

THE MEETING OF THE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF LOWER-CANADA.

(Continued from the Gazette of the 29th Dec., 1825.)

MEASURES BEFORE THE LAST SESSION.

FIRST HEAD.

1. Provincial Agent.—This measure has been before the Legislature since 1807, and has, at different times since, passed the Assembly in various shapes, but always failed in the Legislative Council. The last attempt was in 1822-23, and in 1825, when Sir James Mackintosh was proposed as Agent by the Assembly, by bill, with a salary of £7000. Several agents, appointed by acts of the Legislature of almost all the several colonies, reside in England. It seems, indeed, to be a natural consequence of the Legislative authority which the British Parliament has reserved to itself over the colonies, particularly for the regulation of trade—a power which may seriously affect the property and industry of the subject in the colonies. The experience of the last three or four years, and particularly that of the present year, has made the want of an agent more generally felt than ever. During the period above-mentioned, the Union Bill was on the point of passing without the inhabitants of the colony knowing anything about it. The Upper Canada Trade Act, was actually passed on the complaint of Upper Canada, without that complaint being communicated to the Legislature of Lower Canada, and without this colony having had any opportunity of being heard on a matter affecting the property of every person in it. The first of these measures, odious to the great majority of the inhabitants of both provinces, striking at the very existence of the established constitution, contrary to natural justice, and to free government, attacking the fundamental rights of the British subjects, the peculiar rights of the inhabitants of this colony, solemnly guaranteed, and the religious privileges peculiarly enjoyed by the Roman Catholics since the conquest of Canada, and even their language, it is now almost universally acknowledged, would have thrown the Colonies into a state of alarm and confusion, in which there would have been no security but through the permanent presence of a large military force. As it is, that bill has given the first severe blow to the confidence in the British Government, which a long course of kindness had established, and the beneficial effects of which was so sensibly felt, and fully acknowledged during the last year. An agent on the spot would certainly have prevented His Majesty's Government from proposing to pass that bill, without its being known in the colonies: he would also probably have enabled ministers and parliament to arrange the financial differences between the provinces with greater certainty of justice than has been passed in parliament. During the present year, four acts have been passed in parliament, all seriously affecting the interests of the Colonies, without their knowledge. One or two of them in particular, are acts of internal Legislation, for the purpose of which the Colonial Legislatures are established. They alone have the necessary local knowledge to foresee the effects of the operation of such laws. It is not necessary here to enter into details. There can hardly be any person in the colony acquainted with its laws and circumstances, or the wishes of its inhabitants, but that must be persuaded that had there been any person in England, authorised to watch over the interests of the colonies, some of the provisions of these laws would never have been carried through parliament, far less passed without the knowledge of the inhabitants of the Colony. Much evil, it is conceived, has already resulted, both as it respects British interests in America, and the interests of this Colony, for want of an authorized agent residing in England, and it may justly be inferred from the experience of the past, that much more evil may be done, should one not be speedily appointed.

2. Tribunal for adjudging in cases of impeachment.—Instructions from His Majesty's Government acknowledging the Legislative Council to be a tribunal to adjudge in cases of impeachment by the Assembly, were communicated to the Provincial Parliament in 1818, by Sir John C. Sherbrooke, then Governor in Chief. There was a part of the Message, however, which expressed doubts of the propriety of proceeding immediately on that communication, although such was clearly the intention of the British Government. The matter appears to have been referred back to England: and a Message was received the following year, pointing out another mode of proceeding in the case then before the Legislature, upon which the Assembly does not seem to have thought it expedient to act. A copy of Lord Balthurst's despatch, upon which the Message of 1818 was founded, was obtained by the Assembly at its last Session, and it seems that the course pointed out in the subsequent Message, is only an exception to the general rule laid down in the despatch, viz. that the Legislative Council should adjudge "in all cases" of impeachment by the Assembly. Indeed the right of impeaching in the Assembly, and judging by the Legislative Council, seem to be part of the necessary functions derived from the Constitution; all that was wanting was an acknowledgement to that effect from the Crown, without which the Governor must have found himself at a loss how to act. A judgment, in such case, by the Legislative Council, would virtually have the same authority as an Act of the Legislature, which in whatever form it may be couched, is merely the expression of the will of the Three Estates. No proceedings on Lord Balthurst's despatch, and the Message of 1818, were had in the last Session. It is obvious that a tribunal for adjudging on impeachments would at once establish a responsibility among all the great public functionaries in the Province, the want of which unavoidably carries along with it, want of confidence. It ought not to be forgotten, that the whole system of the British Government, turns upon responsibility in the highest functionaries, universal responsibility, the King being the sole exception: so likewise there is no Government which has so long and so well merited and beneficially enjoyed the confidence of its subjects.

3. Equalization and augmentation of the representation.—In the Session of 1817, a Bill for taking an Enumeration of the population, having this amongst other objects in view, was passed in the Assembly. It was renewed annually, but it only passed the Legislative Council and became a Law at the last Session. On the reiterated petitions of the Townships and other parts, whose local situation does not permit their inhabitants to attend at the places of election for the counties of which they form a part, a Bill, for a partial augmentation of the representation, was however introduced, and passed the Assembly in the Session of 1825. It was amended in the Council, to which amendments the Assembly disagreed. An estimate of the population having been obtained from the Surveyor General, the following year, a Bill for the general equalization and augmentation of the representation was introduced, founded on the basis of the population in that estimate, passed and sent up to the Council near the close of the Session of the last Session, the Bill was again passed in the Assembly and sent up to the Council, where it failed. The representation in the two last Bills sent up by the Assembly, was increased eighteen above the number fixed in 1792 since which time the population has probably nearly tripled. On the scale of the representation in Upper-Canada, Lower-Canada would have about 150 members instead of 68, the number proposed, and on the scale of Nova Scotia 190. In all the British Provinces, and in every part of each Province, excepting the towns, the number of qualified electors, bears about the same proportion to the population; the great majority of the inhabitants being possessors of freeholds. The proportion of talent in a representative body has generally been found to bear a relation to the number of which the body is composed. By facilitating the exercise of the elective franchise to the electors of every part of a country, the candidates are better known to the electors, and the fittest persons are chosen to represent the freeholders, upon which many of the advantages of the stability of representative government depend. The body ought to be sufficiently numerous not to be unsteady. Individual influence and views, and even faction and party, are far less likely to bias a numerous body than a small one. It is reason alone that can permanently influence a numerous body, and knowledge, talent and character are necessary to set it forth. As the representation stands at present in Lower-Canada, it is manifestly unjust to the Province and to individuals; the character of a country, and the good that may be done, will depend greatly on the knowledge, talents and character which may be united in its representative body; the public interests bear about equally on any given number of electors, the interests which are to be secured and promoted in the Assembly, are about equal between any given number, yet such has been the alteration in the location of the inhabitants of the Province, that 1500 freeholders in some counties, send as many representatives as 6000 in other counties. Many of the freeholders are at so great a distance that they cannot attend at the elections. A new population of probably 20,000 souls in the Townships, have in reality no one elector by themselves in the Assembly, to make known their sentiments and wants.

