



THURSDAY, DECR. 13, 1827.

[New Series.]

JEUDI, 13 DECBR. 1827.

Three-Rivers, } **BY** virtue of a WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS, to wit: **BY** CIAS, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas in and for the said District of Three-Rivers, at the suit of Luc Michel Cressé, Jean Cressé, Gentlemen and Yeomen, Marie Joseph Cressé all three residing in the Parish of St. Jean Baptiste de Nicolet, in the County of Buckingham, in the District of Three-Rivers, Pierre Joseph Cressé, Esquire, Attorney at Law, residing in the Village of Sherbrooke, in the Township of Ascot, in that part of the Inferior District of St. Francis, situated in the District of Three-Rivers, Luce Claude Cressé, Gentleman, residing at St. Joseph de la Nouvelle Beauce, dans le Comté de Dorchester, dans le District de Quebec, Louis Charles Cressé, Esquire, Attorney at Law, residing in the Town of Three-Rivers, in the County of St. Maurice, in the District of Three-Rivers, Marie Fafard Laframboise, widow of the late Pierre Michel Cressé, Esquire, of the said Town of Three-Rivers, as well in her own name as in her capacity of Tutrix duly appointed to Louise Charlotte, Margueritte, Calixte Helen Cressé, her minor Children issue of her Marriage with the said late Pierre Michel Cressé, Esquire, against the Goods and Chattels, Lands and Tenements of **JOSEPH BOUCHER DE NIVERVILLE**, Esquire, Seigneur of the Fief of Niverville and other places, residing in the said Town of Three-Rivers, curator duly appointed to François Baby, Esquire, absent from this Province, to me directed; I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Joseph Boucher de Niverville in his capacity aforesaid, two undivided thirds of the land known by the name of the Domaine, situated in the Parish and seigniorie of Nicolet, in the South West Concession thereof containing all the land enclosed in the following boundaries, to wit: Bounded to the North by Lake St. Pierre to the North East by a branch of the River Nicolet which separates it from the Island Moran, to the South by a little channel (*un petit Chenail*) which separates it from the farm belonging to the heirs Lozeau, to the South-West a property belonging to L. C. Cressé, Esquire, to him conceded by K. C. Chandler, Esquire, the 23rd. June 1825, and by the Island Bourgainville—the land in its natural state (*en bois de bout*) subject unto all rights &c. unto whom they may appertain. Now I do hereby give notice that the above described property will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at my Office in the Town of Three-Rivers, on TUESDAY, the EIGHTH day of JANUARY next, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of Sale will be made known.

I. G. OGDEN, Sheriff.

All and every person or persons having claims on the above described property, by mortgage or other right or incumbrance are hereby advertized to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his Office in the town of Three-Rivers according to law, and further that no opposition *afin d'annuller* or *afin de distraire*, the whole or any part thereof, or *afin de charge* or *servitude* on the same, will be received by the said Sheriff during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof, and further that every opposition *afin d'annuller*, *afin de charge* or *afin de distraire*, must be accompanied with an affidavit of the truth of the fact in such opposition articulated and set forth in the form required by the order of the said Court of the seventeenth of March 1827, that any such opposition as aforesaid, without such affidavit as aforesaid, will not impede or delay the execution of such writ, and that no opposition *afin de conserver*, will be received at any time after the expiration of twenty-four hours next after the return day of such writ, and further notice is given, that the said Writ is returnable on the 10th day of January next.

I. G. O.

Three-Rivers, } **BY** virtue of a WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS, to wit: **BY** 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 Antoine Ovide Tarien de Lanaudière, Esquire, of the Parish of St. Valier, in the county of Hertford, in the district of Quebec, Marie Anne Tarien de Lanaudière, widow of the late Honorable François Baby, in his lifetime one of the Members of the Legislative and Executive Councils of this Province, residing in the city of Quebec, in the county and district of Quebec, Misses Marie Louise Tarien de Lanaudière, Agathe Tarien dit Lanaudière, Charles Marguerite Tarien de Lanaudière, of the city of Quebec, in the county and district of Quebec, and Jacques Raymond Baby, Esquire, of the Parish of St. Edouard de Gentilly, in the county of Buckinghamshire, in the district of Three-Rivers, Co-Seigneurs of the fief and Seigneurie of St. Pierre Les Becquets, against the goods, and chattels, lands and tenements of **JOSEPH LIZÉ**, senior, of the Parish of St. Pierre Les Becquets, in the county of Buckinghamshire, in the district of Three-Rivers, yeoman, to me directed. I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Joseph Lizé, a land situated in the Parish of St. Pierre les Becquets, in the second range of concessions, of three arpents in front or thereabouts by forty arpents in depth, bounded in front by the rear of the lands in the first range, and in the rear by the end of the said depth, to the north-east by Blanc Chandonnoit, and to the south-west by Joseph Lizé, junior, without any buildings thereon erected. Now I do hereby give notice that the above described property will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the Church Door of the said Parish of St. Pierre les Becquets, on MONDAY, the THIRD day of MARCH next, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

I. G. OGDEN, Sheriff.

All and every person or persons having claims on the above described property, by mortgage or other right or incumbrance are hereby advertized to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his Office, in the town of Three-Rivers according to law, and further, that no opposition *afin d'annuller* or *afin de distraire*, the whole or any part thereof, or *afin de charge* or *servitude* on the same, will be received by the said Sheriff during the fifteen

days previous to the sale thereof, and further, that every opposition *afin d'annuller*, *afin de charge* or *afin de distraire*, must be accompanied with an affidavit of the truth of the fact in such opposition articulated and set forth in the form required by the order of the said Court of the seventeenth of March 1827, that any such opposition as aforesaid, without such affidavit as aforesaid, will not impede or delay the execution of such writ, and that no opposition *afin de conserver*, will be received at any time after the expiration of twenty-four hours next, after the return day of such writ; and further notice is given, that the said writ is returnable on the 13th day of March next.

I. G. O.

Sheriff's Office, Three-Rivers, 15th Oct. 1827.

POLICE. PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, Inspector of the Highways in the City and Banlieue of Quebec, for the information of the Public, gives an extract of the Police Regulations which refer more immediately to the present season and requests that great attention will be paid to their execution.

Every proprietor or occupant of any houses, hangars, emplacements, &c. &c. fronting upon any of the streets, lanes, or public places in this city, is to remove every species of incumbrance at every fall of snow, the snow is to be levelled along the whole breadth of their property, and taken off when necessary. The proprietors must not allow any dirt, water, soot, ashes, or dirt of any description to be thrown before their properties, and it must be carried off immediately when found there.

Persons driving horses must not go faster than the ordinary trot; several very serious accidents have happened from inattention to this regulation during the last years.

From the time of the falling of the snow at the commencement of the ensuing winter, and from thence until the total disappearing of the snow in the ensuing spring, every person driving a horse or horses, attached to a winter carriage of any description, or riding or conducting a horse or horses, shall cause to be worn by every horse so by him driven, rode or conducted, two bells or GRELOTS, at least, in good order and so attached to the harnessing of such horse that the sound thereof may be distinctly heard by all persons passing or repassing, so as to give them timely notice of the approach of such horse, and thereby to enable them to avoid being run over or otherwise injured by such horse, or the carriage to which he may be attached, under the penalty that the law inflicts.

In addition to the above regulation it is recommended to those who carry off the snow or other rubbish to place it at a considerable distance from the wharfs on the ice of the river, and not to obstruct the roads of entrance and outlet of the city those who may leave it on any part of the town will be rigorously prosecuted.

The subscriber gives notice that he will superintend the strict execution of these different regulations in their whole forms and tenor, and to attain that end he has especially appointed several persons in different wards of the city and suburbs who are authorised to report to him every breach of these regulations and the defaulters thereof will be prosecuted without delay.

J. BTE. LARUE, Inspector of Highways.

Quebec, Decr. 1, 1827.

District of } **At a GENERAL MEETING of the Justices of**
Quebec. } **the Peace.** December 3rd, 1827.

IT is ordered that the several Regulations relating to the keeping of the WINTER ROADS in the City and Banlieue of Quebec, which were in force during the last Winter, be re-established and continued in force during the present Winter, and published in the usual manner.

Certified, **GREEN & PERRAULT**, Clerks of the Peace. The Regulations mentioned in the foregoing order are as follows:

Tuesday, 12th Nov. 1826.

IT IS ORDERED,—That the Regulations for the Winter Roads, of the 3rd Dec. 1814, and 21st January 1815, be continued in force, and executed by the Surveyor of Highways during the present Winter, with the exception that the double Roads in the Banlieue be formed by tracing the width of the Roads in the centre between two rows of Balises, the whole width of such double Roads to be not less than ten feet, and the rows of the Balises not more than fifteen feet asunder and thirty feet distant from each other along the road.

IT IS ORDERED,—That from the time of the falling of the snow at the commencement of the ensuing Winter, and from thence until the total disappearing of the Snow in the ensuing Spring, every person driving a Horse or Horses, attached to a Winter Carriage of any description, or riding or conducting a Horse or Horses, shall cause to be worn by every Horse so by him driven, rode or conducted, two Bells or Grelots, at least, in good order, and so attached to the harnessing of such Horse, that the sound thereof may be distinctly heard by all persons passing or repassing, so as to give them timely notice of the approach of such Horse, and thereby to enable them to avoid being run over, or otherwise injured by such Horse or Carriage to which he may be attached under a penalty of five Shillings and costs, for the first Offence, and ten Shillings and costs, for every subsequent offence, and that the Surveyor of Highways do publish this order by Affiches in all and every Public Place through the City, and also in the Quebec Gazette, the three next ensuing Thursdays, and twice by the Town Crier on the next two ensuing Saturdays.

The above mentioned Regulation of the 3rd Dec. 1814, is as follows:—

ORDERED,—That the double Roads leading to and from the City of Quebec, as required by the 36th Geo. III. Chap. 9th, Sec. 69th, shall begin on the Road of the Grande Allée, at the termination of the Glacis of the Fortifications, on the Ste. Foy Road at Madame Dubois', and on the Lorette Road, from the House of one Drolette, a Tanner, in St. Valier Street; and

shall be traced and kept up during the ensuing Winter throughout all the portions of the said Highways, so far as compasses within the limits of the Banlieue of the said City.

The above mentioned Regulations of the 21st Jan. 1815, are as follows:—

1st.—That the Snow in the Streets be levelled immediately after every fall of Snow, and kept level upon the whole width of each Street from House to House.

2dly.—That the level of the Snow, in any Street within the walls, be not suffered to be more than one foot above the general level of the thresholds of the doors of the Houses in such street: and that the surplus quantity of snow accumulated above this level be carried away by the occupiers of lots respectively.

3dly.—That where excavations in the snow are necessary for cellar doors, such excavations be securely covered with a door of plank, with its surface on a level with the snow.

4thly.—That all water courses which it may be necessary to cut in the Snow, be cut as near as possible to the outside of the parapet, and do not exceed one foot in width.

Whereas the practice of sliding on small sleighs and skaites in the streets of this city in the winter season, is found to be dangerous to passengers and a very great nuisance, it is therefore ordered, that if hereafter any person or persons be found so sliding or skaiting, he shall pay a fine of five shillings, or be committed to the house of correction for a time not exceeding eight days.

That the surveyor of Highways cause the above Regulations to be proclaimed by the Bellman, and cause the same to be fully executed; the whole under the penalty of the law.

Certified, **GREEN & PERRAULT**, Clerks of the Peace. By Order, **J. BTE. LARUE**, Surveyor of Highways.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT. H. M. DOCK YARD, KINGSTON, U. C. 19th November, 1827.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed Tenders will be received at my Office until the first day of February next, from all persons willing to Contract for the safe Transport and delivery of such quantities of Naval Stores, Provisions, Baggage and private Goods as may be required to be forwarded from the following places, for the term of one year, commencing on the first day of June next, ensuing the date thereof, and for a further indefinite period, until six months notice, for the discontinuance of the contract be given by one of the parties, viz:—

From the Port of Quebec into the Naval Store-house at Montreal, in Lower Canada, by Steam-boat.

From the Naval Storehouse at Montreal aforesaid, into the Dock Yard at Kingston in Upper Canada.

The Tenders are distinctly to express the rate per hundred weight (of 112 lbs.) at which the said Stores, Provisions, Baggage and private Goods, will be delivered; and are to contain the names of two competent Sureties for the due performance of the Contract; the said Tenders to be forwarded to my Office, addressed to the "Naval Storekeeper," and endorsed "Tenders for Transport" and the parties making the Tenders, or their authorized Agents are personally to attend at H. M. Dock Yard at Kingston, at one o'clock on the first day of February next, when the said Tenders will be opened and decided on. The Tenders are also to specify the least number of days (taking into consideration that expedition is an object,) within which the party offering will bind himself to deliver, at their place of destination, such Stores, Provisions, Baggage and private Goods, as may be put into his possession for transport, and he will be paid for such Transport as he may have from time to time performed, at the option of Government, either in British Silver money, or by Bills upon the Lords of the Treasury, at the rate of £100 sterling, for every £103 due upon the contract.

JNO. R. GLOVER, Naval Store keeper.

CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE. YORK, U. C. 1st Sept. 1827.

THE price of the town lots in the Canada Company's new town of GUELPH, in the district of Gore, Upper-Canada, is now raised to forty dollars; and that of the farm land, to two dollars and a half per acre,—payable as formerly advertised, viz:—The town lots in cash; and the farm land by annual instalments, one fifth part, in money, and the remainder with interest in five years.—These rates will be continued till the first of July next.

One half of the money arising from the sale of the town lots is still set apart for the endowment of a public school.

The plan of the town, and the diagram of the lands can only be seen on the spot, by application to Mr. Prior

JOHN GALT, Superintendent.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has had his property, and that he holds jointly with his late partner, **DAVID MONRO**, Esquire, Surveyed and measured off—the whole is divided into convenient Lots for building, with proposed intersecting streets and lanes, a plan of all which may be seen on application—The extent of the property in one direction is in a line with St. James's Street, and runs into deep water of the St. Lawrence, and in the other in a line with St. Peter Street to the Channel of the St. Charles easterly besides extensive lots on the west side of St. Peter street leading off from street St. Paul, comprising altogether about 230,000 superficial feet of Beach and 150,000 feet in Wharves, Stores, dwelling Houses and other Buildings.

These Beach and ground Lots will be put up to sale at public Auction in the first week of June next, previous to which every necessary information will be given, **Mw. BELL**, Quebec, 8th Novr. 1827.

PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE,
MONTREAL, 5th June 1827.

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

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

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

Application for Insurance at Quebec, are requested to be made to Messrs. GILLESPIE, FINLAY & Co.
GEORGE MOFFATT,
JOHN JAMIESON, } AGENTS.
R. GILLESPIE, Junr. }

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE COMMITTEE for the Erection of the MONUMENT to WOLFE and MONTCALM give notice, that a MEDAL will be presented to the person who shall compose, in Latin, English or French, the most appropriate Inscription for the Obelisk.—Inscriptions without signature, to be addressed to the "Committee for the Erection of Wolfe's and Montcalm's Monument,"—by the 1st day of January next. The first line of that which shall be approved will hereafter appear in the newspapers, that the Author by presenting the remainder, may establish his claim to the Prize.

It is requested that the Naval and Military Subscriptions may be paid into the hands of Major-General DARLING or Captain YOUNG, 79th Regt.; and those of Civilians to Mr. GEORGE PEMBERTON and Mr. LE MESURIER.
Quebec, 19th Nov. 1827.

TO BE LET TO THE 1st MAY, 1828.

AND possession given 15th September next, the large SHIP YARD at St. Roc's, belonging to the Estate of the late JOHN GORDIE, Esqr. containing four building Slips from whence vessels of the largest dimensions can be launched; also a moulding Loft, Forge, Stores, Offices and every convenience requisite to carry on the Ship building business on an extensive scale.

There are besides, an excellent dwelling House, Stable, Coachhouse, &c., all in good repair, which will be let with the yard.

Tenders will be received in writing for the lease of the above property until the 10th day of Sept. next—addressed
JOHN KERR,
Agent.

Quebec, 28th August, 1827.

THE subscribers has just received from the Fisheries below

70 barrels Whale Oil,
40 do. Salmon,
200 quintals Fish,
20 hhds. Pale Seal Oil,

All of which he will dispose of low, for cash or short approved credit.

2d August, 1827.

D. FERGUSON,
Sault-au Matelot Street.

THE undersigned being duly appointed Trustees to the Estate of Mr. George C. Davies, of Quebec, Merchant request all persons having claims against the said estate, to send the same duly authenticated to the office of Messrs. T. Cringan & Co. and all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make payment forthwith to the undersigned.
G. PEMBERTON,
ABRAM CRINGAN.

Quebec, 31st October, 1827.

FOR SALE

THAT part of the DOMAINE FARM, near Beauport, which lies above the road, containing about 200 arpents, possession to be given on the 1st May, 1828.

The above may be divided and laid out to suit Purchasers For further information application to be made at this Office, Office for the Management of the Jesuit's Estates, Quebec, 7th June, 1827.

TO LET

HAND immediate possession given, a three story House in St. Paul Street, stable and Coach House in good order.—Apply to L. JUCHEREAU DUCHESNAY.
Quebec, 18th July, 1827.

PATENT FILTERERS.

FOR SALE—A few of *Bennett's Patent*, Portable Filterers—by the Subscriber.

Quebec, 26th June, 1827.

FREDERICK PETRY,
No. 1, Couillard Street

FOR SALE,

CHEAP, and on advantageous conditions, a valuable land situate near the Church of Nicolet, of two arpents and 36 feet in front by 40 arpents in depth, with its dependances.—Apply to the undersigned.

Nicolet, 27th. Novr. 1827.

L. M. CRESSE', Notary,

NOTICE.

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

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

ROBERT FROSTE,
THOMAS FROSTE,
JOS. WURTI LE, Junr.

Montreal, 27th October, 1827.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the Agency for the Honorable HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, at the place hitherto transacted by JAMES McTAVISH, Esquire, will from and after the date, be transacted by JAMES MCKENZIE, Esquire, of said place.
Quebec, 5th November, 1827.

THE undersigned having been appointed Curator to the Estate of the late JAMES B. HOOFFSTETER, Esqr. requests all persons indebted thereto to make immediate payment to him; and all those having claims thereon to send in their accounts forthwith.

Quebec, 18th Oct. 1827.

HENRY S. CHAPMAN.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed Attorney, *ad negotia*, of Mr. Delacarte and Madame Dechantigne, 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.
M. BELL.

Quebec, 10th February, 1827.

Montreal, } **BY** virtue of a WRIT of EXECUTION issued to wit: } out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas in and for the District of Montreal aforesaid, at the suit of Margaret Bell of the City of Quebec, widow of the late Robert Dunn, deceased in his lifetime of Quebec aforesaid, Esqr. tutrix in due form of law appointed to Mary Henrietta, Margaret, and Ann Catherine, her minor daughters issue of the Marriage between her and the said late Robert Dunn, and the heiresses at law to the said late Robert Dunn, against the lands and tenements (in the said writ described) in the possession of PETER DEVINS, of the city of Montreal, one of the Criers of the said Court, in his capacity of Curator duly appointed to the *délaissement* made by Timothy Russel of the seignory of St. Armand in the said district, yeoman, to me directed; I have accordingly seized and taken in execution the said lands as follows, to wit: "A certain lot of land and premises bounded North by the lot No. 72 in the Seignory of St. Armand in the possession of James Russel, Bigant, carrier and Peter Sager, south by lot No. 70 in the said seignory in the possession of Joseph Groat, east by lot No. 60 in the said Seignory possessed by Henry Toof, and west by lot No. 88 in the said Seignory of St. Armand, possessed by John Martin, the said lot being No. 71 in the same." Now I do hereby give notice that the said lot of land will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at the Church door, in the said Seignory of St. Armand, on MONDAY, the FOURTEENTH day of APRIL next, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

L. GUGY, Sheriff.

All and every person or persons having claims on the lot of land above described, by mortgage or other right or incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his Office in the City of Montreal, according to law; and further, that no opposition *afin d'annuller* or *afin de distraire* the whole or any part of the said land, or *afin de charge* or *servitude* on the same will be received by the said Sheriff during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof.
Sheriff's Office, 10th Dec. 1827.

Montreal, } **BY** virtue of a WRIT of EXECUTION issued to wit: } out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas in and for the District of Montreal aforesaid, at the suit of the Honorable Toussaint Pothier, Esqr. of the City of Montreal, sole Executor of the last will and testament of the late Pierre Foretier in his lifetime of the said city of Montreal, Esqr. Seignior, proprietor and possessor of the Isle Bizard in the said district and sole administrator of the *biens delaisés* by the said late Pierre Foretier, against the lands and tenements of HENRY PARENT, of the said Isle Bizard, yeoman, to me directed; I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Henry Parent, A land or farm situate in said Isle Bizard in the parish of Ste. Genevieve, containing three arpents in front by twenty arpents in depth, bounded in front by the lake of the two Mountains, in the rear by the lands of the south side of the said Island, on one side by Augustin Boileau, and on the other side by the heirs of the late Francois Larocque, with a house and other buildings thereon erected. Now I do hereby give notice, that the said farm and premisses will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at the Church door of the parish of Ste. Genevieve, in Isle Bizard aforesaid, on MONDAY the FOURTEENTH day of APRIL next, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

L. GUGY, Sheriff.

All and every person or persons having claims on the said lands and premisses above described, by mortgage or other right or incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff at his office in the city of Montreal, according to law; and further, that no opposition *afin d'annuller* or *afin de distraire*, the whole or any part of the said land and tenements, or *afin de charge* or *servitude*, on the same, will be received by the said Sheriff, during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof.
Sheriff's Office, 10th Dec. 1827.

