

# The Quebec Gazette.



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JEUDI, MARS 30, 1826.

[New Series.]

No. 1029. } **BY** virtue of a WRIT OF ALIAS Quebec, *feri 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 Miss Marie Anne Gauvreau of the city of Quebec, in the county of Quebec, in the district of Quebec, *filie majeure* against the lands and tenements of JEAN BAPTISTE ISOIRE DIT PROVENSAL of the parish of Ste. Marie, Nouvelle Beauce, in the county of Dorchester, in the district of Quebec, Yeoman to me directed; I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Jean Baptiste Isoire dit Provensal, to wit; an emplacement situate and being in the parish Ste. Marie, in the Seigniorie Taschereau, in the concession St. Gabriel, consisting first, in two arpents and a half of land in superficies, on the north-east side of the River Bellair, being a lot of ground which Jean Thomas Taschereau, Esquire, the Seignior of the place, had reserved to himself by a deed of concession by him consented in favor of Pierre Turco, passed before Mre. Bonneville, Notary, under the date of the seventh day of November, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and secondly in another lot of ground of one arpent and a half in superficies, on the south-west of the said River Bellair, being a lot of ground which the said Mr. Taschereau had reserved to himself by a deed of concession by him consented to Pierre Perrault, passed before Mre. Walsh, Notary, bearing date the first day of January, eighteen hundred and nineteen, on which lot of ground there is a saw mill and dam. The said emplacement being to be sold and adjudged, subject to the *cens et rentes*, charges, clauses, conditions, reservations and *retraits* mentioned in the deed of concession and sale of the same, consented by Jean Thomas Taschereau, Esquire, the Seignior of the place, to the said Jean Baptiste Isoire dit Provensal, by Act passed before Mre. J. J. Reny, Notary and Witnesses, on the eleventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty. Now I do hereby give public notice, that the before described property will be sold and adjudged to the highest and last bidder, at the Church door of the aforesaid parish of Ste. Marie, Nouvelle Beauce, on TUESDAY, the EIGHTEENTH day of APRIL next, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

W. S. SEWELL, Sheriff.

All and every person or persons having claims on the above described premises, by mortgage or other right or incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his Office in the Court House of the said City of Quebec, and further that no opposition *afin d'annuller* or *afin de distraire*, the whole or any part of the said premises, or *afin de charge* or *servitude* on the same, will be received by the said Sheriff during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof, and further that every opposition *afin d'annuller*, *afin de charge* or *afin de distraire* must be accompanied with an affidavit of the truth of the facts in such opposition, articulated and set forth in the form required by the order of the said Court of the nineteenth of Oct. 1822. That any such opposition as aforesaid, without such affidavit as aforesaid, will not impede or delay the execution of such Writ, and that no opposition *afin de conserver* will be received at any time after the expiration of twenty-four hours, next after the return day of such Writ, and further notice is hereby given that the said Writ is returnable on the 1st day of June next.

W. S. S.

Sheriff's Office, Quebec, 12th December, 1825.

No. 1193. } **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 David Ross, of the city of Montreal, in the county and district of Montreal, Esquire, Advocate, against the lands and tenements of WALTER DAVIDSON, Esquire, in his life time seignior of Beauvillage, com-

monly called St. Giles, in the district of Quebec, to me directed; I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Walter Davidson, in the hands and possession of Gustavus William Wickstead, of the city of Quebec, in the county and district of Quebec, Gentleman, curator duly appointed to the vacant succession of the aforesaid Walter Davidson, to wit: A land in the seigniorie of St. Giles, in the parish St. Nicolas, in the district of Quebec, containing four arpents in front, by forty arpents in depth, bounded in front by the river St. Giles, and in the rear at the end of the said depth, adjoining on the north side Jocelin Waller, Esquire, and on the other the representatives of Luc Brown, with a house, barn, stable, and coach-house thereon erected. The said land subject to the payment of a life rent to Jerome Delage and Dame Marie Voyer, his wife, and to the survivor of them, such as the whole is designated, and specially set forth in a certain act of donation, made and passed between the said Walter Davidson, and the said Jerome Delage and his wife, on the twenty-fourth of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and passed at Quebec before R. Lelievre, and M. Berthelot, Public Notaries. Now I do hereby give public notice, that the before described property will be sold and adjudged to the highest and last bidder, at the Church door of the parish of St. Nicolas, on TUESDAY the EIGHTEENTH day of APRIL next, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

W. S. SEWELL, Sheriff.

All and every person or persons having claims on the above described premises, by mortgage or other right or incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his Office in the Court House of the said City of Quebec, and further that no opposition *afin d'annuller* or *afin de distraire*, the whole or any part of the said premises, or *afin de charge* or *servitude* on the same, will be received by the said Sheriff during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof, and further, that every opposition *afin d'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 nineteenth of October 1822. That any such opposition as aforesaid, without such affidavit as aforesaid, will not impede or delay the execution of such Writ, and that no opposition *afin de conserver* will be received at any time after the expiration of twenty four hours next after the return day of such Writ, and further notice is hereby given that the said Writ is returnable on the 1st day of June, 1826.

W. S. S.

Sheriff's Office, Quebec, 12th December, 1825.

No. 958. } **BY** virtue of a WRIT of *Alias 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 Pierre Casgrain, Esquire, of the parish of Riviere Ouelle, in the county of Cornwallis, in the district of Quebec, and Amable Dionne, Esquire, of the parish of St. Louis, commonly called Kamouraska, in the county of Cornwallis, in the district of Quebec aforesaid, both Merchants, and heretofore copartners, using commerce at Kamouraska aforesaid, under the name, stile and firm of Casgrain and Dionne, against the lands and tenements of JOSEPH QUELLET dit MANUEL, of the parish or place commonly called Saint Andre, in the county of Cornwallis, in the said district of Quebec, yeoman, to me directed; I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the aforesaid Joseph Quellet dit Manuel, to wit:—Two arpents of land in front, by about thirty or thirty-six arpents in depth, situate and being in the second range of concessions in the seigniorie of the *Riviere du Loup*, bounded as follows: on the south west by the road leading to the Lake of Temisconata, on the north east by Louis Marie Fortin, on the north by Louis Leclere or his representatives, on the south by Andre Pignart, with the exception of three perches of land in front, by twelve perches in depth, belonging to Andre Pignart, but further, with the house and shed thereon erected." Now I do hereby give notice, that the above described property will be sold and

adjudged to the highest and last bidder, at the Church door of the parish of Riviere du Loup, on TUESDAY the EIGHTEENTH day of APRIL next, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

W. S. SEWELL, Sheriff.

All and every person or persons having claims on the above described premises, by mortgage or other right or incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff at his Office, in the City of Quebec, according to law; and further, that no opposition *afin d'annuller* or *afin de distraire* the whole or any part of the said premises, or *afin de charge* or *servitude* on the same, will be received by the said Sheriff during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof, and further that every opposition *afin d'annuller*, *afin de charge* or *afin de distraire*, must be accompanied with an affidavit of the truth of the facts in such opposition, articulated and set forth in the form required by the order of the said Court of the 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, 1826.

W. S. S.

Sheriff's Office, Quebec, 12th Decr. 1825.

No. 415. } **BY** virtue of a WRIT OF ALIAS 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 Etienne Bois, of the City of Quebec, in the County of Quebec, in the District of Quebec, Burgess, against the lands and tenements of HENRY GEORGE FORSYTH, Esquire, Merchant, and Madame Charlotte Langan, his wife, both of the City of Quebec aforesaid, Archibald Kennedy Johnson, Esquire, and Madame Maria Johnson Langan, his wife, of the place commonly called foot of the Current St. Marie, in the County and District of Montreal, and James Leslie, Esquire, and Madame Julia Langan, his wife, both of the City of Montreal, in the County and District of Montreal, aforesaid, sole heirs and representatives of the late Patrick Langan, Esquire, in his lifetime of the said City of Quebec, now deceased, to me directed; I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Henry George Forsyth, Charlotte Langan, Archibald Kennedy Johnson, and Maria Johnson Langan, James Leslie, and Julia Langan, to wit:—A lot of ground or emplacement situate on Cape Diamond, of forty-five feet in front on the line of *la rue des Grisons*, or thereabout, by eighty-seven feet or thereabout in depth, at the end of which depth the said emplacement has no more than twenty feet or thereabouts in breadth, bounded in front on the said *Rue des Grisons*, in the rear by the heirs or representatives Lataille, on one side by Mont Carmel-street, and on the other side by the said heirs or representatives Lataille, together with a wooden house thereon erected." Now I do hereby give public notice, that the above described emplacement will be sold and adjudged to the highest and last bidder, at my Office, in the Court House, in the said City of Quebec, on MONDAY the FIFTH day of JUNE 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 incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff at his Office, in the City of Quebec, according to law; and further, that no opposition *afin d'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, 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 facts 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 8th day of June 1826.

W. S. S.  
Sheriff's Office, Quebec, 31st January, 1826.

Montreal, } **BY** virtue of a WRIT of EXECUTION to wit: } **B**Y virtue of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench holding civil pleas in and for the district of Montreal aforesaid, to me directed, commanding me to proceed to the seizure, sale and adjudication by *decret volontaire* on AMABLE BOUCHER, of the parish of Berthier, in the said district, yeoman, of certain immovable property described in the said Writ, as follows, to wit, "Une portion de terre sise et située en la dite paroisse de Berthier, au nord de la Rivière Bayonne, de la contenance d'un arpent et demi de front, sur environ quarante arpents de profondeur, tenant par devant à la dite Rivière, par derrière aux terres de St. Cuthbert, joignant d'un côté à François Boucher, et d'autre côté à Jean Baptiste Brisset, avec le tiers d'une maison de pierres bâtie sur la totalité de la terre dont les prémisses ci-dessus font partie, et les bâtimens qui se trouvent construits sur icelle, sauf et excepté la moitié de l'écurie et de la soue." Which he has acquired in virtue of a donation to him made by Dame Geneviève Lavallée, widow, of the late Jean Marie Boucher, by act passed before Mtre. Rolland, Notary, and witnesses, the first December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, which said immovable property was during the three years which immediately preceded the first of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, enjoyed by the said Dame Geneviève Lavallée, à titre de propriétaire, and since the said first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, the said Amable Boucher, has been the holder (*détenteur*) and now enjoys the same as proprietor thereof. I have seized and taken in execution the said immovable property, and do hereby give notice that the same will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder by *decret volontaire* on the said Amable Boucher, at the Church door of the parish of Berthier aforesaid, on MONDAY the TWENTY-FOURTH day of APRIL next, at TEN of the clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

FREDK. W. ERMATINGER, Sheriff.

All and every person or persons having claims on the immovable property above described, by mortgage or other right or incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his Office in the City of Montreal, according to law; and further, that no opposition *afin d'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; and all and every person or persons having charges or rights and especially mortgages, hypothèques, which may be the subject of opposition *afin de conserver* are also notified and required to produce the same to the said Sheriff, at his Office aforesaid eight days at the least, before the day fixed for the sale of the said lands.

Sheriff's Office, 17th December, 1825.

Montreal, } **BY** virtue of a WRIT of EXECUTION to wit: } **B**Y virtue of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas in and for the District of Montreal aforesaid, at the suit of Jean Baptiste René Hertel de Rouville, Esquire, Seigneur of Rouville, and other places, residing at the seigniory of Rouville in the said district of Montreal, against the lands and tenements of JEAN BAPTISTE GUERTIN, of the parish of St. Joseph de Chambly, in the district of Montreal, Blacksmith, to me directed; I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Jean Baptiste Guertin, a piece of land situated in the seigniory of De Rouville, in the parish of St. Hylaire, in the said district of Montreal, containing one arpent in superficies, divided into two lots, known by Nos. 6 and 7, the same being on the north-east side of the road leading to the mountain of de Rouville, bounded in front by the said road, in the rear by land belonging to the said Jean Baptiste René Hertel de Rouville, on one side by lot No. 8, and on the other side by lot No. 5, with a wooden house and other buildings thereon erected. Now I do hereby give notice, that the said piece of land and premises, will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the Church door of the parish of St. Hylaire aforesaid, on MONDAY, the THIRTY-FIRST day of JULY next, at TEN of the clock in the forenoon, at which time and place, the conditions of sale will be made known.

FREDK. W. ERMATINGER, Sheriff.

All and every person or persons having claims on the piece of 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'annuller or afin de distraire*, the whole or any part of the said piece or parcel of land and

promises, 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, 23d March, 1826.

Montreal, } **BY** virtue of a WRIT of EXECUTION to wit: } **B**Y virtue of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas in and for the district of Montreal aforesaid, at the suit of Jean Baptiste Hilaire Deguire, of the parish of Vaudreuil, in the District of Montreal, Notary Public, and Dame Marie Louise Decoigne, his wife, by him duly authorize das to these presents, against the lands and tenements of PIERRE LEMAY dit DELORME, of the Township of Godmanchester, in the county of York, in the district of Montreal aforesaid, yeoman, to me directed; I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Pierre Lemay dit Delorme, a land situated and being on the south side of the lake St. François, in the Township of Godmanchester, containing about three arpents in front, by about thirty-three arpents in depth, bounded in front by the said lake St. François, in the rear and on one side by the heirs of the late Louis Decoigne Mars, and on the other side by Alexis Chrétien, with a log house and stable thereon erected, the said land making part of the land described as lot number 28, as the same may be found to extend. Now I do hereby give notice, that the said land and premises will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the church door of the parish of St. Joseph of Soulanges in the said district, on MONDAY, the THIRTY-FIRST day of JULY next, at TEN of the clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of the sale will be made known.

FREDK. W. ERMATINGER, 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'annuller or afin de distraire*, the whole or any part of the said lands and premises, or *afin de charge or servitude* on the same, will be received by the said Sheriff during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof.

Sheriff's Office, 23d March, 1826.

Montreal, } **BY** virtue of a WRIT of VENDITION to wit: } **B**Y virtue of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas in and for the district of Three Rivers, in the Province of Lower-Canada, at the suit of EZEKIEL HART Esquire, of the town of Three-Rivers, in the county of Saint Maurice, in the said district of Three-Rivers, Merchant, and SAMUEL BECANCOUR HART, of the same place, also Merchant, co-partners, carrying on trade at the said town of Three-Rivers, under the firm of Ezekiel Hart, and son, against the lands and tenements of Benjamin Fagnant, of the parish of St. Michel d'Yamaska, in the county of Richelieu, in the said district of Montreal, and Adelaïde Maclure, his wife, as heirs to the estate of the late Jean Maclure, in his life time of the said parish, to me directed; I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Benjamin Fagnant and Adelaïde Maclure, in their quality aforesaid. 1o. A land situated and being in the parish of St. Michel d'Yamaska aforesaid, in the county of Richelieu, in the said district of Montreal, containing four arpents and a half in front, by thirty arpents in depth, and from thence at the end of the said thirty arpents, taking a front or width of seven arpents and a half, by thirty arpents further in depth, the whole more or less, bounded in front by the River Yamaska, in the rear by the range of St. Thomas, on one side in part by Benjamin Lebrun, and in part by Jean Giguère, and on the other side in part by Bonaventure Lebrun, and in part by Michel Lambert, with two wooden houses, barns and other buildings thereon erected. 2o. A land situated and being in the parish of St. Michel d'Yamaska, in the county of Richelieu and district of Montreal aforesaid, containing four arpents and a half in front, by thirty arpents in depth, and from thence at the end of the said thirty arpents, taking a front or width of six arpents, by thirty arpents further in depth, the whole more or less, bounded in front by the river Yamaska, in the rear by the range of St. Thomas, on one side in part by Jean Bte. Bergeron, and in part by Jean Metotte, and on the other side by Antoine Robidoux, with a wooden house and other buildings thereon erected. Now I do hereby give notice, that the said lands and tenements will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the Church door of the parish of St. Michel d'Yamaska aforesaid, on MONDAY, the THIRTY-FIRST day of JULY next, at TEN of the clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

FREDK. W. ERMATINGER, Sheriff.

All and every person or persons having claims on the lands 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 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, 23d March, 1826.

Montreal, } **BY** virtue of a WRIT OF EXECUTION to wit: } **B**Y virtue of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas in and for the district of Montreal aforesaid, to me directed, commanding me to proceed to the seizure, sale and adjudication by *decret volontaire* on JOSEPH TOUSSAINT DROLET, residing in the parish of St. Marc, in the district of Montreal aforesaid, seigneur of the Fief and Seigniory of Cournoyer, of certain immovable property described in the said writ as follows, to wit: "Le Fief et Seigneurie de Bournoyer, sis et situé dans le comté de Surrey, dans le dit district de Montréal, du côté sud ouest de la Rivière Richelieu, de la contenance de deux lieues de front, sur deux lieues de profondeur, cependant de forme irrégulière à cause du cours et sinuosité de la dite Rivière Richelieu, renfermé dans les limites qui suivent, borné en front par la dite Rivière Richelieu, en profondeur partie à la Seigneurie de Verchères, et partie à Fief Bellevues, joignant d'un côté au sud-ouest aux Seigneuries de Belœil et Verchères, et d'autre côté à la Seigneurie de Conrecaur, avec les dépendances du dit Fief ou Fiefs et rotures, places de moulins et emplacement y appartenant, avec les bâties, et de tous les droits lucratifs et honorifiques, cens, rentes, lods et ventes, courvées, banalités et autres droits attachés au dit Fief," qu'il a acquis, par acte passé le vingt-deux Octobre dernier, devant Mtre. Doucet et son confrère notaires, d'Antoine Lefebvre de Bellefeuille, Ecuyer, demeurant en la paroisse de St. Eustache, dans le dit district, faisant et agissant, tant en son nom, que comme se portant fort, par Messieurs Louis Charles Lefebvre de Bellefeuille, François Lefebvre de Bellefeuille, tous deux prêtres, et Joseph Lefebvre de Bellefeuille, ses frères, et aussi en vertu de procuration pour et au nom de Joseph Lefebvre de Bellefeuille, Ecuyer, son oncle, demeurant en la ville des Trois Rivières, de Dame Françoise Lefebvre de Bellefeuille, veuve de feu Louis Joseph Leproust, Ecuyer, Demoiselle Jeanne Lefebvre de Bellefeuille et Joseph Lefebvre de Bellefeuille, demeurant en la dite ville des Trois Rivières, ses santes; which said immovable property had been possessed during more than three years preceding the said twenty-second day of October last, by the said sellers, to whom the same belonged as follows, to wit: to the said Joseph Lefebvre de Bellefeuille, Françoise Lefebvre de Bellefeuille, Jeanne Lefebvre de Bellefeuille et Joseph Lefebvre de Bellefeuille, residing in the Town of Three Rivers aforesaid, five twelfths by succession, from Dame Marie Joseph Hertel de Cournoyer their mother; to the said Antoine Lefebvre de Bellefeuille, as heir and eldest son of the late Antoine Lefebvre de Bellefeuille, Esquire, two twelfths, and to the same, three twelfths by purchase, from Amable Berthelot, Esquire, as *fondé de pouvoir* from Dame Amidieu Dacles, widow by her first marriage of Jacques Lange Hertel de Cournoyer, and of Demoiselle Lorette Hertel de Cournoyer, her daughter; and finally, two twelfths to the said Louis Charles Lefebvre de Bellefeuille, François Lefebvre de Bellefeuille and Joseph Lefebvre de Bellefeuille, brothers of the said Antoine Lefebvre de Bellefeuille, as heirs and younger children of the said Antoine Lefebvre de Bellefeuille; and since the said twenty second day of October last, the said Joseph Toussaint Drolet has been and still is in the possession thereof. I have seized and taken in execution the said immovable property, and do hereby give notice that the same will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, by *decret volontaire*, on the said Joseph Toussaint Drolet, at my office in the city of Montreal, in the said district of Montreal, on MONDAY the THIRTY-FIRST day of JULY next, at ELEVEN of the clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

FREDK. W. ERMATINGER, Sheriff.

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

during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof; and all and every person or persons having charges or rights, and especially mortgages, hypothèques which may be the subject of opposition afin de conserver, are also notified and required to produce the same to the said Sheriff, at his Office aforesaid, eight days at the least before the day fixed for the sale of the said lot of land.  
 Sheriff's Office, 23d March, 1826.

No. 317. } **BY** virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias Quebec, to wit: } 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 Pierre Dubeau, fils de Germain, of the parish of Beauport, in the county and district of Quebec, yeoman, against the lands and tenements of JEAN PASCHAL of the same place, mason, and Marie Josephite Dubeau his wife, to me directed; I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Jean Paschal, and Marie Josephite Dubeau, to wit: 1. "A lot of ground or emplacement of two perches or thereabouts in front, by about eleven or eleven perches and a half in depth, situate in Beauport in the village St. Michel, bounded in front towards the north by the King's highway, in the rear towards the south by a running rill which divides the said emplacement from the land of Pierre Dubeau, and both on the north east and south west side by the said Pierre Dubeau, together with a small wooden house on a stone foundation thereon erected. 2. Three fourths of an arpent in front by twenty-five arpents in depth, of a wood land, (terre à bois) situate at Beauport, in the village Ste. Marie, bounded in front to the south by the village St. Ignace, in the rear to the north by the village St. Louis, to the north east by Michel Parent, and to the south west by Joseph Fortier. Now I do hereby give public notice, that the above described immovable property will be sold and adjudged to the highest and last bidder, at the Church door of the aforesaid parish of Beauport, on TUESDAY the TWENTY-NINTH day of AUGUST next, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

W. S. SEWELL, Sheriff.  
 All and every person or persons having claims on the above described lands and tenements by mortgage or other right or incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff at his Office, in the City of Quebec, according to law; and further, that no opposition afin d'annuler or afin de distraire the whole or any part of the said premises, or afin de charge or servitude on the same, will be received by the said Sheriff during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof, and further that every opposition afin d'annuler, afin de charge or afin de distraire, must be accompanied with an affidavit of the truth of the facts in such opposition, articulated and set forth in the form required by the order of the said Court of the 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 first day of October, 1826.  
 W. S. S.  
 Sheriff's Office, Quebec, 29th March, 1826.

