



DALHOUSIE, GOVERNOR.

GEORGE the FOURTH by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith: To Our much beloved and Faithful The Legislative Councillors of Our Province of Lower-Canada, and to our faithful and well beloved The Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, Greeting: Whereas the meeting of our Provincial Parliament stands prorogued to the fifth day of October next, nevertheless for certain causes and considerations we have thought fit further to prorogue the same to the Twentieth day of November next, so that you, nor any of you on the said fifth day of October next, at our City of Quebec, to appear, are to be held or constrained, for we do will that you and each of you be as to us in this matter entirely exonerated, commanding and by the tenor of these presents firmly enjoining you and every of you and all others in this behalf interested, that on the said Twentieth day of November next, at our City of Quebec personally you be and appear for this DISPATCH of BUSINESS, to treat, do, act, and conclude upon those things which in our said Provincial Parliament by the Common Council of our said Province by the Favor of God may be ordained.—In testimony whereof these our Letters we have caused to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be thereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved GEORGE EARL of DALHOUSIE, Baron Dalhousie, of Dalhousie Castle, Knight Grand Cross of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over our said Province of Lower-Canada, &c. &c. &c. at our Castle of Saint Lewis, in our City of Quebec, in our said Province the Twenty seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Twenty seven, and in the Eighth Year of our Reign.

D.

THOMAS DOUGLASS, Clk. Cn. in Chy.

No. 170. **B**Y virtue of a WRIT of VENDITIONI Quebec to wit: **B**Y EXPONAS, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas in and for the district of Quebec, at the suit of BERNARD PELTIER, of the parish of St. Anne, in the county of Cornwallis, in the district of Quebec, farmer, to me directed, commanding me to proceed to the sale and adjudication of the following immovable property as belonging to MARY SMITH of the parish of Ste. Anne aforesaid, wife *séparée de biens* from Thomas Martin, residing in the township of Shipton in the district of Three-Rivers, to wit. 1st. One undivided fourth of and in the fief and seignior of Lapocatière, appurtenances and dependances situate in the parish Ste. Anne in the county of Cornwallis, containing in the whole one league and a half in depth, bounded on the north west by the River Ste. Lawrence, on the south-east by the Township of Exworth, on the north-east by the Seignior Labouteiller, commonly called *Rivière-Quelle*, and on the south-west by the fief St. Denis, together with one undivided fourth of and in the Domain and in the banal mill of the said seignior. 2d. One undivided fourth of and in the said fief St. Dennis, appurtenances and dependances situate in the said parish of Ste. Anne, containing half a league in front by two leagues in depth, bounded on the north-west by the River Ste. Lawrence, on the south-east by Crown Lands, on the north-east partly by the said fief and seignior of Lapocatière, and partly by the said Township of Exworth, and on the south-west by the fief and seignior of St. Roch Desaulnais, and also the undivided fourth of and in the banal mill of the said fief St. Dennis, which undivided fourths of and in the fiefs and seigniories above designated, belong to the said Mary Smith, *à titre de douaire coutumier*, as being the only child issued of the second marriage between the late Lauchlin Smith, and the late Barbara Byton, no contract of marriage having been passed between them, and the said fourths constituting the half of the hereditaments which the said Lauchlin Smith, held and possessed at the time of this second marriage and were subject to the *douaire coutumier*. Now I do hereby give public notice, that the here above described property will be sold and adjudged to the highest and last bidder at my office in the Court house of the city of Quebec, on MONDAY, the TWENTY SIXTH day of NOVEMBER next, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

W. S. SEWELL, Sheriff.

Notice is hereby given that from and after the twenty-four hours which will immediately follow the day of the fixed day for the return of the said Writ, no opposition *afin de conserver* shall be received, and moreover that the said Writ is returnable on the 1st day of February next. W. S. S. Sheriff's Office, Quebec, 30th Oct. 1827.

No. 719. **B**Y virtue of a WRIT of FIERI FAC Quebec, to wit: **B**Y CIAS, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas in and for the district of Quebec, at the suit of Fercol Roy, Esquire of the parish of St. Etienne de Beaumont, in the county of Hertford, in the district of Quebec, and Marie Charlotte Talbot dite Gervais his wife, Louis Blais, major of militia and Marie Louise Blais, widow of the late Simon Fournier deceased, both of the parish of St. Pierre, Rivière du Sud, in the county of Hertford in the district aforesaid, Antoine Talbot dit Gervais, Joseph Talbot dit Gervais and Michel Talbot dit Gervais, Yeoman, of the said parish of St. Pierre, Joseph Blais, Louis Blais, Jean Baptiste Blais, yeoman, all three of the said parish of St. Pierre

Rivière du Sud, François Xavier Blais, Esquire, Notary of St. Michel, in the county of Hertford in the district aforesaid, Louis Casault Captain of Militia and Marie Françoise Blais his wife, of the parish of St. Thomas, in the county of Devon, in the district of Quebec, Jean Baptiste Bernier of the said parish of St. Thomas, yeoman and Marie Marguerite Blais his wife, Joseph Bossé, Captain of militia of the parish of Cap Saint Ignace, in the county of Devon, in the district aforesaid and Marie Louise Blais his wife, Gabriel Mauffette, merchant, of the said parish of Cap St. Ignace, and Marie Flavie Blais his wife, Pierre Fournier of the said parish of Saint Pierre, Rivière du sud, in the county and district aforesaid, yeoman, Joseph Miot Girard aforesaid and Marie Geneviève Fournier his wife, Nicolas Fournier, joiner, of the parish or place called Chateauguay, in the county of Huntingdon, in the district of Montreal, yeoman and Marie Elizabeth Fournier his wife, Hyacinthe Blanchet of Chateauguay aforesaid, Rosalie Fournier of the parish of St. Pierre aforesaid, widow of the late Philippe Destroismaisons dit Ficar deceased, Augustin Mathieu, yeoman, of the said parish of St. Pierre, Michel Mathieu, yeoman, of the said parish, Joseph Destroismaisons dit Picard, yeoman, of the said parish, and Marguerite Mathieu his wife, Joseph Boutot, yeoman, of the said parish of St. Pierre and Euphrosine Mathieu his wife, against the lands and tenements of CHARLES FOURNIER of the parish of Berthier, in the county of Hertford in the district of Quebec, Mariner, to me directed; I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Charles Fournier, to wit: 1o. A land and dwelling house situate and being in the Parish of Berthier, in the first concession from the River St. Lawrence, containing two arpens in front by about twelve arpens in depth, at the end of which twelve arpens reduced to one arpent and an half by forty arpens in depth, and lastly from that latter depth one arpent in front, running in depth as far as forty arpens more, bounded on the north east side by the land of Gabriel Bilodeau, on the other to the south-west by the estate of the *Fabrique* of the said parish, on one end towards the north by the said River St. Lawrence and on the other end towards the south at the end of the said depth of the said last forty arpens, together with the house, barn and stable thereon erected, circumstances and dependances. 2o. Two arpens of land in front and more if so be found, wood standing upon it, situate and being in the second concession from the said River St. Lawrence, in the said parish of Berthier, bounded on the north-east side by the land of the said Gabriel Bilodeau, on the other side towards the south-west by that of Louis Fortier, at one end northwards by the lands of the first concession and on the other end towards the south at the end of the depth of about twenty arpens, without any other reservation besides the wood growing of the half of an arpent in front along the whole herein above designated. Now I do hereby give public notice, that the above described properties will be respectively sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the Church door of the aforesaid parish of Berthier, on TUESDAY, the ELEVENTH day of DECEMBER next, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

W. S. SEWELL, Sheriff.

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

W. S. S.

Sheriff's Office, Quebec, 30th July, 1827.

Montreal. **B**Y virtue of a WRIT of EXECUTION, issued to wit: **B**Y out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas in and for the district of Montreal, aforesaid, at the suit of Marie Charles Joseph Lemoine de Longueuil, widow of the late David Alexander Grant Esq. deceased, baroness of Longueuil, Seignior in possession of the Barony of Longueuil, the said District of Montreal residing at the city of Montreal, in the said District, against the lands and tenements, which PETER DEVINS, of the City of Montreal, one of the Criers of the said Court of King's Bench, holds in his capacity as curator duly appointed to John Chesser, formerly of St. John's, in the said district of Montreal, now absent from the Province of Lower-Canada, to me directed; I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Peter Devins in his capacity aforesaid, a certain lot of land lying and being in the parish of St. Luc, within the censive of the Barony of Longueuil, in the said District of Montreal, containing three arpens in front, by thirty arpens in depth, bounded in front by the River Richelieu, in the rear by unconceded lands, on one side by Edward Spooner, and on the other side by the Baroness of Longueuil, without any buildings thereon erected. Now I do hereby give notice that the said lot of land will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the church door of the parish of St. Luc, aforesaid, on MONDAY the THIRD day of DECEMBER next, at TEN of the clock in the forenoon at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

L. GUGY, Sheriff.

All and every person or persons having claims on the lot of land and tenements above described, by mortgage or other

right or incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his Office in the City of Montreal, according to law; and further, that no opposition *afin d'annuler or afin de distraire* the whole or any part of the said land, or *afin de charge or servitude* on the same will be received by the said Sheriff during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof.

Sheriff's Office, 28th July 1827.

Montreal. **B**Y virtue of a WRIT of EXECUTION issued to wit: **B**Y out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas in and for the District of Montreal, at the suit of Hercule Olivier, Esquire, Merchant, and Dame Marguerite Adelaide Isheroff, widow of the late Maxime Olivier, in his life time, Merchant, of Berthier, in her quality of Tutrix duly elected in justice to Elizabeth and Louis Auguste Olivier, minor children issue of the marriage with the said late Maxime Olivier, all of the parish of Berthier, in the said district of Montreal, against the lands and tenements of CHARLES BELANGER, of the parish of St. Cuthbert, in the said district, Yeoman, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Charles Belanger, a land situate and being in the parish of St. Cuthbert, in the said district, containing three arpens in front by thirty five arpens in depth, more or less, bounded in front by the brook (*ruisseau*) Ste. Catherine, in the rear by the representatives of Charles Champagne, on one side by Jean B. Roberge or his representatives, and on the other side in part by Pierre Tessier, in part by one Bondeau, in part by Joseph Lambert or his representatives and in part by Roderick Morrison or his representatives, with a wooden house, barn and stables erected thereon. Now I do hereby give notice that the said land and premises will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the Church door of the Parish of St. Cuthbert aforesaid on MONDAY, the TWENTY-FIRST day of JANUARY next, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

L. GUGY, Sheriff.

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

Sheriff's Office, 13th Sept. 1827.