Montreal, } **BY** virtue of a WRIT of EXECUTION issued to wit: } signed 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 George Johnson Holt, of the city of Montreal, Inspector of Pot and Pearl Ashes, and Charles Adolphus Holt, of the city and district of Quebec, merchant, Executor to the last will and testament of William John Holt, deceased, in his life time of Montreal aforesaid, Esquire, against the lands and tenements of WILLIAM CLIFF, of the township of Stanbridge in the said district of Montreal, Millwright, to me directed; I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said William Cliff; 1st A piece of land, being part of lot No. 9 in the second range of the said township of Stanbridge, containing one half acre more or less, with a grist mill with three run of stones, a framed saw mill with one saw and a horse shed thereon erected, bounded on the east by Joel Rollin, on the south by Pike river, on the west by John Capron and by the highway, leading north and south Stanbridge, and on the north by the highway leading from Frelighsburgh to the said Mill, with all the water privileges thereunto belonging. 2dly. Another piece of land, being part of said lot No. 9, in the second range, and adjoining the above mill lot on the east, with a framed build thereon erected for a merchant's Shop, bounded on the east by Joseph Chandler, on the south by Pike-River, on the west by said mill lot (No. 1) on the north by said highway leading from Frelighsburgh to said mills. 3dly. Another piece of land in the said township of Stanbridge, being part of lot No. 9, in the third range thereof, containing seven acres and a half more or less, bounded on the south by John Capron, west by Pike River, north by Joel Rollin, east by the highway leading north and south through the said township. 4thly. Another piece of land in the same township, being part of lot No. 9, in the third range thereof, containing one half acre of land bounded easterly and southerly by the highway, westerly by the above lot (No. 3) and north by Joel Rollin, with a framed dwelling house and framed barn thereon erected. Now I do hereby give notice, that the said several pieces of land and premisses respectively will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at my Office, in the city of Montreal, on MONDAY, the FOURTEENTH day APRIL next, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

L. GUGY, Sheriff.

All and every person or persons having claims on the lots 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 in the City of Montreal, according to law, and further, that no opposition *afin d'annuller* or *afin de distraire*, the whole or any part of the said lots of ground and premisses *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, 10th Decr. 1827.

Montreal, } **BY** virtue of a WRIT of EXECUTION issued to wit: } signed 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 John Donegani and Joseph Donegani, junior of the city of Montreal, merchants and co-partners, carrying on trade and commerce together, under the name and firm of J. & J. Donegani, against the lands and tenement of EDWARD PREGEN, of the said city of Montreal, merchant, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Edward Pregen, A piece or parcel of land situate in the said city of Montreal containing twelve feet in front by seventy feet in depth more or less, bounded in front by Sanguinet street, in the rear by Pierre Roi, joining on one side, in part to Charles Sabourin and in part by Louis Ardouin, and on the other side to Esther Cottingham, without any buildings. Now I do hereby give notice, that the above piece of land will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at my office, on MONDAY, the FOURTEENTH day of APRIL next, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

L. GUGY, Sheriff.

All and every person or persons having claims on the lot of ground 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 in the City of Montreal, according to law; and further, that no opposition *afin d'annuller* or *afin de distraire* the whole or any part of the said land, 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 Decr. 1827.

Montreal, } **BY** virtue of a WRIT of EXECUTION issued to wit: } out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas in and for the district of Montreal aforesaid, at the suit of Antoine Adrien dit Lamoureux, Gentleman, of the parish St. Hilaire in the said district, against the lands and tenements of PARDON JOHNSON, yeoman, of the parish Ste. Cesaire, to me directed; I have seized and taken execution as belonging to the said Pardon Johnson, to wit: A land situate in the said parish Ste. Cesaire in the Seignory Debarzsch, containing three arpents in front by twenty arpents, more or less, in depth, bounded in front by the middle of the road side Marie and in the rear by the Mount Rougemont, on one side by Garrette Mizmer, the representative of Bazile Gladu and the other side by Peter Truax the representatives of Charles Vien, with a house thereon erected; Subject by the purchaser to the annual payment to the said Antoine Adrien dit Lamoureux and to his wife during their lives, in the month of April, one hundred pounds of fair maple sugar (*Sucre du pays*) and one *Velle* of good syrup, according to their right by virtue of the act of donation of the said land to one J. Bte Gladu by them consented before Mre. Petrimoult notary on the 9th day of July 1808 and act of acknowledgement on behalf of the plaintiff by the defendant bearing date the 7th day of July 1823 before Mre Lemay notary. Now I do hereby give notice, that the aforesaid land and dependances, subject as aforesaid, will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at the Church door of the Parish Ste. Cesaire aforesaid, on MONDAY, the FOURTEENTH day of APRIL next, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

L. GUGY, Sheriff.

All and every person or persons having claims on the land and tenements above described, by mortgage or other right or incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his Office in the City of Montreal, according to law; and further, that no opposition *afin d'annuller* or *afin de distraire* the whole or any part of the said land, 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 Decr. 1827.

POLICE OFFICE,
11th December, 1827.

INFORMATION having been received at this office by which there is reason to believe that a person, whose name, and residence are not yet ascertained, lost his life in consequence of several mortal blows from a mallet on the head by one Jean Laurencelle and Magdeleine Consigni, at a house of ill-fame in St. Roch Suburbs in this City, some time in September last, it is requested that persons possessing any information that may lead to a full discovery of the deed, suspected to have been perpetrated will communicate the same.

The person who is supposed to have died in consequence of the blows so inflicted is represented as of about thirty years of age, tall and stout, long visage, dark eyes, dark hair, had on a blue body coat, red waistcoat, drab coloured cloth pantaloons half boots, black cravat, cotton check, and dickey of fine lings and boarded (as it was said by a person who accompanied him, but who has since disappeared) with an elderly widow somewhere near the Palais, or in St. Paul's Street.

GREEN & PERRAULT,
Clerks of the Peace.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TENDERS will be received at this Office until Saturday the 29th December, at 11 o'clock A. M. for 10,000 Bundles (12 lbs. each) of OATEN STRAW of the best quality. 3000 bundles deliverable between 1st & 10th Jan. 1828, 3000 " " " " 1st & 10th February. 4000 " " " " 1st & 10th March

One half deliverable at the Barrack Straw Store, St. Roch's & remaining half at the Store near Tower No. 2.

The Tenders must express the price in Sterling money per 100 Bundles and no offer will be acceptvd for less than 5000 bundles.

Payment will be made in Dollars at 4s 4d Sterling each, upon production of a certificate of the delivery to the Barrack Master.

Answers will be given to the Tenders on Monday the 31st December.
Commissariat, Quebec, 10th December 1827.

No. 466. BY virtue of a WRIT of FIERI FACIAS, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas in and for the district of Quebec, at the suit of George Montgomery, Esqr. of the city, county and district of Quebec, and Mrs. Mary Ross, his wife, heretofore widow of the late Reverend Alexander Spark, doctor of divinity, against the lands and tenements of JOSEPH BELLISLE, of the parish of Blessed Family, commonly called Cap Sautin in the county of Hampshire, in the district of Quebec, Navigator, to me directed I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Joseph Bellisle, in the hands of Michel Landry, of the said city of Quebec, Huissier Audiencier, Curator duly appointed in justice to the *délaissement* made in this cause, to wit: A lot of ground or emplacement situate and being in the Upper-Town of Quebec, in the *rue des pauvres* (Palace Street) containing thirty-nine feet in front on the said street, including one foot under the Gable-end of the house of the Honorable Toussaint Pothier, the representative Honorable Charles De Lanaudière, by sixty feet in depth, bounded on one side towards the north by the said Honorable Toussaint Pothier the Lanaudières, representative and on the other side towards the south by the emplacement and house of John Graves the representative of Thomas Saul, at one end in front by the line of the said *rue des pauvres*, and at the other end in the rear by the said Pothier, Lanaudières representative, together with the shell of a stone house thereon erected, together with a passage five feet wide by the length that may be found. Now I do hereby give public notice that the above described property will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at my Office in the Court House in the said city of Quebec, on MONDAY, the FOURTEENTH day of APRIL next, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

W. S. SEWELL, Sheriff.

All and every person or persons having claims on the above described property by mortgage or other right or incumbrances 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 the twenty-four hours next after the return day of such writ, and further notice is given that the said Writ is returnable on the 20th day of April term next.

W. S. S. Sheriff's Office, Quebec, 12th Decr. 1827.

THE PROVINCIAL STATUTES.

THE subscriber, holding His Majesty's Commission as Law Printer, under the Act 34th Geo. III. intitled, "An Act to provide for the publication of certain Laws, and for the printing and distributing to certain persons, for the purpose of public information, all Laws that have been, and shall be passed by the Legislature of this Province, under the present constitution," begs to inform the public that he intends without delay, to re-print in the English and French Languages, all such Acts, of the Provincial Legislature as are at present out of Print; The Acts will be printed in a manner to correspond with those already in print, leaving out such acts only, as are either repealed or expired, the titles of which will be given, and the law Printer flatters himself, that in a few weeks he will have it in his power to offer complete sets of the Statutes in both languages, at 20 per cent under the usual prices.

P. E. DESBARATS.

Quebec, 4th Dec. 1827.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE COMMISSARY GENERAL hereby gives Public Notice, that from and after the 25th January, 1828, he will grant BILLS IN EXCHANGE BRITISH SILVER MONEY, upon the Treasury Board, at the rate of £100 for every sum of £101 10s. paid into the Military Chest, and which arrangement will have effect from that date throughout the Upper and Lower Province, at the several Commissariat Stations.

Head Quarters, Quebec, 10th Dec. 1827.

PATRONIZED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF.

"LECTURES ON MODERN HISTORY."

THE Rev. GEORGE BOURNE respectfully informs the Subscribers to the course of "Lectures on Modern History," that the FIRST LECTURE will be delivered on each TUESDAY evening, December 18, at the NATIONAL SCHOOL HOUSE, to commence precisely at half past Seven in the evening.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen who have expressed their approbation of the design, and who have not yet subscribed, are desired to transmit their names to No. 10, George street, before Monday evening, as the Tickets will be issued on Tuesday morning, or Subscribers will be received at the Lecture room on the evenings of the delivery of the Lecture.

December 12th 1827.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BY mutual consent, Mr. RICHARD BROOKE has retired from the copartnerships of the known undermentioned firm of Thomas Brooke & Sons in England, and Charles Brooke & Brothers in Canada, by act passed before N. B. Doucet, dated the 19th instant.

RICHARD BROOKE,
CHARLES BROOKE,
JOHN BROOKE,
SAMUEL BROOKE, by his
Attorney CHARLES BROOKE.

Montreal, 20th Nov. 1827.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The accounts from the manufacturing districts continue to be on the whole favourable. In Scotland, particularly, there has been great activity and large shipments have been made at Greenock for India, in consequence, as at is understood, of a demand for the Burmese Empire. The weavers are generally employed, but not at high wages; considering the price of provisions, however, they earn quite enough to live comfortably, if they will be prudent. The Yorkshire letters mention a fair demand for cloths; and the same may be said of the West of England; but the prices are still considerably under those of 1824, and some recent sales in London have been attended with heavy losses. At Norwich the hands are busy, and prices are fair, Manchester, Macclesfield, Bolton and

Stockport, present little variation from the last account. The prices are greatly complained of as too low, particularly at Manchester. The demand is not brisk; but hopes are entertained that it may be to a reasonable extent, permanent. Emigration from these places, and particularly from Scotland, is, however, frequent.—The last letters from New-York speak of the arrival, within a very short period, of one hundred Emigrants, of whom a large proportion were mechanics and manufactures; on the whole, it may be said, that the manufacturing population can be employed at about two thirds of the wages of 1824. Beyond that it would be unfair to estimate. The demand in the silk trade is not very brisk; but in France still more distress is complained of. According to letters from Lyons the looms are again idle, and vast sacrifices must be made to procure purchasers. What is done is chiefly for England. The demand for the United States has ceased, and there is little demand for the French colonies. As to South America, the returns have been so unsatisfactory that few shipments are now made. It must be very gratifying to the advocates of the free trade principles to find, after all the abuse which has been bestowed upon Mr. Huskisson, that the silk trade in England is actually eclipsing the French silk trade. This assertion, bold as it is, seems to be confirmed by accounts from all quarters. The commercial letters from Lisbon are very gloomy. It is considered prudent not to ship goods for that quarter in the present state of the market. A government contract for the clothing of the troops is spoken of, and, by the last packet prices were demanded but it is feared that the Treasury cannot raise the needful.

IRELAND.

Emigration from the North of Ireland to America has been going on for the last fifty years, to the extent of from 10 000 to 15 000 persons annually, and to that fact alone may be attributed a great deal of the peace and comfort of the peasantry of the Northern Counties over other parts of Ireland. If we encourage the removal of 100 000 in three years, by means of public Emigration, there is hardly a doubt but that nearly an equal number would voluntarily accompany them, free of any expense to the public; and we may fairly assume, that in ten years 500 000 persons would be removed.—London Courier.

FREE TRADE SYSTEM.—The following letter from our correspondent at Liverpool communicates very gratifying intelligence. It will no longer be contended that the system adopted by our Government has been unfavourable to the trade of the country, and that by doing justice to others we sacrifice our own. Liverpool, it is well known, is one of the chief marts and channels of British commerce. It engrosses within itself a very large proportion of our general trade. When we find therefore, that the receipt of Custom-house duties at that port, instead of having fallen off, as all the prophets of national ruin gladly anticipated, has risen to an unexampled height, we must conclude that the measures which were represented as shackles on commercial prosperity have served, on the contrary, to expand its growth, and that we are attaining, with a degree of rapidity which was not conceived by the most sanguine advocates of the present system, the realization of what has been described by its opponents as extravagant and unfounded hopes. It will be seen, that whereas in the great trading year of 1825, that the Custom's quarter's receipts at Liverpool reached one million gross, they have exceeded that sum not during the last quarter. In 1825 it was the result of a wild speculation, which ultimately broke down under the weight of its own enterprises. In the present year it arises from regular transactions, soberly undertaken, and wisely conducted—carried on, it is true, on an enlarged scale, because the principle of trade is now become really cosmopolitan, but carried on with a steadiness and equability which secure to the country not only superior, but certain and permanent advantages.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 17.—The receipt of duties at the Custom-house of this port has, during the last quarter, been the largest ever known; the net money remitted to the Treasury, after deducting the payment of bounties drawbacks, and expenses, exceeding one million sterling. These deductions amount to 57 000; which, if taken into the account, make the total amount of money received, 1 057 000. Several of the quarters' receipts during the great trading year of 1825, reached one million gross; but the receipts never before amounted to one million net. If the surplus in the receipts of the Customs, during the last Quarter, be examined, it will be seen that the surplus from the Liverpool Custom-house alone, is nearly two-thirds of that of the whole Kingdom, for it is 200 000 more than the corresponding period of last year.—New Times.

Most of our readers are, no doubt, well aware of the out cry which the ultra-Tory papers have raised respecting an alleged increase in the proportion of foreign to English shipping, in the Baltic trade, since the treaties of reciprocity were made with the northern States. If, in any one week, the arrivals of foreign vessels at the port of Hull happened to exceed those of English vessels, the whole illiberal press was in motion, and the fact was pointed to as a convincing proof of the mischiefs resulting from the reciprocity system. So far, indeed, was this mode of reasoning carried, that, immediately after the opening of the Baltic, when nearly all the vessels arriving from that quarter must of necessity be foreign, one of these scribes (either from gross ignorance of the cause, or from a deliberate intention of deceiving his readers) actually pointed out the fact of a considerable excess of foreign arrivals in the month of April, as one of the fruits of the new system. For some time past, however, these gentlemen have maintained a most laudable and eloquent silence on this subject. When that period of the year arrived in which English vessels began to return from their first Baltic trips, they found that it would not serve their purpose to talk about the arrivals at the port of Hull; and we shall proceed to show that they had very good reason for their silence. In the Hull Advertiser, October 5, there appears the following statement of the arrivals at Hull in the first nine months of the present and of the last year:—

1826.....	532 British.....	671 Foreign
1827.....	512 do.....	519 do

So that, whilst there has been an increase of 280 in the number of English vessels, there has been a decrease of 62 in the number of foreign vessels; and yet the last year was decidedly the most favourable, as to the proportion of English shipping, since the year 1814; when of course, owing to the long war, English shipping had acquired a preponderance which cannot be expected after several years of peace. Such, then, have been the consequences of the system of reciprocity at the port of Hull. In the year 1826, there is a great increase in the proportion of British shipping; in the year 1827, there is a still greater increase; and, as the opponents have chosen to rest their case on the trade of Hull, as they have over and over again referred to the arrivals at that port in a week or a month, as decisive of the question, they must now be content to take the progress of the trade for a longer period, as a test from which they cannot, without gross inconsistency, recede.—Manchester Mercury.

SIR HERBERT TAYLOR.—A writer in the New Times suggests the presentation of a piece of plate to this gentleman, from Officers of the Army, as an acknowledgment of the mode in which he discharged his late duties as Military Secretary.

The Provincial Papers continue to give the most gratifying reports of the enthusiastic reception every where experienced by the Illustrious Wellington, on his visit to the North. A series of triumphs, wherever he has made his appearance, have awaited the Illustrious Hero—the glory of the Army and the pride of his country.

The Duke of Wellington reached Newcastle on Saturday, where he was received with the most flattering honours. He was ushered into the town in triumphal procession, the freedom

of the city presented to him by the Mayor, and an address from the inhabitants; and the joyous day closed with a great banquet at the Mansion-house, at which his Grace, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, and Lord Beresford, were present. On Wednesday the Duke visited Durham, where similar honours awaited him. Sir Walter Scott was among the gentry who attended to pay their respects to his Grace.

FROM THE LONDON COURIER, Oct. 22.—The St. Petersburg Journal, to the 17th inst., has been received this morning. It contains news from Georgia, from which it will be seen that there has been more severe fighting on the Persian frontier. The Russians are presented successful in the operations, but no important advantage is claimed. One remarkable feature in this warfare is furnished by the struggle made on the part of the Russians to carry off their wounded officers, that the Persians may not decapitate them, in order to display their heads as the trophies of victory.

Letters of the 10th inst. from Barcelona, state Catalonia to be quiet, and the insurrectionary movement nearly at an end; business had commenced again, and the vintage was in progress of being secured.

[From the Liverpool Courier 24th Oct.]

TURKEY.—Although no official intelligence has arrived from our Ambassador at Constantinople, yet, if any reliance may be placed upon the accounts furnished by the French papers, there appears little reason to expect that the Sultan will accede to the propositions of the three powers, until he has ascertained what means they may be enforcing his compliance. That this is his intention appears evident from the active measures taken for mustering the forces of the empire, as well as the defensive preparations carrying on along the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, the castles and batteries of which have been furnished with additional artillery, ammunition, and troops. By despatches received at the Admiralty on Friday, from Admiral Sir E. Codrington, it appears that, on the 25th ult., the French Admiral and Sir Edward had an interview, after having stated to the Turkish commander that the Porte had refused to accept the proffered mediation of the courts of England, France, and Russia, the admirals added that they had orders to bring about an armistice by force, and to set against all who might oppose it. Ibrahim replied, that he had been directed to push the war in the Morea, and to finish it by a decisive attack on Hydra. Finally, he promised to send couriers to Constantinople and to Egypt, and gave his word that his fleet should not quit Navarino till their return, hard as he considered it to be stopped in his career, when the strength of his expedition was such as to overwhelm the Greeks.

LIVERPOOL MARKET, Oct. 22.—Cotton sales the last week 8600 bales, principally to the trade. Bowed, 5 1-2 to 5 3-4; Orleans, 6 to 7 3-4; Alabama and Mobile, 5 1-2 to 6 3-8; Sea Island, 11 1-2 to 15 1-2.

EVENING OF THE 22.—The Cotton market continued dull on Saturday and to day—sales 5200 bags at previous rates.

The demand for Ashes continued limited—sales, about 100 bbls. new Montreal, at 28s 6d; stained 7s 6d to 27s 9d; 40 bbls. States brand, at 28s. Pearl Ashes—10 bbls. Montreal, at 29s; 70 bbls. Old States, at 27s 6d; 20 bbls. new Boston at 50s 6d per cwt.

ARMY AND MILITARY MATTERS.

The principle of sale is again open to Officers of the Royal Artillery; and what is perhaps of much more importance to them is, that the Captains are in future to pass to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel at once. This is a very high distinction. A considerable number of the senior Lieutenants have the option of going out on half-pay as Captains, not to return to the regiment, or to continue to serve with the rank of Captains on the pay of Lieutenants, until the period of their promotion to regimental companies.—John Bull.

As it is determined to make a further provision for the old subalterns who accepted the 5s. per day, halfpay, with the rank of Captain, agreeably to the order dated Horse Guards, 27th Dec. 1826, an arrangement it is understood is in contemplation to employ as many of them as would be required on the Recruiting Service as sub-division officers. They will in no way increase the expense, and the subalterns at present employed on that duty will become effective with their regiments, which is desirable from the limited number of subalterns being quite necessary to perform the duties required of them.—ib.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BRITISH ARMY IN OCTOBER, 1827.