4. Facilities and encouragements for the general dissemination of knowledge.—The first proceedings in the Assembly having this object in view, were adopted on petition of the citizens of Quebec in 1794. The Jesuits in Canada, was very generally the case in catholic countries, were entrusted with the education of youth. Incapable, by their institution, of holding property for their own use, all that they held was in trust, for the religious and civil instruction of the people; they had been early endowed with large estates for this purpose, in Canada, for which they erected the extensive College which is now known at Quebec as the Jesuits' barracks. At Quebec, and in other parts of the Province, they maintained elementary schools; at Quebec College they had regular professors and classes of those sciences most likely to be useful in civil life, in a new country. The conquest put an end to their college for the higher branches of education; they however kept up their school at Quebec for some time afterwards, and there are persons still living who were educated there. But the Order was suppressed in Europe, and the British Government had claimed, and indeed possessed, in part, the property held by the Jesuits here. The school became extinct. Before this period the common elements of useful education seem to have been generally disseminated in Canada. In some parishes the arts of reading and writing, acquired before the conquest, have been transmitted in almost every family without any school. The citizens of Quebec, in their petition, claimed for the inhabitants

of the country, the property which was held and applied for their use by the Jesuits; and the Assembly addressed the King in conformity to this petition. The property had been promised to Lord Amherst, who commanded the troops at the conquest; but finding obstacles to his title, a pension was finally granted by Parliament as a compensation. On the death of the last of the Jesuits in Canada, the property was fully taken possession of by the colonel and officers in the name of the King, who has remained in possession ever since, the estate being administered in his name by Commissioners. Nothing has however been done by the Government for the general education of the people, which has retrograded since the conquest. In 1801, the officers of the colonial administration in the House of Assembly, brought forward a Bill in favor of Education, holding forth endowments of schools by the Crown, and their establishment throughout the country. Several of the provisions of the Bill, particularly that providing for the formation of the Corporation by which these schools were to be managed, were strenuously opposed in the Assembly, as not likely to promote the professed object, the general dissemination of knowledge. Up to that time, and for several years after, the majority of the Assembly, generally voted with the colonial administration, and the Bill passed and became a Law. The difficulties which were foreseen probably retarded the execution of the Bill. In the mean time several other unsuccessful attempts were made by the Assembly in respect to the Jesuits' estates. In the Session of 1810, a Bill for establishing Parish Schools was prepared by a distinguished member of the Assembly, but the events of that Session prevented it from being brought forward. In 1814-15, a Bill was introduced for establishing schools throughout the Colony, and it was dropped in the House. It was renewed, somewhat in a different shape, in 1817, passed, and continued annually till 1822, always failing in the Council, or with the first branch of the Legislature. Some of the chief features of this Bill was to place all religious denominations upon an equality, with admission in each school to all children of the division for which it was established, however each religious denomination having the management of its own schools, and allowing for each school established, with a master and a certain number of scholars for a given time, as an aid to cover the first expenses, eight hundred dollars. In 1824, the Assembly consented to this Bill as amended by the Council, confining it to Catholics only, allowing no public money for the encouragement of schools, but enabling the Trustees to hold property to a small extent for schools, and to accept donations to a limited amount.

It was not till 1820, that the Corporation under the Act of 1801, was fully organized. A number of schoolmasters, with salaries of about £60 each, had however existed under the Act, some with few scholars, and some without any. In 1817, Sir Jous Siracookoo had offered to the late Roman Catholic Bishop, to make him a member of the Corporation, which he refused, it is understood, under a knowledge of some instructions to the Governor relating to religion and schools, and on the persuasion that the Corporation was to be so composed as to give it the influence of his name, without his having any power to influence its proceedings. When the list appeared, it contained no Protestants excepting of the Church of England, and only three or four Catholics out of twenty-four members. All the effective officers of the Corporation were Clergymen of the Church of England. The chief direction of the education of youth in the Province, under the Act of 1801, was thus given to one religious denomination, forming about the one-hundredth part of the population. No endowments of any of the schools now existing, this Corporation as was promised in the Act, has ever taken place; the number of children educated at these schools must be trifling and ever will remain trifling, comparatively with the number of children requiring to be educated, notwithstanding the liberality of the regulations established for them: yet it appears that these schools have already cost the Province about Thirty thousand pounds of the monies raised on its inhabitants generally.

The only proceedings on the subject of education last Session, were the introduction of a Bill to put all religious denominations on an equal footing in regard to schools, an inquiry and report on the effects of the Act of 1801, by which it appears that the number of scholars in the schools of the Corporation was about eleven hundred, and an Address to the Crown to place the Jesuits' estates at the disposal of the Legislature, to be applied for the purposes of education generally. In the mean time, the country is suffering both in character and its general prosperity, for the want of the common means of education, which it is the duty of all Governments, and particularly those of new countries, to facilitate and encourage, as that source of improvement, without which other attempts will prove little better than deception, and the prosperity of the Province be retarded, languish and even decay.

5. Redress of Grievances.—The Assembly has appointed a Grand Committee of Grievances yearly, but has rarely proceeded under this head, whether owing to a consciousness of the inattention of the Executive to some representations heretofore made connected therewith, or from a happy enquiry of any great grievance, it can best determine. A strict enquiry into all grievances, should any such be found to exist, and attempts, at least, to obtain remedies, are however most important duties of the Assembly. It is obviously worse than useless to pass Laws, if the rights, liberties and interests of the Subject are injuriously affected without Law, or the existing Law is extended, or so executed as to be injurious to the Subject and the common weal, contrary to their clear intentions—without there being a remedy in the ordinary course of Law.

6. Elections.—There were two cases of contested Elections at the last Session which stood over to the ensuing Session; both on petition, either of unsuccessful candidates or electors, who thought themselves aggrieved. It will probably depend on the petitioners whether or not they are taken up at the ensuing Session. It is the duty of the House to take care that no one sits in it who is not really the representative of the people, freely chosen by them without any inducement whatsoever of private interest; it is due to its character to afford every opportunity to those who assert the contrary to bring forward their proof; but the presumption is in favor of the Member duly returned, till something more than mere assertion has been made to appear against him. It is only in extraordinary cases, that the House will take up an alleged violation of the freedom and purity of election as a breach of privilege, because in such cases it unavoidably places itself somewhat in the situation of accuser and judge, which, however necessary it may be in some cases, ought to be avoided as much as possible, being always dangerous to the party exercising it.

7. Members accepting offices, &c.—A resolution declaring it expedient to enact that any Member of the Assembly accepting any office of profit in this Province, or becoming accountable for public money, should vacate his seat, was unanimously passed at the last Session. The resolution is conformable to the Law in England, and does not exclude such member from being re-elected, if his constituents should be so disposed. A Law of this kind is a consequence of the House being called upon to vote the necessary expenses of the Civil Government, and thereby checking the public expenditures. Those who are in the receipt of public money, or become accountable for any part of the public monies, do not seem to be best qualified to check the expenditure, or enforce a rigid accountability; and although members so circumstanced, could hardly ever form a very great portion of the House, yet there is danger of a certain feeling for them among their fellow members, a kind of give and take disposition, a sort of dishonesty to which there is a strong temptation when other people's money is concerned, injurious to the character of the House. It is besides but just that members who accept the trust of representing their fellow-citizens, should remain in the state of disinterestedness, and that their electors should have an opportunity of saying whether their confidence in their representative, continues unabated. —31st December 1825. (To be continued.)

FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

A celebrated improvisatrice, named Rosa Taddei, is now at Rome, where she excites the enthusiasm of numerous audiences, who behold her performances with delight and astonishment. On the third of last month, she composed, extemporaneously, on seven subjects in different metres. An elegant style, splendid imagery, rhymes always happy, and verses always harmonious, have distinguished her effusions. She unites profound learning to the most lively wit. The Latin Academy have bestowed to inscribe this new Corinna in the number of their members.

M. Antoine Rothmiller, director of Prince Esterhazy's gallery of pictures, has discovered a new process for oil-colouring engravings and lithographic prints, so that they may have the same effect as if they had been painted with the utmost care. He calls it Electrochromy.

A survey of the Persian Gulf, under the direction of Captain Maude, is in progress, on which two vessels, the Discovery and the Psyche, are employed. Already about 1,000 miles of a very indented coast have been surveyed, from Ras Moosendem, at the entrance of the Gulf, to the island of Babrein. The greater part of the rocks here are described as basaltic, and thence are inferred to be of volcanic origin. In the high and rugged cape which the ancients denominated the Black Mountains, there are two deep and large estuaries, completely sheltered, which have been named Epimetheus' Inlet and Colville's Cove. Several of the most valuable of its coast are in a high state of cultivation, by a mixed race of Bedouins and Muscat Arabs. The survey is expected to be extended to the mouth of the Euphrates, during the present year.

transfusion of blood.—Dr. Blundell, of Guy's Hospital, lately performed a successful experiment of transfusing blood into the veins of a woman, who was in a dying state, from loss of the vital fluid. A vein in the left arm was opened, and by means of a syringe a quantity of blood, taken from her husband, a robust man, was injected, and was the means of saving the woman's life. We have received accounts of a recent discovery in Central Africa, which will soon be laid before the public in greater detail; but of which the following outline is sufficiently curious.—Major Clapperton and Captain Denham, in the course of their late expedition in that quarter of the world, arrived in the capital of a nation, whose manners and history seem likely to occupy, to no trivial extent, the attention of the public of this country—we might safely say of the whole civilized world.—They found a nation jet black in colour, but not in our sense of the term negroes, having long hair and fine high features. This people was found to be in a state of very high civilization, and above all, the British travellers witnessed a review of seven thousand cavalry, divided into thousand regiments, and all clothed in complete armour. Six thousand wore the perfect hauberk mail of the early Norman knights; most strange by far, all, one thousand appeared in perfect Roman armour. The conjectures to which this has given rise are various. We confine ourselves, that, looking to the polished and voluptuous manners ascribed to these people, the elegance of their houses, &c. &c. in a word, the total difference between them and another race as yet discovered in the interior of Africa, they have a fragment of the old Roman population; a specimen of the tribe who, after long contending, and long co-operating with imperial Rome, were at last to seek safety in the central desert, upon the dissolution of the empire. In these squadrons Messrs. Clapperton and Denham probably beheld the liveliest image that ever has been witnessed by modern eyes, of the legions of Jugurtha—may we not say of Hannibal. The armour, we understand, is fabricated in the most perfect style of the art; and the Roman suits might be mistaken for so many Herculanean and Pompeian discoveries, if it were possible for us to imagine the existence of genuine antiquities possessing all the glossy finish of yesterday's workmanship. One of these travellers has already set off on his return to this table court.

Five Trees.—The new method of rearing fruit trees, by planting the scions, is a great desideratum in the art of obtaining choice fruit. It has many advantages over grafting, because it is more expeditious, and requires no stalk or tree. They may be planted where they are required to stand, and the labour of a man for one day, will be sufficient to plant out enough for a large orchard, after the scions are obtained. The method of preparing and planting is as follows:—Take the scions as for grafting, and at any time after the first of February, and till the buds begin to grow considerably, and dip each end of the shoot in melted pitch, or wax, rosin and tallow, and bury it in the ground, with the buds uppermost, in a shallow trench, in an horizontal position, and at a depth of 2 or 3 inches.—We are informed that trees obtained in this way, will bear in 3 or 4 years from the time of planting.—We have no doubt of the practicality of this method of raising fruit.—D. et. Pagle, of this village, planted about twenty scions of different kinds of Pears, about the middle of last month, two, of which are now in blossom, at the surface of the ground, and appear flourishing.—The composition he used, was melted sheepshead's wax.

The Chinese have old ideas of dancing. When Commodore Anson was at Canton, the officers of the Centurion had ball upon some Court holiday; while they were dancing, a Chinese, who very quietly surveyed the operation, said, "Why do you do the parry?" "Why don't you let your servants do this for you?" A German Physician has announced that he has discovered a mode of inoculation for the scarlet fever, as certain, it is said, as the vaccine against the small pox. Ten or twelve grains of extract of Deladonia to be mixed with a pint of water, and four spoons of this mixture to be administered to children during ten successive days. This produces red spots on the skin, like those of the scarlet fever: a contraction and burning in the throat, and a slight fever, which are also symptoms of that disorder. Children who have contracted this febrile scarlet fever, are, it is said, protected from the real one, and may, with impunity, sleep in the same bed with persons ill of the malady. The discovery appears to be a rational one, and some of the most eminent of the European Physicians have adopted it in practice.

Mr. Owen.—At a breakfast lately given by the London Co-operative Society, Mr. Owen attended, and stated to the company, that he had purchased the colony at Harmony, in the hope that the step would contribute to the dissemination of his principles of society more rapidly than any he could have taken in Great Britain. That he now looked upon the conversion of the people of the Western States as almost certain. He did not make use of a single expression to induce any of his hearers to emigrate to America, observing that both countries had their peculiar advantages, which he hoped they would long retain in amity with each other. To show the vast difference in the price of land between Great Britain and America, Mr. O. stated that shortly before he went to the western world he had in intention to purchase 700 acres in Scotland, for the formation of a community, for which he must have given the sum of money with which he has purchased a ready formed village, with numerous factories, &c. upon its surrounding upwards of 20,000 acres of land, which he considers to be four times as productive as that of Scotland; and calculates that upon the former estate he could have subsisted only 1400 persons, whereas at Harmony he expects to form a community of 80,000 souls. In the room it was remarked that the Universalists in America, to the number of 20,000, intended forming themselves into one of Mr. O.'s communities.

NEW YORK, December 26, FROM JAVA.—The ship *Romulus*, Capt. Roberts, arrived at this port on Saturday evening, 14th of the month of Sept. Capt. R. informs us that news was received there on the 6th, of the assembling of a numerous party of the Natives with hostile intentions, at a place called Denkar, about 17 miles east of Samarang. The authorities of the latter place, called out a volunteer corps of cavalry, formed of the young men, mostly merchants, to go and attack the insurgents with one hundred seamen and a few native troops. When they came in sight of the enemy, they beheld, to their surprise, from three to five thousand men in arms, drawn up in three columns.—The European commander ordered his men to the attack, and the insurgents were immediately in motion to resist them. The small body of cavalry, 28 in number, inexperienced, (both horses and men) were ordered to charge the unequal numbers. They were immediately thrown into confusion, and two killed by the first discharge from the insurgents, who were then charged the cavalry with their crossed spears. In a moment every thing was in disorder, and the cavalry made an attempt to retreat, in doing which they were nearly surrounded: they consulted a moment, and it was determined to change their course and attempt to pass a body of men who occupied a road between them and Samarang. But this attempt was most unfortunate as some of the horses soon fell and the riders were thrown into the soft and broken ground of the rice fields, and instantly speared. Several returned to their former position, cut their way through the enemy at another pass, and arrived at Samarang in safety. Fourteen were killed and missing—seven of them respectable young men. English and Scotch agents for commercial houses at Batavia.—The whole effective force of European troops on the Island did not exceed 5000 men. The citizens of Batavia were all on military duty and stood guard regularly as common soldiers.

