



QUEBEC BANK - DIRECTOR for the WEEK, JAMES BLACK, Esquire. Days of Discount MONDAY & THURSDAY.

BANK OF MONTREAL - Office of Discount. Director for the present Week, ANDREW MOIR, Esquire. Days of Discount TUESDAY and FRIDAY.

FOR SALE the Fief HUNTER situated in the Seigneurie of De Lanaudière, in the District of Three Rivers, and comprising about 10,000 acres.

FOR SALE, the HOUSE, FARM, &c. known by the name of WOLFESFIELD. Also, the property of DAVID MERRIN, Esq. on St. Peter Street.

FOR SALE or to LET with easy terms of payment, the subscriber's House situated near the Village of Jeanne Lorette.

THE HOUSE and Dependencies, No. 9, Palace Street, formerly occupied by the late Hon. Mr. De LA SAUDIERE.

FOR SALE, The EXTENSIVE ESTABLISHMENT belonging to the Honble. T. POTHER, on the River Maskinongé.

FOR SALE, a Farm of 3 a. p. situated at the Falls near the front Boundary of the Seigneurie where a distance of about twelve arpents of Rapids and Cascades successively presents most favorable sites for situating Mills.

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THE HOUSE situated on the Lorette Road, at a short distance from Town, well known by the name of the Maison Rouge.

TWO excellent BUILDING LOTS opposite the Ball Alley, in St. John's Suburbs.

FOR SALE, a Farm of 3 a. p. situated at the Falls near the front Boundary of the Seigneurie where a distance of about twelve arpents of Rapids and Cascades successively presents most favorable sites for situating Mills.

TO LET, the Store at present occupied by Mr. CHAS. STUART, in Sault-au-Marelet Street.

TO LET and possession given immediately if required, a bake-house, with two good ovens, situated on the wharf of Messrs. Moir & Heath.

TO LET - That pleasant COTTAGE near the Plains of Abraham.

TO LET from the first of May next, That extensive Wharf, Store and Premises belonging to JAMES JONES, Jr. Esq.

FOR SALE, a large lot of Ground situated in St. John Street, St. John's Suburbs, opposite Mr. WILLIAM GROSSER, partly inclosed with a good substantial Stone wall.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the lower part of the HOUSE, at present occupied by JOSEPH FENWICK, St. John's Street.

TO LET and possession given on the first of May next, the HOUSE and GARDEN at present occupied by Mr. Harbison, St. John Suburbs, St. Genevieve Street.

TO Let and possession given on the first of May next, the CELLAR of the House No. 2, Hope Street, formerly occupied as a Grocer's Shop.

TO BE LET, during the absence of Mr. BLANCHARD'S Company, from this date, until the next Season.

TO LET - and possession given immediately, the HOUSE and GARDEN situated near St. Foy Church, very convenient for a family wishing to reside into the Country.

TO BE SOLD or EXCHANGED, the Lots No. 2, 3, 4 and 7, the N. E. Quarter and S. E. Half of No. 4, and S. W. Half of No. 11 in Craig's Road Range South, in the Township of Ireland.

WANTED two or three SETTLERS for the tenth Range of Fief St. Joseph, in the Parish of Châteaubourg, at the head of Lake St. Charles, about 15 miles from Quebec.

THE subscriber proposing to go to Europe about the beginning of July to perfect himself in the art of painting, returns his sincere thanks to M. M. les Curés and the public for the encouragement he has received since he commenced his profession as painter and begs to inform them that he has at his rooms several original paintings by some of the most celebrated painters of Europe.

THE Subscriber has received per Brig Mary, from Kingston, Jamaica, and now offers for Sale, 251 Puncheons, 28 Pipes, 28 Hhds. Very Strong 2 to 5 and 1 to 2 Jamaica Spirits.

LANDING this day from on Board the Brig Miacac, at the Queen's Wharf, 54 Puncheons Molasses, and 12 Tercies very fine Barbados Sugar, which will be sold from the Wharf at moderate prices.

FOR SALE by the Subscriber at the Dwelling House partly occupied by Mr. Audy, a few Copies of De L'Esprit or Essays on the Mind and its several Faculties, by C. A. Helvetius; Volney's New Researches on Antient History; Byron's Works.

THE following BOOKS are among those for sale by NEILSON & COWAN, at No. 5, Mountain Street, many of which were received by the late arrivals, viz: Napoleon's Expedition to Russia by Count Phillip de Segur, 2 volumes.

THE Subscriber being appointed Agents for 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 undersigned being appointed Agents to this Association, are now ready to receive proposals and negotiate Policies of Life Assurance in the Canadas - For further particulars see Thursday's paper.

THE following medical Officers are appointed to act for the society, at the different places undermentioned. Chief Physician to the Institution in the Canadas, Doctor FURNESS, Inspector of Hospitals, Quebec.

THE following Books are missing from the Library of the House of Assembly, viz: FRENCH. Histoire du Canada en Abrégé, 1 Tome.

THE following Books are missing from the Library of the House of Assembly, viz: ENGLISH. Bills, manner of passing them, 1st Vol. in 12mo.

THE following Books are missing from the Library of the House of Assembly, viz: ENGLISH. Legal Ann or Law & Lawyers, 1st Vol. 8vo.

THE following Books are missing from the Library of the House of Assembly, viz: ENGLISH. Law of Parliament, 1 Vol. 8vo.

THE following Books are missing from the Library of the House of Assembly, viz: ENGLISH. Red Book Extraordinary, 1 Vol. 8vo.

THE following Books are missing from the Library of the House of Assembly, viz: ENGLISH. Medical Chirurgical Transactions, 11th and 12th Vols. 8vo.

THE following Books are missing from the Library of the House of Assembly, viz: ENGLISH. Edinburgh Medical Journal, 1st Vol. 8vo.

Brooke's Gazetteer, Count Rapp's Memoirs, Hutton's Mathematics, 5 vols. Byron's works, 5 vols. Aikin's Memoirs of Queen Elizabeth, 2 vols.

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THE following Books are missing from the Library of the House of Assembly, viz: ENGLISH. Quarterly Review, 22d Vol. 8vo.

THE following Books are missing from the Library of the House of Assembly, viz: ENGLISH. The above Books have been taken away contrary to the Rules of the Library.

JUST received and for sale at N. 3, Mountain Street, ZOPHIEL, a Poem by Mrs. Brooks, of Boston.

JUDITH, ESTHER, and other Poems by the same authoress. These Poems are very favorably noticed in the Boston Papers.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, APRIL 10.

CIVIL LIST ACT.

Mr. Brogden appeared at the bar with the report upon the civil list act.

On the question "That this report be brought on," Mr. Hobhouse and Lord Glenorchy opposed the reception of the motion.

Mr. Canning said, that on a question which had excited so much personal feeling, both with respect to himself and to his right hon. friend the member for Knarborough (Mr. Tierney), he was very anxious, before the house came to a vote, to state, in a few words and as clearly as he could, his own individual view of the subject.

Nothing, he thought, could more decidedly prove the spirit of fairness which actuated him, than by assuring the hon. gentlemen who opposed the bringing up of the report, that he would take no advantage whatever of the course which he had pursued; but he would view his opposition merely as an obstruction to a grant which he would not dislike, if proposed in some other manner.

The hon. member had demanded two or three times, "Why do you bring forward this measure at the present moment? Why do you take so unfavourable an opportunity to introduce it?" No wife fact was, that the opportunity was not selected by His Majesty's Government, neither did the suggestion emanate from them.

It originated not with His Majesty's Government, but with His Majesty's opposition. (A laugh.) He could assure the hon. genl. that ministers had not the least idea of proposing any augmentation of salary, until the suggestion came from the other side of the house.

(A laugh.) It was unquestionably true that the suggestion was made at a time when the situation of the country was different from that in which it was placed at present; but that was the misfortune was, that they had to execute it at a less favourable moment, than which the gentlemen opposite had proposed at a more favourable one.

This suggestion or proposition was, at the time, received with acclamation; but now the attempt to carry it into effect called forth bitter criticism and severe remark. If ministers had, this year, shrunk from proposing any measure of this kind, on account of any difficulties that existed, he was convinced that the gentlemen opposite would have expressed their dissatisfaction.

And he would tell the hon. gentleman further, not only that ministers were not responsible for proceeding at this moment, but that the suggestion had reached them in this way - that if the Government did not stir in this matter, some gentlemen on the other side of the house would take it up.

(A laugh.) Therefore, ministers were no more responsible for the choice of time than they were for originating the measure. He declared, that although he should be very sorry to stand in the way of any advantage to be derived by his right hon. friend from the intended arrangement, yet if he were called upon to make his election between sacrificing the treasuryship of the navy and granting a salary to the President of the Board of Trade, he would do his utmost to protect the former office.

He would do it upon principle, and because he should fear to do anything in the way of dilapidating and demolishing the ancient and dignified offices of the state. He ridiculed the idea of a necessary and inseparable union between the two offices as being contrary to their direct history. In questions of official reform there was nothing so rare as their reference as the economical reform of Mr. Burke in 1789, the speech upon which had now become fall as much a monument of genius as a record of history.

Mr. Burke had succeeded in abolishing the Board of Trade altogether, and doing away the salaries which amounted to £8,000 or £10,000 a year. The business afterwards devolved upon a President, and Committee chosen from the Privy Council. In the same speech Mr. Burke had proposed alterations in the offices of the Army Paymasters, and the Treasurer of the Navy; but he deprecated at the same time any attempt to do away with the importance much less the existence of either of those offices, because of the rank of the persons who generally filled them.

They were generally persons of the highest rank, by which he meant to say a person of eminence and consideration in that house. So far was that great man from the intention of bringing down the fair resources of Government, that he only wished to remove from the office of the Treasurer of the Navy a great mass of business which, he thought, would be better conducted by the Bank of England.

Though he would have stripped it of that show of business, he proved it to be his own opinion that the office itself ought to form a part of the efficient means of Government; he respected it, because it was an ancient office, and had always been found useful in forming a government, and because it was in his opinion a fit office for men of the highest eminence and consideration in the house.

At that time the Treasurer of the Navy enjoyed large emoluments, as he and the Paymaster of the Forces held in their hands large balances of the public money. Mr. Burke provided for the separate existence of the office, though he took away this source of advantage from it, by causing all sums in hand to be transferred to the Bank of England. From that period the office had been as often held separately as with another office. Mr. Dundas held it with the Presidency of the Board of Control, which, in 1790 was made a salaried office, and the sum fixed upon was £2,000 a year which he held as Treasurer of the Navy. Mr. Ryder, now Lt. Harrowby, succeeded to the treasuryship of the navy in 1799, but not to the Presidency of the Board of Control.

