

THE MEETING OF THE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF LOWER CANADA.

The day appointed by Royal Proclamation for the opening of the Second Session of the Twelfth Parliament of this Province, is Saturday the 21st January next.

The business of a Colonial Parliament comparatively with that of an Independent State, is of little general interest; but in as far as the inhabitants of the Colony are concerned, it is of primary importance.

It is in their Provincial Parliament that the Sovereign of the Great Empire to which they belong, by the Governor of the Province, sends the principal men of the Colony whom he has seen fit to select as his Legislative advisers, and the Representatives of the Inhabitants, freely chosen by them, and invested with their full powers, to have the advice of the people of the Province in Provincial Parliament, according to the expression of the King's Writ of Summons, and by and with their advice and consent in the language of the Constitutional Act, to make Laws for the peace, welfare and good government of the Province, not repugnant to the said Act.

It is only in British Colonies where this high privilege is enjoyed by the Colonists. British Subjects throughout the empire have always claimed it as matter of right, and it has generally been extended to them, as early as circumstances would permit. The Subject in the Colonies thus placed on an equal footing in respect to free Government with the Subject in the United Kingdom, there is nothing degrading in his situation compared with that of his fellow-subjects in the mother country, nothing that need alienate his mind from them and his Sovereign; and in respect to foreigners, whatever he goes he is a British Subject, and assuredly may stand on a footing with the strongest and the proudest.

The day of the meeting of our Provincial Parliament, under such circumstances, ought to be looked to with pride, with mutual confidence, with friendly feeling, as a day auspicious to the general welfare. Those who have duties to discharge in Parliament ought to be all present in their places, prepared and always ready to discharge those duties; their minds elevated to the dignity of the situation, soaring above the little selfish passions of private life, and considering themselves only as depositaries of the most important trust in society, responsible in their characters and consciences, and eventually to be justly judged according to their deeds.

It would be unreasonable to expect, that what ought to be done will always be fully done. It is useful however to keep the line of duty in view; every one, at least, can try to follow it, and he may do so, with some hope of success, if he pays more attention to his own steps than to those of his neighbors.

From some cause or another, it would seem that we are really backward in the proper business of the Legislature, and there can be little doubt but that the general prosperity of the Province has been retarded by the mismanagement of its public concerns. Although legislative enactments generally, have been found nearly as often to hinder as to promote that prosperity, yet the Legislature may effect the remedy of abuses, it may greatly promote equal justice and the greatest possible security to all, it may aid in the general dissemination of knowledge, and in giving additional freedom and facilities to the fair and honest efforts of the industrious classes in pursuit of their own welfare; the true source of public prosperity. While it provides for the suitable support of the Government, out of the common funds of the country, it may give new energy to the Executive authority, and secure the able, faithful and impartial execution of the existing Laws.

It might perhaps be considered as injurious to point out in detail, the apparent causes which formerly prevented or retarded the right operation of the British system of government in this country: such a course might revive irritations, and not contribute to any beneficial result; but it may be proper to advert, to some disadvantages arising from our colonial condition and our local circumstances, which have a material influence on our legislative proceedings. To these disadvantages, when unavoidable, we are bound to submit, as evils either altogether beyond our control, or to be cured only with time, endeavoring to make them bear as lightly as possible, keeping in view our local advantages and interests, without at all alienating our minds from the Constitution as by Law established, and which where it has long prevailed, offering the first and most desirable example of Free Government, has in reality, been found susceptible of adopting itself to new circumstances, without essential changes.

In the mother country the King, the hereditary head and permanent representative of the state, is always personally present in the midst of his people. Although he can do no wrong, that is, by an ingenious turn given to a maxim of despotism, he cannot act in the ordinary administration of the Government, but through responsible advisers, he is effectually an essential directing power of the Constitution. He is legally irresponsible; but his existence and happiness, the existence and happiness of his family, are inseparable from the existence and happiness of his nation. He can be of no party; he is above all. He has servants and advisers, but he is not subject to Parliament; he remains then so long as they assist him, and preserve the confidence of both; unconcerned in the ordinary transactions of public business, he is still within reach of correct information, and can, and frequently has, given an entire new turn to public affairs, in favor of the general welfare. In a distant Colony like this, he can only act by delegation; he cannot invest his delegate in the Colony with his legal irresponsibility, his permanency, his personal and hereditary interest. In this respect then there is an important difference between our Constitution and that of the mother country.

A difference somewhat similar exists with respect to the aristocratical branch of our local Legislature. The Legislative Councilors have not that hereditary and permanent interest in the Colony which the Peers have in England; they consequently, have not that community of interests in the general welfare which the Peers have; yet they are equally absolute and irresponsible in their legislative capacity, and might, by leaving the country, without any very great sacrifice, withdraw themselves from the natural responsibility of their acts. Although they are appointed by the King for life, the appointment must be on information from the Colony, and this information may be erroneous; it might be such as not to enable him to make, as he is no doubt inclined to make, a fair and impartial selection of the great and independent proprietors throughout the Province, who must stand or fall with the country, and which alone could give us a near approximation to a House of Peers in England.

Although this Province has been sixty-five years under the British Government, during the greater part of which time that government has been in possession of nearly absolute power in the Colony, nothing, or perhaps worse than nothing, has been done, till very lately, to promote or even facilitate the general education of the people, who, during upwards of thirty years, have nevertheless been legally called upon to meet the King and give him their advice and consent regarding the public concerns of the Province. Much, however, has been done, and much is doing by the people themselves to promote education. Their natural good sense, and their honest intentions, have done a great deal in selecting the fittest representatives which they could procure. There is, indeed, hardly an instance of their sending to the Assembly from the country parts, otherwise than substantial and independent proprietors, men of fair private character, the assemblies upon the whole uniting, perhaps, as much independence, discernment, education, and talents, as are generally to be found in the representative assemblies of new countries. If any doubt were entertained on this head, the general consistency of their conduct would prove it unfounded. It cannot, however, be denied, that a greater dissemination of knowledge throughout the country, by the common means of education, would give greater energy and latitude to the proceedings of the Assembly, a greater sense of security and confidence among the people, and a more stable and beneficial power to public opinion, which is the best spur and check to legislative proceedings under all descriptions of free governments.

None of the disadvantages which have been noticed are, however, of a nature to render the Constitution fruitless of the objects for which it is established, namely, the peace, welfare, and good government of the Province; they only require that these objects should be more steadily kept in view, and that time be allowed for obviating the irregularities which must be the result, by experience and prudence, and the gradual progress of constitutional knowledge, which has indeed spread so rapidly amongst us by all the attempts which have been made to arrest its course.

The matters which were before the Provincial Parliament, at the last Session, and will probably be renewed during the present, may be classed under the following heads:—

- 1st. Providing additional support, securities and facilities, for the proper operation of the established constitution of the Province, in promoting the general welfare.
2d. Greater facilities and securities for the Administration of Justice throughout the Province.
3d. Facilities to industry and trade.
4th. Relief to different portions of the subjects, and certain Religious Associations.
5th. Facilities to the inhabitants of local divisions of the Province, for the management of their common concerns.
6th. Temporary Laws expiring.
7th. Private Bills.
8th. Supply and Accounts.

