



Printed and published every Wednesday and Saturday by Ludger Duvernay, No. 5, St. Jean Baptiste Street, at \$4 per Annum.

MICELLANIES.

[From the New-York Atlas.]  
MARANHAM AND PARA.

[An acquaintance of ours, a young Englishman, who left this country for England about a year since, and from thence went to Brazil, has furnished the following sketch of some parts of the region he has visited.]

..... "The interior of this country is as little known to the civilized world as the Cape Ann Sea Serpent is to the people of your city. After we had arrived in Liverpool in what the sailors call a wooden vessel, meaning a colony built ship, made of nothing but pine and pitch, we embarked in a British vessel, and in 36 days anchored at Maranham. This place is about two miles and a half up the river; the land surrounding is low and marshy, and the tide rising from eighteen to twenty feet, overflows of course a large space of the adjacent country. The city is well built on several small hills, and as it is approached makes a handsome appearance. The heat of the climate is always relieved by the sea breezes at 12 o'clock in the day, and by land breezes at evening. It is one of the healthiest places in the world, with this exception, that the strength of the winds renders it at times somewhat hazardous for persons of delicate constitutions. There are several beautiful churches; and the display of the troops would not disgrace the loyal ranks of Britons themselves.

The beef of this country,—beef to an Englishman, you know, is the criterion by which all countries must be judged, and with the good or bad must stand or fall—the beef is tolerably good, and has at least the merit of being cheap; but the beastly manner in which they cut it up is enough to make a John Bull of the strongest appetite often wish it was any where else than before him. Water, fresh, unknown. Sharks in horrible abundance; so much so that the people neither dare go into the water, nor even drive their horses in; and the latter is a great inconvenience, inasmuch as this is the only way of cleaning them here—it is the Brazilian currycomb. Death, however, is almost certain to the man that ventures on the measure. It would appear strange to you to see a river covered with boats of from half a ton to seventy rowed by negroes perfectly naked; but such is the exhibition here, although they partially clothe themselves when they go ashore, with a kind of coarse cotton trousers coming as far down as their knees. The religion of these people is of course Catholic, and they appear to be the happiest of any that I have ever seen; and if "ignorance be bliss" *pro rata*, the great mass of Brazilians must be in ecstasy a greater part of their lives.

One custom they have here to which I particularly object. Whenever you meet a white man, (and it is not a little difficult to tell who is white and who black, where they are all clay coloured, you must take off your hat, with "Viva Senor."—This is a great annoyance to you when you are in a hurry. I don't wish to be so polite to a man that I never saw before, and never expect to see again. We Englishmen like to have our own way—take off our hats when we please—bow to nobody but the king, nor even to him unless he bows too—our beef when we like like it, if it be good—and hang ourselves when we either fear others will do it for us or are greatly in love or in debt. In this respect as in some others, this country differs entirely from the Spanish Main. There is perfect safety in being out as late at night as you please; for nobody will annoy you but the guard, nor even he if you return him a civil answer, and walk on. Therefore few assassinations take place. Hanging is never known for any crime; it seems to be an Englishman's and Yankees prerogative. When a man commits murder they generally chain him to some other murderer, and set them at work for life; and the loving and hopeful couples of this kind are generally kept in bonds as strong though not quite so tender, as those of matrimony in Old England.

After remaining a short time at Maranham, I went to Para, which is situated two hundred and ten miles further up the river. The water around this place is fresh, and the lands low and swampy. Rain comes almost every day; and the natural supposition would be that the climate is unhealthy. But we Englishmen love rain, and our constitutions are the better for it, whether its predisposing us to the halter, or other cause is the reason, I cannot say. Para is healthy, and is surrounded

with fresh water: Maranham is healthy, and is surrounded by salt water. Nothing depends, therefore, on the "aqueous fluids," as Dr. \*\*\*\*\* would say. Para is not as fine looking a city, by any means, as Maranham; but as a place of residence is generally preferred by foreigners, because of the English and American society found there. A great degree of sociability prevails amongst them, which is not the case at Maranham. But why Para should be healthy, and such places as Alvarado and Vera Cruz be unhealthy, I cannot divine. I have been at each of those places, as well as at several other ports in both Mexico and Cuba, and in Colombia on the Gulf of Mexico, and have had that curse of foreigners—the yellow fever, several times, yet this disease is unknown at Para, notwithstanding, as I have before said, the land about it is low and marshy, and the rain almost incessant. *Quere*—Can the Philosophers of New York solve this difficulty, think you? Having finished my visit at Para, I shall proceed up the river; and if I escape the mosquitoes, Indians, and the beasts of the field—the fowls of the air and the fish of the sea, (sharks) you will hear from me again."

FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

*Catholic Emancipation.*—Bell's Messenger of Nov. 2. (this paper opposes the Catholics,) says—Mr. O Connell has pledged at the Catholic Association to reject all offers of Emancipation clogged with conditions and securities. It is to be all or none. It seems impossible, therefore, to have any compromise."

*Lochleven.*—A new cut is to be made or is rather making, for the Leven, nine feet and a half deeper than the old one, by which a marsh will, to the extent of 1900 acres, become fruitful fields of corn land; and by means of a sluice at the junction of the cut with the loch, the mills of Leven will always have a command of water.

*Sabbath School Union.*—The following is a general abstract of Sunday Schools in Great Britain and Ireland. It is quoted from the twelfth annual report of the Sabbath School Union for Scotland:—

	Schools.	Teachers.	Scholars.
England and Wales.	5280	71,997	655,891
Scotland, .. ..	1250	5,000	63,032
Ireland, .. ..	2338	15,689	138,182
Total in Great Britain and Ireland, }	8927	92,686	906,405

*FRANCE.*—Paris, Oct. 31.—It is said that a note has been sent from London to the French Cabinet, the object of which is to lead it to pronounce on the events of the Levant. The Duke of Wellington is stated to have invited France to unite with England in requiring of Russia an explanation relative to its ulterior views with regard to Turkey. This explanation is that which was refused to Lord Heytesbury. It is added that the French Cabinet has replied, that it wished to confine itself altogether to the treaty of July 6th.—*Constitutionnel.*

*Count de Villele.* It is stated on the authority of private letters from Toulouse, that the Count de Villele passes a very retired life in that city, which he seems not disposed not to quit. It is added that he not likely to appear in the Chamber of Peers next Session.

*Naval Arrangements.*—A letter of the 15th October, from Toulon, announces that Rear Admiral Rosamel is about to hoist his flag on board the *Trident* ship of the line, now in the roadstead of that port, and proceed to the Levant.

Twelve transport vessels are at this moment loading with wood for booths, forge, camp utensils, &c.—Oct. 31.

*Vintage.*—A letter of the 15th October, from Bordeaux, announces that the vintage is nearly finished in that department, and that the quality of both the red and white wines turns out much better than was expected. As to the quantity, the following details are given:—In the Medoc there is in general a fall of third less than last year; in the product of the hills of our different arrondissements there is a greater or less diminution according as the hail or the fall of grapes spared certain vineyards. In the country of Graves, which produces superior white wines, there are some tracts which have come off well; and others where the quantity was not abundant, on account of the overflowing of the Garonne this year. As to the wines of Palus, the proportionate quantity is not known, but it seems that it will be greater than was expected at the beginning of the vintage.