Mr. Bathurst succeeded to it, without any other office annexed, in 1801. In 1805 the right hon. genl. opposite (Mr. Tierney) succeeded Mr. Bathurst, without the annexation of any other office. He himself would have succeeded to it, without the annexation of any other office of business. Mr. Sheridan succeeded him in 1806, and was succeeded by Mr. George Rose in 1807. The occupation by Mr. Rose was a singular exemplification, in both ways of viewing it, of the error of conceiving the Presidency of the Board of Trade & the Treasuryship of the Navy to be inseparably united.

Mr. Rose held the office from 1807 to 1812 in conjunction with a much more onerous office - the Vice-Presidency of the Board of Trade. At the latter period he declined the onerous office of Vice-President, and continued to hold the office of Treasurer of the Navy till the day of his death. The declaration of Mr. Burke would still be found good. He who held that office, must, as Government was at present constituted, be a man of eminence and consideration in this house. His time and talents must be at the disposal of Government, to assist them in digesting into order that mass of desultory and incidental business, the nature of which it would be impossible officially to define, which yet must command their attention, and which must by some means be done, though all the regular departments were overborne by the pressure of ordinary business. This was not his opinion only, non meum hic sermo. It was the opinion of one of their own committees. He referred them to the report of the committee on finance, dated 1817.

The salary of the Treasurer of the Navy was at that time £24,000 a year, with a house and other advantages, which must be worth £700 or £800 a year more. Esteeming the salary of the Treasurer of the Navy too large, they recommended a reduction of it on any future appointment, so as to place the office as nearly as possible on a level with that of Paymaster of the Forces, yet so as to prevent the salary from being the same as the paymaster would receive if the duty of that office were not divided. Your committee think it fair, however, to observe, that so long ago as 1674, and from that to 1695 while the salaries of the Lords of the Admiralty were no more than £1,000 a year, the salary of the Treasurer of the Navy was no less than £5,000. The reasons given by that committee for this distinction was, that besides the official duties of Treasurer of the Navy, the person who held that office was looked up to as the proper person to conduct such of the business of Parliament as was connected with the navy and other important affairs of Government. For these considerations the committee refrained from proposing any specific reduction, but left the sum to the discretion of Parliament. This was not his language, but that of their own committee, who showed that they thought the office might be blamelessly and as fully retained, to meet those demands for service which the surplus business of Government was always sure to create. The committee alluded directly to a subject which he must have been afraid to touch upon, without the plea of their example. Every one knew what was meant by the Treasurer of the Navy being retained for the business of Parliament. They all knew that the attendance in the house formed a very considerable portion of that business. The usefulness of attending committees above stairs had never been shown more strongly than in a late instance, where his right hon. friend (Mr. Huskisson) sat as Chairman. It was well known that the physical powers of a late lamented lord had broken down in consequence of his earnest attendance on the corn committee; and many men who could easily get through the routine of their office business, found themselves worn by the fatigue of parliamentary attendance. He came now to the various views taken of the two offices, and the proposals for their alteration. Some gentlemen wished to have them both connected - some would have the salary of the Treasurer of the Navy diminished - others complained that Government would succeed in bringing another office into Parliament. He thanked the hon gentlemen opposite for the occasional approbation which they bestowed upon Government, though he must be allowed to say, that they took back in detail as much, if not more than they gave in gross. They balanced their eulogium on some of the measures of administration by liberal vituperation of its designs. Let them ask themselves, whatever faults Government might have, if it had shown any thing like a disposition to increase the influence of the Crown in this respect. They were asked, had they not done this in the case of the Vice-Treasurer of Ireland? Certainly not. Parliament had abolished both the office and functions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for Ireland, and the remaining business was left to the management of a Vice-Treasurer. Another case was that of the mastership of the Mint; and how did that stand? The present Master of the Mint, Mr. Wallace, was, at the time of his appointment, at the

Need of a commission which had been often and loudly eulogized by Parliament. Had Government been possessed with the desire of increasing their strength by placing, who hindered them from appointing another person to the mastership of the Mint, and retaining that gentleman at the head of the commission which had earned such applause from Parliament? He ventured to say, that there was no instance of any government, since governments had been conducted parliamentarily, showing so little disposition to have officers of the Crown, who might sit there holding seats in the house. They did not hold office by the tenure of a few votes, more or less. Unless they were in possession of their places through the confidence of the state of the country, they ought not to be in them at all. Whenever that possession came to depend upon their having 20 or 50 votes more or less, he hoped that the administration would be at an end. But they were not eager to have every officer who might be there, who possessed efficiency, who could add at present strength and credit to the government, though nothing to its stability, sitting with them. They had, on the contrary, shown themselves too lax upon the point. They had done without the presence and aid of officers of government in that house with whose assistance no government ought to dispense. He remembered Mr. Pitt in the plenitude of his power, when he was equal in debate to any ten of them now present—Mr. Pitt at that time was assisted by a Master of the Rolls of no mean strength and ability; and until the time of Sir Thomas Plumer, that officer was never out of the house. Did Government employ itself in looking after a few votes, and would it neglect to require the presence of that important officer, whose right to sit among them no man could gainsay? Another officer, who had always had a seat until the present administration was formed, was the King's Advocate, who was in the civil courts what the Attorney-General was to the courts of ordinary jurisdiction. In the debates of 1804, upon the Spanish war, though Mr. Pitt was equal to a host, yet Government was notoriously pressed hard—yet, in those debates, the whole brunt of the battle, when Government was pressed hardest, was borne by the Master of the Rolls and the King's Advocate. What was to hinder them, if they stood now upon any worse footing than the public confidence, from having the aid of two able officers? He admitted that their talents might not be great; and that was the more to be feared, because of the opposition whom they had to face. Was there ever an opposition composed of so many eminent and active lawyers? The men of celebrity from the profession formed the bulk of the present opposition. What an advantage to administration, to have had the Master of the Rolls to have struggled with them in the technicalities upon the Chancery debates? What a superior position they might have taken, had they, instead of their own unlearned successors, been able to meet the logic of the hon. and learned gentleman opposite with the legitimate, authorized, precedented importance of an official lawyer. [The right hon. gentleman continued to comment upon the danger in which ministers had stood from the professional knowledge of many gentlemen opposite, whose abilities he severely eulogized.] Did any of the hon. gentlemen opposite suppose it could be no advantage to have those officers present to whose presence they were unquestionably legitimately entitled by the uniform privilege of Parliament? Another instance here, then, were three officers of whose assistance they had suffered themselves to be deprived. He therefore rebuked the charge of looking out to increase the number of places in that house. It could not now be believed that in wishing to have a salary fixed to the office of President of the Board of Trade, they were actuated by the desire of increasing the influence of the crown in Parliament, since they had purposely missed abundant opportunities in which they might have safely introduced persons holding places. No topic was more fruitful of so much applause as a declaration against the influence of the crown. The orator was always sure of raising the cheers and alarming the sensibilities of some person about him: but admitting the excess of that evil, and confessing for himself that in his opinion the influence of the crown need not in this respect be enlarged, he wished the house to look to the opposite extreme. What would be the effect of driving out of the house officers who were constitutionally eligible to sit there? He knew of no law by which the Crown was at present bound to select his ministers either by both houses of Parliament. For any authority of that kind which he had any knowledge, the King might send to any two private gentlemen, offering to make one of them his Secretary of State, and the other his Prime Minister, Government ought, according to the notions of perfection held by some theorists, to be so conducted. Public business was managed in this way in some countries. He never heard any gentleman say in this house that he thought such a mode of conducting Government a good one for the country. The presence of Government officers then became only a question of degree, which was not to be met by any plan for counting heads but by the general views and the immediate character of the government itself. Now let the house notice the converse of this proposition. Though there was no rule of law to require the Crown to choose its servants from Parliament, was there not good sense in the practice? Was it not to check to favouritism? Was there no security for a purer and more just choice, when the men to be selected were compelled to go through the proofs of their capacity for public affairs before the eyes of the house and the country? Must they not prove some degree of worth in themselves before they could be allowed to enter office? Would not the opposite practice have the effect of divesting public men gradually of their Parliamentary character? He contended that it would lower the standard of public utility by which the officers of Government were now tried. The eye of Parliament did that for the public service which no other means could effect. The office of Treasurer of the Navy was precisely one of that nature. It was held generally by men next in consideration to the leading ministers of the Crown, who looked to him for assistance in many important matters of Government. To exclude him from Parliament would be ultimately to make office and all others of the same rank similarly circumstanced, objects of scramble among factions or favourites, instead of being, as all offices should be, earned by services which displayed the capabilities of those who were called to fill them. He assured the hon. gentlemen opposite, he did them, as persons likely to succeed in office, the best service he could do them by opposing their wishes on this occasion. Their success to any extent would degrade office to a rivalry with 100 candidates for three which they would have in the ordinary struggle. The effect would be the degradation of office and of public men, and not the purity of Parliament, concerning which they were so laudably anxious. One other question remained, as to the salary fit to be given to the Treasurer of the Navy. He knew no reason why the sum should be £2000, £3000, or £4000. But when he had no reason to guide him, he was always glad to meet with a rule, according to a good old principle of law, which went to that effect. The rule he found in the report of the committee before referred to, where it was recommended that the salary of the Treasurer of the Navy, when held separate, should be the same as that of the Treasurer of the Board of Admiralty. Because he found this rule, and because any authority in *rebus dubiis* was valuable, and because the house could have no authorities more satisfactory than the recommendation of their own committee, he thought that £2000 a year and a house would be fit appointments for the Treasurer of the Navy, these being the appointments for the Paymaster of the Army. His right hon. friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer had however, proposed to take away the house at present enjoyed by the Treasurer of the Navy, and he thought that Parliament would deem £500 a year more a meet and proper equivalent for the house. He could not see why this proposition should not receive the support of the house, and he concluded by giving his entire support to the measure. (Loud and reiterated cheering.) Several Members presented themselves to the notice of the house, but the cries of "question" being general, strangers were ordered to withdraw, and the gallery was cleared for a division. On our return to the gallery we found the numbers were— For the original motion, 87. Against it, 76. Majority, 11. Mr. Canning was addressing the house, but the right hon. gentleman spoke in so low a tone, and the noise was so great, that we could not for some time collect his observations. We understood him to regret that the measure had not met with better support; and he said that in consequence of the smallness of the majority, he was not inclined to persevere in a course which in his own conviction was just. The opinion of the house, however, was very strong against him, in consequence of which he would not persevere further in the measure. As a matter of principle it had his full support, but, as the sense of the house was otherwise, expediency told him to abandon it. Mr. Tierney said he was convinced that the decision of the question would meet with the approbation of the public. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that in consequence of the course which had been taken, it became his duty to carry into effect the measure which Government now meant to propose. Although he was still of opinion that the original proposition should have been carried, he would now move, as an amendment to the resolution, that £2000 a year, instead of £5000 a year, as originally proposed, should be the salary of the President of the Board of Trade. Sir M. W. Ridley begged to second the motion, which was unanimously carried with loud cheers. Alderman Thompson spoke in favour of the motion. Mr. Hume hoped, that in the general satisfaction he might be allowed to offer a few words. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) He was happy to find that the Ministers were obliged to abandon their original proposal, and he called upon the Opposition to take courage from the circumstance, and if they did their duty they might yet hope that much would be done in the way of reduction before the present Parliament would close its labours.