Province of Lower Canada, } DISTRICT OF QUEBEC. } **ADVERTISEMENT.**  
**LICITATION.**

THIS is to make known to all whom it may concern, that in virtue of a Judgement given this day by the Honorable Olivier Perrault, one of the Judges of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for the District of Quebec, at the suit of Dame Marie Louise Jobin, of Quebec, widow of the late François Couture, in his lifetime of Quebec, Master Mason, and of Edouard Larue, of the City of Quebec, Merchant, Tutor duly elected to the minors François Couture and Marie Louise Couture, issued of the marriage of the said late François Couture with the late Dame Marie Louise Simard, his first wife, and by the advice of the relations and friends of the aforesaid minors, there will be set up for sale by LICITATION before His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, for the aforesaid District, at the Court House of the City of Quebec, on Monday the third day of April next, at nine of the Clock in the morning for the first time, the immovables hereinafter designated, and belonging to the estate of the late François Couture, in his lifetime of Quebec, Master Mason, and for the second time on the tenth day of April next, before the aforesaid Court, and at the aforesaid place, at nine of the Clock in the morning, and that they will be set up for the third time, and sold and adjudged to the highest and last bidder, subject to the charges, clauses and conditions of the enchères deposited in the Prothonotaries' Office of the said Court, prior to the day of sale, on MONDAY the SEVENTEENTH day of the aforesaid Month of APRIL next, at NINE of the Clock in the forenoon.

Those who may have any claims on the said immovables by right of property, servitude, mortgage or other claim whatsoever, are required to make them known in writing at the Prothonotaries' Office of the aforesaid Court, before the day of the adjudication.

Followeth a description of the aforesaid Immovables.  
**FIRST.**—An emplacement situated in St. John suburbs, containing nineteen feet in front by forty feet in depth or thereabout, bounded on the north to Joseph Sasseville, on the south to Joseph Barbeau, on the front to the north-east, by St. François street, and in the rear to the south-west, by George Langlois or his representatives, together with the house thereon erected, circumstances and dependances.  
**SECOND.**—An emplacement situated in the said St.

John suburbs, St. John street, of thirty-six feet in front, by sixty feet in depth or thereabout, on east side, and fifty-nine feet on the west side, bounded in the front to the said St. John street, on the rear to the emplacement hereafter designated, on one side to the east, by Pierre Tanguay, and on the other side to the west, by the projected street St. Pierre, together with a two story wooden house thereon erected, and part of a hangard that may be found on the said lot, if any part of the same be found, circumstances and dependances.

**THIRD.**—Another emplacement situated in the aforesaid St. John suburbs, on Aiguillon street, of thirty-six feet in front, by, to wit: on the east side, seventy-four feet in depth, and on the west side seventy-one feet in depth, bounded in front to the said Aiguillon street, in the rear to the emplacement before designated, on one side to the east, to François Robitaille, and on the other side to the west, to the aforesaid projected street, with a two story wooden house, and that part of the hangard that may be found on the said piece of ground, circumstances and dependances, the said two emplacements making part of a greater one, leased in virtue of a bail emphytéotique, by the Reverend Dames Religieuses of the Hôtel Dieu of Quebec, in favor of Sieur Pierre Vcelle, according to agreement passed at Quebec before Master Descheneau, and his colleague Notaries, dated the thirty-first day of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, for the space of ninety-nine years.

**FOURTH.**—Another emplacement or lot of ground situate in the aforesaid St. John suburbs, St. George street, being thirty-five feet in front on the said St. George street, and seventy-three feet in depth on the north-east and forty-eight feet in depth on the south-west; bounded in front by the aforesaid St. George street, in the rear by St. Olivier street, on the north-east, by Paul Thibodeau, and on the south-west, by Charles Plamondon, with a two story stone house in front and three stories in the rear, thereupon erected, circumstances and dependances.

**FIFTH.**—Another emplacement situate in St. John suburbs, St. Joseph street, being twenty-nine feet more or less in front, and thirty six feet in depth, bounded in front by the said St. Joseph street, and in the rear, by Jean Bertrand, adjoining on the one side on the north-east, to Louis Drouin, and on the other side on the south-west, to the one named Grant, with the house built in wood, one story high, unthereto constructed, circumstances and dependances.

**SIXTH.**—Another emplacement situate in the aforesaid St. John suburbs, St. John street, being fifty feet more or less on the said St. John street, commencing on the north-east at the lot of ground belonging to Sieur Joachim Henry, as far as the street which separates it from the protestant church-yard, called St. Augustin street; on half of the extent of ground lying between the two St. John streets, the old and the new, or about seventy feet in depth, together with two wooden houses, one story each thereupon constructed; the one on the new St. John street, containing all the front side of the said emplacement, and the one on St. Augustin street, being about twenty-two square feet, circumstances and dependances.

For further information, apply to Mr. Hector S. Huot, Advocate, at his Office in the Upper-Town of Quebec, Haldimand Street, No. 3.

HECTOR S. HUOT,  
 Attorney & Advocate.  
 Quebec, 6th March, 1826.

Province of Lower Canada, } DISTRICT OF QUEBEC. } **GENERAL QUARTER SESSION OF THE PEACE.**  
 District of Quebec: } **SESSION OF THE PEACE,**  
 Thursday, 19th January, 1826.

JEAN THOMAS TASCHEREAU, Chairman,  
 PRESENT, { MICHEL BERTHELOT, Esquires, Justices of Peace,  
 { BERNARD A. PANET, of the Peace,  
**IT IS ORDERED.**—That the amendments and additions which hereafter follow, be in force as Rules and Orders of Police for the city of Quebec, from the date of the approval, confirmation and publication hereof according to law.

**IT IS ORDERED.**—That within six months next after the due publication of this rule, a number be set on the front door of every House, in every Street and public place throughout this city.

That the series of the numbers do commence with respect to each Street, at that end of the Street which is nearest to the centre of the City, (or Parish Church,) and do then proceed towards the opposite end thereof in alternate order, so that all even numbers be on the right side, and all odd numbers on the other; That every such number be uniformly and conspicuously set in such manner, as shall be directed by the Magistrates, at any General Meeting of the Road Committee duly authorized to that effect, by any general meeting under the inspection of the Road Surveyor, and that any proprietor, occupier, or other person opposing the execution of this order, or removing any number, or in any way deranging any of them, shall for every such offence incur a Penalty not exceeding forty shillings currency.

**IT IS ORDERED.**—That from and after the first day of May next, the regulation of Police by virtue of which it is compulsory upon the Butchers in this city, to sell meat in certain Stalls, be suspended until the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, and that from and after the day last mentioned, such regulations of Police do go into, and continue in effect and operation until further order.

Certified,  
 GREEN & PERRAULT,  
 Clerks of the Peace.

Quebec, } **NOTICE TO COUNTRY TAVERN-KEEPERS.**  
 Office of the Peace, March 12, 1826.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that a Special Session of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the District of Quebec, for receiving the usual securities and granting certificates for Licences to persons intending to keep Taverns in the Country Parishes and Townships, within this district, during the present year, will be holden from MONDAY the TWENTY-TIE TH day of MARCH instant, to THURSDAY the TWENTIETH day of APRIL next both days inclusive, at the Court House in the city of Quebec, at TEN in the morning each day.

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

PROVINCE OF LOWER CANADA, } DISTRICT OF QUEBEC. } **IN THE KING'S BENCH,**  
 No. 717. } the 1st day of February, 1826.

PETER MACINTOSH, of the City of Montreal, Merchant—Plaintiff—vs.  
 ALLAN CAMERON and DUNCAN CAMERON of Chatham, in the County of York, in the District of Montreal, Traders, and JOHN CAMERON, of the Seigneurie of Argenteuil, in the same District of Montreal, Trader, co-partners in the trade and traffick of Timber, Defendants.

AND,  
 WILLIAM PEMBERTON and GEORGE PEMBERTON, of the City of Quebec, Merchants and Co-partners.

Tiers Saisis.  
 Upon the Plaintiff's humble petition preferred to this Court, it is ordered, for the reasons therein contained, that the said ALLAN CAMERON, DUNCAN CAMERON, and JOHN CAMERON do appear in this Court, within four months from the date of the publication of this Order, and await the Judgment in this Cause; and that pursuant to the provisions of the Provincial Statute, 4, George IV. Cap. 13. Notice of the present Order be inserted in the Quebec Gazette, Published by Authority.

PERRAULT & ROSS, P. K. B.  
 VALIERE DE ST. REAL, Attorney for Plaintiff.

DISTRICT OF } **NOTICE.**  
 QUEBEC: } **GENERAL QUARTER SESSION OF THE PEACE,**  
 OCTOBER, 1825.

On the Plan and Procès Verbal of the surveyor of Highways, relative to the proposed opening of certain streets, &c. on the ground commonly called the *Terre de la Vacherie* in the city of Quebec.

**PUBLIC** Notice is hereby given, (pursuant to the order of the general quarter session of the peace, holden in October, instant,) that the said plan and procès verbal, together with the certificate and report of twelve principal householders, respecting the expediency of laying out certain proposed public highways and a market-place on the said ground, according to the said plan and procès verbal, remain of record in the Office of the Clerks of the Peace, and are open during Office hours for public inspection, gratis, to the end that every person interested in the matter, may form such opposition to the ratification thereof, as the case may require. And that in default of any such opposition or in case any opposition having been made, should be adjudged unfounded, the said plan and procès verbal will be ratified at the next general quarter session of the peace to be holden in January, 1826, to the end that the same be put into execution and effect, according to law.

By order,  
 GREEN & PERRAULT,  
 Office of the Peace  
 Quebec, 29th Oct. 1825. } Clerks of the Peace.

**GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.**

**TENDERS** will be received at this Office until the 3rd April next, at noon, for supplying the Royal Engineer Department in this Garrison with all the CUT STONE that may be required until 24th December, 1826, inclusive, a specification of which can be seen at this Office.—The Tenders must bear the signatures of two respectable persons, promising to become responsible for the performance of the Contract.—The prices are to be stated in sterling, and payment will be made, at the option of Government, in British money, in other Coins at the par of 4s. 4d. per dollar, or in Bills on the Lords of the Treasury, at the rate of £100 for each £103, due on the Contract.

Commissary General's Office, }  
 Quebec, 4th March, 1826 }

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, 7th February, 1826.  
 To let for the term of Nine Years, from the 1st May next.

**THE** Domain Farm of Notre Dame des Anges, in the parish of Beauport, containing upwards of Two Hundred and Fifty superficial arpents, together with the dwelling house and other buildings thereon erected, upon which considerable sums have recently been expended for their amelioration and improvement. Application for the terms and conditions may be made to the undersigned, GEORGE H. RYLAND, Secretary.

## GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

TENDERS will be received at this Office until Saturday the 22d April next, at noon, for ERRECTING a WHARF at the foot of the Inclined Plane, Près-de-Ville, agreeably to a plan and specification to be seen at the Commissariat Office. The price is to be stated in sterling, and payment will be made at the option of Government, in British money, in other coins, at the par of 4s. 4d per Dollar, or in Bills upon the Lords of the Treasury at the rate of £100 for each £105 due.

The proposals must bear the signatures of two respectable persons engaging to become responsible for the fulfilment of the contract.

Commissary General's Office }  
Quebec, 23d March, 1826 }

THE subscriber will continue the business, formerly carried on by Blackwood & Larocque, in his own name and on his own account.

Wm. BLACKWOOD,  
Montreal, 31st December, 1825.

IN the press, and will be speedily published, an original and correct Ready Reckoner, on an improved system; whereby sterling money, dollars at 4s. 4d. each, is turned into Halifax currency, and vice versa. In which is also compendious calculations of the value of any article from 1 to 1000; and the amount brought on separate columns—the first column showing the amount sterling, and the other the amount currency.

This work was originally designed for the use of the Military Departments; and commenced by the author at the time the General Order for changing the currency was promulgated.

March 9, 1826.

## EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES,

DIRECTED BY MISS MOLLOY,  
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF  
THE RIGHT HONBLE. THE COUNTESS OF DALHOUSIE,  
SUPPORTED BY  
THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE  
AND  
MRS. SEWELL,  
THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON  
AND  
MRS. MOUNTAIN,  
And several of the principal Families in Quebec.

Board and Washing, £8 per quarter.  
Tuition in the English and French languages grammatically, with Needle-work, History, Geography, Mythology, Writing and Arithmetic, £3 10s. per quarter.

£2 entrance.  
Piano Forte, £2 10s. per quarter,  
Entrance, £1.  
Italian, Dancing and Drawing, when required taught by Master.  
Every young Lady to bring her own Bed, &c. &c. two pair of Sheets, 6 Towels and a Silver Spoon.  
N. B. From the 1st of May next, Miss Molloy will receive Boarders at No. 4, St. Lewis Street.  
Quebec, March 7th 1826.

A Gentleman who has a few leisure hours, wishes to dedicate them to some labour profitable to himself and to others; he therefore offers to give some instructions in the French language to a very limited number of young gentlemen (no less than two and no more than four) at his own house three times a week, namely, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 6 to 8 o'clock in the evening. Terms, FIVE DOLLARS per month.

N. B.—No objection to undertake any translation from either languages, French and English, into the other at the rate of 1s., and with a fair copy 1s. 3d per 100 words, or to draw up petitions or memorials on such terms as might be agreed upon.—Enquire at this Office.

TO LET and possession given on the first May next.

THE House, Premises and Garden, in Port Louis Heights, at present occupied by Col. Jones, 71st Regt.—For conditions apply to Mr. CLAPHAM, or to the Printer of the Quebec Mercury.  
Quebec, 7th Febrv. 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given that two days in each week viz. TUESDAY and THURSDAY, will be appropriated for the Receipt of Monies into the military chest at this station, for Bills of Exchange or otherwise, on which days no payments will be made, except in cases which will admit of no delay.

Commissary General's Office,  
Quebec, 13th February, 1826.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of Blackwood & Larocque, expires this day. All those indebted to the concern are requested to pay their accounts to William Blackwood, and such as have claims against it are desired to send them in to him for liquidation.

WM. BLACKWOOD,  
FRS. ANT. LAROCQUE.  
Montreal, 31st December, 1825.

## TRANSPORT WANTED.

NOTICE is hereby given that tenders will be received at this Office until MONDAY, the 3d day of April next, for all such Transport by Steam-Boats between Quebec, and Montreal, as may be required by the Commissariat Department during the season of navigation in present year, exclusive of ordnance and ammunition.—The terms of the Contract and form of tender can be seen on application at this Office, and no proposal will be attended to unless made out in the form prescribed.

COMMSY. GENLS. OFFICE.  
Quebec, 31st Jany. 1826.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the Officers of the Garrison, he will be happy to cash or negotiate their drafts on their agents.

A premium given for British Silver.  
H. N. PATTON,  
14th March, 1826. u Sault-au-matelot street.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the Moveable Effects of and belonging to JAMES McCALLUM & Co. and which have been seized by the Sheriff of this district, in the cause No. 66, Ross et al. vs. McCallum et al. will be sold by the said Sheriff at the residence of the late James McCallum, senr. at the St. Roch Brewery, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of March, instant, at 1, P. M.

PLAMONDON & BEGIN,  
Huissiers exploitans.  
Sheriff's Office, Quebec, 21st March, 1826.

LOWER BIJOU—To let for several years the Farm and the following Houses and Lots on Lorette road, at the distance of one mile from Quebec; possession given on the first of May.

1st The Farm known by the name of Lower Bijou, of about 60 arpents in superficies, together with two barns, with stables, and the house for the farmer built last year.

2nd The large house on the same farm, with the fine garden attached to it.

3d For sale or to let a New House on the same farm very elegantly finished, with stables and coach house and a lot of land of 80 feet in front by 120 in depth, neatly enclosed with a board fencing.—Good securities will be required. Apply on the premises.  
Quebec, 12th January, 1826. 3m.

## QUEBEC LIBRARY.

THERE will be a General Meeting of Proprietors at the Library on TUESDAY the 4th April, at ELEVEN o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of choosing Trustees for the ensuing season.

BY Order of the Trustees,  
THOS. CHRISTIE,  
March 17, 1826. b Librarian.

## ALLIANCE, BRITISH &amp; FOREIGN, LIFE &amp; FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

Established by Act of Parliament.  
CAPITAL, FIVE MILLIONS, STERLING.

## Board of Direction.

Presidents.

JOHN IRVING, Esq. M. P.

FRANCIS BARING, Esq. | N. M. ROTHSCHILD, Esq.  
SAMUEL GURNEY, Esq. | MOSES MONTEFIORE, Esq.

## DIRECTORS.

Jas. Alexander, Esq. M. P. | Charles Greenwood, Esq.  
G. H. Barnett, Esq. | Jas. Heygate, Junr. Esq.  
Charles Bevan, Esq. | William Howard, Esq.  
John Bowden, Esq. | John Innes, Esq. M. P.  
Archibald Campbell, Esq. | William Kay, Esq.  
William Crawford, Esq. | Oswald Smith, Esq.  
Timothy O. Curtis, Esq. | H. M. Thornton, Esq.  
Francis Cresswell, Esq. | Thomas Wilson, Esq.

The Subscribers being appointed Agents to the said Company, have the honor to announce that they are now ready to take Risks and grant Policies of Assurance against loss or damage occasioned by fire in any part of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada.

The names and wealth of the Presidents and Directors of this Association are so widely known throughout the Commercial world, that it would, presumptuous on the part of the Agents to suppose that any observation of theirs could increase the confidence of the public in an Association composed of such distinguished individuals.

A Capital of Five Millions, Sterling, an amount far exceeding that possessed by any similar Institution, must afford perfect security to the assured.

## MACKENZIE, BETHUNE &amp; Co.

Montreal, 4th June, 1825.  
The Subscriber being appointed Agent for the said Company in Quebec, is now ready to receive applications and grant Policies of Assurance against Loss or Damage by Fire.

Sufferers will at all times experience the utmost liberality and promptitude in the settlement of their claims against the Company.

THOS. W. SATTERTHWAIT, Agent.  
u Hunt's Wharf.  
Quebec, 13th July, 1825.

## NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firms of ROBERT FROSTE & Co. Montreal, and ROBERT & THOMAS FROSTE & Co. Quebec, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said concerns are requested to make payment to ROBERT FROSTE, who is duly authorised to grant acquittances, and such as have claims against them are desired to present them for liquidation.

ROBERT FROSTE,  
THOMAS FROSTE,  
A. MCGILL.  
Montreal, 20th March 1826.

THE subscriber, duly appointed Curator to the vacant succession of the late WALTER DAVIDSON, Esq. in his life time of the seigniory of Beauvillage, commonly called St. Giles; Désires all persons to whom the said succession may be indebted, to send in their respective accounts duly attested, and addressed to him, at Mr. Geo. Arnold, Merchant, Quebec, within two months, from the date of this Advertisement.

G. WICKSTEED,  
Curator, &c.  
Quebec, 16th March, 1826. f

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, March 16, 1826.

The packet ship LEWIS, Captain Macy, arrived this morning from Havre, whence she sailed on the 26th of January. By this arrival we have received Paris papers of the 24th inclusive.

Paris papers of January 24, says the prices of stocks for money bargain have tended a decline, and the market was dull.

It is said that the speech from the throne at the opening of the Chambers, will announce a reduction of 17 millions upon the land tax, although the Government has the intention to devote 60 millions to the repair and augmentation of the strong places.

The funeral of Marshal Suchet, Duke of Albeutra, took place in the Church of the Assumption on the 23d of January.

The inhabitants of Cayenne have recently presented through the medium of their Deputy at Paris, a splendid gold sword enriched with diamonds, to Baron Mihius late Governor of that Colony.

The Anniversary of the death of Louis the XVI, was celebrated on the 21st January.

Sir Hudson Lowe left Vienna on the 5th January for Constantinople.

The King of Prussia has ordered his army to go into mourning for the death of Alexander.

The oath to Nicholas was taken at Moscow, with great enthusiasm on the 2nd of January.

The funeral procession of the Emperor commenced from Taganrog on the 23d of December with much solemnity, pomp and grandeur.

An Antwerp paper informs us that General Fredericks, who was wounded during the mutiny of the troops at St. Petersburg, was born in the environs of Brussels. His state, according to the intelligence of the 11th instant from Hamburg, is such as to leave little hopes of his recovery. He was in the service of Napoleon, who several times remarked his distinguished valour, and under whom he had advanced rapidly in a few years to the rank of General. He made the campaign of 1812 against the Russians, and as he excelled in firing a pistol, he was seen several times to rush with the boldest intrepidity upon the enemy.

The following is a copy of a note addressed by the Count de Nesselrode to the Representatives of the Foreign Powers accredited at the Court of Russia:—

“Being called to the heritage of the Emperor Alexander, the Emperor Nicholas also inherits the principles which governed the policy of his august predecessor: and his Imperial Majesty has prescribed to his ambassadors, ministers, and agents near the Foreign Powers, to declare to them that, marching with all his power in the traces of the Sovereign whose loss he deplores, he will profess the same fidelity to all the engagements contracted by Russia, the same respect for all the rights consecrated by existing treaties, and the same attachment to the maxims preservative of the general peace, and the ties which subsist between all the Powers.

In return, the Emperor has pleasure in hoping on their part the same disposition to keep up those relations of intimate friendship and mutual confidence which, established and maintained under the Emperor Alexander, have given ten years of repose to Europe.”

## THE GREEKS.

“A Member of the Greek Committee at Paris, received a letter from Marseilles, from M. Piscatori, who was about to sail with the expedition bound for Greece. The Post-script of the letter is thus couched:—“We have this moment received intelligence from Greece, which is believed to be authentic. Ibrahim Pacha, having determined to march upon Corinth, was attacked on the road by Gouras, who completely defeated him, and killed 3000 of his men.”

The following articles have been hastily translated, this morning from the Constitutional of the 4th of January—the latest paper received. Taking all the accounts together, and making a due allowance for the

exaggerations of the friends of the Greeks on the one side, and the threatenings and boasts of Turkish accounts through the Smyrna press on the other, the Affairs of the Greeks certainly do not look so gloomily as they did two months ago.

Translated for the Commercial Advertiser from the Paris Constitutionnel of 21st January.

IONIAN ISLES.

Corfu Dec. 24.—Twenty-six Hydriot vessels under command of Miaulis, have kept in check during twenty days the entire of the enemies fleet stationed off Patras, and as often as the Turks endeavoured to attempt any offensive operations, so often were they forced to keep their lines with considerable loss. The delay attendant upon the Greek fleet in effecting a junction with the Hydriots, induced Admiral Miaulis to leave the Gulph of Neupacte, for the purpose of removing, with all expedition, the insignificant difficulties which occasioned the long detention of the other two divisions of the Greek fleet at Spezzia.

An English Fa-ket-boat that sailed from the coast of Acarnia twelve days after the departure of Miaulis, brought us yesterday the news that the Greek fleet, consisting of 67 sail, and accompanied by several fire-ships, had, on the 22d instant, doubled Cape Papa. He adds that the hostile fleet was preparing to operate a descent on Missolonghi. The patriotism of the garrison of this fortress presents sufficient guarantees to ease all fears as to the fresh enterprise of the foe.