- 1st Foot, 1st battalion, Barbadoes; depot, Glasgow—
- 2d battalion, Madras; depot, Chatham.
- 2d, Bombay; depot, Canterbury
- 3d, Bengal; depot, Chatham
- 4th, Portugal; depot, Tynemouth
- 5th, Dublin
- 6th, Bombay; depot, Canterbury
- 7th, Corfu; depot, Chester
- 8th, Londonderry
- 9th, Plymouth, are under orders for Cork
- 10th, Portugal; depot, Cork
- 11th, Portugal; depot, Spike Island
- 12th, Gibraltar; depot, Longford
- 13th, Bengal; depot, Chatham
- 14th, Bengal; depot, Chatham
- 15th, Kingston, Upper Canada; depot, Youghal
- 16th, Ceylon; depot, Halifax
- 17th, Templemore
- 18th, Corfu; depot, Plymouth
- 19th, Demerara; depot, Kinsale
- 20th, Bombay; depot, Canterbury
- 21st, Windsor
- 22d, Jamaica; depot, Charlesford
- 23d, Portugal; depot, Brecon
- 24th, Athlone
- 25th, Barbadoes; depot, Glasgow
- 26th, Fermoy
- 27th, St. Vincent's; depot, Portsmouth
- 28th, Corfu; depot, Gosport
- 29th, Mauritius; depot, Boyle
- 30th, Madras; depot, Canterbury
- 31st, Bengal; depot, Shornecliffe
- 32d, Limerick
- 33d, Jamaica; depot, Newry
- 34th, Galway
- 35th, St. Lucia; depot, Jersey
- 36th, Dublin
- 37th, Limerick
- 38th, Bengal; depot, Canterbury
- 39th, New South Wales; depot, Chatham
- 40th, New South Wales; under orders for India; depot, Chatham
- 41st, Madras; depot, Dover
- 42d, Gibraltar; depot, Paisley
- 43d, Portugal; depot, Devonport
- 44th, Bengal; depot, Deal
- 45th, Madras; depot, Chatham
- 46th, Ditto; ditto
- 47th, Bengal; ordered home; depot, Canterbury
- 48th, Madras; depot, Deal
- 49th, Cape of Good Hope; depot, Chatham
- 50th, Windsor; ordered for Daventry
- 51st, Zante; depot, Portsmouth
- 52d, Halifax; depot, Brighton
- 53d, Madras; depot, Chatham
- 54th, Cape of Good Hope; depot, Chatham
- 55th, On march from Manchester to Ireland
- 56th, New South Wales; depot, Chatham
- 57th, Cork, under orders for the Cape of Good Hope
- 58th, Bengal; depot, Chatham
- 59th, Bengal; depot, Chatham

60th, Rifle, 1st battalion, Portugal; depot, Devonport; 2d battalion, Barbice; depot, Gosport
 61st, Dublin; going to Ceylon
 62d, Enniskillen
 63d, Portugal; depot, Chatham
 64th, Gibraltar; depot, Jersey; since arrived at Buttevant
 65th, Naas
 66th, Quebec; depot, Templemore
 67th, Manchester
 68th, York, Upper Canada; depot, Burnley
 69th, London
 70th, Fermoy
 71st, Montreal; depot, Hull
 72d, For Corfu
 73d, Gibraltar; depot, Buttevant
 74th, Nova Scotia; depot, Stirling
 75th, Castlebar
 76th, Waterford
 77th, Jamaica, depot, Belfast
 78th, Ceylon; depot, Fort George
 79th, Quebec; depot, Belfast
 80th, Malta; depot, Isle of Man
 81st, New Brunswick; depot, Guernsey
 82d, Mauritius; depot, Landguard
 83d, Ceylon (on voyage home); depot, Sunderland
 84th, Jamaica; depot, Mullingar
 85th, Gibraltar; depot, Dover; under orders for Guernsey
 86th, Trinidad; depot, Armagh
 87th, Isle of Wight
 88th, Corfu; depot, Templemore
 89th, Madras; depot, Canterbury
 90th, Zante; depot, Carlisle
 91st, Jamaica; depot, Newry
 92d, Edinburgh Castle
 93d, Antigua; depot, Glasgow; under orders for Carlisle
 94th, Gibraltar; depot, Devonport
 95th, Malta; depot, Portsmouth
 96th, Bermuda; depot, Devonport
 97th, Ceylon; depot, Buttevant
 98th, Cape of Good Hope, depot, Tralee
 99th, Mauritius depot, Clare
 Rifle Brigade, 1st Battalion, Halifax; depot, Drogheda; 2d battalion, Malta; depot, Bir
 R. Staff Corps, Hythe, Portugal, and all British Colonies. 1st West India Regiment, Trinidad; 2d, New Providence Ceylon Regiment (Rifle), Ceylon
 Cape Corps Cavalry, Cape of Good Hope
 Royal African Colonial Corps, Cape, Coast Castle, Sierra Leone, &c.
 Royal Newfoundland Veteran Company, Newfoundland
 Royal New South Wales Veteran Company, N. S. Wales
 Royal Malta Fencible Regiment, Malta
 Royal Artillery, Woolwich, and all British Colonies Royal Engineers, ditto
 Royal Marines, Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth.
 SUN, 18th Oct.

FOREIGN.

TURKEY AND GREECE.—We have received this forenoon the *Allgemeine Zeitung* of the 13th inst.; it contains from Odessa and Buchares a repetition of the reports which have been already circulated through Europe of the disposition of the Porte on the 17th September to submit; and private communication from that capital, also through Buchares to the 20th September, state that "the Porte was beginning to show itself more compliant." No authentic intelligence, however, from that quarter, had been received and we must wait for the next arrival direct from Constantinople, for the decision of the question now become so interesting and important to all Europe.—*Sun, 20th Oct.*

PORTUGAL AND SPAIN.—Letters from Lisbon to the 24th ult. state that the trial of General Stubbs is going on, and is said to be instigated chiefly by those who have profited by his removal. The Liberals do not hesitate to implicate Count Villa Flor, the Marquis of Fronteira, and other noblemen. On the 20th ult. a review of the British troops took place, in Campo d'Ourique. The Infantas attended on horseback, and were very coldly received by the spectators. As the Princesses are now unpopular with the Liberals, a part of the odium with which they are viewed falls on the British troops, who necessarily appear to support the Royal Family.

Letters from Barcelona, dated the 18th ult., state that all the Royalist Volunteers have joined the Rebels.—The latter, besides putting the principal towns under requisition, seize the leading inhabitants, and detain them until they are ransomed. The Bishop of Tarragona appears to be the umpire on such occasions; and if too high a sum is fixed he interferes, and his verdict for the lesser sum has, in all cases, been immediately complied with. It is said that several English subjects have been thus made prisoners, and detained, one for a whole week. The mails from France and Madrid had not reached Barcelona for several days previous to the 20th ult.—*John Bull, 21st Oct.*

UNITED STATES.

Mr. Gallatin, late minister to England, returned yesterday with his family in the *Silvanus*, Jenkins. Mr. Gallatin has succeeded in effecting an arrangement of some of the most important objects committed to his charge; in others he has been disappointed by the unreasonable and pertinacious claims of the British Cabinet. The indemnity however for deported slaves, and the renewal of the commercial convention between the two countries, are the valuable results of his mission. The West India trade is yet an unsettled question, and we trust, rather than that this nation shall depart one tittle from the ground it has assumed, will long remain so. William Beach Lawrence, Esq., remains in London, as chargé des affaires of the United States Mission.—*American.*

PROVINCIAL.

MONTREAL Dec. 3d.

The address to His EXCELLENCY from the loyal and patriotic inhabitants of this city, is now engrossed and is ready for the signatures of those citizens who look upon His EXCELLENCY'S measures as having the welfare of the COUNTRY for their objects. It would be well if the individuals who intend to support the BRITISH GOVERNMENT, in its views for the improvement of the CANADAS, would not be backward in availing themselves of the opportunity thus offered of publicly recording their sentiments, of proclaiming before their countrymen their love of good government, of presenting an example to the lukewarm, and of shewing their strength to the discontented.—*Old Montreal Gazette.*

We have seen the address which is prepared to be sent to His EXCELLENCY, and have no hesitation in saying, that it will be subscribed readily and with much pleasure by every friend to the British Constitution who has the opportunity to do so. As a mere piece of composition it does infinite credit to those who drew it up; while the reasoning it contains, and the manly spirit which it breathes, entitles it to a distinguished place as an exposé of the real merits of a question which, unfortunately for the peace of this Province, has too long been made a bone of contention. It cannot fail to be highly gratifying to the distinguished nobleman for whom it is intended.—*New Montreal Gazette.*

Mr. JESSOP who is to succeed Mr. EDWARDS, as Comptroller of the Customs here, came passenger in the London packet ship *Cortes*. He and his lady may be expected in a few days.—*Old Gazette.*

MONTREAL, 5th Dec. 1827.

At a Meeting, called by public advertisement, and held this day in the News-Room, St. Joseph street, of the inhabitants of Montreal, favorable to an address to His Excellency the Governor in Chief, on the subject of the recent prorogation of the Provincial Parliament, Samuel Gerrard, Esqr. was unanimously called to the Chair, and John Fleming, Esq., to act as Secretary.

The Chairman briefly explained the object of the Meeting, stating that the long course of conduct of the Provincial House of Assembly, tending to monopolise the constitutional power of the three branches of the Government, had doubtless been marked and considered by every individual of this large and respectable Meeting; that the recent instance of that body calling in question the exercise by His Excellency in behalf of His Majesty, of one of the most important prerogatives of the Crown, namely the right of approving or disallowing the choice of a Speaker by the Members, forming as it were the climax to previous encroachments, demanded a decisive expression of the opinion of the respectable inhabitants of Montreal, and of its extensive District; he therefore would have the honor of submitting for the approbation of the Meeting a series of Resolutions, which had been prepared for this important occasion.

Mr. MCGILL then rose and handed the Resolutions to the Chairman, to whom he addressed some pointed remarks on the expediency of coming forward in the most public manner, to express to His Excellency the sense of this Meeting, and, he would venture to say, that of every intelligent man possessing the feelings which characterise a loyal subject of His Majesty, on the recent instance of energy and firmness displayed by His Excellency, in exercising the painful duty of checking the headlong career of the great majority of the Members of the House of Assembly, whose disrespect for the prerogatives of the Crown, and for the Representative of our gracious and beloved Sovereign, would appear to all persons acquainted with the History of Great Britain and of the Colonies, unprecedented.

The CHAIRMAN then having read the Resolutions throughout, took the sense of the Meeting on each of them; and they were passed unanimously, as follows:

RESOLVED—That the claims and assumptions from time to time advanced, by the House of Assembly to power and authority not granted to it by the Constitution, nor justified by precedent nor by the practice of the British Parliament, subversive also of some of the most incontestible rights of the Crown, have often produced disagreement among the different Branches of the Legislature, in this Province, prejudicial to the improvement, laws and commerce of the Country.

RESOLVED—That among other unconstitutional powers which the House of Assembly has arrogated to itself—the claim set up on a recent occasion to appoint its own Speaker, independently of the allowance, and approval of the King or of His Majesty's Representative, is in the opinion of this Meeting without precedent in the practice of the British Parliament and Colonial Assemblies, and highly dangerous, and subversive of the undoubted and hitherto undisputed rights and prerogatives of the Crown in this Province.

RESOLVED—That in the opinion of this Meeting, His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, under such trying and unprecedented circumstances acted with a wisdom and firmness becoming his high character, and with a proper regard to the rights and dignity of His Majesty's Crown, and the welfare of the inhabitants of this Province, in asserting His Majesty's prerogative, and in proroguing the Provincial Parliament, a measure which, whatever temporary inconvenience may arise from it, was the only one which His Excellency could consistently adopt without compromising those recognized rights, in the maintenance of which the inhabitants of this Province are very deeply interested.

RESOLVED—That it is proper and highly expedient that this Meeting should vote an address to His Excellency the Governor in Chief, expressive of their heartfelt thanks to His Excellency for having so maintained unimpaired the rights of the Crown, and the best interests of the people—which are, and ought to be inseparably connected.

When these Resolves had been passed the Chairman intimated that a Draft of an address to His EXCELLENCY in accordance with them was in the hands of SAMUEL GALE Esq. then present, which Gentleman remarked that in passing judgment upon the recent instance of misconduct on the part of the House of Assembly, it was just and proper to view it in connection with some remarkable points of the previous career of that body, rendering it necessary on the present occasion, to address the Governor in Chief at greater length than usual. The draft was then read and approved of, the reader being greeted with the applause of the hearers at the end of each paragraph. SAMUEL GERRARD, Chairman.

JOHN FLEMING, Secretary.

The Chairman having left the Chair, the thanks of the Meeting were voted for his conduct in the Chair, and the Gentleman who had prepared the Resolves and the draft of an Address.

Before the Meeting dispersed, the address engrossed on parchment was presented by a Committee for signature, when about one hundred respectable names were subscribed. Our latest report of progress from the Committee states the number of signatures already obtained as exceeding six hundred; and we have every reason to believe that thousands, in the City and District of Montreal, will be found anxious to subscribe a document, evincing their attachment to His Excellency's administration, and more particularly their approbation, of his recent conduct in the painful duty of proroguing the Provincial Parliament.—*Montreal Official Gazette.*

ADDRESS TO LORD DALHOUSIE—About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when we visited the Address to His Excellency now lying in the reading-room, there were upwards of 700 signatures attached to it—the number is augmenting hourly.—*Montreal Courant, 8th Dec.*

UPPER CANADA.

It will be seen by a perusal of our extract from the Lower Canada papers, that the Governor General has exercised the right vested in the Crown of disallowing the choice made by the Assembly of its speaker. This measure though strictly constitutional, is of rare occurrence within the British dominions, and it may therefore be supposed that it as not been resorted to without very powerful and satisfactory reasons—what these reasons may be, we are not certainly informed; but it is probably hazardous to venture to conjecture, to ascribe Lord Dalhousie's conduct, to the impossibility he must feel of conducting with satisfaction or advantage the correspondence which must necessarily be held with the Assembly during its session, through the medium of a person who has openly declared himself at the head of a party which disclaims obedience to the crown—and which, in many instances, has treated the messages transmitted by the express orders of His Majesty not only with neglect, but with indignity. In addition to this, the singular and highly reprehensible *manifesto*, issued by Mr. Papineau and several of his friends, at the time he was still speaker of the Assembly, impugning the measures of Lord Dalhousie, and even reviling his conduct by

charging him personally with tyrannical and unjust measures, proves his unworthiness to fill the Speaker's chair. Of this the house ought to have been sensible; and had they been governed by feelings such as would have influenced a truly British House of Commons, they would, out of personal respect and delicacy towards the representative of their Sovereign (if from no other motive) have abstained from presenting for his approval as the organ of their communications with him, a person who had thus openly and rudely insulted him.

BY TOWN.

We are indebted to a correspondent for the following description of this thriving city, which is not yet a year old.

This town is situated on the south bank of the River, Ottawa, Upper Canada, latitude 45° 30' north—longitude 77° 20' west, —about 150 miles from Kingston, and about 130 from Montreal; about 250 miles from Lake Simcoe, and 315 from Lake Huron. It is bounded at present, on the east, by the River Rideau, which there falls into the Ottawa by a fall of 37 feet perpendicular. This fall is extremely beautiful, similar to a gorgeous CURTAIN, hence the French name to the river. To the south, the town is bounded by a mountainous ridge, through which nature has formed a notch for the Rideau Canal to pass. On the west, the town will be bounded by the branch Canal from the Lake of the Chaudiere, Ottawa River, which will form a junction with the Rideau Canal in Dow's Great Swamp, where a natural reservoir will be of 250 acres, to be used as a timber pond. On the north rolls the grand River or Ottawa, with its splendid falls of Chaudiere 32 feet high. Above the falls, the river is about a mile broad, shallow, and strewn with islands; beneath, it is about three-quarter of a mile, and so deep that in many places it is quite unfordable.

The Rideau Canal, when finished, will pass through the centre of the town, over which, at that place, a beautiful stone bridge is building.

The banks of the Ottawa River, on the Bytown side, are extremely bold and steep, but cleft by a beautiful ravine called Entrance Valley. Up this valley from the bay below comes the Rideau Canal, lifted by eight stone locks, of 10 feet lift each, connected together. This work, when finished, will form a beautiful piece of heavy masonry. At the head of the valley, which is 80 feet above the level of the river, is an extensive Beaver meadow, which will answer as a large dock to the town. On the east side of the above valley, the town is rapidly extending—the site of which is about 60 feet above the river. The west or, as it is termed, Upper Bytown, is about 150 feet above the river, commanding a most extensive prospect. The cape, on which the military barracks and hospital are built, is about 200 feet above the river. This may easily be made one of the most important fortresses in the world. This town has made astonishing progress in the course of one year—before then, a complete wilderness, now it can boast of 2,000 inhabitants, many excellent stone and timber built houses, a market-place, school, Catholic and Methodist meeting-houses, &c. while an English and Scotch church are in progress.

Over the Falls of Chaudiere a chain of bridging has been thrown, connecting Upper and Lower-Canada, at the same time Bytown and Hull. Hull is a town-ship much improved by Philemon Wright, Esquire, and Wright's Town on the Falls is an improvement to the scene. Looking, therefore, at Bytown in its present crude state, who can think otherwise but that it is some day or other to form a most important station in Canada. Situated as it is in the bosom of a fertile country, in the focus of river and canals, at the same time fortified and embellished by nature, to it may the trade of Canada centre, even its extensive Fur trade, and even there trade, of extensive nature may arise of itself; for the mines of iron, tin, marble, lead, &c. quite beside it, may furnish plenty of raw material for manufactures, while the great trade of red pine and oak saves on the Ottawa will doubtless add bustle and business to the whole, never speaking of what the extensive canals will do.

Its enterprising founder, from whom it does and ought to derive its name, may feel indeed pleased with this child of his genius and liberality.—*Montreal Gazette.*

THE QUEBEC GAZETTE.



OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENL. OF MILITIA,
 12th December 1827.

GENERAL ORDER OF MILITIA.

The Governor in Chief having for some time past occupied himself in considering the reports of reviews by Officers commanding Battalions of Militia, has great satisfaction in again expressing his approbation of the general disposition, and orderly conduct of this great national force. The reviews have been fully attended, and there are but few instances in which the Governor in Chief could think it at all necessary to express censure. His Excellency therefore conveys to all and to each Battalion his thanks for their conduct, trusting that next summer, he shall find no cause to repeat the only disagreeable part of duty which remains for him to perform—that is, to publish the names of those Officers who can offer no sufficient apology for their neglect of duty and absence from muster.

The Governor in Chief further desires it to be understood that where the Commissions are noted as "cancelled," that the conduct of the Officers has not only been negligent, but has tended to induce the Militiamen to refuse obedience to orders.

The Commissions of the following Officers are hereby cancelled:—

- Ensign Ls. MOQUIN, 4th Battalion, Huntingdon.
- Captains H. HENEY, 3rd Battalion, Montreal.
- NICHOLAS BROUILLET, } 2nd Battalion, Kent.
- EUGENE FRICHETTE, }
- LOUIS GAREAU, }
- JOSEPH DEMERS, }
- Ensign J. EPIV, 3rd Battalion, Buckinghamshire.
- Captains AUGUSTE QUESNEL, }
- L. J. PAPINEAU, }
- J. R. ROLLAND, }
- L. M. VIGER, }
- F. ROY, }
- Lieut. Aide-Major S. NELSON, 4th Battalion, Quebec.
- Ensign J. B. TETU, 2nd Battalion, Devon.

Lieut. Col. F. TETU, 2nd Battalion, Quebec, is hereby put on the List of Supernumerary Officers, and Lieut. Colonel DE MONTZAMBERT is to take command of this 2nd Battalion of Quebec.

By Order of His Excellency the Governor in Chief.
 F. VASSAL DE MONVIEL,
 Adj. Gen. M. F.

QUEBEC:

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1827.

The Packet Ship, of the 24th October, from LIVERPOOL, has arrived in New-York. There is no news of importance. Nothing later, than the 17th September, had been heard from CONSTANTINOPLE; but it was rumoured that the PORTE had shown symptoms of accommodation. In the meantime the British and French Admirals blockaded the Egyptian fleet in NAVARINO.

The British Parliament is to meet about January, for the Despatch of business.

One paper contains a rumour that HIS GRACE the DUKE OF GORDON is likely to be appointed VICE-ROY of CANADA. We need only say that even the MONTREAL COURANT does not believe it.

The English October Mail, to 6th October, since our last, arrived via HALIFAX.

THE SPEAKER.

We recur to this subject, rather as to one of literary enquiry and amusement, than as hoping to convey any information which will bear more strongly and convincingly on the question, than the numerous authorities already quoted. The more we read, enquire into, and reflect upon the subject, the more indisputable appears the right of rejection on the part of the CROWN, and the more impregnable the position taken by the EXECUTIVE in consequence of that right. The additional authorities, which we this day adduce, prove the uniform practice on the part of three Colonial Governors under the same circumstances; and this very uniformity, each of the three making the same unqualified assertion of the Royal Prerogative, ought to weigh considerably in favor of its just and correct exercise. In fact, the evidence which has been adduced by the witnesses who have been brought *coram iudice* and submitted to popular examination, establish so incontrovertibly the point for which we, perhaps, unnecessarily contend, that we do not hesitate to say, in any Court of Law and with any Jury, it would be irresistible. It must be remembered that in addition to the practice of the three Colonial Governors, quoted below, we have already adduced that of the Lieutenant Governor of NOVA SCOTIA; and in the STAR of yesterday, we perceive also a precedent in BERMUDA to the same effect—the whole forming a mass of testimony, afforded by five different persons under similar circumstances, impossible to be gainsaid or shaken.