**THE NEXT** was upon the motion of Mr. Abercrombie for a reform in the Scotch election, beginning, in the first instance, with the representation of Edinburgh. In arguing this question, Mr. Abercrombie avowed that his purpose was not to confine himself to Edinburgh but to make a beginning with this corporation, and, if he succeeded, to extend it gradually to all boroughs in Scotland. This was a very candid and important avowal, inasmuch as it rendered Mr. Abercrombie's motion an ineffectual effort for a Reform in Parliament in that part of the kingdom which is most, in respect to its nobility and great landholders. Scotland, indeed, is in an extraordinary state of political vassalage, and scarcely possesses the shadow of elective franchise or popular representation. The debate was long, the contest well maintained, and the conclusion was a division; for Mr. Abercrombie's motion, 97; against it 122. Majority (against a Reform in Parliament) 25 for Ministers. The announcement of the result was received with great cheering throughout the House; and we consider it as a victory in the cause of Parliamentary Reform. A third example of the temper of the House was afforded upon the occasion of a brief motion of Mr. Hume. It was a motion for some papers connected with the receipt of money at the doors of Westminster Abbey by the officers of the Dean and Chapter. The division upon this subject, though Mr. Hume managed the debate with some interest, was such as Mr. Hume is not in the habit of procuring, and it would certainly have been a still more considerable triumph if he had conducted it with greater calmness. It is manifest to every one, that the temper of the House has of late undergone a very considerable change. From several reasons or other, perhaps on account of the approaching election, the Ministers have declined much in strength in the House of Commons, and would find it extremely difficult to support themselves under two or three more such minorities. The Earl of Malmesbury moved in the House of Lords on the 6th of April for returns of all the corn and flour imported from Canada from May, 1825, to March, 1826. Also for a return of foreign corn and flour in bond during the same dates.—Ordered. Lord Cochrane was at Brussels on the 15th of April, and not thinking of going to Greece. The Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl Grey, and Sir Francis Bouverie, have in decided terms expressed their opinion that the petitions entrusted to them to present to Parliament relative to the Catholic claims, should not be brought forward for particular discussion during the present session. Number of Power-Looms destroyed during the week ending the 28th April in the Manufacturing districts of England, in the Factories of—Messrs. Sykes and Co., Henfield, 60; Mr. Walmisley, Rough Hill, 20; Mr. Burry, White Ash, 80; Messrs. W. & R. Turner, Helmshore, 100; Mr. Whitehead Rawtonwall, 100; Mr. Kaye, Longholme, 20; Roston and Sons, Edenfield, 100; Banister Eccles and Co., Blackburn, 170; Messrs. Hamer and Son, Summerseat, 58; Mr. Whitehead, Woodhill, 67; Messrs. Ashworth, Holt Mill, 6; Messrs. Hargreaves, Beccup, 28; Mr. Mann, Beccup, 51; Messrs. Mason, Garzave, 25—total 867; exclusive of those destroyed at the mills of Messrs. Atkin and Lord, Claxton, and Mr. Longton, Grimshaw Park, the number of which is not stated. The total number of looms destroyed may be estimated at 1,000, and their value at £30,000.

**NEW-YORK, June 10th.** We stop the press to announce the arrival of the ship Desdemona, Capt. Nagle, from Havre, whence she sailed on the 2d May. We have files of the Le Constitutionnel to the 29th April inclusive.—Commercial Advertiser.

**COFFEE, April 5.**—The obscurity which has hitherto reigned over the horizon of Greece has been dissipated—Abraham having lost a large portion of his army in his reiterated attacks upon Missolonghi, lately recalled to his assistance the troops which he had left at Glanetzra and Pyrgos, the number of 4000 men, and on the 24th of March made a general assault, in which he was mortally wounded. The enemy attacked the city upon the sea-side, where the fortifications were known to be weakest. It is not known how many have fallen on each side, but it is pretended that several thousand Turks have been killed, because 8000 Greeks arrived during the heat of the action, who fell upon the Turks and thus accomplished the victory. These troops were commanded by Col. Fabvier. Ibrahim received his wound from the musket of a soldier, who saw him employed in giving orders to his troops and recalling them to discipline. After this defeat Ibrahim took refuge in Lepanto, and passed over to Patras. Thus finished this famous siege, from which the enemies of liberty expected their triumph, and flattered themselves with the hope of seeing the Greeks fall and return to slavery. The state of things in the Peloponnese improves every day, and every thing is becoming regular, and returning to order. The National Assembly, which has been convoked, not at Megara, but at Methora, (between Corinthus and Argos,) carries on its business with zeal. The Government has commanded Colethi to set out and assemble and re-unite the forces of the Chiefs of Romelia, and fly with them to the relief of Missolonghi. Colethi is to remain blockading Tripolizza, until that place, pressed by famine, is forced to surrender. Colopiso is to go to Patras, and Nicetas is to observe those of the enemy who are at Navarino, and the president, Conduriotti, at the head of the Spartiates, is to besiege Modon and Coron. Letters under the date of Ancona, April 15, confirm the above defeat, adding the death of Ibrahim. In another letter from Corfu, it is said Missolonghi still holds out—repelling all the assaults of the Turks. The camp of the Arabs has been burnt. Another letter from Zante, April 4, says every thing is still in favour of the besieged. The camp of Ibrahim has been burnt, and his troops discouraged. At this moment we hear a very heavy cannonade in the direction of Missolonghi. We have no fear, as the garrison is well supplied with provisions and ammunition. Under the date of Augsburg, April 24, we find the following:—"While the French Journals make Ibrahim Pacha take Missolonghi by assault, the Corfu packet brings us letters of the 5th April, which confirm the news favourable to the Greeks.

**YORK, U. C. June 12th.** It is with feelings of deep regret we have to announce to our readers, that a number of youths, headed as we are informed, by persons whose ages and standing in society ought to have compelled them to act an opposite part, entered the Advocate office, and, in opposition to the remonstrances of the apprentices, upset the press and types, part of the latter were thrown into the bay! Against such an outrage we must protest. No matter what might have been the editor's acts; no matter what might have been the intentions of the mock loyalists, the mock christians, and the savage politicians, who, in order to gratify their depraved feelings, supplied him with loathsome matter and the means of disgracing the press and human nature by the publication of his scandalous productions, the act of destroying his property, ought not to be tolerated.—Observer.

The Head-Quarter Division of the 70th Regiment, under the command of Lieut. Colonel McGregor, landed from the Steam Boat Frontenac on the 9th instant, and marched into the York Garrison.

**KINGSTON, (U. C.) June 15.** If we are not mistaken, the late Act of the Imperial Parliament, for regulating the trade of the Colonies, prohibits the importation of Pork from the United States. It is however stated, that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in April or May last granted a Letter of Licence to a merchant resident in the Village of Cobourg, to enable him to import into this Province, from the United States, Two hundred Barrels of Pork. These facts induce us to enquire, first, whether the Lieutenant Governor has authority to contravene the express provisions of an Imperial Statute; and secondly, if it be his prerogative, whether the indulgence ought or ought not to be extended to His Majesty's subjects generally? "What, we would ask, becomes of the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament" if a Colonial Governor can, at pleasure, abrogate its enactments? We direct our enquiries, particularly, to the Editor of the Gazette and U. E. Loyalist, who is within the reach of such information as will assist him to give a correct and satisfactory answer.—U. C. Herald.

**MONTREAL, June 17.** From every part of this district we hear the most lamentable complaints of the crops. One Farmer has acquainted us that, in a piece of meadow land, where in former years he used to cut nearly 4000 bundles of hay, it is his opinion he will have no crop, and that if rain does not speedily come to the relief of the pasturage he will be obliged to turn his cattle into the place fenced off as meadow. The grain crops are actually perishing for want of moisture—unless prevented in the plenitude of its bounty does not interfere the prospects before us are alarming in the extreme.—We are now beginning to feel the effects of the depreciation of trade in England; the recent failures there, have deprived many Canadian merchants of the resources they formerly possessed, which has reduced the circulation of money in these provinces lower than has been known for the last 20 years.—Courier.

**Small Pox.**—We hear that a young man 18 years of age by the name of Pepin had died yesterday at St. Leonard, Longue Pointe, that a sister of his little younger is not expected to live, and that several children are affected in the neighbourhood with that complaint. We have had some reports of the disease also prevailing on the other side of this town. Parents and guardians of children not already vaccinated ought not to neglect any longer the only specific known, previous to the introduction in this City of that dreadful disease.

**STANDEAD June 15th.** Notice.—In consequence of the Meeting which was held at Standead on the 6th inst. the Collector of the Customs, submitted several questions to Government respecting fees &c. and obtained the following answer from Mr. Secretary Cochrane. "With reference however to the particular question which you ask, as to the right of your Deputy to exact a fee of a shilling upon the Entry of a wagon, or sleigh, when the person hires on this side of the line, and is merely returning from a visit to the other side, I must refer you to the report of the Atty. General of which a copy was lately sent you and which shows how far and in what cases it is now lawful to exact fees as any of the Provincial Customs Houses, or Ports of Entry, and as to the Legality of such exaction before the 1st May last, when the provincial Statute 29 Geo. III. cap. 4 was in operation, I

must refer you to that Statute. By the 5th clause, whereby persons travelling into the Province, whether residents in it or strangers, were required to make Entry and the 12th clause clearly establishes the right of Custom House officers to respect of fees, in enforcing their rights, however, it may be advisable that the Custom House officer should use discretion. Any person wishing to see the Attorney General's opinion, can do so, by calling at the Custom House between the hours of nine and four o'clock. Wm. Hamilton, Collector Sherbrooke. Custom House Sherbrooke, 5th May, 1825.