The last communications which we have received from the Peloponnesus are extremely satisfactory. Ibrahim Pacha had attempted to force a passage by the way of Acrata, but was attacked by Londos, who slaughtered a great number of his army, and obliged him to retreat to his old position. Another corps of the Egyptians landed in the mean time at Salona; but the valiant Romeliotas drove them once more into the sea, and they hastily embarked, without having gained the smallest advantage from the expedition.

They write us from Ithaca, that Vice-Admiral Sachtouris, met on the waters of Chio, two Turkish frigates, conveying twenty transports; that he burnt one, and laid the other hors de combat, and captured all the other vessels. This intelligence is confirmed by letters that we have received from Calamata.

Corfu, Jan. 1.—Ibrahim Pacha, after having completely failed and lost a considerable number of his troops in his march upon Caldvyra and Acrata, threw himself into Neupacte, where he precipitately embarked on board Egyptian vessels, traversed the gulf and moved upon Missolonghi. Arrived before this place, he instantly ordered a general assault; but the garrison made a noble stand, repulsed the enemy on all points, and obliged them to retire to the old entrenchments of the Seraskeer. Missolonghi, besieged for several days from the sea side, began to experience the want of provisions; but no sooner had the Greek fleet re-appeared, than all communications were again thrown open.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

MONTREAL, 18th March, 1826.

At a meeting of Merchants and others held this day at Clamp's Coffee-house, pursuant to public notice, to take into consideration the propriety of forwarding an Address to His Majesty's Ministers, thanking them for having been the means of passing the Acts of 6th Geo. IV. chap. 73, and 6th Geo. IV. chap. 114, regulating the trade of the British possessions abroad—Robert U. Harwood, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Charles Bowman, Esq. appointed Secretary.

The Chairman having stated the object of the meeting, the following resolutions were moved by John Fisher, Esq. and passed unanimously;

1st. That it is expedient to transmit an Address to Earl Bathurst thanking his Majesty's Ministers, through his Lordship, for proposing the Acts of the 6th Geo. IV. chap. 144, regulating the trade of the Colonies.

2. That a committee be appointed to prepare the said Address, and that the following gentlemen compose the said committee, namely;—Messrs. R. U. Harwood, John Fisher, Joseph Shuter, George Hamilton, and George Procter.

3. That the committee be authorised to correspond with different parts of the country, and transmit copies of their Address soliciting their co-operation with the committee.

4. That the thanks of the meeting be given to R. U. Harwood, Esq. for his conduct in the Chair.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT—On Tuesday evening last Mr. John Brown, and Mr. Alexander McLeod left Laprairie in a cariole, and proceeded on their route to this city, when near point St. Charles, Mr. Brown suddenly perceived that the Horse was on the brink of danger, having come to a broken part of the ice! in order to avoid the impending calamity, he called out to Mr. McLeod, who was then driving, to turn the horse's head quickly from the spot, but in doing so, the cariole was hurried round on the smooth ice, and precipitated into the water! Mr. Brown had time, and presence of mind to extricate himself by jumping on the ice, just as the weight of the Cariole, in its peculiar situation, was drawing the Horse back, but poor Mr. McLeod unfortunately sank, and was soon driven by the strength of the current under the ice. The Horse and Cariole were also lost.—Mr. McLeod was a native of Scotland, but had resided many years in this neighbourhood; he was esteemed by a numerous acquaintance as an excellent member of society, and a very industrious man, who had brought up a large family with credit and respectability. He had in his possession, we are informed, when the above fatal event occurred, between £50 and £60—which he had received the same day on account of a neighbour, besides an excellent gold Watch of his own property. In the present situation of the river it is impossible to form any conjecture of the time when the body may be recovered.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT  
OF  
LOWER-CANADA.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,  
WEDNESDAY, 29th March, 1826.

This day, at three o'clock, His Excellency the Governor in Chief came down in State to the Legislative Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was sent to command the presence of the Assembly, which being come up, His Excellency was pleased to give the Royal Assent to the following Bills, passed by the Legislative Council and Assembly:

- An Act for defraying certain expenses which have been incurred for affording relief to the sufferers in New-Brunswick by the late extensive fire there.
- An Act for better ascertaining the duties on Tea imported into this Province direct from China, and for other purposes thereunto relating.
- An Act to continue, for a limited time, an Act passed in the fourth year of His Majesty's reign, intitled "An Act to repeal a certain Act therein-mentioned, and to regulate the measure and weight of coals."
- An Act for enabling Courts to abstain from pronouncing sentence of Death in certain Capital Felonies.
- An Act for more particularly ascertaining the damages on Protested Bills of Exchange in the Province of Lower-Canada, and for repealing certain parts of the ordinance therein-mentioned.
- An Act to authorise the chairman and Trustees of the Common of Three-Rivers, to acquire and grant certain lots of ground therein-mentioned.
- An Act to authorize the inhabitants of the Fief Grosbois, in the county of St. Maurice, to make regulations for the common of the said Fief.
- An Act to continue, for a limited time, an Act passed in the 3d year of His Majesty's reign, intitled, "An Act to erect certain Townships therein-mentioned, into an inferior district, to be called the Inferior District of St. Francis, and to establish Courts of Judicature therein."
- An Act to amend and continue, for a limited time, two certain Acts therein-mentioned, relating to the Judicature of the Inferior District of Gaspé.
- An Act to provide for the summary trial of certain small causes.
- An Act to continue for a limited time and amend an Act passed in the 4th year of His Majesty's reign, intitled, "An Act for the more speedy remedy of divers abuses prejudicial to Agricultural improvement and industry in this Province."
- An Act to continue for a limited time a certain Act therein mentioned, passed in the 4th year of His Majesty's reign, intitled, "An Act to repeal a certain Act therein-mentioned and to provide for the Police of the Borough of William Henry, and certain other Villages in this Province."
- An Act to incorporate the Quebec Fire Assurance Company.
- An Act to appropriate certain sums of money therein-mentioned towards the encouragement of Education in the city of Montreal.

- An Act to appropriate a certain sum of money in aid of the Corporation of the General Hospital at Montreal.
- An Act to appropriate certain sums of money towards the support of certain Hospitals and other charitable purposes therein-mentioned.
- An Act to appropriate certain sums of money therein-mentioned towards the encouragement of Education in the District of Quebec.
- An Act to alter and diminish certain rates and Tolls of the Lachine Canal for a limited time and for other purposes.
- An Act to amend an Ordinance made and passed in the 25th year of His late Majesty's Reign, intitled, "An Ordinance concerning Advocates, Attorneys, Solicitors, and Notaries, and for the more easy collection of His Majesty's Revenue."
- An Act to authorize Robert Jones to build a Toll Bridge over the River Richelieu, in the parish of St. Luke at St. John's, near the rapids, to fix the rates of Toll for passing thereon, and to provide regulations for the same.
- An Act to appropriate a certain sum of money towards the support of the Emigrant Hospital at Quebec, and for other purposes therein mentioned.
- An Act to appropriate a sum of money therein mentioned for the encouragement of certain schools in this Province.
- An Act granting a certain sum of money therein mentioned in aid of the British and Canadian School Society of Quebec.
- An Act to appropriate a certain sum of money towards the support of the National and Free School of Quebec.
- An Act to provide for the distribution of a certain number of copies of the Ordinances of the Legislative Council of the late Province of Quebec, as reprinted pursuant to an Act of the 5th year of His Majesty's Reign, Chapter 8.
- An Act to appropriate a certain sum of money to indemnify the Commissioners appointed for adjusting the proportion of the Revenue appertaining to Upper Canada.
- An Act to appropriate a certain sum of money towards making and repairing the Temiscouata Road, leading to New Brunswick.
- An Act for ascertaining the annual increase of the population of the Province.
- An Act to appropriate a sum of money therein-mentioned to enable the Clerks of the Peace to distribute the printed copies of the Acts of the Legislature, as by law provided.

The following Bills were reserved for the consideration of His Majesty's pleasure:—

- An Act to appropriate certain sums of money towards certain necessary work and repairs in the Common Goal of the District of Quebec.
- An Act to appropriate a certain sum of money therein-mentioned, for the encouragement of Agriculture.
- An Act to appropriate a certain sum of money therein mentioned for exploring the tract of country to the North of the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, commonly called the King's Posts, and the lands adjacent thereto.
- An Act to facilitate the execution of the Act of the 57th George III. chapter 13, inasmuch as it relates to the appointment of Commissioners for the improvement of the navigation of the River Richelieu, and to appropriate a sum of money therein-mentioned for that purpose.
- An Act to ex end certain privileges therein-mentioned to the Religious class of persons denominating themselves Wesleyan Methodists.
- An Act to appropriate a further sum of money towards the settlement of the Road between St. Joachim and the Bay St. Paul, in the county of Northumberland.

The Royal Assent was withheld from the following Bill: An Act to continue for a further limited time and amend certain Acts therein-mentioned for regulating the trade between this Province and the United States of America.

After which His Excellency was pleased to deliver the following Speech to both Houses:

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the Assembly;

WHEN I met you at the opening of this Session I stated to you in general terms the prosperous circumstances of the Province, and the evident necessity that existed for measures to encourage the disposition of the people to industry and public improvement; to secure and to increase the value of property; and to facilitate the Administration of Justice in this fast increasing population.

I received the most pleasing assurances that I should have your support and co-operation on all matters tending to those desirable ends. It is therefore with the deepest regret that I now find my hopes disappointed upon the most important subjects which I pressed upon your consideration.

I feel pleasure however in acknowledging the laborious attendance of both Houses and the attention you have given to some of those measures, which, though not yet perfected, I still shall entertain the hope of seeing accomplished.

Gentlemen of the Assembly,  
I had been led to believe, and His Majesty's Go-

vernment had been told, that the differences which had so long subsisted between the Legislative bodies on financial matters had been amicably settled;—

It is now seen, however, that the long asserted claims from which those differences arose, were only clothed in a new form, and maintained; and that the Act of Supply which passed last year was founded in misconception and misunderstanding.

Early in last summer, His Majesty's Secretary of State addressed a despatch to the Lieutenant Governor, (then administering the Government in my absence,) forcibly pointing out the objections to that Act, and prohibiting His Majesty's Representative from sanctioning any similar measure in future: Anxious to avoid the necessity of publicly communicating these Instructions, I made them fully known to several Members who take a lead in the affairs of the Legislature, in the hope, that some measure of accommodation might be adopted, more conformable than the Act of Supply, of last year, to the sentiments and views of His Majesty's Government.

Finding however that all my endeavours to attain that happy termination were about to prove unavailing, I felt it my duty to place that despatch before you;—As it now stands recorded upon your Journals, I have no hesitation in stating to you that I must adhere to the Orders and Instructions it contains, until they are recalled by His Majesty's commands, and that until then, I must continue to adopt the forms of Accounts and Estimates laid before the Provincial Parliament in this Session, shewing to you one Branch of the Revenue for your information, and the other branch for your appropriation. Under the circumstances in which I am now placed I think it my duty to accept those grants of Money which have been specially recommended by His Majesty's Commands, and those also relating to Schools and Charities;

For these I return you thanks in His Majesty's name; But, as the aid required in support of the Civil Government, and the Administration of Justice has not been granted in a way in which it could be passed into a Law, I think it is equally my duty to reserve all other Bills of Appropriation for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure upon them.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and

Gentlemen of the Assembly:

I cannot close this Session without making a pointed reference to one Bill which has been passed under a feeling in the highest degree honourable to this Province and peculiarly agreeable to myself; it is that which has sanctioned an Act of the Executive Government, resting upon my own discretion and responsibility, in sending relief to the sufferers at Miramichi. I thank you for the generosity with which the amount of that expenditure was granted, as well as for the readiness with which you justified the discretionary power I had exercised.

#### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

Wednesday, 22d March 1826, 12 o'clock, A. M.

The House went up to the Castle of St. Lewis with the Addresses of the House to His Majesty and to His Excellency the Governor in Chief, respecting the Acts of Parliament of the 3d year of His Majesty's reign, cap. 119, of the 6th year of His Majesty's reign, cap. 59.

A Bill was introduced to appropriate a certain sum of money therein mentioned for the encouragement of Agriculture; the same was read for the first time, second reading to-morrow.

A Bill was introduced to appropriate a certain sum of money towards the support of the National and Free School at Quebec; the same was read for the first and second time, and ordered to be engrossed.

A Bill was introduced to appropriate a certain sum of money towards making and repairing Temiscouata road leading to New-Brunswick; the same was read for the first and second time, and ordered to be engrossed.

A Bill to appropriate a certain sum of money towards defraying certain repairs of the Common Gaol of Quebec, was read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed.

A Bill to appropriate a sum of money to indemnify the Commissioners for adjusting the proportion of the Revenue appertaining to Upper Canada, was read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed.—Adjourned.

Wednesday, 22d March, 1826, 5 o'clock, P. M.

A Message was received from the Legislative Council with the following Bills with amendments, desiring the concurrence of the Assembly.

Bill relating to Houses of public entertainment.

Bill of appropriation for the British and Canadian School at Quebec.

And also the following Bills without any amendment.

Bill of appropriation for the Corporation of the Montreal General Hospital.

Bill of appropriation for the settlement of a road between St. Joachim and the Bay St. Paul.

Bill of appropriation towards the support of certain Hospitals and other charitable purposes.

Bill of appropriation for the encouragement of education in the district of Quebec.

Bill to alter and diminish certain rates and tolls of the LaChine Canal for a limited time, and for other purposes.

Bill of appropriation for the encouragement of education in the City of Montreal.—And also,

Concurrence in the amendments made by the Assembly, to the amendments made by the Legislative

Council, to the bill for extending certain privileges to Wesleyan Methodists.

Concurrence in the amendment of the Assembly to the bill to amend an Act relating to Advocates, Attorneys and Notaries, and for the more easy collection of His Majesty's Revenues.

A Message was received from His Excellency the Governor in Chief, with a copy of a letter from Lord Bathurst to Sir Francis Burton, relating to a salary to be granted to the Secretary of the Royal Institution for the advancement of Learning.

A bill was introduced, granting a certain sum of money, for the British and Canadian School at Quebec; the same was read for the first time and ordered to be engrossed, then the same engrossed bill was read for the third time and ordered to the Council.

The following bills were read for the third time and ordered to the Council.

Bill of appropriation for making and repairing the Temiscouata road, leading to New Brunswick.

Bill of appropriation for the support of the National and Free School at Quebec.

Bill of appropriation to indemnify the Commissioners for adjusting the proportion of the Revenues appertaining to Upper Canada.

Bill of appropriation towards the necessary work and repairs to the Common Gaol of Quebec.

A bill was introduced to provide for the distribution of a certain number of Copies of the Ordinances of the Legislative Council, of the late Province of Quebec, as reprinted pursuant to an Act of the fifth year of His Majesty's Reign, chapter eight, the same was read for the first time, second reading to-morrow.

A bill to defray the expences of the Civil Government, was read a second time and ordered to be engrossed; and the said bill engrossed was read for the first time and ordered to the Council.

The House resolved itself into Committee, on the expediency of making more ample provisions for the certain treatment of Insane.

Several members retired, and the House adjourned for want of a quorum.

SATURDAY, 25th March, 1826, 10 o'clock A. M.

A bill to appropriate a certain sum of money for the encouragement of Agriculture, was read a third time and ordered to the Legislative Council.

It was proposed, that the House should resolve itself into Committee, on His Excellency the Governor in Chief's Message, relating to the salary of the Secretary of the Royal Institution.

It was proposed in amendment thereto, that owing to the advanced state of the Session, the consideration of the above message should be postponed till the early part of next Session, and question being put thereon, it was agreed to, and resolved accordingly. The House adjourned.

SATURDAY, 6 o'clock P. M.—A message was received from the Council by the hon. Mr. De Lery, one of the Masters in Chancery, with the following bills, without any amendment—

Bill to authorise R. Jones to build a toll bridge over the river Richelieu.

Bill to provide for the distribution of a certain number of Ordinances of the Council of the late Province of Quebec.

Bill for the improvement of the navigation of the river Richelieu.

Bill of appropriation for the Quebec Emigrant Hospital.

Bill of appropriation for the National and Free School at Quebec.

Bill of appropriation for the encouragement of certain schools in this province.

Bill of appropriation to indemnify the Commissioners for adjusting the proportion of the revenue appertaining to Upper Canada.

Bill of appropriation for making and repairing the Temiscouata road leading to New-Brunswick.

Bill of appropriation for making certain necessary repairs in the common gaol of the District of Quebec.

Bill of appropriation for the British and Canadian School of Quebec.

Bill of appropriation for exploring that part of the country, called the King's Posts, and the lands adjacent thereto.

He also delivered the two following Resolutions:

#### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday, 23d. March 1826.

RESOLVED, That the Legislative Council doth not concur with the Assembly in their Resolution of the 14th inst.; because those Resolutions consist in a series of abstract propositions, some of them questionable and all leading to a main object, the appointment of an Agent to reside at the seat of Government of the mother country; and it is the opinion of the Legislative Coun-

cil, that the Governor, Lieut.-Governor or person administering the Government of the Province for the time being is the fit and constitutional channel of communication between the Legislative bodies in this Province and His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

SATURDAY, 25th March, 1825.

RESOLVED, That the Legislative Council concurs with the Assembly, in their first resolution of the 21st March, instant, that the proposed canal from Lake Ontario to the River Otouais would be of great advantage to the trade of the Canadas. But upon the subsequent resolutions, the Legislative Council deem it necessary to allow more time than the present advanced period of the Session will permit for the consideration of matters so important.

A Bill to continue certain Acts to regulate the trade between this Province and the United-States of America, was introduced, and read for the first and second time; ordered to be engrossed, the said engrossed bill read a third time and ordered to the Council.—Adjourned for want of a quorum.

The Committee to whom were referred the message of His Excellency the Governor in Chief, accompanying the Despatch of the Earl Bathurst, of the fourth June one thousand eight hundred and twenty five, and also the Answers of His Excellency the Governor in Chief to the Addresses of the House, of the fourteenth and fifteenth March instant:

Report as follows:—

Your Committee, in conformity to the Order of Reference, have carefully examined the Message of His Excellency the Governor in Chief, delivered to the House on the fourteenth instant, together with the Documents accompanying the same.

The Documents consist of two Despatches, addressed by His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department to His Excellency Sir Francis Burton, administering the Government of this Province, dated the twenty-third November one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, and fourth June one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and a Letter from Mr. Under Secretary R. Wilmot Horton, of the twenty-fourth November one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, communicating a Copy of the above mentioned Despatch, of the preceding day, to His Excellency the Governor in Chief, then in Great Britain.

The Despatch of the twenty-third November one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four purports to be founded on an opinion of His Majesty's Law Officers of the Crown, given on a reference to them of a Despatch from His Excellency the Governor in Chief of the twenty-eighth April one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, enclosing the Assembly of that year on the Provincial Accounts.

The conclusions of the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown referred to, are stated to be, that the Revenue Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain in the fourteenth year of the Reign of His late Majesty, Chapter eighty-eight, intitled, "An Act to establish a Fund towards further defraying the charges of the Administration of Justice within the Province of Quebec in America," is still in force, and that the appropriation of the Duties raised under it, cannot be varied, except by the authority of Parliament.

Your Committee are not aware that the truth of these propositions has ever been contested by the House although that, in point of fact, the Provincial Parliament has, in the exercise of its legislative powers, actually disposed of part of the proceeds of the Duties, particularly by the Act of the fifty-eighth George the Third, Chapter four.

The House has however uniformly insisted that, being charged by His Majesty's Government since one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, with supplying "the necessary sums for the defraying all the Civil Expenses of the Administration of the Government of the Province," The Duties of the aforementioned Act being insufficient for that purpose, the application of the whole of the Province Revenue became subject to be enquired into and regulated by the Assembly, without its pretending to very general application as made by the aforementioned Act.

With respect to the Despatch of the fourth June one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, it appears to your Committee to place the question respecting the application of the Revenue under the aforementioned Act, which has existed between the Provincial Government and the Assembly since one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, in a more alarming point of view than heretofore.

This Dispatch formally announces to the House, for the first time the intention of His Majesty's Government in England, that the proceeds of the Duties levied under the forementioned Act of the British Parliament are to be "applied under the discretion of the King's Government for the benefit of the Province."

Your Committee, as well as every other Inhabitant of this Colony, are fully aware that His Majesty's Gu-

vernment can have no wish but the benefit of the Province. They cannot however assent to the proposition, that it would be safe or consistent with constitutional principles, that a large and variable portion of the public Revenue, raised on the Subject within this Province, should be applied under the discretion of His Majesty's Ministers, for such purposes as may appear to them, at so great a distance, to be beneficial to the Province.

The experience of the past has amply proved how dangerous it might be to have a large Fund of Monies levied on the Subject here, without any efficient control over it by the Representatives of those by whom that money is paid. At this moment, there are before the House official Documents shewing, that under the pretensions of the Colonial Government to an exclusive control over His Majesty's Receiver General, of this Fund, Public Monies to the amount of £259167 0 0 have been lost or are still unaccounted for, and the inefficiency of the Check at the Treasury in England is fully proved by the fact disclosed in the answer of His Excellency the Governor in Chief to the Address of this House of the fifteenth instant, by which it appears that the provisions of the Act requiring these Monies to be applied by Warrant signed by three Lords of the Treasury, have never been complied with. It besides appears, on enquiry into the defalcation in the late Receiver General's Chest in one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, that the final Audit of his Accounts was about ten years in arrear.

So long as there is such a Fund so managed, over the application of which the Assembly has no efficient control, and that its application is to be unchecked excepting upon the information of those who from time to time might have the management of it in the Colony, your Committee are of opinion, that abuses in the application not only of the Monies of that Fund, but of all other parts of the Provincial Funds deposited by Law in the Receiver General's hands, will continue to exist, to the unnecessary burthening of the people and the injury of the Province.

Abuses which depend on accidental circumstances, and which will exist under the most perfect Government, are temporary and evanescent; but those which flow from a perversion of the principles of such a Government, are lasting, and rapidly increase. If there is one incontrovertible principle of the Government of the Nation to which this Province has the happiness to belong, it is, that the Subject has an absolute property in his Goods and Estates. It has been maintained by that Nation from the earliest times of its history, in adversity as well as in prosperity. It gave existence to a Representation of the Commons in Parliament, and received its last great sanction by the Act of Parliament which sealed the Succession of the Crown in the reigning Family.