*Earthquake.*—At Marseilles, on the 9th October, at ten minutes after three in the morning, a shock of an earthquake was felt, which lasted some seconds. The shock and the rattling of the furniture awoke several persons; but it was impossible to determine the direction of the indulations. The same earthquake was felt at Genoa and Turin, but without doing other mischief than shaking the buildings so violently as to occasion crevices in them.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The Emperor has left Varna for St. Petersburg; and his army were preparing for winter quarters. Letters from St. Petersburg state that the new levy for the Russian army will raise it to upwards of 900,000 men, including those of the military colonies. Of this large force it is said it will be in the power of the Emperor to march 400,000 men against the Turks in the approaching campaign, without weakening the armies which it would be necessary to leave as a check upon Austria and Sweden.—London, Nov. 4.

The Emperor according to letters from Odessa on the 15th gave the Captain Pacha his liberty, who with 300 men, took his way to Idas. Omer Vrionce was stated to have returned precipitately, pursued by Gen. Bistrom, while Prince Eugene of Wurtenburgh had reinforced the army before Schumla, whence it might be inferred that Schumla was to be pressed with vigor. Other letters from Odessa say that the campaign was considered as ended for this year. Large magazines are forming at Varna, and it is to be more strongly fortified. The corps of Gen. Geismar will receive great reinforcements.

*Anapa.*—Various commercial advantages and privileges have been granted by the Emperor to the fortress Anapa, lately taken from the Turks. It may perhaps be inferred from this that Russia does not intend to restore that important fortress to the Turks.

Accounts from Odessa to the 8th of October, mention, that Prince Menzikoff was recovering of his wound. The military hospital in that city had been opened.

The Emperor Nicholas has conferred the Order of St. Alexander Newsky on Prince Menzikoff—and that of St. Anne of the first class on Major General Petrosky, in testimony of his satisfaction with their services in the works for the siege of Varna.

*VARNA.*—An Odessa Journal contains the following extract of a letter from an officer of the army before Varna:—"We are encamped at the foot of a hill, upon which a telegraph has been established, by means of which communications take place without interruption between the army and the fleet. From the eminence on which the telegraph is situated, the eye commands the whole city, and the fortifications in every direction. Varna is surrounded with high stone walls, flanked with bastions, and is situated in a plain between two chains of hills. The walls of the fortress are defended on both sides by water, being washed on one side by the Black Sea, and on the west by Lake Leman. Our batteries and intrenchments extend from the Black Sea to Lake Leman, on the north of the fortress. Upon the sea itself we have two floating batteries. Varna is a place of considerable extent. The lofty minarets, the Turkish troops in the interior of the fortifications, and a great number of half demolished buildings on the sea side, present a diversified and singular spectacle."

UNITED-STATES.

SMOKING THE CALUMET

FAREWELL VISIT OF THE WINNEBAGO TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

An old chief stepped forth into the centre of the room, with a long uncut pipe in his hand, which, after a brief ceremonial not precisely intelligible, he brought near the President and waved over his head. It was the calumet of peace.—Holding it then before him, and pointing to it, he began to harangue in slow guttural tones, accompanied with much earnest gesture. He spoke in short paragraphs, an Indian of half blood reported them in French,

"Father: I am glad to see you, I hold out this pipe and I take your hand in friendship.

"Father: a cloud has been between us. It was thick and black. I thought once it never would be removed. But I now see your face. It looks upon me pleasantly.

"Father: a long way stretched between us.—There were those who told me it was blocked up. They said the Red men could not pass it. I attempted it. It is like the plain path which conducts to the Great Spirit.

"Father: when I came in sight of your home, it looked white and beautiful. My heart rejoiced. I thought now I should talk with you.

"Father: the Great Spirit gave to his children, the Winnebagoes, a pleasant plant." It is good to smoke. "I have it here," touching with his finger the bowl of the pipe—"I give it you in peace.

"Father: I am as old as you. My heart is true. They told me that your heart was black. It is not so. We salute in friendship.

"Father: I say no more. My talk is little. I am a chief among my people. But one is here who will speak to you soon, and tell you better our thoughts."

The address being ended, a young Winnebago advanced in obedience to a sign from the old warrior, and lighted the pipe with fire struck from a flint. The pipe was then presented to the President, the chief still holding its stem. He inhaled a few puffs, and as the smoke curled gently upward, the savage group gazed with intentness and uttered a low murmur of satisfaction. The chief then handed the calumet to all the spectators in order, and lastly, to each of his tribe. It was next made over in form to the President to be retained; who, requesting the Indian to lay one hand upon it again, while he pledged him with the other, proceeded to dictate to the interpreters his reply:

"Say to this Chief, I rejoice to see him. He and his brethren are welcome to me and my children.

"Tell him, it has grieved me that a cloud has been between us; but I am pleased equally with him, that it has been dissipated. It is dispersed like the fumes of the pipe we have smoked. May it never close down upon us more!

"Say—I am glad that he and his companions meet me on this propitious day. Bid him look to the face of the heavens. No cloud is there. The sun shines brightly upon us. The Great Spirit looks down and smiles upon our meeting.

"Say—I hope the same sun will light his path in peace to the abodes of his fathers. When he is gone, I will look upon this pipe with pleasure; and should I hear ever after that in place of pacific, any hostile dispositions break forth among his nation towards my brethren and children, I will say it is impossible. For I have the word of a Winnebago, which must be true, that his people pledge their amity with mine, and have left this pipe in token of sincerity.

"Say—I yesterday beheld with satisfaction the sports of himself and his associates, as they practised their ancient war dance upon the green beneath my windows. But a higher pleasure I now experience—and one, the memory of which will ensure—in cordially greeting him within these walls, and reciprocating assurances of plighted concord."

Each of these periods, so soon as interpreted, drew forth a hoarse shout from the savage auditors. Once it swelled to a deafening howl, in acknowledgment of the compliment paid to the inviolate integrity of their word.

#### NOVA-SCOTIA.

His Excellency, Sir Peregrine Maitland, Lady and Family, arrived this morning, in the government armed brig *Chebec*, from Boston; we are happy to learn that his Excellency and his amiable family are in good health, and most sincerely congratulate the public on their arrival. Lady Sarah Maitland, landed with the family this morning, and we understand Sir Peregrine will land at one o'clock, should the weather permit.—*Acadian*, Halifax, Nov. 20.

His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, landed, on Saturday last, and was saluted, on the occasion, by the usual number of guns from Fort George. At one o'clock on Thursday, his Excellency held a levee, and Lady Sarah a Drawing Room, which were numerously attended.—*Recorder*, Dec. 6.

#### NEW-BRUNSWICK.

*Miracle*, Nov. 13.—We have seldom witnessed a heavier gale, or a more sudden transition from mild and open weather to winter with its severe accompaniments, than we did on Wednesday last. The wind shifted on that day to the East, a heavy fall of snow succeeded, and by night the wind had increased to a perfect hurricane, and the tide rose to an extraordinary height, and at high water some of the wharves in our neighbourhood, as well as in other parts of the river, were completely covered. On Wednesday night the wind shifted to the North West, and a very keen frost followed, which has continued ever since. A good deal of ice had formed in the river, and unless the weather should moderate, there is every appearance of our navigation being closed much earlier than usual.

#### QUEBEC.

[From the Quebec Gazette.]