Montreal. **B**Y virtue of a WRIT of EXECUTION, issued to wit: **B**Y out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench holding civil pleas in and for the district of Montreal aforesaid, at the suit of John Williamson of the city of Montreal, in the said district labourer, against the lands and tenements of JOHN ROBERTSON, of the said city of Montreal, Carpenter and joiner, curator duly appointed to the vacant estate and succession of the late Robert Wilson, deceased, in his life time of the city of Montreal, aforesaid Sawyer; to me directed, I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said vacant estate in the hands of the said Curator.—1st. A lot of ground or emplacement situate in Brock Street in the St. Mary's Suburbs of the said city of Montreal, containing 58 feet in front by 84 feet in depth english measure more or less, bounded in front, by said Brock Street, in the rear by Thomas Evans, Esqr. on one side by François Dufresne, and on the other side by the lot hereafter described as No. 2, with two wooden houses and other buildings thereon erected. 3d. Another emplacement situate in Brock-Street aforesaid containing 50 feet in front by eighty four feet in depth english measure, more or less bounded in front by said Brock-Street and in rear as well as on one side by Thomas Evans, Esqr. and on the other side by the lot above described under No. 1, with a wooden house and stable thereon erected. Now I do hereby give notice that the said two emplacements and dependancies respectively will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at my Office in the city of Montreal, on MONDAY, the TWENTY-FIRST day of JANUARY next at TWO o'clock in the afternoon at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

L. GUGY, Sheriff.

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

Sheriff's Office, 13th Sept. 1827.

Montreal. **B**Y virtue of a WRIT of EXECUTION to wit: **B**Y issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench holding civil pleas in and for the District of Montreal aforesaid, at the suit of John Rowand of the York factory in the Indian country trader, universal legatee of John Rowand late of Montreal aforesaid, Surgeon, deceased; against the lands and tenements of DANIEL ARNOLDI, of Montreal aforesaid, Surgeon, to me directed: I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Daniel Arnoldi, a lot of ground situate in the city of Montreal, being bounded in front by St. James's street, in the rear by Fortification lane, on the north side by Doctor Wm. Robertson, and on the south side by the representatives of the late Hiram Nichols, containing about sixty feet English measure in front, by about one hundred and seven feet on the north line, and one hundred and nine feet on the south line, with two stone houses of three stories in front and five stories in the rear, with stables and other dependancies thereon erected; the gable or (*pignon*) of the *mur mitoyen* between the said lot and the lot belonging to the said representatives of the late Hiram Nichols deceased. Now I do hereby give notice that the said lot of ground and premises will be

sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at my office on MONDAY the TWENTY-FIRST day of JANUARY next, at ELEVEN of the clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

L. GUGY, Sheriff.

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

Sheriff's Office, 12th Sept. 1827.

Montreal. BY virtue of a WRIT of EXECUTION issued to wit: } Out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas in and for the District of Montreal aforesaid, at the suit of Joseph Papineau, Esquire, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal; one of the Executors to the last will and testament of the late Honorable Michel Eustache Gaspard Alain Chartier de Lotbinière, in his life time of the said City of Montreal, against the lands and tenements of LOUIS MARCIEN GUILLAUME DUBRUL, Notaire Public, described in a schedule to the said Writ annexed, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Louis Marcien Guillaume Dubrul—1° "A land situated and being at la Pointe du Grand Detroit, in the Seigneurie of Vaudreuil of five arpens and nine perches or thereabouts in front and going up in a triangular form, by seventeen arpens in depth, or thereabout, containing about fifty arpens of land in Superficie and designated as no 23, a butting in front on the Grand Rivière of the Ottawa, in the rear to unconceded lands, bounded on one side by Amable Gauthier and on the other by François Hogue"—2° "A lot of ground or emplacement situated at the place of Vaudreuil aforesaid containing the half of an Arpent in front by one arpent in depth bounded in front to the lake of the Deux Montagnes, in the rear and on one side by Pierre Gauthier junior, and on the other side by Xavier Brabant, Augustin's Son, with a house thereon erected."—3° "A piece of land being a part of the land known under no. 24, situated at the same place of Vaudreuil aforesaid, at la Pointe du Grand Detroit, containing three arpens in front by the depth that may be found from the south east line of the King's highway which leads to Rigaud, going to the unconceded lands and bounded on both sides by Daniel Forbes"—4° "A land situate and being at the place called la Pointe du Grand Detroit in the said Seigneurie of Vaudreuil, containing three arpens in front by twenty arpens in depth, bounded in front by the River Ottawa, in the rear by unconceded lands, on one side by Richard Savage and on the other side by Pierre St. Germain"—5° "Three to each other contiguous land situate above Cavagnal in the said Seigneurie of Vaudreuil and designated under the no. 23, 24 and 25, containing to wit: the said no. 23 five arpens and nine perches or thereabout in front, going up in a triangular form, to seventeen arpens or thereabouts in depth, which gives a superficies of about fifty arpens of land; and the said no. 24 and 25, three arpens each in front by twenty arpens more or less in depth, bounded in front by the Grand or Ottawa River, in the rear by unconceded lands and on the south east by the land no. 26."—6° Three to each other contiguous lands situate above Cavagnal in the Seigneurie of Vaudreuil and designated under the no. 23, 24 & 25, containing to wit: the said no. 23 five arpens and nine perches in front or thereabouts, going up in a triangular form to seventeen arpens or thereabout in depth, which gives a superficies of about fifty arpens of land and the said no. 24 and 25, each three arpens in front by twenty arpens more or less in depth, the whole bounded in front by the Grand or Ottawa River, in the rear by unconceded lands on one side by François Brunet dit Letang and on the other side by Thomas Knight with the buildings thereon erected"—Now I do hereby give notice that the above estates and premises will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at the Church door of the said Parish of Vaudreuil, on MONDAY the TWENTY-FIRST day of JANUARY next at TEN o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

L. GUGY, Sheriff.

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

Sheriff's Office, 12th Sept. 1827.

Montreal. BY virtue of a WRIT of EXECUTION, issued to wit: } Out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas in and for the district of Montreal, at the suit of Adam Lyburner Macnider, of Montreal, in the said district, Merchant, Auctioneer and Broker, and James Scott, of the same place, against the lands and tenements of SAMUEL B. BONNER, of Montreal, in the said district, Engineer, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Samuel B. Bonner, two lots of ground, situated in the St. Anne Suburbs of the city of Montreal, in the district aforesaid, known and distinguished by lots 154 and 155, containing each forty-five feet in width by ninety feet in depth, and being bounded in front by Dalhousie Street, on one side by lot number 153, and on the other side by lot number 156, and in rear by John Levereth Henshaw, with a two story wooden house thereon erected. Now I do hereby give notice, that the said lots of ground and premises will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at my Office, in the city of Montreal, on MONDAY, the TWENTY-FIRST day of JANUARY next, at THREE o'clock in the afternoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

L. GUGY, Sheriff.

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

Sheriff's Office, 13th Sept. 1827.

Montreal. BY virtue of a WRIT of EXECUTION issued to wit: } Out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench holding Civil pleas in and for the District of Montreal aforesaid at the suit of Francis Desrivieres, of the city of Montreal, in the district of Montreal, Esquire merchant, acting executor to the last will and testament of the late honorable James McGill in his life time, of the city of Montreal mer-