The Colonists carried that principle of British Freedom with them wherever they went and settled under British authority in America, and it has generally been acted upon and maintained by all of them, although often contested by the Local Governments, not unfrequently supported by His Majesty's Ministers, and even by Parliament itself. It was however finally acknowledged as legally established by the declaratory Act of one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, "for removing all doubts and apprehensions concerning Taxation by the Parliament of Great Britain in any of the Colonies, Provinces and Plantations in North America and the West Indies." It was finally put into operation in Canada by the Act of the 51st Geo. III. establishing a Representative Assembly in the Province; and from that time the consent of the Representative Assembly of the Colony became necessary to the legal application of all the Monies levied in the Colony for the public uses.

Your Committee think it their duty further to observe, that the pretensions set forth in the Documents under consideration appear to your Committee to be in opposition to the pledge given by His Majesty's Government for the repeal of the Act of the 14th Geo. III. Cap. 88, in Lord Dorchester's Message of the twenty-ninth April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety four, the conditions of which have been virtually complied with on the part of the Colony; and that the principle of the Act of one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight has again received the sanction of Parliament in the Act passed at the last Session for regulating the Trade of His Majesty's Possessions abroad.

Preparatory to proceeding on the Estimate of the Civil Expenditure, last year, the House addressed His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for a communication of Despatches of the nature of those referred to in Earl Bathurst's Letter of the fourth June last. Your Committee beg leave, on this subject, to submit to the consideration of the House the following Copy of his Answer:

"The Lieutenant Governor regrets that he has to state in answer to the Address of the Assembly of the nineteenth instant, that after the most diligent search, no Instruction containing the Royal Command to call upon the House of Assembly to make a proper and permanent Provision for the necessary Expenses of the Civil Government, is to be found in the Office

of the Governor's Secretary, and he is consequently led to conclude that the Despatch containing such Instructions has been carried home by His Excellency the Governor in Chief, with other papers likely to be useful in any deliberation with His Majesty's Ministers respecting the Government of this Province."

"The Lieutenant Governor further informs the House, that no answer can be traced to the Address of the Assembly to His Majesty of the twenty first January one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, relative to the demand of a permanent Civil List during His Majesty's life."

"The monies supplied by the Act of the last Session, making further provision towards defraying the Civil Expenditure of the Provincial Government," which is now formerly objected to in the Despatch of the fourth June, were voted by the House on an estimate similar in form to the estimates submitted by Sir John Sherbrooke in one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and His Excellency the Governor in Chief in one thousand eight hundred and twenty one. The Act adopts the principle of the Act ninth and tenth of the Reign of King William III. Chapter twenty-three, by which an existing appropriated Revenue of an uncertain and sufficient amount applicable to the expenses of Government, was converted into a fixed sum. The Act could in no way divert the money already applicable to the expenses of the Civil Government, to other objects. It however unquestionably allowed to the House the necessary and constitutional check on the whole of the Expenditure.

Your Committee do not conceive it to be necessary to enter into detail on the nature and amount of the Items in the Estimate which were rejected by the House, and which it has again so recently rejected, as an unnecessary burthen on the Province, from which, in so far as the Items on the List, prior to one thousand eight hundred and eighteen are concerned, it had humbly prayed His Majesty to be relieved; neither do they think it is required to recall particularly to the attention of the House the obvious truth, that if these and similar unnecessary Expenditures are to be paid out of the Fund raised on the Inhabitants of the Province, an equal amount must be supplied to cover those expenditures which the three Branches of the Colonial Legislature have pronounced to be necessary by the abovementioned Act. The extent to which similar divisions of the Funds of the Province might eventually be carried, without the salutary control of a Representative Assembly, might, indeed, in the language of the Message of Lord Dorchester of the twenty-ninth April one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, involve the Province in those "corruptions and abuses which have brought so many miseries on other Nations."

The Act of Supply of last Session was a sacrifice on the part of the Assembly to future peace and confidence inasmuch as least as it desisted from the exercise of the right on which it had insisted, of inserting in the Bill of Supply its Votes on the Estimates, and their conditions which had been disregarded. It appears to your Committee, from the Documents referred, that this sacrifice is now threatened to be rendered unavailing.

The supply for one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six having been voted and a Bill of appropriation ordered before these Documents were laid before the Assembly, it remains with the House to adopt such course of proceeding as it may deem best calculated, under every circumstance, to assert and secure the just rights of its Constituents; remembering that its power over their property is but delegated, and that it is under the most solemn obligations to restore that power into their hands unimpaired.

Mr. Attorney General dissents from this Report. Ordered, That the Chairman do leave the Chair and report.

The whole nevertheless humbly submitted.  
AUSTIN CUVILLIER, Chairman,  
20th March 1826.

The Message from the Governor in Chief subjoined, was communicated to the Assembly on Wednesday.  
DALROUSIE, Governor.

"The Governor in Chief being informed of an application made or about to be made to the Legislature for the appointment of a responsible Agent to represent the commercial interests of the Province at the seat of the Imperial Parliament, acquaints the House of Assembly that he is disposed to concur, in any measure, for the appointment of an Agent or Agents, under proper regulations."

Castle of St. Lewis, Quebec, 22d March 1826.

The following Resolutions were passed in the House of Assembly on Wednesday the 22d inst. and a committee of seven members, was appointed to prepare the draft of an address to His Majesty in conformity to the said Resolutions.

1st. Resolved, That the measures adopted by His Majesty's Ministers during the last session of the Imperial Parliament, regarding Colonial Commerce had raised the most sanguine expectations in the minds of the inhabitants of this Province, that the liberal principles then manifested would have pervaded the whole of the enactments on Colonial intercourse, modified only by

the paramount claims of the interest of the empire at large.

2d. That the Acts passed during the last session of the Imperial Parliament regarding the trade and general interests of the Province, however well adapted to Colonies differently situated, are from the Geographical position of this Province, highly injurious to its trade and prosperity.

3d. That the Acts of the 6th Geo. IV. Caps. seventy three and one hundred and fourteen, imposing duties and prohibitions on articles of merchandize introduced into this Province by land and inland navigation from the United States, must inevitably ruin a branch of trade generally beneficial to this Province, and to the navigation of the mother country, whose ships are employed to a considerable extent in conveying to market those bulky articles of produce heretofore important therein, under the sanction of the British Act, thirtieth Geo. III. Cap. twenty-nine, and since under various provincial laws.

4th. That it is in a great measure owing to the said intercourse, that the trade of this Province has rapidly increased, to the great benefit and advantage of the said Province, and to the benefit and advantage of the mother country, by the increased employment of British and Colonial shipping, from an amount of 9,224 tons, which were employed at the period of passing the aforesaid Act to 227,707 tons, the amount now employed.

5th. That to permit the importation into Lower Canada by the river St. Lawrence, of all bulky commodities adapted to exportation, such as timber and lumber of all kinds, pot and pearl ashes, salted provisions and other articles the produce of the United States, as if the same were of Canadian origin, would assure to British and Colonial shipping an extensive and increasing employment, to His Majesty's subjects in this Province the benefit of those charges which arise from the conveyance, sale and transhipment of such goods, and to British commerce the advantage of the increased facility afforded of making returns for British manufactures, the consumption of which would thereby be greatly augmented.

6th. That the most injurious of the prohibitions in the aforesaid acts are those which regard the importation by land and inland navigation of salted beef and Pork, which articles are not only requisite to assort cargoes of Canadian flour, fish and lumber for the West India Islands, and other possessions of His Majesty, but are likewise at present indispensably necessary, for the consumption of the Province, more particularly for the supply of emigrants, settling on new lands, and the numerous labourers, employed in the lumber trade and fisheries.

7th. That of the articles subjected to the duty of fifteen per cent, (as forming a part of the non-enumerated articles, in the schedule of the act, 6th Geo. 4, cap. 114.) Pot and pearl ashes are of great importance to the trade of this province, affording a convenient medium of remittance, and a valuable species of freight to British and Colonial vessels.

8th. That the prohibition and restrictions before mentioned are not required by any circumstances in the said state and progress of the industry of this province, requiring such protection, but that on the contrary the advancement of the country in population, commerce and general improvement, will essentially depend on their early removal.

9th. That as a protection to the productions of Colonial origin, the present duties payable in Canada on goods wares and merchandize imported from the U. S. by internal carriage or navigation, might be continued, but for the reasons before mentioned, pot and pearl ashes might be admitted duty free, or at a lower rate of duty; that salted beef and pork may be allowed to be imported from the same country, if not for an indefinite period, at least for a limited time, at a duty not exceeding the rate now payable on live stock.

10th. That the following articles imported into Upper Canada, duty free, namely, horses belonging to persons travelling into or through that province, and necessarily used in removing themselves, their families and baggage, cord wood for fuel, and saw logs may be permitted to be imported into Lower Canada in like manners.

11th. That the act of the 6th Geo. 4, cap 73, repeal the act of the 51st Geo. 3, cap. 97, whereby a beneficial intercourse between the British North American Colonies, and Spain and Portugal, in the mutual interchange of produce was established highly advantageous to this province, and the high duty of seven pounds ten shillings per ton imposed upon wines imported from those countries, will have the effect of destroying that highly beneficial intercourse contrary to the intention of His Majesty's government.

12th. That by the Act 6th Geo. 4, cap. 75 and 114, all Rums although the produce of a British Colony imported into this province from any quarter except Great Britain, are considered as foreign, and subject to a duty so great as completely to annihilate the trade in that article from the West Indies or any other of His Majesty's Colonies.

13th. That the permanent admission of Canadian wheat and flour into the United Kingdom, free or even at a moderate duty, could be attended with the most beneficial effects to the agriculture and commerce of the province which must inevitably languish if her staple produce is excluded from the market of the mother country.

14th That the Act 6th Geo. IV. Cap. 64, admitting for a limited time Canadian Wheat into the United Kingdom, at a duty of 5s. per quarter has been productive of much benefit to the Province.

15th That the Act 6th Geo. IV. cap. 114, creating Quebec a free port, and giving it the advantages of the Warehousing system, promises to be beneficial to the trade and commerce of the Province, which would still further be promoted by extending the same advantages to the port of Montreal, being the first marketable port of entry for goods, wares and merchandizes from the United States, introduced by internal carriage for navigation.

The following Messages and Despatch were communicated to the House of Assembly, on Thursday the 23d day inst. by message from His Excellency the Governor in Chief:

(Signed) DALHOUSIE, Governor.

The Governor in Chief having this day received a communication from His Majesty's Government, on the subject of the sum of £1805 8 7 drawn by His Excellency Sir Francis Burton, during the period of his administering the government, over and above his regular salary and allowance, acquaints the Assembly, that His Majesty's government are of opinion, that the preferable arrangement will be for the Assembly to allow the sum so overdrawn as a compensation to Sir Francis Burton for the extra expenses, to which he was subject by administering the government; and the Governor in Chief is further instructed to continue to Sir Francis Burton the former salary of £1500 per annum, and to defray the same from the permanent revenue of the Crown, in the Province of Lower-Canada.

Castle of St. Lewis,  
Quebec, 23d March, 1826.

(Signed) DALHOUSIE, Governor.

The Governor in Chief referring the Assembly to the despatch of His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 4th June last, communicated to them by message, on the 14th inst. thinks it his duty now to lay before them the further instructions which he has this day received from His Majesty's government on the subject of that despatch, so far as it relates to certain salaries and expenses of the government of this Province, the payment of which has been suspended since the passing of the Act of supply in the last session of the Provincial Parliament.

Castle of St. Lewis,  
Quebec, 23d March, 1826.

Downing Street, 7th January, 1826.

MY LORD,

With reference to my despatch, to Sir Francis Burton of the 4th June last, in which I informed him that I would convey to your Lordship instructions with regard to the items rejected by the Assembly, and to your Lordship's remarks as to the necessity of those charges, I have now to convey to Your Lordship instructions to defray all the salaries and other expenses, which have hitherto been charged upon the Revenue, at the disposal of the Crown, for the expenses of the Civil Government and the administration of Justice, up to the 31st December last.

The Circuit allowances to the Judges, and the salaries of the Lieutenant Governor of Gaspé, the Advocate General and the Agent for the Province, I am of opinion may be permanently charged on the Crown Revenues.

As the Assembly has not made any provision for the undermentioned offices, I am to desire, that they may be discontinued, vizt:

French Translator.....	£200	0	0
Clerk of the Land Board.....	100	0	0
Second Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.....	100	0	0
Clerk of the Market.....	123	0	0
Pension to Made. Champlain.....	10	0	0
Collector of Nouvelle Beauce.....	30	0	0
	£562	0	0

The deductions made from the salaries of the Sheriff at Sherbrooke, the Clerk of the Court and other minor appointments, may in the present instance be paid to them, and I have also to sanction the payment of deficiency for the service of *Subpoenas*, and for the apprehension of Criminals, but in future the salaries and expenses of this description must be limited to the sums which may be granted by the Assembly.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedt. and  
humbleservant.

(Signed) BATHURST.

Lt. General,  
THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE,  
G. C. B.

The measure of adopting the currency of the country to the new silver coinage, introduced into the Colonies, has occupied the attention of the Legislatures of the North American Pro-

vinces. In Nova Scotia measures have been pursued, which, so far at least as we can judge, have pulled down the ancient fabric, without rebuilding any other which might answer its purpose, and meet the end to be attained; in Upper-Canada, on the other hand, too much has been done—in this Province the matter has been left as it was found, and for very plain and satisfactory reasons which are given in the following Address of the Legislative Council, to the Governor-in-Chief, in answer to that part of His Lordship's speech which recommended the regulation of the currency to their consideration.

To His Excellency GEORGE, Earl of Dalhousie, K. G. C. Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Lower Canada, and Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and their several dependencies, Vice Admiral of the same, General and Commander of all His Majesty's forces in the said Provinces, &c. &c. &c.  
*May it please Your Excellency,*

We His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the Legislative Council of the Province of Lower Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave to represent to your Excellency, that having given our deliberate and attentive consideration to the subject matter of Your Excellency's Message of the 22d day of February last, with the most anxious desire to conform to the suggestions of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for giving a new rate of Currency within this Province to the Silver Coins of Great Britain, We are obliged to express our concern that difficulties should have presented themselves which we have not been able to surmount.

We observe that the Lords of the Treasury make a distinction between the Standard British Silver Coin and that of Spanish Dollars, but, viewing the subject in all its bearings, we cannot persuade ourselves that it would be expedient to adopt this distinction.

It certainly is of little consequence as to Local Circulation, what the nominal value of a piece of Coin, or of a Token, may be, provided that such Coin or Token if Current above the Standard Value, be at all times redeemable for Coins of Standard Value, or what may be equivalent thereto; but if otherwise, that Coin or Token will lose the benefit of public confidence and suffer a depreciation so far as the uncertainty of such redemption may extend.

Applying this principle to the new Silver coinage, it will be found, that if received in payment in Canada, and that from the fluctuation of Exchange or other cause, the Merchant should be induced to make his remittances to England in the said Silver Coin, it would, for that object, be not available beyond the sum of forty shillings, otherwise than as Standard Silver Bullion.

We concur with the Lords of the Treasury in the desire to encourage the circulation of British Coin, in preference to all other, and that, by every means consistent with the entire freedom of Mercantile transactions. But this consideration does not manifest to us, the necessity of any change at present, as on calculation it will be found that in conformity with the Statute of the 56th Geo. III. chapter 68, the British Silver Coin will always be sufficiently protected, so long as the Spanish Dollar, shall continue to be of fineness, which is now exhibited by the Assays of the Royal Mints at London and Paris.

Finally we beg leave respectfully to represent, that the change recommended by the Lords of the Treasury, would be particularly objectionable in this Province where all Feudal Rents and Dues are paid, and the Accounts kept, in Livres

and Sols, the Spanish Dollar representing Six Livres.

Signed by Order,  
J. SEWELL, Speaker.

## THE QUEBEC GAZETTE.



Office of the Adjutant General of Militia,  
Quebec, 22d March, 1826.

### MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

THE Governor in Chief having had under consideration, various representations, by Officers of the Militia, in the feeling of being aggrieved by not succeeding to vacancies according to rule of seniority, finds it necessary to notify that such rule is frequently inconsistent with the interests of the public service, and particularly with the local formation of the Militia in Lower-Canada. His Excellency therefore issues the following instructions for the guidance of Officers in command of Divisions and Battalions, as well as of those commanding Companies. The Governor in Chief will, notwithstanding, never fail to give his best attention to all representations made to him, under circumstances which cannot be foreseen nor regulated by general rule.

1. In future the Governor in Chief desires to avoid any increase in the number of Divisions in which the Militia of the Province is now formed, but will rather sanction the increase of the number of Companies in a Division, where the increase of population shall require it, allowing one Major to every five Companies.

2. The Governor-in-Chief considers it a point of the highest importance to the service, that preference should always be given to Officers resident near their Divisions or Companies, particularly in towns or villages.

3. Officers commanding Divisions are called upon to recommend Officers for vacancies by preference in education and abilities, or in peculiar local advantages; by seniority only where no such considerations call for choice.

4. Some abuse having of late crept into practice by naming young men or absentees as Aide-Majors, the Adjutant General is desired to check this, regulating the appointment of Aide-Major to the number of Field Officers in the Division, each being entitled to the assistance of one Aide-Major, and limited to the rank of Subaltern, who, on appointment, will obtain the Brevet rank of Captain.

5. Officers commanding Divisions are called upon to report annually all non-effective Officers by continual absence, age or infirmities, thereby enabling the Governor-in-Chief to establish, to the utmost in his power, all the advantages of an active and efficient Militia in the Province. Retirement with rank will always be granted where long and respectable service shall claim it.

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

Office of the Adjutant General of Militia,  
Quebec, 28th March, 1826.

### MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

It has pleased His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF to make the following promotion:

Lieutenant GERMAIN FLUET, Volunteer Light Company of the 1st Battalion Quebec Militia, to be Captain of the said Company, in the place of Captain LOUIS LAGUEUX, transferred to the Montmorency Division—Commission dated 24th March, 1826.

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

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

## QUEBEC :

THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1826.

Contrary to expectation the Mail from the United States, received this morning, has not furnished any later English dates, the length of time we have now been without any direct communication from that quarter is unusual, especially at this season of the year; last year the Packet of the 15th February arrived at New-York on the 15th March; our English news is now only to the 18th January.—Accounts from Greece to the 6th January lead to an apprehension that Missolonghi would not be able long to resist the attack of the troops under Redschid Pacha, and Ibrahim, as the fortress was already short of provisions.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

Latest from Greece.—We have received the Oriental Spectator to Jan. 6. It contains no intelligence of any important event. The troops of Redschid Pacha before Missolonghi, independently of those of Ibrahim, are represented at 12,000 men; the Greeks who defend this place are said to be short of provisions, and the Spectator confidently anticipated its speedy fall.

Col. Favier was at Athens busily engaged in forming the Greek troops into regular corps, and drilling them after the European manner. It is acknowledged that the Greeks under his order learn readily, and perform the exercise with facility. A letter of November 25. states, that this corps then consisted of 1200 men, and that the number was increasing every day. A similar corps was formed at Napolia du Romania. The Turks had retreated from Salone to Zetouin, and the place was occupied by the Greeks. It is stated that Jusuf Pacha, not knowing that the Turks had left this place, sailed from Patras with 100 men, and for some purpose proceeded towards Salone, when he was unexpectedly attacked by Gourra, and had sixty of his men taken prisoners. He made a precipitate retreat, and succeeded in gaining his vessels and effecting his retreat to Patras.

A letter from Bagdad, dated October 8, relates the history of one of those rebellions which are so common in the Turkish Empire. Meemet Riaya, a Georgian, in the service of Daut Pacha of Bagdad, and was formerly defeated in an action with the Persians, being afraid to return to his master, put himself in a state of rebellion, and after wandering sometimes in Persia, sometimes in Kurdistan, and sometimes among the Arab tribes, at length declared that he had been appointed by a firman from Constantinople Pacha of Bagdad, and took possession of the city of Hilla, the ancient Babylon, and there fortified himself with an army of six thousand men. A state of hostilities ensued.—Philip Doria, an Italian, who had held a command in the army of the Constitutionalists of Spain, happening to pass on his way to Persia, offered his services to Daut Pacha, which was accepted, and he was placed at the head of the troops at Bagdad. The false Pacha gave him battle in the Suburbs of Hilla, and was defeated. He retired to the city which Doria bombarded with such success, directing the pieces with his own skilful hand, that the rebels abandoned it, and Doria entered it in triumph, and found there a rich booty.—The rebels lost a thousand men killed and wounded, and a family of ten persons were killed by the explosion of a single bomb. The town of Mamuzien, which had also revolted a few months before, and had already caused the death of three governors sent them by Daut, was so much alarmed, that it immediately offered to capitulate. Doria had acquired great credit by these successes, had been rewarded by rich presents, and had been received into the service of the Pacha, with a fixed payment of a thousand piasters per month.

The following are the only articles in these papers which appear to be worth the trouble of translating:—  
Athens, December 18.—Gourra is now here, and commands the citadel, where there are not more than two hundred men. Col. Favier has the command of the city, where the number of troops has increased, Greeks having arrived from different quarters, among others from Salona, which is now occupied neither by the Turks nor Hellenians. I should judge from a glance that there are more than two thousand men altogether—infantry, light artillery, and light cavalry, for there are not more than two hundred horses that are disposable.

The famous grotto of Parosus, which was the abode of the unfortunate Ulysses, is now guarded by six armed Greeks, by order of the Government. The wife and mother of Ulysses are shut up there. This grotto is inaccessible. It is on the summit of a mountain, and can only be reached by a double wooden staircase, which can be taken away. At the entrance is an iron door, which can be opened and shut at will. The cavern is several hundred feet deep. There are several magazines on the right and left, mostly filled with provisions of different kinds. The water which drops constantly, and always in the same quantity from certain places of the upper vault, is sufficient with these provisions for all the wants of life.

PROVIDENCE, March 20.—By the Steam-boat Washington, arrived at this place at seven o'clock last evening, New York papers (which have been politely handed us by Col. Wood) to the evening of the 18th, are received. A slip from the Mercantile Advertiser says:

"We learn by the Fame, that the Chilean squadron, consisting of seven sail of vessels of war, with a number of transports, carrying 3,500 troops, under the command of the Supreme Director, sailed from Valparaiso, Nov. 25th, to make an attack upon the Spanish establishment at Chiloe."

Congress at Panama.—Passengers in the ship Fame, from South America, arrived at New York, who reached here last evening in the steam-boat, distinctly state, that the project for a Congress at Panama, had been entirely abandoned, so much so that it was not the subject of conversation in political circles at Chili or Lima, nor was it known to a public functionary from Colombia, recently met with there. Our informant had seen the official bulletin containing the invitation from Colombia to Chili

to join in such a Congress, and the answer of the latter government declining it altogether. The Government of Peru had also declined our invitation, and in consequence of this the project, which originated, (through the Colombian government) in Bolivar, had been abandoned. No Congress had been in session, nor was it in contemplation to hold any.