Amongst the documents laid before the House of Assembly, last night, on address, it is understood, that there are warrants from the Lords of the Treasury in England, for the payment for 1827 and 1828, of the monies arising in the Province under the 14th Geo. III, cap. 83, & £5,000 of the Provincial Act 25th Geo. III, and the Casual and Territorial Revenue, leaving the Representative body of the Province no controul direct or indirect over nearly one half of the Provincial Revenue. These documents sufficiently account for all the excesses of the late administration, for the interruption and suspension of the sittings of the Legislature, and the avowed illegal application, for a series of years, of a great part of the other revenues of the Province. A Dispatch of the 1st June, however, refuses an application of Lord Dalhousie to continue the illegal application of the monies avowedly unappropriated; and the Message of the 28th November says, that no further appropriations of the Revenue for which these warrants were granted, will be made excepting for the payment of the Governor and the Judges, until the Government can become acquainted with the sentiments of the Assembly as to the most advantageous mode in which it can be applied, thus complying, so far, with the recommendation of the Canada Committee.

Those persons in the Canadas who have had the imprudence of attempting to range their inhabitants into classes founded on their different national origins, and thereby excite the prejudices of the one against the other, seem to have derived much support of the Canada Committee, which some of them have gone the length of asserting on "indisputable authority" to be the true report.

The assertions of these persons "on the best authority" have often happened to be altogether unfounded, and their hopes have proved vain. The fragments in question may be part of a draft of an intended report, and in such case, if submitted to the Committee, it proves, that in a numerous and respectable body of men, composed of all parties in the British Parliament and Government, the opinions and views expressed in the fragments were unpalatable, and sentiments and views more congenial to the government and notion were substituted.

Exclusive notions favourable to any one class of subjects, are now fast losing ground in Europe, and it is only the blindness of passion that can entertain a hope of seeing them long predominate in America. Here, and it may be said with a becoming pride, equal rights and impartial justice must and will prevail for all, without distinction of origin, prejudice or peculiar opinion, and they will produce their natural consequences, mutual indulgence, friendly feeling, peace and general prosperity.

It is understood that the Catholic Clergy of the Province are preparing a petition to His Majesty's Government, praying that the Estates of the Sulpicians at Montreal, may continue to be used for the purposes of their original grant. It seems there are fears that arrangements are in progress with the gentlemen in whose hands these Estate now are, by which they might be alienated.

The Petition from Montreal for the incorporation of that city will be presented to the Legislature in a few days.

A Petition for a sum of money to purchase the site of a new market on the beach on the north side of St. Paul street is preparing for presentation to the three branches of the Legislature and will lie at the Exchange during Tuesday.

Among the gentlemen from Montreal who have been sent for by the Committees of the House of Assembly are MM. Viger, Delisle, De Rouville, Ross and Froste.

The price of the brown 6 lbs. loaf is now 1s. 2d. and the best flour 30s. per cwt. We are glad to learn that about 12 new vessels have been commenced; wages of carpenters 2s. 6d. a 3s., and labourers 1s. 3d. a 1s. 8d. per day. Under all circumstances there must be a great deal of distress this winter, among the labouring classes.

[From the Quebec Mercury.]

The weather during the latter part of last week has been extremely cold, the thermometer for several mornings was as low as 16 below zero in the country and on Cape Diamond, and yesterday fell to 29.—o.: towards the evening the cold moderated, and to day snow is falling and the weather mild. The supply of provisions in the markets is plentiful but cheap in the hands of butchers and hucksters, though the roads are good few habitants find their way into the markets to send their produce.

We are happy to hear that the long talked of street or pier extending from the Lower Town to the Beauport shore, has at last been regularly introduced to the Legislature by a petition, with estimates and plans of the whole, and proposals for raising the means of carrying it on; this work is considered by all competent judges, who have made inquiries respecting it, one of the most judicious improvements of which the city and port is susceptible, as it will render the harbour quite safe at all times, independent of the facilities it will afford in despatch and economy in shipping business, particularly the Lumber Trade, which is well known to be very defective when compared with the Baltic Ports and other places where more attention has been paid to these matters, the natural advantages our open beaches have afforded for a limited and temporary business, have in a great measure caused this neglect, they are, however, found quite inadequate to the present extensive business of this port, it is therefore high time something should be done to prevent the great drawbacks which at present exist, from the scattered and loose manner in which the lumber business is carried on, to the detriment of the general interests of all concerned in it.—*Ib.*

**SWINDLING.**—The public are cautioned against a system of petty swindling lately practised in this city, were are sorry to say by the Canadians, and probably natives of the place, or at least who are well acquainted with the inhabitants. These *Chevaliers d'Industrie* on observing some individual of a family engaged in purchasing provisions in the market, repair to their dwelling house, pretending to be sent by the person they have seen, for some small sum to complete a purchase for which they have not sufficient cash with them. One of these rogues last week endeavoured to play a trick of this kind upon a family with which we are acquainted, but was frustrated in his plan, as the lady of the house thought it more prudent to send the money by a servant, to the evident discomfiture of the swindler. Another of the same class was however more successful, and succeeded in obtaining 5s. or 6s. from a young Lady to whom he represented that he had been sent by her father who wanted that sum to pay for a pig he had bought on the market: the daughter not suspecting a trick readily gave what was demanded and the fellow decamped with his booty.—*Ib.*

At a general and numerous meeting of the citizens of Three Rivers, held at Garceau's Hotel, on Saturday, the 20th Dec., when Ezekiel Hart Esq., was unanimously called to the chair, it was resolved that a Committee should be formed to draft an address to the Legislature, to get a Bridge erected across the River St. Maurice, and that the Legislature will take into their serious consideration, the propriety of remitting certain Lords of Ventes said to be due the Crown in Three Rivers. When the following Committee were named.

EZEKIEL HART, Esq. PRESIDENT.

EMANUEL DUMOULIN, Esq. SECRETARY.

J. BADEAUX, SEN,	} Equites.	H. F. HUGHES,	} Magistres.
DR. KIMBERT,		P. NOISEUX.	
J. DEPOSES,		A. P. DE JOURVAL	
A. Z. LEBLANC,		P. BURNS.	
C. MONDELET,			

Quebec Star.

On Wednesday last, the President, Vice, President, Officers, and a number of the members of the Society of Arts and Sciences in Canada, waited, by permission, on His Excellency Sir JAMES KEMPT, administrator in chief of Lower-Canada, for the purpose of soliciting the honor of His Excellency's patronage to that institution; and the request having been made by A. STUART, Esq. the President, in behalf of Society, His Excellency was pleased to express his willingness to contribute to the more wide diffusion of art and science—an effect which had been so happily produced by such institutions in every country in which they have been founded. And His Excellency, requesting to become a member of the society, was pleased to accede to its wish, and to confer upon it the honor of his patronage.—*Ib.*

#### PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Quebec, 17th Dec. 1828.

Philip Beaulieu, Esquire, a Commissioner for the Summary Trial of certain small Causes, in the Parish of Kamourska.

His Excellency the Administrator of the Government has been pleased to issue a Commission appointing the Hon. Geo. PYKE, one of the Justices of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for the District of Montreal, in the room of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Ogden, deceased.

#### PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT

OF LOWER-CANADA.

#### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Monday, 15th Decr. 1828.

Mr. Leslie presented the report of the General Hospital of the Grey nuns, Montreal—referred to a committee on the petition from the Montreal General Hospital.