chant, against the lands and tenements of PETER M'GILL, of the said city and district of Montreal merchant, in his capacity of curator duly appointed to the estate of Simon McGillivray heretofore of the said city of Montreal, sole executor and residuary legatee of the last will and testament of the late honorable William M'Gillivray, in his life time, of the city of Montreal aforesaid, merchant, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution as appertaining to the estate of the said Simon M'Gillivray in his aforesaid quality, in the hands of the above named curator. A lot of ground or emplacement situated in the said city of Montreal, forming the corner of St. Paul's and St. Gabriel streets, containing about forty two feet in front by about eighty one feet in depth, bounded in front by St. Paul's street, on the south west side by St. Gabriel's street, on the north east side by the premises of Pierre Amable Dézery and in the rear by the lot of ground herein after described as no. 2, as the whole is now enclosed, with a single story stone house thereon erected. 20. A lot of ground or emplacement of an irregular figure situate in the said city of Montreal, containing about fifty nine feet in front by about eighty five feet in depth, bounded in front by St. Gabriel street & on the south east side partly by lot no. 1, above described and partly by the premises of the said Pierre Amable Dézery, on the other side partly by the lot of ground herein after described as no. 3, and partly by a passage or yard in the rear of and belonging to the said lot of ground no. 3, and in the rear partly by the lot of ground herein after described under no. 4 and partly by the premises of Messrs. Millar & Parlange, with the right of way in common and at all times through the passage now used from the yard of the said lot no. 3 into St. Thérèse street, as the whole now is, with a large three story stone house and other buildings thereon erected. 30. A lot of ground or emplacement situate in the said city of Montreal, forming the corner of St. Gabriel and St. Thérèse streets, of twenty feet in front on St. Gabriel street, by seventy one feet in depth, bounded on one side by St. Thérèse street, on the south east side by the lot no. 2, above described, and in the rear by the lot of ground hereafter to be described under no. 4, subject to the right of way at all times in the said passage way above described in no. 2, as the whole is now enclosed, with a three story stone house and a stone store thereon erected. 40. A lot of ground or emplacement in the said city of Montreal forming the corner of St. Thérèse and St. Denis streets, containing about sixty seven feet in front on St. Denis street by forty three feet in depth, bounded on one side by St. Thérèse street, on the south east side by the premises of Messrs. Millar & Parlange, and in the rear by the lots above described under no. 2 and no. 3, as the same is now enclosed, with two stone stores the one erected. 50. All that certain lot or emplacement situate in the St. Ann's suburb of Montreal, containing one hundred and forty eight feet in front on King's street by about one hundred and eighty feet in depth and one hundred and fourteen feet in rear on Queen's street, bounded on the south east side by John D. Ward, on the north west side, half by a lot of ground formerly the property of John Jones, and half by property formerly belonging to Joseph Provan, with a large stone store thereon erected. 60. All that certain lot or emplacement situate in St. Ann's suburb aforesaid containing ninety feet in front on King's street by ninety feet in depth and about ninety four feet in rear, bounded on the south east side by lot no. 5 above described, on the north west side by the property of John Forbes and in the rear by the lot hereafter to be described under no. 7. 70. All that certain lot or emplacement situate in St. Ann's suburb aforesaid containing one hundred and sixty two feet in front on Queen's street, one hundred and ninety five feet in rear, and about ninety feet in depth, bounded in the rear partly by John Forbes and partly by the lots 5 & 6 above described, on the south east side by the lot herein fifthly described and on the north west side by Wellington street. 8. A lot of ground or emplacement situate at the Pointe à Callière in the said city of Montreal containing about forty five feet in front by about forty five feet in depth, bounded in front by Port street, in the rear and on the south east side by property belonging to John Jones, and on the north west side by the property of Pierre Berthelet, subject to the right of passage into the yard of the property in the rear thereof belonging to the said John Jones, with a two story house (half wood and half stone) and other buildings thereon erected. 90. The one undivided moiety of all that lot of ground situate at the head of the St. Antoine suburb on the said city of Montreal, containing three acres or thereabouts in front by about twelve acres in depth, bounded in front by the King's highway, in the rear by Sir Alexander McKenzie and Francis Desrivieres, on one side by the heirs of Charles Provost and a road leading to the Mountain, and on the other side by John Morgan, the whole of the said lot having been purchased by the said late Honorable William M'Gillivray and the honorable James Reid, jointly from Francis Desrivieres, Esqr. as attorney of Isaac Todd. 10. A piece or parcel of land situate and being at or near the Côte St. Antoine in the parish of Montreal containing two arpens in front by three arpens in depth, bounded in front by the road leading to the Côte St. Antoine, on the north east side by a private road which divides the said premises from those belonging to the estate of the late Samuel David, on the other side by the piece of land hereinafter eleventhly described, and in the rear partly by the property of Frederick Augustus Quesnel and partly by that of Louis Guy, the whole as the said piece or parcel of land now is and extends, with an extensive two story house, stables, sheds and other buildings thereon erected, and the lands laid out in gardens, orchards, Courts and pleasure grounds. 11. A certain emplacement or lot of ground, of an irregular figure, at Côte St. Antoine aforesaid, formerly part of the farm St. Joseph, in the parish of Montreal, adjoining the piece of land lastly above described to the south west side, and known and distinguished as on a plan annexed to the original deed of sale thereof from Frederick Augustus Quesnel, before Griffin & Barron, Notaries, dated 23rd December 1822, (reference being thereto had) to wit, commencing at point A on Dorchester street, running easterly along the line of the said street one hundred and twenty four feet four inches, thence along the line of the said piece of land as above described, two hundred and forty seven feet seven inches to point C, thence running nearly parallel with the first mentioned line, one hundred and seventy two feet two inches and thence (being point D) to the place of beginning in a direct line, two hundred and forty eight feet all English measure, forming in the whole thirty six thousand five hundred and seventy four feet in superficies, bounded in front by Dorchester street aforesaid, in the rear and on the south west side by the said Frederick Augustus Quesnel, subject to the payment of the sum of three pounds eleven shillings and four pence currency as a *rente foncière, non rachetable*, to the religious ladies of the Hotel Dieu of Montreal, on the twenty ninth of September of each and every year. 12. All that farm situate and being at the Côte St. Antoine aforesaid containing three arpens in front by

about twenty four arpents in depth or thereabouts with a stone house, barn and other buildings thereon erected, bounded in front by a field belonging to Frederick Augustus Quesnel, which separates the said farm from the King's highway, in the rear by the land hereinafter fourteenthly described, on one side partly by the seigneurs of the Island of Montreal, partly by John Ogilvy or his representatives and partly by one Fresne or his representatives, and on the other side partly by the *Chemin de monté* and partly by the farm herein after thirteenthly described. 13. All that farm situate and being at Côte St. Antoine aforesaid forming a front of about one arpent and three fifths to the land of one Lardy or his representatives and a depth of about twenty four arpents, and at the extremity of the land of the said Lardy increasing in width to two arpents and running thence twenty three arpents in depth or thereabouts, bounded in front by the road along the rear of the lines of the *Fief des Pauvres de l'Hotel Dieu*, behind by the land herein after fourteenthly described, on one side partly by the *Chemin de monté* and partly by the farm last above described, and on the other side partly by the said Lardy and partly by one Clarke with an orchard, house and other buildings thereon. 14. A piece or parcel of land of an irregular figure, situated in the rear of the farms last above described of forty arpents or thereabouts in superficies, bounded on the north east side by the King's highway of the Côte des Neiges, on the south west side by one Clark, on the north west side by Chalifoux and others, and on the south east side partly by one Fresne, and partly by the farms last above described from which it is separated by an oblique line drawn westerly from the south west corner of the land of the said Fresne, and running in the vicinity of an old fence to a pointed post erected on the boundary line of the land of the said Clark, the foregoing lands Nos. 12, 13 & 14, being described on a plan thereof drawn by Alexander Gibbs, surveyor, the 5th of December 1825, to which reference is hereby had, with a house and other buildings thereon erected. 15. Two lots of ground which formed part of the farm belonging to Louis Guy, Esquire, vulgarly known by the name of Bourgogne situated near the said city of Montreal, at the south west end of the St. Antoine suburbs, with a single story wooden house thereon erected, the said two lots as acquired by the said late William M'Gillivray, from the said Louis Guy, by deed passed before Doucet, N. P. dated the 29th day of September, 1819, and therein described as follows, to wit: 10. un terrain ou lopin de terre de deux cent dix neuf pieds de front sur cent vingt pieds de profondeur, tenant par devant au sud est à un espace de 36 pieds de terre réservée par le vendeur pour une rue qui formera la continuation de la rue St. Antoine de cette ville, par derrière au dit vendeur, d'un côté au sud ouest au chemin des Seigneurs (being the private road mentioned in the description of No. 10.) d'autre au nord est à un espace de terre de trente six pieds que le dit sieur vendeur se réserve pour communiquer à son terrain et par la suite y ouvrir une rue. 20. Un autre terrain ou lopin de terre situé au même lieu, de cent dix pieds de front sur cent vingt pieds de profondeur, tenant par devant au sud dit espace de terre de trente six pieds de large, réservé pour ouvrir la susdite rue qui fera la continuation de celle de St. Antoine, par derrière au dit sieur vendeur, d'un côté au nord est à David Ross, Ecuyer, et d'autre côté au sud ouest à susdite espace de terre réservée par le vendeur pour communiquer à son terrain et y ouvrir une rue par la suite, sans aucun bâtiment dessus construits. 16. A lot of ground or emplacement of forty five feet in front by ninety feet in depth, situated on the south east side of Papineau square, near the said city of Montreal known as lot No. 9, bounded in front by the said square, in the rear by Henry Hanly, on one side by Charles Prevost, on the other by Vincent Dufort or their representatives. 17. A lot of ground or emplacement of one hundred and eighty feet in front, by one hundred and forty five feet in depth, known as lot No. 30, on the north west side of the road of communication between Saint Mary's suburbs in the said city of Montreal and the Côte de la Visitation bounded in front by the said road commonly called Papineau road, in the rear by William Logan, on one side by William Hall on the other side by John Molson. 18. A lot of ground or emplacement situated and being in the village and parish of St. Eustache in the District of Montreal aforesaid, containing about one arpent in front by about seventy feet in depth, more or less, bounded in front by the main street of the said village, in the rear by the little river, on one side by William Smith and on the other side by a small street leading to the said little river, with a stone house, hangard or shed and other buildings thereon erected. 19. A lot of land containing thirteen arpents in superficies, situated and being in the parish of St. Eustache, aforesaid at the Montée du Chicot, bounded in front by the King's highway, in the rear by one Sentier, on one side by Jean Baptiste Ferre, and on the other side by one Fabien dit la Grenade or their representatives. 20. A lot of ground or emplacement situated in the Borough of L'Assomption in the parish of St. Pierre du Portage in the said district, containing one hundred and twenty feet in front by two hundred and forty feet in depth more or less, bounded in front by the south side of the river L'Assomption in the rear by the representatives of the late Thomas Corry, on one side by Messire Joseph Roi or his representatives, and on the other side by the ground of the widow Janvier Malhiot, with a wooden house thereon erected. 21. A land of continuation situated and being on the north side of the river St. Esprit, in the parish St. Esprit in the Seigneurie of L'Assomption in the county of Leinster, in the said district, containing three arpents in front by the depth which it may be found to contain taking its front at the end of the land of Henry Martineau, and bounded in the rear by the line of the fief Martel, on one side by Alexis Goulet, and on the other by Louis Gilbeau or their representatives. 22. A lot of ground or emplacement, situated in the parish of St. Henry de Mascouche in the said District, containing about one arpent in superficies more or less the said lot consisting of the whole extent that may be found as well in front as in depth, comprised between the river St. Jean Baptiste to the north, the line of François Allard or his representatives to the south, and the two lots hereinafter described to the north east and south west, with a house, shop and stable thereon erected. 23. A lot of ground or emplacement of an irregular figure, situate and being in the parish of St. Henry de Mascouche aforesaid, containing one arpent more or less in superficies being the continuation of the lots of ground or emplacements of one Perrault, Renault and Guilboud, whence it takes its front, bounded in the rear by the widow Allard or her representatives and by one Larivieres, on one side by the last described lot, and on the other side by the said widow Allard or her representatives. 24. A lot or piece of ground situated and being in the parish of St. Henry de Mascouche aforesaid, containing about one arpent and