GROWTH AND PROSPERITY OF THIS CITY.—In the N. York Advertiser of this morning, we find the following comparative statement of the population of New York for 35 years:—

Table with 2 columns: Year and Population. Rows include 1790, 1800, 1810, 1820, 1825, and possibly 1825.

The immense and almost incredible increase which the census now taking, will show, seems to realize all that has heretofore appeared somewhat exaggerated, in the accounts published, of houses building and let before they are finished, of enterprising individuals leaving other places to settle here, and finally of the constant accumulating mass of business of all sorts in this place. As some additional evidence of this latter fact, as far as the Custom-House returns can afford it, we have received from the Collector the annexed memorandum of the duties which accrued at this port in the first two quarters of this year.—from the 1st of January, to the 30th June:

Table with 2 columns: Quarter and Amount. Rows include 1st quarter 1825, 2nd do. do., and Making for the half year.

From the present appearances, and such information as is within his reach, the collector estimates that the duties accruing for the two remaining quarters, will not vary greatly, though they will somewhat diminish, from those of the first two. It is perhaps not unreasonable to anticipate, that a sum very near sixteen millions, will have accrued in this port alone, at the end of the present year. This is equal probably to two-thirds of the whole amount that will be receivable from duties, &c. on tonnage and imports, from the Union. It is therefore permitted to us, without meaning to disparage other cities, to call New York the great "Commercial Emporium"—sneered at though we sometimes be, by our neighbours, for assuming the title.—Com. Adv.

Channel, and as far south as Madeira, where she stopped three or four days and steered directly for New York, where she arrived, with the addition of one passenger, born on the way.—Daily Adv.

The first medical knowledge by the U. S. in which nearly two thousand young men, from different quarters of the country, attend lectures delivered respectively by more than eighty of our most eminent physicians and surgeons.—The State Medical Societies are twenty in number, and most of them have branches in the different districts, or counties.—There are twelve periodical medical journals; more than two hundred hospitals and other infirmaries for the sick; and it has been computed that the number of regular physicians is not less than ten thousand.—lb.

From the 1st number of a new series of the York (U. C.) Colonial Advocate, published by W. L. McKensie.

QUEBEC: THURSDAY, 5th JANUARY 1826.

The Montreal mail due early this morning had not arrived when this paper went to press. The fall of snow on Tuesday night was followed by cold weather and a high wind, and the roads from the drifting of the snows have become bad. The thermometer fell to eight degrees below zero this morning, and it is at present as low as zero.

Postscriptum.—Since writing the above we have received the New York and Boston papers of the 28th ult. There are no later advices from Great Britain.

Intelligence from Gibraltar to the 20th November has been received at New-York; but it is unimportant. A smart action took place on the 19th, in sight of Gibraltar rock, between the *Genl. Sublette*, Colombian brig of war, and four Spanish brigs, two schooners and a gun-boat. The *Genl. Sublette* had however escaped and anchored at Gibraltar, after suffering but lightly.

The *South America*, 64, built at New-York for the Colombian Government, put to sea on the 26th ult.

The report received last week of the failure of Messrs. McGillivray, Thain & Co., of Montreal, from the circumstance, as said of the Montreal Bank being exposed to suffer a heavy loss, was followed by an able and unfounded report on Monday of the bankruptcy of that Bank. There was in consequence both on Tuesday and yesterday a large return of its notes and demands for specie at the branch-bank in this city. These demands were of course readily met, and about £7000 in coin had been paid out for its notes up to yesterday evening. The alarm among the holders of such bank-notes, particularly among the retailers, was very general, and will probably cause several thousand pounds of coin more to be exchanged for notes. The demand for specie from the loss of confidence in all descriptions of paper money, extended also to the Quebec Bank.

We were some time ago favored with a small pamphlet, entitled "Lettre à l'honorable Edouard Rossignol, &c." on a controversy regarding the legal use of the French language in this Province, and the first number of the "Bibliothèque Canadienne," a monthly miscellany published at Montreal, and conducted by Mr. Bibaud, editor of the *Spectateur Canadien*. We have also been favored with the first number of the "Journal de Médecine de Québec," edited by Doctor Tessier of this city. These works are written in the French language, and exhibit a great deal of talent and very commendable industry. We shall prepare some extracts and a few observations on them.

The annual exhibition of slaughter and fowling, under the management of the Quebec Agricultural Society, took place to day on the Upper Town market place. The show of pork and other articles was generally inferior to that of last year.

On Wednesday the 28th ultimo, the tavern of Mr. Michana, in the lower town, was entered, and £5 in cash from a trunk & eight half hives of leather stolen from the tap room. The door had been bored with a gimble and a part of it afterwards cut out, and thus forced open. Suspicion falling upon a man of low character of the name of Nicholas Mathieu, he was arrested. Fourteen dollars and a part of the leather were found in his possession; some leather was also seized in the Parish of l'Ange Gardien, at the house of one of his relations.

BIRTH. On Monday at La Canadière near this city, Mrs. McKenzie of a daughter.

DIED. On Monday night, Mr. Joseph Fournier, Tavern-keeper, an old and respectable citizen of this city.

QUEBEC SAVINGS BANK, 3rd Jan'y. 1826. Amount Deposited this day, £15 3 8. Withdrawn, 252 12 0. Decrease of the Fund by the operations of this day, £157 8. Directors for the ensuing Tuesday, Wm. PEMBERTON & ANDW. P. TATTERSON, Esq. Office hours from 11 to 1 o'Clock.

FARMER AND MILLER WANTED.
WANTED an experienced Farmer who can be well recommended. Also a Miller: a preference would be given to one who understands the business of a Millwright.
Apply at the Barrack Office, No. 3, Garden Street.
Quebec, 5th January 1826.

TO BE LET for one or three years and possession given on the 1st of May next.—The QUEEN'S WHARF DWELLING HOUSE and part of the STORES, VAULTS and OFFICES attached thereto, application to be made to ERROL B. LINDSAY, Esq. Notary Public, on or before the 20th January instant.
Quebec, 5th January 1826.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
THE Subscribers have established the following Ships as a Line of Packets between New York and Liverpool: to leave New York on the 8th, and Liverpool on the 24th of each Month in the Year, viz.

SHIP CORINTHIAN, GEORGE DAVIS, Master, to sail from New York on the 8th of February.
SHIP LEEDS, WILLIAM STODDARD, Master, to sail from New York on the 8th of March.
SHIP SILAS RICHARDS, HENRY HOLDRIDGE, Master, to sail from N.-York the 8th of April.
SHIP CORTZ, NASH DE COST, Master, to sail from New York on the 8th of May.
These Ships are about 400 Tons each, built of the best materials copper-fastened and coppered, commanded by men experienced in this trade, and no expense will be spared in making their accommodations convenient and comfortable for passengers.— Beds, bedding, wines, and stores, of the first quality are furnished. For Freight or passage apply to the Captains on board, to Fish and GAINWELL, 136, Front Street, N. York, or to GEORGE H. ROSS, QUEBEC, 16th St. 1825.

