partiellement du choc qu'elle a éprouvé dans le cours de l'année dernière. C'est avec un vrai plaisir que nous nous empressons d'informer nos lecteurs que la santé de Mr. Canning est rétablie au point qu'il aura été en état de reprendre sa place dans la Chambre des Communes le 1er. de Mars dernier, époque

à laquelle est fixée la discussion relative aux lois concernant les grains. Il paraît encore par les derniers nouvelles, que la maladie dont le Lord Liverpool a été atteinte, n'est pas d'une nature aussi sérieuse qu'on l'avait dit d'abord, et qu'on espère qu'elle ne privera pas pour toujours le pays des services de cet habile et intègre Ministre. Nos bons voisins toujours ingénieux dans leurs spéculations politiques, semblaient déjà pronostiquer que la perte des services de ces deux membres du Cabinet Britannique, entraînerait un changement important dans le système de ce Gouvernement; mais ils se trompent bien. Ce gouvernement est peut-être l'unique dans le monde qui agissant d'après des principes certains, ne varie pas dans sa conduite. Ses mesures ne dépendent pas des opinions particulières de tel ou tel ministre et nul changement dans les individus qui composent le ministère n'en peut apporter dans le système qu'on y suit. On regretterait certainement la perte de deux Ministres tels que Mr. C. et le Lord L. mais on trouverait à les remplacer par d'autres, dans quelque parti qu'ils fussent choisis, qui suivraient les mêmes errements et marcheraient sur leurs pas. Les nouveaux venus oublieraient le rôle qu'ils ont joué dans les deux Chambres pour adopter celui de Ministres dans le véritable esprit de la Constitution, bien surs que s'ils s'écartaient d'un seul pas du droit chemin, ils ne tarderaient pas à se voir forcés d'abandonner le précieux banc de la Trésorerie pour reprendre leur ancien siège sur le banc stérile de l'opposition. C'est le résultat inappréciable de notre Constitution aussi admirable qu'unique.

Il paraît qu'on s'est occupé dans la Chambre des Communes des affaires de ces Provinces. On y a agité des questions relatives à l'émigration, qui a donné lieu à l'appointement d'un comité, et aux réserves du Clergé. Dans les discussions Mr. Hume a persisté dans ses vues anticoloniales, mais en général on y découvre que l'Angleterre commence à sentir le prix et l'importance de ces Colonies. On se flatte même que les Ministres sont disposés à favoriser le Commerce de nos bois.

Il est question d'une autre expédition vers le Pôle Arctique sous la conduite du Capitaine Parry. Il sera muni de bâtiments qui pourront se naviger ou se traîner sur la glace suivant les circonstances et qui sont destinés à approcher le plus près possible du Pôle.

Le bruit court encore qu'on a reçu la nouvelle que le Capitaine Franklin avait complété son voyage par terre et était parvenu au détroit de Behring entre ce continent et l'Asie où il a joint la frégate dépêchée par le Gouvernement et dans laquelle il s'est embarqué pour s'en retourner en Angleterre. On dit aussi que partie de ceux qui l'ont accompagné dans son trajet, se disposaient à retracer leurs pas et à revenir par le même chemin qu'ils avaient suivi en s'en allant; de sorte que nous pouvons espérer de voir dans ce pays quelques uns de ces intrépides voyageurs.

Le 23 Février la navigation de la Tamise a été interrompue par la glace.

A une Assemblée des Magistrats et autres Citoyens de la Cité de Québec qui s'est tenue Lundi dernier dans la maison de justice et présidée par Robert Christie, Ecuyer, il a été unanimement résolu de présenter à Sa Majesté une adresse de Condolence sur le mort S. A. R. le Duc d'York, en conséquence une adresse déjà préparée par le Président ayant été lue et adoptée, a été de suite grossie et est déposée dans la Maison de Justice pour la Signature d'un chacun.

Exécutions.—Trois des cinq convaincus du vol de nuit avec effraction commis dans la manse curiale de la Pointe Lévi, nomment William Ross, Benjamin Johnson et Thomas Ellice, Nègre, ont souffert Samedi dernier la peine due à l'atrocité de leur crime. Etant sur la trappe ils ont chacun adressé un discours aux nombreux Spectateurs, dans lesquels Ross et Ellice ont protesté de leur innocence, quoique le premier ait confessé qu'il avait eu connaissance du complot quelques jours avant la commission du crime. L'atrocité des circonstances qui ont accompagné ce crime n'a pas permis à la merci Royale de s'étendre sur les coupables. On ne peut cependant que déplorer que la peine prononcée contre le vol, quelques soient les circonstances aggravantes qui l'accompagnent soit la même que pour le meurtre prémédité. L'assassinat est un crime contre la divinité même, le meurtrier osant prendre sur lui de détruire son ouvrage, mais le vol ne blesse que les lois sociales et sa punition devrait se borner à venger la société et à mettre ses membres corrompus hors d'état de recidiver leurs déprédations sur elle.

Les deux autres complices Jean Baptiste et Michel Monarque du même crime condamnés pareillement à être pendus Mardi dernier 24 du courant à la Pointe Lévi, y ont été conduits en conséquence; mais connu d'après des informations, comme il a paru, mal fondées, on croyait avoir à craindre quelque désordre, à cette occasion dans la paroisse, ils ont été accompagnés non seulement du Shérif et d'un assez grand nombre de Connétables de la Ville, mais encore par quelques Magistrats et un détachement de la garnison auquel s'est joint la troupe de Cavalerie volontaire commandée par le Capitaine Gagy, qui a traversé le fleuve et par la compagnie de Carabiniers commandée par Capitaine Walker, mais cette dernière, faute de place dans le *Steam-Boat* n'a pu se rendre qu'au lieu de l'embarquement. Arrivés sur les lieux, ou, loin loin du désordre dont la crainte avait fait prendre des précautions extraordinaires, on trouva une compagnie de milices de la paroisse rassemblée pour maintenir le bon ordre, on procéda à l'exécution de la sentence en attachant la Corde au Col des deux malheureux qui alors, s'adressant aux Spectateurs, confessant leur crime et la justice de la peine qu'ils étaient sur le point de subir. Mais la merci Royale s'était fait entendre et il fut annoncé qu'il avait plu à S. E. de suspendre l'exécution de Michel Monarque, du col duquel la hant fut aussitôt ôtée et lui remis sous la garde geolier et des Connétables. Quant à J. Bte. Monarque il fut lancé, mais le nœud ayant glissé au lieu de rester suspendu il tomba par terre, d'où se relevant il cria pardon! pardon! Celui seul qui pouvait l'accorder ne se trouvant pas sur les lieux, les officiers de justice se virent obligés de passer outre et la Corde ayant été rattachée à son Col, à ce qu'il paraît, assez maladroitement, il resta, il est vrai, suspendu après être lancé mais il lutta pour quelques instans contre la mort, tellement qu'on fut obligé de le secouer violemment pour mettre fin à ses souffrances.

Il s'est tenu hier une Assemblée à l'Hôtel de Mailhot dans cette cité, présidée par le Dr. Blanchet, le Dr. Tessier, faisant les fonctions de Secrétaire dont l'objet a été de trouver les moyens les plus propres d'assurer au public la jouissance et la propriété du Musée d'histoire naturelle du l'industrie infatigable du Sieur Chasseur (Citoyen de cette Ville). L'assemblée, quoique peu nombreuse, était respectable, et s'est contentée de nommer un Comité pour rédiger le plan d'une association pour les fins proposées, lequel plan lorsque fait sera soumis à une autre Assemblée générale qui sera convoquée à cet effet. Avant de se séparer les membres présents ont commencé une souscription assez respectable.