half in superficies being the continuation of the lot or emplacement of the widow François Allard, whence it takes its front, joining on one side to the south west and in the rear to the south the land of the said widow Allard, and on the other side the lot above described. Now I do hereby give notice that the said lands and tenements will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, that is to say the lots above described under the numbers, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17, at my office in the city of Montreal aforesaid, on TUESDAY the TWENTY-SECOND day of JANUARY next, at ELEVEN of the clock in the forenoon, and the lots above described under the numbers 18 and 19, at the Church door of the parish of St. Eustache aforesaid, on WEDNESDAY the TWENTY-THIRD day of JANUARY next, at TEN of the clock in the forenoon, and the lot above described under No. 20, at the Church door of the parish of L'Assomption or St. Pierre du Portage aforesaid, on THURSDAY the TWENTY-FOURTH day of JANUARY next at TEN of the clock in the forenoon, and the lot above described under No. 21, at the Church door of the parish of St. Esprit aforesaid, on FRIDAY the TWENTY-FIFTH day of JANUARY next, at NINE of the clock in the forenoon, and the lots above described under the Nos. 22, 23, and 24, at the Church door of the parish of St. Henry de Mascouche aforesaid, on FRIDAY the said TWENTY-FIFTH day of JANUARY next, at ONE of the clock in the afternoon, at which respective times and places the conditions of sale will be made known.

L. GUGY, Sheriff.

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

Sheriff's Office, 14th Sept. 1827.

Province of Lower Canada, } **ADVERTISEMENT.**
District of Quebec. } **BE** it known to all whom it may concern, that by virtue of an Order of the Honorable J. T. Taschereau, one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench for this District under this date, at the foot of the *Procès Verbal* and overbiddings of the immovable property hereinafter described, belonging to the community which has existed between Pierre Bourassa and the late Marie Mathieu his wife, deceased put up for sale on the spot, on the 16th of October instant. The papers have been deposited by Mre Parent, Notary, charged with the licitation at the Prothonotary's Office of the Court of King's Bench, where all persons desirous of over bidding, will apply from the 18th October instant, to the 30th November next, the day of the closing of the deposit.

Follows the description of the immovable property.

1stly, An emplacement situate in the St. John suburb, St. John street, of 40 feet in front by 60 feet in depth, bounded in front to the south by the said St. John street, in the rear by Pierre Valin, on one side to the north-east by Dame Veuve Marié, and on the other side to the south-west by Pierre Vocelle with the house thereon constructed, Hangar, &c. Let for £22 cy. adjudged £275 cy. 2ndly, An emplacement situate in the said St. John Suburbs, d'Aiguillon street, of 36 feet front by 60 feet in depth, bounded in front by the said Street, in rear by Jean Baptiste Fréchette, on one side to the north-east by Louis Matte, and on the other side to the south-west by Dlle. Thérèse Routier, the old ground having also 36 feet in breadth at the rear, with said House, Shop, Hangar, &c. thereon erected, adjudged the 80 cy.

3rdly, The Overbiddings will be received until Friday the 30th. November next, at Four o'clock in the Afternoon.

PERRAULT & BURROUGHS, P. K. B.
Quebec, 17th October, 1827.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Province of Lower Canada, } **BE** it known to all whom it may
District of Quebec. } concern, that by virtue of an
order of the Honorable J. T. Taschereau, one of the Judges of the
Court of King's Bench, for this District of this day's date, at
the foot of the *Procès Verbal*, and biddings of the immovable
property hereafter designated, belonging to the succession of the
late Marie Anne Hamel, put up for sale by authority of Justice,
at the office of Mre. Tessier, Notary, at Quebec, the 12th day
of October inst. the papers have been deposited by Mre.
Tessier, Notary, having in charge the said sale, at the Pro-
thonotaries' Office of the Court of King's Bench, where all
persons who are willing to overbid, may apply from the 23d
October instant, until the 5th December next, the day of the
closing of the deposit.

Follows the description of the immovable property.

The exact moiety of the honorary and lucrative rights of part of the fief St. François, situate near this town, containing the said part, from fifty-four to fifty-six arpents in depth, on a breadth, of about three arpents and two perches, taken from the road commonly called Gomin, or the *grande allée*, continuing in a Northerly direction, to thirty arpents in depth, and from thence the said fief widens to the south west side, and has at that place six arpents and two perches in breadth for the remainder of the depth, bounded on the south side by the said road Gomin or *grande allée*, and on the north side, by the little river St. Charles, on one side towards the east by George Vanfelson, Esqr. Etienne Bois, and the representatives Pinguet, who represented Archibald Ferguson, and towards the west by Jean Marie Routier, the widow and representatives Pierre Julien and Joseph Beaulé, adjudged for the sum of £56 currency.

The overbiddings will be received until Wednesday, the 5th December next, at four o'clock in the afternoon

PERRAULT & BURROUGHS, P. K. B.
Quebec, 23d October, 1827.

CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE.

YORK, U. C. 1st Sept. 1827.

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

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

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

JOHN GALT,
Superintendent.

ADVERTISEMENT.

District of } **BE** it known to all whom it may concern,
Quebec. } that by virtue of an order of the Honorable
Jean Thomas Taschereau, one of the Judges of the Court
of King's Bench for this District, under date of the Nine-
teenth of October instant, at the foot of the *Procès Verbal* and
biddings on the immovable property hereafter designated,
being a part of the *communautés* and succession of the late
Jean Antoine Ouellet and Marie Charlotte Bélanger put up
for sale on the spot by authority of Justice, the first of Oc-
tober instant. The above named *Procès Verbal* and bid-
dings have been deposited in the Office of the Prothono-
taries of the said Court, by Mre. Amable Morin, Notary
intrusted with the said judicial sale, for the purpose of re-
ceiving overbiddings for the space of six weeks, to be
reckoned from the nineteenth of October instant, after which
a valid title will be given to the highest overbidder, if any
therebe, if not to the highest and last overbidder mentioned
in the said *procès verbal*, subject to the same charges men-
tioned therein, of which all persons may be informed on ap-
plication to the undersigned Prothonotaries.

Follows the Description of the immovable property.

1st. Five perches of land in front by thirty arpents in depth, situate in the first range of the parish of St. Roch, bounded in front by the river St. Lawrence, in rear at the end of the said depth, at the south east by André Pelletier, and at the north east, by the land hereafter designated, adjudged to Jean Bernard Pelletier for the piece and sum of £505. 2dly. One arpent and a half in front, by forty two arpents in depth situate in the said first range of the said parish of St. Roch, bounded as follows, in front by the river St. Lawrence, in rear at the end of the said depth at the south west by the land above designated and by the, rep-
resentatives of Jean Marie Ouellet and at the north-east by Marcel Dupont, adjudged to the said Jean Bernard Pelletier for £106. 3dly. One arpent of land in front uncultivated (en bois de bout) by thirty six arpents in depth situate in the fourth range of the said parish of St. Roch, bounded as follows, in front by Jean Marie Ouellet or his representatives in rear at the end of the said depth, at the south-west by Louis Charuon or his representatives and at the north-east, by Jean Bte. Abraham Charneist, adjudged to Edouard Lizot for the price of £5 l. 4thly A land situate in the said first range of the said parish of St. Roch, containing three arpents, three perches in front, by thirty arpents in depth, bounded as follows, in front by the river St. Lawrence, in rear at the end of the said depth, on the south-west and north-east sides by the said André Pelletier, with the build-
ings thereon erected, as the whole now is, with the appur-
tenances and dependancies whatsoever without reservation, adjudged to the said Edouard Lizot for the price of £285.

The overbiddings on the said immovable properties will be received till the third day of December next, at 4 o'clock P. M.

(Signed) PERRAULT & BURROUGHS, P. K. B.
Quebec, 20th Oct. 1827.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

3d February, 1810.

RESOLVED, That after the close of the present Session be-
fore 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 indi-
viduals 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 dis-
trict, 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 Petitions
praying leave to bring in a private Bill for the erection of a Toll
Bridge, is presented to this House, the person or persons pur-
posing to Petition for such Bill, shall upon giving the notice
prescribed by the Rule of third day of February, one thou-
sand 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
purpose 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 sum shall be returned to the Peti-
tioners if they do not obtain the passage of the Law.

Attest, WM. LINDSAY, Clk. Ass.

The Printers of Gazettes and other Newspapers pub-
lished in this Province are requested to insert the above in their
respective papers until the next meeting of the Legislature.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE,

MONTREAL, 5th June 1827.

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

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

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

Application for Insurance at Quebec, are requested to be
made to Messrs. GILLESPIE, FINLAY & Co.

GEORGE MOFFATT,
JOHN JAMIESON, } AGENTS.
R. GILLESPIE, Junr.

PATENT FILTERERS.

FOR SALE—A few of Bennett's Patent, Portable Filter-
ers—by the Subscriber.

Quebec, 26th June, 1827. FREDERICK PETRY,
u No. 1, Couillard Street

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE undersigned being desirous of employing his nume-
rous leisureable hours in a manner altogether useful to
his fellow citizens and to himself and family, solicits the
good will and the patronage of his friends and wellwishers
and of the public at large in support of his new established
office, embracing every kind of writing business; such as
drafting and composing letters, memorials, petitions, &c.
translations from French into English and from English
into French, casting and making up accounts; engrossing
and copying in both languages, &c. &c., on the most rea-
sonable terms. The office will open in Couillard Street on
MONDAY the 3d day of September next, and attendance
given every day, Sundays excepted, from 7 o'clock in the
morning, until 10 at night.