OLD LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
TO SAIL ON FIRST AND SIXTEENTH OF EVERY MONTH.
SHIP WILLIAM THOMPSON,
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JOSEPH TINKHAM, master; to sail 1st of 2d month, (February.)
SHIP CANADA,
JAMES ROGERS, master; to sail 16th of 2nd month, (February.)
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OUVERTURE DU PARLEMENT PROVINCIAL DU BAS-CANADA.

(Article continué de la Gazette du 29 décembre 1825)
MESURES QUI ÉTAIENT DEVANT LA CHAMBRE A LA DERNIERE SESSION.

PREMIER CHEF.
1. Nomination d'un agent provincial.—Cette mesure a été discutée pour la première fois en 1807, et a été proposée depuis en différents tems, par l'assemblée, sous diverses formes, mais toujours rejetée par le conseil législatif. Les derniers efforts pour en obtenir l'adoption ont été faits en 1822, 1823, et en 1825. Cette dernière année, l'assemblée proposa pour agent, par bill, sir JAMES MACKINTOSH, avec un traitement de 1000 liv. st.
Presque toutes les colonies ont des agents en Angleterre, nommés par acte de leurs législatures. Cela semble être, en effet, une conséquence naturelle de l'autorité que le parlement britannique s'est réservée sur les colonies, surtout pour le règlement du commerce; autorité dont l'exercice pourrait affecter d'une manière grave l'industrie et la prospérité de leurs habitants.
L'expérience des trois ou quatre années dernières, et surtout de l'année présente, a fait sentir la nécessité d'un agent plus que jamais.

Pendant cette période, le bill d'union a été sur le point de passer, à l'insu des habitants de la colonie: l'acte du commerce des Canadas a été actuellement passé sur la plainte du Haut-Canada, sans que cette plainte fut communiquée à la législature du Bas-Canada, et sans que cette dernière province eût l'occasion de se faire entendre sur une matière qui affectait les propriétés de tous ses habitants.
La première de ces mesures, oisive à la grande majorité des habitants des deux provinces, dirigée contre l'existence même de leur constitution, contraire à l'équité naturelle et aux principes du gouvernement libre, attaquant les droits innés des sujets britanniques et les droits particuliers garantis solennellement aux habitants de cette province, les privilèges religieux dont les catholiques avaient joui paisiblement depuis la conquête, et même leur langue, aurait, d'un aveu presque universel, jeté les Canadas dans un état d'alarme et de confusion dans lequel il n'y aurait point eu de sûreté sans la présence constante d'une grande force militaire. Même sans avoir été passé, le bill a porté le premier coup à cette confiance dans le gouvernement britannique, qu'une longue suite de bontés avait établie, et dont les heureux effets ont été si sensibles et si pleinement reconnus pendant la dernière guerre. Un agent sur les lieux aurait sans doute empêché les ministres du Roi de proposer au parlement de passer le bill à l'insu des colonies: il aurait aussi, probablement, mis les ministres et le parlement sur la voie d'accorder les difficultés financières entre les deux provinces, avec plus de certitude de ne pas commettre une injustice envers l'une ou l'autre, au moins après avoir entendu les deux parties.
Pendant l'année présente, le parlement britannique a passé, à l'insu des colons, quatre actes qui tous affectent sérieusement leurs intérêts. Un ou deux de ces actes, en particulier, sont des actes de législation intérieure, objet pour lequel les législatures coloniales sont établies, qui ont seules les connaissances locales nécessaires pour prévoir les effets de pareils actes. Il n'est pas besoin d'entrer ici dans les détails. Tout homme qui connaît les lois et les circonstances de la colonie, ou les desirs de ses habitants, doit être persuadé que si elle eût eu en Angleterre une personne autorisée à veiller à ses intérêts, quelques-unes des dispositions de ces actes n'auraient jamais été adoptées par le parlement britannique, et encore moins sanctionnées par le Roi, à l'insu des colons.
Il est déjà résulté beaucoup de mal, et pour les intérêts anglais en Amérique, et pour les intérêts de cette colonie en particulier, de l'absence d'un agent autorisé en Angleterre, et l'on doit inférer de l'expérience du passé, qu'il en peut résulter encore beaucoup de mal, si l'on diffère à en nommer un.

2. Tribunal pour juger les accusations intentées par l'assemblée.—Des instructions du gouvernement britannique, qui reconnaissent le conseil législatif un tribunal pour juger les accusations intentées par l'assemblée, furent communiquées en substance au parlement provincial en 1818, par sir JOHN SHERRBOURKE, alors gouverneur-en-chef. Mais une partie du message exprimait des doutes sur la convenance de procéder immédiatement d'après cette communication, quoique ce fut l'intention manifeste du gouvernement britannique. Il parait que la question fut renvoyée en Angleterre. L'année suivante il fut reçu un message qui indiquait un autre mode de procéder dans le cas où la législature, mais d'après lequel l'assemblée n'aurait pas jugé à propos d'agir. Cependant l'assemblée a obtenu, à sa dernière session, copie de la dépêche de lord BATHURST, sur laquelle était fondé le message de 1818, et il parait que le mode indiqué dans le message subséquent n'était qu'une exception à la règle générale établie dans la dépêche, sa-

voir, que le conseil législatif devait juger "dans tous les cas" d'accusation par l'assemblée. Le droit d'accuser dans l'assemblée, et celui de juger dans le conseil législatif, semblent être, en effet, une partie de leurs attributions nécessaires, dérivées de la constitution; si le leur manque qu'un reconnaissance formelle par la couronne, sans quoi le gouverneur se serait trouvé embarrassé de savoir comment agir. Un jugement, en pareil cas, par le conseil législatif, aurait la même autorité qu'un acte de la législature, qui, sous quelque forme qu'il soit, n'est que l'expression de la volonté des trois branches. Il n'y a eu aucune procédure à la dernière session sur la dépêche de lord BATHURST et le message de 1818.

Il est évident qu'un tribunal pour juger les accusations parlementaires établi parmi les grands fonctionnaires publics de la province une responsabilité dont le manque entraîne nécessairement le manque de confiance. Il ne faut pas oublier que tout le système du gouvernement britannique est fondé sur la responsabilité des plus hauts fonctionnaires, sur une responsabilité universelle. Le Roi était la seule exception. Aussi nul autre gouvernement n'a si long-tems et si bien mérité la confiance de ses sujets.
3. Exécution et augmentation de la représentation.—Dans la session de 1817, l'assemblée passa, dans ce but entr'autres, un bill pour obtenir un dénombrement de la population. Le bill fut renouvelé annuellement par l'assemblée, mais ce n'est qu'à la dernière session qu'il a été adopté par le conseil législatif, et qu'il est devenu loi.
Cependant, sur les pétitions réitérées des townships et autres parties de la province dont la situation locale ne permet pas à leurs habitants d'assister aux élections des comtés dont elles font partie, l'assemblée passa, dans la session de 1825, un bill en faveur d'une augmentation partielle de la représentation. Le bill fut amendé par le conseil législatif, et les amendements rejetés par l'assemblée.