Dans la nuit du 21 au 25 courant il s'est élevé une tempête des plus violentes venant du nord-est, dont la furie ne s'est un peu apaisée que vers le soir. Nous n'avons encore jamais vu les eaux du bassin, du fleuve et de la Rivière St. Charles agitées au point où elles l'ont été à la haute mer. Cette tempête a exercé ses ravages sur nombre de Golette, et de bateaux le long des rivages parmi lesquels elle a causé beaucoup de dégâts. Une Golette entr'autres chargée de 1800 minots de bled récemment arrivée Montréal, s'est brisée contre un des quais de la basse-ville, qu'elle a beaucoup endommagé. D'autres quais ont plus ou moins soufferts. Des madriers et autres pièces de bois ont été portés sur la Rue St. Paul, qui dans plusieurs en

droits s'est trouvée submergée. Un des bûches de l'enceinte de l'Eglise Anglaise a été renversé dans la rue des jardins, et un autre voisin du premier est détre. Il est à craindre que le dommage causé par cette tempête tant sur nos grèves que dans les Campagnes ne soit très considérable. Nous n'en connaissons pas encore les détails.

Mon cher Monsieur,

Je crois avoir, dans ma dernière, victorieusement combattu le principe général sur lequel ce document recriminatoire paraît être fondé; non seulement que la prorogation subite et instantanée de la Législature Provinciale était le fait volontaire du Gouverneur en Chef: supposition trop improbable pour être légèrement adoptée, quand bien même la proposition contraire ne serait pas si manifeste. Dans celle-ci je vais donc m'attacher à analyser le plus succinctement possible ce morceau, on peut dire, unique dans son espèce.

L'exorde de ce manifeste annonce que son objet général est la justification par les signataires, non de leurs opinions ou de leur conduite individuelles, mais bien du corps dont ils sont membres, et cela sans le consentement ou l'autorisation de ce corps. Une justification semble admettre au moins le soupçon de quelque fondement à l'accusation portée contre celui qui se met sur sa défense. Or qui a dit à ces Messieurs que le corps à laquelle le Sr. Papineau préside était prêt à admettre un tel soupçon. Un corps de la respectabilité d'une branche de la Législature Provinciale doit se croire au-dessus de tout soupçon, et par conséquent n'avoir pas besoin de se justifier. S'il a fait consciencieusement ce qu'il a cru devoir faire, il doit se reposer sur la droiture de ses intentions et ne pas provoquer une investigation dont il ne peut résulter que sa dégradation dans l'esprit du public si la justification n'est pas complète: chose pour ainsi dire, impossible, lorsqu'il n'est question que d'opinions: et tel est ici le cas. Il est bien vrai que des faits sont allégués dans la question actuellement en issue, mais ces faits sont fondés sur des opinions contestées et jusqu'à ce que les difficultés à l'égard de ces dernières soient terminées, qui osera prononcer sur les faits eux-mêmes. Il est donc évident que cette imputation présumptive d'un petit nombre de membres de l'Assemblée qui se portent les défenseurs officiels et non autorisés par le corps dont ils font partie, est absolument dérogatoire à la dignité de ce corps qui doit la ressentir et les en punir. Leurs opinions individuelles leur appartiennent et ils sont bien les maîtres de les justifier ou de les maintenir devant leurs commettants lorsqu'il sera question d'une élection; mais l'opinion du corps n'appartient qu'à lui seul et lui seul doit être le juge si sa conduite a besoin de justification.

Mais le cas devient infiniment plus grave et prend une tournure bien plus offensante et impardonnable, quand, au lieu d'une justification telle qu'annoncée, on trouve en effet un manifeste recriminatoire, dans lequel un petit nombre d'individus, ayant l'oreille à leur tête, se portent au nom du corps dont ils font partie, (car il ne faut pas perdre cette circonstance de vue) se portent, dis-je, accusateurs du Chef de l'Exécutif pour avoir fait usage d'une prérogative qu'il tient de la constitution même, et amènent ainsi, sans aucune mission à cet effet, deux corps constitués devant le tribunal du public: démarche aussi indécente que imprudente et dangereuse. Et devant quel tribunal encore! Écoutez la sage Minerve et le jugement qu'elle en porte. Ils ne recuseront pas certainement son témoignage. Voici ce que l'éditeur en dit dans son No. du 26 Mars.

"Chez un peuple où la masse des citoyens s'occupe d'affaires publiques, où chacun peut par soi-même connaître les ressorts qui meuvent la machine politique, et leur donner sciemment et immédiatement l'impulsion convenable, il n'est pas besoin d'autres moyens pour faire triompher la vérité que de l'exposer aux yeux du public sans aucune parure; toutes les intrigues, tous les artifices au moyen desquels on voudrait y substituer l'erreur, seraient chez un tel peuple appréciés à leur juste valeur et couvriraient leurs auteurs qu'ils fussent, de la honte due à leurs plans." Vérité incontestable, mais celle qui suit immédiatement après ne l'est pas moins.

"Malheureusement," nous dit-il, "le Canada n'est pas ce pays là."

Un peu plus bas, toujours parlant du Canada, il nous dit. "Mais si le bon sens du pays n'a pu être perverti de manière à lui faire trahir ses intérêts lorsqu'il est à portée de les connaître." (J'avoue que je ne comprends pas bien cette espèce de reticence) "il n'en est pas moins vrai, &c. que la population de la Province, à parler généralement, n'est pas encore en état de choisir au premier coup d'œil entre la justice et le mensonge, &c." Et c'est à cette population si complètement ignorante que l'on en appelle pour juger des questions de cette nature! Cette circonstance seule doit manifester la mauvaise foi qui a dicté cet appel.

Un autre de leurs plus fermes adhérents et dont le prononcé doit être de poids parmi eux nous a dit laconiquement que cette population "était devenue incrédule." A cela je dis tant mieux. Je serais bien fâché d'en être moi-même aveuglément cru. Tout ce que je demande c'est que mes compatriotes suspendent leur jugement jusqu'à ce que la question en litige soit déterminée par la seule autorité qui a le droit de le faire, et c'est alors qu'en relisant ou se rappelant ce qui aura été dit et écrit de part et d'autre, ils seront en état de décider en qui ils doivent mettre leur confiance à l'avenir et de quel côté se trouve la bonne foi, la raison, la pureté des principes constitutionnels et les vues droites et désintéressées. Mais procédons.

Après cet exorde, le document nous dit: "S. E. déclare à la Province entière que les difficultés existantes sur un seul point ont occasionné le rejet de toutes les autres mesures que le Gouvernement de S. M. a soumises à notre considération." A cela je répondrai d'abord que pour que cet allégué put servir, en tant que de besoin, à la justification de l'Assemblée, il faudrait qu'il fut appuyé de preuves comme quoi elle avait, durant les trente jours et plus qu'elle avait siégé, pris en considération les mesures qui lui avaient été soumises par le Gouvernement de S. M. Mais loin de là par l'énumération que nous donne la Minerve de travaux nombreux, dont-elle s'était occupée dans cet espace de temps nous ne trouvons qu'une seule de ces mesures, nomment celle de l'établissement de Bureaux d'enregistrement, souvent et fortement recommandé par S. E. et, remarquez bien cela, lecteurs! elle s'en est occupée—pour le rejeter! —Mais je veux bien passer sur cette velle et en venir au point majeur qui en effet, a causé tout le mal. Voyons en l'analysant si nous y découvrirons rien qui puisse tendre à la justification de l'Assemblée.