ROBT. D'ESTIMAUVILLE, Senr.

Quebec, this 27th day of August, 1827.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the estate of the late
JEAN BELANGER, Esq. are requested to pay
the same to the subscriber; and such persons as may have
claims against the said estate are likewise requested to send
their accounts to him for liquidation.

FRANS. BELANGER,

Quebec, 30th August, 1827.

3m Executor.

THE Creditors of the late SAMUEL THOMAS CORRIE, and of
the late firm of S. T. CORRIE & Co., are hereby notified
that the undersigned Curator has this day obtained legal au-
thority to distribute the monies in his hands belonging to the
said estate—immediate payment will therefore be made to the
said Creditors upon Application to the undersigned at his office
in St. Peter Street.

JOHN KERR.

Quebec, 23d August, 1827.

3m.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed Attorney,
ad negotia, of Mr. Delacarte and Madame Dechanti-
gne, Heirs of the late Honourable Mr. Justice De Bonne,
deceased, hereby requires all persons indebted to the said
Mr. De Bonne at the time of his decease to pay into the
hands of him the Subscriber, as such Attorney, the debts
and sums of money owing by them, respectively as afore-
said.

M. BELL.

Quebec, 10th February, 1827.

u

TO BE LET TO THE 1st MAY, 1828.

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

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

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

JOHN KERR,

Quebec, 28th August, 1827.

Agent.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TENDERS will be received at this Office on Saturday
the 10th November, 1827, for the supply of 500 Barrels
of inspected fine Flour, (one half to be manufactured of wheat
of the growth of Lower-Canada) deliverable at the Com-
missariat Magazines, at the King's Wharf, on or before the
24th November, 1827. The tenders to express the rate in
Sterling Money per Barrel.

Payment will be made in Bills on His Majesty's Treasury
at the rate of £100 for every £103, due upon the Contract.

Answers will be given the same day at 2 P. M.

Commissariat, Quebec,

27th Oct. 1827.

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

G. PEMBERTON,

ABRAM CRINGAN.

Quebec, 31st October, 1827.

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

HENRY S. CHAPMAN.

Quebec, 18th Oct. 1827.

u

FOR SALE.

IRON,	Vinegar,	Black Lead,
Steel,	Mustard,	Lampblack,
Hoop Iron,	Writing Ink	Blacking,
&c. &c.		

—A L S O,—

Flour,—Pork,—Lumber.

Goudie's Wharf, JAMES GEORGE.

28th June, 1827.

u

FOR SALE

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

The above may be divided and laid out to suit Purchasers
For further information application to be made at this Office.

Office for the Management

of the Jesuit's Estates,

Quebec, 7th June, 1827.

u

THE undersigned acting under and by virtue of a power o
special and general Attorney passed on his behalf on the
twentieth day of April last, before Mre. Meslay and his colleague,
Notaries at Laval, in the Department of La Mayenne in the
Kingdom of France, by the Revd. CHARLES GERMAIN Clerk,
heretofore residing in this province but now of the said place
Laval, doth hereby in his above capacity require all persons in-
debted to the Revd. Charles Germain to pay into his hands their
respective debts to the said Revd. Charles Germain, and to give
up and make over to him all and every title, deeds, Goods, and
Chattels, and Estates to him belonging.

MICHEL CLOUET.

Quebec, the 1st day of September 1827

GENERAL POST OFFICE QUEBEC.

FROM the 1st November to the 30th April, the MAILS are
made up at 4 instead of 5 o'clock on Post days.

Quebec, 30th Oct. 1827.

u

DECRET VOLONTAIRE.

Quebec } BY virtue of an ORDER OR JUDGMENT
to wit : } of the following contents, to wit :
Province of Lower-Canada, } IN THE KING'S BENCH,
District of Quebec : } 8th day of June 1827.
No. 496.

Ex parte on the petition of JEAN AUGÉ, for a *Décret Volontaire*.

The Court on the petition presented to it by Mre. L. Lagneux, on behalf of Jean Augé, of the city of Quebec, Master Blacksmith, shewing that by virtue of a deed of sale passed before Mre. Tessier and his Colleague, Notaries, at Quebec, on the twelfth day of May one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven, he is the owner of two lots of ground or emplacements the contents and designations whereof are as follows, to wit : 1st. A lot of ground or emplacement situate in St. John's suburb, in Aiguillon street, containing forty feet in front by sixty feet in depth or thereabout more or less, bounded in front by the said Aiguillon street, in the rear partly by Etienne Defoy and partly by thereafter designated lot of ground, on the north-east side by François Robitaille, the representative of Paul Thibaudeau, and on the other side to the south-west by Jacques Joliceur, together with a house thereon erected, of about thirty feet in front. 2d. A lot of ground situate in the said St. John's suburb, St. John street, of eighteen feet in front by sixty feet in depth or thereabout, more or less, bounded in front by the said St. John street, and in the rear by the herein above described lot of ground or emplacement, on the north-east side by the said Etienne Defoy, and on the other side to the south-west by Etienne Robitaille the representative of Antoine Gauvin. That the said petitioner wishes to have the said lots to be publicly sold by *Décret Volontaire*, subject to the following conditions, to wit : 1st. Subject to the payment of all *cens & rentes* and other seigniorial rights with which the said real estates are charged towards the domain of His Majesty under which they are held. 2d. Subject to the payment of an annual ground rent *constituée* of twenty-five livres, of twenty sols to the Reverend Ladies of the Hotel Dieu of Quebec. Wherefore the said Jean Augé concludes that it might please this Court to command to the Sheriff of this district, to proceed according to law to the sale by *Décret Volontaire*, of the said real estates subject to the herein above mention charges. The Court having likewise taken cognizance of the other documents filed in support of the said petition and upon the whole maturely deliberated, do grant the conclusions of the said petition, and in consequence thereof do enjoin to the Sheriff of this district, by virtue of the Provincial Statute in such case made and provided, to proceed to the seizure, sale and adjudication, by *Décret Volontaire* on the said petitioner of the said real estates, in the like manner as prescribed for any other sale of immovable property or hereditament by authority of Justice under and by virtue of the laws now in force in this Province, subject to the herein above stated charges, clauses and conditions.—Further, the Court order to the said Sheriff to make a return into this Court on or before the eighteenth day of October term next, of all and every thing that he shall have done under and by virtue of this Order or Judgment.

PERRAULT & BURROUGHS, P. B. R.
Province of Lower Canada, } IN THE KING'S BENCH,
District of Quebec, } the 2d day of Oct. 1827.
No. 496.

Ex parte JEAN AUGÉ for a *Décret Volontaire*.

The Court on motion of the Petitioner's Counsel doth revive and enlarge the Judgement in this Cause, rendered on the eighth day of June last, to the first juridical day of April Term next.

PERRAULT & BURROUGHS, P. B. R.

Now I do hereby give public notice that the above described immovable property will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at my office in the Court-House in the city of Quebec, on MONDAY the TWENTY-FOURTH day of MARCH next, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

W. S. SEWELL, Sheriff.

All and every person or persons having claims on the premises above described, by mortgage or other right or incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his Office in the Court-House of the said City of Quebec, according to law; and further, that no opposition *afin d'annuler* or *afin de distraire*, the whole or any part of the said premises, or *afin de charge* or *servitude* on the same, will be received by the said Sheriff during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof; and further, that every opposition *afin d'annuler*, *afin de charge* or *afin de distraire*, must be accompanied with an affidavit of the truth of the facts in such opposition, articulated and set forth in the form required by the order of the said Court of the nineteenth of October, 1822. That any such opposition as aforesaid, without such affidavit as aforesaid, will not impede or delay the execution of such order, and public notice is also hereby given, pursuant to the fourth section of the statute passed by the Legislature of this Province, intituled, "An Act to render Voluntary Sheriff's Sales, *Décrets Volontaires*, more easy and less expensive," that all and every person or persons having charges and rights, and especially mortgages, *hypothèques*, which may be the subject of an opposition or oppositions *afin de conserver*, is and are by the above recited act bound and required to produce the same, eight days at least before the day hereinbefore fixed for the adjudication of the above-described property, and further notice is given, that the said order is returnable on the first day of April next.

W. S. S.
Sheriff's Office, Quebec, 6th Nov. 1827.

DECRET VOLONTAIRE.

Quebec, } BY virtue of an ORDER OR JUDGMENT
to wit : } of the following Contents to wit :
Province of Lower-Canada, } IN THE KING'S BENCH,
District of Quebec, } the 20th October, 1827.
No. 250.

Ex parte on the petition of Isaac Gingras, for a *Décret Volontaire*.