Yesterday the Governor in Chief closed the Session of the Provincial Legislature. His Lordship's Speech on the occasion will be found in this Paper together with the List of Acts which have received the Royal Assent as well as those which have been reserved for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereon. The Royal Assent was withheld from the Bill for regulating the intercourse with the United States of America.—The Supply-Bill was amended in the Legislative Council, that it might accord with the form, in which only, it could be received, and was returned to the Assembly on Saturday—no further proceedings were had upon it.

In the Speech, His Lordship clearly shews the situation in which the head of the Executive Government is placed, with respect to the Financial differences, a course having been prescribed by His Majesty's Ministers, to be implicitly followed, in submitting the accounts and estimates to the Provincial Parliament, and the distinction to be observed of the two branches of the Provincial Revenue leaves the administration no discretionary power. Of this it appears the leading members of the Assembly were fully apprized, but as they took no notice of the intimation, the Governor in Chief had no alternative but to make public the dispatch of His Majesty's Minister, and the instructions by which he is bound.

As the matter now stands the pretensions of one Branch of the Legislature are set in opposition to an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain in the conditions of which the other two Branches concur. A more mild and constitutional course, than that which the Representative Body seem inclined to pursue, would perhaps lead to a more speedy termination of the differences, which are the more to be regretted, as, on all other points, the industry and intelligence of the Legislative Bodies are conspicuous in the measures adopted for the improvement of the Province and the development of its increasing resources.

The Provincial Parliament stands prorogued 'till the 5th May next.

On Friday last Colour Sergeant Adams of the 70th Regiment, stationed with a detachment at Sorel, put an end to his existence by shooting himself through the head with a horse pistol.—Our informant observes he never witnessed so horrid a spectacle, the head and face bore the appearance of having been cleaved in two with an axe; his brains laid by his side as if they had been taken out with the greatest care. We understand that the Coroner's Inquest returned a verdict of insanity.

Accident.—Yesterday a ship-carpenter of the name of Peter Bazin, fell into the hold of a vessel on which he was at work, at Munn's Cove, and was so much bruised that he expired this morning, the unfortunate man has left a wife and child to lament his untimely end.

The following persons obtained prizes, at the late cattle show and on Saturday the meat was exposed on the Shambles:—

1st Prize, fed on vegetables, to Noel Rouillard of St. Henry, for an Ox, which was bought and slaughtered by Mr. John Anderson.

1st Prize, fed on grain, Jean B. Bilodeau of Berthier, an Ox, slaughtered by Mr. F. Dorion, it was impossible that meat could be more mellow or in finer condition than the beef of this animal.

The second Prizes, both for animals fed on vegetables, and for those fed on grain, were adjudged to Alex. Couture of St. Charles, these animals were purchased by Messrs. Bellerive and Giroux.

The fattest Beef exhibited was by Messrs. Spires and Harren.

A Pig of the *Marcassin* breed reared by Mr. Ganier, only 11 months old, which weighed when slaughtered 260 lbs. was the finest animal of the kind killed for the present exhibition. A Hog of the *Bedford* breed only 10 months old, weighing 420 lbs. was shewn on Wednesday, but was not slaughtered, it being intended to keep it for some time longer, probably 'till next year.

Mr. J. Anderson and Mr. F. Dorion had the finest Lambs.

Mr. J. Anderson had also a capital Ox, reared by Mr. Paré of Rivière du Sud, weighing when slaughtered 1016 lbs. and Mr. Frazer exhibited a quantity of very fine meat, indeed the shambles exhibited a display of beef, veal, mutton and lamb, all of an excellent quality, shewing the great improvement which our farmers have made of late years in the mode of fattening their cattle.

The Royal Circus opened on Monday, after having been closed during Passion Week.—The interior of the House has been repainted by that indefatigable member of the company Mr. Schinotti, and has a light and lively appearance. The entertainments were John Bull and the Poor Soldier, in the first Mr. Maywood played *Job Thornbury* with a degree of feeling which could not be surpassed; in the Farce, Mr. Keen sang some of his sweetest songs in his best taste as *Patrick*. It would be unjust did we not notice Mr. & Mrs. Judah, the first as *Peregrine*, in the play, was respectable, and as *Bagatelle*, in the after-piece, highly farcical, whilst the *Lady* after

playing *Lady Caroline Braymore*, in very good style, upon a sudden emergency undertook the part of *Cathlene*, which she went through with great playfulness and spirit. We cordially join with "AN AMATEUR" in last Tuesday's Mercury, and are glad to find that Mr. Maywood will repeat the character of "Lear," to-morrow evening, which is praised by all who have seen him in that arduous part, as one of the best pieces of acting which has yet been exhibited to the Quebec audience.

HOUSE BREAKING.—About ten o'clock last night, the house of Col. Bouchette was violently broken open, by a man named Michael Ricketts, servant of the Colonel. He cut his way with an axe through one of the lower windows into the kitchen, and then proceeded to break or cut through the door leading from the kitchen to the interior of the house, when he was encountered by Col. B. his sons and servant, and compelled to retreat.

From the violent manner in which he entered, there is reason to think that it was his intention to murder the family. The alarm experienced by the family was very great, and it soon extended throughout the neighbourhood. Fortunately Rickett's was taken at an early hour this morning, and safely confined. It is expected that he will be brought to trial during the present term of the court.—*Mercury*.

MARRIED,

On Thursday, the 29th December last, at Springville, Chatham, by the Reverend S. Bacon, Rector of St. Paul's, Mr. W. H. Richardson, merchant, to Miss Christina W. Thomson, eldest daughter of the Revd. James Thomson, of St. Andrew's Church.

DIED.

In Montreal, on Saturday evening the 18th instant, in the 71st year of his age, after a short illness, occasioned by an inflammation of the lungs, Mr. Benaiah Gibb, a native of Northumberland (England) and a resident in Montreal upwards of fifty years. He has left a numerous family to deplore the loss of a good and affectionate father.

On the 3d inst. at Raleigh, Joshua Cornwall, Esq. formerly a Member of the Provincial Parliament of this Colony.

At York, on Monday 13th instant, Mr. William Dorman, Hatter, a native of Ireland, but for many years a resident in this Province.

At Beaumont, on Sunday last, Mr. Joseph Moraney, aged 59—after a long and painful illness which he supported with the resignation of a true christian; he was one of our respectable citizens and will be regretted by those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.—Communicated.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER for the past week at 8 o'clock, A. M.  
15, 26, 34, 34, 26, 20, 23.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE subscriber, Inspector of Roads for the City and Banlieue of Quebec, intends as soon as the snow is off the ground to visit and inspect all the Streets, Lanes and Public places, within the whole extent of this city; consequently he requires all proprietors and occupants of lots of ground, houses, &c. that are situated on the same, to conform with the law.

10. By restoring all grounds situated in the said streets, &c. on which they may have encroached.

20. By renewing or repairing in a very solid manner, all outside cellar doors or traps, and rendering them level with the foot-path.

30. By removing obstructions and signs of all descriptions, that project into the said streets, &c. and placing them flat against the houses.

40. By repairing and preserving all gutters and spouts on the fronts of houses, stores, &c. situated on the said streets, &c. and placing them where they are required. The said spouts are to be of a length to reach within one foot of the ground.

50. The said proprietors or occupants are immediately to remove or caused to be removed all obstructions or lumber whatever.

The Inspector calls the utmost attention of those interested to the different clauses of this advertisement, as in default of their conforming to the same, they shall be prosecuted as the law directs in such cases.  
J. B. LARUE,  
Road Inspector.

Quebec, 27th March, 1826.

BEAUPORT MILL.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Public they are prepared to receive Wheat at the above Mill on the opening of the navigation, to be manufactured into Flour, and on the most reasonable terms. From the high order in which the Mill is, they are confident of being enabled to give expedition in the deliveries of the Flour that may be made from Wheat entrusted to their management.

They beg leave to remark that for a number of years past, all Flour bearing the Beauport Mill Brand has invariably commanded a preference in this as well as in Foreign Markets.  
D. & C. McCALLUM.  
Quebec, 21st March 1826.

No. 1025. } **BY** virtue of an ALIAS WRIT of VENTITIONI EXPOSAS issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench holding civil pleas in and for the district of Quebec, to me directed commanding me to proceed to the sale and adjudication of the following immoveable property as belonging to the HONORABLE JAMES KERR, of the city of Quebec, in the county and district of Quebec, one of our Executive Council for this Province, to wit: A lot of ground situate in the suburbs of St. John in the city of Quebec, containing forty two feet in front, by seventy one feet in perpendicular depth at the end of which said depth the said lot hath fifty feet in width, bounded in front or towards the north by St. John street, in the rear or towards the south by the continuation of the line of the wall of the Protestant Burial ground, bounding on the south the lot of the Misses Kerr, on one side towards the north east by other lots heretofore the property of the said the Honble. James Kerr, and on the other side towards the south west by St. Genevieve street, on the line of which said street the said lot hath seventy four feet in depth, together with a stone built dwelling House of two stories high on St. John street of the whole front of the said lot subject to the right of mitoyen in the north east gable of the said stone built dwelling House, to the adjudicataire or Purchaser of the lots adjoining, and subject also to the payment of the annual and unredeemable ground rent of forty-one livres, of twenty sols, from the first day of May last, to the heirs or representatives of the late Miss Denis de St. Simond, in discharge of the ground rent stipulated for the whole of several lots of ground in and by the deed of sale thereof, by Claude Denechau, Esquire, and his wife, to the said James Kerr, bearing date and passed before Felix Têtu and his Confrère Notaries, at Quebec, the eighth day of March, which was in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and to the payment to the said heirs or representatives of the said late Miss Denis de St. Simond, of the arrears which may be due of the said ground rent, from the first day of May, which was in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven, to the aforesaid first day of May last. Now I do hereby give public notice that the above described immoveable property will be sold and adjudged to the highest and last bidder, at my office in the Court House, in the said city of Quebec, on MONDAY the SEVENTEENTH 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.

Notice is hereby given, that from and after the twenty-four hours, which will immediately follow the day of the fixed day for the return of the said Writ, no opposition afin de conserver, shall be received, and moreover that the said Writ is to be returned on the first day of June, 1826.

W. S. S.

Sheriff's Office, Quebec, 28th March, 1826.

No. 1004. } **BY** virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas in and for the district of Quebec, to me directed, commanding me to proceed to the sale and adjudication of the following immoveable property as belonging to THE HONORABLE GEORGE PYKE, of the city, county and district of Montreal, one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, for the said district, to wit: Lot No. 1, containing about forty feet in front by about thirty eight on the depth along the line of St. Angel street, one hundred and twelve feet in depth along the line which separates it from the property of Jean Baptiste Metivier's representatives, and one hundred and ten feet along that which separates it from the lots two and three hereafter described on which lot Number one stands, a stone house extending along the whole front of the said lot, with a well of good water and other conveniences; the gable end of the said house on the side of the hereafter described number three is common, (mitoyen) with this last No. 2, containing forty-three feet in front along St. Angel's line, by forty three feet at the end of the depth along the line which separates it from the hereafter described number three, fifty-five feet in depth along the line of St. Helene street, and fifty-five feet in depth along the line which separates it from the lot number one. No. 3 containing the remainder of the ground belonging to the owner, whatever might be the content thereof, and which is about forty nine feet in front on the line of St. Stanislas street, forty three feet at the end of the depth along the line which separates it from lot No. 2, fifty-five feet in depth along the line of St. Helene street, and fifty-five feet in depth along the line that separates it from lot No. 1, and besides a large shed or hangard and stable thereon erected. Now I do hereby give public notice, that the lots or emplacements hereabove described, circumstances and dependances will be sold and adjudged to the highest and last bidder at my office in the Court House of the said city of Quebec, on MONDAY, the SEVENTEENTH 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.

Notice is hereby given that from and after the twenty-four hours which will immediately follow the day of the fixed day for the return of the said Writ, no opposition afin de conserver, shall be received, and moreover that the said Writ is to be returned on the 17th day of April, 1826.

W. S. S.

Sheriff's Office, Quebec, 28th March, 1826.

## VARIÉTÉS.

DUNKERQUE, le 13 Décembre.

Leonard Halsleben, fermier résident près de cette ville avait été atteint pour plus de trois mois par un rhumatisme violent sur tous ses membres. Tous les remèdes qu'on avait pu employer se trouvant sans effet, sa femme proposa de s'adresser à un sorcier qu'elle était sûre qu'il le guérirait; et en conséquence elle fut trouver ce misérable imposteur, qui, après en avoir reçu son salaire, dit à cette bonne femme que si elle voulait faire ce qu'il alloit lui prescrire son mari serait guéri dans vingt-quatre heures. Il lui dit donc de se pourvoir d'un foie de Bœuf, qu'elle piquerait d'au moins 400 épingles et qu'après l'avoir fait rôtir dans la Chambre occupée par le malade, elle lui en ferait manger. En conséquence cette pauvre victime de sa crédulité se hâta de suivre la prescription du sorcier et fit un grand feu de charbon dans le milieu de la chambre à coucher de son mari. On doit bien se douter du résultat qui fut que tous les deux furent trouvés morts quelques heures après, ayant été l'un et l'autre suffoqués par l'exhalai on mortelle du charbon en ignition.

Un accident semblable arriva il y a quelque temps proche de la ville de Troyes en Champagne. Une femme du nom de Frodin souffrait depuis plusieurs mois des douleurs violentes d'estomac. Par l'avis des voisins on s'adressa à un fameux sorcier du voisinage qui muni encore d'un foie de bœuf bien farci d'épingles et d'aiguilles se transporta chez Frodin, et s'étant rendu dans la chambre de la malade, accompagné du mari, du fils et de la fille, de peur que le malin esprit n'échappât il fit non seulement fermer et porte et fenêtre mais encore boucher la cheminée et le dessous des portes avec de la paille, puis il alluma un grand feu de charbon dans la chambre. Deux des voisins se tenaient en dehors en attendant la nouvelle de la cure miraculeuse qu'on leur avait annoncée. Après plusieurs heures d'attente, l'alarme commença à les gagner surtout lorsqu'après avoir frappé plusieurs fois à la porte, ils n'avaient reçu aucune réponse. Au moyen d'un forgeron on parvint à forcer la serrure et en entrant dans la chambre on trouva le vil imposteur et les quatre victimes de leur crédulité étendues sans vie sur le plancher pareillement suffoquées par la vapeur méphitique du charbon.

[On ne peut trop donner de publicité aux accidents produits par l'usage imprudent du charbon de bois. La vapeur ou fumée qui s'en exhale détruit la vitalité de l'air et son effet est tellement insensible dans ses progrès qu'on ne s'en aperçoit que lorsque la force, le pouvoir et même la volonté de se soustraire au danger, manquent tout à la fois. Il faut donc bien se garder d'allumer un tel feu dans un endroit fermé et inaccessible à l'air du dehors ou qui ne laisse aucune issue libre pour que l'air ainsi corrompu puisse s'échapper. Il paraît au reste que ce genre de mort est extrêmement doux et ne laisse après lui aucune marque de convulsion.]

Mardi 6me Janvier, la femme d'un ouvrier dans le voisinage de Paisley s'aperçut que son enfant qui n'avait qu'environ 6 mois semblait être mal à son aise; et en l'examinant elle vit un morceau de fil attaché à son dos. Elle se douta qu'une aiguille ou morceau d'une aiguille était entré dans la chair de l'enfant, mais en tirant le fil rien ne l'accompagna. L'enfant se trouva assez bien le même jour ainsi que dans la matinée du jour suivant, qui était le Mercredi, mais vers le soir il commença à se plaindre et il passa une mauvaise nuit. La mère ainsi alarmée porta son enfant chez un chirurgien, qui fit une incision à l'endroit où il paraissait que l'aiguille était entrée, mais on ne la trouva pas, et l'enfant devenant de pire en pire expira vers le milieu de Vendredi. Pendant plusieurs heures avant sa mort l'enfant paraissait beaucoup souffrir et avait de violentes palpitations de cœur. En l'examinant on trouva qu'une aiguille très fine d'environ un pouce et un quart de long était entrée entre l'omoplate et l'épine du dos, avait passé entre la troisième et la quatrième côte et avait pénétré jusqu'au cœur avait ainsi occasionné la mort d'un enfant d'ailleurs bien constitué. Ce n'est pas la première fois qu'on a vu des aiguilles pénétrer dans la chair des enfans et nous espérons que la publication du fait ci-dessus servira à mettre les personnes qui ont des enfans confiés à leurs soins sur leur garde.—Paisley Advertiser.

## PARLEMENT PROVINCIAL DU BAS-CANADA.

### CONSEIL LÉGISLATIF,

MERCREDI, 29e. Mars, 1826.

Aujourd'hui à trois heures. Son Excellence le Gouverneur en Chef s'est rendu à la Chambre du Conseil Législatif, et Son Excellence étant assise sur le Trône, le Gentilhomme Héraut de la Verge Noire a été envoyé requérir la présence de l'Assemblée, laquelle étant rendue, il a plu à Son Excellence de donner la Sanction Royale aux Bills suivans:

Acte pour mieux constater les Droits sur le Thé importé directement de la Chine en cette Province, et pour d'autres objets qui y ont rapport.

Acte qui pourvoit à la décision sommaire de certaines petites Causes.

Acte pour continuer pour un tems limité, un Acte passé dans la quatrième année du Règne de Sa Majesté, inti-

tulé, "Acte pour abroger un certain Acte y mentionné pour régler la mesure et le poids du Charbon de Terre."

Acte pour défrayer certaines dépenses qui ont été faites pour donner des secours à ceux qui ont souffert de l'incendie récent dans le Nouveau Brunswick.

Acte pour mettre les cours en état de s'abstenir de prononcer la sentence de mort, dans certaines Félonies Capitales.

Acte pour constater d'une manière plus particulière les dommages sur les Lettres de Change portées dans la Province du Bas-Canada, et pour rappeler certaines parties d'une ordonnance y mentionnée.

Acte pour continuer pour un tems limité un certain Acte y mentionné, passé dans la quatrième année du Règne de Sa Majesté, intitulé, "Acte pour rappeler un certain Acte y mentionné, et pour pourvoir à la Police du Bourg de William Henry, et certains autres villages."

Acte pour affecter une somme d'argent y mentionnée aux fins de mettre les Greffiers de la Paix en état de distribuer les copies imprimées des Actes de la Législature, tel que pourvu par la loi.

Acte pour affecter une certaine somme d'argent pour le soutien de l'Hôpital des Emigrés à Québec, et pour d'autres fins y mentionnées.

Acte pour affecter certaines sommes d'argent y mentionnées à l'encouragement de l'Éducation dans la Cité de Montréal.

Acte pour autoriser Robert Jones à bâtir un Pont de Péage sur la Rivière Richelieu à Saint Jean, dans la Paroisse Saint Luc, près des Rapides, pour fixer les droits de péages sur l'écou, et qui pourvoit des Règlemens pour le dit Pont.

Acte pour affecter certaines sommes d'argent y mentionnées pour l'encouragement de l'Éducation dans le District de Québec.

Acte pour autoriser les Habitans du Fief Gros-Bois, dans le Comté de Saint Maurice, à faire des Règlemens plus avantageux pour la commune du dit Fief.

Acte pour incorporer la Compagnie d'Assurance de Québec, contre les Accidens du Feu.

Acte pour continuer pour un tems limité et amender un Acte passé dans la quatrième année du Règne de Sa Majesté, intitulé, "Acte pour remédier plus efficacement à divers abus préjudiciables à l'amélioration de l'Agriculture et à l'Industrie dans cette Province et pour d'autres objets"

Acte qui autorise le Président et les Syndics de la commune des Trois-Rivières, à acquérir et concéder certains terrains y mentionnés.

Acte pour amender et continuer pour un tems limité deux certains Actes y mentionnés qui ont rapport à la Judicature dans le District Intérieur de Gaspé.

Acte pour changer et diminuer pour un tems limité certains péages et droits du Canal de Lachine et autres fins y mentionnés.

Acte pour affecter certaines sommes d'argent pour le soutien de certains Hôpitaux et autres objets de charité y mentionnés.

Acte qui amène une Ordonnance faite et passée dans la vingt-cinquième année du Règne de feu Sa Majesté intitulée, "Ordonnance concernant les Avocats, Procureurs, Solliciteurs et les Notaires, et pour faciliter le recouvrement des Revenus de Sa Majesté."

Acte pour affecter une certaine somme d'argent à l'aide de la Corporation de l'Hôpital Général de Montréal.

Acte pour constater l'augmentation annuelle de la population de la Province.

Acte pour continuer pour un tems limité, un Acte passé dans la Troisième année du Règne de Sa Majesté, intitulé, "Acte pour ériger certains Townships y mentionnés en un District Intérieur, qui sera appelé le District Intérieur de Saint François, et pour y établir des Cours de Judicature."

Acte qui affecte une certaine somme d'argent afin d'indemniser les Commissaires nommés pour fixer la proportion des Revenus appartenant au Haut Canada.

Acte qui pourvoit à la distribution d'un certain nombre de copies des Ordonnances du ci-devant Conseil Législatif de la Province de Québec, re-imprimées en vertu de l'Acte de la cinquième année du Règne de Sa Majesté, chap. Huit.

Acte pour affecter une certaine somme d'argent pour le soutien de l'École Nationale et Gratuite de Québec.

Acte pour accorder une somme d'argent y mentionnée pour aider la Société de l'École Britannique et Canadienne de Québec.

Acte pour affecter une certaine somme d'argent y mentionnée pour l'encouragement de certaines Ecoles dans la Province.

Acte pour affecter une certaine somme d'argent pour faire et réparer le chemin de Témiscouata, qui conduit au Nouveau Brunswick.

Les Bills suivans ont été réservés pour la signification de Sa Majesté:

Acte pour affecter certaines sommes d'argent à certains ouvrages et réparations nécessaires à la Prison Commune pour le District de Québec.

Acte pour affecter une certaine somme d'argent y mentionnée à l'encouragement de l'Agriculture.

Acte pour affecter une certaine somme d'argent y mentionnée à la visite et examen de l'étendue de terre au

Nord du Fleuve et du Golfe Saint Laurent communément appelée Poste du Roi et des Terres adjacentes. Acte pour faciliter l'exécution de l'Acte de la cinquième-Septième George Troisième, chap. treize, en ayant qu'il a rapport à la nomination des Commissaires pour l'amélioration de la Navigation de la Rivière Richelieu, et et pour affecter une somme d'argent y mentionnée au même objet.