L'année suivante, l'assemblée ayant obtenu de l'arpenteur-général un tableau estimatif de la population, passa et envoya au conseil, vers la fin de la session, un bill, basé sur ce tableau, pour l'extension générale et l'augmentation de la représentation. A la dernière session, le bill a été passé de nouveau par l'assemblée, et porté au conseil législatif, où il a manqué.
Dans les deux derniers bills envoyés par l'assemblée au conseil législatif, la représentation était augmentée de dix-huit membres en sus du nombre fixé en 1792, depuis lequel tems la population a probablement presque triplé. Sur l'échelle adoptée pour la représentation dans le Haut-Canada, le Bas-Canada aurait environ 150 représentants, au lieu de 68, qui était le nombre proposé dans ces deux bills; et sur l'échelle adoptée dans la Nouvelle-Ecosse, il en aurait 190. Dans toutes les provinces britanniques, et dans toutes les parties de chaque province, excepté les villes, la proportion des électeurs à la population est à-peu-près la même, la grande majorité des habitants étant propriétaires de biens-fonds. Il est reconnu que dans les corps législatifs, généralement, les talents et lumières sont proportionnés au nombre de ceux qui les composent. En laissant aux électeurs de nos lois le même exercice de la franchise électorale, on les met à même de mieux connaître les candidats, et d'élire les personnes les plus propres à les représenter vraiment, et c'est de quoi dépend la stabilité et plusieurs des avantages du gouvernement représentatif. Le corps devrait être assez nombreux, sans l'excès. Les influences et les vues individuelles, même l'esprit de faction et de parti, ont beaucoup moins de prise sur un corps nombreux que sur un qui ne l'est pas. La raison peut seule exercer une influence permanente sur un corps nombreux, et les lumières, les talents et le caractère sont indispensables pour la faire briller de tout son éclat.

La représentation, telle qu'elle est maintenant fixée dans le Bas-Canada, est manifestement injuste envers la province et envers les individus. Le caractère d'un pays, et le bien que l'on peut y faire, dépendent de son caractère représentatif. Les fardeaux publics sont répartis dans son corps représentatif. Les fardeaux publics sont répartis à-peu-près également partout sur un nombre donné d'électeurs; les intérêts que l'assemblée doit assurer et avancer sont aussi à-peu-près égaux partout; et cependant il y a eu un tel changement dans la situation des habitants de la province, que dans quelques comtés 1500 propriétaires envoient à l'assemblée le même nombre de représentants que 6000 en d'autres. Beaucoup de propriétaires sont tellement éloignés qu'ils ne peuvent pas assister aux élections. Une population nouvelle, probablement de 30,000 âmes, dans les townships, n'a réellement point de représentants de son choix dans l'assemblée, pour faire connaître ses sentimens et ses besoins.

4. Facilités et encouragemens pour la dissémination générale des connaissances.—Les premières délibérations de l'assemblée, relatives à cet objet, eurent lieu en 1794, sur une pétition des citoyens de Québec.
En Canada, comme dans la plupart des pays catholiques, l'instruction de la jeunesse était confiée aux jésuites. Incapables, par leur institution, de posséder pour leur propre usage, tout ce qu'ils possédaient n'était qu'en dépôt entre leurs mains pour l'instruction civile et religieuse du peuple; ils avaient été de bonne heure mis en possession de grands biens en Canada, destinés pour cet objet, pour lequel ils avaient élevé le vaste édifice du collège de Québec, connu maintenant sous le nom de casernes des Jésuites; à Québec et en d'autres parties de la province, ils soutenaient des écoles élémentaires; au collège de Québec, ils avaient des classes et des professeurs pour l'enseignement de toutes les sciences qui devaient être le plus utiles dans un pays nouveau. La conquête mit fin à leur collège pour l'enseignement des hautes sciences; ils soutinrent néanmoins, pendant quelque tems encore, leur école à Québec, et il y a eu de personnes encore en vie qui y ont reçu leur éducation. Mais l'ordre fut supprimé en Europe, et le gouvernement britannique avait réclamé et même occupé, en partie, les biens possédés par les jésuites en Canada: l'école cessa d'exister. Il parait qu'avant cette époque des élémens d'une éducation utile étaient généralement disséminés dans le pays. Dans quelques paroisses, les arts de la lecture et de l'écriture, acquis avant la conquête, ont été transmis dans presque toutes les familles sans aucune école.

Les citoyens de Québec, dans leur pétition, réclamaient pour les habitants du pays les biens qui étaient possédés et administrés par les jésuites pour leur usage; et l'assemblée fit une adresse au Roi en conformité de cette pétition. Les biens avaient été promis à lord AUBREY, qui commandait les troupes à la conquête; mais celui-ci trouva quelques obstacles à son titre, le parlement lui accorda une pension à leur place. A la mort du dernier des jésuites en Canada, les autorités coloniales prirent pleine possession de biens au nom du Roi, qui en est toujours resté en possession, les biens étant administrés en son nom par des commissaires. Cependant il n'a été rien fait par le gouvernement pour l'instruction générale du peuple, qui a toujours rétrogradé depuis la conquête.
En 1801, les officiers de l'administration coloniale dans l'assemblée proposèrent un bill en faveur de l'éducation, promettant que des écoles seraient établies et dotées par la couronne dans tout le pays. Plusieurs des dispositions du bill, surtout celle qui érigent la corporation par laquelle les écoles devaient être dirigées, éprouvèrent une forte opposition dans l'assemblée, comme peu propres à assurer l'objet qu'on avait en vue, la dissémination générale des lumières. Ju-qu'à lors et pendant plusieurs années après, la majorité de l'assemblée ne votait ordinairement avec l'administration coloniale, et le bill passa et devint une loi. L'exécution de la loi fut retardée probablement par les difficultés qu'on avait prévues.

Cependant l'assemblée fit plusieurs autres tentatives infructueuses au sujet des biens des jésuites.
Dans la session de 1810, un bill pour établir des écoles paroissiales fut préparé par un membre distingué de l'assemblée, mais les évènements de cette session empêchèrent même la discussion du bill. Dans la session de 1814-15, un bill pour établir des écoles dans tout le pays sur le plan de celles de l'Ecosse et des états de la Nouvelle-Angleterre fut proposé dans l'assemblée, mais n'y passa point. Il fut renouvelé, sous une forme un peu différente, en 1817, passé, et continué annuellement jusqu'en 1823, toujours rejeté par le conseil ou par la première branche de la législature. Parmi les traits les plus remarquables de ce bill étaient l'égalité envers toutes les communions religieuses, et l'admission, dans la loi, de tous les enfans de la division pour laquelle elle était établie, en laissant toutefois à chaque communion religieuse la direction de ses propres écoles, et allouant à chaque école établie, avec un maître et un certain nombre d'écoliers, pendant un tems donné, le somme de huit cents piastres, pour couvrir les premières dépenses. En 1824, ce bill fut amendé par le conseil et l'assemblée accéda aux amendemens, qui le bornaient aux seuls catholiques, n'allouaient point de deniers publics pour l'encouragement des écoles, mais permettaient aux fabriciens des paroisses d'acquiescer un morceau de terre pour une école, et d'accepter des donations jusqu'à un montant limité.