Under the first head may be included the following:—

- 1st. Bill for appointing an agent to reside in the United Kingdom.
2d. Tribunal for adjudging in cases of Impeachments by the Assembly.
3d. Equalization and augmentation of the representation.
4th. Facilities and encouragements for the general dissemination of knowledge.
5th. Redress of grievances.
6th. Elections.
7th. Bill to subject Members accepting offices of profit, or becoming accountable for public moneys, to vacate their seats.

Under the second head, viz: Greater facilities and securities for the Administration of Justice:—

- 1st. Bill for having Courts of Inferior Jurisdiction in some

four local divisions throughout the country; and improvements in the general Judiciary System.

2d. The incorporation of the Judges, and providing for their holding their office during good behaviour.

3d. Law Fees and Sheriff's Sides.

4th. Qualifying Justices of the Peace.

5th. New Goad at Montreal.

Under the third head, viz: Facilities to Trade and Industry:—

1st. Certain Branches of the Insolvent Law.

2d. Encouragement of Dissolve.

3d. Lumber Act, Pilots, and Port Charges.

4th. Improvement of the Navigation of the St. Lawrence.

5th. Intercourse with the United States.

6th. Prevention of Smuggling.

7th. Damages Bills of Exchange.

8th. Circulation of Sovereigns.

9th. Facilitating Grants and Concessions of Land, and the Settlement of the Province.

10th. Agricultural Encouragements.

11th. Road Acts.

Under the fourth head: Relief to different portions of the subjects, &c.

1st. Recourse of the Subject against the Crown.

2d. Petitions of the Townships.

3d. Representation of the District of Gaspe.

4th. Clerks' Markets.

5th. Hospitals and Charitable Institutions.

6th. Physicians and Surgeons.

Under the fifth head: Facilities to the Inhabitants of Local Divisions for the better management of their local concerns:—

1st. Incorporations of the Towns.

2d. Gaspe Representations and Township Petitions.

Sixth head: Temporary Laws expiring.

1st. Extension, Gaspe Judiciary Act, exp. 1st May, 1826.

2d. Regulating Taverns' Licences, 2 acts, do.

3d. Erving Inland District of St. Francis, do.

4th. Regulating Police, Burgles, Villages, do.

5th. Regulating Inland Trade with U. States, do.

6th. Weight of Coins, do.

Seventh head: Private Bills. One or two were before the Assembly and dropped.

Eighth head: Supply and Accounts.

1st. The Accounts of the Revenue and Expenditure.

2d. The late Receiver General's defalcation.

3d. The moneys advanced and unaccounted for.

4th. The annual supply for the expenses of the Civil Government.

5th. Separate special appropriations.

It is intended, briefly, to notice in the above order, the nature and progress of the several measures above referred to, and then to mention such new measures as are publicly reported to be in agitation for the ensuing Session.

Dec. 26. [To be continued.]

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF UPPER CANADA, HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

CLERGY RESERVES.

[Continued from last Gazette.]

Mr. Hamilton says he listened with delight to the constitutional arguments of the learned member from Lenox and Adirondack; they ought to be very cautious indeed how they would recognize an established church, which would grow up as a future mark of scorn and jealousy to the other various sects in this Province. He thought the 51st of the late King never contemplated any such thing. He would have no objection to include Roman Catholics, and all denominations of Christians in this measure, but he would much rather sell the whole of the Reserves, and apply the produce thereof to other purposes.

Mr. Scullick thought they had better not interfere with the Clergy lest the Clergy would interfere with them. (A laugh.) He knew well what Tithes were; they were the blackest curse that ever came upon the world. (Hear, hear.) He wished them to be cautious how they interfered with any thing that would bring such a scourge upon this country.

Mr. Bidwell said there was an express act of this legislature to prevent the collection of Tithes in this Province, which the contemplated measure would not do to repeal.

Mr. Perry said he would most heartily concur in the proposal of the hon. member from Lanark, to sell the whole of the Reserves for the purposes of general education. But if they applied them to the use of the Clergy, he would give an equal portion to every sect, including Roman Catholics as well as others. It was said that the Quakers did not need them, as they had no regular ordained teachers; but he would never give his vote for the Clergy alone; it was to the body of a congregation he would give this allowance, as they all had to build churches, and had some kind of teachers to support.

If they gave all to the church of England, the Reserves would soon become valuable, and Clergymen of the church of Scotland and others, coming here, would change their religion for the sake of gain; and if they had nothing of the kind to look to, they would all preach the gospel in its purity.

Mr. Morris said he would move that the committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again, when certain resolutions could be submitted respecting the produce of the half of the Reserves already sold. He then moved that it be

Resolved, That the Committee rise, and that the Chairman be directed to move for a Select Committee to draft a bill authorizing the sale of the remaining half of the Clergy Reserves.

Mr. Gordon thought that, as His Majesty's government reserved one seventh of the lands in lieu of Tithes, and that as this legislature passed a declaratory act admitting their right to these Reserves, and refusing them Tithes, if they took from them the Reserves, the Clergy would unquestionably be entitled to Tithes; it was impossible to get rid of it. (Mr. G.) fully agreed that the one seventh of the lands of the Province was a very improper appropriation for any one church; nevertheless, according to his construction of the 51st of the King, it was so applied, and he, for one, would be very sorry to see the church of England strip of the whole appropriation. He thought the Resolution at present before the Committee was altogether ideal, and could not effect the object of the hon. mover. The hon. member from Lanark thinks that the Scotch church is included in the 51st of the King, as an established church, and equally entitled to share in the Reserves with the church of England; but that was not the general construction put on that act, nor was it the opinion of the Crown Officers.

Mr. C. Jones said they ought to be cautious in interfering with this appropriation, as several enactments went to show that it was intended for the Episcopal church. Notwithstanding that he admitted that it was an extravagant appropriation, it was recognized by the Provincial legislature in passing the bill to do away the right of Tithes in this Province, where they acknowledged it to be given in lieu of Tithes. He would then put it to the Committee, whether it would be right or proper that they should now attempt to deprive them of it? It appeared to him highly objectionable.

Mr. Gordon did not understand that the act authorizing the appropriation of one fourth of the land to the Clergy; he thought it was a provision merely in case that they were not to receive the proceeds of the lands already sold, and that that clause was put in the act merely to satisfy the Clergy, who made a renunciation against the sale of the half of the present Reserves.

Mr. Morris contended that by a fair construction of that statute the Clergy of the established church of England were entitled to three fourths of the lands of the Province, instead of one seventh, their proportion by appropriation. He also thought that as the church of Scotland, was one of the churches established by law in Great Britain, at the time that these Provinces were conquered by their united arms, that church had an equal claim to this appropriation with the church of England.

Mr. D. Jones said that although he was favourable to general religious toleration, he doubted whether he could give his support to the Resolution before them. It was usual almost in every country, that there is an established church provided for by the government; and this provision was made by the Imperial Parliament for the purpose of establishing the church of England in this Province. Some hon. members seemed to doubt this fact, but to him there was little doubt on it; because although in the 51st of the King, it is called a Protestant church indefinitely in one clause, of the same act, it is particularly defined as the church of England, but if the Committee came to the determination that it would be right to make a general division of this appropriation, he would be disposed rather to fall in with the suggestion of the hon. member from Lanark, and apply it to the purposes of education, which would be advantageous to the inhabitants of the Province generally.