Acte pour étendre certains privilèges y mentionnés à la classe Religieuse de Personnes, se dénommant Méthodistes Wesleyens.

Acte pour affecter une autre somme d'argent à l'effet d'établir le chemin entre Saint Joachim et la Baie Saint Paul dans le Comté de Northumberland.

La Sanction Royale a été retenue sur le Bill suivant: Acte pour continuer pour un tems limité et amender certains Actes y mentionnés, pour régler le Commerce entre cette Province et les États-Unis de l'Amérique. Ensuite, il a plu à Son Excellence de délivrer la Harangue suivante aux deux Chambres:

Messieurs du Conseil Législatif, et

Messieurs de la Chambre d'Assemblée;

Lorsque je vous trouvais ici rassemblés à l'ouverture de cette Session, je vous tracai en termes généraux le tableau prospère de la Province, et je vous représentai qu'il devenait évidemment nécessaire d'adopter les mesures propres à encourager cet esprit d'industrie et d'améliorations d'une nature publique qui semblait se répandre parmi le peuple, à assurer et à augmenter la valeur des propriétés et à faciliter l'administration de la Justice parmi une population dont les progrès étaient si rapides.

Je reçus alors les assurances les plus flatteuses que je pouvais compter sur votre assistance et sur votre coopération dans toutes les matières qui tendraient au succès de ces fins si désirables. C'est donc avec le plus vif regret que je me vois frustré dans mes espérances à l'égard des objets les plus importants que j'avais soumis à votre considération.

D'un autre côté j'ai cependant le plaisir de rendre la justice due à l'assiduité soutenue avec laquelle les deux Chambres se sont livrées à leurs travaux et à l'attention quelles ont donnée à quelques unes de ces mesures, qui quoique non encore perfectionnées, me laissent toutes fois l'espoir de les voir s'accomplir.

Messieurs de la Chambre d'Assemblée,

J'avais été induit à croire et le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté avait été informé que les différends qui avaient longtemps subsistés entre les corps Législatifs sur les matières de finances avaient été arrangés à l'amiable.

On voit cependant dans ce moment que les prétentions sur lesquelles il avait été si longtemps insisté et qui avaient donné naissance à ces différends, n'ont fait que changer de forme sans être abandonnées, et que l'acte des subsides qui a été passé l'année dernière, n'avait d'autre base qu'une fautive conception et un malentendu.

Veis le commencement de l'été dernier, le Secrétaire d'État de Sa Majesté adressa une dépêche au Lieutenant Gouverneur (ayant alors l'administration du gouvernement en mon absence) qui exprimait en termes positifs les motifs d'objection qu'il avait contre l'acte, et qui défendait au Représentant de Sa Majesté de sanctionner à l'avenir aucune mesure semblable. Comme j'avais fort à cœur d'éviter la nécessité de communiquer publiquement ces instructions, je me contentai d'en faire part à plusieurs des membres qui paraissent prendre la part la plus active dans les affaires de la Législature, dans l'espérance qu'on pourrait adopter quelque mesure d'accommodement plus conforme aux sentimens et aux vues du gouvernement de Sa Majesté que n'était l'acte de l'année dernière.

Mais apercevant que tous mes efforts pour atteindre un but aussi désirable étaient sur le point d'être sans effet, j'ai senti qu'il devenait de mon devoir de mettre cette dépêche devant vous. Comme elle se trouve actuellement consignée dans vos journaux je n'hésite plus à déclarer que je dois adhérer aux ordres et instructions y contenues, jusqu'à ce qu'ils aient été rappelés par l'ordre de Sa Majesté, et que jusqu'alors je dois continuer à adopter les formes des Comptes et États estimatifs qui ont été mis devant le Parlement Provincial dans cette Session, vous présentant une branche de revenu pour votre information, et l'autre branche pour votre appropriation.

Dans les circonstances dans lesquelles je me trouve situé dans ce moment, je crois devoir accepter ces dons d'argent qui ont été recommandés particulièrement par l'ordre de Sa Majesté, ainsi que ceux relatifs aux Ecoles et établissemens de charité. Pour ceux-ci, je vous remercie au nom de Sa Majesté; mais comme l'aide requise pour le soutien du Gouvernement Civil et de l'Administration de la Justice, n'a pas été accordée de manière à pouvoir être passé en loi; je crois qu'il est également de mon devoir de réserver tous les autres Bills d'appropriations pour la signification du plaisir de Sa Majesté à leur égard.

Messieurs du Conseil Législatif, et

Messieurs de la Chambre d'Assemblée,

Je ne puis clore cette Session sans faire mention toute particulière d'un Bill dicté et passé sous l'impression des sentimens les plus honorables à cette Province, et qui sont infiniment flatteurs pour moi: Je veux dire celui par lequel est sanctionné un Acte du Gouvernement Exécutif sous ma responsabilité personnelle, en envoyant des secours aux malheureux incendiés de Miramichi. Je vous remercie de la générosité avec laquelle vous avez accordé le montant de cette dépense, aussi bien que de l'empressement avec lequel vous vous

êtes hâtes de justifier le pouvoir discrétionnaire que j'ai exercé à cette occasion.

CHAMBRE D'ASSEMBLÉE.

LUNDI, 13 Mars 1826, 10 heures du matin. La Chambre donne sa concurrence aux amendemens faits par le Conseil Législatif au Bill de la Judicature de Gaspé, et ordonne qu'il soit retourné au Conseil.

Les Bills grossoyés suivans sont passés; savoir, 1. Pour faciliter les loix concernant la concession des terres, et obliger les seigneurs à les accorder à la première application. Mis aux voix, pour 16, contre 5.

2. Pour autoriser R. Jones, fils, à ériger un pont sur la Rivière Richelieu, à la Paroisse St. Luc proche St. Jean.

3. Pour encourager l'éducation à Montréal par un octroi d'argent.

Mr. Simpson introduit un Bill pour pourvoir à l'attachement d'une manière sommaire des biens et effets des débiteurs insolubles et de mauvaise foi sur les frontières. Seconde lecture au Mercredi suivant.

Mr. Leslie présente une requête d'un comité des Marchands de Montréal, référée au comité sur le Bill du Conseil pour améliorer la condition des grains.

Le même introduit un Bill pour régler et réduire les droits de péage, &c. sur le Canal de Lachine.

Ordre de grossoyer le Bill pour continuer pour un tems limité deux actes relatifs aux personnes qui tiennent des maisons d'entretien public.

Seconde lecture du Bill pour assurer plus efficacement les actes, minutes, livres et papiers des Notaires après leur mort; référé.

Seconde lecture et ordre de grossoyer le Bill qui rappelle partie de l'ordonnance de la 25e. Geo. III relative aux Avocats, Procureurs, &c.

Mr. Fraser et les autres Membres chargés de présenter une Adresse pour demander communication des dépêches relatives à la circulation de la monnaie anglaise et des Piastres d'Espagne, font rapport que le Gouverneur en Chef se conformera au désir de la Chambre.

Le comité sur la 4e. Geo. IV. chap. 69, et sur la 4e. Geo. IV. chap. 119 fait son rapport; à être pris en considération le Mercredi suivant.

Mr. Bélanger présente une requête de John Cannon, Ecuyer, Membre de la Chambre, demandant que la considération des matières en contestation de l'élection de Hampshire soit différée jusqu'au Mardi suivant, et qu'il soit entendu par Conseil: mis aux voix pour la 1e. demande, pour 16, contre 11, et pour la seconde pour 22, contre 5.

Requête du sieur Jos. Dorion présentée par Mr. Neilson, demandant à être entendu par Conseil, pour 29, contre 1.

Motion par Mr. Neilson que les membres résidens à Québec soient avertis de se trouver à leurs places le Samedi suivant; division pour 20, contre 4.

Mr. Leslie avec permission introduit un Bill pour mieux pourvoir à l'administration de la justice (nouveau Bill de Judicature dans cette Province—seconde lecture au Lundi suivant.

Les diverses résolutions et votes qui composent la liste civile et les subsides pour 1826, étant consenties, il a été appointé un comité composé de Messrs. Taschereau, Lagueux, Stuart, Cuvillier, Vallières et Berthelot, pour préparer un Bill conforme à icelles; sur la mise aux voix de cette conformité la Chambre s'est divisée, pour 17, contre 11.

Seconde lecture du Bill sur les qualifications des jurés dans les cas criminels; référé à un Comité général pour le Vendredi suivant.

MARDI, 14 Mars 1826.

Message du Gouverneur en Chef délivré par Mr. Secrétaire Cochran, relatif à la liste civile.

Motion pour appel nominal pour le Mardi 21 du mois mise aux voix, pour 27, contre 5, avec ordre d'envoyer chercher sous la garde du sergent d'armes ceux que n'y répondront pas.

Motion de Mr. Cuvillier pour une adresse au Gouverneur en Chef pour le prier de communiquer copies des dépêches qu'il peut avoir reçu depuis le retour de Son Excellence au Gouvernement de cette Province. Mise aux voix, pour 26, contre 5.

Motion du même pour copies des dépêches du 11 Septembre 1820, et 13 Septembre 1821, auxquels la dépêche se rapporte—Même division.

Le message de ce jour est référé à un comité composé de Messrs. Cuvillier, Neilson, Bourdages, le Procureur du Roi, Berthelot, Heney et Quirouet, pour faire leur rapport aussitôt que convenable.

TO LET.

A SMALL neat Cottage with a garden and dependencies, situate on the Lorette Road, near the General Hospital, well adapted for a small genteel family. Apply at this Office. Quebec, October 31, 1825.

TO LET,

And possession to be given on the First of May next. THAT commodious and pleasantly situated House in St. Geneviève-street, on the Cape, lately occupied by Wm. Budden, Esquire.—There is a spacious ground attached to it, with stables, coach-house, &c. For further particulars apply to 31st January, 1826. P. E. DESBARATS.

FOR SALE.

THAT large STONE HOUSE and Lot No. 2 Rue des Grisons, on the Cape, the Property of Alexander Fraser, Esq.—Application to be made to J. & J. M. FRASER. Quebec, 10th March, 1825.

BOOKS.

For Sale at the Store of T. CARY & Co.

- BIBLES, Testaments and Prayer Books,
- Napoleon's Expedition to Russia, by Count Segur, Regent Classics, 180.
- Bowring's Russian Anthology,
- Edinburgh Gazetteer, 6 vols. 80, late edition,
- Gourlay's Canada,
- Bouchette's Canada,
- Adams's Graphical Essays,
- Mackay's Longitude,
- Coxe's Russian Discoveries,
- Forster's Travels,
- Telemachus,
- Junius's Letters,
- Pope's Homer's Odyssey,
- Francis's Horace,
- Hoyle's Games,
- Harmon's Journal,
- Pinnock's Catechisms
- Burn's Justice,
- Chitty on Pleading,
- on Bills,
- 's Prerogatives of the Crown,
- Impey's Modern Pleader,
- Hand's Law of Patents,
- Horne's Admiralty Law,
- Lewis on Marriages,
- Jacob's Law Grammar,
- Ordinances of the Governor in Council of the late Province of Quebec,
- Statutes of Lower Canada,
- French Edicts relating to Dito.
- Acts of the Imperial Parliament relating to Dito
- Le Banquier,
- Faculté de Penser, par Biran,
- Dictionnaire de l'Académie,
- de Boyer,
- de Santé,
- E-prit de l'Encyclopedie,
- Cours complet d'Etude,
- Manuel Epistolaire,
- Œuvres de J. B. Rousseau
- Robinson Crusoe,
- Histoire Naturelle,
- French and English Dictionaries,
- Classical ditto,
- Gazetteers, by Brooks and Walker.

—ALSO—

An extensive Collection of School Books, Catalogue of which may be had at the Store. Quebec, February 1, 1826.

TO LET,

from the first of May next,

THE House No 20, St. Lewis-street, at present occupied by D. DALY, Esquire.—Enquire at the Barrack Office, in Garden-street. 6th March, 1826.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WHAT new HOUSE, two stories high, situated in Berthelot-street, St. Louis Suburbs, lately occupied by THOMAS STICKNEY, Esq., D. A. Commissary General. Apply to JOHN PHILLIPS, St. Anne-street. Quebec, 18th August, 1825.

TO BE LET ON THE 1st MAY 1826,

A Three story stone House, at present occupied by Mr. R. Lafontaine, situated in the Upper Town Market, and also the House No. 3, Hope-street, at present occupied by Mr. F. Lemaire.—For further particulars apply to Mr. George Pozer, St. John's-street. January 11, 1826.

TO LET,

And possession given on the 1st of May next.


THE BAR and TAP-ROOM of the Lazon Hotel, Point Levi, well known to be a good stand for business, and a most pleasant situation. Applications to be made to JAMES MACKENZIE, on the premises. Lauzon Hotel, the 23th Feby. 1826.

FOR SALE—The HOUSE, FARM, &c. known by the name of WOLFESFIELD. Also, the property of David Munro, Esquire, on Saint Peter Street. For further information apply to Quebec, 30th Jan. 1826. MATW. BELL.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET, FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS.


THAT beautiful and healthfully situated residence, known by the name of BELVIEW COTTAGE, on the St. Foi Road, one-fourth of a mile from Town, with a large Garden containing eight lots well stocked with Fruit and Ornamental Trees, and a never failing fount of excellent water. Apply to GEO. HENDERSON, Gacler. Quebec, 8th Feby. 1825.

**TO BE LET, SOLD OR EXCHANGED,**  
for other Property in Town,


 A Farm pleasantly situated in the Parish of Beauport, about 9 miles from Quebec, being in an advanced state of cultivation, fronting the King's high road, leading to lake Duchesnay, and containing 99½ arpents, 30 whereof are cleared, and six sown with clover and timothy, the said farm possessing a good dwelling, root and other convenient out-houses, also for sale the whole of the stock and farming utensils thereunto belonging.—Apply to ARCHD. CAMPBELL, N. P. or to the undersigned.

3m JOHN BICKELL.  
Quebec, 22d. Feby. 1826.


**TO LET, FROM 1st MAY NEXT:**

 THE Dwelling house and Dependencies now occupied by Mr. Mathew Bardy, situate in St. Anne-street, Upper Town. Apply to JOHN CADY, Livery Stables.  
Quebec, 17th March, 1826.


**TO LET,**

 FOR one or more years, and to enter in possession immediately, or on the 1st of May next, Lt. Col. Vassal de Monviel's house, on the road called la Grande Allée, out of St. Lewis gate; Apply for the conditions to the proprietor at his residence, St. Lewis street, Mr. Jalbert's house.  
Quebec, 1st February, 1826.


**FOR SALE OR TO LET,**

 And possession given on the 1st of May next. HOUSE and GARDEN situate in St. Eustache Street St. John's Suburbs, the House is now occupied as a Grocery Store, and is well adapted for the same.—Application to be made to DAVIS & BROWN, Painters, on the premises.  
Quebec, 11th February, 1826.

**FOR SALE,**


 Cottage with three lots ground in a Garden, and a Stable, all in good repair, situated No. 13 St. Gabriel street, St. John's suburbs, the conditions will be made known by applying to the Subscriber on the premises. JOSHUA SUTCLIFFE.  
Quebec, 15th Feby. 1826.

**TO LET,**

 And Possession given on the 1st May next. COTTAGE about a mile and half from town, on the St. Foy Road, which contains a Dining, Drawing and two Bed Rooms and Kitchen, in which is a pump, with an excellent well on the lower flat, a sitting room and two bed rooms on the second flat. There is about four acres of land attached to the House, partly laid down in hay, and two gardens in good condition and well stocked with fruit trees, with a well in the same, also good stabling, Coach Houses, &c. &c.—Apply to

HANNAH WOOD,  
Quebec, March 6, 1826. u Fabrique-street.

**FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,**

 A FEW sets of elegant balanced Ivory handle Knives and Forks.  
Also Elegant Oyster Knives and Forks with guard, Good Family Knives and Forks, in sets, and elegant Queen's metal tea and coffee pots, sugar basins and milk pots to match.

THOS. C. OLIVA,  
Quebec, 1st Nov. 1825. u

**GAZETTE DE QUEBEC.**



Bureau de l'Adjudant Général des Milices,  
Quebec, 22e. Mars, 1826.

**ORDRE GENERAL DES MILICES.**

Le Gouverneur Général et Commandant en Chef ayant eu plusieurs représentations sous sa considération venant des Officiers de Milice, qui se plaignent que leur sensibilité a souvent été affecté, de ce qu'on ne les a pas fait succéder aux vacances d'Officiers suivant la Règle établie de l'ancienneté, trouve nécessaire de notifier que cette Règle est fréquemment inconsistante avec le service public, et particulièrement avec la formation locale de la Milice du Bas-Canada. En conséquence il lui a plu de faire sortir les instructions suivantes pour servir de Règle aux Officiers commandants des Bataillons ou Divisions ainsi qu'à ceux qui respectivement commandent des Compagnies. Le Gouverneur en Chef néanmoins ne manquera jamais de donner sa plus grande attention à toutes les représentations qui lui

seront faites sous des circonstances qui ne peuvent être prévues ni appuyées sur la Règle Générale.

1. A l'avenir le Gouverneur Général et Commandant en Chef désire éviter d'augmenter le nombre des Bataillons ou Divisions de Milice qui sont maintenant formés dans cette Province, mais il autorisera l'augmentation du nombre de Compagnies dans chaque Bataillon ou Division suivant que sa population le requerra, et nommera un Major par chaque cinq Compagnies.

2. Le Gouverneur en Chef considère que c'est un point de la plus grande importance pour le service que la préférence soit donnée à des personnes ou Officiers qui résident dans les limites de leurs Bataillons, Divisions ou Compagnies, particulièrement dans les villes et villages.

3. Il est ordonné aux Officiers Commandants des Bataillons ou Divisions, de recommander par préférence pour être promu ou appointés Officiers, et pour remplir des vacances, des personnes habiles et instruites, ou sur des avantages particulières et locaux; et par ancienneté seulement lorsque ces considérations n'exigeront pas qu'on fasse un choix.

4. Quelques abus s'étant dernièrement introduit en pratique, en nommant de jeunes personnes absentes du Bataillon ou de la Division, Officiers Aide-Majors, il est ordonné à l'Adjudant-Général de veiller à cela, en réglant l'appointement des Aide-Majors au même nombre que celui des Officiers supérieurs, chacun de ces Officiers ayant le droit à l'assistance d'un Aide-Major, dont le rang doit être limité à celui de Subalterne, qui sur appointement obtiendra le rang et brevet de Capitaine.

5. Les Officiers Commandants des Bataillons ou Divisions sont ordonnés de faire rapport annuellement en transmettant leur Retour Général de tous les Officiers non-effectifs, soit par une absence continuée, soit par l'âge ou par des infirmités, afin de mettre le Gouverneur Général et Commandant en Chef à même d'établir autant qu'il sera en son pouvoir, tous les avantages qui doivent résulter du service actif de la Milice de cette Province. Des retraites avec rang seront toujours accordées quand de longs et respectables services auront été rendus. Par ordre de Son Excellence le Gouverneur-en-Chef,

F. VASSAL DE MONVIEL,  
Adjt.-Général, M. F.

Bureau de l'Adjt. Général des Milices,  
QUEBEC, 28e Mars, 1826.

**ORDRE GENERAL DE MILICE.**

Il a plu à Son Excellence le Gouverneur Général et Commandant en Chef de faire à la Milice la promotion suivante :

Le Lieutenant GERMAIN FLUET, de la Compagnie Légère et Volontaire du 1er Bataillon de la Ville de Québec, pour être Capitaine de la dite Compagnie à la place du Capitaine Louis Lagueux, qui a été transféré à la division de Montmorency, cette Commission est datée du 24e Mars, 1826.

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

F. VASSAL DE MONVIEL,  
Adjt. Général, M. F.

**QUEBEC :**

JEUDI, MARS 30, 1826.

Les travaux de la Législature Provinciale viennent de se terminer par sa prorogation qui a eu lieu hier avec les formalités d'usage. La harangue prononcée à cette occasion par Son Excellence le Gouverneur en Chef, est distinguée par le ton de dignité qui y règne, et avec lequel il y exprime le sentiment pénible, dont il est pénétré de se voir frustré dans ses plus douces espérances, et de n'avoir pas reçu, au moins d'une des branches de la Législature, cette assistance et cette coopération qui lui avaient été promises dans ses vues bienfaisantes pour la prospérité de la Colonie. La déclaration que son Excellence a faite de s'en tenir aux instructions qu'elle a reçues du gouvernement de Sa Majesté, sur la forme des états estinatifs présentés à la Chambre contenant deux aperçus, l'un du revenu permanent et approprié pour "l'information" de la Chambre, et l'autre du revenu provincial, non-approprié, pour être à la "disposition" de la même Chambre, tranche la question, et il est difficile de concevoir comment la Chambre pourra se tirer de la difficulté, dans laquelle elle s'est plongée par son obstination. Il semble que "ces membres qui paraissent prendre la part la plus active dans les affaires de la Législature" n'ont pas répondu à la confiance que le Gouverneur en Chef avait mis en eux, par la communication de ces instructions, dont certainement ils auraient pu faire usage ainsi que de leur propre influence pour faire adopter quelque moyen conciliatoire, quand bien même ce n'en eût été qu'un momentané. Il ont préféré "passer le Rubicon," attendons avec patience quel en sera le résultat.

Les nouvelles Domesiques du moment étant de nature à beaucoup diminuer l'intérêt de celles du

dehors; nous ne pouvons que très succinctement nous occuper de ces derniers. Les plus importantes qui nous viennent d'Europe se réduisent à celles de la succession au trône de Russie, et celles de notre mere Patrie, dont les affaires commerciales et celles de la Bourse ne paraissent pas encore aussi bien retablies qu'on s'en était d'abord flatté. On parle encore de nouvelles banqueroutes considérables et de la rareté des espèces sur le change, la confiance est encore chancelante; les transactions mercantiles sont encore languissantes, et les fonds publics ne peuvent reprendre la hauteur florissante à laquelle ils étaient parvenus. Il ne faut pas conclure de ces circonstances que les affaires sont dans un état désespéré; bien loin de là. Les sources de la prospérité publique sont trop bien pourvues pour se tarir aisément et le numéraire est encore en quantité suffisante, témoin la remise de 450,000 souverains d'or, arrivée dernièrement à Douvres pour le compte de Mr. Rothschild, auquel Lord Byron, a donné le nom de "Seigneur absolu des souverains."