Ce n'est qu'en 1820 que la corporation créée par l'acte de 1801 a été définitivement organisée. Cependant il avait existé sous cet acte un nombre de maîtres d'école ayant chacun un salaire d'environ 60l., quelques-uns avec un petit nombre d'écoliers, d'autres sans en avoir du tout. En 1817, sir JOHN SHERRBOURKE avait offert au défunt évêque catholique de faire membre de la corporation, ce qu'il refusa, dit-on, à cause de certaines instructions données aux gouverneurs relativement à la religion et aux écoles, et de la persuasion où il était que la corporation devait être composée de manière à lui donner l'influence de son nom, sans qu'il lui fût possible d'influencer les actes de la corporation. Quand la liste parut, elle ne contenait point de protestans qui ne fussent de l'église anglicane, et que trois ou quatre catholiques, sur vingt-quatre membres. Tous les officiers ecclésiastiques de la corporation étaient des ecclésiastiques de l'église anglicane. Ainsi l'on donnait à une seule communion religieuse, composant à-peu-près un-centième de la population, la direction principale de l'éducation de la jeunesse en vertu de l'acte de 1801.
Aucune des écoles maintenant dirigées par cette corporation n'a été dotée suivant l'acte; le nombre des enfans qui fréquentent ces écoles n'est et ne sera jamais rien en comparaison de celui des enfans qui réclament l'instruction, nonobstant la libéralité des réglemens établis pour elles. Il parait néanmoins que ces écoles ont déjà coûté à la province environ trente mille louis de l'argent prélevé sur ses habitants en général.
Les seules démarches faites au sujet de l'éducation dans la dernière session, ont été l'introduction d'un bill pour mettre toutes les communions religieuses sur le même pied à l'égard des écoles, une enquête sur les effets de l'acte de 1801, par laquelle il parait que le nombre d'écoliers dans les écoles de la corporation était

d'environ onze cents, et une adresse au Roi, demandant que les biens des jésuites fussent mis à la disposition de la législature pour être appliqués à l'éducation généralement.

En attendant, le pays souffre, et dans sa réputation et dans sa prospérité générale, faute des moyens ordinaires pour l'éducation, qu'il est du devoir de tout gouvernement, et surtout du gouvernement d'un pays libre, de faciliter et d'encourager, comme une source d'améliorations sans laquelle tout le reste serait illusoire et la prospérité de la province serait retardée, languirait et déclinait.

5. Grèves.—L'assemblée nomme tous les ans un grand comité des griefs, mais elle a rarement procédé outre; c'est à elle de dire si c'est à cause de l'inattention de l'exécutif à quelques représentations faites, ou de l'heureuse absence de tout grief qui peut exister, et d'essayer, au moins, d'y porter remède. Il serait, évidemment, plus qu'utile de faire des lois, si les libertés, les droits et les intérêts des citoyens étaient liés sans loi, si les lois existantes n'étaient pas exécutées, ou si elles l'étaient d'une manière préjudiciable aux individus et au public, contre l'intention manifeste de ces lois, sans qu'il y eût aucun recours.

6. Elections.—Il y a deux élections consécutives, qui ont été renouvellées de la dernière session à la prochaine, l'une et l'autre sur péition soit de candidats malheureux ou d'électeurs qui se sont crus lésés. Il dépendra probablement des péitionnaires si la contestation sera continuée ou non dans la session prochaine. Il est du devoir de la chambre de ne souffrir personne dans son sein, qui ne représente réellement le peuple et ne soit librement élu par lui, sans aucun motif d'intérêt privé; elle doit à sa propre réputation de donner à ceux qui font des assertions contraires, toutes les facilités pour en prouver la vérité s'ils le peuvent; mais la présomption est en faveur du membre déclaré dument élu, jusqu'à ce qu'on ait produit quelque chose de plus que de simples assertions contre lui. Ce n'est que dans des cas extraordinaires qu'il le doit prendre connaissance d'une violation alléguée de la liberté et de la pureté des élections comme d'une infraction à ses privilèges, parce qu'elle se place nécessairement dans une situation où elle semble être à la fois accusateur et juge; ce qui, bien que nécessaire dans quelques cas, doit être évité autant que possible, comme étant toujours dangereux à la partie qui se met dans une telle situation.
7. Membres de l'assemblée qui acceptent des charges lucratives, etc.—Dans la dernière session, l'assemblée a passé unanimement une résolution par laquelle elle a déclaré qu'il était expédient de statuer que lorsqu'un de ses membres accepterait quelque charge lucrative en cette province, ou deviendrait comptable de deniers publics, ses fonctions comme représentant cesseraient par le fait même. Cette résolution est conforme à la loi d'Angleterre, et n'empêche pas le membre d'être réélu si ses constitutions le jugent à propos.
La nécessité d'une loi à cet effet résulte de ce que la chambre est chargée de voter les sommes nécessaires au gouvernement civil, et par-là de modérer les dépenses publiques. Ceux qui dépendent des deniers publics ou en sont eux-mêmes comptables, ne paraissent pas être les hommes les plus propres à en modérer la dépense ou à faire régner une stricte économie. Il est vrai que les membres ainsi situés ne pourraient pas être admis à former une très-forte portion de la chambre, mais on pourrait craindre une certaine sensibilité pour eux parmi leurs collègues, une certaine disposition réciproque, espèce de malhonnêteté à laquelle il y a une forte tentation lorsqu'il s'agit de l'argent d'autrui, et dont la chambre ne devrait pas pouvoir être soupçonnée. D'ailleurs, il est juste que celui qui accepte la charge de représenter ses concitoyens reste dans le même état où il était lorsqu'il a été élu, à l'égard de tout autre engagement public, ou que ses électeurs soient mis à même de dire s'ils lui continuent leur confiance lorsqu'il accepte d'autres engagements.—31 décembre 1825.

QUEBEC: JEUDI, 5 JANVIER 1826.

La malle de Montréal de ce matin n'était pas arrivée quand notre feuille a été mise sous presse.
Dans la nuit de mardi à hier, il est tombé une quantité considérable de neige, qui a été suivie d'un tems froid et d'un vent fort, qui, en chassant et amassant la neige dans les chemins, les a rendus mauvais. Le thermomètre était à 8 degrés au-dessous de zéro ce matin; il est à présent à zéro.

Le bruit répandu la semaine dernière, de la faillite de MM. G. Gillray, Thain et compagnie, de Montréal, a été suivi lundi dernier, de bruits de la faillite de la banque de Montréal, en conséquence, disant-on, de ses rapports avec cette maison. Ces bruits mal fondés ont engagé beaucoup de personnes qui avaient des billets de cette banque à les porter à son bureau en cette ville pour en demander le paiement, ce qu'elles ont obtenu sans peine, et la banque en avait payé hier au soir pour environ 27000. L'alarme a été générale parmi les porteurs de ces effets, surtout parmi les débiteurs, et elle fera probablement sortir encore plusieurs mille louis en argent des caisses de la banque. L'ad-fa-vorem momentanée que ces bruits ont jeté sur toute espèce de papier-monnaie a fait courir aussi sur la banque de Québec.
L'exhibition annuelle de porcs et volailles, sous la direction de la société d'agriculture de Québec, a eu lieu aujourd'hui sur le marché de la haute-ville. Les objets produits à l'exhibition étaient généralement inférieurs à ceux de l'année dernière.