The Court seeing the petition presented to it by Mre. Lagneux, on behalf of ISAAC GINGRAS, mariner, of the parish of St. Charles, in the County of Hertford in the District of Quebec, whereby it is shewn, that by virtue of a deed of sale passed before Mre. Verrault and his colleague Notaries at Quebec, on the thirty first day of May eighteen hundred and sixteen, the said Isaac Gingras, became the owner of a land situate in the parish St. Charles, Seignior of Beaumont on the north side of the River Royer, containing one arpent and a half in front by thirty eight arpents in depth, bounded in front by the land of Michel Lepage or his representatives along the said river Noyer, in the rear at the end of the said depth, on the north east side by the representatives of Michel Marcoux, and on the other side to the south

west by Basile Leclerc, or his representatives, together with the buildings thereon erected.—That the said petitioner, is likewise by virtue of a deed of sale passed before Mre. A. Larue, Notary, and witnesses, at St. Vallier, on the twenty third of July one thousand eight hundred and twenty three, of a lot of ground situate in the seignior st. Etienne of Beaumont, containing six arpents in superficies, being a part and portion of a larger piece of land then belonging in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty three to Joseph Benjamin Miot Girard, the said lot of ground containing in all nine perches and nine feet in front or thereabout, bounded in front on the south by the old concession (*trait quarré*) and running northwards in depth as much as it be necessary to complete the said six superficial arpent, bounded in front by the said *ancien trait-quarré* and in the rear at the end of the said depth, on the north east side by Joseph Miot Girard, and on the other side to the south west by Joseph Prudent Miot Girard. That the said petitioner wishes to have both the said hereinabove designated lots of land to be sold by *Décret Volontaire*, subject the purchaser of the first lot to the payment, providing, delivery, satisfaction fulfilling and executing all and every the several payments, articles, effects of rent and annuity, and all the obligations generally whatsoever who are and may become due to Michel Lepage, yeoman of the parish st. Charles, and Marie Roi his wife, according to the act of donation by them consented in favour of Simon Baillargeon and Angelique Lepage his wife, by deed passed before Mre. L. Turgeon, and his colleague notaries at st. Charles, on the eighteenth day of august, eighteen hundred and six, wherefore the said Isaac Gingras, prayeth that it may please this Court to issue an order to the sheriff of this district enjoining him to proceed to the *décret volontaire*, of both the lots of ground herein above designated according to law and subject to the hereinbefore mentioned charges, whereof he will make a return on the first day of April next, and the Court having likewise taken cognizance of the several Documents filed in support of the said petition and every thing considered do grant the conclusions of the same and accordingly do order that the Sheriff of this district, by virtue of the statutes, in such case made and provided do proceed to the seizure sale and adjudication, by *décret volontaire*, on the said Isaac Gingras, of both aforesaid lots of ground in the manner prescribed for every other sale by authority of Justice, of any real estate or hereditament by virtue of laws now in force in this province, subject to the charges, clauses, and conditions, as aforesaid: Further do the Court order that the said Sheriff, do return in this Court on or before the first day of April term next all and every thing he shall have done in pursuance of the present Judgement or order.

PERRAULT & BURROUGHS, P. B. R.

Now I do hereby give public notice that the above described property will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at the Church door of the parish of BEAUMONT, on TUESDAY, the TWENTY FIFTH day of MARCH next, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

W. S. SEWELL, Sheriff.

All and every person or persons having claims on the premises above described, by mortgage or other right or incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his Office in the Court House of the said City of Quebec, according to law; and further, that no opposition *afin d'annuler* or *afin de distraire*, the whole or any part of the said premises, or *afin de charge* or *servitude* on the same, will be received by the said Sheriff during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof, and further, that every opposition *afin d'annuler*, *afin de charge* or *afin de distraire*, must be accompanied with an affidavit of the truth of the facts in such opposition, articulated and set forth in the form required by the order of the said Court of the nineteenth of October, 1822. That any such opposition as aforesaid, without such affidavit as aforesaid, will not impede or delay the execution of such order, and public notice is also hereby given, pursuant to the fourth section of the statute passed by the Legislature of this Province, intituled, "An act to render Voluntary Sheriff's Sales, *décrets volontaires* more easy and less expensive," that all and every person or persons having charges and rights, and especially mortgages, *hypothèques*, which may be the subject of an opposition or oppositions *afin de conserver*, is and are by the above recited act bound and required to produce the same eight days at least before the day herein before fixed for the adjudication of the above described property, and further notice is given, that the said order is returnable on the 1st day of April, next.

W. S. S.

Sheriff's Office, Quebec, 6th Novr. 1827.

Three-Rivers, } BY virtue of a WRIT of FIERI FACI-
to wit : } CIAS, issued out of His Majesty's Court
of King's Bench, holding civil pleas in and for the district
of Three-Rivers, at the suit Ezekiel Hart, Esquire, and
Samuel Becancour Hart, both of the Town of Three-Rivers,
in the county of St. Maurice, in the district of Three-Rivers,
merchants & Co.-partners, trading under the name of Ezekiel
Hart and Son, against the goods and chattels, lands and
tenements of CHARLES GUY, of the Town of Three-Rivers,
in the county and district aforesaid, Hatter, to me directed;
I have seized and taken in execution as belonging
to the said Charles Guy, a lot of ground or emplacement
situate in the common of the Town of Three-Rivers, being
all the ground that there is between the lot of ground
(emplacement) belonging to Charles Létourneau, to the
south-west, and the lot of ground belonging to James Burns,
to the north-east, in depth from the north-west line of
St. Philippe street, to the lot of ground possessed by Moses
Hart, Esquire, as the representative of Charles Métot,
that is to say, of the same depth as the emplacement of the
said James Burns, representing Jean Baptiste Dégouffre,
with a house thereon erected. Now I do hereby give notice
that the above described property, will be sold and
adjudged to the highest bidder, at my Office in the Town of
Three-Rivers, on TUESDAY, the ELEVENTH day of
MARCH next, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon, at
which time and place the conditions of sale will be made
known.

I. G. OGDEN, Sheriff.

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

hours next, after the return day of such Writ, and further notice is given, that the said Writ is returnable on the 13th day of March next.

I. G. O.

Sheriff's Office, Three-Rivers, 3d Novr. 1827.

PROVINCE OF LOWER-CANADA, } IN THE KING'S BENCH,
DISTRICT OF QUEBEC, } the 20th day of Oct. 1827.
JACOB DOGHERTY, Plaintiff.

vs.

EBENEZER MERVIN, Defendant.

No. 1216.

THE Court having heard the Plaintiff by his Counsel upon the petition by him filed in the cause, doth order pursuant to the Provincial Statute 4 Geo. IV, Cap. 13, that Ebenezer Mervin, the above named defendant, who hath not been duly served with the process of this Court, do appear therein either in person or by Attorney, within four Calendar months, and await the judgement in this cause, and that in default of so doing the Plaintiff shall be at liberty to proceed to judgement as if process had been duly served, and let this order be inserted in the Quebec Gazette, published by authority.

4 m. PERRAULT & BURROUGHS, P. B. R.

PATRONIZED, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF.

Approved by the Hon. and Right Rev., the Bishop of QUEBEC.
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THE whole Series will comprise 20 or 21 Lectures, according to the following Topical Syllabus.

The Political State of Europe and its Literature at the sixteenth century.

Russia—Turkey—the Kingdoms on the Baltic—the Netherlands—Prussia—Switzerland—Germany—Italy—Spain—Portugal—France—Great Britain—America—Canada.

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Single Ticket of admission for the whole course, one pound.

Double Ticket, for a Lady and Gentleman, one pound ten shillings.

Single Ticket, for a young Lady or Gentleman with a Parent, Guardian or Teacher fifteen shillings.

Double Ticket for a young Lady and Gentleman, or for two young Ladies or two young Gentlemen one pound five shillings.

The first Lecture will be delivered as soon as the subscription for Tickets shall amount to the expenditure for the course.

Subscribers' names will be received at the Bookstores of Messrs. T. Cary & Co.—Messrs. Neilson & Cowan—and Mr. Wheatly—by Mr. Thompson, at the Quebec Exchange Reading Room—and at 10, George Street, Upper-Town.

Quebec, November 8, 1827. GEORGE BOURNE.

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

Quebec, 5th November, 1827.

BY AUCTION,

Country Seat.—By MELVIN & BARNES, on MONDAY the 4th FEBRUARY next, at TWO o'clock precisely, at their Auction room :—

THAT well known COUNTRY SEAT, called "WOLFES-FIELD," the property of David Munro, Esq., Undeniable Titles will be given. Terms of payment will be made known, and all other necessary information given by the Hon. Matthew Bell, or the above mentioned Brokers.—5th Nov. 1827.

TO LET

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

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE subscriber having been duly elected Curator to the vacant estate of the late JOHN ROBERTSON, in his life time one of the Clerks of Customs in the Port of Quebec, requests all those indebted to the said estate to pay him without delay, and those to whom the said estate may be indebted are requested to present their accounts.

Quebec, 24th October 1827.

3 w. C. HUOT

THE subscribers has just received from the Fisheries below

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

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

2d August, 1827. D. FERGUSON,
Sault-au-Matelot Street.

GREAT BRITAIN.

HIS MAJESTY'S CAMELOPARD.—This superb animal, the only living one ever brought to this country, seems to enjoy its location in Windsor-park. The animal, in its native country, browses upon the tops of trees, but it can without inconvenience change its regimen for any other vegetable diet. The one now in Windsor is fed principally on mixed grains, ground wheat, barley, and beans, and its drink is milk night and morning. This change in its natural habits originates in the manner in which it has been brought up. Having fallen into the hands of some Arabs, who had no other food to offer it but the grain on which they fed their camels, and the milk which they procured from the females, it accustomed itself to it, and has not now a wish for any other. It, however eats willingly fruit and the tops of branches, especially of the genus *mimosa*. This animal is about two years and a half old, and is a present from Mahomed Ali, Pacha of Egypt, who obtained it as a present from the Governor of Sennaar.

An account has been printed, by order of the House of Commons, of the quantities of articles on which duties of excise in Great Britain were paid in the years 1790 and 1826. The first article in the list is the amount of sales of estates (by auction) charged with duties in the two years; in 1790, it was £1,561,205. 4s. 7d.; in 1826, it was £3,213,265. 14s. Of furniture, in the first year, £1,046,501.; in the last, £2,898,901. 17s. 8d. The quantity of strong beer which has paid duty has increased from 4,568,594 to 6,802,232 barrels. Table beer has increased, three fold; but, on the other hand, small beer, at least beer which is small in the eyes of the excise, has become extinct. If we compare the table and small beer of 1790 with the table beer of 1826 there is a decrease from 1,950,000 to 1,850,000 barrels. Malt has increased from 24,721,784 to 30,062,352 bushels. Home spirits from 4,423,876 to 7,397,549 gallons. Printed calicoes

from 14,492,459 to 95,336,387 yards. Soap from 42,000,000 to 96,000,000 lbs. The same comparison can only be made for Ireland on two articles,—spirits, which have doubled in quantity, increasing from 3,438,079 to 6,837,408 gallons; malt, which has decreased almost to a half, from 4,697,200 to 2,400,066 Irish bushels. The amount of sales of estates charged with duties in Ireland in 1826, was only £73,510. 3s. 4d.; of furniture, £186,673. 16s. Except the article of spirits, the amount of goods charged with duties of excise in Ireland is extremely small. From the Liverpool Albion.