**QUEBEC: MONDAY 19th JUNE 1826.**

The New York papers contain Paris dates of the 29th April. The advances from Greece are now said to be the most favorable. Missolonghi had not fallen. Ibrahim Pacha and the besieging army had been defeated with great loss. Ibrahim had been severely wounded and had died. These are the advices of to day; those of to-morrow may be contradictory: they have generally been differently given or invented, to suit the views of the enemies or the friends of the cause. We have extracted in to-day's Gazette a curious paragraph from the York U. C. Observer of the 15th inst. in which it is stated that the Printing Press and Types of Mr. McKenzie, of the Colonial Advocate had been destroyed and partly thrown into the bay at York by an assemblage of young men. A considerable addition to the list of the Justices of the Peace of this District has lately been made. Mr. Burroughs, who has been for a number of years chief assistant in the Prothonotaries' Office in this District, has been appointed joint Prothonotary with Messrs. Perrault & Ross. The appointment has been made, we understand, on account of the declining state of the health of Mr. Ross. Yesterday the Annual Collection was made in the Cathedral Church, in aid of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge and of the National School established in this City. Nearly 200 of the Protestant Children, educated in the School, were present upon the occasion. They were ranged, as usual, in the centre aisle, on each side of the reading desk, and sang an appropriate hymn during the service. An excellent Sermon was preached by the Rev. C. Morgell, A. B. Chaplain and Secretary to the Lord Bishop, from Dan. c. xiii. v. 5—Many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased. The Hon. the Chief Justice, V. P. of the Committee of General Management, the Hon. James Irvine and Col. Durnford, Com. R. E. who are Members of the Committee, and Lt. Col. Forster of the Adjutant General's Department, in the absence of Sir J. Harvey, who is also a Member, were kind enough to act as Collectors. The Collection in Church amounted to £65 5, but a great and, in all points of view, a most gratifying addition was afterwards received from the munificence of His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, who, although he had already contributed in church, was prompted by the statements contained in the Sermon, respecting the objects, proceedings, and actual necessities of the charity, to send, in the name of the Countess and his own, a further sum of £50. The total sum received thus amounted to £115 5, which very considerably exceeds any previous collection. A private Ordination was afterwards held in the Cathedral, when the Bishop, assisted by several of the Clergy, admitted the Rev. A. Ansley, A. M. of the University of Edinburgh, to the Order of Priests. Mr. Ansley returns immediately to Hull, U. C., upon the Ottawa River, of which place, together with March, U. C., he has the pastoral charge. The weather during the last week has continued dry, but with a less degree of heat than for some time preceding, which has mitigated in some measure the pernicious effects of the drought. Early snow what is beginning to shoot. The crops, generally, although, for the most part, still having a healthy appearance, of course continue short and thin. It is only on low and rich lands that grass is likely to be a tolerable crop. A dense smoke, impregnated with the odour of burning earth, has been floating over this neighbourhood since Saturday last. Although the thermometer has generally ranged as high as 85°, about noon, during last week, yet thin ice was formed in settlements adjacent to the City on one or two nights. 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On pensait que la chambre actuelle des communes ne siégerait pas après le 12 mai. Elle devait s'ajourner du 12 au 20, jour où l'on s'attendait qu'elle serait prorogée, et ensuite dissoute, après un s'ajournement de deux jours, le 25 avril, le comte de Liverpool, a dans la chambre le projet de loi qui tendait à obliger le paiement par les billets des banques provinciales, dans les lieux de leur émission, et les mesures pour la suppression des petits billets en Écosse et en Irlande, qui ces mesures avaient excité beaucoup de réclamations, se trouvent ainsi abandonnées; et les autres propositions concernant les banques sont remises à la session prochaine.

Le comte de Liverpool a présenté le même jour des bills pour restituer les titres de leurs ancêtres aux descendants de ceux qui ont émigré, soit en ayant été privés à cause de leur attachement au parti, savoir: Carawath, Aire, Ogilvie, Elcho, Duffus, et Fingask.

En répondant à une question du comte de Goswater, le comte de Liverpool a déclaré la détermination du gouvernement britannique de rester neutre dans la guerre entre les Grecs et les Turcs.

Une discussion intéressante a eu lieu dans la chambre des communes au sujet des lois contre l'usure. Les ministres ont manifesté le désir de voir abroger ces lois, afin de laisser une liberté entière à l'activité et à la circulation des capitaux du pays.

M. Peel, ministre de l'intérieur, prend la parole pour demander la formation d'un comité des délégués étrangers. Il rappelle à la chambre que lorsqu'en 1824 on discutait l'Alien-Bill (loi relative aux étrangers), il avait manifesté l'espoir, ainsi que M. Canning, que lorsque le terme fixé pour l'exécution de cette loi serait expiré, on la renouvellerait pas.

Le moment approché, dit le ministre, où le gouvernement va se trouver dépourvu de pouvoirs dont l'usage est devenu nécessaire, il ne peut qu'exprimer le vœu que le parlement ne soit prorogé que jusqu'à un moment où l'on puisse espérer que l'intervention de la chambre n'amène un autre résultat. Mais que l'intervention de la chambre n'annonce à la chambre que le cas est un cas de force majeure, qui ne saurait être évité.

Le vœu de M. S. M. n'a pas l'intention de demander la prorogation de cette loi. (Applaudissements.) En proposant le bill de prorogation, le gouvernement désire seulement connaître les vœux des députés qui jugeront à propos de résider en Angleterre. C'est l'intention de demander aucune autre mesure qui puisse tendre à la prorogation de la loi.

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contient quelques passages un peu vifs, un peu acerbés; que certaines opinions y sont trop vivement signalées; que l'aspect des discordances de la société a pu envenimer le prélat à des plaintes trop amères." Ce prélat proclame que la providence appelle les jésuites, chassés du royaume par les lois, et rentrés dans le royaume, et de leur part, à être les vrais restaurateurs de la monarchie.

Aujourd'hui (25 avril), après la messe, le roi a reçu M. le prince Alféri, ambassadeur de Naples, qui a eu l'honneur de remettre à S. M. la barette de cardinal-pape. M. l'abbé de Lattin, archevêque de Reims, le roi l'a remis à M. le cardinal-archevêque avec le cérémonial d'usage.

On dit que M. Tharin est nommé pour le fauteuil de M. de Montmorency. Alors il est désigné; le scrutin littéraire n'est plus qu'une formalité aussi inutile que le scrutin des élections politiques.

Nous annonçons, au reste, pour consoler les amis de la littérature, qu'il se formera en ce moment une Académie libre des belles-lettres. Elle sera composée de dix membres, en outre de membres étrangers à des fautes quelconques du budget.

Le noyau de cette Académie ne sera d'abord que de quinze personnes; les cinq autres seront admises par élection. Elle publiera régulièrement un recueil de ses travaux, un Dictionnaire de la langue française, qui paraîtra probablement avant celui que l'Académie fait depuis vingt ans.

On parle aussi de la formation d'une Académie libre des sciences, mathématiques et politiques, qui n'exécdera pas le nombre fixé par la loi (20), et qui ne pourra pas ainsi de recevoir les ordres du ministère de l'intérieur par un agent de police.

Le comte général des manufactures s'est assemblé avant-hier pour discuter la question de l'échange de cinq cents métiers à la Jacquard contre un pareil nombre de machines anglaises. Le rapport de la commission chargée d'examiner cette question a été fait par M. Baignes, l'un des chefs des usines d'Imphy, où l'on traite la laine avec une grande supériorité.

Le rapport de M. Baignes est favorable à l'échange proposé. M. Rey, fabricant de schalis à Paris, a combattu les conclusions du rapport. Le conseil s'est ajourné à jeudi prochain.

Parmi les jeunes gens qui ont été arrêtés le jour où des lampions ont éclairé la nef de la cathédrale de Reims, on a trouvé un individu qui s'appelait M. Duret. Ce jeune homme a été arrêté par un agent de police, et on l'a conduit au poste.

On a vu, à onze heures du soir, le commissaire d'interrogation, et le maître des conférences de répondre; enfin il demandait la plume et du papier, et il a écrit qu'il était satisfait de son refus d'adhérer à la loi. Il a écrit qu'il était satisfait de son refus d'adhérer à la loi.

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ment au gouvernement. Cette boîte sera ouverte tous les matins par les membres du gouvernement." GRECE. Le paquebot de France du 1er mai a apporté les journaux de Paris jusqu'au 29 du mois précédent. Les paragraphes suivants sont rétrécis des journaux de New-York: Corfu, 5 avril. L'obscurité qui a régné jusqu'ici sur l'horizon de la Grèce est dissipée.

Abraham ayant perdu une grande partie de son armée dans ses attaques répétées contre Missolonghi, il a dû se retirer dans le pays de l'Épire, au nombre de 4000 hommes, et le 24 mars il livra un combat général dans lequel il fut blessé mortellement. L'ennemi occupa la ville du côté de la mer, où l'on savait que les fortifications étaient les plus faibles.

On ne peut pas imaginer l'état de désespoir qui se manifestait dans la ville de Missolonghi, et les Grecs attendaient de voir les Grecs retourner dans le pays.

Les troupes étaient commandées par le colonel Fabrier. Abraham reçut sa blessure du mortier d'un soldat qui le vit employé à donner des ordres et à rallier ses troupes.

Abraham se réfugia à Lépta, et passa de là à Patras. Ainsi s'est terminée la lutte sanglante des ennemis de la liberté attendait leur triomphe, et se flattaient de l'espoir de voir les Grecs retourner dans le pays.

Un autre lettre de Zante, du 5 avril, dit que tout est encore favorable aux assiégés; que le camp d'Abraham a été brûlé, et que ses troupes sont découragées.

On lit l'article suivant à la date d'Anversbourg le 24 avril: Tandis que les journaux français font entendre Missolonghi d'assaut par Ibrahim, le paquebot de Corfu nous apporte des lettres du 5 avril qui confirment les nouvelles favorables aux Grecs.

Ibrahim a livré un nouvel assaut le 25 mars; mais les Grecs ont repoussé avec la perte de plusieurs milliers d'hommes. Ibrahim lui-même a été blessé d'ingrédients, et s'élevant un rapport des Loniennes, il est mort de ses blessures; mais cette dernière nouvelle demande confirmation.

Des lettres de Zante reçues à Venise le 15 avril, annoncent la mort d'Ibrahim-Pacha. Nous trouvons plusieurs autres articles tous tendant à confirmer le fait que les Grecs ont eu des succès considérables et inattendus.

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QUÉBEC : LUNDI 19 JUIN 1826. Les journaux de New-York contiennent de s'avis de Paris du 29 avril. Les nouvelles de la Grèce sont maintenant favorables. Missolonghi tient encore. Les assiégés ont été repoussés avec beaucoup de perte.

Abraham lui-même a été blessé grièvement, et est mort depuis de ses blessures. Voilà les nouvelles d'aujourd'hui; celles de demain leur seront peut-être contradictoires. Ces nouvelles sont généralement données d'une manière différente, ou même inventées, soit par les amis ou par les ennemis des Grecs.

Les colons américains au cap Mesurado (Afrique) ont été dispersés d'un établissement mixte français et espagnol consistant de 20 à 60 milles de la colonie, et formé dans le but de favoriser la traite. Parmi les passagers arrivés à New-York sur le paquebot du 1er mai, sont l'amiral Sir Isaac Coffin, et MM. A. L. Macnider et W. Gibb de Montréal.

Nous avons extrait de l'Observer, journal qui s'imprime à York, en date du 12 de ce mois, un paragraphe curieux par lequel il paraît que l'imprimerie de M. Mackenzie, éditeur du Colonial Advocate, a été brûlée et jetée dans la baie par un rassemblement de jeunes gens ayant à leur tête des gens d'un âge plus mûr.