Mr. Fothergill coincided with the hon. member from Lanark, but he did not know that they had the power of legislating on the subject. He doubted whether such an act would receive the final sanction here, without first making application at home, in the way proposed; but he cared not how it was done, he would support in any shape a measure of such general justice. He agreed with Mr. F. in the debate on this question, that it was most proper that the whole of this immense appropriation should go to one church which never can be predominant here. Some years since he was making a calculation, and he found there were three millions of acres reserved for this purpose, and it would soon be 12 millions. He contended that this was a most extraordinary appropriation. It was proposed to divide it among all sects, including Roman Catholics—if they went about dividing it in this way, he would vote in favour of all. With respect to Quakers, they would never accept any thing of this kind—they would view it as a pollution, as they are of opinion that a man cannot serve two masters—God and Mammon. He approved of the intention of the hon. member from Wentworth, respecting an improved mode of taking the assessment—that would at once show what church was predominant in point of number. An hon. member (Mr. D. Jones) said every country had an established church—there was no such thing in the United States, where religion seemed to flourish, so far as he visited that country.

Mr. Bidwell said this question might be divided into three leading heads: 1st. one-fourteenth of the lands not as yet touched, over which they had power to legislate, by the 51st of the late King; 2dly. one-fourteenth already sold, over which they had no power; 3dly. another fourteenth, to be set off in lieu of the portion sold, and over which their power was doubtful; and with respect to the

portion over which they had power, he thought they could not do any thing better than to sell it, and apply the proceeds to the general instruction of the people of the province.

Mr. Matthews said, if any clergy enjoyed this appropriation, he would give equally among them all; or, he would let them all go without it, and apply it to other purposes.

Mr. Bouslog said there was a variety of opinions upon this subject, without coming to any conclusion. It was thought by some hon. members, that if these Reserves were appropriated to other purposes, the clergy would be entitled to tithes; but there was a positive enactment to the contrary, which would continue in operation. He would look to the intention of the members who voted for the 51st of the late King; he would look to the letter of the law, and he contended that as the indefinite article "a" was used before the words "a Protestant clergy," the plain and obvious construction was, that it was applicable to all the Protestant sects in the province. He thought it was much better, however, to sell the lands, and apply the amount of the proceeds to the establishment of schools for the improvement of the literary condition of the country, altho' he doubted very much whether such a measure would be sanctioned elsewhere. However, at present he would support the resolution before the committee.

Mr. McDonnell said, if the resolution were amended so as to include Roman Catholics, which was the wish of many hon. members, he would readily concur in it; but he never could concur in a measure that would exclude a large and respectable portion of the inhabitants of the province. He had the honour to represent a respectable portion of that body, and he was not as asked to say that he was one himself.

Dr. Lefebvre would support this measure for the very reason given by some hon. members against it, that it would not pass elsewhere, if he had no other reason for doing it, in order to show to the uncharitable and intolerant measures supported in the upper house. (Hear, hear—cries of order, order.)

Mr. C. Jones said, such allusions were highly unparliamentary and improper.

Mr. Bidwell never would sit silently in this house and hear the doctrine, that this house ought to pass a bill that was not likely to pass in the upper house. This house ought to pass such measures as appeared to them advisable, just, and politic. In doing so, they would only do their duty; and if they did not please to do their duty elsewhere, let them abide the consequences. He thought there was no body, however high their standing in life, could long remain an invulnerable body opinion. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Gordon agreed with the hon. member from Lenox and Adirondack, that this house ought not to be restrained in the discharge of their duty, by the opinions of another branch of the legislature; but when allusions were made to the other house, they ought to be respectful, and not such as to reproach them with their measures, and such allusions he viewed as a breach of the privileges of that house. If such allusions were made by that hon. body towards this house, hon. members would not hesitate in declaring them a breach of the privileges of this hon. house. Whatever the committee determine upon, in this business, ought rather to be done by resolution and address, than by bill; and when they were making provision for all Protestants, he would be very sorry to see Roman Catholics excluded, who were a numerous and respectable body, rapidly increasing in number, and it would appear very strange if this house would forget that such a body existed in the province.

Mr. Hamilton said it was observed by hon. members that the allusions to the conduct of the upper house, by the hon. member from Lenox, were unparliamentary, and out of order. He would show hon. members that in the House of Commons in England, Mr. Brougham followed the very Her Apparent to the Crown to his place in the House of Lords, and in the course of discussion in the House of Commons, dragged him before the house and the public in a most severe manner; yet when called to order for it the Speaker decided that he was perfectly in order; making an allusion to a member of this house he called to order for making an allusion to the hon. legislative council? No; he contended that the hon. member from Lenox was perfectly in order; and he contended further, that the measures of the upper house were highly liberal and tolerant; they were known to be such by every man in the province; therefore, he thought the hon. member from Lenox was perfectly in order, and had a right to express his opinions.

Mr. C. Jones contended that the conduct of the hon. member from Lenox was highly unparliamentary and incorrect, and he was satisfied the majority of the house were of this opinion. It was competent for any hon. member to speak of another branch of the legislature, but in proper and respectful terms; it was so unparliamentary to act otherwise, that the words of any member so doing might be taken down, and the other house had a right to call upon this house to inflict punishment upon such member. If hon. members of this house had a right to make such allusions to the upper house, the same privilege must be conceded to members of that hon. body, and such conduct in either would be highly improper.

Mr. Matthews would support a bill upon this subject, and he would afterwards proceed by an address to His Majesty's Government, because he thought a bill could not pass this legislature. By the observation of the hon. member from Lenox, it would appear that they might be brought to a system of perfect slavery, and yet they were not even to slide to it. He could never submit to such doctrine. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Bidwell alluded to the observations of Mr. Brougham, regarding the expressions made by him in allusion to the Duke of York.

Having withdrawn from the Reporter's chair for a few minutes we came into the house while Mr. Rolph was delivering a few remarks, which he closed by saying, that he never entertained the illiberal sentiments on religious matters, which were attributed to him, on a discussion of this sort last year.

Mr. Bidwell then moved a resolution for the committee to rise, and that the chairman be directed to move for a select committee to draft a bill authorizing the sale of such portion of the clergy reserves as were not already disposed of to the Canadian Land Company.

This resolution was adopted, and the committee rose to sit again on Monday next.

New York, December 21.

The Ship Seine, which arrived yesterday morning in 52 days from Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, brings advices to the 7th of November. Hostilities had commenced between the Brazilians and the Patriots of the Banda Oriental who were besieging Monte Video. A postscript to a letter of the 6th says—"We just learn that the Patriots have obtained a decided victory over the Brazilians in a pitched battle." The government of Buenos Ayres had or was about to issue a manifesto claiming the right to the jurisdiction of Montevideo, and avowing the intention of aiding the Patriots in their efforts to wrest it from the dominion of the Emperor. A serious war was therefore likely to ensue between the two governments. A Brazilian squadron of 15 sail lay before Buenos Ayres.