Whatever may have been the immediate views of the majority of the House of Assembly, in persisting in a course which they knew would render their meeting nugatory and their Session abortive,—whether it arose from their unconquerable devotion to the merits, character and conduct of Mr. PAPINEAU, or from a not, perhaps, illgrounded fear that the communication which HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR in CHIEF had announced himself as ready to make to them on the part of HIS MAJESTY, respecting the state of the Province, would contain matter unpalatable, and destructive of the influence they have obtained over a deluded people—we say it is matter of congratulation, that by committing an overt act against Parliamentary Law, and Royal Prerogative, they have at last joined issue on the general question, to be tried in a Superior Court, whither it must speedily be removed for final decision. The KING and the PARLIAMENT of ENGLAND must now judge between the rights of the Crown and the Representatives of this Province—the voice of the nation will be heard, and its sense taken, on a question not difficult to be understood; and which, when ultimately decided, will prove most clearly, how much safer a course it would have been on the part of our Assembly, to have reverentially followed the practice of ages, than to commit themselves to a contest they cannot maintain, without the greatest inconvenience to the people, whose interests they are bound to consult, free from any bias of personal views, motives or prejudices. It would have been no degradation in our House of Assembly to have followed the courteous practice of the HOUSE OF COMMONS of GREAT BRITAIN—it would have been more creditable to their discernment, and a special proof of their fitness for the exercise of the power delegated to them by that HOUSE OF COMMONS, to have paused for a while, until they had well weighed the bearing of the authorities to be produced against the systematic course they have taken. It was, indeed, a most extraordinary and suspicious unanimity on the part of the majority—it was truly remarkable, that among forty individuals, there was not one that did not think the welfare of the Province, and the reception of HIS MAJESTY'S communication, objects to be postponed to the personal gratification and mischievous ambition of one individual. Was there no moderate man in the majority, willing to sacrifice the prosecution of a favorite plan to the public good?—not one, in the popular Assembly of LOWER-CANADA! Not one to suggest an expedient, not one to recommend Mr. PAPINEAU himself to withdraw, not one to raise a warning voice against the lengths that some among them seem determined to go, at all hazards and consequences! The British Empire will judge of this singular unanimity in violence, and pronouncement, we doubt not, a memorable decision on the premises.

Mr. Neilson's paper, of Thursday last, asserts that it "has never been denied, that the King has a right to disapprove of the Speaker elected by the Commons. All that has been contended in opposition to the late exercise of this right, in this Province, is, that it has been exercised contrary to the usage of Parliament for the last 150 years, during the whole of which time, the usage has been to approve of the choice of the House." Nothing can surpass the sophistry of this passage, but is the writer vain enough to expect, that it will not be readily detected by the public, who have perused the authorities adduced on our side? If the House of Assembly never meant to deny this right altogether, then there is no meaning in words, or we are incapable of understanding, rightly, those of Mr. CUVILLIER, or his Resolutions. Mr. NEILSON says it is "the exercise of this right" only which is objected to; Mr. CUVILLIER in his Resolution tells us, and we prefer him as an authority for his own meaning, that the GOVERNOR has no right by the Constitutional Act to refuse, because his approval is not required. Let any one compare the Resolutions themselves with Mr. NEILSON'S sophistical statement, and he may convince himself whether the House did, or did not, palpably deny the right of Rejection. The assertion that "the usage has been to approve of the choice of the House," is an attempt to deceive the public. Show one instance where an obnoxious Speaker has been presented to the KING, and approved; and it would only demonstrate, that HIS MAJESTY did not choose to exercise the right of rejection:—but no such instance can be shown, because the Commons never presented a person liable to be refused. If, therefore, "usage," as Mr. N. says, "is the Law of Parliament," which we admit, the usage of the British Parliament is undeniable against him.

Mr. NEILSON continues—"His Excellency has refused to receive the address, contrary to that precedent" (Sir Edward Seymour's,) "and prorogued the House." It would surprise us, indeed, if we did not know the man, how boldly he cites authority which makes against him. Yet this person does not hesitate to use the epithet "false," in reference to our statements! Is he callous to the opinion of reasonable men, when he dares to make a charge of this kind? Who would not imagine that KING CHARLES had received the address of the House graciously, for that is meant to be conveyed by the words "receiving the Address?" Who would suppose even that he had prorogued the House? For the information of those whom Mr. NEILSON endeavours to deceive, we give from GREY the words in which this gracious answer of KING CHARLES was couched: perhaps we may indulge some little regret that the GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF did not, to the letter, follow a precedent so agreeable to Mr. NEILSON:—

"Ordered, that Mr. Noel, Mr. Powle, Lord Cavendish, Lord Russel, Sir Robert Carr, and Sir John Erny do wait upon His Majesty with the said Representation.

"Who being returned, Mr. Powle reports His Majesty's answer; which was to this effect:

"Gentlemen,

"All this is but loss of time, and therefore I command you to go back to your House, and do as I have directed you."

What can be more absolutely ridiculous than this fondness of Mr. NEILSON for the precedent! Any sensible person would see that the GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF, avoided returning such an answer, having the precedent before him. The answer was called at the time "a rough one," as truly we think it was; but it is now made a charge against HIS EXCELLENCY, that he did not receive the address, and according to precedent, return a similar gracious answer.

Whether the "whole Legislative business of the country" has been "suspended in consequence" of any improper act on the part of the GOVERNOR, or on the part of the Assembly, can be decided by the judiciary only. To that portion of the Province, which we would were larger, we confidently look for an answer. We know it is the most respectable, and we are glad to find its sentiments so powerfully expressed as they are in the MONTREAL ADDRESS.

The NOVA SCOTIA precedent is very tardily admitted to be in our favor. But then it is from NOVA SCOTIA! For our parts, we do not readily perceive where is the distance which throws that Province so far into the shade, when compared with this. This may be more favored by nature, and by the fostering care of the Mother Country, but whether that favor has been well or ill bestowed, must appear from the filial conduct of the respective Provinces, and from a comparison of the advancement in moral and political education and knowledge, which they have individually made, or are likely to make for the future.

Having thus noticed the misrepresentations of Mr. NEILSON, we beg to draw the attention of our Readers to the following Authorities. It will be perceived that in 1704, Governor DUDLEY of MASSACHUSETTS, asserted the QUEEN'S Prerogative, which, however he waved, in consequence of the Indian and French wars, "saving the Queen's just rights." His conduct in that matter was approved by the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, under whose official department the Colonies then came. This is a material circumstance, as it shews the opinion of the Ministers of the Crown, immediately after the Revolution, while the memory of that event was fresh, and popular rights were therefore less likely to be invaded. Governor SHURE in 1720, followed the same precedent under similar circumstances, only carrying into effect the necessary consequence

of the conduct of the Assembly, namely prorogation, which the circumstances of the times rendered inexpedient in the former instance. We cannot do our Readers an injury, if we extract from HUTCHINSON, the Historian of MASSACHUSETTS, the following passage, unfortunately as applicable at the present day as it was in 1720. "In our Mother Country, when disputes arise between the branches of the Legislature upon their respective rights, parties are formed, and the body of the people are divided; for in a well constituted Government it is of importance to the people that the share even of the popular branch of the constitution should not be unduly raised to the suppression of the monarchical or aristocratical parts. From a regard to the common interest, therefore, in a dispute concerning prerogative and privilege, the people ordinarily are divided in sentiment. The reason is obvious why it is less frequently so in a colony. There, the people in general consider the prerogative as an interest, without them, separate and distinct from the interior interest of the colony. This takes their attention from the just proportion of weight due to each branch in the constitution, and causes a bias in favor of the popular part. For the same reason, men fond of popular applause are more sure of success, with less degree of art, in a colony, than in a state not so connected; and consequently, men who with unbiassed judgments discern, and have virtue enough to pursue the real interest of their country, are more likely to be reproached and vilified." There is undoubtedly much truth in the above remarks; and it is felt disadvantageously in the present political state of this Province, where the popular branch is seeking to acquire unconstitutional preponderance.

FURTHER AUTHORITIES.

"The Commons being returned to their House, in obedience to the Royal command, choose their speaker, who is generally one recommended by the Sovereign. For though they have a right to choose a speaker, who is their mouth, and trusted by them, and so necessary that the House of Commons cannot sit without him, the King has a right to disallow or to refuse him, after he is chosen."—(British Constitution vol. 2. p. 68.)

FROM THE ANNUAL REGISTER.

"Charles-Town, South Carolina, January 12th, 1773.—Wednesday last, the new Commons House of Assembly of this Province, met at the State House in this Town, when the Honorable Rawlins Lowndes was again unanimously chosen Speaker, and presented to His Excellency the Governor, who disapproved of their choice, and directed the Members to return, and make choice of another; but the House unanimously adhering to their choice, His Excellency on Saturday last, by a Message, prorogued the general assembly to Monday, the 15th of February next."

FROM HUTCHINSON'S HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS.

[1704] "Mr. Oakes, being chosen Speaker of the House, upon the Governor's being acquainted therewith, he signified to the House, that he disapproved of their choice, and directed them to proceed to the choice of another, which they refused to do."—"The next day, the Governor declared, that he looked upon it to be Her Majesty's Prerogative to allow or disallow the choice of a Speaker; but he would not delay the Assembly by disputes, when the affairs of the War were so pressing, saving to Her Majesty her just rights at all times."

FROM THE SAME.

[1720] "Upon the Governor's telling their Committee, who carried up the Message, that no election (of councillors) should be made until he was acquainted who was chosen Speaker, the House sent a new Committee to acquaint him with the choice they had made. The Governor replied to this Committee, that Mr. Cooke had treated him ill as the King's Governor; and therefore, according to the power given him by the Royal Charter, he negatived the choice, and desired they would proceed to choose another person. They sent back their answer, that they had chosen a Speaker, according to their known and legal privileges, and therefore insisted upon the choice."—"The Governor told the Committee, that he had received a Message from the House, acquainting him with the choice they had made of a Speaker, which choice had been negatived, and he was no Speaker."—"The Governor charged the Secretary with the following Message to the House:—

"His Excellency orders me to acquaint you, that he is informed that Governor Dudley did at the time of his Government disallow of a Speaker chosen by the House, and that his proceedings therein were approved by the commissioners of trade and plantations, and that he was thereupon directed by the said commissioners to acquaint the council, that it would not be thought fit that her Majesty's right of having a negative upon the choice of a Speaker be given up, which was reserved to her Majesty, as well by the charter as by the constitution of England."—

"The Governor gave them no opportunity to proceed on any other business, for the next day he sent for them up again, and after another short speech dissolved the Court.

"Gentlemen,

"Out of a tender regard I have for the welfare of this Province, I shall give you the following advice before we part; that when it shall please God we meet again in a General Assembly, which shall be as soon as possible, you will not let this Province suffer by the perverse temper of a particular person, but that you will choose one for a Speaker

"that has no other view but that of the public good, one that fears God and honours the King. It is irksome and disagreeable to me to dissolve an Assembly, but as matters now stand I am forced to do it, or must give up the King my master's Prerogative, which nothing shall ever oblige me to do, who am the King's Governor. Gentlemen, I do not think it for the honor of His Majesty's Government that the Assembly should sit any longer, and therefore I shall dissolve you."—

"Writs were issued for a new Assembly. The Governor had no great reason to hope for a more favourable House."—"The Towns in general sent the former members."—"The House was willing to sit and do business, which the choice of the former Speaker would have prevented."—"They therefore pitched upon a person less attached to party, to whom no exception was taken."

We have to greet the appearance of a new and valuable auxiliary, to the cause of good order and respect for constituted authority, in the STAR, a weekly paper, the first number of which was submitted to the public on the 5th inst. It professes to give a moderate but consistent support to the Administration, free from the acerbities of party, and the war of words which other journals are said to indulge. No one would willingly embroil himself in Editorial disputes.—How we have executed the trust reposed in us, it is not for us to judge; but we hope the Public will give us credit for as much meekness and moderation as the stand we have taken, and the bitterness of our opponents will permit human infirmity to maintain. At all events, we shall rejoice to see the STAR preserve the course so well laid down in its two first numbers. The following paragraphs on the Speaker's question are copied from the STAR:—

"It has been said that this prerogative has not been exercised since 1682, and it has been attempted from thence to infer that the power to disapprove the Speaker elect, does not exist."

It is to be observed that the power of approval necessarily implies the power of disapproval, and when a discretionary power is given by the law, that power is exercised as fully when exercised affirmatively, as when exercised negatively.—Each demand then of approval on the part of the Commons, and each approval of the Speaker by the Crown, in the successive Parliaments that have been held since the year 1682, is an Act of possession of this right on the Crown, and an acquiescence in it, on the part of the Commons.

It has been also said, that if the Crown could refuse one Speaker, it might refuse each person named successively, until at last the whole number of members should be exhausted; and the House left without any Speaker at all; and without any possibility of obtaining one. In the first place, such an abuse of authority is not to be anticipated, and in the next, the objection lies against the exercise of every high power in the state in the last resort. It applies equally strongly to the acknowledged and undoubted rights of the Legislative, Executive and judicial branches of the government.—By proving too much, then it proves nothing.

In addition to the numerous precedents which have been already cited—we may beg leave to add, that about the year 1810, the House of Assembly at Bermuda elected James Tucker to be their Speaker, this choice was disapproved by Major General Hodgson, the Lieutenant Governor, and John Noble Hanley was subsequently elected and approved by His Excellency.—Our information on this head is derived from a gentleman of great respectability, who was himself for some time a member of that Assembly."

ADDRESSES TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN CHIEF.

We are happy to find that the numerous signatures to the MONTREAL Address afford a convincing proof, that a powerful and respectable portion of His Majesty's subjects in this Province have not witnessed without indignation the late attempt of the Majority of the Assembly, to wrest from the Crown one of its undoubted prerogatives, in the approval and rejection of the Speaker. Viewing this as the last of a series of aggressions, perhaps the precursor of others, they are right to express their opinions. Those opinions will be responded to by the whole British, and by that part of the Canadian population, which is free from the thralldom of faction.

An Address is in preparation at THREE RIVERS, and we understand that a numerous and respectable Meeting took place at WILLIAM HENRY on Monday last, (R. JONES, Esquire, in the Chair) when it was unanimously resolved to address His EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR IN CHIEF, expressing the high sense entertained of His EXCELLENCY'S firm and constitutional conduct.

There can be no doubt but this expression of public opinion is most unsatisfactory to those whose business it is to propagate discontent. It appears that Mr. GALE is the author of the Montreal Address as a composition, and Mr. NEILSON, Junr. thinks proper to throw discredit on his motives, and consequently on the Address, by terming him the "Stipendiary Police Magistrate of Montreal." This petty malice cannot succeed. That gentleman's well known and well appreciated utility puts him far above any attack on his motives from such a quarter. As a public servant, his remuneration is earned by important duties, honorably discharged; and we think it no small addition to the debt of gratitude already due to him on the part of the public, that he has stood forward on this occasion so manfully, and so successfully. It is, indeed, a new doctrine, that public servants, and servants of the Crown, are to be deterred from expressing their opinions, because they receive an honorable "stipend." It is a detestable insinuation, also, that because they receive a "stipend," their talents, their judgments and feelings are not honorably enlisted in defence of the cause they maintain. Mr. NEILSON, however, has recorded his opinion, with what propriety, the

thousand signatures to Mr. GALE'S address will sufficiently show. If these wretched attempts to depreciate public men do not recoil on the inventor, there is a want of justice and candor on the part of the reading and educated classes of the population.

DISPUTED BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The *National Intelligencer*, which is the official paper of the UNITED STATES' Government, answering the call of the *Albion*, has the following temperate and satisfactory article on the subject:—

The question respecting this boundary, arises out of the Treaty of Peace of 1783, between the United States and Great Britain. Being still an unsettled question, provision was made in the Treaty of Ghent, for ascertaining and fixing the boundary. Under that Treaty Commissioners were appointed to settle the question. They were not able to agree upon an adjustment. In that event, anticipated as possible by the framers of the Treaty of Ghent, provision was made in that compact, that on a disagreement between the Commissioners of the two Governments, they should report the fact to their respective Governments, and that the question should thereupon be referred to the umpirage of some Sovereign arbitrator. On that subject, negotiations were commenced in London, before Mr. Rush's return to the United States, and have been continued by Mr. Gallatin, which are understood to have resulted in the formation of a Convention settling the preliminaries of the reference of this question according to the Treaty of Ghent.

This is the history of the dispute.

As to the matter of fact, each party has been in possession of some portion of the disputed ground: that is to say, the Governments of Massachusetts and Maine, on the part of the United States, and of New-Brunswick, on the part of Great Britain, have exercised jurisdiction over it; and each party has been disposed to strengthen its claim by further acts of possession. In the mean time, between the Foreign Ministers of the United States and Great Britain there has been a constant correspondence, at considerable intervals, however, but always in the same tone, having for its object the inculcation of mutual forbearance, of the expediency of the preservation of the same state of things in the disputed territory as existed at the date of the Treaty of Ghent, and of avoiding all disputes which might grow out of the agitations of it.

With respect to the two Governments, there is a perfectly good understanding, upon the obvious propriety, and indeed necessity, of forbearance and moderation on both sides, as to this question. Any acts of a contrary character are acts of individual citizens, without the authority or sanction of either government, and of course, are to be avoided and rebuked.

This is the general state of the facts. As to the particular case of Gen. Baker, referred to by the *Albion*, we can only say, that if he stopped the mail, and did other obnoxious acts, on what is technically "and practically British territory," by which we understand such territory," as was in possession of Great Britain at the date of the Treaty of Ghent, and previously, then he was violating what we believe to be the settled understanding between the two Governments, and his conduct will, of course, receive no countenance on the part of the United States. Whether he was on that territory or not, is a question which depends upon evidence not within our reach.

We hope we have answered the question of the editor of the *Albion* satisfactorily. We will only add, that we believe that measures will be taken, on the part of the United States, to ascertain the true character of the transactions on the disputed territory, there being no disposition here to connive at any acts of violence, contrary to the understanding which exists between Great Britain and the United States on this subject.

The following is from the ST. JOHN, (NEW BRUNSWICK)

City Gazette, 21st November.

"If the wrongs (at Madawaska) are said to have taken place, within the acknowledged limits and jurisdiction of the State of Maine, then we have no hesitation in saying that they are utterly untrue, for we are confident that no British Magistrate or Peace Officer, would so far forget himself as to issue a precept, or attempt to serve it, within the acknowledged limits of the American territory. But if the alleged wrongs, are said to have taken place within the limits of the disputed territory, then we confidently appeal to the good sense of the American people, and ask, whether the territory in question, although now, and for some time past, in dispute, has not always been in possession of the British, and in a civil and military point of view, under the jurisdiction of the Executive of this Province? And although in the year 1826, two American land agents, clandestinely, and without the knowledge of the proper authorities of the Province, attempted to exercise jurisdiction, by making a show of giving grants of land, &c.—can it for a moment be seriously thought, that this Government will recognize, or allow such acts, or that it will cease to exercise its jurisdiction, and to execute its laws, over the territory in dispute, till the question is finally settled by the respective Government? If the question were reserved, and the disputed territory were in their possession, we are at no loss to know how they would reason upon the subject.

"When therefore a great question is pending between the Governments of two Nations, is it to be admitted that any individual who may think proper, shall be at liberty to take the matter to his own hands, and violently to set himself in array, against the power, which has previously occupied, and now occupies the territory in which he lives.

"Now with a knowledge of the existing state of things, which is obvious, and level to the capacity of every person, if Mr. Baker, or any other person, chuse to settle on this disputed territory, he must for the time being, conduct himself in a peaceable and orderly manner, and be in subjection to the power, that be. Mr. Baker's offences were, stopping the Mail, and resisting a peace officer, in the due discharge of his duty; for which offences, he was by a legal process arrested and taken to Fredericton; in the same manner, as any British subject, guilty of such high handed offences, would have been. His being for a time confined in Gaol, was in consequence of his not giving bail for his future good behaviour. We are informed that he afterwards gave bail, and was liberated; but after his liberation, he was arrested for a debt of £50, and put in on that account, where he yet lays. Now the complainants in question, in order to make out a strong case, and to produce a deep impression on the minds of the American people, falsely represent Baker, as if condemned by the judicial sentence of a Court to six months imprisonment, and to pay a fine of £150. We are persuaded, that when the American people, come to know the thing as it is, they will view Baker's case in a very different light.

"If Mr. Davies, in discharging the duties assigned to him by the Executive of the State of Maine, confines his enquiries to those places recognized, and acknowledged to be under the jurisdiction of that State, of course we have not one word to say; but if he think proper to enter upon the disputed territory, now actually under the jurisdiction of New Brunswick, it would be well for him to report himself to the proper Authorities, and to have their approbation in what he may be about to do; otherwise perhaps, greater difficulties may arise from his embassy. We do not say this in the form of a menace, but in the manner of friendly counsels."

WINTER ASSEMBLIES.

A meeting of Gentlemen friendly to the establishment of Winter Assemblies, was held this day, at MALBLOT'S Hotel, when it was resolved to send round the Subscription Book to the families in QUEBEC, in order to ascertain the number desirous of subscribing. Several gentlemen were appointed Stewards, whose names will be published hereafter. The Regiments in Garrison, and Commissariat are requested to name each one Steward.

[N. B.—A meeting of another description, "little conducive to harmony in these times," was held in the upper part of the same Hotel, at the same time. We were very near getting into the wrong box ourselves, judging from the long faces, and anti-social physiognomies of those we encountered on the stairs.—Ed. Q. G.]