Il a été récemment en addition considérable à la liste des juges-de-peace de ce district. M. Burroughs, qui était depuis nombre d'années premier assistant au bureau des notaires de ce district, vient d'être nommé notaire conjointement avec MM. Perrault et Ross.

La sécheresse a continué pendant la semaine dernière, mais avec un moindre degré de chaleur, ce qui en a diminué un peu les effets pernicieux. Le bled semé de bonne heure commence à monter en épis. Les grains en général, quoiqu'ils aient encore pour la plupart une apparence de santé, sont cependant courts et clairs.

Ce n'est que sur les terres basses et riches qu'on peut espérer une récolte passable de foin. Une épaisse fumée, imprégnée d'une odeur de terre brûlée, flotte depuis samedi dans l'atmosphère. M. Neilson.—Les citoyens viennent d'être alarmés par le bruit que l'écume existait en cette ville que quelque fièvre contagieuse, et le cri de devoir l'indiquer que ce bruit est absolument faux.

Je dois dire de plus que quand il eût existé quelques maladies de cette nature, ce qui n'a pas eu lieu, l'état de l'atmosphère depuis le commencement de ce mois a été plus propre à les faire disparaître qu'à les propager. Je me flatte que le public me pardonnera d'avoir ainsi dévané ce que j'ai à dire à ce sujet dans le prochain numéro du Journal de Médecine, car, comme cet ouvrage ne paraît qu'à des époques trop éloignées pour pouvoir dissiper des appréhensions du moment, je prends plaisir à dire que la ville est maintenant exempte de toute espèce de maladie contagieuse, et qu'il n'y a jusqu'à présent aucune raison d'en soupçonner même l'introduction.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, etc., X. TESSIER. On trouvera dans la page suivante une variété de matières d'un intérêt général. BUREAU GENERAL DES POSTES A LONDRES. DEFENSES AUX ROULIERS ou messagers, maîtres de diligences, cochers, bateliers, maîtres de vaisseaux ou de bateaux de passage employés sur le long des côtes de la Grande-Bretagne, ou entre la Grande-Bretagne et l'Irlande ou les pays d'outre-mer, de se charger de lettres; et à toutes personnes quelconques, d'en envoyer autrement que par la poste.

Il est défendu à toute personne de recevoir, prendre, expédier, porter ou délivrer des lettres ou paquets de lettres, de faire aucune collection de lettres, ou d'employer aucun vaisseau, bateau ou autre voiture, soit de terre ou d'eau, à en transporter, dans la Grande-Bretagne, ou entre la Grande-Bretagne et l'Irlande ou les pays d'outre-mer, sous peine d'une amende de 5 liv. sterl. pour chaque offense, et de 10 liv. sterl. pour chaque semaine que la pratique sera continuée.

Cet acte rend les rouliers ou messagers, maîtres de diligences, cochers, bateliers, et maîtres de vaisseaux, passibles de l'amende alors même qu'ils portent des lettres gratuites. Par l'acte de la 52e année George III, chapitre 81: Il est fait défenses à qui que ce soit d'envoyer des lettres ou paquets, ou d'en offrir ou de livrer par voie envoyés, autrement que par la poste, sous peine d'une amende de 5 liv. sterl. pour chaque offense.

L'amende est recouvrable avec dépens (moitié pour le roi et moitié pour le dénonciateur) par toute personne qui voudra dénoncer ou pourchasser. Sont exceptées des lettres concernant et accompagnant des marchandises envoyées par les rouliers, et livrables, gratuitement, avec ces marchandises; ainsi que celles envoyées par un ami en voyage, ou par un exprès. D'après cette loi, l'enveloppe qui porte une lettre peut informer contre celle qui la renvoie.

Par l'acte de la 55e année George III, chapitre 155: Les maîtres de vaisseaux qui ouvrent des sacs de lettres cachetés et contiennent les lettres, ou qui en tirent des lettres, ou qui ne délivrent pas les sacs, comme ils en sont tenus, au bureau de la poste au lieu de leur destination, sont passibles d'une amende de 200 liv. sterl. Le directeur général des postes se croira obligé de poursuivre le recouvrement de l'amende imposée, dans tous les cas d'infraction aux lois citées ci-dessus.

Par l'ordre du directeur général des postes, Signé FRANCIS FREELING, secrétaire. Bureau général des Postes pour l'Amérique septentrionale britannique. ON donne avis public que toutes lettres envoyées par les bateaux à vapeur qui navigent entre Québec et Montréal seront soumises au droit de port égal, de même que si elles étaient envoyées par la poste, et qu'elles seront défrayées aussitôt que possible après leur arrivée, sur paiement de ce droit DANIEL SUTHERLAND, D. P. M. G. Québec, 7 juin 1826.

SE débouant du navire Gouverneur Ready, arrivé de Bristol, et à vendre chez le sous-signé: 24 caisses (chacune de 5 douzaines) de vin clair supérieur du cru de Margaux, vendange de 1818. 60 caisses (chacune de 1 douzaine) de la meilleure huile à salade d'Italie. ROB. MELVIN. Québec, 17 juin 1826.

VENTES PAR ENCAN. Aux magasins des sous-signés, MARDI 20 du courant, à UNE heure; pour clore des consignations: DEUX caisses mousselines assorties 2 caisses schawls et mouchoirs 4 „ indiennes 2 „ toiles à draps 1 „ balle étoffe écossaise 10 pièces draps superfins 25 „ „ communs 100 douzaines bas de coton Bonnans, mouchoirs des Indes, saricots, salemports, levantines, robes de soie, crêpes de Canton, buffas, romales, etc., etc., etc. J. & J. M. FRASER, E. & C. 17 juin 1826. MARDI prochain, 20 du courant, sur le quai de Goude: 80 PIPES } vin de Sicile 20 barriques } 8 pipes eau-de-vie d'Espagne, 15 quarts vernis noir et clair 6 pips-vin de Madère (P. L.) 1 caisse boîtes pour messieurs, de la meilleure qualité, de Londres 1 caisse bottines et souliers pour dames. Les acquéreurs au montant de 250 auront 30 jours de crédit, £100 et plus, 60 jours, en fournissant aux Courtiers des billets endossés à leur satisfaction. La vente commencera à UNE heure. ROSS & MITCHELL, E. & C. Québec, 16 juin 1826. MERCREDI prochain, 21 du courant, sur le quai de l'honorable M. Buras; pour clore diverses consignations: QUATORZE caisses vin de Bourgogne, de 3 douz. chaque 10 do do de Porto 3 à 6 douz. 5 do do de Chênes do 5 do do de Cérifère do 10 do do de Madère 5 douz. 20 sacs café 5 do sucre des Indes orientales 50 pots pierre bleue verte 20 pièces toile à voiles blanches 60 douzaines broses à souliers 50 caisses raisin muscat 10 sacs amidans Et à la chambre d'encan du sous-signé: 1 caisse rubans 1 do dentelle de fil } nouvellement importés avec un assortiment général de marchandises sèches La vente commencera à une heure 19 juin 1826. ROB. MELVIN, E. & C. De gré à gré.—Ventes 12 sur 10 sur 8, et 8 sur 7; Clos de toutes grandeurs, la quantité garantie Tapis de Kilbarnock fins et super-fins Poudre à tirer en canons et quarts

**BANQUE DE MONTREAL** — Bureau d'Es-  
compte et de Débit. — Directeur pour la semaine,  
ANDREW MOIR, Ecuyer.  
Jours d'Escompte, les MARDIS ET VENDREDIS.  
Les billets à escompter doivent être remis au président sous  
enveloppe, et délivrés avant le jour d'escompte. — Heures de  
Bureau, de 10 h. a. m. à 2 h. p. m. — Rue Saint-Pierre.

**BUREAU D'ASSURANCE DE QUEBEC.** —  
Directeur pour la semaine,  
ANTHONY ANDERSON, Ecuyer.

**VARIÉTÉS.**  
Le général Gourgaud vient de faire paraître chez les frères  
Baudouin un discours que Napoléon écrit à l'âge de vingt-un  
ans pour l'Académie de Lyon. Il a pour titre: *Sur les vertus  
et les sentiments qu'il importe le plus d'appliquer aux hommes  
pour leur bonheur*. Cet ouvrage, extrêmement curieux, est suivi  
de pièces sur l'administration de Napoléon et sur ses projets en  
faveur des Grecs. Des rapports confidentiels du général Clarke  
au directeur exécutif, qui l'aurait envoyé auprès du général en  
chef de l'armée d'Italie, ajoutent encore à l'intérêt de cette  
collection.

Les deux premiers volumes de l'*Histoire générale de l'Europe*,  
par M. de Lascèpe, viennent de paraître. Ils contiennent tout  
ce que l'annonce d'un si important ouvrage avait fait espérer.  
On vient de publier un *Mémoire très-curieux sur les événements  
qui ont précédé la mort de Joachim Ier, roi des Deux-Siciles*, par  
le général Franceschelli, suivi de la correspondance privée de ce  
général avec la comtesse de Lipano.

M. Briffaut, peu connu par les tragédies de *Ninus* et de *Jeanne  
Gray*, qui ne sont restées ni l'une ni l'autre au répertoire, a été  
nommé aujourd'hui membre de l'Académie française. Il avait  
pour concurrents M. Pongerville, traducteur de *Lucrece*; M. de  
Barante, auteur de l'*Histoire des ducs de Bourgogne*, qui défend  
les libertés publiques avec tant de sagesse et de talent à la cham-  
bre des pairs; M. Vienne, auteur de plusieurs ouvrages dramati-  
ques et d'une multitude de pièces excellentes de vers et de  
patriotisme; mais ce n'étaient pas là des titres à la faveur ministé-  
rielle.

M. Sgricci, le plus célèbre improvisateur de l'Italie, le pre-  
mier qui ait appliqué l'art, ou plutôt le don de l'improvisation  
au genre dramatique, se trouve en ce moment à Paris; il se pro-  
pose de donner une séance publique dans la salle de la rue Cléry;  
il improvisera une tragédie en cinq actes et en vers sur un sujet  
donné par l'assemblée. On se rappelle l'admirable improvisation  
qu'il fit, il y a dix-huit mois, sur la mort de Charles Ier. Cette  
tragédie, recueillie par un sténographe, n'a rien perdu à l'im-  
pression de la beauté du langage et des effets si profondément  
dramatiques qui avaient ému les spectateurs.

La comtesse Beniowski, veuve de Maurice-Auguste Beniow-  
sky, magnat de Hongrie et de Pologne, si connu par ses aventures  
extraordinaires, son exil au Kamchatka, son évasion, son  
voyage à travers l'Océan Pacifique; par les mémoires publiés sous  
son nom, qui ont fait tant de bruit dans toute l'Europe, et plus  
en France par l'honneur dont un épisode de sa vie a fourni le sujet  
violé de mourir à l'âge de 79 ans, dans sa terre de Varszka en  
Pologne.