Quant aux dernières nouvelles de Russie elles ne font que confirmer l'événement extraordinaire que nous avons déjà annoncée, sans nous donner le mot d'un enigma aussi surprenant que celle de la renonciation du Grand Duc Constantin; le tems seul pourra peut-être l'expliquer. Rapprochons nous de nos foyers.

Nous voilà donc de nouveau plongés dans une crise dont nous nous étions fausement flattés de nous être heureusement tirés. Un Bill de subsides pareil à celui de l'année dernière a été transmis au Conseil pour sa concurrence qu'il n'a pu accorder dans sa forme actuelle et il n'était pas à croire que la Chambre d'Assemblée consentit jamais à aucun changement ou amendement que le Conseil pourrait y faire; et alors, à moins que le Gouverneur n'ait des instructions positives pour obvier aux inconvénients qui doivent nécessairement et inévitablement résulter de l'obstination de la Chambre à persister dans ses prétentions au moins douteuses, puisquelles lui sont contestées par l'administration impériale, le Gouvernement va se trouver de nouveau arrêté dans sa marche.

Dans les cas de doutes, il semblerait que la prudence devrait nous déterminer. On devrait suivant nous murement peser les risques que l'on courrait respectivement d'une résistance obstinée ou d'une concession motivée et conditionnelle. Ce dernier parti est surtout le plus prudent et le plus sûr lorsque les parties contestantes ne traitent pas sur un pied d'égalité et lorsque le plus faible risque de tout perdre sans espoir de rien gagner. Dans le cas actuel quel mal pourrait-il résulter si l'Assemblée renonçait pour le moment à ses prétentions et cela seulement jusqu'à ce que l'autorité suprême ait prononcé sur leur validité? Rien de plus que la perte de 2 à 3 mille Louis pour la Province. Sacrifice bien insignifiant comparé avec la suspension du mouvement de la machine politique paralysée dans tous ses ressorts, d'où pourrait s'ensuivre le désordre et la désorganisation sociale. Qui ne devrait s'arrêter avant que de se jeter tête baissée dans un danger de cette nature? A quelle responsabilité ne s'exposent pas ceux qui osent le braver et y plonger témérairement ceux qui les ont choisis pour guides? Il est du brave d'affronter un danger inévitable, mais il est du sage de le prévenir.

Dans toutes les discussions qui portent sur des opinions on remarque toujours que celui qui n'est pas bien sûr d'avoir raison, ne cherche pas à remporter la victoire par la solidité de ses arguments, mais bien plutôt par leur nombre; tous ses efforts tendent à étourdir son adversaire par le son de sa voix, à confondre ses idées par la prolixité de ses raisonnemens, à fatiguer sa patience par ses redites dans l'espoir qu'enfin la raison et le droit le céderont à l'importunité. Examinons un peu les résultats nécessaires des prétentions de la Chambre. Ces prétentions ne se bornent pas à ce contrôle qui lui appartient essentiellement et que personne ne lui dispute sur l'usage des revenus publics, mais elles se portent jusqu'à la disposition arbitraire de ces mêmes revenus. La Chambre ne daigne pas même se soumettre à quelque modification dans cette disposition qui obviendrait au moins en partie aux inconvénients qu'on en pourrait craindre. Non; elle veut avoir la disposition des deniers pleine et entière et sans aucune entrave; elle veut l'avoir annuellement. Qu'elle en doit être la conséquence? C'est que tous les officiers du gouvernement se trouveraient dépendans d'elle, puisque ce ne serait que d'elle qu'elle qu'ils pourraient attendre leur salaire. Ces pauvres officiers publics ne seraient donc plus des Agens libres. Ils se trouveraient toujours placés entre le marteau et l'enclume; entre la crainte de déplaire à celui qui les a placés et qui peut les déplacer, ou à celui qui peut les priver de leurs salaires, en rayant leur situation du tableau estimatif comme inutile. Plus de confiance, plus d'émulation, plus d'énergie de leur part; et Dieu sait où nous menerait un tel état de choses. Mais allons un peu plus loin.

Le prétexte plausible de ces prétentions aussi outrées que dangereuses c'est qu'elles sont nécessaires pour pré-

venir l'abus que l'exécutif pourrait faire si la disposition de ces deniers lui étaient laissée. D'abord il ne paraît pas probable qu'une personne à la tête de l'administration de la Province voudrait compromettre son caractère et sa situation, par un tel abus de confiance; mais s'il s'en trouvait un par hasard, ne pourrait-on pas avoir recours aux Tribunaux pourvus en pareil cas. Nous avons vu assez fréquemment des personnages du plus haut rang et dans les situations les plus élevées punis soit par la restitution de deniers improprement acquis soit même par la perte de leurs places, pour ne pas nous convaincre de la certitude d'une justice égale en notre faveur; et nous savons aussi par expérience que si un Gouverneur par pur caprice et sans aucune cause de plaieait un officier public, celui-ci trouverait dans les lois du pays la protection qu'elles assurent à tous. En serait-il de même à l'égard d'aucune injustice que la Chambre pourra commettre. Contre qui cet officier tout à coup destitué par la suspension ou même la réduction de son salaire, aura-t-il son recours. Mais, dira-t-on, le cas n'est pas probable. Il n'est pas à croire que la Chambre puisse jamais se porter à commettre de telles injustices. Non? Que fait-elle donc dans le cas actuel? N'est pas avertie que si elle persiste dans la forme de son bill de subsides, il ne peut être accepté et qu'ainsi la suspension des salaires qui doit en résulter affectera bien grièvement non seulement les officiers publics, mais encore les créanciers de ces officiers publics qui comptent sur ces salaires pour être payés. Quelle autre qu'une autorité sans contrôle reconnu, ce qui sans contredit est une anomalie dans la constitution de l'Empire Britannique, oserait commettre un acte de cette nature? En supposant que cette absence d'un contrôle reconnu soit en effet véritable, un motif de générosité, d'humanité même n'aurait-il pas dû empêcher la Chambre de s'en prévaloir et la porter à des tempéramens plus conciliatoires? Nous ne nous étendons pas d'avantage pour le moment sur un sujet qui doit nous convaincre qu'il existe quelque part un vie radical dans notre constitution locale puis qu'elle semble admettre une anomalie aussi étrange qu'une autorité subordonnée sans contrôle et sans responsabilité.

AVIS PUBLIC.

Le Soussigné Inspecteur des chemins, pour la cité et Banlieue de Québec, se propose aussitôt après la fonte des neiges, de faire la visite et inspection de toutes les rues, ruelles et places publiques alternativement dans toute l'étendue de cette cité. En conséquence il prévient les Propriétaires et occupants des terrains, maisons, &c. qui font face sur icelles de se conformer à la Loi.

1er. En restituant tout empiétement qu'ils auroient pu faire sur les dites rues, ruelles, ou places publiques.

2me. De renouveler ou de réparer d'une manière bien solide, toutes trappes de cave en dehors, et de les poser à plat de niveau avec les trottoirs.

3me. D'ôter et enlever toutes les obstructions et enseignes de quelques descriptions que ce soit qui projettent dans les dites rues, &c. et de ne les poser qu'à plat sur les maisons.

4me. De réparer et tenir en bon ordre les dalles et dalots sur le devant des maisons, hangards, &c. faisant face sur les dites rues, ruelles, ou places publiques, et d'en poser où il en manque, lesquels dalots conduiront les eaux jusqu'à un pied au dessus des pavés ou surface des terres.

5me. Que les dits Propriétaires et Occupants ôteront ou feront ôter immédiatement tout embarras ou obstruction quelconque.

L'Inspecteur averti les Intéressés de porter une attention stricte aux différentes clauses de cet avertissement, car en défaut de s'y conformer, ils seront poursuivis à l'amende et les frais imposés par la Loi en pareil cas, sans plus ample information de sa part.

J. Bte. LARUE,  
Inspt. des Chemins.  
b

Québec, 27 Mars, 1826.

AVIS AUX AUBERGISTES DE LA CAMPAGNE.

BUREAU DE LA PAIX, le 12 Mars, 1826.

AVIS est par le présent donné qu'il se tiendra une Session Spéciale des Juges de Paix de Sa Majesté, pour le district de Québec, aux fins de recevoir les cautionnements d'usage et d'accorder des Certificats pour Licences aux personnes qui sont d'intention de tenir des Auberges dans les Paroisses de Campagne, et dans les Townships, pour la présente année, du LUNDI, VINGT de MARS courant, jusqu'au VINGT d'AVRIL prochain, les deux jours inclus, dans la maison de Justice de la cité de Québec, à DIX heures du matin, chaque jour.

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

Le soussigné continuera les affaires, ci-devant sous le nom de Blackwood & Larocque, en son nom et à son propre compte.

Wm. BLACKWOOD.  
Montréal, 31e. Décembre, 1825.

PROVINCE DU BAS-CANADA,  
DISTRICT DE QUEBEC.

AVERTISSEMENT.

LICITATION.

ON fait savoir à tous qu'il appartiendra qu'en vertu d'une sentence d'autorisation rendue ce jour par l'Honorable Olivier Perrault, un des Juges de la Cour du Banc du Roi de Sa Majesté, pour le District de Québec, sur requête de Dame Marie Louise Jobin de Québec, veuve de feu sieur François Couture, de son vivant de Québec, maître maçon, et de sieur Edouard Laroc, de la Cité de Québec, marchand, Tuteur dûment élu en Justice aux Mineurs François Couture et Marie Louise Couture, enfans issus du mariage du susdit feu François Couture avec feu Dame Marie Louise Simard, sa première épouse; et sur l'avis des parens et amis des dits mineurs, il sera procédé par forme de LICITATION, par devant la Cour du Banc du Roi pour le dit District, à la Chambre d'Audience, en la dite Cité de Québec, Lundi, le troisième jour d'Avril prochain, à neuf heures du matin, à la première criée des Immeubles ci-après désignés, dépendant de la Succession de feu François Couture, de son vivant de Québec, maître maçon; que la deuxième criée se fera Lundi le, dixième jour d'Avril prochain, devant la dite Cour, au dit lieu, à neuf heures du matin; et que LUNDI le DIX-SEPTIEME du dit mois d'AVRIL prochain, à NEUF heures du matin, il sera procédé par devant la dite Cour, icelle tenant, en la Chambre d'Audience, en la Cité de Québec, à la troisième et dernière criée des dits Immeubles et à la vente et adjudication d'iceux au plus haut et dernier enchérisseur, aux charges, clauses et conditions des enchères qui seront déposées aux Greffe de la dite Cour, avant la vente.

Ceux qui ont sur les dits Immeubles quelques droits de propriété, servitudes, hypothèques et autres prétensions quelconques, sont requis d'en faire leur déclaration par écrit au Greffe de la dite Cour, avant l'adjudication.

Suit la désignation des dits Immeubles à liciter.

PREMIEREMENT.—Un emplacement situé au Fauxbourg St. Jean, de dix-neuf pieds de front, sur quarante pieds de profondeur, ou environ, borné au nord à Joseph Sasseville, au sud à Joseph Barbeau, par derrière au nord est à la Rue St. François, et par derrière au sud-ouest à George Langlois ou ses représentants, avec ensemble la maison dessus construite, circonstances et dépendances.

DEUXIEMEMENT.—Un emplacement situé au dit Fauxbourg St. Jean, rue St. Jean, de trente-six pieds de front, sur soixante pieds ou environ de profondeur du côté de l'est, et cinquante-neuf pieds du côté de l'ouest, borné par devant à la dite rue St. Jean, par derrière à l'emplacement ci-après désigné, d'un côté à l'est à Pierre Tanguay et d'autre côté à l'ouest à la rue projetée St. Pierre, avec ensemble une maison en bois à deux étages, dessus construite, et la partie du hangar qui peut se trouver sur le dit terrain, si aucune partie s'y trouve, circonstances et dépendances.

TROISIEMEMENT.—Un autre emplacement situé au susdit Fauxbourg St. Jean, sur la rue d'Aiguillon, de trente-six pieds de front, sur, savoir: du côté de l'est soixante et quinze pieds de profondeur, et du côté de l'ouest, soixante et onze pieds de profondeur, borné par devant à la dite rue d'Aiguillon, par derrière à l'emplacement ci-dessus désigné, d'un côté à l'est à François Robitaille et d'autre côté à l'ouest à la susdite rue projetée, avec une maison en bois à deux étages et la partie du hangar qui peut se trouver sur le dit morceau de terrain, circonstances et dépendances; les susdits deux emplacements faisant partie d'un plus grand terrain, côté à titre de bail emphytéotique, par les Révérendes Dames Religieuses de l'Hotel Dieu de Québec, à Sieur Pierre Voelle, suivant contrat passé à Québec devant Mre. Descheneau et son confrère Notaires en date du trente et un de Mai, mil sept cent quatre-vingt dix, pour quatre-vingt dix-neuf années.

QUATRIEMEMENT.—Un autre emplacement ou terrain situé au susdit Fauxbourg St. Jean, rue St. George, ayant trente-cinq pieds de front, sur la dite rue St. George, sur soixante et treize pieds de profondeur du côté nord-est et quarante-huit pieds de profondeur du côté sud-ouest, borné par devant à la susdite rue St. George, par derrière à la rue St. Olivier, d'un côté au nord-est à Paul Thibodeau, et d'autre côté au sud-ouest à Charles Plamondon, avec une maison en pierre, à deux étages en front et trois étages en arrière, dessus construite, circonstances et dépendances.

CINQUIEMEMENT.—Un autre emplacement situé au Fauxbourg St. Jean, rue St. Joseph, de vingt-neuf pieds, plus ou moins, de front sur trente-six pieds de profondeur, borné par devant à la dite rue St. Joseph, et par derrière à Jean Bertrand, joignant d'un côté au nord-est à Louis Drouin, et d'autre côté au sud-ouest, au nommé Grant, avec la maison en bois, à un étage, dessus construite, circonstances et dépendances.

SIXIEMEMENT.—Enfin, un autre emplacement situé au susdit Fauxbourg St. Jean, rue St. Jean, de cinquante pieds, plus ou moins sur la dite rue St. Jean, à prendre au nord-est au terrain appartenant à Sieur Joachim Henry à aller jusqu'à la rue qui le sépare du Cimetière des Protestans, appelée rue St. Augustin, sur moitié de la quantité du terrain qui se trouve entre les deux rues St. Jean, anciennes et nouvelles, ou environ soixante et dix pieds de profondeur, avec ensemble deux maisons en bois à un étage dessus construites, celle sur la nouvelle rue St. Jean, contenant tout le front du dit emplacement et celle sur la rue St. Augustin d'environ vingt-deux pieds carrés, circonstances et dépendances.

Pour plus amples informations, on pourra s'adresser à Mre. Hector S. Huot, Avocat, en son étude, en la Haute-Ville de Québec, Rue Haldimand, No. 3.

HECTOR S. HUOT,  
Procureur & Avocat.

Québec, 6 Mars, 1826.

No. 1025. EN vertu d'un ALIAS MANDAT de Québec à savoir: L'EDAT de VENDITION EX-PONAS émané de la Cour du Banc du Roi de Sa Majesté pour les causes civiles dans et pour le district de Québec, à moi adressé, m'enjoignant de procéder à la vente et adjudication de l'immeuble suivant comme appartenant à l'HONORABLE JAMES KERR de la cité de Québec, dans les comté et district de Québec, Membre du Conseil Exécutif pour cette province, à savoir: Un lot de terre situé dans le faubourg St. Jean de la cité de Québec, contenant quarante deux pieds de front, sur soixante-onze pieds de profondeur perpendiculaire, au bout de laquelle dite profondeur le dit lot a cinquante piés de largeur, borné par devant ou vers le nord à la rue St. Jean, par derrière ou vers le sud par la continuation de la ligne du mur du cimetière des Protestans, bornant au sud le lot des Demoiselles Kerr, et du côté du nord est d'autres lots ci-devant appartenant au dit Honble. James Kerr, et d'autre côté au sud ouest à la rue Ste. Geneviève, sur l'alignement de la quelle dite rue le dit lot à soixante quatorze piés de profondeur, avec ensemble une maison de pierre à deux étages sur la rue St. Jean qui occupe tout le front du dit lot, sujet toute fois au droit de mitoyen du pignon du nord est de la dite maison de pierre en faveur de l'adjudicataire ou acquéreur des lots avoisinans, et encore au paiement de la rente foncière annuelle et perpétuelle de quarante une livres de vingt sols à dater du premier de Mai dernier, aux héritiers ou représentants de feu Demoiselle Denis de St. Simon en décharge de la rente foncière stipulée pour la totalité des différens lots de terre dans et par l'acte de vente, qui en a été passé par Claude Dénéchaud, Ecr. et son épouse au dit James Kerr par devant Felix Léta et confrère Notaires Publics en date du huit Mars, qui était dans l'année de notre seigneur mille huit cent onze, et au paiement aux dits héritiers ou représentants de la dite feu Demoiselle Denis de St. Simon des arrérages qui peuvent être dus sur la dite rente foncière depuis le premier de Mai qui était dans l'année de notre seigneur mille huit cent onze, jusqu'au susdit premier de Mai dernier; Or je donne par le présent avis public que l'immeuble ci-dessus décrit sera vendu et adjugé au plus offrant et dernier enchérisseur à mon Bureau en la maison de Justice de la dite cité de Québec le LUNDI DIX-SEPT d'AVRIL prochain, à ONZE heures du matin, auxquels tems et lieu les conditions de la vente seront énoncées.

W. S. SEWELL, Shérif.

On est avertis que passé les vingt-quatre heures qui suivront immédiatement le jour du rapport du dit ordre il ne sera reçu aucune opposition afin de conserver; et l'on est de plus averti que le dit writ est rapportable le premier jour de Juin, 1826. W. S. S. Bureau du Shérif, Québec, 28 Mars, 1826.

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 moi adressé, m'enjoignant de procéder à la saisie, vente et adjudication par décret volontaire, sur JOSEPH TOUSSAINT DROLET, résidant en la Paroisse St. Marc, dans le susdit district de Montréal, Seigneur du Fief et Seigneurie de Cournoyer, de certaine propriété immeuble décrite dans le dit Mandat comme suit, savoir: Le Fief et Seigneurie de cournoyer sia et situé dans le Comté de Surrey, dans le dit district de Montréal, du côté sud-ouest de la Rivière Richelieu, de la contenance de deux lieues de front, sur deux lieues de profondeur, cependant de forme irrégulière, à cause du cours et sinuosités de la dite Rivière Richelieu, renfermé dans les limites qui suivent, borné en front par la dite Rivière Richelieu, en profondeur partie à la Seigneurie de Verchères, et partie au Fief Bellevue, joignant d'un côté au sud-ouest au Seigneurie de Belœil et Verchères, et d'autre côté à la Seigneurie de Contrecoeur, avec les dépendances du dit Fief ou Fiefs et rotures, places de Moulins et emplacements y appartenant avec les bâties, et de toutes les droits lucratifs et honorifiques, cens et rentes, lods et ventes, corvées, Banalité et autres droits attachés au dit Fief, qu'il a acquis, par acte passé le vingt-deux Octobre dernier, devant Mre. Doucet et son Confrère Notaires, d'Antoine Lefebvre de Bellefeuille, Ecuyer, demeurant en la Paroisse de St. Eustache, dans le dit district, faisant et agissant



No. 1029. **EN** vertu d'un mandat d'alias Québec, à savoir: **Fieri facias**, émané de la cour du Banc du Roi de Sa Majesté pour les causes civiles dans et pour le district de Québec, à la poursuite de Demoiselle Marie Anne Gauvreau, de la cité de Québec, dans le comté de Québec, dans le district de Québec, fille majeure, contre les terres et possessions de JEAN BAPTISTE ISOIRE DIT PROVENSAL, de la paroisse Ste. Marie Nouvelle Beauce, dans le comté de Dorchester, dans le district de Québec, habitant, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant au dit Jean Baptiste Isoire dit Provensal, à savoir: un emplacement sis et situé en la paroisse Ste. Marie, en la seigneurie Taschereau, en la concession St. Gabriel, consistant premièrement en deux arpens et demi de terre en superficie du côté nord-est de la Rivière Bellair, étant un terrain que Jean Thomas Taschereau, Ecuier, seigneur du lieu, s'étoit réservé par contrat de concession par lui consenti à Pierre Turcot, passé devant Mtre. Bonneville, Notaire, en date du sept Novembre mil huit cent vingt, et deuxièmement en une autre terre d'un arpent et demi en superficie du côté sud-ouest de la dite Rivière Bellair, étant un terrain que le dit Sieur Taschereau s'étoit réservé par un contrat de concession par lui consenti à Pierre Perrault, passé devant Mtre. Walsh, Notaire, en date du premier Janvier mil huit cent dix-neuf, sur lequel emplacement il y a un moulin à scie et chaussée. Le dit emplacement pour être adjugé et vendu sujet aux cens et rentes, charges, clauses, conditions, réserves et retraits mentionnés au contrat de concession et rente d'icelui consenti par Jean Thomas Taschereau, Ecuier, seigneur du lieu, au dit Jean Baptiste Isoire dit Provensal, par acte passé devant Mtre. J. J. Rény, Notaire et témoins, le onze Mai mil huit cent vingt. Or je donne par le présent avis public que la propriété ci-dessus décrite, sera vendue et adjugée au plus offrant et dernier enchérisseur, à la porte de l'Eglise de la susdite paroisse Ste. Marie Nouvelle Beauce, le MARDI DIX-HUIT d'AVRIL prochain, à DIX 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 le 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 en 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 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 le jour du rapport du dit ordre; et sont de plus avertis que le dit ordre est rapportable le premier jour de Juin prochain.

W. S. S. Bureau du Shérif, 12e. Décembre 1825.

No. 1133. **EN** vertu d'un mandat de fieri Québec à savoir: **Fieri facias**, émané de la cour du Banc du Roi de Sa Majesté pour les causes civiles dans et pour le susdit district de Québec, à la poursuite de David Ross, de la cité de Montréal, dans le Comté et District de Montréal, Ecuier, Avocat, contre les titres et possessions de Walter Davidson, Ecuier, de son vivant seigneur de Beauvillage, communément appelé St. Giles dans le district de Québec, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant au dit Walter Davidson, entre les mains et dans la possession de GUSTAVUS WILLIAM WICKSTEAD, de la cité de Québec, dans les comtés et district de Québec, bourgeois, curateur dument appointé à la succession vacante du susdit Walter Davidson, à savoir: "une terre dans la Seigneurie de St. Giles, paroisse de St. Nicolas dans le district de Québec, contenant quatre arpens de front sur quarante arpens de profondeur borné par devant à la Rivière St. Giles, et par derrière au bord de la dite profondeur, joignant d'un côté au nord à Josine Waller, Ecuier, et d'autre côté au sud aux représentants Luc Brown, avec une maison, grange et étables, et remise dessus construits: la dite terre chargée d'une rente et pension viagère due et payable à Jérôme Delage et Dame Marie Voyer, son épouse, et au survivant d'eux, tel que le tout est désigné et particulièrement détaillée dans un certain acte de donation fait et passé entre le dit Walter Davidson et le dit Jérôme Delage, et sa femme, le 24e. Juin 1817, et passé à Québec devant R. Lelièvre et M. Barthelot, Notaires Publics. Or je donne par le présent avis public que la propriété ci-dessus décrite sera vendue et adjugée au plus offrant et dernier enchérisseur, à la porte de l'Eglise de la paroisse St. Nicolas, le MARDI DIX-HUIT d'AVRIL prochain à DIX 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 immeubles ci-dessus désignés, soit par

hypothèque ou autre droit ou servitude, sont averties qu'elles aient à le 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 en tout ou partie des dits immeubles ou afin de charge ou servitude sur iceux, 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 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 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 le jour du rapport du dit ordre, et sont de plus avertis que le dit ordre est rapportable le 1er. Juin prochain.