RELIGION.—The following estimate appears in a work (said to be compiled from official documents) which has been recently published in France, on the subject of the religious persuasions of the population of Europe.—England and Wales, 6,000,000 Church of England, 6,000,000 Dissenters. Scotland, 1,500,000 Presbyterians, 500,000 other sects. Ireland, 500,000 Church of England; 5,500,000 Catholics; 800,000 Presbyterians; 300,000 Methodists, &c. Spain, 11,660,000 Catholics. Portugal, 3,173,300 Catholics. Austria, 14,000,000 Catholics, 2,000,000 Protestants, Hungary, 4,200,000 Catholics, 3,646,000 Greek Calvinists, Lutherans, &c. Germanic Confederation, 6,700,000 Catholics, 6,750,000 Protestants, Low Countries, 3,500,000, Catholics, 1,500,000 Protestant, Prussia, 6,000,000 Lutherans, 4,500,000 Catholics, 1,000,000 Calvinists, &c. Switzerland, 1,167,000 Calvinists, 580,000 Catholics. Sweden and Norway, 3,550,000 Lutherans. Denmark, 1,700,000 Lutherans. Italy, 29,210,000 Catholics, France, 30,255,428 Catholics, 659,000 Calvinists, 380,000 Lutherans, 51,000 Jews. Russia in Europe, 39,000,000 Greeks, not Catholics, 8,000,000 Catholics, 2,500,000 Protestants, 1,604,000 Mahometans. Turkey in Europe—7,500,000 Mahometans, 2,500,000 Christians.

Steam Navigation.—A communication by steam has been established between Dublin and Bordeaux. The voyage about 700 miles in length, has been accomplished by the Leeds (in both directions) in about 70 hours. Considering the amount of trade between the eastern parts of Scotland and the Baltic, we cannot help thinking that there is a good field for steam-navigation in this quarter. A vessel, for instance, sitting out from Leith, and touching at Broughty Ferry, Montrose, and Aberdeen, might accommodate the merchants in all the chief seats of the Baltic trade. From Aberdeen to Gottenburg is a clear run of 500 miles, or two day's sailing. A voyage of 150 miles would then bring her to Copenhagen, from whence the third stage to Dantzic would be 250 miles; the fourth to Riga, 300 miles, touching at Pillau and Memel; the fifth to Petersburg, 400 miles. She might return by Abo and Stockholm. The entire voyage out might occupy a fortnight, and the return rather a shorter period. Independently of the trade in small articles, which among so many ports should amount to something, the passengers alone, we should imagine, would almost create employment for two boats starting the first and 15th of every month. We throw out the suggestion for the Scottish traders.—*Scotsman*.

Steam Mail-packet to India.—It is stated in a Madras paper, that Mr. Thomas Waghorn, of the Bengal Pilot Establishment, had proceeded to England in the ship *Reaper*, in the expectation of establishing between Falmouth and India a steam mail packet. The vessel is to be built after the model of the Leith smacks, of 200 or 220 tons, with two 25 horse power engines, her mast is to be constructed so as to lower down on the deck in case of head winds, and the funnel is also to be lowered at pleasure. Every thing is to be sacrificed to expedition. She will carry no passengers or live stock. The captain, and a crew of nineteen to mess together, and potted meats to be laid in. By these means the utmost room possible for the stowage of coals is to be afforded and it is expected the vessel will carry 50 day's consumption. The passage is to be made in 70 days.

CALEDONIAN CANAL.—In the event of a war with the U. States, or the Northern Powers, the benefit of the Caledonian Canal must be every great indeed. It will then offer not only a speedy, safe and convenient passage, but also a complete security from the enemy's cruisers, over a very extensive range of coast, adapted above all others to the purpose of naval predatory warfare.—In insurance alone, this canal will then save the country annually double the interest of the money it cost. The first year this navigation was opened, although the depth of water was but small, the resort of shipping was very considerable, indeed greater than could have been expected under all the circumstances, and there was every prospect of its increase; but unfortunately, and as we thought at the time unwisely, the dues were doubled the year following, the effect of which has been to diminish the shipping on it by one half. We trust that more need not be said on the subject; a change is loudly called for, and we cannot doubt that it will speedily take place. The American navy will soon be our most formidable rival, and we must bestow more attention on our western coast than has hitherto been necessary. We rejoice to observe that light houses are now building on the very remarkable group of rocks called Skervore, of the Island off Tyree. That extensive and dangerous frange is perhaps one of the most destructive shoals any where to be found, and it lies in the direct track of our commerce between the north of Europe and Ireland, as well as the west of Scotland and of England. The utmost care and consideration is required in placing the lights in the most proper situations; a circumstance which was at one time too little attended to, as the recent shifting and rebuilding of so many lighthouses on our coasts demonstrate.—[*Caledonian Mercury*.]

Death of Lord Archibald Hamilton.—It is with much regret we announce that that highly distinguished and much respected nobleman, Lord Archibald Hamilton, M. P. for Lanarkshire, died at Hammersmith, near London, on Tuesday morning last. His Lordship had so far recovered from his previous illness, that he was making arrangements for his departure for Scotland, but, unfortunately, the effects of a severe cold, caught from a too sudden exposure to the air, terminated his life.

Representation of Lanarkshire.—By the death of Lord Archibald Hamilton, a vacancy occurs in the representation of Lanarkshire, and we observe that the Honourable Charles Douglas, second son of the Right Honourable Lord Douglas, has already proposed himself as a candidate to fill it. Sir Michael Shaw Stewart has been proposed in opposition, and we suppose will command the Hamilton interest.

(We have before said that there has, for a long time, been no subject on which the London press has expressed so great a difference of opinion as on the formation of the Administration. In the variety of publications, which this event has given rise to, we have met with the following review of the Acts of a Whig Administration, and copy it as an historical document, but in publishing it, express not only our hope, but our belief, that the admixture of Tory leaven, still remaining in the Cabinet, will save the present Administration from the charges which Mr. John Cam Hobhouse has brought against the former Acts of Whigs when in power. It is however but justice to say that the picture is heavily charged.)—*Ed. Mercury*.

THE WHIGS.

(From St. James's Chronicle.)

As there is a chance, thank Heaven! of the Whigs coming into power, unmixed and undiluted, we think it only correct to give a précis of what they did on the last occasion on which they favoured us with their services. As we do not pretend to be half so clever as Mr. John (am Hobhouse, we extract the following very good account of them from his reply to Lord Erskine, printed by Hone in 1819.

Let us take a rapid glance at their acts and deeds in the one short year of their Administration, and thus in some measure supply the deficiencies of the noble author.

Lord Grenville was one of the fathers of the act to suspend the Habeas Corpus act—the Gagging act—the new fangled Treason act—the principal promoter of the war against human freedom in 1793—the unrelenting persecutor of reformers at all times; yet from the love of power, and desire of emolument, the Whigs bowed down under the people's adversaries, and submitted to be picked out man by man by Lord Grenville.

With the Grenvilles and the Windhams, with those whose most conspicuous attribute was a furious rage against all reform they made common cause.

They reprobated the system pursued by Pitt, and Grenville, and Windham, and Dundas; they called that system "ruinous, inquisitorial, execrable, diabolical, destructive of liberty;" they said insurrection against it was a duty, the performance of which duty was merely a question of prudence, yet they took place under the Grenvilles to carry on the very system against which insurrection was a duty.

They talked of the extravagance of the Pitt and Grenville's administration; of the enormous load of debt and taxes which bent the people to the earth; yet no sooner were they in power than they added large sums to the debt, and increased the taxes enormously.

They called the Income tax* a tax "worthy of the inquisition"—yet they raised that "highwayman's tax" from 6½ to 10 per cent.

They said† "a man had it in his power to make such alterations in his expenditure that the Tax would not entirely crush him; he might in some measure relieve himself; if he lived on the first floor, for instance, he might remove to the second; if he was on the second floor already, he might mount to the attic story"—he only who "was already found in the cellar" was to be exempted.

They increased the assessed taxes.

They laid on no less than seven millions of taxes which on the average of the preceding years, was twice as much as Pitt laid on.‡

Besides adding £6,000 a year to the incomes of the Dukes of Clarence, Kent, Cumberland, Sussex, and Cambridge, they gave to those Dukes from the Admiralty *Droits*, (from the money which in fairness should have been divided among our sailors) no less a sum than £75,000.

They who had vehemently condemned a profuse expenditure of the public money, when out of office, were more profuse and more extravagant than those they had justly condemned.

They granted more pensions and to a larger amount; they crammed more hungry sycophants with the public money than had ever before been done in the same space of time.

They seized upon sinecures and all other corrupt sources of emolument for themselves and their followers with a ravenousness, which surprised even the blood suckers they pulled off.

They maintained, that a sinecure office was as much a man's property as his freehold.

They told the people, that Pitt's conduct was "ruinous, destructive of liberty, execrable, inquisitorial, infamous; that the system he pursued justified rebellion;" but, when they got into power, they told the people, by the mouth of their leader, "that they never voted in their lives with more satisfaction, than they should do for the payment of Mr. Pitt's debts (with the people's money,) because it was a tribute due to departed worth, the reward of a munificent nation to a meritorious public servant." Thus treacherously and basely belying their own assertions—thus inhumanly extorting the substance of the people on account of him, whom they had declared to be the bitterest enemy of that very people.

They made Lord Grenville (the co-adjutor of Pitt, the associate of him and Dundas in all their proceedings against the liberty, the property, and the happiness of the people) the auditor of his own accounts!

They made him First Lord of the Treasury.

They made an act to enable him to hold a sinecure of £4000 a year, with a place of £6000 a year.

They made the Chief Justice Ellenborough, a member of the King's Cabinet Council. This, so far as depended on them, was an attempt to destroy the independence of a judge.