Official accounts of the victory alluded to above, are received. The Banda Oriental account states the loss of the Brazilian forces at 400 killed, upwards of 500, comprising 52 officers, made prisoners,—2000 stand of arms and 21 pieces of artillery were taken.—The Banda Oriental loss is given as 1 officer killed, 13 wounded, and 100 rank and file killed and wounded. The forces on each side amounted to about 2000, and were entirely composed of cavalry.

The Brazilian Consul at Buenos Ayres had demanded his passports, and left that place.

Extract from the Report of the Secretary of the Navy of the United States to Congress.

Inconveniences having been experienced, felt, in the Fisheries to the North, particularly in the Bay of Fundy, and on the coast of Newfoundland, it was thought that the presence of a public vessel might be useful there. The schooner Porpoise, under the command of Master Commandant Parker, was therefore sent, early in June; and, after making an examination, throughout the line of fisheries, as far as North as 55 degrees of latitude, returned to New York, on the 25th of October. The reports of Captain Parker have been satisfactory, and the cruise beneficial. The only injury to our fishermen, of which information was received, was, that a small number of them had been in the early part of the season, and before the arrival of the Porpoise, ordered away from Hagarth Bay, by the French, who claim a right to the use of that bay, exclusive of all other nations; a right to which our Government has not assented.

It is proposed that a similar cruise be made during the fishing season of the next year.

Under the authority given by the second section of a law, sale has been made of the whole of the public vessels upon Lake Erie, Ontario and Champlain, except the ships of the line New Orleans and Chippewa, at Sackett's Harbor, and the schr Ghent, at Erie. Almost the whole of the public property at those places has also been sold or ordered to be transported to the Navy Yards on the Atlantic, and the stations will be broken up, as soon as those orders can be executed, leaving only an officer and one or two men at each, to look after such property as it may be found possible or inexpedient to remove.

A letter from a member in congress to a merchant in Philadelphia, states that they are all alive to the subject of the unjustifiable spoliation of France, and anxious, as far as within their power to afford relief. "It is time," says the writer, "that the French Government should know, that the remonstrances of an American minister are not to be treated with silence and contempt; and that however late it may be, we are resolved to obtain redress for the disguised war, which, under the Napoleon dynasty, has been levelled against us. To evince, more fully, the sentiment of the nation upon this important subject, I will recommend the immediate presenting of strong memorials to Congress."

Henry Eckford of New-York, has just finished a ship called the "South American," and intended for the republic of Colombia. She is built entirely of live oak and locust, and the materials of every description, are of the very best kind. She mounts 62 guns—thirty 24 pound cannonades on the spar deck, and thirty long 32's on the main deck. The length of her keel is 141 feet, and of the upper deck 180 feet. At the invitation of Mr. Eckford, a large party visited her on Thursday, while at Ancor in the North river, and partook of a dinner. The cost of the ship is \$300,000; the brass work alone amounted to \$140,000.

A 64 gun-ship, called the "La Plata," and destined, we presume, for the same government, arrived within Sandy Hook, on Friday from Philadelphia, where she was built.

The number of steam-boats now running on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, is estimated at 70, and there are 7 new boats now building at Pittsburgh, 9 at Cincinnati, 2 at Marietta, 2 at New Albany, 1 at Brownsville, and 1 at Big Bone Creek, making in all ninety two.

It is stated in the Royal Gazette of Nassau, N.P. that measures have been taken in Turk's Island, to solicit from the King of England a separation of the government of those islands from that of Bahamas.

Dreadful Disaster.—The Buffalo Emporium of the 10th instant contains the particulars of the loss of the schooner Good Intent, and the death of four persons.

The Good Intent, having four persons on board, with other vessels, in the early part of the 21st instant, got under way from Buffalo and proceeded with a fair and up the lake. In the afternoon she was put about with the evident intention of laying her can obtain of her until she was discovered early on Friday the 24th instant, beating against the outside of the pier, masts standing, but her sails torn in tatters, the wind blowing a heavy gale, and the waves dashing over the pier and vessel frightfully. A man was discovered on board but it was impossible to save him. A man some time the gale abated, and the schooner was boarded. The person was immediately found dead and dreadfully mangled. Subsequently another found in the vessel, and the body of a third has been since discovered on shore below the harbour.

QUEBEC: THURSDAY, 29th DECEMBER 1825.

We have the New-York and Boston papers of the 21st instant inclusive. There have been no later arrivals from Europe. Mr. Keen has gone from Albany to Boston where he performed on the 21st inst. The following note is addressed to the public of that city.

"Sir—I take the liberty of informing the Citizens of Boston, (through the medium of your journal) in confidence that liberty and forbearance will gain the ascendancy over prejudice and cruelty.—That I have erred I acknowledge.—That I have suffered for my errors, my loss of fame and fortune is too melancholy an illustration. Acting from the impulse of irritation I certainly was disrespectful to the Boston Public; calm deliberation convinces me I was wrong.—The first step towards the Throne of Mercy, is Confession—the hopes we are taught, forgiveness.—Man must not expect more than those attributes which we offer to our God."

A serious riot took place in the Isle of Man, early in November. The rioters, principally of the farming classes, forcibly liberated a number of persons confined in Castle Rushen, for not paying tithes to the Bishop. Several grain stacks were burned.

Another fire destroyed 50 houses in Pittsburgh Pa. on the 13th inst.

The Connecticut and Hudson and the principal inland streams New-York and New-England were closed by ice about the 20th inst, and the steam-boats had stopped running.—The steam-boat between Philadelphia and Baltimore had been detained at Frenchtown, and the steam-boats near Washington had also discontinued their trips.

The Halifax mail due yesterday is not received. Halifax papers of the 9th inst. are however received at Boston.

Extracts from letters dated at Halifax Decr. 6th, via Boston, mention that Flour had risen to 8 dollars—rice 4 dollars and 75 cents to 5 dollars, and that both would still rise. It is explained on the ground that the construction put upon the recent Trade Acts would prevent the entry of American vessels after the 5th January next.

The weather after being mild, was as cold as usual at this season in the first days of the week. The ice between the island of Orleans and the North-shore has been stopped for a few days past.

There is a rumour in circulation that His Majesty's Ministers have not confirmed the Report of the Canada Land Commission, and that a probability exists of the Company not going into operation.

On Saturday last, a Ship-Carpenter named Augustin Ratté, working in the yard of Mr. Finch, was unfortunately killed by a beam falling on his head.

Passengers in the Hudson sailed from New York for London Decr. 20th, Mr. Thos. Froste, of Quebec, and Mr. Gertrud, of Montreal.

Passengers in the New York sailed from New York for Liverpool, on the 19th Decr.—Lt. Warren of Royal Artillery, Capt. McKenzie, R. N. and John Torrance and son of Montreal.