S. A. S. la princesse de Hohenzollern est décédée le 4 de ce  
mois à Lunéville. La population entière a assisté à ses funé-  
raires. La mère de cette princesse sera à jamais bannie dans cette  
cité.

On trouve sur la liste des décès des synodes de Pétersbourg un  
homme mort près de Potolsk, qui a vécu sous onze régnes, et  
qui se rappelle fort bien la mort de Gustave-Adolphe. Il avait  
fait la guerre de trente ans, et comptait 86 ans à la bataille de  
Pultawa. A la 95e année de son âge il contracta son troisième  
mariage, qui ne resta pas stérile. Il vécut avec sa troisième  
femme pendant cinquante années en parfaite union. La famille  
de ce patriarche était composée de 158 descendants; il a vu deux  
de ses petits-fils vivants, dont l'un avait 92 ans et l'autre 95; ses  
deux plus jeunes fils avaient l'un 82 ans, l'autre 86 ans; tous  
vivaient ensemble au village de Polotzka, dans une maison bâti-  
te pour cette famille par l'ordre de l'impératrice Catherine II,  
qui lui avait, en outre, fait don d'une assez grande pièce de terre.  
Le chef de cette famille extraordinaire a joui de la meilleure  
santé jusqu'à l'âge de 165 ans. Cet homme a vécu, comme on le  
voit, quatre ans de plus que le célèbre Thomas Barr, désigné  
par Harvey; mais il a vécu quinze ans de moins que Jean Bovin,  
qui mourut en Pologne âgé de 184 ans.

Olah-Phelear, célèbre poète persan, est mort dernièrement à  
Ispahan, âgé de 96 ans. C'était le Voitaire de la Perse, et il  
laisse après lui un nombre considérable de manuscrits sur les ma-  
thématiques, l'astronomie, la politique et la littérature.

En juillet dernier, le capitaine Egg, du *Pollux*, corvette hollan-  
daise, découvrit une nouvelle île fort peuplée dans l'Océan  
Pacifique, à laquelle il donna le nom d'île des Pays-Bas (*Onder-  
land*). Elle est par les 7° 10' de latitude méridionale, et les  
177° 25' de longitude orientale du méridien de Greenwich. Les  
habitants sont d'une taille athlétique, fiers, grands voleurs; et  
comme ils ne montraient aucun symptôme de crainte lorsqu'on  
trait des coups de fusils, on présume qu'ils ne connaissent pas  
l'usage des armes à feu.

M. Pope a fait à la boussole un perfectionnement qui paraît  
consister à faire servir la même aiguille à indiquer la déclinaison  
et l'inclinaison dans toutes les latitudes, ce qui dispense de l'obli-  
gation d'avoir sur les navires des boussoles différentes pour obser-  
ver ces effets.

M. Rutch a inventé une clef à levier au moyen de laquelle les  
bâtiments peuvent abaisser leurs mâts de hune et de perroquet en  
moins d'une minute, et les remettre en place en cinq minutes,  
sans amener une ride et sans démorceler aucune autre partie des  
agrès qui dépendent de ces mâts; et cela avec le travail de deux  
hommes. Le gouvernement anglais a accordé une récompense  
de 200 liv. sterling à M. Rutch.

Une des plus grandes machines à vapeur maintenant en activité  
se trouve à la mine dite *United-Mine*, en Cornouaille. Elle élève  
80,000 livres pesant à 100 pieds de élévation, par mi-  
nute, au moyen d'environ 50 livres de charbon également par  
minute, et sa force est égale à celle d'environ 250 chevaux.

Trois Anglais, parmi lesquels on remarquait M. le général  
Mac-Gregor, cacique des Poyais, ont comparu ce matin (7 avril),  
après plusieurs mois de captivité, devant le tribunal de police  
correctionnelle, comme accusés d'escroquerie. MM. Valogne  
et Danos figuraient sur les mémoires comme complices.  
L'accusé principal, le sieur Lchuby, était absent.

Le général Mac-Gregor, dont la physiognomie et les manières  
ouvertes contrastaient singulièrement avec la nature de la prison  
qu'il occupait, s'avoua avoir favorisé les prétendues escroqueries de  
lui appartenant, en concédant à ce particulier 266 lieues carrées à  
lui appartenant, dans le pays de Poyais. Lchuby, de son côté,  
avait reçu diverses sommes d'argent de particuliers qu'il avait  
engagés à quitter la France pour aller habiter ce pays, dont il  
leur exagéra frauduleusement les ressources.

Les débats ont repoussé victorieusement toutes les inductions  
que l'on faisait découler de cette transaction.  
Il a été établi que le général, ainsi qu'il résultait d'actes au-  
thentiques, avait acquis du roi des Muskites la propriété souve-  
raine de ce territoire; qu'il avait eué publiquement au sieur  
Lchuby, après avoir pris conseil, non-seulement de plusieurs  
avocats tant anglais que français, mais encore de MM. de Clermont-  
Tonnerre et de Damas; que cette cession, loin d'être un  
acte frauduleux, avait été faite gratuitement et sous condition  
seulement d'une redevance qui ne serait payable que trois ans  
après la mise en culture des terres.

M. l'avocat du roi Pécurry, loin de suspecter la conduite du  
général, a rendu lui-même hommage à son innocence. Aussi le  
tribunal, en condamnant par défaut Lchuby à deux ans de prison  
et 50 francs d'amende, a-t-il acquitté pleinement tous les  
autres Français.

Le prévenu d'assassinat sur la personne du général Ramel, tué  
dans une émeute à Toulouse, quand il y commandait en 1815  
pour le roi, vient d'être arrêté à Barcelone, où il exerçait le mé-  
tier de tourneur de chaises. Il sera conduit incessamment en  
France.

La cour de cassation a cassé l'arrêt de la cour royale de Paris  
qui avait condamné Mgr. l'évêque d'Arras et MM. les comtes  
Meichior et Godefroy de la Tour-d'Auvergne à ne plus porter le  
nom d'Auvergne, qui n'existaient plus, disait l'arrêt cassé, depuis  
que Marguerite de Valois avait réuni le comté d'Auvergne à la  
couronne.

On a publié une consultation délibérée par MM. Dupin et  
Tarfil, pour M. Martial d'Arzac, arrêté par les ordres d'un  
officier de gendarmerie de Madame, duchesse de Berry, jadis dans un  
cachot, et ensuite déposé à la Force, comme prévenu d'avoir  
fait remettre par une vieille femme des vers outrageants pour la  
princesse, dans un groupe fermé autour de sa voiture.

pitale, et un sujet inépuisable d'études pour les sarrans et les ar-  
tistes.  
*Influence du thé.* Ce qui suit est extrait d'un discours pronon-  
cé par M. de Puymaurin, à la chambre des députés, le 12 avril.  
(L'ordre du jour est la continuation de la délibération sur les  
articles du projet de loi des douanes.)  
M. le président lit les paragraphes 3 et 4 de l'article 1er. Parmi  
les articles compris dans ce paragraphe, se trouve le thé, qui,  
venant de l'Inde par navires français, est imposé à 1 fr. 50 cent.  
par kilogramme; d'ailleurs, à 5 fr.; et par navires étrangers, à 6 fr.)  
M. de Puymaurin demande que les droits sur les thés venant  
de l'Inde par les vaisseaux français, continuent à payer comme  
avant l'ordonnance de 1825; que ceux venant d'ailleurs paient  
un droit de 5 fr.; par vaisseaux étrangers, 6 fr. L'honorable  
membre déclare que si l'usage du thé devenait trop général, il  
nuirait beaucoup à nos vins. (Éclats de rire.)

Messieurs, s'écrie M. de Puymaurin, je vous prie de croire  
que je n'aime pas du tout à payer avec cet accompagnement-là.  
(On rit plus fort.) Si vous voulez m'entendre, je vous prie de  
m'écouter, sans cela, je descends de la tribune. (Le silence se  
rétablit un instant.)

Messieurs, reprend l'orateur, lorsque la compagnie des Indes  
anglaises fit présent à Charles II, roi d'Angleterre, de deux li-  
vres de thé, dont le cuisinier de la duchesse de Monmouth fit un  
détestable ragout (nouveaux éclats de rire), on ne pouvait prévoir  
que, cent ans après, la consommation du thé en Angleterre lui  
confererait un revenu de 30 millions. Charles II, en recevant ce  
thé, ne se doutait pas que le monopole de cette même feuille, par  
la compagnie des Indes anglaises, entrerait à un de ses succés-  
sieurs treize colonies importantes, formant actuellement la républi-  
que des États-Unis. L'incendie, dans le port de Boston, d'une  
cargaison de thé arbitrairement taxé, fut le signal de l'incendie  
politique appelé insurrection de l'Amérique septentrionale, im-  
portée en France sous le nom de révolution; après l'avoir dévasta-  
ée, elle a étendu ses fureurs sur le Piémont, le royaume de Na-  
ples, a désolé l'Espagne, et lui a fait perdre la domination du  
Pérou, du Chili et du Mexique. La Russie a échappé à peine à  
ses fureurs, et ses partisans conservent encore et fomentent de  
tout leur pouvoir de funestes espérances.

M. de Puymaurin veut que les Français, comme leurs vœux  
ancêtres, jouissent des bienfaits dont la Providence a comblé la  
France, sans aller acheter de la seconde main, dit-il, une plante  
étrangère dont l'usage pernicieux peut altérer cette gaie, ce ca-  
ractère franc et joyeux des Français, pour nous gratifier du  
spécimen et de tous ses agréments. (Marques générales de gaieté.)

Chaulieu, et du 18e siècle, continue M. de Puymaurin, n'ont  
jamais vu du thé. Inspirés par le jus de la treille, ils chantaient  
les jeux et les plaisirs; et par leurs joyeux refrains, ils entrete-  
naient la gaieté et le bonheur. On ne connaît pas alors des  
chansonniers politiques.

Si l'usage du thé devenait trop fréquent par la modicité de son  
prix, le caractère de la nation française changerait, le triste et  
fumeux estamineur remplacerait le joyeux cabaret (hilarité redou-  
blée), et les Français, tenant à la main la tasse de thé, aspira-  
ient en même temps la fumée du tabac et la triste politique.  
(Rires continués.) Abandonnons l'usage du thé aux penseurs  
par excellence, nos tristes voisins. J'ai déjà mérité l'animadver-  
sion d'un de leurs journaux en faisant mettre le droit actuel sur le  
thé. Il s'exprimait ainsi: «Un député gascon, ivre de vin et  
« d'eau-de-vie, a fait l'éloge de ces détestables liqueurs, et fait  
« taxer le thé. Je désire continuer à mériter l'animadversion  
« britannique. Je persiste dans mon amendement.