The HALIFAX Mail brings papers to the 28th. ult. They contain no novelty.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The letter of Mr. BORGIA, since he desires it, shall be inserted; but must be postponed to next week.

VARIETIES.

GURNEY'S PATENT STEAM CARRIAGE.

We have just had an opportunity of witnessing the action, and examining the construction, of the carriage nearly completed by Mr. Gurney, for carrying passengers, &c. on ordinary roads, by taking an hour's ride in that vehicle in the vicinity of the Regent's Park.

The invention of Mr. Gurney is totally different from that of Mr. Trevithick. Instead of the high pressure steam-boiler of Mr. Trevithick's engine, Mr. Gurney combines a series of pipes, of about one inch diameter and ten or twelve feet in length, into a horizontal frame-work; each pipe is bent in the form of a syphon, and attached separately to the reservoir or water-tank, at one end; and the other opens into a steam-chamber, which communicates immediately with the working cylinders. The advantages of this arrangement are, great economy of fuel from the large surface exposed to the fire, and perfect safety from any danger of explosion; for the pipes being made of wrought iron, welded in the manner of gun barrels, and each being independent of the others, if one pipe were to burn out or rend open, it could not produce any other inconvenience beyond that of extinguishing the fire in its immediate vicinity. The fire-chamber is immediately beneath the horizontal frame of the steam pipes, and is covered by a platform, which at once conceals the apparatus and forms a place for seats behind the body part of the carriage.

The insuperable objection to a steam-carriage for passengers from a volume of smoke issuing from the funnel (like the comet-tail, at leeward of a steamboat) has been entirely obviated by Mr. Gurney employing coke for fuel, or occasionally charcoal, with the view of getting up the fire with more expedition and affording also a stronger degree of heat. The working machinery is also beneath the body of the carriage; and although it is very difficult to give our readers a clear description without the aid of a drawing, we must make the attempt.

The body of the present carriage (which is only made for the purpose of experiment (forms a sort of calash, with a double seat in front, and another seat for the conductor, or coachman. The body of the carriage, and the whole of the machinery, are suspended on horizontal springs attached to the axles of the fore and hind wheels, as in other carriages; but an extra pair of small wheels is attached to a lever projecting from the front axle, with the view of gaining a greater purchase in steering or directing the carriage on the road. Immediately beneath the body is a horizontal tank of about three inches in depth, which contains about eighty gallons of water, or more than is required for an hour's consumption; the condensed steam being, to a certain extent recondensed into the reservoir and pipes.

Another most essential point is ingeniously provided for in this engine—that of preventing the disagreeable noise from the rush of the steam through the valves when the action of the engine is suspended for a moment, and it is necessary to open the valves to prevent accident or explosion. This violent escape of steam is disagreeable enough in a steam vessel; but it would be attended with much more unpleasant effects on a great road, such as alarming the timid class of travellers, and frightening horses. If some means could not have been devised of preventing the objection, we would say steam carriages could never be successfully applied for the conveyance of passengers; Mr. Gurney is therefore entitled to credit for his ingenuity in this point.

The working cylinders and pistons are placed longitudinally immediately under the water-tank. The pistons are, we believe, about six or seven inches diameter, giving about a twenty-four inch stroke, and communicate with two cranks attached to the axle of the hind wheels. The arrangement for throwing the machinery in or out of gear is also very simple, and the conductor has the machinery so much under command as to stop it at any moment within three or four yards. We expected to have found the vibratory motion of the carriage very considerable, but it does not exceed that of an ordinary stage-coach. The velocity at which the carriage may be propelled with perfect safety the inventor estimates at 11 or 12 miles an hour; but when we took our excursion per steam, though it had not a strong fire, yet it travelled at the rate of 8 miles per hour. It is capable of being fitted on a radius of its own length, or nearly as close as a coach with four horses.

The arrangement for ascending and descending hills appears to be fully provided for, by turning on the full action of the steam in the former case, and cutting off its supply in the latter. Thus economising the steam, and allowing the friction to retard the momentum of the carriage. The economy of using these steam carriages will be very great, if, as Mr. Gurney states, he could run a carriage from London to Bath for fifteen shillings. We do not wish to offer any decided opinion as to the probability of success of this ingenious invention, for at present its appearance is somewhat clumsy and uninviting. But as the inventor has another carriage in progress, which will be nearly on the present model of a stage coach, with front and back seats, we shall have another opportunity of examining its merits, and reporting its progress.

The preceding account was written before Mr. Gurney tried his carriage in making the ascent and descent of Highgate Hill, when the accident occurred, which has been variously stated in the papers; we made a point of inspecting the carriage a day or two since, to ascertain whether any defect in the principle or construction of the engine was the source of the accident, when we found the facts of the case to be as follows:—The carriage had been worked up the steepest portion of Highgate Hill from Kentish Town, at from 4 to 5 miles per hour and on level ground from 12 to 14 miles; and as we before stated, it was capable of being directed on the road with the greatest accuracy. On returning, and making arrangement for the descent of the hill, the power of the steam was cut off so as to reduce the velocity of the carriage to three or four miles per hour; but the man whose duty it was to have locked the hind wheel, in the usual way with every carriage, had neglected his duty, and the carriage of course, acquiring a greater velocity every moment and meeting with a severe jolt through an inequality of the road, owing to a water drain, one of the hind wheels was

instantly shivered in pieces, and the carriage consequently fell with its whole weight on the point of the axle; yet, strange as it may appear, neither the axle, nor any part of the machinery, was damaged by the concussion, nor any one of the persons thrown off the seats of the carriage when it fell.

On procuring another temporary wheel, and attaching a horse, the carriage was drawn to the manufactory, where it will, in a few days, be again ready for exhibition and trial.

The grand question appears now to be placed beyond all dispute—that carriages may be driven by steam with even greater safety and greater velocity than by horses, and that goods and passengers may be conveyed at probably one-eighth or one-tenth the present rate of carriage.—London Weekly Rev.

FRANCE AND HER RESOURCES.—The agricultural produce of France, which, during the war, and for some years after it had ceased, was insufficient for her then diminished population, is now superabundant, although her inhabitants have been increased by an accession of four millions of souls. Larger tracts of land have been put into cultivation; a better system of farming has been followed; the waste occasioned by the necessities or wantonness of foreign soldiers has been repaired; and, in fact, all the materials, both animal and mechanical, employed in agriculture, are augmented in a surprising degree. In manufactures, likewise, the improvement has been equally satisfactory. The woollen manufacture of France is, perhaps, the most important of all her branches of industry. The rapid growth which has taken place in the fabrication of woollen cloths in that country, is to be attributed chiefly to the enterprise of Mr. Ternaux, late a deputy for Paris, who, in addition to his general business as a clothier, has very successfully cultivated the manufacture of Cachmere shawls, for the purpose of which he imported a number of goats from the East. The increase of the woollen manufacture may be judged of, by comparing the quantity of raw material consumed in the factories in 1812, and at the present time. The total quantity of wool employed in the former period did not exceed thirty-five millions of kilogrammes: it now amounts to fifty millions a year, including what is imported from other countries. The cotton manufacture, which only lately admitted the assistance of machinery, has made still more rapid advances. In 1812, no more than ten millions, three hundred and sixty-two thousand kilogrammes of cotton wool were spun throughout France; in 1825, the quantity spun amounted to twenty-eight millions of kilogrammes; and, in the latter period, the article was wrought to a degree of fineness, and rendered fit for purposes, of which the manufacturers at the former period had no notion.

PLAN FOR PRESERVING THE WALLS OF NEW BUILDINGS FROM DAMPNES.—The author considers the introduction of moisture into buildings, as the effect of capillary attraction. The less time, says he, is taken to finish buildings, the more rapidly does the water penetrate, because when they are not yet dry they more easily conform themselves to the humidity of the soil which supports them, and the evil is more or less rapid in proportion as the earth contains more or less nitre or other salts, and even the most impenetrable cements hitherto employed, cannot prevent at all points the ascension of water, through the medium of capillary tubes. It would be desirable to cover the whole thickness of the wall, at about two feet from the earth, with an impenetrable substance, and to preserve likewise the lower part of the building from the dampness of the soil. The most certain way of doing this, would be by means of a layer of sheets of lead, about a line thick soldered together. If, notwithstanding the absence of air, the oxidation of this metal were apprehended, and the consequent penetration of dampness, through the pores of the oxide, recourses might be had to another method less expensive, and which would equally well answer the proposed end. That is, to spread over the whole thickness of the wall, a layer of pit coal, mingled with pitch or resin, and powdered charcoal. This material being soft, when loaded with the weight of the building, would fill up all cavities, and effectually prevent the access of moisture.—Bul. des Sciences.

VALUABLE INFORMATION TO ARTISTS AND ANTIQUARIES.—To copy inscriptions, take a sheet of tissue paper, hold it against, or lay it on a brass or stone, over the inscription; then take a rubber of list and wash-leather, in alternate layers, rolled to about an inch in diameter; dip the end in black lead or lustre, finely pulverized, rub it steadily over the paper, and a most beautiful impression will appear.

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S NEW WORKS.—The Chronicles of the Canongate, about to appear from the pen of the Author of Waverley, are three in number:—

- I. The Highland Widow.
II. The Two Drovers.
III. The Surgeon's Daughter.

The first two will, we are enabled to state, occupy the first volume; and the last, the second volume. The work will be published by the end of October. The Tales of a Grandfather, which we announced some time since by the same author, have made considerable progress, and will probably follow the Chronicles so early as November.—Literary Gazette.

It is a singular circumstance, that Italia, or, as it is called in English, Italy, has, under all the changes and revolutions to which it has been subjected, always preserved its name. Every other country in Europe is now known to its inhabitants by other names than were given to it by their ancestors in the time of the Romans; but Italia continues to be the name of the country at the present day, and we have no authentic records by which we can ascertain that it ever bore any other.—The Mirror.

Hunting with Tigers.—On the coast of Coromandel, the natives hunt the antelope with Tigers. The ferocious animals, which are not much inferior in size and strength to the royal tiger, are tamed by hunger and blows until they are quite docile. When a hunt is determined on, the tigers are led out by boys, with caps over their eyes that they may not break away prematurely. As soon as the hunters consider themselves sufficiently near a herd of antelopes, the sign is given to the boy, who instantly uncovers the tiger's eyes, and slips off his cap; the antelopes, with their leader at their head, go bounding along the plain or valley, and the tiger, crouching among the long grass, approaches their line of motion in an oblique direction. When he thinks himself sure of the leader, he rises to his full height, growls, and springs forward with immense force and inconceivable swiftness towards the herd. If he strikes the animal he aims at, it is instantly dead, but when he misses his aim, whether through exhaustion or shame, he slinks away and lies down in the most sulky humour in the first hole he can meet. When he is successful, the boy cuts off a piece of the antelope's flesh, and gives it to him; and with this he is satisfied, immediately relinquishes his prey.

Montreal } BY virtue of a WRIT OF EXECUTION to wit: } Issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas in and for the district of Montreal aforesaid, at the suit of Nicolas Soupirhot, cultivator, of the parish of La Visitation du Sault-au-Recollet, in the said district, and Dame Marie Cazal, his wife, against the lands and tenements of LOUIS DUFRESNE, cultivator and timber merchant, of the parish of St. Roch, in the said district, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Louis Dufresne, 1st. An emplacement situate and being on the street or road Papineau

which leads to the Côte de la Visitation in the city of Montreal, containing forty-five feet in front, by ninety feet in depth, more or less, bounded in front by a place reserved for a market, in rear by one Henry Handley, on one side by one Rottote, and on the other side by the representatives Papineau, with a stable thereon erected. 2d. A land situated in the parish of St. Jacques in the seigniory of St. Sulpice, containing three arpents in front by about twenty-eight arpents in depth, more or less, bounded in front by the seigniorial line of the fief Bayeul, in rear by the line which has been drawn to establish the depth of the said lands as far as the Raveline, on one side by Pierre Laporte or his representatives, and on the other side by Charles Chevardier dit Lepine, or his representatives. 3d. Another land situated in the parish of St. Jacques, aforesaid, containing three arpents in front by twenty-five arpents in depth more or less, bounded in front by the line of separation between the seigniory of St. Sulpice, and that of Charles de St. Ours, Esquire, in the rear by the lands of the Ruisseau St. George, on one side by Etienne Lapiere, and on the other side by Jean Baptiste Mousseau. 4th. Another land situated at the upper part of L'Assomption, parish of St. Pierre du Portage, in the seigniory of St. Sulpice, to the north of the River L'Assomption, of three arpents in front by thirty arpents in depth, bounded in front by the said River and terminating in depth at the land of Edouard Devos, on one side by Jean Baptiste Tellier, and on the other side by Alexis Gourde, with a house, barn and other buildings thereon erected. 5th. Another land situated in the parish of St. Roch, seigniory of L'Assomption, of an irregular figure, of five arpents in front by thirty arpents in depth, more or less, bounded in front by the River St. Esprit, and terminating in depth at the land of Jean Pelletier, on one side by Jacques Prudhomme, and on the other side partly by the River St. Esprit and partly by Joseph Durand with all the Islands which may be found in the said River opposite the said land, with a house, barn and other buildings thereon erected. Now I do hereby give public notice that the said emplacements, lands and dependencies, respectively, will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidders, as follows, to wit: No. 1, at my office in the city of Montreal on MONDAY the TWENTY-EIGHTH day of JANUARY next at ONE o'clock in the afternoon. Nos. 2 and 3, at the Church door of the parish of St. Jacques the day ensuing, TUESDAY the TWENTY-NINTH day of JANUARY at TEN o'clock in the forenoon. No. 4, at the Church door of the parish of St. Pierre du Portage the same day, TUESDAY the TWENTY-NINTH day of JANUARY at TWO o'clock in the afternoon. And lastly No. 5, at the Church door of the parish of St. Roch the day ensuing, WEDNESDAY the THIRTIETH day of JANUARY next at TEN o'clock in the forenoon, at which times and places respectively the conditions of sales 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 day previous to the sale thereof. Sheriff's Office, 21st Sept. 1827.

PASSENGERS. In the Sally, Macy, for Havre, sailed from New-York December 1st, John Fisher and Lady, of Canada.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. The Cecilia, Troude, of this port, one of the missing vessels, put into Halifax Novr. 13th to 32 days from Demerara.

ARRIVALS FROM CANADA. Gravesend 6th Oct.—Tilton, Ritchie; Thomas Wallace, Thomas; and Sophia, Blake; 16th Thomas Wallace, Pringle; Tamandra, Wray; and Brunswick, Blake; 9th—Falcon; 17th—George Canning, Spencer; off Sheerness 17th—France, Mary, Granby; Whitehaven 4th—Sarah, Weathering on; Clyde 6th, Warner, Crawford; 15th—Lord Byron, Robertson; Galway 4th, Bolivar, Hearn; Bristol 11th—Arcadia, Forster; Sligo 3d—Louisa, M'Adam; Belfast, 9th—Sarah, Place; Shields 11th—Ajax, Robson; Dublin 3d—Melson Wood, Ball; off Wexford 19th—Caledonia, for Liverpool; Liverpool 12th—Cyclops, Spencer, and Lord Whitworth, Cumberland, and Hatbinger.

BIRTH. At Beaver Lodge, Beauport Road, on Friday the 7th inst ant, the Lady of James Mackenzie, Esq. of a daughter.

MARRIED. At Montreal, by the Reverend Mr. Matheson, Mr. Peter M'Farlane, of Hocheliville, to Miss Isabella Clark, of that place. At William Wood House, Blainville, on Wednesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Black, J. W. Oldham, Esquire, of St. Therese, to Miss Jane, youngest daughter of Mr. John Cochran, formerly of Paisley. By the Rev. John M'Laurein, Mr. D. L. Wells, of Longueuil, to Miss Lucy Warren, of Hawkesbury.

DIED. At St. John's on the 25th. ult., Margaret, wife of Mr. Charles Jackson Inn-keeper of that place. Suddenly, on the 27th Nov., in the City of Montreal, Edward Loftus Monaghan, son of Loftus Monaghan of the 8th Regt. of Foot. The child was adopted by Mr. John Donnellan of Montreal, and went by the name of Ed. Donnellan. The Editors of the Upper Canada papers are requested to insert the above article as it is thought that his mother resides in that province. At Three Rivers, on the 16th ult., Elizabeth Thomas, wife of Mr. James Russell, formerly in the Hon. Hudson's Bay Company's service, aged 41 years. At Beauport, 7th inst. aged 91, Madame J. Clouet, mother of M. Clouet, Esquire, M. P.

GAZETTE DE QUEBEC.



BUREAU DE L'ADJUDANT GENERAL, Le 12 Decembre 1827. ORDRE GENERAL. Le Gouverneur en Chef s'étant occupé depuis quelque tems de la considération des rapports de revues faits par les officiers

commandans les Bataillons de Mi ice epreuve une vraie satisfaction en renouvelant l'expression de son approbation de la disposition générale et de la conduite régulière de cette grande force nationale. Les revues ont été complètes quant au nombre et il n'y a que peu de cas dans lequel le Gouverneur en Chef a trouvé nécessaire d'exprimer sa censure. Son Excellence en conséquence transmet à tous et chacun des bataillons ses remerciemens pour leur conduite; dans l'espérance qu'il n'aura nul besoin l'été prochain, de recourir de nouveau au seul devoir pénible qui lui reste à remplir: celui de publier les noms des officiers qui ne peuvent offrir des excuses suffisantes de la négligence de leurs devoirs et de leur absence des revues.

Le Gouverneur en Chef désire encore qu'il soit bien entendu que lorsque la commission est marquée "retirée" (cancelled), les officiers ont été trouvés coupables non seulement de négligence mais encore que leur conduite a été telle qu'elle pouvait induire les miliciens à la désobéissance aux ordres.

Les commissions des officiers suivans sont retirées par le présent:—

- Enseigne LS. MOQUIN 4e. Bataillon de Huntingdon-Capitaines H. HENEY 5e. ditto de Montréal. NICOLAS BROUILLET } 2e. Bat., de Kent. ETIENNE FRICHETTE } LOUIS GAREAU } JOSEPH DEMERS } Enseigne PEPIN 3e. Bat., de Buckinghamshire. Capitaines AUGUSTE QUESNEL } L. J. PAPINEAU } J. I. ROLLAND } 2e. Bat., de Montréal. L. M. VIGER } F. ROY }

Lieut. Aide Major S. NEILSON, 4e. Bataillon de Québec. Enseigne J. BTE. TETU, 2e. Bataillon, Devos.

Le Lieut. Col. F. TETU est par le présent mis sur la liste des Officiers surnuméraires et le Lieut. Col. DE MONTIZAMBERT prendra le commandement de ce second Bataillon de Québec.

Par Ordre de Son Excellence le Gouverneur en Chef. F. VASSAL DE MONVIEL. Adjt. Genl. des F. de M.

QUEBEC: JEUDI, 13 DECEMBRE, 1827.

Les nouvelles les plus récentes de l'Europe sont du 14 Octobre. Elles ne présentent rien de bien intéressant et ne consistent gueres ces qu'en on-dits avec lesquels la curiosité publique a été alimentée sans avoir jamais été satisfaite, et particulièrement ceux relatifs aux affaires de la Grèce. Les Ministres des trois grandes puissances de l'Europe qui se sont constituées d'elles mêmes médiatrices entre un Souverain légitime et ses sujets rebelles, persistent à requérir une réponse catégorique aux propositions d'accommodement que leurs Maîtres les ont chargés de présenter au Gouvernement de Constantinople. Mais ni le Divan ni le Grand Seigneur ne paraissent disposés à recevoir la loi de Puissances étrangères dans une querelle purement domestique qui n'affecte nullement leurs intérêts. Toutes fois ces puissances vont en avant et ressemblent leurs forces navales comme se disposant à soutenir leur médiation à main armée. On prétend même qu'il s'est déjà commis quelques actes d'agression contre les vaisseaux Turcs, dans lesquels sont comprises les flottes Egiptiennes, au point que ces dernières sont tenues bloquées dans les ports de la Grèce.

Nous convenons que l'interférence de puissances étrangères peut-être nécessaire lorsque l'état convulsif et de désorganisation d'un état menace la tranquillité de son voisin. Le principe de sa propre conservation autorise, requiert même cette intervention. Nous concevons encore qu'un principe de religion puisse faire naître la nécessité de protéger un secte menacé d'une destruction totale. Qui aurait pu blâmer une croisade universelle des Souverains de la Chrétienté contre ce pays en délire qui pour un moment a osé renverser le culte chrétien et présenter à l'adoration des hommes une prostituée placée sur cet autel où le vrai Dieu avait si longtemps été l'objet du culte et de l'adoration qui ne sont dus qu'à lui seul. Enfin l'humanité peut encore justifier l'assistance donnée à un malheureux pays soumis à la domination d'un Néron, d'un Caligula, d'un Basaris. La chrétienté et l'humanité réunies auraient bien le droit de s'armer pour arrêter le progrès d'un autre Mahomet qui, le fer et le feu à la main, s'efforceraient de substituer ses dogmes imposteurs aux saintes vérités de l'Évangile, de renverser nos autels, de nous replonger dans les ténèbres de l'ignorance et d'asservir nos corps comme nos esprits. Mais dans le cas actuel nous ne voyons rien de tout ceci.