Mr. Vallières brought up the petition of Mrs. Widow Tanswell, praying pecuniary assistance for the services of her late husband.—referred.

Mr. Bourdages brought up the petition of freeholders &c. of the district of Three Rivers (signed by nearly 5000) complaining of the arbitrary and illegal authority used by Lord Dalhousie, by dismissals from the militia and the commissions of the Peace, and in enforcing doubtful militia laws; the petition also prayed the attention of the house to the conduct of Mr. James Stuart, Attorney General, in the prosecutions for libel and calling Mr. Mondelet out of his jurisdiction, practising delays, and summoning witnesses unnecessarily; and likewise that the suggestions of the report of the English commons might be adopted generally—referred to the committee on the York and Montreal petitions of grievances, with the addition to its members of Messrs, Ogden, Perrault and Quesnel.

On the question to receive this petition, the house decided, yeas 34, nays 1.

Mr. de Lery from the Council, informed the house that the council.

1<sup>o</sup>. Had given leave to Mr. Percival to attend the committee on the Gaspé petition, and Mr. De Lery, the committee on inter-communications.

2<sup>o</sup>. Had passed an Act to make perpetual the 6th Geo. IV. cap. 4. for ascertaining the damages on protested bills of Exchange.

Mr. Bourdages introduced a bill for the relief of the poor by the loan of wheat and other seed corn.

Mr. Vallières introduced a bill to establish a provincial Court of Appeals—2d reading Friday next.

The House in committee on the Sheriff's office regulation bill, made several amendments.

The House in committee on the Cornwallis and Northumberland fisheries' bill, made several amendments. After some discussion and the amendments being agreed to by the house, the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The House in committee on the bill to establish certain divisions of parishes made on ecclesiastical authority, amended the bill, and it was afterwards ordered to be engrossed.

The House in committee also amended the bill to facilitate proceedings against debtors, and it was ordered to be engrossed.

On the reading of the order of the day to go into committee on the petition relating to the Drummondville and Sorel road, a motion to adjourn was agreed to.

Tuesday, 16th December.

Mr. Viger reported from the committee on the bill to authorize counsel to address juries in trials for capital offences and the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Neilson from the committee reported favourably on the petition of the Westvans, and introduced a bill to extend their religious privileges—2d reading Friday.

Mr. Neilson reported from the committee on Mr. Lane and Col. Vassal's petitions, praying an indemnity for services—to be considered in committee of the whole on Friday.

Mr. Leslie, from the Committee on the Lachine and Longuepointe turnpike bill, reported that the committee had gone through the bill... to be considered in committee of the whole on Friday.

Mr. Secretary Yorke delivered the following message from his Excellency;

James Kempt—"His Excellency the administrator of the Government lays before the Assembly an extract of the presentment of the Grand Jury of the district of Montreal, representing the unfitness of the jail at Montreal as a place of confinement for so populous a district, and also adverting to the evils that result from the want of a House of Correction or Workhouse, and His Excellency recommends these important subjects to the consideration of the Assembly."

Castle of St. Lewis, Quebec, 15th Dec. 1828.

Mr. Leterrière brought up the petition of divers inhabitants of the Baie St. Paul and other parishes, praying a further grant for the St. Joachim & Baie St. Paul road, and that it might be made to issue at St. Anne instead of St. Joachim; and complaining of the useless expense of a large sum on an adjacent road—referred to the committee on the report of the commissioners of this road.

Mr. Solicitor General obtained leave of absence from the 22d Decr. to 8th January.

Messrs. Lee, Neilson, Blanchet, Bourdages and Young, were appointed a committee to draw up a statement of the public monies appropriated for roads and other local purposes since 1814.

On motion of Mr. Neilson, it was resolved:

1<sup>o</sup>. That it is expedient that commissioners be appointed on the part of this province to meet any commissioners appointed on the part of Upper Canada, to treat of and report upon the matters of common concern to the provinces, respecting the imposing and collecting duties on importations, the improvement of the navigation of the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa, and roads of communication.

2<sup>o</sup>. That an address be presented to His Excellency, that he may be pleased to transmit the above resolution to the Lieut Governor of Upper Canada, for the information of the Legislature of that Province.

3<sup>o</sup>. That these resolutions be communicated to the Legislative Council for its concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Cuvillier, an address was ordered to His Excellency, praying that the proper officer may communicate the record book of the reports of the Auditor General of public accounts.

On motion of the same Gentleman, a message was sent to the Council praying their allowing Mr. Percival to appear before the Committee on the public accounts, on Friday next.

On motion of Mr. Blanchet, it was resolved... That the House will go into a committee of the whole, to enquire into the establishment of an hospital at Quebec for sick seamen and other transitory indigent persons, on Friday.

On motion of Mr. Quesnel, resolved, That the House will on Friday go into a committee on the message of His Excellency relating to the establishing a House of Correction in the district of Montreal.

The bill to prevent fraudulent debtors near the lines creating their creditors was ordered to be engrossed.

The bill from the council relating to the custody of Letters Patent of grants of land, was referred.

The bill to continue the Parliament, notwithstanding the death of the King, was ordered to be engrossed.

The order of the day to consider the petition against Mr. Stuart's return for the Upper Town of Quebec, was referred to a committee of the whole on Saturday.

The order of the day on the petition of Mr. Moreau, an alien, was postponed to Tuesday next.

The House went into committee on the Sheriff's regulation bill, a debate ensued, and it was ordered that the committee have leave to sit again to morrow (Wednesday)—adjourned.

Wednesday, 17th December.

Mr. Neilson brought up a Petition from Mr. B. Ecuver Surveyor, for payment of a judgment against commissioners of inter-communications for Dorchester, which a judgment of court had prevented from being satisfied by a sale of their effects.

Mr. Quesnel reported on the bill from Council for continuing Townships' road act—referred to a committee of the whole on Friday.

Mr. Leslie presented two petitions from the Committee of Trade, Montreal: the first against payment of duties at Quebec [referred to Messrs. Leslie, Heney, Cuvillier, Perrault, & Young.] the 2d against the bill for exempting certain classes from imprisonment for debt—referred to the committee on the bill.

Mr. de Rouville obtained leave absence from the House, Mr. Viger introduced a bill for adding five days to the criminal terms.

Mr. Blanchet from the road committee, reported in favour of a road to the township of Blandford, on the Bécancour—referred for Saturday.

Mr. Lee introduced a bill to incorporate the city of Quebec—2d reading Saturday.

Mr. Bourdages introduced a bill to authorize purchasers of real property at Sheriff's sales, to retain the money at interest on giving security till judgment of distribution—2d reading Saturday.

Mr. Secretary Yorke delivered a message from His Excy with papers and instructions relating to the finances of the province, as follows:

James Kempt.—“His Excellency, the Administrator of the Government lays before the Assembly, in compliance with their Addresses of the 5th inst, copies of the Commissions of the Receiver General, the Auditor General of Public Accounts, and the Inspector General of Public Provincial Accounts, together with copies of the instructions which have been given to the two latter officers for their guidance; no particular instructions appear to have been given to the Receiver General, but that officer having on his entering upon his office in the year 1823, suggested some rules that he considered it would be desirable to observe in making payments from the Chest, and those suggestions having been acted upon since that time, a copy of his letter, in which they were submitted for the approval of the late Governor in Chief is transmitted.