**GÉOGRAPHIE.**  
*Atlas géographique, statistique, historique et chronologique des  
deux Amériques*, traduit de l'italien exécuté aux États-Unis,  
corrigé et augmenté par M. A. Buchon. (Un vol. in-folio  
relié, composé de 65 cartes et de plusieurs appendices. Prix,  
150 fr.) Chez Carer, rue Hautefeuille; Verdier, quai des  
Augustins; Bossange, rue de Richelieu; et Mongie, boulev-  
vard d'Italie.)  
Les plus vastes destinées commencent au-delà de l'Atlantique.  
Un monde nouveau, plein de jeunesse et d'avenir, s'élève en  
face de la vieille Europe, dont il a brisé les fers. Là où notre  
présomption croyait ne voir toujours que des colonies dociles ou des  
esclaves soumis, des nations nouvelles se sont montrées tout-à-  
coup et ont pris enfin possession pour leur compte de cette riche  
terre que nous semblions leur prêter pour la cultiver à notre pro-  
fit. À la place des comptoirs européens, neuf républiques et  
une monarchie se sont annoncées au monde. Les États-Unis,  
le Mexique, Guatemala, la Colombie, le Pérou, le Chili, le  
Haut-Pérou, Buenos-Ayres, le Paraguay, le Brésil, se sont  
distribués le vaste continent qui s'étend d'un pôle à l'autre, entre  
les deux océans.

Sur ce sol colossal tout, il est vrai, commence à peine. La  
terre semble sortir des eaux; trente millions d'hommes au plus  
occupent les bords des cinq lacs, les rivières du Saint-Laurent, les  
vallées de l'Ohio, du Missouri et du Mississippi, les grands pla-  
teaux du Mexique, les flancs des Cordillères du Pérou et du  
Chili, les immenses vallées de l'Orénoque, de l'Amazone et  
de la Plata. Tandis que, dans notre Europe, nous avons vu des  
armées de six cent mille hommes se disputer des coins de terre, des  
armées de sept à huit mille hommes ont dédaigné du sort de ce vaste  
continent, et ont suffi pour le rendre à la liberté. Ainsi, chez  
lui tout n'est qu'avenir, mais cet avenir est immense. La terre  
vierge et féconde n'attend que la première semence pour pro-  
duire; les hommes, les villes, les empires vont naître et se mul-  
tiplier; et si on a vu, en trente années, la population triplée sur  
le sol des États-Unis, sous des latitudes septentrionales, que ne  
doit-on pas espérer sous le délicieux climat du Mexique et de la  
Colombie, sous le régime de la liberté, à l'ombre des loix les plus  
sages, et loin de nous, dans ces heureux continents? Plus heureux  
de nos loix, de nos découvertes, sans avoir subi les cruelles ex-  
périences auxquelles nous les devons. Ces belles constitutions fé-  
dératives, ces pouvoirs sagement pondérés, cette égalité si dési-  
rée, tout ce qui nous a coûté à nous tant de sang et de larmes sans  
l'obtenir, ces machines puissantes, ces navires sur la vapeur,  
ces routes merveilleuses qui abrègent les espaces, elles auront tout  
cela sans les efforts qu'il nous en a coûtés; il semble même que  
le génie, éclairé chez elles par nos fautes, n'osera plus attendre à  
la liberté, qu'elles pourront avoir un grand homme sans qu'il de-  
viennne un usurpateur.

Tout ce qui se rattache à un pays si nouveau et si riche d'avenir,  
doit intéresser vivement la curiosité publique. Les deux Amé-  
riques sont peu connues, si ce n'est dans certaines parties particu-  
lières par un voyageur célèbre. Encore peu de gens ont-ils lu  
les ouvrages de ce voyageur, et on manque de notions complètes  
sur les nouveaux états, qui la politique, le commerce, doivent  
faire entrer dans leurs calculs. On ne pouvait donc rien imagi-  
ner de mieux aujourd'hui que de nous donner un atlas qui,  
exécute d'après celui de Lesage, nous présenterait, à côté de la de-  
scription géographique des deux Amériques, le tableau de leur  
histoire, celui de leur population, de leurs productions, de leur  
commerce, etc. Aux États-Unis, où les sciences sont cultivées  
avec tant de succès, et ramènent surtout avec tant de soin à l'utili-  
té pratique, on n'avait pas manqué d'exécuter un atlas des deux  
Amériques sur le plan dont nous parlons. Tout ce qui est relatif  
aux vingt-quatre états composant l'Union, y a été traité avec  
l'exactitude et la connaissance du sujet qu'on devait naturelle-  
ment attendre de savans scrupuleux, placés sur les lieux mêmes  
dont ils donnaient la description. Les autres parties de l'Amé-  
rique, quoique fort bien traitées d'aillers, ne l'étaient pas d'une  
manière aussi satisfaisante peut-être, ni d'une manière aussi com-  
plète, puisque le temps n'a cessé d'amener depuis de nouveaux  
événemens.

M. Buchon, auquel nous devons déjà la grande entreprise de  
la Collection des Chroniques de Froissart et de Monstrelet, a  
changé de rendre au public français un nouveau service en tra-  
duisant l'atlas américain, et en le complétant au moyen de docu-  
mens nouveaux et plus récents. M. Buchon n'a rien pu ajouter  
à ce que renfermait l'atlas américain relativement aux États-  
Unis; mais il a complété tout ce qui touche aux colonies fran-  
çaises; il a profité des savans ouvrages de M. de Humboldt pour  
l'Amérique du Mexique; il a donné des détails nouveaux sur Guati-  
mal et le Paraguay; il a enfin ajouté à la partie historique les  
événemens importants arrivés depuis la confection de l'atlas amé-  
ricain, et il y a joint le texte de toutes les constitutions et un ta-  
bleau comparatif de leurs différences. En un mot, l'ouvrage  
qu'il vient de donner est le monument géographique, statistique  
et chronologique, le plus complet que l'on puisse posséder au-  
jourd'hui sur les deux Amériques.

Ce système d'atlas qui présente en regard la topographie, l'his-  
toire, la statistique, est plus utile qu'on ne le pense. D'une part,  
l'aspect de la localité, de l'autre, le tracé net et rapide des événe-  
mens; le tableau des productions et du commerce, la quantité  
numérique de chaque chose en étendue, en population, en for-  
ment un ensemble de notions qui satisfait tous les besoins de l'es-  
prit à la fois. Quelqu'un qui étudierait avec soin les belles cartes  
composant l'atlas américain de M. Buchon, qui aurait ensuite  
l'attention de lire les textes placés en marge et sur les cartes suc-  
cessivement; qui ne serait point rebuté par les chiffres, qui sui-  
rait tout le calcul comparatif de différentes quantités, aurait une  
idée suffisante de l'Amérique. On ne peut pas sans doute faire  
entrer sur la surface d'une carte et de ses marges, tout ce que la  
science peut apprendre sur un pays; mais l'enseignement est ici  
progressif. Ainsi, d'une carte géographique statistique et histo-  
rique des deux Amériques réunies, on passe à celle de l'une des  
deux, ensuite à celle d'un seul état, puis de ses divisions, et on  
arrive ainsi à des notions détaillées et approfondies. D'aillers,  
on ne se figure pas assez combien la science peut être résumée et  
réduite au nécessaire.

**DECRETS.**

**DISTRICT DE MONTREAL.**

*Jean-Baptiste Berthelotte contre Antoine Dupré et son épouse*... Un emplacement situé dans le village de la Prairie  
de la Magdeleine, de 30 pieds sur 78, avec maison dessus.  
2° Un emplacement situé dans le sudit village, de 36 pieds  
sur 180, avec un hangar dessus. 3° Une terre située dans  
la paroisse de la Prairie de la Magdeleine, d'un arpent et trois  
quarts d'arpent sur 20 arpens, et au bout desdits vingt arpens  
prenant une largeur de 3 arpens et un quart d'arpent sur 10  
arpens, avec maison et grange dessus... A la porte de l'église

de la sudite paroisse, le mardi 19 septembre prochain, à 10  
heures...11 mai 1826.

*Jean-Dolac Poulain contre Jean-Baptiste Charbonnier dit  
Saint-Laurent*... Une terre située dans la paroisse de Contre-  
cœur, de 3 arpens sur 30, avec maison dessus... A la porte de  
l'église de la sudite paroisse, le mardi 19 septembre prochain,  
à 10 heures...11 mai 1826.

*Décret volontaire sur Jacques Robitaille*... 1° Une terre si-  
tuée en la seigneurie de Saint-Hyacinthe, de 2 arpens moins  
13 pieds sur 38 arpens, avec maison, grange, étable et laiterie  
dessus. 2° Une terre située en la paroisse de Saint-Hyacin-  
the, de 2 arpens sur 40, avec maison, hangar, grange et  
étable dessus. 3° Une terre située en la dite paroisse de 2  
arpens sur 40, avec maison, grange, étable, hangar, laiterie  
et boulangerie dessus. 4° Une terre située en ladite sei-  
gneurie, de 2 arpens sur 40, avec maison, grange et laiterie  
dessus. 5° Une terre située en la dite seigneurie de 2 ar-  
pens et un quart sur 30 arpens. 6° Une terre sise en la dite  
seigneurie de 2 arpens et un quart sur 30 arpens. 7° Une  
terre sise en la dite seigneurie de 2 arpens et un quart sur 30  
arpens. 8° Une terre sise en la dite seigneurie de 2 arpens  
et un quart sur 30 arpens. 9° Une terre sise en la dite sei-  
gneurie de 2 arpens sur 30. 10° Une terre sise en la dite  
seigneurie, de 2 arpens sur 30. 11° Une terre sise en la dite  
seigneurie, de 2 arpens sur 30, avec maison et étable dessus.  
12° Une terre en la dite seigneurie, de 2 arpens sur 30, avec  
maison et fourneaux à chaux dessus; acqui n. 1, 2 et 3  
d'Hyacinthe Quintin et son épouse; n. 4, d'Hyacinthe Robi-  
taille et son épouse; n. 6 et 7, d'Hyacinthe M. Dolmeine.  
A la porte de l'église de la paroisse Saint-Hyacinthe, le lundi 19  
septembre prochain à 10 heures...11 mai 1826.

*Pierre Berthelotte contre Pascal Brousseau dit Lafleur*... Un  
emplacement dans la ville, sur le niveau de la rue de l'Hôpi-  
tal, de 44 pieds sur 50, avec maison dessus... Au bureau du  
scherif, le mardi 19 septembre prochain, à 11 heures du  
matin...11 mai 1826.

*Joseph Gastier contre Xavier Langlois, fils de Xavier*... Une  
terre située dans la paroisse Saint-Antoine, de 2 arpens sur 30,  
avec maison et grange dessus... A la porte de l'église de la  
sudite paroisse, le mardi 19 septembre prochain, à 10 heures  
du matin...11 mai 1826.

*James Benny contre Archibald Campbell*... Un emplacement  
situé dans la ville de Dorchester communément appelée Saint-  
John, connu comme le lot No. 10, contenant 72 pieds sur 144,  
avec maison et écurie dessus... A la porte de l'église en la ville  
de Dorchester sudite, le mardi 19 septembre prochain, à 10  
heures...11 mai 1826.