Un pays, qui pour un moment a brillé sur notre horizon comme un météore dont la clarté a été suffisante pour dissiper tout à coup l'obscurité de l'ignorance et de la Barbarie qui régnaient alors sur toute la surface de notre globe; un pays dans lequel il semblait que la nature s'était plu à déployer tout son pouvoir et toute son énergie par la rapidité du développement des facultés humaines, redescend avec la même rapidité dans son ancienne barbarie. Semblable à cette terre qui par une succession de récoltes forcées devient bientôt stérile, la Grèce semble s'être pareillement épuisée par une richesse surabondante produite dans un si court espace de tems et a cessé d'être féconde longtemps avant d'être asservie par le croissant. Le despote l'a trouvée dans cet état d'avilissement. Longtems avant sa conquête les arts et les sciences avaient déjà déserté leur berceau: Ces monumens qu'ils avaient érigés étaient depuis longtems transportés à Rome ou à Constantinople ou détruits par les ravages du tems. En un mot il ne restait plus rien qui rappellât le souvenir de ce que cette petite partie de la terre avait été douze ou quinze siècles auparavant. Ce n'est donc pas un despotisme de ses nouveaux maîtres que cette terre autrefois sublimement classique doit attribuer sa dégradation actuelle. Il faut en chercher la cause partout ailleurs, mais ce n'est pas notre objet dans ce moment. La question actuelle est de savoir si la conduite du Gouvernement Turc envers les Grecs ses sujets est devenue tout à coup si atroce et si criante que l'humanité et la religion commandent impérieusement l'intervention à main armée des autres puissances pour les y soustraire? Si les Grecs se sont trouvés forcés de prendre les armes pour se défendre contre des Tyrans barbares qui sont descendus dans leurs campagnes pour les ravager; renverser leurs autels; égorger femmes et enfans et enlever comme esclaves ceux que le fer aurait épargnés? Si tel est le cas, armons nous et volons à leur défense, et notre cause sera avouée par la raison, la politique, l'humanité et la religion.

Maistoin de là: Quelques touristes inspirés par l'enthousiasme littéraire, poussés par la manie révolutionnaire ou guidés par une fausse philanthropie; quelques avandriers apôtres fanatiques d'une fausse liberté, sont parvenus à faire accroire aux Grecs

qu'ils étaient malheureux et esclaves, ce dont vraisemblablement ils ne se doutaient pas, car il ne s'en plaignaient pas : abusant donc de leur crédulité ils les ont incités à se révolter contre leurs maîtres. Ceux-ci se voyant forcés.

A Monsieur l'Éditeur de la Gazette Officielle de Québec.

MON CHER MONSIEUR.—Le troisième Apôtre a trahi son Maître, et la 13e. Chambre d'Assemblée du 13e. Parlement Provincial, puisque Parlement y a, a trahi les siens. Jusque là l'analogie est positive ; Mais elle s'arrête là ; car Judas au moins avait un motif d'intérêt personnel, et l'appât de l'or l'avait ébloui. La récompense était là et palpable. Nous ne voyons rien de cela dans la conduite de la dite Chambre ; elle n'a aucun palliatif pour atténuer la noirceur de sa trahison. Ce n'est ni l'amour de la gloire, ni la cupidité de l'or, ni même un faux patriotisme, mais bien cet esprit d'intrigue, cette malveillance réfléchie, cette haine invétérée de l'ordre sociale, cette obstination dans le mal que produit l'endurcissement du cœur, et qui sacrifie tout pour l'accomplissement de ses desseins criminels. On dira peut-être que ma sentence contre l'Assemblée est trop générale et que s'il s'y en trouvent quelques uns auxquels elle peut s'appliquer avec justice il en est d'autres dont les motifs ne sont pas de nature à mériter une telle sévérité de ma part. A cela je demanderai si ceux qui sont présents à un meurtre prémédité ne sont pas aux yeux de la loi également coupables que celui qui le commet virtuellement ? Or donc, il est clair que l'acte de la Chambre a été un acte prémédité ; qu'il a été connu de tous ses membres ; qu'ils ont tous pu et dû en prévoir les conséquences ; et puisqu'ils se sont pas abstenus d'y participer, ils sont tous à l'exception de la petite minorité qui s'y est opposée, coupables au premier chef. Mais, dira-t-on encore il en est qui n'ont péché que par ignorance. Eh ! que font-ils, qu'ont-ils à faire à ces ignorants ? Pourquoi ne restent-ils pas chez eux et ne laissent-ils pas leur place à des gens plus propres qu'eux pour la remplir ? L'ignorance, d'ailleurs, est-elle un plaidoyer, est-elle une excuse admise dans aucune Cour ? Non ! et ces ignorants doivent se contenter de cette apostrophe de nos poètes ; " Pourquoi te trouves-tu en mauvaise compagnie ? " ou, qu'allais-tu faire dans cette galère ?

Je conçois bien qu'on puisse s'entourer au récit des exploits guerriers d'un Alexandre ou d'un Bonaparte, qu'on se laisse entraîner par l'éloquence d'un Démosthène ou d'un Cicéron, fasciner par l'affabilité d'un Alcibiade ou les grâces d'une Aspasia, subjugué par la supériorité des talents d'un Pitt et d'un Canning, et même séduire par le libertinage audacieux d'un Catilina ; il n'y a rien ni d'incroyable ni même d'extraordinaire à tout cela. Mais il était réservé à ce pays de produire le phénomène étonnant d'un engouement aussi étrange que criminel pour un personnage qui ne possède aucun de ces avantages. Car enfin à quoi doit-on ou peut-on l'attribuer ? Possède-t-il ce physique imposant et qui commande le respect ? A-t-il ces manières suaves et gracieuses qui attirent tous les cœurs ? Sa naissance lui donne-t-elle cette influence qui en est généralement la suite ? Ou bien doit-il cette popularité partielle et précaire à l'éclat de ses richesses, à la splendeur de ses équipages, à la somptuosité de ses repas, aux talents de ses cuisiniers, au fumet exquis de ses vins, ou en un mot, à cette hospitalité franche et libérale à laquelle nul ne peut résister ? Enfin, a-t-il acquis quelque droit à la reconnaissance publique par des services éclatants, par des sacrifices en faveur de sa patrie par, des établissements d'hospices et d'écoles, par ces actes de bienfaisance ou de philanthropie qui ont scellé la célébrité d'un Vincent de Paul et d'un Howard ? Nous ne trouvons rien de tout cela chez lui : A quoi donc, demandons nous encore une fois, faut-il attribuer cet engouement pour un tel individu ? J'entends quelques voix vociférer en réponse ; " Son intégrité. " C'est un grand mot ; c'est sans doute une belle et excellente qualité. Mais nous nous rappelons que faute d'autres, c'était celle attribuée au fameux Robespierre par ses vils flatteurs tant que le pouvoir suprême a été entre ses mains. Mais elle est entrée dans le même tombeau que lui pour n'en jamais plus sortir et le nom même en est exclu depuis du Dictionnaire révolutionnaire : Qu'il n'en soit donc plus question.

A défaut de réponse admissible comme étant satisfaisante aux nombreuses questions que je viens de soumettre au lecteur, il faut donc en revenir à la seule que les faits rendent probable, nomment ; le dessein prémédité de braver le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté et de narguer et insulter son représentant dans cette province. Car était-il à supposer qu'après ce qui s'était passé, ce Représentant aurait pu accepter le personnage en question pour être le milieu confidentiel de correspondance entre lui et la branche populaire de la Législature ? Assurément ses adhérents n'en croyaient rien eux-mêmes ; et si leur aveuglement toutesfois avait été porté à un tel excès, suivant ce que j'ai appris, la résolution prise à cet égard avait été dès le matin de l'ouverture communiquée à quelques uns des chefs du parti. Mais admettons encore qu'ils n'aient pas ajouté foi à cette communication ou qu'ils se soient imaginés qu'on oserait pas rejeter leur choix ; après s'être convaincus, par le refus effectif, qu'ils avaient été bien et dûment informés et qu'on avait eu l'audace de faire comme il avait été dit, ils ne pouvaient plus avoir de doute à ce sujet. Et cependant la grande majorité des membres de cette Chambre ont persisté dans leur choix au risque, comme ils avaient tout lieu de s'y attendre et tel que le résultat l'a prouvé, de suspendre de nouveau toutes les affaires publiques par une prorogation instantanée, en portant la témérité jusqu'à nier à la couronne le pouvoir d'accepter ou rejeter l'élection de leur Orateur. Et quel moment choisissent-ils encore pour ainsi se rebeller contre l'autorité Royale ? Celui où le Représentant de Sa Majesté leur avait donné à entendre qu'il les avait convoqués aussi de bonne heure dans la saison pour leur communiquer des instructions qu'il avait reçues de Sa Majesté elle-même. Cette information aurait dû, ce me semble, attirer leur attention et leur faire entendre la voix de la prudence. Ces instructions contenaient, peut-être des moyens de conciliation que la bonté paternelle du Souverain lui avait dictée. Mais non, rien ne les arrête. Il faut que tout cède à leur caprice et à leur enjouement *ruat calum fiat voluntas mea* est leur mot de guerre ; et tout doit courber sous leur joug impérieux.

Si une telle conduite de leur part ne justifie pas l'accusation que je porte contre eux, de rébellion envers la mère patrie et de trahison envers leurs commettants, je ne comprends rien à ces mots, et suivant moi ils n'ont plus de signification.

Mais avec quelle douleur amère et avec quelle surprise ne trouve-t-on pas parmi ces quarante réfractaires des noms, qui retracent à notre mémoire cette loyauté qui faisait la gloire et l'ornement de la noblesse Française. Les décrets d'une assemblée populaire, en abolissant le titre, en ont-ils donc prosaïquement les sentiments et altéré la pureté du sang qui coule dans nos veines ? Quoi ! Les descendants de ces preux Chevaliers qui faisant porter devant eux leurs propres bannières, auraient dédaigné de marcher sous celles de tout autre que celle de leur Souverain, se soumettent à suivre le fanon ignoble d'un plébein, au lieu de se ranger sous ces nobles drapeaux qui flottent au gré des vents sur toutes les parties de la terre, sous ces étendards glorieux qui ont si souvent précédé la victoire ; sous ces pavil-

lons triomphants qui parodent si fièrement sur l'humide élément ! Ah ! Que diraient nos preux ancêtres, s'ils pouvaient revenir parmi nous ?—Je m'arrête ici de peur de franchir les bornes de la discrétion dans l'expression des sentiments pénibles que me fait éprouver une telle dégradation morale, et je conclus en me souscrivant avec ma sincérité ordinaire. Mon cher Monsieur, Votre, &c.—C. D'E.

A Messieurs les Curés des Paroisses de cette Province, et Messieurs les Seigneurs et autres dans la dite Province.

Messieurs, Agréer l'aveu que je fais de ma reconnaissance pour la bienveillance que vous m'avez témoignée, et secondant si généralement les vues qui m'ont porté à vous adresser ma dernière lettre circulaire—votre obligeante co-opération a beaucoup facilité mes travaux, et par vos lumières et vos renseignements importants je serai à même de rédiger à l'avenir un état statistique, et une description topographique du Bas-Canada, qui ne pourra qu'avoir un vif intérêt pour les habitants de cette heureuse Colonie, et tous autres qui en voudront posséder quelque connaissance.

Je saisis cette occasion-cy pour solliciter de nouveau ceux de ces Messieurs, soit Ecclésiastiques ou laïques qui ne m'ont pas encore fait l'honneur de répondre à ma Circulaire, de vouloir bien y donner quelques instans ou leur obligeante attention afin qu'aucune Section de la Province soit inférieurement décriée qu'une autre.

Ayant fait quelques ajoutés à ma Circulaire il m'a paru judicieux d'en insérer copie dans cette Gazette. En renouvelant l'expression de mes plus respectueux remerciemens. J'ai l'honneur d'être Messieurs

Votre très-humble Obéissant Serviteur, JOSEPH BOUCHETTE, Arpenteur-Général.

(Circulaire.)

Monsieur, Les deux années qui se sont écoulées depuis la publication de mes Cartes et Topographie du Bas Canada, ont produit des changemens considérables dans l'état Statistique et Topographique de la Province et les évènements semblent vivement m'appeler à la révision de mon premier ouvrage, afin qu'en en donnant une seconde édition, je puisse y faire les corrections qu'autorisent les connaissances locales que l'on possède actuellement et y incorporer le résultat de mes travaux et recherches subséquens qui ont toujours eu pour but son amélioration.

Je sens néanmoins que d'après l'étendue des matières il se pourrait glisser quelques erreurs dans les détails qu'il importerait tant aux Seigneurs et Propriétaires des Fiefs de prévenir, l'auteur qu'à d'éviter ; je prends donc la liberté de vous soumettre respectueusement les questions suivantes, convaincu que, sans le secours et les connaissances respectives des propriétaires des biens féodaux et des Messrs. du Clergé, la nouvelle description Topographique du Bas-Canada n'atteindrait pas ce degré de perfection désirable qui en faisant un Tableau exact de l'ensemble du pays, contiendrait encore un précis de l'état et des avantages des propriétés ou seigneuries respectivement.

J'ose donc me flatter que vous voudrez bien me favoriser d'une prompt réponse aux questions suivantes, qui vous sont respectueusement soumises et proposées aux fins de parvenir à la connaissance et au développement de la Statistique et de l'Histoire naturelle de cette Province.

- 1. Quelle est la largeur et la profondeur de votre Seigneurie ou l'étendue de votre paroisse ?
2. En combien de paroisses est divisée votre Seigneurie ?
3. Combien y-a-t-il de Concessions ?
4. Quelle est le nombre de fermes ou terres concédées dans votre Seigneurie ou paroisse, spécifiant les rangs et concessions les plus peuplées et la qualité du terrain et du bois de chaque concession.
5. Combien y-a-t-il de terrain dans votre Seigneurie ou paroisse en état de culture et combien en bois debout, et quelle en est en général la nature du sol et de la surface ?
6. Quelle est la qualité générale des bois ?
7. Quelles sont les principales rivières qui arrosent votre Seigneurie ou paroisse, leurs sources si elles sont connues ; si elles sont profondes et rapides, si leurs embouchures sont obstruées par quelque banc de sable ou autrement et quelle est en ces endroits la profondeur de l'eau ?
8. Y a-t-il quelque Fief sur votre Seigneurie et combien ; quel en est l'étendue et qui en sont les propriétaires ?
9. Combien y-a-t-il de feux dans votre Seigneurie à peu près ?
10. Quelle est la population totale, distinguant autant que possible les sexes et quel est le nombre des mâles entre les âges de seize et de soixante ans ?
11. Avez-vous des Collèges, Couvents, Ecoles publiques ou privées sur votre Seigneurie, leur nombre, leur nature et leur état actuel ?
12. Y a-t-il un ou plusieurs villages dans votre Seigneurie ? quel est le nombre de maisons dans chaque, soit de pierre ou de bois, nommant celles qui sont très remarquables, et combien d'auberges dans chaque lieu ?
13. Quel est le nombre des Eglises, Moulins à Farine, Moulins à Scie, Moulins à Vent, Moulin à papier, &c. &c. Poteries, Distilleries, Fournaux à Briques et Forges &c. ?
14. Quel est le nombre des artisans et gens de métier dans votre Seigneurie ou paroisse et leurs métiers ?
15. Quel est le produit de votre paroisse ou Seigneurie (année commune) en Bled, Pois, Avoines et autres grains ?
16. Quel est le temps des semailles, celui des récoltes et des foins et y a-t-il dans l'étendue de votre paroisse ou Seigneurie des foires et à quelles époques ?
17. Quel est l'état général du bétail dans votre Seigneurie et y vit-elle-on soigneusement à la perfection de leurs espèces ?
18. Quelle est l'espèce la plus précieuse ? Et quel peut être à peu près le nombre de chaque espèce.
19. Quelle peut-être la quantité des grains et autres articles qui peuvent à peu près être consommés dans votre Seigneurie ou paroisse (année commune) ? Et la quantité vendue ou exportée.
20. Quels sont les chemins dans votre Seigneurie ou paroisse et l'état où ils sont généralement parlant ; y a-t-il quelque pont ou bacs de passage considérables dans votre paroisse ou Seigneurie et leur état actuel, et quel est le taux des péages ?
21. Le sol est-il en général convenable pour la culture du Chanvre ? Et se fait-il beaucoup et quelle quantité de Lin.
22. Se trouve-t-il dans votre Seigneurie ou paroisse quelques Montagnes remarquables, ou des Lacs, Chutes ou autres objets dignes de remarques en fait de géologie ?
23. S'y trouve-t-il des mines d'aucunes espèces ou quelques autres objets intéressans dans le règne minéral ?
24. Combien se fait-il d'étoffe, de flanelle et de toile par famille, l'une portant l'autre ?
25. Les Labours se font-ils par le moyen de Bœufs ou de Chevaux ?
26. Il y a-t-il dans l'étendue de votre Seigneurie ou paroisse quelques pêches considérables ? Quelle est leur nature, leur produit et les moyens par lesquels elles se font soit en Été soit en Hyver ?

N. B. Messrs. Les Seigneurs qui ont des plans de leurs Seigneuries, et qui auront la bonté de me les prêter ou de me favo-

riser d'une copie, quelque grossière qu'elle soit, pourvu quelle soit exacte, contribueront beaucoup à la perfection de la Carte, et obligeront davantage l'auteur.

J'ai l'honneur d'être,

Monsieur, Votre très-humble et obéissant serviteur, JOSEPH BOUCHETTE, Arpenteur-Général.

Les Messrs. du District de Montréal, auront la bonté d'adresser leur Réponses à T. Kimber, Ecr. Notaire à Montréal. Ceux du District des Trois-Rivières, à R. Kimber, Ecr. Trois-Rivières.

La lettre de Mr. Borgia, paraîtra dans notre prochain numéro.

Décédée, le 7 du courant, à Beauport, dame J. Clouet, âgée de 91, respectable mère d'une famille nombreuse et comptant à sa mort plus d'une douzaine d'arrière-petits-fils ; elle était mère de Michel Clouet, éc. M. P. P.

AVERTISSEMENT.

Par consentement mutuel le Sr. Richard Brooke, s'est retiré de la Société de Commerce connue sous les raisons de Thomas Brooke et fils, en Angleterre, et Charles Brooke et frères en Canada, par acte passé par devant N. B. Doucet, en date du 19 du courant.

RICHARD BROOKE, CHARLES BROOKE, JOHN BROOKE, SAMUEL BROOKE,

par son Procureur, CHS. BROOKE, Montréal, le 20 Novembre, 1827.

No. 466. EN vertu d'un MANDAT de FIERI Québec, à savoir : } EN FACIAS, émané de la Cour du Banc du Roi de Sa Majesté pour les causes civiles, dans et pour le district de Québec, à la poursuite de George Montgomery, Ecuier, des cités, comté et district de Québec, et Dame Mary Ross, son Epouse, ci-devant Veuve de défunt le Reverend Alexander Spark, Docteur en Divinité ; contre les terres et possessions de JOSEPH BELLISLE, de la paroisse de la Ste. Famille, communément dite Cap Sarré, dans le comté de Hampshire, dans le district de Québec, Navigateur, à moi adressé ; j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant au dit Joseph Bellisle, es mains de Michel Landry de la dite cité de Québec, Hoissier Audientier, curateur dûment appointé en justice au désempement fait en cette cause à savoir : Un emplacement sis et situé en la haute Ville de Québec, Rue des Pauvres, contenant trente neuf pieds de front sur la dite Rue, y compris un pied sous le pignon de la maison de l'Honorable Toussaint Pothier, représentant l'Honorable Charles Delanauddre, sur soixante pieds de profondeur, borné d'un côté vers le nord par le dit Honorable Toussaint Pothier, représentant Delanauddre, et de l'autre côté vers le sud à l'emplacement et maison de John Graves représentant Thomas Saul, d'un bout par devant au niveau de la dite Rue des Pauvres, et d'autre bout par derrière au dit Pothier représentant Delanauddre, ensemble la mesure d'une maison en pierres dessus construite, avec ensemble le passage de cinq pieds de front sur la longueur qu'il peut y avoir. Or par le présent je donne avis public que la propriété ci-dessus décrite sera vendue et adjugée au plus haut enchérisseur, à mon Bureau dans la maison de Justice de la dite cité de Québec, le LUNDI QUATORZE d'AVRIL prochain, à ONZE heures du matin, auxquels tems et lieu les conditions de la vente seront énoncées.

W. S. SEWELL, Shérif.

Toutes personnes qui peuvent avoir des prétentions sur les prémisses ci-dessus désignées, soit par hypothèque ou autre droit ou servitude, sont averties qu'elles aient à notifier au dit Shérif, à son Bureau dans la cité de Québec, 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 pendant les quinze jours qui en précéderont la vente ; de plus, que toute opposition afin d'annuler, afin de charge ou afin de distraire, doit être accompagnée d'une affirmation sous serment de la vérité des faits y articulés en la forme prescrite par l'ordre de la dite Cour en date du dix-neuvième d'Octobre, 1822, et que toute opposition à telle fin qui ne sera pas accompagnée de telle affirmation, n'empêchera ni ne retardera l'exécution du dit ordre ; 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 20e. jour d'Avril prochain.

W. S. S.

Bureau du Shérif, Québec, le 12e. Dec. 1826.