“His Excellency likewise lays before the Assembly copies of several dispatches received between the month of September 1825 and the month of September 1828, having reference to the finances of the Province, and directing payments to be made from the different funds at the disposal of the Crown, and also copies of the warrants from the Lords of the Treasury for the appropriation of those funds for the years 1827 and 1828; also copies of two reports of the Council made in the month of December 1826, upon a system proposed for the audit of the Public Accounts.

“His Excellency in transmitting these several documents to the Assembly, has endeavoured to meet the wishes of the House as expressed in their Address of the 5th inst, and they contain all the information that he has it in his power to afford.

“Castle St. Lewis, Quebec, 17th Dec. 1828.”

Mr. Lagueux reported in favor of the petition of Juste Cayouette for a bridge at St. Claire—referred.

Mr. Vallières reported in favor of a grant to the Hotel Dieu, for the admission of 50 additional patients:

Also a bill for preventing fires in the woods—2d reading Monday.

The engrossed Bills for the boundaries of parishes; for regulating fisheries in Northumberland and Cornwallis; for proceedings against absent debtors; for continuing the Provincial Parliament on demise of the Crown, were passed and order to the Council. The Bill for the Loan of Seed Corn was ordered to be engrossed.

The Bill from the Council for continuing the Act relating to damages on bills of Exchange was referred to a Special Committee.

The Bill from the Council for declaratory and other enactments regarding Soccage Lands was referred to a Committee of the Whole for Monday.

The Committee of the Whole the Montreal and York petition of Grievances was postponed till Wednesday next.

The House in committee went through the Gaspé Fishery Bill, the Maskinongé Common Bill, and the Sheriff's Office regulation Bill.—Adjourned to Friday.

Friday, 19th Dec. 1828.

M. de Léry from the council informed the house that it had passed the bill for the relief of the Proprietors of the Montreal Library.

M. de Léry also informed the house that the council had passed a bill for making mortgages special on free and common soccage lands, and for establishing the engrossment of deeds and mortgages on such property; 2d reading Friday next.

M. de St. Ours got leave of absence from the 2d January to the 20th.

M. Bourdages brought up the petition of divers inhabitants of Longue pointe, &c. (dist. of Montreal) against the bill for a turnpike road; referred to the committee on the bill.

On motion of M. Bourdages, it was ordered that the house will on Monday go into committee to consider of the expediency of establishing gaols and court-houses in the more populous parts of this Province, so that Courts of Quarter Sessions for the better despatch of criminal cases and the better trial by jury may be had.

The contingent accounts of the house were referred to Messrs. Louis Lagueux, Proulx, Quirouet, Cuvillier and Ogden.

M. Vallières introduced a bill to incorporate the Quebec Friendly Society; 2d reading Monday.

The following engrossed bills were then read and ordered to the Council:

1<sup>o</sup>. To prevent fraudulent debtors near the lines from evading their creditors.

2<sup>o</sup>. To facilitate the proceedings against the estate and effects of debtors.

3<sup>o</sup>. To relieve the poor of St. Philippe (dist. of Montreal), & others by the loan of seed wheat and corn.

The Maskinongé common regulation bill was ordered to be engrossed, as was also the bill for preserving the grass growing on beaches.

The Jews' relief bill was read a second time and referred to Messrs. Ogden, Leslie, Quesnel, Viger & Lee.

The new court of appeals' bill was also read a second time, & then referred to Messrs. Vallières, Borgia, Neilson, Quesnel and Lee.

The House went into committee on the bill for granting the Wesleyan Methodists certain privileges; went through the bill. The bill to amend the 34th Geo. 3, and to allow counsel in the trial of capital offences, was read a second time and referred to Messrs. Viger, Vallières, Quesnel, Ogden and Letourneau.

The House in Committee went thro' the Lachine turnpike bill.

The House in committee on establishing an hospital for sick seamen and non-resident sick, resolved that it was expedient, & the matter was referred to a committee of Messrs. Blanchet, Cannon, Laterrière, Neilson and Vallières.

The House in committee on the Bill from the Council relating to the Road Laws in the Townships, made an amendment and ordered it to be engrossed.

Saturday, 20th December 1828.

M. Borgia brought up the petition of inhabitants of Cornwallis, praying that the persons who subscribed a certain sum for a college, and acquired land to erect it upon, may be incorporated, and praying pecuniary assistance may be granted for the project; referred to Messrs. Borgia, Blanchet, Larue, Vallières and Fortin.

M. Borgia also brought up another petition from Cornwallis, praying the establishing of a Court of Justice and a jail; referred.

M. Perrault brought up the report of the Agricultural Society of Montreal.

M. Desaulles obtained leave of absence from the 22nd inst. to the 15th January.

The order of the day for considering the report of the commissioners on the Drummondville and Sorel road, was revived, and it was referred to the same committee as before.

M. Neilson reported from the committee on the petition of M. Ecuyer, surveyor, prevented from recovering a debt against the Dorchester commissioners of internal communications; to be considered Tuesday next.

M. Leslie from the committee on the claims of Alex. Wood of Upper-Canada, reported:—to be considered in committee on Tuesday.

M. Leslie reported on the bill from the council to make perpetual the act regulating the protesting of bills of exchange—to be considered on Wednesday.

M. Secretary Yorke delivered the following message from His Excellency:—

JAMES KEMPT: “His Excellency the Administrator of the Government recommends to the Assembly to make provision for the care of insane and infirm persons and the support of foundlings during the ensuing year.”

“Castle of St. Lewis, Quebec, 20th Dec. 1828.

M. Vallières moved to resolve, that an Address be presented to His Excellency, praying that he may carry into effect the acts for making the Chambly canal and the appointment of commissioners for the improvement of the navigation of the Richelieu a debate ensued.

M. Neilson moved an amendment that the first part of the resolution be referred to a special committee. The House divided:

Yeas: Messrs. Valois, Heney, Poirier, Lefebvre, Fortin, Neilson, Perrault, Leslie, Viger and Cuvillier. (10)

Nays: Messrs. Borgia, de St. Ours, Bourdages, Christie, Ogden, Quesnel, Quirouet, Laterrière, de Rouville, Lee, Desaulles, Young, Boissonault, Letourneau, Clouet, Ls. Lagueux, Cannon, Vallières, Papineau, Larue, Blanchet, E. C. Lagueux, Stuart and Samson (24)...so it passed in the negative.

The original address was afterwards agreed to, and the address was ordered to be presented to His Excellency.

#### ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Friday 19th December 1828.

Receiving Reports of Committees of the whole House on Maskinongé Common and Grass Preservation Bills.

Second Reading of the Jews Register Bill—the Provincial Court of Appeals Bill—the Methodists Register Bill—and the Criminal Jurisdiction Terms Bill.

House in Committee on Col. Vassal de Monviel and J. Lane's Petitions—on the Lachine Turnpike Bill—To consider the expediency of establishing a General Hospital—on the Montreal Gaol and House of Correction—on the Highways and Roads Bill—on J. Cayouette's Petition.

Saturday 20th December 1828.

Receiving Report on Sheriff's Office Bill.

Second Reading of Quebec Incorporation Bill—Sheriff's Sales Bill.

House in Committee on Upper Town contested Election—on Internal Communications—on the Vacancies in the Offices of the House—on the Hotel Dieu Petition.

Monday 22d December 1828.