The Schooner Abasco, of Quebec, at Halifax from Boston December 8th.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir—I would strongly recommend the Stockholders of the Welland Canal Company to notice an article in the Quebec Mercury of 27th inst. under head "Niagara Falls" where they will find the description of a plan adopted by the Americans and sanctioned by an Act of the New York Legislature, which was proposed to the Agent of the Welland Canal Company, Mr. Hamilton Jenette, by which a saving in Lockage of £250,000 may arise in the completion of that work, making £250,000 in every respect, independent of the saving of time in its completion. If this is not a subject worthy of enquiry the writer would recommend the doctrine of infallibility to all "Archbishops."

"A Subscriber to the St. Lawrence Association."

Quebec, 28th Decr. 1825.

Mr. Neilson.—In reading a late number of the New York Spectator, published about the time the citizens of that part of the Union were engaged in a Public Festival, I was much pleased with a paragraph from the Editor in behalf of those debtors, (it did not say they were the whole in distress) whose situation, contrasted with the general cheer outside the prison, was very feelingly pictured, and calculated to awaken the sympathy of the public in their behalf.

In the City of Quebec there is only one prisoner in jail for debt, who is detained, as I am informed, for a very trifling sum, which he is unable to pay, would it not be a noble act of generosity on the part of the opposing creditor to restore him to liberty and the bosom of his family, in the midst of the days of "joy and gladness" which have again revolved upon us; affording his fellow citizens the proud gratification of knowing, that the year 1825 opened under the pleasing auspices of not a single prisoner being in our district jail for debt.

the country has sustained, which shall be laid before you as early as possible.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your most obt. servant, ISAAC PASTY, Secy.

To the Committee, appointed at Quebec, for raising subscriptions in aid of the sufferers at Miramichi.

Quebec, (Wednesday) 23rd Decr. The Committee for the relief of the Miramichi sufferers, this day at 12 o'clock, waited on His Excellency the EARL of DALHOUSIE, and presented the following Address, and requested permission for publishing the same, with his Answer.

To His Excellency, the Right Honourable, GEORGE, EARL of DALHOUSIE, G. C. B., Governor General of British America, &c. &c. &c.

The humble Address of the Committee of Distribution for the relief of the sufferers by the late calamitous fire in Miramichi, in the Province of New Brunswick.

May it please your Excellency, With the highest respect and most lively sense of gratitude, we in behalf of ourselves, the Magistrates and Inhabitants of Miramichi, beg permission humbly to express to your Excellency our most sincere and heartfelt acknowledgments of your sympathetic and benevolent exertions to alleviate the distresses of the sufferers by the late awful and disastrous fire in this part of the Province.

Never were philanthropy, humanity, benevolence, and all the finer feelings of our nature, more zealously, more beautifully, and more bountifully displayed, than on the present trying and heart-rending occasion, and by none more espiciouly and efficiently than your Excellency. The arrival of the St. Lawrence, so richly laden with all the necessary comforts of life, so promptly dispatched by your Excellency, infused joy and gladness in the hearts of the naked and desolate, and called for the blessings of all upon your Excellency, and the truly benevolent inhabitants of your provinces.

Awful and terrific as the calamity, and severe as our trial, yet, when we reflect that we live in a country surrounded by Provinces and States abundantly ready to assist and succour in case of distress, and those provinces too under the government of men of the first rank, whose transcendent talents are only surpassed by their philanthropy and munificence, we cannot but feel that we are yet a happy and fortunate people.

The sufferers are now thanks to the all merciful preserver of the universe and the generosity and humanity of our neighbouring towns and provinces, in a state of comparative comfort, and well provided against the inclemencies of the winter, which will, we feel satisfied, be a source of no less pleasing reflection to your Excellency, whose bounty and liberality have contributed so much towards it, than satisfaction to the sufferers who enjoy it.

We respectfully solicit your Lordship to receive this Address as a small mark of our admiration and high sense of gratitude for your goodness; and that the omnipotent disposer of wants may watch over and protect you through life, and bestow upon you that happiness which the good and great deserve for bestowing blessings on their fellow-men, is the fervent prayer of

Your Excellency's most devoted, most respectful, and most obedient servant,

(Signed) John Fraser, Thomas H. Peters, Wm. Joplin, John Clark, Wm. Abrams, J. Cunard, R. Blacklock, Alex. Fraser, Junr., Frs. Peabody, J. A. Strutt.

Miramichi, 5th Decr. 1825. His Lordship's Answer. GENTLEMEN: In replying to you to return my thanks to the Magistrates and Inhabitants of Miramichi for this Address, I beg you to assure them that I am most cordially with them in admiration of the generous feelings with which the British Provinces, & their kind-hearted neighbours in the American States, have started, by one general impulse, to afford relief to the sufferers in the late dreadful calamity. I have done no more than what was incumbent upon me in my station here, and I claim no merit for it. It is to you gentlemen of the Committee at Quebec, to whom all thanks are due for the exertion and activity with which the supplies were dispatched, and you must permit me to take this opportunity to acknowledge and thank you for your efficient assistance.

DALHOUSIE. Chateau St. Louis, 28th Decr., 1825.

QUEBEC SAVINGS BANK, 27th Decr. 1825. Amount Deposited this day, £65 10 0. Withdrawn, £7 12 0.

Increase of the Fund by the operations of this day, £55 17 7. Directors for the ensuing Tuesday, Wm. MELROTH and J. MUSSON, Esqs. Office hours from 11 to 1 o'clock.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE. QUEBEC, 29th Decr. 1825. A MAIL for METIS and RISTROUCHE, will be made up and closed on FRIDAY the 6th January at TWO o'clock P. M. F. BELANGER, Post-Master, N. B. The Postage must be paid here.

PERSONS holding Lands by Lease or otherwise, within the Estates situate in this District heretofore of the late Or of the Jesuits, are particularly requested to make payment of their respective rents on or before the SIXTEENTH of JANUARY next. ROBERT CHRISTIE, Agent.

EVENING SALE. Will be sold on FRIDAY next, the 30th Instant, at the subscriber's Auction Room, positively without reserve: A QUANTITY of Gilt, Plated and Japan Ware, Cutlery and Hardware of all sorts.

Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chain, Seals and Keys, Necklaces, Bracelets, Breast Pins, Earrings, Finger Rings, & Rings with valuable Stones, mounted in Guinea Gold, Silver Snuff Boxes and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, and worthy their attention.

AND: 1 Trunk Wax Dolls, 1 Case Beeds, Stationary, Quills, Wine, &c. Sale to begin at half past six o'clock precisely. 29th Decr. 1825. G. B. BALZARETTI.

BY PRIVATE SALE. AN Excellent HARP by F. Hart, that is cost 100 Guineas. A pair of GLOBES. G. D. BALZARETTI. QUEBEC, 29th Decr. 1825.

UPPER CANADA Pastry Flour for Sale by MOIR & HEATH, Pres de Ville. Quebec, 29th Decr. 1825.

TO LET. THE HOUSE AND SHOP, No. 6 Buede Street upper Town, opposite the Presbytery, at present occupied by Mrs Richard Adams. Possession to be given the 1st of May next. Apply to Quebec, Decr. 29th 1825. FRANCIS HUNTER.

QUEBEC AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. PATRON—His Excellency the GOVERNOR IN CHIEF. EXHIBITION OF THURSDAY, the 5th JANUARY 1826. The following premiums will be AWARDED on THURSDAY the 5th day of JANUARY next, on the UPPER-TOWN-MARKET-PLACE, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon.