Depuis plusieurs années les Chefs de cette Province ont demandé à la Chambre au nom du Roi de pourvoir d'une manière constitutionnelle aux dépenses du Gouvernement Civil. Or il est à croire que le Parlement Britannique doit comprendre ce que c'est que cette manière constitutionnelle et il l'a sans doute adoptée. En conséquence à l'avenement d'un nouveau Roi à la Couronne, le Parlement Britannique lui

alloue une somme fixe pour défrayer les dépenses de sa liste civile, et pour le maintien de la dignité de sa Couronne, et cela pour tout le cours de sa vie. Nos dignes représentants du Bas-Canada, qui en savent bien plus long que tous les Lords et toutes les Communes d'Angleterre, disent, non ce n'est pas la manière constitutionnelle. Nous voulons de notre pleine puissance et de notre science certaine que vous veniez humblement et chapeau bas à notre barre solliciter notre bienveillance en faveur de ce tas d'esclaves salariés, autrement dits Officiers publics. Nous voulons les tailler, rogner, les chasser même quand ils osent nous déplaire. Mais, Messrs. leur dit-on, cette prétention de votre part est-elle dans l'esprit et dans la lettre de cette constitution sous l'empire de laquelle nous vivons? —De quoi venez-vous nous parler? de votre Constitution Britannique? Est-ce que nous n'avons pas la nôtre propre? C'est dans l'esprit de celle-ci, et vous savez que la lettre tue et que c'est l'esprit qui vivifie, que nous la découvrons cette prétention. N'est-elle pas "modèle sur celle de l'Angleterre" et ne nous fait-elle pas participer à la toute puissance que le savant Blackstone attribue au Parlement Impérial? Mais, Messrs. pourrait-on leur répondre, vous êtes en démenée. Il me semble entendre la lune se mettre à l'égal du soleil parce que celui-ci veut bien lui permettre de réfléchir ses rayons tandis qu'il repose dans les bras de Thetis. Ouvrez donc la chartre qui vous constitue et montrez-y moi une seule trace de cette trinité indivisible dans laquelle seule réside la toute puissance Parlementaire et qui est la clef de la constitution que vous semblez rejeter et méconnaître. Mais ressouvenez-vous que vous êtes sous cette toute puissance, sous cet astre lumineux qui a bien voulu vous permettre de réfléchir ses rayons dans notre hémisphère, et qui peut d'un seul acte de sa volonté vous replonger dans l'obscurité dont il vous a tirés.

Mais l'Assemblée ne s'en est pas tenue à refuser de souscrire à la manière reconnue par le Parlement Britannique comme la seule constitutionnelle et qu'il a constamment suivie depuis la glorieuse révolution de 1688; elle a osé produire un Bill par items discutés publiquement et à haute voix, Mr. Papineau comme souverain proclamant les heureux participants à ses faveurs et son chancelier de l'échiquier le Sr. A. Cuvillier assignant à chacun sa part du gâteau. Ce bill, comme de raison, a été rejeté avec indignation. Depuis un demi-siècle je suis avec attention les opérations de ce corps auguste qui n'a jamais eu, qui n'a pas et qui n'aura jamais son égal dans le monde, le Parlement Britannique et je défie tous les Papineaux et les Cuvilliers de la terre de me montrer un seul exemple d'un pareil procédé de la Chambre des Communes d'Angleterre. Elle s'est bien permise quelque fois, et avec droit, de discuter quelques items de la liste civile accordée, qu'elle considérait comme sinecures et comme telles inutiles, mais à quelles occasions se l'est-elle permise? Lorsque les Ministres au nom de Sa Majesté, faisaient application à la Chambre pour quelque subsidie additionnel à cette liste civile; et comment s'y prenait-elle alors? Faisait-elle passer la plume de sa plume autorisée sur les offices ou emplois de deniers auxquels elle objectait? non: après mûres discussions dans lesquelles Sa Majesté prenait part par ses Ministres et avec sa sanction les dits offices ou emplois étaient rayés du tableau. Mais la vanité républicaine dédaigne de telles marques d'égards pour le chef d'un gouvernement monarchique héréditaire. Elle ne craint pas d'insulter la Majesté Royale, soit directement par un refus à sa propre requête, soit dans la personne de son représentant.

Mais ce n'est pas encore tout. L'Assemblée voyant que sa prétention d'items n'était pas soutenable ni en raison ni en loi, l'a en quelque façon abandonnée pour adopter un nouveau moyen de chicane au moins aussi absurde que les deux autres. Elle a voulu s'emparer de l'appropriation d'une partie du revenu provincial déjà assignée, par un statut, non de la Législature Provinciale, mais du Parlement Britannique, à Sa Majesté, pour subvenir à une partie des dépenses de l'administration de cette colonie. Statut antérieur à l'existence de notre Législature et qui ne peut être abrogé que par la même autorité dont il émane.

Mais je m'aperçois que j'ai déjà rempli la portion de vos colonnes que vous avez l'indulgence de m'accorder: avec votre permission je continuerai à vous faire parvenir mes remarques sur un objet si important. Appel a été fait au peuple Canadien, et comme tel j'ai droit d'être entendu. J'exprimerai mes sentiments avec cette franchise et cette énergie que le sujet requiert. Heureux si je puis réussir à ramener dans le Bercail constitutionnel quelques unes des brebis qui, dans l'obscurité, auraient pu s'en être écartées. Je suis, mon cher monsieur, votre, &c.

C. D'E.

MARIE,

Mardi dernier à l'Hôpital Général, près de cette ville, par le Rév. M. Thomas Bedard, MICHEL SAUVAGEAU, Ecuyer, Notaire, à Dame Mary Anne Atkins, veuve de P. Racine, Ecuyer, dernièrement de la Louisiane.

No. 679. } EN vertu d'un MANDAT de FIERI FACIAS, Québec, 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 d'Ambroise Morin, habitant de la Paroisse St. Henry, dans le comté de Dorchester, dans le district de Québec, et Marie Anne Samson son épouse contre les terres et possession de LOUIS MORIN, habitant, de la dite paroisse St. Henry, et Julieanne Morin, fille majeure de la dite Paroisse à moi adressé; j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant aux dits Louis Morin et Julieanne Morin, à savoir, 10. Quatre perches de terre de front plus ou moins sur trente arpens plus ou moins de profondeur, étant indivis et enclavées dans une terre située en la paroisse de St. Henry, contenant trois arpens de front sur trente arpens plus ou moins de profondeur bornée par devant au nord à la Rivière Etchemins, et par derrière au nord de la dite profondeur joignant au sud-ouest à Joseph Turgeon, veuve François Genest, et au nord à Michel Lemieux. 2. Un cercin de terre consistant en deux arpens de terre de haut aux environs sud-ouest et nord est situé dans la paroisse St. Claire, c'est à dire un arpent carré aux environs chaque côté d'un Ruisseau et à prendre du côté du nord le long de la ligne d'Etienne Couture, bornée des côtés sud-ouest nord-est et sud à Joseph Fortin, et du côté du nord à Etienne Couture, avec et ensemble un moulin à scie dessus construit circonstances et dépendances, tel que le tout est actuellement appartenant aux dits Louis et Julieanne Morin pour l'avoir acquis de Joseph Fortin suivant contrat passé devant Mire. Lefebvre et son confrère Notaires, le vingt-neuf de Décembre, mil huit cent vingt-trois. —Or je donne par le présent avis public que les propriétés ci-dessus décrites seront respectivement vendues et adjugées au plus offrant et dernier enchérissseur, à savoir: le lot No. 1, à la porte de l'Eglise de la paroisse St. Henry, le MARDI ONZE DE SEPTEMBRE prochain, à DIX heures du matin, et le lot No. 2, à la porte de l'Eglise de la paroisse St.

Claire, le MERCREDI DOUZE DE SEPTEMBRE prochain, à DIX heures du matin, auxquels tems et lieux respectifs les conditions de la vente seront énoncées.

T. A. YOUNG, 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 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-neuvième d'Octobre, 1822, qu'aucune opposition telle que sus-dit, 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 d'Octobre prochain.

T. A. Y.

Bureau du Shérif, Québec, 25e. Avril, 1827.

LE Soussigné ayant été dûment appointé Procureur ad negotia de Mr. Delacarte et de Made. Dechantigné, héritiers de feu l'Honorable Mr. le Juge de Bonne, décédé, requiert par le présent toutes personnes endettées envers Mr. de Bonne, lors de sa mort, de payer entre les mains de lui Soussigné, en sa dite qualité de Procureur les dettes et sommes d'argent par elles respectivement dues comme susdit.

Mw. BELL.

Quebec, le 10 Février, 1827.

DISTRICT DE } BUREAU DE LA PAIX, Québec, le 31 Janvier, 1827. }
AVIS public est par le présent donné que certains articles et effets qui sont dans ce Bureau ayant été déposés comme volés ou soupçonnés avoir été volés, sans avoir été jusqu'à présent réclamés, peuvent être vus à ce Bureau, tous les jours (à l'exception des Dimanches et Fêtes d'Obligation) entre midi et deux heures de relevée, pendant le cours de trois mois, à l'égard de ceux qui sont susceptibles de détérioration, et pendant le cours de six mois pour ceux qui sont susceptibles de se conserver sans se gâter durant ce terme, afin qu'aucune personne qui aurait perdu ces effets, ou quelques effets d'entr'eux, ou qui aurait quelque intérêt en icieux puisse les réclamer.