W. S. S. Bureau du Shérif, Québec, 12e. Décembre, 1825.

No. 958. **EN** vertu d'un MANDAT d'Alias Québec, à savoir: **Fieri facias**, émané de la Cour du Banc du Roi de sa Majesté, pour les causes civiles dans et pour le district de Québec, à la poursuite de Pierre Casgrain, Ecuier, de la Paroisse de la Rivière Quelle, dans le comté de Cornwallis, dans le district de Québec, et Amable Dionne, Ecuier, de la Paroisse St. Louis communément appelée Kamouraska, dans le comté de Cornwallis, dans le susdit district de Québec, tous deux marchands, et ci-devant associés faisant commerce à Kamouraska susdit sous les noms, ferme et raison de Casgrain et Dionne, contre les terres et possessions de JOSEPH OUELLET dit MANUEL, de la Paroisse ou lieu communément appelé Saint André, dans le Comté de Cornwallis, dans le dit district de Québec habitant, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant au susdit Joseph Ouellet dit Manuel, à savoir: "deux arpens de terre de front sur environ trente à trente six arpens de profondeur sis et situés en le deuxième rang des Concessions de la Seigneurie de la Rivière du Loup, bornes comme suit: Au sud-ouest au chemin du Lac Temiscouata, au nord-est à Louis Marie Fortin, au nord à Louis Leclere, ou ses représentants, au sud à André Piquart à l'exception de trois perches de terre de front, sur douze perches de profondeur, appartenant à André Piquart, mais d'ailleurs avec la Maison et Hangar dessus construits." Or je donne par le présent avis public que la propriété ci-dessus décrite sera vendue et adjugée au plus offrant et dernier enchérisseur, à la porte de l'Eglise de la Paroisse de la Rivière du Loup, le MARDI DIX-HUIT d'AVRIL prochain, à DIX 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 le 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 en 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 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, 12e. Déc. 1825.

No. 415. **EN** vertu d'un MANDAT Québec, à savoir: **Fieri facias**, émané de la Cour du Banc du Roi de sa Majesté, pour les causes civiles, dans et pour le district de Québec, à la poursuite d'Etienne Bois, de la cité de Québec, dans le comté de Québec, dans le district de Québec, Bourgeois, contre les terres et possessions d'HENRY GEORGE FORSYTH, Ecuier, marchand et Dame Charlotte Langan, son épouse, tous les deux de la susdite cité de Québec, Archibald Kennedy Johnson, Ecuier, et Dame Maria Johnson Langan, son épouse, du lieu communément appelé pied du courant de Ste. Marie, dans le comté et district de Montréal, et James Leslie, Ecuier, et Dame Julia Langan, son épouse, tous les deux de la cité de Montréal, dans les comtés et district de Montréal susdits, seuls héritiers et représentants de feu Patrick Langan, Ecuier, de son vivant de la dite cité de Québec, actuellement décédé, à moi adressé; j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant aux dits Henry George Forsyth, Charlotte Langan, Archibald Kennedy Johnson et Maria Johnson Langan, James Leslie et Julia Langan, à savoir:—Un emplacement situé au Cap aux Diamants, de quarante cinq pieds de front sur le niveau de la rue des Grisons ou environ, sur quatre vingt sept pieds ou environ de profondeur, au bout de la quelle profondeur le dit emplacement n'a que vingt

pieds ou environ de large, borné par devant à la dite rue des Grisons, par derrière aux héritiers ou représentants Lataille, d'un côté à la rue Mont-Carmel, et d'autre côté aux dits héritiers ou représentants Lataille, ensemble une Maison dessus construite en bois. Or je donne par le présent avis public que l'emplacement ci-dessus décrit sera vendu et adjugé au plus offrant et dernier enchérisseur à mon Bureau en la maison de Justice de la dite cité de Québec, le LUNDI, CINQ de JUIN prochain, à ONZE heures du matin, auxquels tems et lieu les conditions de la vente seront énoncées.

W. S. SEWELL, Shérif.

Tous ceux qui peuvent avoir quelque prétention sur les prémisses ci-dessus désignés, soit par hypothèque ou autre droit ou servitude, sont par le présent avis d'en donner avis au dit Shérif, à son bureau dans la cour de justice de la dite cité de Québec, de plus qu'aucune opposition afin d'annuler ou afin de distraire le tout ou partie des dits immeubles, ou afin de charge ou servitude sur iceux, ne sera reçue par le dit Shérif durant les quinze jours qui en précéderont la vente; de plus qu'il faudra que toute opposition afin d'annuler, afin de charge ou afin de distraire, soit accompagnée d'une affirmation sous serment de la vérité des faits articulés en icelle, dans la forme prescrite par l'ordre de la dite cour en date du dix-neuvième d'Octobre 1822, qu'aucune opposition telle que susdit, qui ne sera pas accompagnée d'une telle affirmation, n'empêchera ni ne retardera l'exécution du dit ordre; et qu'aucune opposition afin de conserver ne sera reçue après les vingt-quatre heures qui suivront le jour du rapport du dit ordre, et sont de plus avertis que le dit ordre est rapportable le huitième jour de Juin, 1826.

W. S. S.

Bureau du Shérif, Québec, 31e. Janvier, 1826.

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 moi adressé enjoignant de procéder à la saisie vente et adjudication par décret volontaire sur Amable Boucher, de la paroisse de Berthier, dans le dit district, habitant, de certain immeuble décrit dans le dit Mandat comme suit, savoir: "Une portion de terre sise et située en la dite paroisse de Berthier, au nord de la Rivière Bayonne, de la contenance d'un arpent et demi de front, sur environ quarante arpents de profondeur, tenant par devant à la dite Rivière, par derrière aux terres de St. Githbert, joignant d'un côté à François Boucher, et d'autre côté à Jean Bte. Brisset, avec le tiers d'une maison de pierres bâtie sur la totalité de la terre dont les prémisses ci-dessus font partie, et les bâtimens qui se trouvent construits sur icelle, sauf et excepté la moitié de l'écurie et de la soue." Laquelle il a acquis en vertu d'une donation à lui faite par Dame Geneviève Lavallée, veuve de feu Jean Marie Boucher, par acte passé par devant Mtre. Rolland, Notaire, et témoins, le premier de Décembre, mil huit cent vingt-quatre; lequel immeuble a été pendant les trois années qui ont immédiatement précédé le premier de Décembre, mil huit cent vingt-quatre, dans la jouissance de la dite Dame Geneviève Lavallée à titre de propriétaire, et du depuis le dit premier de Décembre, mil huit cent vingt-quatre, le dit Amable Boucher, en a été le Détenteur et en a actuellement la jouissance comme propriétaire d'icelui; j'ai saisi et pris en exécution le dit immeuble, et je donne par le présent avis qu'icelui sera vendu et adjugé au plus haut enchérisseur, par décret volontaire sur le dit Amable Boucher, à la porte de l'Eglise de la susdite paroisse de Berthier, le LUNDI VINGT-QUATRE d'AVRIL prochain, à DIX heures du matin, auxquels tems et lieu les conditions de la vente seront énoncées.

FREDK. W. ERMATINGER, Shérif.

Tous ceux qui ont des prétentions sur les dits lot de terre et prémisses ci-dessus désignés, soit par hypothèque ou autre droit ou servitude, sont par le présent avis 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 dits lot de terre 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; et tous et chacun ayant des prétentions ou droits et spécialement des hypothèques qui pourroient être des sujets d'oppositions afin de conserver, sont pareillement avertis et requis de les produire au dit Shérif en son bureau susdit, huit jours au moins avant le jour fixé pour la vente des dits lot de terre et prémisses.

Bureau du Shérif, Québec, 17e. Décembre, 1825.

**CONTRAT DU GOUVERNEMENT.**

On recevra à cet office d'ici à Samedi le 22 Avril prochain à midi, des offres pour l'érection d'un Quai au pié du Plan incliné à Près-de-Ville, suivant les plans et devis dont on pourra prendre connaissance au Bureau du Commissariat. Le prix doit être porté en argent sterling, et le paiement en sera fait à l'option du Gouvernement en monnaie Britannique, end'autres especes monoyées, la piastre à raison de 4s 4d en traites sur les Lords de la Trésorerie à raison de £100 pour chaque £103 de durs.

Les Propositions doivent être supportées des signatures de deux personnes respectables qui se rendront garentes de la due exécution du Contrat.

Bureau du Commissaire Général,  
Québec le 29e. Mars 1826.

**Assurance de la vie et contre les accidents du Feu, par la Compagnie d'Alliance, Britannique et Etrangère de LONDRES.**

Etablie par Acte du Parlement.  
CAPITAL CINQ MILLIONS STERLING.

Bureau de Direction.  
Présidents,  
JOHN IRVING, Ecuyer, M. P.  
FRANCIS BARING, Ecr. | N. M. ROTHSCHILD, Ecr.  
SAMUEL GURNEY, Ecr. | MOSES MONTEFIORE, Ecr.

Directeurs,  
Jas. Alexander, Ecr. M. P. | Charles Greenwood, Ecr.  
G. H. Barnett, Ecr. | Jas. Heygate, Jun. Ecr.  
Charles Bevan, Ecr. | William Howard, Ecr.  
John Bowden, Ecr. | John Innes, Ecr. M. P.  
Archibald Campbell, Ecr. | William Kay, Ecr.  
William Crawford, Ecr. | Oswald Smith, Ecr.  
Timothy O. Curtis, Ecr. | H. M. Thornton, Ecr.  
Francis Cresswell, Ecr. | Thomas Wilson, Ecr.

Les Soussignes étant nommés Agents de la dite Compagnie ont l'honneur d'annoncer qu'ils sont actuellement prêts à prendre des risques et à accorder des Polices d'Assurances contre la perte ou les dommages occasionnés par le Feu dans aucune partie des provinces du Bas et du Haut-Canada.

Les noms et la richesse des Présidents et Directeurs de cette association, sont tellement connus dans tout le monde commerçant, que ce seroit une présomption de la part des Agents de supposer que quelque observation de leur part pourroit augmenter la confiance du public dans une association composée d'individus aussi distingués.

Un capital de Cinq Millions sterling, montant qui excède de beaucoup celui qui possède aucune des Institutions de cette nature, doit donner une parfaite sécurité à l'assuré.

MACKENZIE, BETHUNE, & Co.  
Montréal, 4me. Juin 1825.

Le soussigné étant nommé Agent de la dite Compagnie à Québec, est maintenant prêt à recevoir les applications, et accorder des Polices d'Assurance contre les pertes ou dommages occasionnés par le Feu.

Les infortunés trouveront dans tous les tems, la plus grande libéralité et une promptitude à régler leurs prétentions contre la compagnie.

THOS. W. SATTERTHWAITTE, Agent.  
Québec, 13 Juin 1825. u Quai de Hunt.

**DISTRICT DE QUÉBEC. ss. AVERTISSEMENT.**

SESSIONS GENERALES DE QUARTIER DE LA PAIX, OCTOBRE, 1825.

Sur Plan et Procès Verbal de l'Inspecteur des Chemins, relatifs à l'ouverture projetée de certaines Rues, &c. sur le terrain communément appelé Ferme de la Vacherie, dans la cité de Québec:

AVIS public est par le présent donné, (en vertu d'un Ordre de la Session Générale de la Paix, tenue dans le présent mois d'Octobre.) que le dit plan et procès verbal ainsi que les certificat et rapport de douze principaux citoyens, habitans de cette cité, sur la convenance de tracer certains chemins publics et un marché proposés sur le dit terrain, suivant le dit plan et procès verbal, demeurent déposés comme Records dans le Bureau des Cleres de la Paix, pour l'inspection (gratuite) publique, afin que toute personne intéressée dans ce projet puisse mettre à son homologation telle opposition que le cas peut requérir. Et qu'à défaut de telles oppositions, ou en cas s'il y en a quelques unes de faites qu'elles soient rejetées, le dit plan et procès verbal se ront homologués à la session générale de Quartier de la Paix prochaine, qui se tiendra en Janvier, 1826, afin qu'alors il soit mis en exécution et effectué selon la loi.

Par Ordre, GREEN & PERRAULT,  
Bureau de la Paix, Greffiers de la Paix,  
Québec, Octobre 29, 1825.

**LOUER pour une ou plusieurs années, et à prendre possession immédiatement ou au 1er Mai prochain, la maison de Lieut. Colonel VASSAL DE MONVIEL, sur le chemin de la Grande Allée hors la porte St. Louis—il faut s'adresser pour les conditions au propriétaire dans la maison de Mr. JALBERT, Rue St. Louis.**

Québec, le 1er. Février, 1826.

**BIBLIOTHEQUE DE QUEBEC.**

Il y aura une Assemblée générale des Propriétaires, à la Bibliothèque, MARDI le 4e. Avril prochain, à ONZE heures du matin, afin de choisir des Syndics pour l'année suivante.

Par ordre des Syndics,  
THOS. CHRISTIE,  
17e Mars, 1826. Bibliothécaire.

**BUREAU des COMMISSAIRES, le 7 Février, 1826. A LOUER,**

POUR le terme de neuf années du 1er. de Mai prochain, la ferme du Domaine de Notre Dame des Anges dans la paroisse de Beauport, contenant au delà de deux cent cinquante arpens en superficie, avec la Maison et autres batisses y dessus érigées, sur lesquelles on a fait depuis peu des dépenses considérables pour leur amélioration et embellissement. S'adresser pour les prix et conditions au soussigné.

GEORGE H. RYLAND, Secrétaire

UNE personne d'âge qui se trouve avoir quelques heures de loisir ne demande pas mieux que les employer d'une manière profitable pour lui même et utile pour les autres, en conséquence il offre de donner des instructions dans la langue Française, à un nombre limité de jeunes Messieurs, (non moins de deux pas plus de quatre) chez lui, trois fois par semaine, nomment les Lundis, Mercredis et Vendredis, de 6 à 8 heures du soir.—Termes 5 Piastres par mois.

Il n'a pas d'objection à entreprendre des traductions d'une langue (soit Française ou Anglaise) dans l'autre; à raison de l'chelin et avec copie au net de l'chelin six sols par chaque 100 mots; ni de faire des requêtes ou mémoires dans l'un ou l'autre langage à des termes convenus d'avance.—S'adresser à cet Office.  
Québec, 31 Décembre, 1825.

AVIS est par le présent donné, qu'il sera approuvé deux jours par chaque semaine, savoir: le MARDI et le JEUDI, pour la Recette des argents dans la caisse Militaire, à cet endroit, pour des Billets d'Echange ou autrement; il ne sera fait aucun paiement ces jours-là, excepté dans les cas qui n'admettront d'aucun délai.

Bureau du Commissaire Genl. }  
Québec, 15 Févr. 1826. }

Province du Bas-Canada, } SESSION GENERALE DE QUARTIER DE LA PAIX,  
District de Québec. } Mardi, le 19e. Janvier, 1826.

PRE-ENS, { J. T. TASCHEREAU, } Ecuyers, Juges à  
{ MICHEL BERTHELOT, } Paix,  
{ BERNARD A. PANET, }

ORDONNE—Que les amendemens et additions suivantes seront en force comme Règles et Règlemens de Police, pour la Cité de Québec, à dater de leur homologation, confirmation et publication suivant la loi.

ORDONNE—Que dans les six mois qui suivront immédiatement la publication de ce Règlement, il sera placé un Numéro ou Nombre sur la porte d'entrée en front de chaque maison, dans toutes les rues et places publiques, dans l'étendu de la cité.

Que la serie des numéros commencera dans chaque rue au bout qui sera le plus proche du centre de la cité, ou de l'Eglise paroissiale, et de là procédera vers le bout opposé en chevauqués de manière à ce que tous les nombres pairs soient au côté droit, et tous les impairs au côté gauche.

Que tous tels numéros seront exposés, à la vue et uniformes en telle manière qu'il en sera prescrit par les Magistrats, à une assemblée générale du comité des chemins, à ce dûment autorisé par aucune assemblée générale, sous la direction de l'Inspecteur des rues, et que tout propriétaire, ou occupant de maison, ou toute autre personne qui s'opposera à l'exécution de ce règlement, ou ôtera aucun de ces numéros ou en dérangera l'ordre, sera sujet à, et encourra pour chaque telle offense, une amende qui n'excédera pas quarante chellins.

ORDONNE—Que du et après le premier de Mai prochain, les règlemens de Police en vertu desquels les Bouchers de cette cité, sont tenus de vendre leur viandes dans de certains éaux, seront suspendus jusqu'au premier d'Avril, mil huit cent vingt sept, et que de et après cette dernière date mentionnée, les dits règlemens de police seront remis en force et continueront leur effet et opération jusqu'à nouvel ordre.

Certifié,  
GREEN & PERRAULT,  
Greffiers de la Paix.

**TRANSPORTS PAR BATEAUX A VAPEUR.**

AVIS est par le présent donné qu'on recevra en ce Bureau d'ici au 3 d'Avril prochain, des propositions pour le transport par bateaux à vapeur entre Québec et Montréal, qui pourra être requis par le département du Commissariat pendant le cours de la Navigation de la présente année, à l'exception des pièces d'Artillerie et des ammunitions y appartenantes.—Les termes du Contrat et la forme des propositions peuvent être vus en s'adressant à ce Bureau, et nulle offre qui ne sera pas faite sous la forme prescrite ne sera acceptée.

Bureau du Commissaire Général.  
Québec, le 31 Janvier 1826.

LA Société qui a ci-devant existé entre les soussignés, sous la raison de Blackwood & Larocque, expire aujourd'hui. Tous ceux qui doivent à cette ferme sont priés d'en payer le montant à William Blackwood, et ceux qui ont des demandes contre icelle sont requis d'envoyer leurs comptes pour être liquidés.

WM. BLACKWOOD,  
FRS. ANT. LAROCQUE.  
Montréal, 31 Décembre, 1825.

Le soussigné dûment appointé à la succession vacante de feu WALTER DAVIDSON, Ecuyer, de son vivant de la seigneurie de Beauvillage, communément appelée st. Gile; prie toutes les personnes auxquelles la dite succession peut être endettée, de transmettre leurs demandes respectives dûment attestées, à son adresse, chez le Sir Geo. Arnold marchand à Québec, dans le cours de deux mois de la date de cet Avertissement.

G. WICKSTEED,  
Curateur, &c.  
Québec, le 16e. Mars, 1826.

AVIS est par le présent donné à tous ceux qui peuvent y être concernés, que les meubles et effets personnels de et appartenans à James McCallum & Co. et qui ont été saisis par le Shérif de ce district dans la cause No. 66. Ross et al. vs. McCallum et al. seront vendus par le dit Shérif, en la résidence de feu James McCallum, père, à la Brasserie de St. Roch, le MERCREDI, 29 du courant, à UNE de relevée.

PLAMONDON & BEGIN,  
Huissiers exploitans.

Bureau du Shérif.  
Québec, 21e. Mars, 1826.

**AVIS.**

L'ASSOCIATION qui existait ci-devant entre les Soussignes sous les raisons de Robert Froste & Co. à Montréal et de Robert et Thomas Froste & Co. à Québec, est de ce jour dissoute par consentement mutuel.

Toutes personnes endettées envers la dite société, sont priées de faire leurs payemens à Robert Froste, qui est dûment autorisé à en donner quittance, et ceux qui ont des demandes contre eux sont priés de les présenter pour les liquider.

ROBERT FROSTE,  
THOMAS FROSTE,  
A. MCGILL.

Montréal, 20e. Mars 1826.

**CONTRAT DU GOUVERNEMENT.**

On recevra à ce Bureau d'ici au 3 d'Avril prochain, à midi des propositions pour fournir au département des Ingénieurs Royaux de cette Garrison, toutes les pierres taillées qui pourront être requises jusqu'au 24 Décembre 1826; dont on pourra voir la spécification à ce Bureau.—Les propositions doivent porter les signatures de deux personnes respectables qui se rendent responsables de l'exécution du contrat.

Les prix doivent être portés au cours sterling et les payemens s'en feront au choix du Gouvernement, soit en monnaie d'Angleterre au pair de 4s. 4d. par piastre, ou en traites sur la trésorerie à raison de £100 par chaque £103, dues aux termes du contrat.

Bureau du Commissaire Général,  
Québec, le 4 Mars, 1826.

**PROVINCE DU BAS-CANADA, } DANS LE BANC DU ROI,  
DISTRICT DE QUEBEC: }**

No. 717. le 1er. Février, 1826.

PETER MACKINTOSH, de la cité de Montréal Marchand—Demandeur—vs.

ALLAN CAMERON et DUNCAN CAMERON de Chatham, dans le comté d'York, dans le district de Montréal, marchand, et JOHN CAMERON de la seigneurie d'Argenteuil, dans le même district de Montréal, marchand, associés dans le commerce et Trafic des Bois de construction—Défendeurs.

ET  
WILLIAM PEMBERTON et GEORGE PEMBERTON, de la cité de Québec, marchands associés.

Tiers saisis.  
Sur l'humble requête du demandeur présentée à cette cour, ordonné pour les raisons y contenues que les dits ALLAN CAMERON, DUNCAN CAMERON et JOHN CAMERON, aient à comparoir dans cette cour, dans l'espace de quatre mois du jour de la date de la publication de cet ordre, et y attendent le jugement dans cette cause, et qu'en conformité aux provisions du statut provincial, 4. Geo. IV. Chap. 13, le présent ordre soit inséré dans la Gazette de Québec, publiée par autorité.

PERRAULT & ROSS,  
P. B. R.

VALLIERE DE ST. REAL, Procureur du Demandeur.

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