The slaughtered Swine must be exhibited with the Lard:— 65. For the fattest and best Hog, fattened at the least expense, - - - - - 12D 66. For the second best do. do. - - - - - 10 67. For the third best do. do. - - - - - 8 68. For the best do. do. - - - - - 6 69. For the next best do. do. - - - - - 4 70. For the largest quantity of the best description of Pork, from Hogs fattened and reared by a farmer, at the least expense, weighing at least 1200lbs. - - - - - 20

In descending those premiums attention will be paid to the manner in which the Hogs have been fattened, the quantity and quality of the food and the weight obtained from them; this information must be communicated under certificate. 71. To the farmer who shall have reared and fattened the largest number of Turkeys, at least 4 couples, - - - - - 5 72. For the largest number of geese, on the same conditions, - - - - - 4 73. For the largest number of Ducks, do. do. - - - - - 4 74. For the best castrated turkey-cocks do. do. at least 2 couples, - - - - - 6 75. For the largest number and best capons, at least 6 couples, - - - - - 6

By Order, F. X. VAILLANCOURT, Assl. Secy. Q. A. S. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, 5d. FEBRUARY 1810. RESOLVED, That after the close of the present Session before any Petition is presented to this House, for leave to bring in a private Bill, whether for the erection of a Bridge or Bridges, for the regulation of a Common, for the making of any Turnpike Road, or for granting to any individual or individuals any exclusive rights or privileges whatsoever, or for the alteration or renewing of any Act of the Provincial Parliament, or the like purpose: Notice of such application shall be given in the Quebec Gazette, and in one of the Newspapers of the district if any is published therein;

and also by a Notice, affixed on the Church doors of the Parishes that such application may affect, or in the most public place, where there is no Church, during two months at least, before such Petition is presented.

12TH MARCH 1817. RESOLVED, That hereafter this House will not receive any Petitions for private Bills after the first fifteen days of each Session.

22d MARCH 1819. RESOLVED, That after the present Session, before any Petition praying leave to bring in a private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge, is presented to this House, the person or persons proposing to Petition for such Bill, shall, upon giving the Notice prescribed by the Rule of the third day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ten, also, at the same time, and in the same manner, give a Notice, stating the Rate which they intend to ask, the extent of the privilege, the height of the Arches, the interval between the Abutments or Piers for the passage of Rafts and Vessels, and mentioning whether they propose to erect a Draw-Bridge or not, and the dimensions of such Draw-Bridge.

THURSDAY, 4th MARCH, 1824. RESOLVED, That any Petitioner for an exclusive privilege do deposit in the Hands of the Clerk of this House a Sum of twenty-five pounds, before the Bill for such exclusive Privilege go to a second reading, towards paying part of the expenses of the said Private Bill which shall not be returned to the Petitioner if he do not obtain the passage of the Law. Attest, Wm. LINDSAY, CLK. ASST.

Petitions for the Regulation of Commons, come under the above Resolutions for exclusive Privilege. The Printers of Gazettes and other Newspapers published in this Province are requested to insert the above in their respective Papers until the next meeting of the Legislature.

OUVERTURE DU PARLEMENT PROVINCIAL DU BAS-CANADA. L'ouverture de la deuxième session du douzième parlement de cette province est fixée, par proclamation royale, au samedi 21 janvier prochain.

Les travaux du parlement d'une colonie sont de peu d'intérêt général, comparativement à ceux de la législature d'un état indépendant; mais, pour les habitants de la colonie, ils sont de la première importance.

C'est dans le parlement provincial que le souverain du grand empire auquel ils appartiennent s'abouche, dans la personne du gouverneur de la province, avec les principaux hommes de la colonie qu'il a jugé à propos de choisir pour ses conseillers législatifs, et avec les représentants des habitants, par eux librement choisis et revêtus de plénipouvoirs, pour avoir l'avis du peuple de la province en parlement provincial, selon l'expression des lettres de convocation du Roi, et dans le langage de l'acte constitutionnel, "pour faire, par leur avis et de leur consentement, pour la paix, le bien-être et le bon gouvernement de la province, des lois qui ne répugnent pas à cet acte."

Ce n'est que dans les colonies britanniques que les colons jouissent de ce haut privilège. Les sujets britanniques, sur tous les points de l'empire, l'ont toujours réclamé comme un droit et en ont été mis en possession dès que les circonstances l'ont permis. L'habitant des colonies est par là mis sur le même pied que celui de la métropole, quant à la liberté du gouvernement; il n'y a rien d'humiliant dans sa situation, comparée à celle de ses co-sujets de la métropole, rien qui puisse l'aliéner d'eux et de son souverain; et, par rapport aux étrangers, en quelque lieu qu'il aille, il est sur un pied égal, et peut sûrement, en cette qualité, se montrer devant le plus fier et le plus fort.

Le jour de la réunion de ce parlement provincial devrait, dans ces circonstances, être attendu avec un honorable orgueil, dans ces circonstances, et des félicitations réciproques, comme un jour précieux pour le bien général. Ceux qui ont des devoirs à remplir au parlement, devraient se trouver tous à leur poste, prêts à les bien remplir, l'esprit à la hauteur de leurs fonctions, s'élevant au-dessus des petites passions et des petits intérêts de la vie privée, et se regardant comme les dépositaires de l'autorité la plus importante à la société, comme responsables dans leurs consciences et dans leurs réputations, et comme devant rendre compte de leur gestion devant un juste et rigoureux tribunal.

Il serait déraisonnable d'espérer que tout sera toujours fait comme il devrait l'être. Il est utile néanmoins de ne pas perdre de vue la ligne du devoir: chacun peut tâcher, au moins, de la suivre, et avec quelque espérance de succès, si l'on fait plus d'attention à ses propres pas qu'à ceux des autres.

Par une cause ou une autre, il semblerait que nous sommes réellement en arrière vis-à-vis le rapport de la législation, et on ne peut guère douter que la prospérité des affaires publiques ait été retardée par la manière dont ces affaires ont été conduites. Quoiqu'il soit prouvé que nous avons cette prospérité, cependant la législation peut effectuer la répression des abus, elle peut procurer à tous une justice égale et une sécurité parfaite, elle peut aider à répandre généralement l'instruction, à donner de nouvelles facilités et assurer plus de liberté aux classes industrielles dans la poursuite de leur bien-être, la vraie source de la prospérité publique; tandis que, sur les fonds communs du pays, elle poursuit à soutenir le gouvernement sur un pied convenable, elle peut donner une nouvelle énergie à l'autorité exécutive et garantir l'exécution fidèle et impartiale des lois existantes.