GREEN & PERRAULT, Greffiers de la Paix.

LA Législature Provinciale de cette Province ayant accordé une somme de cinq cent louis comme un aide pour l'ouverture d'un chemin du Côteau du Lac à la ligne de séparation de cette Province d'avec celle du Haut-Canada, les Commissaires appointés sous l'Acte de la Législature Provinciale de la 5e. Geo. IV. chap. 30, donnent par le présent avis qu'ils recevront des propositions jusqu'à l'heure de midi du Lundi 7 de Mai des personnes qui voudraient contracter pour ouvrir et faire le dit chemin tel que tracé sur un plan par le Sr. Plamondon Arpenteur juré et tel que spécifié dans un procès verbal du Grand Voyer du District conformément au dit Acte.

Les propositions doivent être adressées au Collecteur des Domaines du Côteau du Lac et endossées "propositions pour l'ouverture du chemin du Côteau du Lac à la ligne Provinciale."

Deux sûretés sont requises pour la due exécution du Contrat. Le plan et le procès verbal peuvent être vus au bureau de la Douane du Côteau du Lac ou on pourra recevoir toute autre information requise.

Côteau du Lac le 7e. Avril, 1827.

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QUEBEC. } BUREAU DE LA PAIX, Québec, le 13 Décembre, 1826. }
AVIS est par le présent donné que l'Inspecteur des chemins de la Cité de Québec, avant de procéder au tracé et à l'ouverture de la continuation de la Rue Ste. Anne depuis la rue du Prince Edouard jusqu'à la rivière St. Charles dans le faubourg St. Roc de la Cité de Québec, a déposé dans le Bureau des Greffiers de la paix, dans la maison de Justice de la dite Cité de Québec, un plan de la prolongation projetée, accompagné d'un procès verbal y relatif, conformément à la loi, lesquels plan et procès verbal resteront dans le dit Bureau pour l'inspection gratuite des propriétaires de terrains, maisons et autres prémisses avoisinans la dite rue et de toutes autres personnes y concernées, afin que tous ou aucun d'eux, en aucun tems n'excédant pas six mois de la date du présent, puissent y filer telles observations ou oppositions qu'ils peuvent avoir au contraire, pour les fins de Justice dans les prémisses, à défaut de quoi les dits Plan et procès verbal seront homologués et mis en exécution suivant leur forme et teneur.

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

VENTE DE THE'S EN MAI, 1827.
LES Agens de l'Honorable Compagnie des Indes Orientales donnent avis qu'il sera mis en vente publique à leurs Magasins dans Québec, le SAMEDI, 5e. Mai, une quantité de The's d'à peu près 1200 caisses; et à Montréal le SAMEDI 19e. Mai, environ 2500 caisses. Les ventes commenceront à ONZE heures avant midi; et les Catalogues seront prêts pour être délivrés, et les caisses seront ouvertes pour l'inspection à l'un et l'autre endroit, six jours avant la vente.

FORSYTH, RICHARDSON & Co. Agens de l'Hon. Com. des I. O.

Montréal, le 16e. Avril, 1827.

QUEBEC. } OFFICE OF THE PEACE, Québec, 13th December, 1826. }
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Surveyor of Highways for the City of Quebec, before proceeding to the laying out and opening the continuation of Anne Street, from Prince Edward Street to the River St. Charles, in St. Roc Suburbs, in the City of Quebec, hath deposited in the Office of the Clerks of the Peace, in the Court House of the said City, a Plan of the intended prolongation, accompanied by a Procès Verbal referring thereto, according to Law; which Plan and Procès Verbal are to remain in the said Office, for the free and gratuitous inspection of the Proprietors of ground, houses, and other premises, adjoining the said Street, and every other person concerned therein; in order that they, or any one of them, at any time not exceeding six months from this date, may lodge such observations or oppositions as they might have to the contrary, that justice may be done in the premises; in failure whereof the said Plan and Procès Verbal will be homologated and put in execution agreeably to their tenor.

By Order, GREEN & PERRAULT, Clerks of the Peace.

DECRET VOLONTAIRE.

Districte des Trois-Rivières, } EN vertu d'un JUGEMENT
savoir : de la Cour du Banc du Roi,
dont s'en suit la teneur : COUR DU BANC DU ROI,
Mercredi, le 21 Mars, 1827.

No. 158.

Sur requête de PIERRE BENJAMIN DUMOULIN, Ecuyer, Avocat de la Ville des Trois-Rivières, dans le Comté de St. Maurice, dans le district des Trois-Rivières.

La Cour après avoir vu et examiné la dite requête et les papiers filés au soutien d'icelle par Mtre. Dumoulin, le requérant, par lesquels il parait que le dit requérant est propriétaire et possesseur par acte de vente reçu devant Mtre. Badaux et son Confrère Notaires, le Neuvième jour du Mois de Décembre dernier de tous les droits et portions qui pouvoient appartenir à Dame Marie Anne Belair veuve de feu Paul Duchaine dans le Fief et Seigneurie Grosbois situé au nord du Lac St. Pierre, dans le Comté de St. Maurice district susdit, consistant en environ treize arpens et neuf perches de front sur deux lieues de profondeur, indivis dans la moitié de soixante et dix arpens de front, sur la dite profondeur, qui appartenait à feu Julien Lesieur, ensemble les droits de cens et rentes, banalité, droits lucratifs et honorifiques et annexés et inhérents à la dite partie du dit fief sans exceptions ni réserves, avec tous les arrérages de cens et rentes, lods et ventes qui pourroient être dus, se réservant la dite Dame Duchaine, une seule place dans le Banc Seigneurial, pour elle-même sa vie durant seulement, de plus les terres qu'elle possède tant à titre de Domaine ou autres, dans le dit Fief à la charge par la dite vendeuse, de payer, par chaque des dites propriétés décrites au dit acte de vente, un sol de cens pour chaque année, le dit cens portant droits de lods et ventes envers le dit requérant, les ventes devant augmenter, aussitôt que les dites propriétés ne seroient plus possédées par la dite vendeuse, ou par son frère et sa belle-sœur avec droit de retrait en faveur du dit requérant comme le tout parait plus amplement au dit acte de vente, que la dite Dame Marie Anne Belair veuve de feu Paul Duchaine, demeurant en la Paroisse Ste. Anne d'Yamachiche, a vendu et livré au dit requérant par le contrat ci-dessus mentionné, comme en ayant la propriété et possession par juste titre, lesquels susdits droits et portions dans le susdit fief et Seigneurie Grosbois, ainsi que tous les droits de cens et rentes, lods et ventes, banalité, droits lucratifs et honorifiques annexés et inhérents aux susdits droits et portions de fief et Seigneurie Grosbois, ont été possédés tant par le dit Requérant que par la dite Dame Venderesse durant les trois dernières années et au delà, précédant la susdite vente. La Cour ayant entendu le dit Requérant en personnes et les prémisses murement considérées adjuge et ordonne que le Shérif de ce district procède aux charges sus mentionnées à la saisie, vente et adjudication des droits et portions dans le susdit Fief et Seigneurie Grosbois ainsi que tous les droits de cens et rentes, lods et ventes, banalité, droits lucratifs et honorifiques annexés et inhérents aux susdits droits et portions du fief et Seigneurie Grosbois, sur le dit Requérant par décret volontaire, dans la manière prescrite par les lois de cette Province, à l'égard d'aucune vente judiciaire des immeubles se conformant en outre aux formalités prescrites par les statuts de cette Province.

Par la Cour,
(Signé) W. C. H. COFFIN,
P. K. B.