*Thomas Busby contre Thomas Auld*... Une terre dans la pa-  
roisse Saint-Athanase, dans la seigneurie de Bleury, de 4 ar-  
pens sur 28, avec maison dessus... A la porte de l'église de la  
sudite paroisse, le mardi 19 septembre prochain, à 2 heures  
de relevée...11 mai 1826.

*Marguerite Conroy veuve Louis Chabouille contre Pierre  
Fortin père et fils*... Un emplacement situé dans le Faubourg  
Saint-Antoine, de 42 pieds sur près de 68... Au bureau du  
scherif, le mardi 26 septembre prochain, à 11 heures...20 mai 1826.

*Mario-Charles-Joseph Lemoine de Longueuil veuve David  
Alexander Grant contre Joseph Kerle*... Une terre située dans  
la paroisse de Saint-Joseph de Chambly, de 3 arpens sur 50,  
avec maison et grange dessus... A la porte de l'église de la  
sudite paroisse, le mardi 26 septembre prochain, à 10 heu-  
res du matin...20 mai 1826.

*Mario-Ann Boucher de Nicoisville veuve Pierre Lukin  
contre Jacques Terrax*... Un lot de terre situé dans le town-  
ship de Chatham au lieu appelé Block C, connu sous le lot  
numéro quatre dans le troisième rang, de 200 acres en sur-  
face, avec maisons et grange dessus. 2e Un lot de terre si-  
tué dans le dit township, connu sous le lot numéro cinq,  
dans le dit troisième rang, de 200 acres en superficie, avec  
maison et grange dessus. 3e Un lot de terre situé dans le  
dit township, connu sous le lot numéro six, dans le dit  
troisième rang, de 200 arpens en superficie, avec maisons et  
grange dessus. 4e Une pièce de terre située dans le sudit  
township, connu comme la moitié du lot numéro trois, dans le  
dit troisième rang, contenant 100 acres en superficie, avec  
maison dessus. 5e Une pièce de terre située dans le sudit  
township, dans le cinquième rang, connue sous les lots nu-  
méros 19 et 20, de 400 acres en superficie. 6e Une pièce de  
terre située dans le sudit township, dans le huitième rang,  
connue sous les lots numéros 17, 18 et 19, de 600 acres en  
superficie. 7e. Une pièce de terre située dans le sudit town-  
ship, dans le sudit huitième rang, connue sous les lots nu-  
méros 21 et 22, de 400 acres en superficie. 8e. Une  
pièce de terre située dans le sudit township, dans le neu-  
vième rang, connue sous les lots numéros 1, 2 et 3, de 600  
arpens en superficie. 9e. Une pièce de terre située dans le  
dit township, dans le sudit neuvième rang, connue sous les  
lots numéros 5 et 6, de 400 acres en superficie. A la porte  
de l'église, dans le sudit township de Chatham, le mardi 26  
septembre prochain, à 10 heures...20 mai 1826.

*Gilles Boucher de Montarville veuve Louis-Joseph Fleury  
d'Eschambault contre Olivier Chamard carter de Joseph  
Munier dit Lapière*... Un lot de terre situé dans les première  
et seconde concessions de la paroisse Saint-Denis, de 9 perches  
sur 60 arpens, avec maison dessus... A la porte de l'église de  
la sudite paroisse, le mardi 26 septembre prochain, à 11  
heures...20 mai 1826.

*Joseph Vigneau contre François Laclaire*... Une pièce de ter-  
re de figure irrégulière située dans la paroisse Sainte-Marie,  
d'environ 50 pieds sur 50... A la porte de l'église de la  
sudite paroisse, le mardi 26 septembre prochain, à 10 heures  
du matin...20 mai 1826.

*Gille Boucher de Montarville veuve Louis-Joseph Fleury  
d'Eschambault contre Jacques Bissonnet*... Une terre située dans  
le second rang de concessions de la paroisse Saint-Denis, d'un  
arpent et demi sur 30 arpens... A la porte de l'église de la  
sudite paroisse, le mardi 26 septembre prochain, à 10 heu-  
res...20 mai 1826.

*Décret volontaire sur David Pattee*... Un emplacement situé  
dans la paroisse de la Prairie de la Magdeleine, contenant en-  
viron 75 pieds sur 100, avec maison dessus, qu'il a acheté de  
Félicité Barbeau, femme de François Deneau... A la porte de  
l'église de la sudite paroisse, le mardi 26 septembre pro-  
chain, à 10 heures...20 mai 1826.

*Charles-Christopher Johnson contre Nathaniel Jones curateur  
de Benjamin Green*... Dans la seigneurie d'Argenteuil, au sud  
de la chaîne des montagnes, 1° le lot numéro 10, de 3 arpens  
sur 30. 2° Le lot numéro 11, de 3 arpens sur 30, avec  
maison dessus. 3° Le lot numéro 12, de 3 arpens sur  
30, avec granges dessus. 4° Le lot numéro 13, de 3 arpens  
sur 30. Et au nord de la chaîne des montagnes, 5° le lot  
numéro 12, de 3 arpens sur 30. 6° Le lot numéro 13, de  
3 arpens sur 30. 7° Le lot numéro 14, de 3 arpens sur 30.  
8° Le lot numéro 15, de 3 arpens sur 30. 9° Le lot nu-  
méro 16, de 3 arpens sur 30. 10° Le lot numéro 17, de 3  
arpens sur 30. 11° Le lot numéro 18, de 3 arpens sur 30.  
12° Le lot numéro 19, de 3 arpens sur 30... A la por-  
te de l'église du village de Saint-André, dans la sudite sei-  
gneurie, le lundi 2 octobre prochain, à 10 h...27 mai 1826.

*Peter McGill contre Andrew Potteus*... Un emplacement,  
situé dans le faubourg Sainte-Marie ou de Québec, de 80  
pieds sur 211, avec maison et écurie dessus... Au bureau du  
scherif, le mardi 3 octobre prochain, à 11 h...26 mai 1826.

*Janvier-Domptays Lacroix contre Joseph Jonnet dit Lacha-  
pelle*... Une terre située dans la paroisse Sainte-Thérèse de  
Blainville, de 4 arpens sur 15, avec maison dessus... A la  
porte de l'église de la sudite paroisse, le lundi 2 octobre pro-  
chain, à 10 heures...26 mai 1826.

*Jean-Baptiste Marcotte contre Joseph Etier*... Une terre si-  
tuée dans la paroisse Sainte-Anne des Plaines de Mascouche,  
de 2 arpens sur 47... A la porte de l'église de la sudite pa-  
roisse, le lundi 2 octobre prochain, à 10 h...27 mai 1826.

*Benjamin Hart et autres contre John Spang et William Hat-  
chinson*... 1° Un emplacement situé dans la rue Saint-Fran-  
çois-Xavier, dans la ville de Montréal, de 52 pieds sur 35,  
avec maisons dessus. 2° Un emplacement situé dans la  
sudite rue, de 45 pieds sur 39, avec maison dessus. 3° Un  
emplacement situé dans le faubourg Sainte-Anne, de 45 pieds  
sur 90. 4° Dix lots de terre situés à l'est de la rivière du  
Nord dans la continuation de la seigneurie des Mills-Iles,  
dans la paroisse Sainte-Scholastique, lesdits lots étant les nu-  
méros 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40 et 41, chaque lot  
de 3 arpens de front, et bornés en profondeur par la seigneurie  
de Terrebonne... Les numéros 1, 2 et 3, au bureau du scherif,  
le mercredi 4 octobre prochain, à 11 heures; et les lots de  
terre numéro 4, à la porte de l'église de la sudite paroisse,  
le jeudi 5 octobre prochain, à 10 heures...26 mai 1826.

**DISTRICT DES TROIS-RIVIÈRES.**  
*Hart Logan contre Job Weherell*... Le lot de terre du con-  
teu de cent acres en superficie, faisant partie du lot n. 9 19,  
dans le quatorzième rang du township de Shipton... Au bu-  
reau du scherif, le lundi 18 septembre prochain, à 11 heu-  
res du matin...11 mai 1826.

*Mario-Esther Caron veuve Joseph Pichette contre Alexis  
Pichette, Ignace Caron et Joseph Pichette père, et qualifiés*...  
1° Une terre située en la paroisse Saint-Antoine de la Ri-  
vière du Loup, sur le fief Saint-Jean, à la concession de  
Beauséjour, de 6 arpens de front, sur la profondeur quelle  
peut avoir sans fourniture de mesure, avec maison, grange,  
remise et hangar dessus. 2° Une autre terre située en la  
paroisse Saint-Joseph de Masquinongé à la concession de Saint-  
Jacques, d'un arpent sur 12, avec droit pour moitié dans une  
grange dessus... La première décrite à la porte de l'église de  
Saint-Antoine de la rivière du Loup, le lundi 18 septembre  
prochain, à 10 heures, et la seconde à la porte de l'église de  
Masquinongé le même jour à 2 heures...10 mai 1826.

*Benjamin Hart contre Stephen Barnard*... Les terres suivan-  
tes toutes situées dans le township de Shipton, à savoir; les  
lots Nos 1 et 26 premier rang; 23 second rang; 6, 8 et 25  
troisième rang; 15 quatrième rang; 6, 7, 9 et 21, comme  
aussi le terrain situé au nord-est du ruisseau du moulin, sur  
les lots n. 13 et 14, et enfin la moitié du n. 28, cinquième  
rang; 1 et 7 sixième rang; 5 et 15 septième rang; 3, 6, 10,  
14 et 28 huitième rang; 11, 22, 24, 17 et 18, neuvième  
rang; 20 et 27 dixième rang; 19, 21 et 22 onzième rang;  
1, 6, 11 et dix autres en superficie sur le lot n. 16, quator-  
zième rang; avec maison, grange, écuries dessus. Et aussi  
dans le township de Brompton, le lot n. 2, et un tiers du lot  
n. 3, premier rang; n. 14, troisième rang; les lots Nos. 2,  
7, 27 et 28, quatrième rang; 12, 15 et 15, cinquième rang;  
10, 11 et 29, neuvième rang; 21, douzième; et 16, treizième  
rang; en outre le lot n. 4, second rang du township d'Orford,  
et enfin les lots n. 6, quatrième rang, et n. 15, troisième  
rang du township de Melborne... Au bureau du scherif, le  
lundi 18 septembre prochain, à 1 heure...8 mai 1826.

*Mario-Charles-Joseph Lemoine de Longueuil veuve David  
Alexander Grant contre Charles Savard*... Une terre située en  
la seigneurie de Pierreville, d'un arpent et demi sur 30 ar-  
pens, avec maison dessus... A la porte de l'église de la paroisse  
de Saint-François, le mardi 19 septembre prochain, à 10  
heures...14 mai 1826.

*Thérèse Dukerd dite Lafontaine veuve*