Il semblerait peut-être oiseux d'entrer en détail les causes apparentes qui ont pu empêcher ou retarder et devant l'opération du système britannique de gouvernement dans ce pays, un tel procédé pourrait renoueler d'anciennes irritations, sans contribuer à produire aucun résultat désirable; mais il n'y a point d'inconvénient à rappeler quelques désavantages qui résultent de notre état de colonie et des circonstances locales qui nous nous trouvent dans ce qui ne se font pas sentir dans la métropole, mais qui doivent influer beaucoup sur notre législation. Lorsque ces désavantages sont le résultat inévitable de notre condition, il faut nous y soumettre comme à des maux incurables ou qui ne peuvent être guéris qu'avec le temps, en faisant toutefois des adoucissements tant qu'il se peut, mais sans perdre de vue les avantages qui les contrebalancent, et sans nous aléner de la constitution établie, qui, là où elle a subsisté si long-temps, offrant le premier et le plus durable exemple d'un gouvernement libre, a été trouvée réellement susceptible de s'adapter à de nouvelles circonstances, sans changements essentiels.

Dans la métropole, le Roi, chef héréditaire et représentant permanent de l'état, est toujours présent en personne au milieu de son peuple. Quoiqu'il ne puisse point faire de mal, c'est-à-dire, par un tour ingénieux dans une affaire de mal, c'est-à-dire, quoiqu'il ne puisse agir dans l'administration ordinaire du gouvernement, quoiqu'il ne puisse agir dans l'administration ordinaire du gouvernement que par l'intermédiaire de conseillers responsables, il est effectivement un pouvoir directeur essentiel de la constitution. Légèrement il est responsable; mais son existence et son honneur, l'existence et le bonheur de sa famille, sont inséparables de l'existence et du bonheur de la nation. Au-dessus de tous les partis, il ne peut être accusé. Il a des serviteurs et des conseillers responsables à lui et au parlement; il les garde aussi long-temps qu'ils méritent et conservent la confiance de l'un et de l'autre; sans être chargé des transactions ordinaires des affaires publiques, il est cependant à portée de recevoir des informations exactes, et il peut donner aux affaires publiques, et leur a souvent donné en effet, une tournure tout-à-fait nouvelle, en faveur du bien général. Dans une colonie lointaine comme celle-ci, il ne peut agir que par délégation; il ne peut conférer à son délégué dans la colonie son irresponsabilité légale, sa permanence, son intérêt héréditaire et personnel. Il y a donc, à cet égard, une différence importante entre notre constitution et celle de la métropole.

Il existe une différence à-peu-près semblable à l'égard de la branche aristocratique de notre législation locale. Nos conseillers législatifs n'ont pas le même intérêt héréditaire et permanent dans la colonie, que les pairs ont en Angleterre; et conséquemment ils n'ont pas la même communauté d'intérêts que les pairs ont dans le bien-être général; cependant, dans leur qualité législatifs, ils sont également absolus et irresponsables, et, en laissant le pas, ils sont également sans faire de sacrifices bien généraux, sans soustraire à la responsabilité naturelle de leurs actes. Quoiqu'ils soient nommés à vie par le Roi, leur nomination doit être fondée sur des renseignements envoyés de la colonie, et ces renseignements pourraient être erronés, ils pourraient être de nature à ne pas engager le Roi à faire, comme il est sans doute porté à faire, un choix juste et impartial, sur les grands et indépendants propriétaires de la province, dont les intérêts sont inséparablement liés avec ceux du pays, ce qui seul pourrait nous donner quelque chose d'approchant de la chambre des pairs d'Angleterre.

Quoique cette province ait été soixante-cinq ans sous le gouvernement britannique, qui a été pendant la plus grande partie de ce temps en possession d'un pouvoir presque absolu dans la colonie, il n'a été rien fait, ou il a été fait peu de chose, quoique l'on n'ait eu rien fait, ou il a été fait peu de chose, quoique l'on n'ait eu rien fait, ou il a été fait peu de chose.

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gratifiés qui en doivent résulter, par l'expérience, la prudence, et la dissémination des connaissances constitutionnelles, dont le progrès a été beaucoup accéléré parmi nous, par les efforts que l'on a faits pour l'arrêter.

Les affaires que le parlement a eues sous considération dans la dernière session, et qui seront probablement renouées sur le tapis dans la session prochaine, peuvent se ranger sous les chefs suivants: 1. Appui, garanties et facilités à l'opération de la constitution existante, en avançant le bien général.

2. De plus grandes facilités et garanties pour l'administration de la justice.

3. Facilités au commerce et à l'industrie.

4. Soulagement de différents portions des habitants, et de certaines sociétés religieuses.

5. Facilités aux habitants de certaines divisions locales de la province, pour l'administration de leurs affaires communes.

6. Lois temporaires sur le point d'expirer.

7. Bills privés.

8. Subsidies et comptes.

Sous le premier chef, on peut ranger les suivantes: 1. Nomination d'un agent pour résider dans le Royaume-Uni.

2. Tribunal pour juger les accusations intentées par l'Assemblée.

3. Egalisation et augmentation de la représentation.

4. Facilités et encouragements à la dissémination générale des connaissances.

5. Grâces à redresser.

6. Elections.

7. Bill pour faire valoir les sièges des membres de l'Assemblée qui acceptent des charges lucratives ou deviennent comptables de deniers publics.

Sous le second chef: 1. Bill pour établir des cours de juridiction inférieure en de nombreuses divisions locales du pays; et améliorations dans le système général de judicature.

2. Indépendance des juges, et les rendre inamovibles durant bonne conduite.

3. Honoraires des officiers de justice, et ventes par décret.

4. Qualifications des juges de paix.

Sous le troisième chef: 1. Cession de biens, ou loi de banqueroute.

2. Enregistrement des actes portant hypothèque.

3. Acte du commerce des bois, pilotes, et droits de port.

4. Amélioration de la navigation du Saint-Laurent.

5. Commerce avec les Etats-Unis.

6. Prévention de la contrebande.

7. Domages et intérêts sur les lettres-de-change protestées.

8. Cours de justice et d'interêts sur les lettres-de-change protestées.

9. Facilités pour la concession des terres et le défrichement de la province.

10. Encouragements pour l'agriculture.

Sous le quatrième chef: 1. Recours du sujet contre la couronne.

2. Pétition des habitants des townships.

3. Représentation du district de Gaspé.

4. Clercs des marchés.

5. Hôpitaux et institutions charitables.

6. Médecins et chirurgiens.

Sous le cinquième chef: 1. Incorporation des villes.

2. Représentations et pétitions de Gaspé et des townships.

Sous le sixième chef: 1. Acte d'extension de la judicature de Gaspé, exp. 1 mai 1826.

2. Règlement concernant les auberges, 2 actes, même jour.

3. Acte de création du district inférieure de St-François, même jour.

4. Acte de la police des bourgs et villages, même jour.

5. Acte réglant le commerce par terre avec les Etats-Unis, même jour.

6. Acte réglant la mesure du charbon de terre, même jour.

Sous le septième chef: Un ou deux bills privés qui étaient devant l'Assemblée.

Sous le huitième chef: 1. Les comptes des recettes et dépenses.

2. La facilité du ci-devant receveur-général.

3. Les sommes avancées et dont il n'a pas été rendu compte.

4. Le subsidie annuel pour les dépenses du gouvernement civil.

5. Appropriations spéciales et séparées.

Nous exposerons brièvement, dans l'ordre ci-dessus, la nature et les progrès des différentes mesures que nous venons de mentionner, et nous parlerons ensuite des mesures nouvelles que les bruits publics annoncent devoir être agitées dans la prochaine session.—26 décembre 1825.