En obéissance au jugement ci-dessus ; je donne par le présent avis que la propriété y désignée, sera vendue et adjugée au plus haut enchérisseur, à mon Bureau au Palais de Justice des Trois-Rivières, LUNDI, le VINGT SEPTIEME 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 peuvent avoir quelques prétentions sur l'immeuble ci-dessus désigné, 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 Cour de Justice des Trois-Rivières selon la loi, 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 ; de plus 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 en icelles, dans la forme prescrite par l'ordre de la dite Cour, en date du dix-septième jour de Mars dernier, qu'aucune opposition telle que susdit, qui ne sera pas accompagnée d'une telle affirmation, n'empêchera ni ne retardera l'exécution dit ordre ou jugement, et ils sont en outre avertis conformément à la 4e. Section de l'Acte de la Législature de cette province, intitulé, "Acte pour rendre les Décrets Volontaires plus faciles et moins dispendieux," que toutes personnes qui peuvent avoir sur les dites prémisses des charges ou droits et spécialement des hypothèques qui puissent devenir le sujet d'une opposition afin de conserver, sont par le dit acte obligées et requises de les produire au moins huit jours avant celui fixé pour l'adjudication des dites prémisses, enfin que le dit Ordre ou Jugement est rapportable le treizième jour de Septembre prochain.

I. G. O.

Bureau du Shérif, Trois-Rivières, 20e. Avril 1827.

Trois-Rivières, } EN vertu d'un Ordre de VENDITION
savoir : } EXPOSAS, 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 d'ANTOINE MERRANT, navigateur et cultivateur de la Paroisse de Ste. Anne Laperade, dans le comté de Hampshire dans le district susdit, m'enjoignant de procéder suivant la Loi, à la vente et adjudication des immeubles suivants, savoir : 1er. Une terre située en la dite Paroisse et Seigneurie de Ste. Anne, contenant deux arpens de front, sur quarante arpens de profondeur, bornée par devant au fleuve St. Laurent, et par derrière au bout de la dite profondeur, joignant du côté nord-est à Archange Loranger, et au sud-ouest à Joseph Dolbeck, avec tous les batiments dessus construits. 2e. Une autre terre située en la même Paroisse et Seigneurie, contenant trois arpens de front, sur quarante arpens de profondeur, bornée par devant partie à la terre ci-dessus, et partie aux dits Archange Loranger et Joseph Dolbeck, et en profondeur au bout des dits quarante arpens, joignant au nord-est à Jos. C. Dury, et au sud-ouest à Olivier Gariepy, la dite terre défrichée en partie. Les dites terres ayant été par mon prédécesseur en office ci-dessus saisies et prise en exécution à la poursuite susdite, comme appartenant à Ambroise Marrant, cultivateur et navigateur de la dite Paroisse Ste. Anne Laperade, mais n'ont pas alors été vendues en raison d'une opposition, à fin de distraire par Marguerite Germain dit Bellisle, laquelle ayant été depuis déboutée. Je donne en conséquence avis public que les susdites terres seront séparément vendues et adjugées au

plus haut enchérisseur, à la Porte de l'Eglise de la dite Paroisse Ste. Anne Laperade, le LUNDI, le VINGT-HUITIEME jour de MAI prochain, à DIX heures du matin, auxquels tems et lieu les conditions de la vente seront énoncées.

I. G. OGDEN, Shérif.

On est averti que passé les vingt-quatre heures qui suivront immédiatement 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 dix-huitième jour de Septembre prochain.

I. G. O.

Bureau du Shérif Trois-Rivières, 17e. Avril, 1827.

Montréal, } EN vertu d'un MANDAT d'EXECUTION émané de la Cour du Banc du Roi de Sa Majesté pour les causes civiles dans et pour le susdit district de Montréal, à la poursuite de Jean Baptiste René Hertel de Rouville, Ecuyer, résidant en la paroisse St. Hilaire dans le dit district, Seigneur de la seigneurie de Rouville et autre lieux, contre les terres et possessions d'ANDRE GALIPEAU, de la paroisse susdite de St. Hilaire, habitant, à moi adressé ; j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant au dit André Galipeau. 1. Une terre située dans la susdite paroisse St. Hilaire, connue comme No. 12, dans la première concession des terres de la dite seigneurie de Rouville, contenant trois arpens et quatre pieds de front sur trente arpens de profondeur, bornée en front à la Rivière Richelieu, dans la profondeur par Jean Baptiste Pion dit Lafontaine, ou par les terres de la seconde concession, d'un côté au nord-est par la terre d'Alexis Blain, fils, et d'autre côté au sud-ouest par une autre terre appartenante au dit André Galipeau, avec maison, grange et autres bâties et dessus érigées. 2. Une terre située dans la susdite paroisse St. Hilaire, connue comme No. 13, dans la première concession des terres de la dite seigneurie de Rouville, du contenu de trois arpens de front sur trente arpens de profondeur, bornée par devant à la Rivière Richelieu, dans la profondeur par les terres de la seconde concession de la dite seigneurie, d'un côté au nord-est par une autre terre appartenante au dit André Galipeau, étant le No. 12, ci-dessus décrit et d'autre côté au sud-ouest par Jean Côté, avec maison, grange et autres bâties et dessus érigées. 3. Une terre située à la Montagne de Rouville, en bois bebout, du contenu de cinq arpens ou environ en superficie, bornée d'un côté à la Rivière Leduc et par le Seigneur de la dite seigneurie, et d'autre côté par le dit Seigneur, par devant par Joseph Quellette, et dans la profondeur par Jacques Renaud dit Jacques Cotton, père, sans aucunes bâties et dessus érigées. 4. Une terre en prairie située dans la seconde concession de la dite seigneurie de Rouville, du contenu de deux arpens de front sur un arpent et trois perches sur une des lignes et deux arpens et cinq perches sur l'autre ligne de profondeur, bornée du côté nord est par Ambroise Desautel dit Lapointe, et d'autre côté au sud-ouest par Michel Renaud dit Delorier, par devant par François Rémi dit Bellefleur, et dans la profondeur par le dit Ambroise Desautel dit Lapointe, sans aucune bâties et dessus érigées. 5. Une terre du contenu d'environ quatre arpens de front sur huit arpens et demi plus ou moins, sur une des lignes et six arpens et demi sur l'autre ligne, de profondeur, située dans la seconde concession de la dite seigneurie de Rouville, bornée par devant par Alexis Blain, fils, dans la profondeur par Joseph Boissy, d'un côté par François Brodeur dit Vignette, et d'autre côté par Joseph Plamondon, avec maison, grange et autres bâties et dessus érigées. — Or je donne par le présent avis que les dites terres et possessions seront vendues et adjugées au plus haut enchérisseur, à la porte de l'Eglise de la susdite paroisse St. Jean Baptiste de Rouville, le LUNDI VINGT SEPT d'AOUT prochain, à DIX heures du matin, auxquels tems et lieu les conditions de la vente seront énoncées.

L. GUGY, Shérif.

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

Bureau du Shérif, 21e. Avril, 1827.

TROUVE' en derive par Grégoire Mainville, de la Paroisse de Beaufort, le 13 du courant, environ 61 pièces de bois de chêne et de Pin, marquées DBM—Avis est par le présent donné que si les dits bois ne sont pas réclamés dans les six mois de cette date, ils seront vendus pour payer les frais de salvage, &c.

DAVID CHISHOLM, G. P.

BUREAU DE LA PAIX.
Trois-Rivières, le 20 Avril, 1827.

LE Soussigné informe respectueusement ses amis et le Public en général, que le commerce d'épicerie et de vins jusqu'à présent fait et conduit par lui, sera, à compter de cette date, continué par Messrs. James & Thomas Gibb, sous la raison de Thomas Gibb, & Co. en faveur desquels il prend la liberté de solliciter la continuation de cet encouragement qu'il a lui-même si libéralement éprouvé depuis le commencement de son commerce.

Toutes les personnes endettées envers lui sont priées d'en payer le montant à Messrs. Thos. Gibb & Co. qui sont dûment autorisées de le recevoir et d'en donner quittance.

WILLIAM TORRANCE.

Québec, 17e. Avril, 1827.

ON recevra à ce Bureau jusqu'au Samedi, 12 de Mai, à 11 heures du matin des propositions pour l'entreprise de tels ouvrages de peintures et vitriers à Québec qui pourront être requis par le DEPARTEMENT des INGENIEURS ROYAUX, à dater du 1er. Juin prochain, jusqu'au 31 Mai, 1828.

Deux sûretés sont requises pour la due exécution du Contrat.