Second Reading of the Bill to prevent Fires in the Woods.

House in Committee on Bill (from Council) for conveyances of Lands in Free and Common Soccage.

#### SUBSTANCE OF BILLS BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY OF LOWER CANADA.

To establish a Court of Appeals.

[Introduced by Mr. Vallières.]

After the 30th June next, the Court to be composed of five justices, viz: The Chief Justice of the Province two new associate justices and one of the justices of Quebec and Montreal alternately.

The terms of the Court to be the first ten days of May, August, November and January.

The new court to have the powers of the old.

The Chief Justice not to be exempt from sitting in the court for trial of criminal offences in the District of Quebec.

The two new justices to be justices of the King's Bench for trial of criminal offences in the districts where they may reside.

The records of the old Court to be transferred to the new.

The Act 36th, Geo. III cap, establishing the old court to be repealed after the 30th June next.

To limit Imprisonment for Debt.

[Introduced by Mr. Vallières.]

The Ordinance 25th Geo. III. cap. 2, sect. 20 amended so as not to permit the imprisonment of any debtor for judgments in civil matters, except it be between merchant and merchant, trader and trader, and the debt have relation to merchandize, commerce or traffic.

The act not to prevent the imprisonment of any debtor already ordered, or to be ordered before the passing of this Act.

To continue the Parliament notwithstanding the demise of the King

[Introduced by Mr. Vallières.]

The Provincial Parliament not to determine or be dissolved notwithstanding the death or demise of His Majesty, his heirs and successors.

Not to be construed to extend to alter or abridge the prerogative of the King to prorogue or dissolve the Parliament.

To validate conveyances of lands and real property held in Free and Common Soccage.

[Introduced in the Legislative Council.]

Doubts existing as to the validity of conveyances, &c, of real property held under free and common soccage though not executed in the forms of the law of England, such conveyances to be valid, provided they are otherwise good and legal.

After the passing of the Act such conveyances of land similarly held, shall be valid, if made according to the forms of the law of England, or before two Notaries, or a Notary and two witnesses, according to the forms of the laws of the Province.

Mortgages and claims of bailleur de fonds executed before the passing of the Act to be valid.

All future mortgages and claims according to the laws of the Province to be valid, provided thereat property so mortgaged, &c shall be specially set forth and described in the deed and not otherwise.

#### ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Monday, 22d December, 1828.

Receiving Reports on Gaspé Fisheries Bill, on the Vacancies in Offices of the Assembly.

Second reading of the Bill to prevent Fires in the Woods, Quebec Friendly Society Bill.

Montreal Gaol Bill.

House in Committee on the Bill relating to lands held in Free and Common Soccage.

on the expediency of erecting Court Houses and Gaols in the more populous parts of the Province.

Tuesday, 23d December, 1828.

House in Committee on J. B. Moreau's Petition.

on B. Ecuyer's Petition.

on A. Wood's Petition.

Wednesday, 24th December, 1828.

House in Committee on Petitions of Grievances.

on Bill relating to protested Bills of Exchange:

Bill to relieve persons of the Jewish faith.

[Introduced by Mr. Ogden.]

British subjects of the Jewish faith above 21, may enregister themselves with the prothonotaries of the District Courts; when are enregistered, the District Judge to call a meeting by notice in newspaper upon petition of persons so enregistered.

Trustees to be elected at such meeting, and to elect from among themselves, Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer.

Trustees to hold arguments of land for synagogue and minister.

Ministers to keep registers, extracts from which shall be valid in law.

For the better administration of Justice.

(introduced by Mr. Viger.)

Former Circuits abolished; the Province divided into the following Circuits or arrondissemens of inferior jurisdiction, viz:—

District of Quebec:—Circuit or arrondissement of Quebec, Baie St. Paul, Kamouraska, Trois Pistoles, Plélet, Ste. Marie, Lotbinière and Cap Santé

District of Montreal:—Montreal, Vaudreuil, Ottawa, Mille-Isles, St. Rock, Berthier, Richelieu, Blainville and Eastern.

The bill then recites the days of the different terms in these Circuits.

Clerks to each of the Circuit Courts to be appointed by the Governor.

Evidence may be taken in term or vacation before one of the Judges; and Judges of superior Courts of King's Bench may appoint commissioners, (commissaires enquêteurs) for the same purpose—no evidence in writing to be taken without consent of parties to the cause, l'Appointement à vérifier, from the superior Court, to specify the facts to which parties shall testify, on pain of nullity—parties in causes of a mercantile nature, not tried by jury, to furnish particulars of what they intend to prove, so that the Court may decide upon what points it shall require evidence. The oaths of sequester experts, &c, before commissioners to be valid.

Commissioners to have power to hold meetings of parents and friends, for the election of tutors, &c, and generally the powers each of the Judges of the King's Bench at present have; but not without an order by the Judges, and be afterwards approved by them.

Commissioners shall keep registers of their proceedings, to remain of record with the Clerk.

Appeal against the commissioners to be made to the Courts of King's Bench of superior jurisdiction.

Commissioners to sit only at the place appointed in the Circuit, except in cases when ordered by Judges to examine sick persons, &c, and parties shall not be prevented from appearing by attorney.

Commissioners not to be appointed without they have studied the usual time with a lawyer or notary, and be commissioned as such; to be sworn into office before a Judge of the King's Bench.

Any one or more of the Judges may sit at jury trials, in vacation, and report the same to the Court.

The Judges to name Sheriffs for each of the Circuits, (Montreal and Quebec excepted) and be approved by the Governor, Sheriffs refusing to serve, to incur a penalty of £10; to serve for two years, and others then appointed.

List of jurors to be made out by sheriffs from all the freeholders, having property of the real yearly value of 40s. stg., residing within leagues of the Court, and having their property within these limits; the lists shall state the name, surname, craft and domicile of the juror, and shall be made anew every year, in January. The Judges on proof of want of qualification, may order the names of jurors to be struck out, and others not entered to be enregistered. A duplicate list, after being signed by the sheriff, to be deposited with Clerk of the Court, and it shall be accessible to the public, every day, (except holidays) between nine and three o'clock. The jurors called to serve, shall be taken, following those who last served, without interruption of names.

If the sheriff is interested, the Court shall direct the writ of summoning the jury, to any captain of Militia. Jurors not appearing, to be fined as provided by law. Commissioners may order a tales where necessary.

The Sheriff at Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers shall make out lists as herein before provided.

Jurors to be taken from the Circuits where the parties reside; where cause of action has arisen in another Circuit, the Court may order it to be taken there—but no defendant shall be compelled to decide his cause in another Circuit than where he resides. The verdict of jurors to be unanimous.

Clerks and Commissioners to be liable to all the duties, penalties &c, at present imposed by law on similar offices.

The Ordinance 25th Geo. III. which enacts, that merchants and traders, being householders of the yearly rent of £15, shall be qualified to serve on petit juries; the 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th and 21st sections of the same Ordinance, also the 20th section of the same, permitting a verdict to be returned when nine jurors agree, and allowing 2s. 6d and 1s to jurors; all repealed.

Separate lists of jurors for Quebec and Montreal, to serve in criminal cases, to be made and deposited with the Prothonotaries, and to be drawn from the Circuits.

The fees to Commissioners, Clerks, Sheriffs, &c, specified.

The Governor may appoint two new Judges, one for each of the Districts of Quebec and Montreal.