Montréal. EN vertu d'un ORDRE d'EXECUTION, émané de la Cour du Banc du Roi de Sa Majesté, pour les causes civiles dans et pour le district de Montréal susdit, à la poursuite d'Antoine Adrien dit Lamoureux, bourgeois, de la paroisse St. Hilaire, dans le dit district, contre les biens, terres et possessions de PARDON JOHNSON, cultivateur de la paroisse St. Césaire, dans le dit district, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant au dit Pardon Johnson : " Une terre située en la dite paroisse de St. Césaire, Seigneurie Debarzch, de la contenance de trois arpens de front, sur vingt arpens plus ou moins de profondeur, tenant par devant au milieu du chemin de Ste. Marie, et par derrière à la montagne de Rougemont, joignant d'un côté à Garrett Mizmer, représentant Bazile Gladu, et d'autre côté à Peter Truax, représentant Charles Vien, avec une maison dessus construite ; à la charge par l'acquéreur adjudicataire de payer chaque année au dit Antoine Adrien dit Lamoureux et son Epouse, leur vie durant, en Avril, cent livres de beau sucre du pays et une vette de bon syrop, suivant leur droit en vertu de l'acte de donation par eux consentie, de la dite terre, au nommé J. Bte. Gladu, devant Mtre. Petrimoulx, Notaire, le neuf Juillet 1808, et acte de reconnaissance envers le demandeur par le défendeur, du 17 Juillet 1823, devant Mtre. Lemay, Notaire. " Or je donne par le présent avis, que la susdite terre et dépendances, sujette comme susdit, sera vendue et adjugée au plus haut enchérisseur, à la porte de l'Eglise de la susdite paroisse de St. Césaire, LUNDI, le QUATORZIEME jour d'AVRIL 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 les terres et possessions ci-dessus désignées soit par hypothèque ou autre droit ou servitude, sont par le présent avertis d'en donner avis au dit Shérif, à son Bureau en la cité de Montréal suivant la loi ; et de plus qu'aucune opposition afin d'annuler ou afin de distraire le tout ou partie des dites terres et possessions 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, le 6e. Décembre, 1827.

Montréal, } EN vertu d'un MANDAT d'EXECUTION, à savoir : } 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 George Johnson Holt, de la cité de Montréal, Inspecteur des Potasses et Perlases, et Charles Adolphus Holt, des cité et district de Québec, Marchand, Exécuteurs testamentaires de William Johnson Holt, décédé, de son vivant de Montréal susdit, Ecuyer, contre les terres et possessions de WILLIAM CLIFF, du Township de Stanbridge dans le dit district de Montréal, Charpentier de Moulins, à moi adressé; j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant au dit William Cliff. 1. Une pièce de terre faisant partie du No. 9 dans le second rang du dit Township de Stanbridge du contenu d'un demi acre plus ou moins, avec un Moulin à Farine à trois paires de Moulanges, un Moulin à Scie à Cadre avec une Scie et un abri pour les Chevaux y dessus érigés, borné à l'Est par Joel Rollin, au midi à la Rivière Pike, à l'ouest par John Capron, et au grand chemin qui traverse Stanbridge du nord au sud et au nord au grand chemin qui conduit de Frelighsburgh au dit Moulin avec tous les privilèges relatifs à l'usage de l'eau y appartenans.—2o. Une autre pièce de terre faisant partie du dit lot No. 9 dans le second rang et limitrophe au lot de Moulin ci-dessus à l'Est avec une bâtisse en Charpente y dessus érigées propre à un Magasin, bornée à l'Est par Joseph Chandler, au midi à la Rivière Pike, à l'ouest par le dit lot de Moulin (No. 1.) et au nord par le dit grand chemin qui conduit de Frelighsburgh au dit Moulin.—3o. Une autre pièce de terre dans le dit Township de Stanbridge, faisant partie du lot No. 9 au troisième rang d'icelui, du contenu de sept acres et demi plus ou moins, bornée au sud par John Capron, à l'ouest à la Rivière Pike, au nord par Joel Rollin et à l'Est au grand chemin qui traverse le dit township du nord au sud.—4o. Une autre pièce de terre dans le même Township faisant partie du lot No. 9 dans le troisième rang d'icelui, du contenu d'un demi acre de terre borné à l'Est et au sud par le grand chemin, à l'ouest par le lot ci-dessus (No. 3) et au nord par Joel Rollin, avec une maison et un grange en charpente y dessus érigées.—Or par le présent je donne avis que les diverses pièces de terres et prémisses seront respectivement vendues et adjugées au plus haut enchérisseur, à mon Bureau en la dite cité de Montréal, le LUNDI, QUATORZE d'AVRIL prochain, à DIX heures du matin, auxquels tems et lieu les conditions de la vente seront énoncées.

Tous ceux qui ont des prétentions sur les dites terres ci-dessus désignées, soit par hypothèque ou autre droit ou servitude, sont par le présent avertis d'en donner avis au dit Shérif, à son Bureau en la dite cité de Montréal suivant la loi; et de plus qu'aucune opposition afin d'annuler ou afin de distraire le tout ou partie des terres et prémisses, ou afin de charge ou servitude sur iceux ne sera reçue par le dit Shérif durant les quinze jours qui en précéderont la vente.
Bureau du Shérif, 10e. Dec. 1827.

Montréal, } EN vertu d'un MANDAT d'EXECUTION, à savoir : } 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 Margaret Bell, de la cité de Québec, veuve de défunt Robert Dunn, décédé, de son vivant de Québec susdit, Ecuyer, tutrice appointée en due forme de loi, à Mary Henrietta, Margaret et Ann Catherine, ses filles en sous-âge, issues de son mariage avec le dit défunt Robert Dunn, et héritière en loi du dit défunt Robert Dunn, contre les terres et possessions (décrites dans le dit mandat) en la possession de PETER DEVINS, de la cité de Montréal, un des huissiers audienciers de la dite cour, en sa capacité de curateur nommé au délaissement fait par Timothy Russel, de la Seigneurie de St. Armand, dans le dit district, à moi adressé, j'ai en conséquence saisi et pris en exécution les dites terres comme suit, savoir : "Certains lot de terre et prémisses, borné au nord par le No. 72, dans la Seigneurie de St. Armand, en la possession de James Russel Bryant, Corroyeur, et Peter Sager, au sud par le No. 70, dans la dite Seigneurie, en la possession de Joseph Groat, à l'est par le No. 60, dans la dite Seigneurie, possédé par Henry Toof, et à l'ouest par le lot No. 82, dans la dite Seigneurie de St. Armand, possédé par John Martin, le dit lot étant le No. 71 en icelle. Or par le présent je donne avis, que le dit lot de terre sera vendu et adjugé au plus haut enchérisseur, à la porte de l'Eglise, en la dite Seigneurie de St. Armand, le LUNDI, QUATORZE d'AVRIL prochain, à DIX heures du matin, auxquels tems et lieu les conditions de la vente seront énoncées.

Tous ceux qui ont des prétentions sur le dit lot de terre 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 dite cité de Montréal; et de plus qu'aucune opposition afin d'annuler ou afin de distraire le tout ou partie du dit lot de terre ou afin de charge ou servitude sur iceux ne sera reçu par le dit Shérif durant les quinze jours qui en précéderont la vente.
Bureau du Shérif, 10e. Dec. 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 l'honorable Toussaint Pothier, Ecuyer, de la cité de Montréal, seul Exécuteur testamentaire de défunt Pierre Foretier, vivant, de la cité de Montréal, Ecuyer, Seigneur, propriétaire et possesseur de l'Isle Bizard, dans le dit district, et seul Administrateur des biens délaissés par le dit défunt Pierre Foretier; contre les terres et possessions d'HENRY PARENT, de la dite Isle Bizard, habitant, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant au dit Henry Parent, Une terre ou ferme située dans la dite Isle Bizard, Paroisse Ste. Geneviève, du contenu de trois arpens de front, sur vingt arpens de profondeur, bornée par devant au lac des deux Montagnes, dans la profondeur par les terres de la rive sud de la dite Isle, d'un côté par Augustin Boileau, et d'autre côté par les héritiers de défunt François Laroque, avec maison et autres bâtisses en bois dessus érigées.—Or par le présent je donne avis que les dites terres et prémisses seront vendues et adjugées au plus haut enchérisseur, à la porte de l'Eglise de la Paroisse Ste. Geneviève, dans l'Isle Bizard susdite, le LUNDI, QUATORZE d'AVRIL prochain, à DIX heures du matin, auxquels tems et lieu les conditions de la vente seront énoncées.

Tous ceux qui ont des prétentions sur les terres et prémisses ci-dessus désignées, soit par hypothèque ou autre droit ou servitude, sont par le présent avertis d'en donner avis au dit Shérif, à son Bureau en la dite cité de Montréal suivant la loi; et de plus qu'aucune opposition afin d'annuler ou afin de distraire le tout ou partie de la dite terre et prémisses ou afin de charge ou servitude sur icelle, ne sera reçue par le dit Shérif durant les quinze jours qui en précéderont la vente.
Bureau du Shérif, 10e. Dec. 1827.

Montréal, } EN vertu d'un MANDAT d'EXECUTION à savoir : } 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 John Donegani et Jos. Donegani, junior, de la cité de Montréal, marchands associés, faisant affaires et commerce conjointement sous les noms et raison de J. & J. Donegani, contre les terres et possessions d'EDWARD PREGEN, de la dite cité de Montréal, marchand, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant au dit Edward Pregon, à savoir : Un lot ou morceau de terre situé dans la dite cité de Montréal, contenant douze pieds de front sur soixante et dix pieds de profondeur plus ou moins, borné par devant à la rue Sanguinet, dans la profondeur par Pierre Roi, d'un côté en partie par Charles Sabourin et en partie par Louis Adouin et d'autre côté par Esther Cottingham, sans aucun bâtiment. Or je donne par le présent avis, que le morceau de terre ci dessus sera vendu et adjugé au plus haut enchérisseur à mon Bureau, le LUNDI, QUATORZE d'AVRIL prochain, à ONZE heures du matin, auxquels tems et lieu les conditions de la vente seront énoncées.

Tous ceux qui ont des prétentions sur le dit lot de terre 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 dite cité de Montréal suivant la loi; et plus qu'aucune opposition afin d'annuler ou afin de distraire le tout ou partie des dites terres, ou afin de charge ou servitudes sur iceux ne sera reçue par le dit Shérif durant les quinze jours qui en précéderont la vente.
Bureau du Shérif, 6e. Decr. 1827.

STATUTS PROVINCIAUX.
Le soussigné, pourvu de la Commission d'Imprimeur des Loix de Sa Majesté sous l'acte de la 34e. Geo. III. intitulé, "Acte qui parvenoit à la publication de certaines Loix, et à l'impression et distribution à certaines personnes, pour l'information publique, de toutes Loix qui ont été et seront passées dans la Législation de cette Province sous la présente constitution," prend la liberté d'informer le public, qu'il se propose de re-imprimer sans délai dans les langues Anglaise et Française, tous tels Actes de la Legislature Provinciale dont l'édition est épuisée. Les Actes seront imprimés de manière à correspondre avec ceux déjà imprimés, en laissant de côté ces Actes qui sont rappelés ou expirés, dont les titres seront donnés, et l'imprimeur des Loix se flatte que dans quelques semaines, il sera en son pouvoir d'offrir une édition complète des Statuts dans les deux langues à une réduction de 20 pour cent sur les prix ordinaires.

Québec le 4e. Decembre, 1827.

BUREAU DE LA POLICE, le 11 Decembre, 1827.

LES informations reçues à ce Bureau donnent tous lieu de croire qu'une personne dont ni le nom ni la résidence ne sont pas encore connus pour certain, a perdu la vie en conséquence de plusieurs coups mortels de maillet sur la tête donnés par Jean Laurencelle et Magdelaine Consigny, dans une mauvaise maison du Faubourg St. Roch de cette cité, dans le courant du mois de Septembre dernier, toutes personnes ayant quelque connaissance de faits qui peuvent conduire à la découverte positive de cet acte sont en conséquence priées d'en donner communication immédiate. La personne supposée être morte en conséquence des coups ci-dessus mentionnés est désignée comme suit, savoir; âgé d'auprès 30 ans, grand et robuste, visage allongé, yeux foveux, cheveux noirs; vêtu d'un surtout bleu, veste rouge, longues culottes de drap blanc nuance (drab colour,) demi-bottes, cravatte noire chemise de cotton croisé et Dickey de toile fine, et était, à ce qu'on dit avec une personne qui l'accompagnait, (mais qui a disparu depuis) en pension chez une veuve d'un certain âge quelque part près du Palais ou dans la rue St. Paul.

GREEN & PERRAULT, Greffiers de la Paix.

ON recevra à ce Bureau jusqu'au Samedi le 29 Decembre à ONZE heures du matin, des PROPOSITIONS pour la fourniture de 10,000 bottes de Paille d'Avoine de la meilleure qualité. 3000 bottes livrables aux ler. et 10 de Janvier 1828. 3000 . . . do . . . do ler. et 10 de Février. 4000 . . . do . . . do ler. et 10 de Mars. Moitié livrée au Magasin à paille des Cazernes dans St. Roch, et l'autre moitié aux Magasin près de la Tour No. 2. Les propositions doivent exprimer le prix pour chaque 100 bottes en argent sterling; et on n'acceptera aucune offre pour moins de 5000 bottes. Le paiement s'en fera en piastres à raison de 4s. 4d. sterling la piastre sur la production du certificat de livraison du Maître des Cazernes. Les réponses aux propositions seront données le Lundi 31 Decembre. Commissariat, Québec, 10 Decembre. 1827.

LE Commissaire Général donne avis public par ces présentes, qu'à compter du et après le 25e. Janvier 1828, il accordera des LETTRES d'ECHANGES pour de l'ARGENT MONNOYE en ANGLETERRE, sur la Trésorerie, sur le taux de £100 pour chaque somme de £101 10s. payés dans la Caisse Militaire, lequel arrangement aura effet à compter de cette date dans toute Haut et le Bas-Canada, aux différentes stations du Commissariat. Quartiers Généraux, Québec, 10 Decembre 1827.

COMPAGNIE D'ASSURANCE DU PHENIX DELONDRES.—Les soussignés ayant été nommés ensemble chacun d'eux séparément, Agens de la compagnie d'assurance du Phénix de Londres, contre les accidens du feu, pour les provinces du Canada, prennent la liberté de l'annoncer au public, et de solliciter la continuation de l'encouragement si long-temps et si libéralement accordé à la dite compagnie dans ces provinces. Les polices d'Assurance, accordées par les derniers agens, dans tous les cas où le risque reste le même, peuvent être renouvelées à mesure qu'elles expirent, en payant aux soussignés les primes pour l'année suivante. Les risques ordinaires, comprenant ceux des vaisseaux sur chantier ou à l'ancre dans le port, continueront d'être pris, à ce bureau, à des primes modérées, et les agens sont autorisés à assurer des sommes jusqu'au montant de vingt mille louis, dans un seul risque. Pour assurances à Québec, s'adresser à MM. Gillespie, Finlay & Co.

GEORGE MOFFATT, JOHN JAMIESON, R. GILLESPIE, Jr. Agens. Bureau du Phénix, Montréal, 5 Juin 1827.

CONTRAT DU GOUVERNEMENT. ARSENAL DE MARINE DE S. M. DANS LE PORT DE KINGSTON, HAUT-CANADA, Le 19. Novembre 1827.

AVIS, est par le présent donné qu'en recevra des propositions cachetées à mon Bureau, jusqu'au premier de Février prochain, de toutes personnes qui seront disposées à contracter pour le transport et la livraison saine et sauve de telles quantités d'ammunitions navales, de provisions, Bagages et effets privés qu'il sera nécessaire de convoier des lieux suivans, pour et durant le cours d'une année à commencer du premier de Juin prochain, après la date du Contrat et pour une période ultérieure indéfinie et jusqu'à après que l'une des parties aura donné avis six d'avance de son dessein de discontinuer le contrat, à savoir;

Du port de Québec au Magasin Naval de Montréal dans le Bas-Canada par Bateaux à Vapeurs. Du Magasin Naval de Montréal susdit dans l'Arsenal Naval à Kingston, dans le Haut-Canada.

Les propositions doivent distinctement exprimer le taux par quintal (112 lbs.) auquel les dites amunitions et provisions, bagage et effets privés seront livrés, et doivent contenir les noms de deux garans compétens de la due exécution du Contrat.—Les dites propositions seront transmises à mon Bureau, adressées au "Garde Magasin Naval," et sur le dossier "proposition pour transport" et il faut que les parties qui font des propositions aient à paraître en personne ou par Agens Autorisés à l'Arsenal de la Marine de Sa Majesté à Kingston, à une heure, le premier de Février prochain, à l'ouverture qui se fera alors des dites propositions, et sur les quelles il sera décidé.

Les propositions doivent aussi spécifier le moindre nombre de jours (considérant l'importance de l'expédition) dans lequel la partie qui s'offre, s'engage de délivrer au lieu de leur destination, telles amunitions et provisions, bagage et effets privés qui pourront être mis en leur possession pour convoier, et le contractant sera payé pour tels transport qu'il aura fait de tems à autre, à l'option du Gouvernement soit en pièces d'argent monnoyé britanniques ou en traites sur les Lords de la Trésorerie à raison de £100 Sterling pour chaque £103 sur le Contrat. Jo. R. GLOVER, Garde Magasin Naval.

BUREAU DE LA COMPAGNIE DU CANADA. YORK, H. C. 1er. Septembre, 1827.

LE prix des lots dans la Compagnie du Canada près de la ville de GUELPH, dans le district de Gore, Haut-Canada est actuellement monté à quarante piastres et celui des terres de Campagne à deux piastres et demie par acre—payable comme déjà annoncé, savoir; les lots de ville au comptant et les terres de Campagne par termes de payement annuels, dont un cinquième du prix total payé comptant et le reste avec intérêt, dans le cours de cinq années—ces taux resteront les mêmes jusqu'au premier de Juillet prochain.

La moitié des deniers provenant de la vente des lots de ville continue d'être mise à part pour douer une école publique. On ne peut voir le plan de la ville et le diagramme des terres que sur les lieux en s'adressant à Mr. Prior.

JOHN GALT, Surintendant.

LE Soussigné vient de recevoir des pêches d'en bas, 70 Quarts d'huile de Baleine, 40 — de Saumon, 200 Quintaux de Poisson, 20 Barriques d'huile pâle de Loup-Marin, dont le tout sera vendu à bas prix, pour argent comptant ou à court crédit approuvé.

D. FERGUSON, 22e. Août, 1827. 4 Rue Saulx au Matelot.

LE Dr. MCKEE offre respectueusement ses services aux Citoyens de Québec et du voisinage, en sa capacité de DENTISTE. S'étant particulièrement appliqué à cette branche de sa profession, il peut avec confiance assurer le public, qu'il est capable de rendre des services essentiels aux personnes dont les dents et les gencives sont affectées de quelque maladie. Dans la plupart des cas, il peut guérir le mal de dents sans extraction, et appaiser la douleur immédiatement. Il peut guérir toute espèce de scorbut des gencives. Il peut toujours arreter la carie des dents, pourvu qu'elle n'ait pas fait de trop grands progrès. Il remplira les parties cariées avec de l'or, de manière à rendre la dent aussi durable, et d'aussi bon service que celles qui sont saines; et pour ceux qui ont eu le malheur de perdre leurs dents, il en insérera de nouvelles qui ne pourront se distinguer des dents naturelles.—Son office est dans la rue de la Montagne, No. 20. Québec, le 6 Nov., 1827.

EMPLACEMENTS A VENDRE.

LE soussigné a fait arpenter et mesurer sa propriété et celle dont il joint en commun avec son ci-devant associé David Munro, Ecuyer. Le tout est divisé en lots conveniens pour y bâtir, intersectés par les rues et ruelles projetées, dont du tout on peut voir le plan figuratif à demande.—La propriété s'étend d'un côté dans une direction en prolongation de la Rue St. Jacques jusqu'au lit profond du Fleuve St. Laurent et de l'autre côté dans la direction prolongée de la Rue St. Pierre jusqu'au chenal de la Rivière St. Charles vers l'Est, outre un grand nombre de lots au côté ouest de la Rue St. Pierre en partant de la Rue St. Paul comprenant ensemble environ 230,000 pieds en superficie de grève et 150,000 pieds en Quais, Magasin, maisons et autres bâtisses.

Ces grèves et ces lots de terrain seront mis à l'Encan dans la première Semaine du mois de Juin prochain, et au préalable il sera donné toutes les informations qui pourront être requises.

Mw. BELL, Québec, le 8 Novembre, 1827.

AVIS.—La société qui a ci-devant existé entre les soussignés, sous la raison de A. L. Macnider et Jas. Scott, est expirée le 30 du mois dernier.—Toutes personnes ayant des demandes contre la dite raison de commerce, auront la bonté de les présenter, et ceux endettés envers elle son requis de les régler avec l'un ou l'autre des soussignés sans délai.

ADAM L. MACNIDER, JAS. SCOTT. Montréal le 3e. Mai, 1827.

AVIS.

LA Société qui subsistait ci-devant entre les noms et raisons de commerce de T. Froste & Co. de Montréal et R. F. Froste & Co. de Québec, est dissoute de ce jour par consentement et accord mutuel. Toutes demandes des dites raisons de commerce sont mises entre les mains de Robert et Thomas Froste ou de l'un des deux lesquels sont par le présent autorisés d'en donner quittance. ROBERT FROSTE, THOMAS FROSTE, JOS. WURTELE, Junr. Montréal, le 27 Octobre, 1827.