Le paiement sera fait en piastres à raison de 4s. 4ds. sterling la piastre.

Les personnes qui auront fait des propositions ou quelqu'un en leur nom sont priées d'être présentes le jour que l'ouverture en sera faite.

Bureau du Commissaire-Général,
Québec, le 21 Avril, 1827.

TROUVE' en derive, par Jean Baptiste Martel, et Jean Doucet, de la Paroisse de Bécancour, environ 70 morceaux de Chêne et Pin marqués DBM—Avis est par le présent donné, que si les dits bois ne sont pas réclamés dans les six mois, à compter de cette date, ils seront vendus selon la Loi.

DAVID CHISHOLME, G. P.
Trois-Rivières, 18e. Avril, 1827.

LOUER, La Maison à trois étages située dans la rue St. Joseph appartenante à la Succession de feu Mr. McClure, de présent occupée par Messrs. J. & J. Thorton, Selliers. Elle contient des voutes spacieuses, avec cour et remise, s'adresser à

J. BELANGER, Notaire.

20 Avril, 1827.

BUREAU DE LA PAIX.

Québec 4e. Décembre, 1828.

AVIS est par le présent donné que l'Inspecteur des chemins pour la cité de Québec, avant de procéder à l'ouverture, ou nivellement, pavage, constructions d'égoûts et réparations des rues et ruelles cy après décrites, savoir :

Une rue de vingt pieds de largeur entre les propriétés de John Jones, Ecuyer.

Une ruelle de quatorze pieds six pouces de largeur entre la Brasserie et le hangar de W. G. Sheppard, Ecuyer.

Une rue de vingt six pieds six pouces de largeur entre les propriétés de Messrs. Goodwin et Plaisance.

Une rue de trente pieds de largeur entre les propriétés de Mr. Daly et du Capitaine Maxham.

Une rue de trente pieds de largeur sur le terrain de John Usmar et John McPhadon le long du côté ouest du quai de Charles Lake.

Une rue de trente pieds de largeur entre Jacques Labbé et un nommé Cootes.

Une rue de trente pieds de largeur au droit des maisons de Joseph Décarreau et Thomas Quin.

Une rue de trente pieds de largeur joignant le côté ouest de la ligne de la cité parallèle au quai sur le terrain de John Saxton Campbell, Ecuyer.

Une rue sur les grève et à travers des quais de trente six pieds de largeur mesurés française depuis la porte de l'Ance des Meris en prolongation directe autant que possible à la rue ou chemin de Champlain près de la rue de Descente au fleuve marqué No. 4, prolongée, courant au sud-ouest jusqu'à la ligne sud-ouest de la cité ou rue marquée No. 7.

Les alignemens desquelles rues et ruelle depuis No. 1 jusqu'à 7 suivront le même rumb de vent des emplacements ou terrains où elles se trouveront fixées depuis la dite rue ou chemin Champlain aussi loin qu'elles pourront s'étendre dans le fleuve St. Laurent, a déposé au Bureau des Greffiers de la Paix dans la maison de justice de la dite cité de Québec, un plan des dites rues et ruelles accompagné d'un procès verbal et relatif conformément à la loi. Lesquels plan et procès verbal resteront dans le dit bureau pour l'inspection gratuite des propriétaires de terrains maisons et autres prémisses avoisinant les dites rues et ruelles et toutes autres personnes y concernées afin que tous ou aucun d'eux en aucun tems n'excédant par six mois de la date du présent puissent y filer telles observations ou oppositions qu'ils peuvent avoir au contraire pour les fins de justice dans les prémisses : à défaut de quoi les dits plan et procès verbal seront homologués et mis en exécution selon leur forme et teneur.

Par ordre,

GREEN & PERRAULT,

Gm

Greffiers de la Paix.

SUCCESSION DE FEU JOHN GOUDIE, ECUIER.

AVIS public est par le présent donné, que les soussignés ont été dûment appointés par Madame JANE BLACK, veuve de feu JOHN GOUDIE, Ecuyer, de son vivant de la cité de Québec, constructeur de vaisseaux (tant en son propre nom qu'en sa qualité de Tutrice des enfans en sous-âge issus de son mariage avec le dit JOHN GOUDIE) ses seuls procureurs pour transiger de toutes les affaires des biens fonds et succession du dit John Goudie, de quelque nature que les dites affaires puissent être et qu'ils ont substitués en leur lieu et place, pour les transactions des dites affaires, le Sr. JOHN KERR de cette cité, marchand, auquel toutes personnes endettées envers les dits biens fonds et succession en doivent faire le paiement ; et toutes personnes ayant des demandes contre icelles ou ayant quelques affaires à transiger concernant les dits biens et succession, doivent s'adresser à son comptoir, No. 4, Rue St. Pierre, dans la Basse-Ville.

D. BURNET,
N. FREER,
J. NEILSON.

Québec, le 21e. Mars, 1827.

AVIS est par le présent donné que les soussignés ont été dûment appointés Curateurs aux biens de Messrs. Stewart et Wm. Spragg de cette Cité Marchands en commission et Encanteurs, et que par un acte d'assignation passé pardevant J. M. Mondelet Ecuyer et son confrère Notaires Publics, il leur a été fait un transport de tous les biens fonds et de tous les effets personnels de la dite raison et des dits Stewart et Spragg pour le bénéfice des Créanciers. Toutes personnes endettées envers la dite raison ou envers les dits Stewart et Spragg sont en conséquence priées, de payer sans délai le montant de leur dettes aux Soussignés qui sont dûment autorisés à les recevoir et d'en donner quittance, et toutes personnes ayant quelques demandes contre la dite raison ou les dits Stewart et Spragg, sont requises de les présenter dûment autorisées sans délai aux soussignés.

Le dit acte d'assignation ou transport est déposé dans le Bureau des dits Notaires pour la signature de tels Créanciers de la dite raison qui voudraient y devenir parties.

JAMES HOLT, } Curateurs.

JOHN WOOD, }

No. 9, Rue St. François Xavier.

Montréal, le 12 Avril, 1827.

LE COMMISSAIRE GENERAL donne avis, que dans la rue où subvenir aux demandes et d'accommoder les commerçants, il négociera tous les mois des traites sur la TRESORERIE DE SA MAJESTE', et qu'il sera reçu les 10 et 26 des mois d'Avril, de Mai et de Juin, jusqu'à 11 heures A. M. pour des piastres soit d'Espagne ou d'Amérique, dans lesquelles offres le montant en argent sterling de la traite ou des traites pour lesquelles les propositions seront faites, doit être spécifié, et les noms des personnes en faveur desquelles elles doivent être tirées ainsi que le nombre de chelins et deniers monnaie d'Angleterre pour lequel la piastre sera offerte.

Bureau du Commissariat, Québec, le 30 Mars, 1827.

AVIS, La Société de Commerce qui a existé depuis quelque tems à Québec, sous la raison de Handyside, Stewart, & Co. est dissoute de ce jour par consentement mutuel. Tous ceux envers lesquels la dite firme est endettée sont priés de faire parvenir leurs demandes à Robert Stewart, (un des soussignés) lequel est par le présent autorisé d'y satisfaire comme aussi de recevoir toutes dettes dues à la dite Société.

ADAM HANDYSIDE,
DAVID HANDYSIDE,
ROBERT STEWART.

Montréal, le 15 Février, 1827.



De par Son Excellence le Très Honorable GEORGE COMTE DE DALHOUSIE, Chevalier Grand Croix du Très Honorable Ordre Militaire du Bain, Capitaine Général et Gouverneur en Chef, dans et sur la province du Bas-Canada, Vice-Amiral d'icelle, &c. &c. &c.

PROCLAMATION.

ATTENDU qu'il paraît que dans la soirée du trente de Mars dernier, Robert Watson, de la cité de Montréal, Inspecteur des farines, tandis qu'il était occupé à converser avec un de ses amis dans son propre domicile, a été assassiné d'une manière infame et barbare, par un coup d'arme à feu qui lui a malicieusement et félonieusement été tiré à travers d'une des fenêtres de l'appartement dans lequel il était alors.