The Court of Three Rivers may appoint commissioner, and mark out Circuits, &c, to be governed by the rules provided in this act for the District of Quebec and Montreal.

Terms of the Courts specified.

OWING to the Christmas holidays we were not able to get out our paper on Wednesday last. We will likewise not be able to get one out on Wednesday next.

We have received no later accounts from Europe.

Several bills of great importance to the interests and prosperity of Lower-Canada are at present under the consideration of the Provincial Parliament, and likely to meet the approbation of the Legislature. Among them may be noticed with pleasure, those relative to the incorporation of the Cities of Quebec and Montreal, their utility, we believe, no man in the community will venture to deny, if they shall be prepared in such form as to include the general advantages of the citizens and that their privileges may be made to extend as widely as possible. The manner in which corporate bodies in many of the cities and great towns of England and Ireland exist at present, and the just opprobrium attached to them in public estimation from the exclusive system pursued, and the monopoly of their charters in the hands of a few individuals, may be a cause with many of not wishing to see them established in this Country. But tho' this reasoning may hold good against the mode and the evils which must arise from them if the influence and appointments to office be in the hands of a few. Yet it has not the least weight in reason against their numerous advantages. The abuse of any office or situation is to be brought forward, not in subversion of these situations but of the bad and inefficient arrangements. The difficulty of removing soil habits of long standing is great, because so many become interested in their support, and a wise legislature making enactments for a new Country, when these rubbish of feudal and inveterate evils does not exist should be particularly watchful of their introduction, in limine. There is perhaps but one efficient mode of counteracting that system of jobbing which prevails in Europe to the greatest extent, and an enormous loss of public money, public distrust and general dissatisfaction, and that consists in making the right of elective franchise and the influence of the people prevail as much as possible. It should too be brought into action as frequently as may suit the public convenience. There are we know, a few who thinking themselves hard for mankind, will not hear of this extension of popular privileges, but the wisdom of an unbiassed legislature will regard only the general good, the prosperity of the whole community. It may be thought also that in cities with a population, consisting of different extraction and when the influence for a time must be in some degree on one side, that this extension of rights would be prejudicial to many, this view of the case however can have but little weight as it is not merely for the present race, or to gratify immediate desires that the legislature should pass an enactment of this nature, but as a perpetual benefit. It would we think moreover contribute to unplugmate all existing distinctions, and give to the entire community one common object, the public good.

The election of a member to serve in the Provincial Parliament in the room of Mr. Papiueau, for the county of Surrey will take place at Verchères on Tuesday next. Mr. Paschal Chagnon is returning officer.—MIXERVE.

**THE SABBATH DAY.**  
(From a Correspondent.)

The Supreme Ruler of nations saith to all who dwell upon the earth, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." Again, the Almighty saith, "Ye shall keep my SABBATHS, and reverence my SANCUARIES."

Are not all, who engaged in worldly business, of vain amusements, upon the Lord's day, practically saying to the Almighty we will not have Thee to reign over us!

A respectful petition was last spring sent to the Magistrates of Montreal, humbly requesting, that Sunday markets and vain amusements on the Lord's day should no longer disgrace our city; but those evils yet exist.

Markets on the Lord's day are not allowed in Great-Britain or the United States; and why are they more needed in Canada?

All Christians and others who regard the laws of God and of our King are most respectfully requested to come forward and sign a petition to the Governor-in-Chief, beseeching His Excellency to bring this subject immediately before the Legislature of this Province or before the Imperial Parliament: for, it is truly a painful consideration, that all the people of this Province should be esteemed rebels against the laws of God and man.

To save time and expense in circulating the petition in the communities, it is proposed, that a most respectful petition be prepared, and sent to each Church and Chapel in this Province, and, that each Ministers of the Gospel be respectfully requested to explain the design of that petition and invite his congregation to sign it.

That no time may be lost the following Petition, is through the medium of the public papers most respectfully presented for signatures.

**A FRIEND TO GOOD ORDER.**

The following is the body of the Petition:—

We, your humble petitioners, being deeply sensible of the great evils which exist in our Province, beg the kind assistance of your Excellency in removing them.

Whereas, for a considerable length of time, Markets and Fairs have been held upon the Lord's day, to the great annoyance of all devout people, who wish to be retired from worldly business; and, whereas children and some thoughtless young men, are on each Lord's day seen pursuing vain amusements in the streets and in public squares of cities and towns in this Province, to the great inconvenience, and interruption of peaceable worshippers; therefore, we the loyal and obedient subjects of a beloved Sovereign, do most respectfully request, that Your Excellency would be pleased to take our great grievances under consideration, and if possible, remove them, and as in duty bound, your petitioners will ever pray.—MONTREAL.

Two men were brought before the sitting Magistrates, at the Police Office, yesterday, charged with having broken into the stores occupied by Messrs. Moore and Murray, under the American Presbyterian Church. One of them was secured as he

was about to escape from the premises, with a sack filled with hams. The other was detected by having some of the property in his possession.—Gazette.

**DREADFUL ACCIDENT.**—On Monday last, two horses in tandem belonging to Mr. Ross of this city, took fright and ran with fearful velocity down the Quebec Suburbs, where they came in contact with another horse, belonging to M. Campeau a baker, by which the animal was killed on the spot, the shaft running far into his breast; they afterwards ran over an elderly man, who was so much injured that his life is at present despaired of. They proceeded, to the great alarm of the passengers until they were at length stopped at the Cross near the Current of St. Mary; the streets were in such a state from the smoothness of the ice that this was effected with much difficulty.—VINDICATOR

Last night a part of the ice on the Little River drove away with five of the fishing huts just erected on it. Three or four of the persons fishing gave the alarm, and the watchmen got a canoe and saved them. It appears that two or three were, however, carried past the Island of Orleans, and returning with the flood in the day time, about noon they were brought ashore by some habitants, after a narrow escape.—Queb. Gaz. 25th Dec.

**AUCTION SALES.**

BY AUSTIN CUVILLIER.

AT his Office, on MONDAY next, and following days, each day at ONE o'Clock, will be sold:—

A large quantity of Household Furniture, and other articles.

—AFTER WHICH, —

A General Assortment of DRY GOODS, well adapted for the Season.

A. CUVILLIER, A. & A.

Montreal, 27 Dec. 1828.

**FOREIGN BIBLIOGRAPHY, &c — BIBLIOGRAPHIE**

ETRANGERE, ou Journal Général des Productions Littéraires et scientifiques de la France, de l'Angleterre, &c.—Publié par CHARLES DE BEHR, à New-York, contenant une liste des livres qui se publient journellement dans les différentes parties de l'Europe, avec des notices Anglaises ou Françaises, extraites des Journaux Critiques les plus renommés, comme aussi leur prix à Paris et à New-York.

Le Soussigné ayant été nommé Agent pour le Journal susdit, informe le public qu'il recevra les souscriptions de ceux qui voudront s'y abonner, à sa Librairie, Rue St. François-Xavier. Ce Journal paraît une fois chaque mois; le 1er Numéro est sorti le 25me. Juin dernier, le Soussigné peut fournir des Numéros depuis le commencement. Le prix de l'abonnement est de \$3 par an, payable d'avance, outre les frais de Poste.

T. DUFORT.

Montréal, 24 Dec. 1828.