Trois-Rivières, } EN vertu d'un MANDAT DE FIERI
Savoir : } FACIAS, émané de la Cour du Banc
du Roi de Sa Majesté, pour les causes civiles, dans et pour
le District des Trois-Rivières susdit, à la poursuite de Luc
Michel Cressé, Jean Cressé, gentilhomme et cultivateur,
Marie Joseph Cressé, tous trois résidants dans la paroisse
de St. Jean Bte. de Nicolet, dans le comté de Buckingham,
dans le District des Trois-Rivières, Pierre Joseph Cressé,
Ecuyer, Avocat, demeurant dans le village de Sherbrooke
dans le Township d'Ascot, dans cette partie du District in-
férieur de St. François, situé dans le District des Trois-Ri-
vières, Luce Claude Cressé, Gentilhomme, demeurant à St.
Joseph de la Nouvelle Beauce, dans le Comté de Dorches-
ter, dans le district de Québec, Louis Charles Cressé, Ecuyer,
Avocat, demeurant dans la Ville des Trois-Rivières, dans le
Comté de St. Maurice, dans le District des Trois-Rivières,
Marie Lafard Laframboise veuve de feu Pierre Michel Cressé,
Ecuyer, de la dite ville des Trois-Rivières, tant en son
nom qu'en sa qualité de tutrice dument élue à Louise Char-
lotte, Marguerite, Calixte Helène Cressé ses enfants mi-
neurs issus de son mariage avec le dit feu Pierre Michel
Cressé, Ecuyer, contre les biens, terres et possessions de
JOSEPH BOUCHER DE NIVERVILLE, Ecuyer, sei-
gneur du fief Niverville et autres places demeurant dans la
dite ville des Trois Rivières, curateur dument appointé à
François Baby, Ecuyer, absent de cette Province, à moi
adressé ; j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant
au dit Joseph Boucher de Niverville en sa dite qualité, les
deux tiers indivis du terrain connu sous le nom de domaine,
situé en la paroisse et seigneurie de Nicolet, dans la conces-
sion du sud ouest d'icelle, contenant tout le terrain renfer-
mé dans les limites suivantes, savoir : au nord par le lac St.
Pierre, au nord est par une branche de la rivière de Nico-
let qui le sépare de l'Isle Moran, au sud par un petit che-
neil qui le sépare de la ferme des héritiers Lozeau, au sud
ouest par une propriété appartenant à L. C. Cressé, Ecu-
yer, à lui concédé par K. C. Chandler, Ecuyer, le 23 Juin
1825, et de l'Isle Bourgainville, et icelui en bois de bon,
sujet à tous droits, &c. à qui il appartiendra. Or je donne
par le présent avis que l'immeuble ci-dessus décrit sera ven-
du et adjugé au plus haut enchérisseur, à mon Bureau, dans
la ville des Trois Rivières, MARDI, le HUITIEME jour de
JANVIER prochain, à ONZE heures du matin, auxquels
tems et lieu les conditions de la vente seront énoncées.

I. G. OGDEN, sheriff.

Tous ceux qui ont des prétentions sur les prémisses ci-dessus
déignées, soit par hypothèque ou autre droit ou servitude, sont
par le présent avertis d'en donner avis au dit Shérif, à son Bu-
reau dans la Ville des Trois-Rivières suivant la loi ; et de plus
qu'aucune opposition afin d'annuler ou afin de distraire le tout
ou partie des dites prémisses, ou afin de charge ou servitude sur
icelles, ne sera reçue par le dit shérif durant les quinze jours qui
en précéderont la vente ; qu'il faudra que toute opposition afin
d'annuler, afin de charge ou afin de distraire soit accompagnée
d'une affirmation sous serment de la vérité des faits articulés
dans telle opposition, en la forme prescrite par l'ordre de la dite
Cour en date du dix-septième de Mars, 1827, qu'aucune op-
position, telle que susdit, qui ne sera pas accompagnée d'une
telle affirmation n'empêchera, ni ne retardera l'exécution du dit
ordre ; et qu'aucune opposition afin de conserver ne sera reçue
après les vingt-quatre heures qui suivront immédiatement le
jour du rapport du dit ordre ; et sont de plus avertis que le dit
ordre est rapportable le 10e. jour de Janvier, prochain.

I. G. O.

Bureau du Shérif, Trois-Rivières, 31e. Aout 1827.

Trois-Rivières, } EN vertu d'un MANDAT DE FIERI FA-
savoir : } CIAS, 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 Ovide Tarien
de Lanauidière, Ecuyer, de la Paroisse de St. Valier, dans le
Comté de Hertford, dans le district de Québec, Marie Anne
Tarien de Lanauidière, veuve de feu l'Honorable François Baby
de son vivant, un des Membres des Conseils Législatif et Exé-
cutif de cette Province, demeurant en la cité de Québec, dans le
comté et district de Québec, les Demoiselles Marie Louise
Tarien de Lanauidière, Agathe Tarien de Lanauidière, Charles
Marguerite Tarien de Lanauidière, de la cité de Québec, dans le
comté et district de Québec, et Jacques Raymond Baby, Ecuyer,
de la Paroisse de St. Edouard de Gentilly, dans le comté de
Buckinghamshire, dans le district des Trois Rivières, Co-Sei-
gneurs des fief et Seigneurie de St. Pierre les Becquets, contre
les biens, terres et possessions de JOSEPH LIZÉ, l'aîné, de la
Paroisse de St. Pierre Les Becquets, dans le comté de Bucking-
hamshire, dans le district des Trois-Rivières, Cultivateur, à
moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant
au dit Joseph Lizé, une terre située dans la Paroisse St. Pierre
les Becquets, au second rang des concessions de trois arpens de
front ou environ, sur quarante arpens de profondeur, bornée en
front au derrière des terres du premier rang, et par derrière au
bout de la dite profondeur, au nord-est a Blanc Chaudouit, et
au sud-ouest à Joseph Lizé, fils, sans bâtiments dessus con-
struit. Or je donne par le présent avis que l'immeuble ci-dessus
décrit sera vendu et adjugé au plus haut enchérisseur, à la porte
de l'Eglise de la dite Paroisse de St. Pierre les Becquets, le
LUNDI, le TROISIEME jour de MARS prochain, à ONZE
heures du matin, auxquels tems et lieu les conditions de la
vente seront énoncées.

I. G. OGDEN, Shérif.

Toutes personnes qui peuvent avoir des prétentions sur les
premisses ci-dessus désignées, soit par hypothèque ou autre droit
ou servitude, sont avertis qu'elles aient à le notifier au dit Shé-
rif à son Bureau, dans la ville des Trois-Rivières, selon la loi :
de plus qu'aucune opposition, afin d'annuler ou afin de dis-
traire, le tout ou partie des dites terres, ou afin de charge ou
servitude sur icelles, ne sera reçue par le dit Shérif pendant les
quinze jours qui en précéderont la vente, de plus que toute op-
position, 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, 1827, et que toute op-
position, 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 rap-
port du dit ordre, et sont de plus avertis, que le dit ordre est
rapportable le 13e. jour de Mars prochain.

I. G. O.

Bureau du Shérif, Trois-Rivières, 15e. Octr. 1827.

LES Soussignés étant dument appointés Curateurs aux
biens et effets de Mr. George C. Davis de Québec,
Marchand, prient tous ceux qui ont des demandes contre les
dits biens et effets de les présenter dument authentifiés au
Comptoir de J. Cringan & Co. et toutes personnes endet-
tées envers les dits biens et effets sont pareillement priées
d'en payer le montant sans délai aux Soussignés.

G. PEMBERTON,
ABRAM CRINGAN.

Québec, 31 Octobre, 1827.

POLICE.

Avis au Public.

LE Soussigné, Inspecteur des Chemins de la Cité et Banlieue
de Québec, pour plus ample information, donne un précis
de ceux des Règlements de Police qui regardent plus particulière-
ment la saison actuelle, et il prie le Public, d'y donner toute l'at-
tention possible dans leur exécution.

Tous Propriétaires ou occupants de maisons, Hangars, em-
placements, &c. &c. faisant face sur aucune des Ruelles ou
places publiques dans cette Cité, doivent ôter immédiatement
toute espèce d'embaras ; à chaque bordée de neige, elle doit
être aplaniée sur toute la largeur de leurs propriétés ; les cahots
et les pentes doivent être abattus aussitôt qu'ils se forment, et
la neige enlevée quand le besoin sera. Les propriétaires ne
doivent pas souffrir que l'on jette aucune eau sale, suie, cendre
ou ordure d'aucune espèce, et enlever immédiatement celles qui
se trouveront devant leurs propriétés.

Ceux qui conduisent des Chevaux ne doivent pas aller plus
vite que le trot ordinaire ; faute d'attention à ce règlement
il est arrivé plusieurs accidents fâcheux pendant la dernière année.

Dès les premières neiges au commencement de l'hiver et de
là jusqu'à ce que la terre en soit tout à fait découverte au prin-
temps suivant, toute personne menant un Cheval ou plusieurs
Chevaux attachés à quelqun'espèce de voiture d'hiver que ce soit,
ou montant ou conduisant un ou plusieurs Chevaux, fera porter
à chaque Cheval ainsi mené, monté ou conduit par telle per-
sonne, DEUX SONNETTES ou GRELOTS au moins, en bon
ordre et fixés aux harnois de tel Cheval ou Chevaux de manière,
à ce que le son en puisse être entendu distinctement par toutes
personnes passant et repassant dans les Rues, et par là être
averties de l'approche des dits Chevaux assez à tems pour leur
donner celui d'éviter le danger d'être écrasés ou autrement
blessés soit par les dits Chevaux ou par les voitures auxquelles
ils sont attachés, sous les peines portées par la loi.

En addition à ces Règlements, il est recommandé à tous ceux
qui charient de la neige ou des décombres, de les déposer sur la
glace du fleuve à une distance raisonnable des quais, &c. et de
ne point obstruer les chemins d'entrée et de sortie de la ville ;
ceux qui les déposeront dans aucune partie de la ville seront
strictement poursuivis.

Le soussigné prévient qu'il surveillera strictement à ce que
tous ces différents règlements soient exécutés dans toute leur
forme et teneur, et pour mieux y parvenir il a spécialement ap-
pointé plusieurs personnes dans différents quartiers de la ville et
des fauxbourgs, qui sont chargés de lui faire rapport aussitôt
qu'il se commettra quelque contravention contre ces règlements,
et les délinquans seront poursuivis sans délai.

JEAN BTE. LARUE,
Inspecteur des Chemins.

Québec, 1e. Décembre, 1827.

DISTRICT DE L'ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE des JUGE-DE
QUEBEC. } PAIX, 3 Décembre, 1827.

Il est ordonné que les différents Règlements concernant l'entre-
tien des Chemins d'Hiver dans la Ville et Banlieue de Qué-
bec, qui ont été en force pendant l'Hiver dernier, seront ré-
tablis et continués en force pendant le présent hiver et publiés de
la manière accoutumée.

Certifié, GREEN & PERRAULT, Greffiers de la Paix.
Sait la teneur des règlements mentionnés dans l'ordre ci-dessus :
Mardi, le 12 Novembre, 1816.

ORDONNE', Que les Règlements pour les Chemins d'Hiver, en
date du 3e. Décembre, 1814, et 21 Janvier, 1815, soient conti-
nués en force et mis à exécution durant cet Hiver par l'Inspec-
teur des Chemins, à l'exception queles Chemins doubles dans la
Banlieue seront formés en traçant la largeur de deux Chemins,
au centre entre deux rangs de Balises : tel double Chemin ne se-
ra pas moins de dix pieds de largeur, et que les rangs de Balises
ne seront pas éloignés de plus de quinze pieds l'un de l'autre,
et les Balises à trente pieds de distance l'une de l'autre, le long
du Chemin.

ORDONNE', Que depuis le commencement des premières neiges
à l'entrée du présent Hiver et de là jusqu'à la fonte des dites
neiges au printemps prochain, chaque personne conduisant un
Cheval ou des Chevaux attelés à des voitures d'hiver d'aucune
description, ou allant à cheval, ou menant un cheval ou des
chevaux, mettra à chaque cheval ou chevaux ainsi menés ou
conduits, au moins deux clochettes ou grelots en bon ordre, les-
quels seront attachés à l'attelage de tel cheval ou chevaux, de
manière que le son en puisse être distinctement entendu de
toute personnes allant et venant, afin qu'elles aient le tems d'é-
viter les voitures de passer sur elles, ou de leur causer aucun
tort ou dommage par le cheval ou la voiture à la quelle il sera
ainsi attelé, sous une pénalité de cinq chelins avec les frais, pour
la première offense, et dix chelins avec les frais pour chaque of-
fense subséquente, et que l'inspecteur fasse publier cet ordre
par affiche dans toutes les places publiques de cette Ville, et
aussi dans la Gazette de Québec, les trois Jedis ensuivans et
deux différentes fois par le Crieur Public, les deux Samedis en-
suivans.

Sait la teneur du règlement du 3 Décembre 1814, ci-dessus
mentionnés ;

ORDONNE', Que les chemins doubles d'hiver qui conduisent à
la Ville de Québec, et depuis la ville, tels que requis par le Sta-
tut de la 36e. année de George III, chap. 9, sect. 69, commen-
ceront, savoir : — Sur le chemin de la grande allée à l'extrémité
des glaces des fortifications, sur le chemin de Ste. Foi chez Ma-
dame Dubois, et sur le chemin de Lorette depuis la maison d'un
nommé Drolet, Tanneur, dans la rue St. Valier, lesquels che-
mins seront tracés et entretenus durant le présent hiver dans
toutes les parties des dits chemins aussi loin que sont comprises
les limites de la Banlieue de la cité de Québec.

Sait la teneur des Règlements du 21 Janvier 1815, ci-dessus
mentionnés ;

ORDONNE', 1er. Que la neige dans les rues soit aplaniée im-
médiatement après chaque bordée de neige, et que la neige soit
entretenu de cette manière sur toute la largeur de chaque rue
d'une maison à l'autre.

2e. Qu'il ne sera permis que la hauteur de la neige ainsi ap-
planiée dans aucune rue en dedans des murs n'excède de plus
d'un pied de hauteur le niveau général des perrons de portes
dans telles rue ; que la quantité de neige se trouvera de plus au-
dessus de tel niveau sera enlevée par les occupants des em-
placements respectivement.

3e. Que dans les endroits où il sera nécessaire de creuser pour
des portes de caves, tel creux sera couvert avec précaution d'une
porte en planches, laquelle sera de niveau avec la neige.

4e. Que dans tous les endroits où il sera nécessaire de faire
des rigoles, telles rigoles seront faites aussi près que possible et
en dehors du parapet, et n'excéderont pas un pied de large.

Attendu que la pratique de glisser dans les rues de cette ville,
durant l'hiver, dans de petits traîneaux et avec des patins, est
trouvée dangereuse pour les gens de pied, et une grande nuisance,
il est en conséquence ordonné qu'à l'avenir quiconque sera trou-
vé glisser ou patiner dans les rues, encourra une amende de cinq
chelins, ou sera envoyé à la Maison de Correction pour un
tems n'excédant point huit jours.

Que l'Inspecteur des Chemins fera publier les présents Règle-
mens par le Crieur Public, et les fera entièrement exécuter, le
tout sous les peines de la loi.

Certifié, GREEN & PERRAULT,
Greffiers de la Paix.
Par ordre, JEAN BTE. LARUE,
Inspecteur des Chemins.

AVERTISSEMENT.

LE comité pour l'érection du Monument de WOLFE et
MONTCALEM, donne avis qu'il sera présenté une Médaille à
la personne qui composera en Latin, Anglais ou Français l'ins-
cription la plus propre pour l'Obélisque. L'Inscription sans
signature doit être adressée au " Comité pour l'érection du Mo-
nument de Wolfe, et Montcalm" pour le premier de Janvier
prochain, la première ligne de la pièce qui sera approuvée pa-
roitra dans les Papiers Publics, et l'auteur en présentant le reste,
établira son droit au prix.

Les souscripteurs Militaires appartenans à la Marine ou à
l'Armée sont priés de payer leurs souscriptions entre les mains
du Major Général DARLING, ou du Capitaine YOUNG du 79e.
Régiment et ceux du Civil à Mr. Pemberton, ou à Mr. Le
Mesurier.

Québec, le 19 Novembre 1827.

LE Soussigné ayant été dument appointé Procureur at
negotia de Mr. Delacarte et de Madé. Dechantigné
héritiers de feu l'Honorable Mr. le Juge de Bonne, décédé, re-
quiert par le présent toutes personnes endettées envers Mr. de
Bonne, lors de sa mort, de payer entre les mains de lui Soussi-
gné, en sa dite qualité de Procureur les dettes et sommes d'ar-
gent par elles respectivement dues comme susdit.

Québec, le 10e. Février, 1827.

Mw. BELL.

A VENDRE,

CETTE Partie de la Ferme du Domaine près de Beau-
port, qui est située au haut du Chemin, contenant
à peu près 200 Arpens ; la possession en sera donnée le 1er
de Mai 1828.

La propriété ci-dessus peut être divisée et distribuée pour
convenir aux Acheteurs. Pour information ultérieure, il
aut s'adresser à ce Bureau.

Bureau, pour la gestion
des Biens des Jésuites, }
Québec, 7 Juin 1827. u

AVIS Public est par le présent donné, que l'Agence de
l'Honorable COMPAGNIE DE LA BAIE D'HUDSON, dans
cette cité, qui a jusqu'ici été exercée par JAMES C. McTA-
VISU, Ecuyer, sera de la présente date et par la suite exer-
cée par JAMES MCKENZIE, Ecuyer, du même lieu.

Québec, le 5e. Novembre, 1827. u

LE Soussigné ayant été appointé Curateur aux biens et
effets délaissés par feu JAMES B. HOOFSTETER, Ecu-
yer, requiert toutes personnes endettées à la succession de
lui payer immédiatement le montant de leurs dettes ; et
tous ceux qui peuvent avoir des demandes sur la dite suc-
cession de les lui présenter sans délai.

HENRY S. CHAPMAN.

Québec, le 18 Octobre 1827.

CONDITIONS OF THIS PAPER.

Subscription, in Town, one guinea, (23s. 4d. Currency, per
annum ;—Sent by Post, one pound five shillings, including
Postage.

PRICE OF ADVERTISEMENTS.

In one Language, 1st. insertion, each subsequent Ins.
Six lines and under ... 2s. 6d. 7½d.
Ten lines and under ... 3s. 4d. 10d.
Above 10 lines 4d. pr. line, 1d. pr. line

Both Languages :

Double the above rates.
Advertisements without written directions are inserted in both
Languages till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Orders for discontinuing Advertisements to be in writing, and
delivered by WEDNESDAY AT 12 O'CLOCK at the latest.
Long Advertisements sent after WEDNESDAY, or which
require translation, will not appear in both Languages in the
next day's Paper.

No Advertisements received after TEN o'clock on the day of
publication.

CONDITIONS DE CETTE GAZETTE.

Subscription, en Ville, une guinée par année—Envoyé par la
Poste, un louis, cinq chelins, inclus les frais de Poste.

PRIX DES AVERTISSEMENTS.

Dans une Langue. 1re. insertion, chaque ins. suiv.
Six lignes et au-dessous ... 2s. 6d. 7½d.
Dix lignes et au-dessous ... 3s. 4d. 10d.
Au de-là de dix lignes 4d. par ligne, 1d. par ligne,

Dans les deux Langues :

Le double des taux ci-dessus.
Les Avertissements sans directions écrites sont insérés dans
les deux langues jusqu'à contre ordre et sont chargés en consé-
quence.

Les Ordres pour discontinuer les Avertissements doivent être
en écrit, et livrés MERCREDI A MIDI au plus tard.
Les Avertissements longs, ou qui demandent à être traduits,
envoyés après le MERCREDI, ne paraîtront point dans les
deux langues, dans le Papier du lendemain.

Il ne sera reçu aucun Avertissement après DIX heures, jour
de la publication de la Gazette.

AGENTS FOR THIS PAPER.

MONTREAL.—Messrs. E. R. Fabre & Co.
THREE-RIVERS.—H. F. Hughes, Esq.
WILLIAM HENRY.—Mr. Edward L. Hayden.
BERTHIER.—Henry Joseph, Esq.
ST. JOHNS.—Mr. George Scott.
BROCKVILLE, U. C.—Messrs. D. & R. Carley.
ST. DENIS.—Mr. F. J. Mignault, Post-Master.

AGENTS POUR CE PAPIER.

MONTREAL.—Messrs. E. R. Fabre & Co.
TROIS-RIVIÈRES.—H. F. Hughes, Esq.
WM. HENRY.—Mr. Edward L. Hayden.
BERTHIER.—Henry Joseph, Esq.
ST. JEAN.—Mr. George Scott.
BROCKVILLE, U. C.—Messrs. D. & R. Carley.
ST. DENIS.—Mr. F. J. Mignault, Maître de Poste.

QUEBEC: Printed and Published under Royal authority, by JOHN
CHARLTON FISHER and WILLIAM KEMBLE, Printer to the King's Most
Excellent Majesty for the province of LOWER-CANADA.

Communications are to be addressed to JOHN CHARLTON FISHER,
Esquire, Editor of the QUEBEC GAZETTE, published by authority, and
Advertisements will be received at the Printing-office of Messrs. THOMAS
CARY & Co. Freemasons' Hall

QUEBEC: Imprimée et Publiée sous l'autorité Royale, par JOHN CHARL-
TON FISHER, et WILLIAM KEMBLE, Imprimeur de sa Très-Excellent
Majesté le Roi pour la Province du Bas-Canada.

Toutes Communications doivent être adressées à JOHN CHARLTON
FISHER, Esq. EDITEUR de la GAZETTE de QUÉBEC, publiée par autorité
On recevra les Avertissements à l'Imprimerie de Messrs. THOMAS CARY
& Co. Halle des Franc Maçon.