Postscriptum. Nous venons de recevoir les journaux de New-York et de Boston du 28 du mois dernier: ils ne contiennent point de nouvelles de la Grande-Bretagne.
Il y a des avis de Gibraltar du 20 novembre, mais ils n'annoncent rien d'important. Il y avait eu, le 19, une action vive, à la vue de Gibraltar, entre le brick de guerre colombien le Général Soublotte et sept bâtiments espagnols, savoir, quatre bricks, deux goélettes et une canonnière. Le Général Soublotte échappa et alla jeter l'ancre à Gibraltar, sans avoir eu beaucoup de mal.
L'Amérique du Sud, vaisseau de 64 canons, bâti à New-York pour les Colombiens, a mis à la voile le 26 décembre.

M. L'ÉDITEUR.
Vous m'obligez beaucoup si vous voulez insérer dans votre Gazette ce qui suit.

UN SOUSCRIPTEUR.
"A Déchambault le 27 décembre 1825, devant un grand nombre d'habitans de la paroisse et plusieurs messieurs de Québec, les écoliers de M. Aubry furent examinés sur l'écriture, la lecture française et anglaise, la grammaire française, la géographie, l'histoire et l'arithmétique. Ils répondirent de la manière la plus satisfaisante. Après plusieurs fables récitées par les enfans, suivit un plaidoyer entre deux artistes; d'agriculture et fut couronné. Le tout se termina par une petite pièce de Benjamine qui fut jouée avec toute l'éloquence qu'on peut attendre d'enfans si jeunes. Beaucoup de spectateurs y furent attendus aux larmes."
"Nous devons nos remerciemens à M. Aubry, le précepteur, pour le zèle et l'application qu'il a donnés à son école. Les progrès de ses élèves ont surpasse l'attente de tous les spectateurs."

Décédé le 3 de ce mois, M. JOSEPH FOURNIER, âgé de 67 ans, ancien et respectable citoyen de cette ville.

* L'article signé Encore un Anglais paraîtra dans le prochain numéro de la Gazette, conformément à la demande de l'auteur.

CULTIVEUR ET MEUNIER DEMANDES.
ON a besoin d'un cultivateur expérimenté, et qui puisse fournir de bonnes recommandations.
Aussi d'un Meunier. On donnerait la préférence à un homme qui entendrait la construction des moulins.
S'adresser au bureau des casernes, à Québec, rue des Jardins, n. 5.

A LOUER pour une ou plusieurs années, et en donner possession au 1er de mai prochain,
LE Quai de la Reine, maison et partie des magasins, voûtes et comtoirs y attachés. S'adresser à ERROL B. LINDSAY, écuier, notaire public, d'ici au 20 janvier courant.
Québec, 5 janvier 1826.

DECRETS.

DISTRICT DE QUEBEC.
Aubert Hamelin contre Joseph Rivard Laouette. Une terre de 2 arpens ou environ, sur 40, située en la paroisse Saint-Charles des Grondines, bornée par Pierre Boissel et Alexandre Sauvageau, circonstances et dépendances...A la porte de l'église de Saint-Charles, le mardi 2 mai prochain, à 10 heures...26 décembre 1825.

DISTRICT DE MONTREAL.
Joseph Belau contre Etienne Nivard Saint-Dixier... 1° Une terre de 2 arpens, plus ou moins, sur 30, située en la paroisse de La Prairie de la Magdeleine, bornée par Pierre Lefort et Pierre Poissant dit Lasaline, avec maison, grange, écurie et autres bâtimens dessus. 2° Une terre située en la paroisse de Saint-Philippe, de 2 arpens sur 25, bornée par Ignace Houle et le domaine, avec maison, grange et autres bâtimens dessus. 3° Un autre morceau de terre d'un arpent et un tiers sur dix-neuf arpens et demi, bornée par Ignace Houle et les héritiers Riché...N. 1, à la porte de l'église de la Prairie de la Magdeleine, le lundi 1er mai prochain, à 10 heures, et N. 2 et 3, à la porte de l'église de Saint-Philippe, le lundi 1er mai prochain, à 2 heures...24 décembre 1825.
William Farrel contre William Gunn...Un lot de terre situé dans le fief de Caldwell, de 100 acres ou plus anglaise, plus ou moins, borné par la rivière Richelieu, n. 11, la seconde concession du susdit fief et le n. 13, avec maison, grange et arpent dessus...A la porte de l'église au susdit fief de Caldwell, le lundi 1er mai prochain, à 10 heures...21 décembre 1825.

PRIX DES AVERTEURISSEMENTS.

Dans une insertion... S'ignifie et au-dessous... 10 lignes et au-dessous... 144.

TERRES A VALCARTIER, à la distance de 5 à 6 lieues au nord-ouest de Québec.

Le Nord de la Rivière Jacques-Cartier, No. 1. Neuf arpens de front sur environ 15 de profondeur.

Le Sud de la Rivière, No. 4. Quinze arpens de front sur environ 12 de profondeur.

No. 5. La moitié orientale des lots 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56 et 57.

No. 6. La moitié occidentale des lots 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56 et 57.

No. 7. Les lots 51 et 52, de 5 arpens sur le grand chemin.

AVENDRE, un grand Emplacement situé rue et faubourg Saint-Jean.

AVENDRE, le FIEF HUNTER, situé dans la seigneurie de Lanaudière.

AVENDRE, un grand Emplacement situé rue et faubourg Saint-Jean.

AVENDRE, un grand Emplacement situé rue et faubourg Saint-Jean.

AVIS PUBLIC. Le soussigné, ayant été nommé curateur à la succession vacante de feu Joseph Cartier père.

ROBERT CAIRNS, marchand tailleur, Informe respectueusement ses amis et le public en général.

WILLIAM WISWELL, à Phouner d'informer les Habitants de Québec.

AVENDRE, du meilleur CORDAGE ANGLAIS, de toute sorte.

AVENDRE, un nouvel approvisionnement de 300 PIERRES DE MEULE française.

AVENDRE, sel de Liverpool à bord. Vieux rum de la Jamaïque.

AVENDRE, 100 pièces de la meilleure tuile à feu et à four d'Angleterre.

AVENDRE, dix ACTIONS dans la COMPAGNIE D'ASSURANCE DE QUEBEC.

AVENDRE, un grand Emplacement situé rue et faubourg Saint-Jean.

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AVIS PUBLIC. Le soussigné, ayant été nommé curateur à la succession vacante de feu Joseph Cartier père.

Le soussigné étant d'intention de résigner son Commerce le 1er d'avril prochain.

Le soussigné informe respectueusement ses amis et le public.

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BUREAU-GENERAL DES POSTES. UNE malle sera expédiée pour METIS et RISTINGO.

ON donne par le présent avis public que le soussigné s'adressera à la législature de cette province.

AVIS public est par le présent donné, que les soussignés s'adresseront à la session prochaine de la législature.

LA Compagnie de l'Asile se borne à faire des assurances sur la vie des officiers de l'armée et de la marine.

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