**NOTICE.**

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced Teaching *DANCING*, at the House of Mr. FRS. PIGEON, New Market, three times a week, (Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays,) at FIVE Shillings per Month.

LE HOURS OF LESSONS.—From 7 till 10 in the Evening.

ANTHONY JEFFERIES.

Montreal, 15th Decr. 1828.

**NEW BOOK-BINDERY.**

L. L. LALANNE,

BOOKBINDER AND ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURER, St. James Street, in the range of Brick Building, directly opposite the dwelling-house of JOHN FROTHINGHAM, Esquire; respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that having finished his engagement as Apprentice with Mr. E. C. TUTTLE, and having procured himself Tools at a great expense, being very scarce and difficult to procure in this Country, that he is now ready to execute all kinds of work in the above line, and trusts from the long experience he has had during his stay with Mr. E. C. Tuttle, he will be able to execute orders to the satisfaction of the public in general, either in neatness, taste, strength and punctuality; having seen much dissatisfaction arising from disappointment, he assures the public that he will make it a rule to engage no work but what will be executed with despatch, and ready to meet its due time of engagement. He flatters himself that by a constant application to his business, it will ensure him a share of the public patronage.

Maps pasted upon linen and neatly varnished.

Dec. 17, 1828.

**LINSEED OIL MANUFACTORY.**

[East Corner of Papineau Square, Quebec Suburb.]

THE Subscriber's *LINSEED OIL MANUFACTORY*, being now in operation, informs his friends and the public in general, that he will constantly have on hand for sale, the best boiled and raw Linseed Oil:—Also, Putty.

All orders sent to him or left with Mr. Benjamin Starves New-Market, will be punctually attended to.

P. ROTTOP.

**JUST PUBLISHED,**

And will be ready for delivery in a few days at the different booksellers of Quebec and Montreal.

**THE MONTREAL ALMANACK**

OR

**LOWER CANADA REGISTER,**

FOR 1829.

This Almanack from its having been prepared with great care and attention, and from the Editor's having had access to various sources of official information, the Proprietor flatters himself, that no publication has hitherto appeared before the Canadian public more worthy of their patronage.

With a view to classification, the Almanack is divided into a Civil, Legal, Commercial, Ecclesiastical, Medical, Militia, Military, Naval and Miscellaneous Register, under each of which heads will be found all the information usually found in such works. The whole is followed by an Appendix containing a short history of Canada to the present day—returns of its Imports and Exports, Population, &c.—Lists of the Governors of the Province—the Royal Family—& present Ministry of Great Britain,—and Lists of the Public Officers of the adjoining Provinces, comprising about 200 pages 12 mo. on fine demy paper, and in brevier type.

Montreal Gazette Office.—Nov. 24, 1828.

**FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, AT THEIR PREMISES, ADJOINING THE RECOLLET CHURCH.**

- JAMAICA RUM,**  
Demerara and Leeward Island Rum,  
Muscovado Sugar,  
East India do.  
Loaf do.  
Cognac Brandy,  
Hollands Gin,  
Coffee, Pimento,  
Black and White Pepper,  
Port, Teneriffe, Sherry, Bucellas, Mountain, and other Wines in Wood,  
Champaigne, Hock, Burgundy, and other Wines in Bottles,  
Figs, Olives and Olive Oil.
- ALSO,**  
Canada Nails, (assorted sizes.)  
English Iron do. do.  
Boiler Plate,  
Thompson's Screwed Augers,  
A Cask Coffin Furniture,  
Spikes, Rivet Bolts, Cart and Plough Chains, Cart Drawers, American Falling Axes, Ship Scrapers, Hinges, Grates, Iron Chests,  
Stationary, Plate Glass, Cork wood, Cement, &c. &c.  
Mahogany, and various kinds of Cabinet and Dye Woods,  
6th Dec. 1828. IRVINE, LESLIE & Co.

**NOTICE.**—The Subscriber Testamentary Executor of the late LOUIS TALBOT, Esq. in his life time Doctor and Surgeon in this town, requests all persons who have any demands against his succession to present them to him duly authenticated and all those who may be indebted to the said succession to pay to him without delay.

PIERRE DESFOSSÉS.

Three-Rivers, 25th October, 1828.

**LEVY SOLOMONS & Co.**

OFFER for Sale, Wholesale and Retail, at their Store, No. 41, St. Paul Street, Montreal, Sign of the INDIAN CHIEF,—the following Articles.—viz

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|--|---|--|
| <p><b>SNUFFS.</b><br/>Plain Rappee,<br/>Coarsedo.<br/>Scotch Snuff,<br/><b>MACCABA</b><br/>do. Lorril-<br/>lard's.<br/>Princes Mixture<br/>Strasbourg.<br/>Red Spanish,<br/>Priest Snuff<br/>Scented do.<br/>Tonquin Beans,<br/>Albany Choco-<br/>late.<br/><b>FURNACES.</b><br/><b>PIPES,</b><br/>&amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.</p> |  | <p><b>TOBACCO—</b><br/>Richmond Plug,<br/>10 to 12 pr. lb.<br/>Montreal do. 8<br/>per lb.<br/>Plug Tail, in lb.<br/>and ½ lb.—½ lb.<br/>and ¼ lb.<br/>Pigtail, 9 lb. rolls,<br/>Ladies' Twist,<br/>Leaf Tobacco,<br/>unpressed, in<br/>Rolls &amp; Pugs,<br/>Mild Smoking,<br/>St Domingo, in lb.<br/>&amp; ½ lb. per sup.<br/>The cut, and com.<br/>do. in lb. small &amp;<br/>loose.</p> |
|--|---|--|

**SEGARS.**

Burlee—Mild Smoking Kitefoot—Spanish—New Orleans—St. Eustache and American.

**SNUFF BOXES.**

Tortoise Shell—Box Wood—fine Black Silver mounted—fine Paper assorted—Common and Brass do.—Some Fancy Boxes. The whole is warranted of the best quality, and is offered to their friends and the public in general, at as reasonable prices as can be procured in the two Provinces.  
Montreal, Oct. 4, 1828.—J

**NOTICE.**

DOMUALD TRUDEAU, Apothecary, near the Old Market Place, begs leave to inform the Merchants in the Country and in the cities, and the Public generally, that besides his assortment of Medicines, he keeps constantly on hand a considerable lot of Indian mooccasins, red and Indian ceintures, and every kind of Indian curiosities, of which he will dispose by wholesale or retail at moderate prices.  
Montreal, 21 June, 1828.

**LA MINERVE,**

HAVING an extensive circulation both in Town and Country, particularly amongst Canadian Merchants and others; it is believed that Merchants, Auctioneers &c. would find it a profitable Advertiser.  
Office of La Minerve, No 5, St. Jean Baptiste Street.  
MONTREAL, 27 February, 1828.

**A LOUER,**

POUR en prendre possession immédiatement.—Une Maison située sur la Rue St. Paul, —ci-devant occupée par JOCELYN WALLER, Ecuyer.  
Elle faut s'adresser à Mr. Toussaint Dumas, le Propriétaire, ou à Dame Veuve Waller.—24 Dec. 1828.—G.

Le Soussigné n'ayant plus d'occupations qui le détournent de sa Profession, se propose de s'y livrer à l'avenir,  
H. St. GEORGE DUPRÉ,  
Avocat, Rue St.-Sacrement,  
24 Dec. 1828.

**NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.**

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