NOTICES SCIENTIFIQUES ET LITTÉRAIRES (extraits des derniers journaux français.) Un fabricant de Lyon a donné les détails suivants sur un nouveau métier à tisser qui vient d'être introduit dans la fabrique de cette ville pour tisser les tafetans 7/8: ce métier, dans sa marche ordinaire, passe au moins 80 coups de navette à la minute, et dépense souvent le nombre de cent. L'ouvrier peut lui imprimer un mouvement suffisant pour tisser sans fatigue un ouvrage double de celui qu'on obtient avec le métier ordinaire. Le mécanisme est très simple, il est entièrement exécuté en bois, et est approprié au tissage de toutes les matières filamenteuses, même les plus fines et les plus délicates. La variété des tissus est encore un des avantages de ce nouveau métier.

La société d'encouragement pour l'industrie nationale a décerné un prix à M. Leroy-Begeer, de Boulogne-sur-Mer, pour un semis de pins de Corse qui produisent la térébenthine; elle a donné une médaille d'or à M. Stewart, de Bordeaux, pour une machine à travailler les verres d'optique; une autre à M. Harbaut, du Mans, pour un procédé propre à préparer le lin et le chanvre sans rouissage; une autre à M. Grenet, de Rouen, pour la fabrication d'une colle-forte qui remplace la colle de poissons dans tous les usages, excepté la clarification de la bière. Il va s'ouvrir à Paris un cours d'études par correspondance, par une société d'académiciens, de littérateurs et de professeurs, sur toutes les branches de l'enseignement, en faveur des personnes des deux sexes.

Le 16 octobre, on a trouvé à Farnars, à 15 pieds au-dessous du sol, et auprès d'un petit aqueduc en plomb, une statuette en bronze, de six pouces de hauteur, bien conservée, dont le caractère de tête et les attributs ne peuvent se rapporter qu'à un Apollon. Cette petite statue est d'un beau style et d'un fini précieux; elle est couverte de cette brillante couleur de vert-de-gris que les antiquaires nomment patine, et qui ajoute beaucoup de valeur à tous les bronzes provenants des anciens. Ce morceau passe pour le plus beau bronze trouvé à Farnars.

La régie intéressée des salines de l'Est et de la mine de sel gemme a été adjugée le 31 octobre, au prix de 59 centimes de bénéfices nets.

S. A. R. Mgr. le Dauphin vient de souscrire pour 25 exemplaires, et le ministre de l'intérieur pour 50, à l'ouvrage intitulé: *Calliope, ou traité sur la véritable prononciation de la langue grecque*, par M. Minodé-Minas.

Il a paru il y a pas long-temps un ouvrage intitulé: *Libertés de l'église gallicane*, en quatre-vingt-trois articles, suivies de la déclaration du clergé de France, de 1682, avec une introduction et des notes, par M. Dupin, docteur en droit et avocat, avec cette épigraphe: *De Bossuet*.—Conservons ces fortes maximes de nos pères, que l'église gallicane a trouvées dans la tradition de l'église universelle. Le passage suivant, qui se trouve de commentaire à l'article 40 des libertés, prouve que le pape n'est pas au-dessus du concile universel, peut donner une idée de la manière de penser et à l'ére de l'auteur: "Le gouvernement de l'église n'est pas un gouvernement despotique ni absolu; c'est un gouvernement constitutionnel et représentatif. Il a sa charte, qui est l'évangile; son chef monarchique, qui est le pape; ses états-généraux, qui sont les conciles oecuméniques, autrement dits universels; ses précédents, qui sont attestés par la tradition; et une loi électorale, dont anciennement le premier article était: *For populi, vox Dei*. Le clergé de France, dans sa lettre du 19 mars 1682, a été jusqu'à dire la république chrétienne, non par esprit d'insubordination à l'égard du saint-siège, dont il n'a cessé de reconnaître la prééminence, mais pour exprimer que le gouvernement de l'église n'avait rien d'absolu, et qu'il avait pour base l'intérêt commun de la chrétienté." M. Dupin se montre plein de confiance dans les lumières et le courage de son évêque Bossuet, et les autres pères de l'église gallicane. Il cite pour exemple le beau caractère déployé par Mgr. l'archevêque de Paris dans les dernières discussions de la chambre des pairs, au sujet de la réduction des rentes et du rétablissement des communales religieuses.

Il a paru un livre fort curieux, et qui est probablement destiné à irriter l'amour-propre de beaucoup d'excellences; c'est une *Biographie de tous les ministres, depuis 1791 jusqu'à nos jours*. On n'en compte pas moins de cent cinquante, qui tous ont à la suite de leurs noms une analyse raisonnée de leur vie privée et administrative. L'auteur a prudemment gardé l'anonyme. Il a été vendu 1000 exemplaires de cet ouvrage en deux jours.

Le libraire Sautet vient de mettre en vente un nouvel ouvrage de M. Duvernoy, ancien rédacteur du *Censeur européen*, qui a pour titre: *L'industrie et la morale, considérées dans leurs rapports avec la liberté*.

Nous avons parlé de deux épitres satiriques adressées à Sidi-Mahmoud; le visir algérien est plus tôt que certains ministres français; il n'a pas fait attendre sa réponse, et deux jeunes poètes, MM. Harbély et Meri, viennent de la traduire en vers français. Sidi n'est pas enchané de nous; il ne se passe pas une semaine que pour les beautés parisiennes.

Vos femmes, fen conviens, malgré leur foif piquante, L'emploient à mes yeux pas eu le bonheur de lui plaire; et, à tout prendre, il aime encore mieux le coran que la charte; à la vérité, il ne la juge que chez nos ministres. Sidi traite tout-à-fait nos excellences de titre à maure, et à la verge, à l'imagination de son style, on serait tenté de croire qu'il s'est fait expliquer Juvénal et Gilbert durant le séjour qu'il a fait parmi nous. Il fait maintenant faire la part de la critique; nous lui reprochons de n'avoir pas été tout-à-fait juste; l'indifférence tant peut hostile de nos ministres pour les chrétiens de la Grèce méritait ses éloges; et celui de sa part ressemblait à de l'ingratitude.

L'un de nos médecins les plus éclairés, et les plus honorables, M. J.-J. Leroux, ancien doyen et ancien professeur de médecine clinique interne de la faculté de Paris, publie un *Cours sur les généralités de la médecine pratique, et sur la philosophie de la médecine*, dont plusieurs livraisons ont déjà paru. Il est heureux pour la science que l'justice de l'ingratitude que ont pourvu M. Leroux n'ait pas paré des hommes de sa longue expérience tous ceux qui se livrent à l'art de guérir. Veut-on savoir pourquoi M. Leroux n'est plus doyen ni professeur? C'est parce qu'il est soupçonné d'avoir, aux dernières élections, voté selon sa conscience.

On annonce de *Nouvelles Lettres provinciales*. On en parlait depuis quinze jours dans tous les salons, et déjà toutes les têtes ministérielles sont en émoi. On les attribue à l'auteur de la *Revue de l'Europe*, ouvrage qui