Et vu que pour les fins de Justice et pour la sûreté de la vie des sujets de Sa Majesté, il est très essentiel et nécessaire que les coupables d'un meurtre aussi atroce que celui qui a été commis, ne s'échappent pas impunis; j'ai trouvé bon de faire sortir cette proclamation, et par la présente je charge, et enjoins à tous et chacun les Juges à Paix de Sa Majesté, les Sherifs et autres Officiers et Ministres de la justice et à tous autres les fidèles sujets de Sa Majesté dans cette province, de faire toutes les diligences et tous leurs efforts pour découvrir et amener à justice la personne ou les personnes par laquelle ou lesquelles le dit meurtre a été commis, afin qu'elle ou elles puissent être traitée ou traitées suivant la loi. Et pour encourager à faire cette découverte, je déclare par la présente, que quiconque donnera telle information concernant le dit meurtre qui pourra conduire à la prise au corps de celui ou de ceux qui l'a ou qui l'ont commis et le ou les amener à Justice, recevra une récompense de CENT LIVRES, qui lui seront payées sur la conviction de ou des coupables au meurtre susdit. Et je donne en outre l'assurance gracieuse du pardon de Sa Majesté à toute personne non impliquée dans le dit crime comme principal ou accessoire avant le fait, qui donnera telle information comme susdit, pour aucune part qu'elle pourra y avoir comme complice.

Donné sous mon seing et sceau, au Château St. Louis, dans la cité de Québec, dans la province du Bas-Canada, le dix-huit d'Avril, dans la huitième année du règne de Sa Majesté.

DALHOUSIE,
Gouverneur.

De par Son Excellence,
Ls. MONTZAMBERT,
Faisant fonction de Secr. Provincial.

Montréal, le 18 Avril, 1827. EN vertu d'un MANDAT d'EXECUTION à savoir: } E mané de la Cour du Banc du Roi de Sa Majesté, pour les causes civiles dans et pour le susdit district de Montréal, à la poursuite de l'Honorable Toussaint Pothier, Ecuyer, de la cité de Montréal, dans le dit district, Seigneur et propriétaire en possession du fief de la Gauchetière situé sans le dit district, contre les terres et possessions de JOSEPH GIPOULOU, père, Charpentier et Joseph Gipoulou, fils, forgeron, tous deux de la cité de Montréal susdite, conjointement et séparément, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant aux dits Joseph Gipoulou, père et Joseph Gipoulou, fils, un lot de terre ou emplacement situé dans la censive du fief Lagache, dans la susdite cité de Montréal, contenant quarante deux pieds de front, sur cent vingt pieds de profondeur, borné par devant à la rue Ste. Catherine, dans la profondeur par Jacob Marston, ou ses représentants, au côté nord par Jean Roch Rolland et d'autre côté partie par George Wurtele, et partie par le dit Jacob Marston, avec une maison en bois y dessus érigée.—Or je donne par le présent avis que les dits lots de terre ou emplacement et prémisses, seront vendus et adjugés au plus haut enchérissur, à mon Bureau en la susdite cité de Montréal, le MARDI, QUATORZE d'AOUT prochain, à UNE heure de relevée, auxquels tems et lieu les conditions de la vente seront énoncées.

L. GUGY, Sherif.

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

Bureau du Sherif le 6e. Avril, 1827.

Trois-Rivières, le 18 Avril, 1827. 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 des Trois-Rivières susdit, à l'instance de Joseph Badaux, Ecuyer, Notaire Royale de la Ville des Trois-Rivières, dans le comté de St. Maurice, dans le dit district des Trois-Rivières, Seigneur de la Seigneurie de Courval, contre les biens, terres et possessions d'IGNACE LEVASSEUR, cultivateur, de la Banlieue de la dite Ville des Trois-Rivières, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant au dit Ignace Levasseur, savoir: 1e. Une pièce de terre située dans le fief Boucher, contenant deux arpens un quart de front, sur vingt arpens de profondeur, prenant par devant au fleuve St. Laurent, par derrière au bout de la dite profondeur, joignant au nord-est au représentant de feu François Rientord, et au sud-ouest à Paul Levasseur, avec droit pour moitié de la maison, hangar et fourni, et toute la grange et écurie dessus construits. 2e. Une autre pièce de terre située dans le fief Ste. Marguerite, contenant deux arpens, quatre perches et quelque pieds de front, sur la profondeur d'environ douze arpens, prenant par devant au bout de la terre d'Etienne Duval, qui a vingt-cinq arpens et allant en profondeur jusqu'au bord du coteau Ste. Marguerite, joignant au nord-est à Benédicte P. Wagner, Ecuyer, et au sud-ouest à Paul Levasseur, icelle en bois de bout. Or je donne par le présent avis, que les susdits immeubles et dépendances seront séparément vendues et adjugés au plus offrant et dernier enchérissur, à mon Bureau en la susdite Ville des Trois-Rivières, le MARDI, le VINGT-HUITIEME d'AOUT prochain, à DIX heures du matin, auxquels tems et lieu les conditions de la vente seront énoncées.

L. G. OGDEN, Sherif.

Toutes personnes qui peuvent avoir des prétentions sur les prémisses ci-dessus désignées, soit par hypothèque ou autre droit ou servitude, sont avertis qu'elles aient à le notifier au dit Sherif, à son Bureau, dans la Ville des Trois-Rivières, selon la loi; 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 Sherif pendant les quinze jours qui en précéderont la vente; de plus que toute opposition, afin d'annuler, afin de charge ou afin de distraire, doit être accompagnée d'une affirmation sous serment de la vérité des faits y articulés en la forme prescrite par l'ordre de la dite Cour, en date du dix-septième de Mars dernier, et que toute opposition, à telle fin qui ne sera pas accompagnée 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 premier jour de Septembre prochain.

nuller, afin de charge ou afin de distraire, doit être accompagnée d'une affirmation sous serment de la vérité des faits y articulés en la forme prescrite par l'ordre de la dite Cour, en date du dix-septième de Mars dernier et que toute opposition, à telle fin qui ne sera pas accompagnée de telle affirmation, n'empêchera ni ne retardera l'exécution du dit ordre; et qu'aucune opposition afin de conserver ne sera reçue après les vingt quatre heures qui suivront immédiatement le jour du rapport du dit ordre, et sont de plus avertis, que le dit ordre est rapportable le treizième jour de Septembre prochain.

Bureau du Sherif, 18e. Avril, 1827.

Trois-Rivières, le 18 Avril, 1827. EN vertu d'un MANDAT d'ALIAS à savoir: } E FIERI FACIAS, émané de la Cour du Banc du Roi de Sa Majesté, pour les causes civiles, dans et pour le susdit district des Trois-Rivières, à la poursuite d'Ezekiel Hart, Ecuyer, et Samuel Becancour Hart, Négociants de la Ville des Trois-Rivières, dans le comté de St. Maurice, dans le dit district, associés, faisant affaire à la Ville des Trois-Rivières susdit, sous le nom de Ezekiel Hart and Son, contre les terres et possessions d'EDOUARD LESIEUR, de la paroisse de Ste. Anne d'Yamachiche, dans le comté et district susdit, à moi adressé; j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant au dit Edouard Lesieur, 1e. Un tiers indivis d'une terre située dans le fief Vienpont, sur la profondeur depuis le coteau St. Maurice, à aller à la ligne St. Maurice, joignant d'un côté à Zacharie Cloutier, et d'autre côté au Sieur Latteville, icelui en bois de bout 2e. Un tiers indivis en un terrain situé en la Ville des Trois-Rivières, Rue notre Dame, contenant environ quarante pieds de front sur la profondeur depuis la dite Rue jusqu'au terrain de l'honorable Louis Gury, joignant au sud-est à la Rue St. François, et d'autre côté au nord-est à François Lafontaine, avec un tiers en la maison en pierre et autres dépendances dessus construites. 3. Un tiers indivis d'un terrain employé en jardin, situé en la susdite Ville et rue susdite, contenant environ soixante pieds carrés, prenant par devant au nord-est à la dite Rue St. François, par derrière à l'honorable Louis Gury, au sud-est à Joseph Pratie, et au nord-ouest à la Rue notre Dame, tel qu'il est enclos. 4. Environ trois sixièmes indivis du quart du fief et seigneurie de gros bois, faisant partie de la paroisse Ste. Anne d'Yamachiche, tels qu'ils appartiennent au dit Edouard Lesieur, avec les cens et rentes, lods et ventes et autres droits tant lucratifs qu'honorifiques y annexés. Or je donne par le présent avis, que les susdits immeubles, terres et dépendances, seront séparément vendus et adjugés au plus offrant et dernier enchérissur, à mon Bureau, en la susdite Ville des Trois-Rivières, MARDI, le VINGT-HUITIEME d'AOUT prochain, à ONZE heures du matin, auxquels tems et lieu les conditions de la vente seront énoncées.

L. G. OGDEN, Sherif.

Toutes personnes qui peuvent avoir des prétentions sur les prémisses ci-dessus désignées, soit par hypothèque ou autre droit ou servitude, sont avertis qu'elles aient à le notifier au dit Sherif à son bureau, dans la ville des Trois-Rivières, selon la loi; 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 Sherif pendant les quinze jours qui en précéderont la vente, de plus que toute opposition, afin d'annuler, à fin de charge ou afin de distraire, doit être accompagnée d'une affirmation sous serment de la vérité des faits y articulés en la forme prescrite par l'ordre de la dite Cour, en date du dix-septième de Mars dernier, et que toute opposition, à telle fin qui ne sera pas accompagnée 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 premier jour de Septembre prochain.

L. G. O.

Bureau du Sherif, Trois-Rivières, 18 Avril, 1827.

Montréal, le 18 Avril, 1827. EN vertu d'un MANDAT d'EXECUTION à savoir: } E mané de la Cour du Banc du Roi de Sa Majesté, pour les causes civiles dans et pour le susdit district de Montréal, à moi adressé, m'enjoignant de procéder à la saisie, vente et adjudication par Décret Volontaire sur THOMAS BUCKLEY, de la paroisse Ste. Hyacinthe, dans le susdit district de Montréal, marchand, de certain lot de terre situé dans la paroisse Ste. Hyacinthe, décrit dans l'acte ci-après mentionné comme suit, savoir: "Une terre sise au nord de la Rivière Yamaska, susdite paroisse, de la contenance de trois arpens de front sur trente arpens de profondeur, tenant devant à la dite Rivière, allant en profondeur aux terres du grand rang, d'un côté à Joseph Deschamps, et d'autre côté François Garaille, avec tous les bâtiments dessus construits," lesquels lots de terres et prémisses lui le dit Thomas Buckley a acheté de Charles Jarret dit Beauregard, et Victoire Godie sa femme, tuteur dument élu aux enfants mineurs issus de son premier mariage avec Elizabeth Doyon, sa défunte femme, et dument autorisé en loi à ce faire, par acte de vente fait et exécuté pardevant Brunelle et son confrère, Notaires, le sept d'Octobre dernier, le dit acte de vente fait sous et sujet à toutes telles cens et rentes et autres droits seigneuriaux envers le domaine de la Seigneurie St. Hyacinthe, qui pourrait être dus, du et après le susdit sept d'Octobre, en l'an de notre Seigneur mil huit cent vingt-six, daté de l'exécution du dit acte de vente, et aux charges et redevances décrites dans le dit acte comme suit, savoir: "la rente et pension viagère qui suit, vingt-huit minots de bled, cinq minots de pois, dix minots d'avoine, six aunes d'étoffe, un demi minot de sel, six pots de rum vingt livres de sucre, douze livres de suif, vingt-cinq livres de bœuf, un cochon maigre, cent bottes de foin, une livre de poivre." Lesdits articles composant la dite rente et pension viagère qui doit être payée par le dit Thomas Buckley, en lieu et place des dits vendeurs à Simon Caouette et sa femme, conformément à un acte de donation du dit lot de terre fait et passé par devant Picard et son confrère, Notaires Publics, par le dit Simon Caouette et sa femme, à ce par lui dument autorisée en faveur des dits vendeurs, portant date du vingt-quatre Août mil huit cent dix-neuf, et au lieu et aux périodes mentionnées au dit acte, et en outre des sommes mentionnées dans le dit acte de donation comme devant être payées à Marguerite et Julie Caouette, enfants des dits donateurs, à savoir: la somme de deux cent livres à chacune à leur arrivée à l'âge de dix-huit ans ou lors de leur mariage, et enfin au paiement des visites et soins du prêtre et du docteur pareillement mentionné dans le dit acte, comme aussi la récolte prochaine du foin, à savoir: la récolte du foin qui suivra immédiatement la date du dit acte de vente; lesquels lots de terre et prémisses avaient été en la possession du dit Charles Jarret dit Beauregard, pour plus que trois années passées, à l'exception d'un arpent et demi de front sur trois arpens de profondeur, que les dits Caouette et sa femme s'étaient réservés dans le dit acte de donation, et lesquels dits arpens et demi de front sur trois arpens de profondeur ont été en la possession des

dits Caouette et sa femme jusqu'à ce qu'ils aient été vendus par eux au dit Charles Jarret dit Beauregard, par acte passé par devant Picard et son confrère, Notaires, en date du premier d'Octobre et l'an de notre Seigneur mil huit cents vingt-cinq, et ont été possédés et occupés du depuis par le susdit Jarret dit Beauregard, et du depuis le susdit sept d'Octobre dernier, le dit Thomas Buckley a en la jouissance et possession de la totalité de la propriété ci dessus décrite et en jouit et la possède encore aujourd'hui sous et en vertu du susdit acte de vente. Je donne en conséquence par le présent avis, que les dits lots de terre et prémisses seront vendus et adjugés au plus offrant et dernier enchérissur, sujet aux charges susdites, par Décret Volontaire sur le dit Thomas Buckley, à la porte de l'Eglise de la susdite paroisse St. Hyacinthe, le LUNDI, VINGT-SEPT d'AOUT prochain, à DIX heures du matin, auxquels tems et lieu les conditions de la vente seront énoncées.

L. GUGY, Sherif.

Tous ceux qui ont des prétentions sur l'immeuble ci-dessus désigné, soit par hypothèque ou autre droit ou servitude, sont par le présent avertis d'en donner avis au dit Sherif, à son Bureau dans la cité de Montréal, suivant la loi; de plus qu'aucune opposition afin d'annuler ou afin de distraire le tout ou partie du dit immeuble, ou afin de charge ou servitude sur icelles, ne sera reçue par le dit Sherif durant les quinze jours qui en précéderont la vente, et tous et chacun ayant des prétentions ou droits et spécialement des hypothèques qui pourront être des sujets d'opposition afin de conserver, sont pareillement avertis et requis de les produire au dit Sherif, en son Bureau susdit, huit jours au moins avant le jour fixé pour la vente du dit immeuble.

Bureau du Sherif, le 21e. Avril, 1827.

A VENDRE,

TOUT ce certain lot ou pièce de terre sis et situé dans le Fanbourg St. Jean de la cité de Québec, contenant trois cent vingt pieds de front, sur cent vingt pieds de profondeur, plus ou moins, borne et aboutissant comme suit, savoir: par devant à la rue St. Jean, dans la profondeur à la rue St. Joachim, d'un côté vers le nord-est aux représentants de David Lynd, Ecuyer, et d'autre côté vers le sud-ouest à la rue de Salabery, ensemble une maison à deux étages dont un en pierres, grange, écuries, remises et autres bâtiments érigés et bâties sur les dites prémisses sans aucune exception ni réserve.

Sile lot de terre ci-dessus décrit n'est pas vendue par vente privée avant le 26. du courant, elle sera, au dit jour à UNE heure de relevée, vendue et adjugée par encan au plus offrant et dernier enchérissur.—Pour les conditions de la vente et autres informations on peut s'adresser à LOUIS PANET, Notaire Public.

Québec, le 3e. Avril, 1827.

A VIS—La Société ci-devant qui existait entre les signés, sous le nom de ROBERT WOOD, & Co. est de ce jour dissoute par consentement mutuel.

R. WOOD,
W. PETRY.

Québec, me. 19 Mars, 1827.

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