They placed a Judge in a situation "to decide on bringing a man to trial in that very Court, where one of the ministers whom he had accused and irritated would preside, and preside not merely to direct and influence the Jury, but eventually, in his own person, to award the amount of his fine, and the duration of his imprisonment."

Thus manifesting their hatred of liberty—their hatred of a free press; thus endeavouring to destroy both; thus taking strides towards arbitrary power, which Pitt and Dundas had never dared to take.

They attempted to levy a tax on the raw produce of the country—they proposed a tax on iron mines.

They increased and extended the demoralizing Excise laws.

They attempted to carry them into private families; by which any man's house might at all times, both by day and by night, be invaded and searched by their myrmidons, and his utensils be locked up against him. They said, no man shall brew a barrel of table beer in his own house, for his own use, but by our leave, and under the inspection of our exciseman. No man shall make a gallon of currant wine, but by our permission, and under the eye of our Exciseman.

They opposed the Bank Restriction bill when out of place. They continued the Restriction when in place; and they opposed the bill again when out of place.

They commenced the Orders in Council, which almost ruined our commerce and manufactures.

They condemned these orders when out of place.

They made an act to legalize the employment of foreign mercenary troops in England, and they increased their number to 16,000.

They made an act to indemnify those who had illegally employed them.¶

They, when out of place, condemned the barrack system, as a system of abuse in all its parts; they reprobated it as being highly destructive of freedom, by separating the soldier from the citizen.**

They continued the system while in place.

They reprobated it again when out of place.

They said Hanover was a miserable paltry spot of sand, which had cost us in money many times the value of all its land & all its houses, and more lives than it contained people, they repeated that it was a millstone about the necks of the people of England—they repeated, that it had been, and would be again, the cause of mischievous interference with foreign nations, and the frequent cause of war. Having by trucking to Grenville, got into power, they said Hanover was as dear to us as Hampshire; that we ought to go to war as cheerfully for the one as for the other; and they declared no peace should be made until Hanover was restored.

They reprobated and condemned Lord Wellesley's administration of India. They pledged themselves thoroughly to investigate his conduct; but when in place, they refused all inquiry. They hunted down the man who accused him, refused

the papers necessary to enable him to substantiate his charges: they called upon him to prefer his charges without the documents; and when they could no longer withhold them, they told him to "proceed at his peril."

They made themselves popular by advocating Reform of Parliament; sold themselves to the Grenvilles; and stigmatized those who still sought reform, with the name of Jacobins.

They drew the bill to confine the people of Ireland to their houses, from sun-set to sun-rise, under pain of Military Execution.

They left that bill as a legacy to their successors.

They offered meanly to give up the Catholic bill, if the King would consent to retain them in office, but the King refused and kicked them all out.

Yet this is the Administration Lord Erskine holds out to your admiration!

* It ought not to be forgotten that this measure originated with the Marquess of Lansdowne, our premier in waiting.—*Ed.*

† Vide Mr. Fox's Speech, Parl. Deb. vol. vii. p. 222, who ever takes the trouble to examine the debates of the coalition Parliament cannot fail to be struck with the contempt continually expressed for the people, and the high aristocratical notions which were as continually entertained.

‡ Vide the Whig Budget and the subsequent discussions during their administration. Parl. Debates, vol. vi. p. 564, et seq. and vol. vii.

§ Stat. 46. Geo. III.

¶ Vide Speech of the Earl of Bristol, Parl. Debates, vol. vi. p. 258.

†† Parl. Debates, vol. vii. p. 255, 523.

‡‡ Statutes at large, 46 Geo. III.

§§ Vide Mr. Robinson's Speeches, Parl. Debates, vol. vii. p. 287 et. sep.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, Sept. 24th. 1827.

66th. Regt. of Foot.—Lieutenant Colonel WILLIAM LEADER MABERLY, from the 96th. Foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice JOHN WARDLAW, who retires upon half pay.

96th. Ditto.—Lieutenant Colonel JAMES FULLARTON, from half pay, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice MABERLY.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Sept. 24th. 1827.
Royal Regiment of Artillery.—Second Lieutenant DAWSON WARREN to be First Lieutenant, vice DUNCAN, retired on half pay.—Dated 15th. Sept. 1827.

FOREIGN.

TURKEY.—The communications, official and otherwise, which have been received from the Turkish capital within the last three days, are so far of importance as that they left the Porte in direct collision with the three great powers of England, France, and Russia.

From the communications it may be collected—1st. That on the 16th ult. the allied ministers presented by their drogomans a note, embracing the substance of a treaty which has already been made public, for terminating the desolation of Greece by the Turkish arms, and settling the conditions of her future relationship to Turkey. This note prescribed a period of 15 days, when the answer of the Grand Seigneur would be expected.

2d. That on the 20th of August, when the allotted period might be looked upon as having expired, the three ambassadors demanded, through their drogomans, the reply of the Reis Effendi, who gave it verbally; and in decided language referred to the late Turkish manifesto, declaratory of a fixed resolution to reject all interference of foreign powers between the Porte and her rebellious subjects; further, that on the 31st. a repetition of their message by the Christian ministers produced a confirmation of the Turkish resolve.

3d. That on the 4th instant the ambassadors of the allies met, and, not having received any further satisfaction from the Porte, came to the determination of requiring their passports and leaving the Turkish capital. This last fact, however, must be understood to require confirmation.

Up to this period, then, it appears that the dispute with Turkey was far from settled; and it remains to be seen whether the decided tone assumed by the ambassadors would bring from the Porte any redeeming message of a nature to reopen the negotiations. Some expectation seems to be entertained that Austria and Prussia, who have hitherto been no parties to the quarrel, and are therefore well adapted for the character of mediators, may, for the sake of preserving peace in Europe, now for the first time interpose, and prevent by their good offices the threatened rupture.

TURKEY.—The following is a translation of the note addressed by the Ambassadors of France, England and Russia, to the Reis Effendi, on the 16th ult.

"To His Excellency the Reis Effendi.

"The undersigned are charged by their respective Governments, to make to his Excellency the Reis Effendi, the following declaration:

"During six years, the great Powers of Europe have been engaged in endeavours to induce the Sublime Porte to enter into a pacification of Greece, but these endeavours have been constantly unavailing, and thus a war of extermination has been prolonged between it and the Greeks, the results of which have been, on the one hand, calamities, the contemplation of which is dreadful to humanity; and on the other hand, severe and intolerable losses in the commerce of all nations, while at the same time, it has not been possible to admit that the fate of Greece has been at all within the control of the Ottoman power.

"The European Powers have, consequently, redoubled their zeal and renewed the instances which they before made, to determine the Porte, with the aid of their mediation, to put an end to a struggle that it was essential to its own interests should no longer be kept up. The European Powers have the more flattered themselves in the hope of arriving at so happy a conclusion, as the Greeks themselves have in the interval shown a desire to avail themselves of their mediation; but the Sublime Porte has hitherto refused to listen to counsels dictated by sentiments of benevolence and friendship. In this state of affairs, the Courts of France, England and Russia, have considered it their duty to define, by a special treaty, the line of conduct they are resolved to observe, in order to arrive at the object towards which the wishes and interests of all the Christian Powers tend.

"In execution of one of the clauses of this treaty, the undersigned have been charged to declare to the government of the Sublime Porte, that they now in a formal manner offer their mediation between it and the Greeks, to put an end to the war and to regulate, by a friendly negotiation, the relations which are to exist between them in future.

That further, and to the end that the success of this mediation may be facilitated, they propose to the Government of the Sublime Porte an armistice for suspending all acts of hostility against the Greeks, to whom a similar proposition is this moment

addressed. Finally, they expect at the end of fifteen days the Divan will clearly make known its determination.

The undersigned flatter themselves, that it will be conformable to the wish of the Allied Courts; but it is their duty not to conceal from the Reis Effendi, that a new refusal, an evasion or inefficient answer, even a total silence on the part of his Government, will place the Allied Courts under the necessity of recurring to such measures as they shall judge most efficacious for putting an end to a state of things, which is become incompatible even with the true interests of the Sublime Porte, with the security of commerce in general, and with the perfect tranquillity of Europe.

Signed,

C. GUILLEMINOT,
S. CANNING,
RIBEAUPIERRE.

August 16, 1827.

UNITED STATES.

(Translated for the New York Daily Advertiser.)
COMMERCE OF THE BALTIC.

The following is an account of the ships which have entered the port of Molineux, during the years 1825 and 1826. This account gives a very sad opinion of the activity of the French shipping business in the Baltic. It is painful for a nation like France to be placed only in the twelfth rank, and to see herself excelled by Lubeck.

Ships	1825	1826.
English,	5186	5730
Prussian,	2382	2021
Swedish,	1309	1286
Norwegian,	941	865
Danish,	804	779
Holland,	635	620
Mecklenburg,	602	563
Hanover,	413	427
Russian,	339	328
United States,	295	159
Lubeck,	120	111
French,	72	81
Bremen,	38	80
Oldenburg,	36	29
Hamburg,	28	24
Portuguese,	8	9

Total. 15,206 11,105

STEAM ENGINES.—It is said, on the authority of Mr. Webster, that there are at this time, more than 15,000 machines of this kind in Great Britain. The power of some of them is wonderful. In the county of Cornwall for example, there are some of 600 horse power. Admitting that, all are equal, and each have the power of 25 horses, the result of the whole would be a power equal to that of 375,000 horses. Now, according to Watt's estimation, the power of a horse equals that of five men and a half.—England possesses, by means of these same machines, a power equal to that of 2,000,000 men. We may remark, also, that as each horse demands for his annual nourishment, the produce of two acres of land, the inhabitants of that country have, for the use of steam engines, 750,000 acres at their disposal.

PLATINA.—There has lately been discovered in the mines of Ural, a piece of Platina weighing about ten pounds. Until now, this rare metal has been found only in very small quantity. Mineralogists have observed that the different metals which are taken from the earth, are found in abundance according to their respective utility. Iron, the most useful, is likewise most common; consequently it has been thought it was possible that Platina, which may answer the same purposes as iron, and to which, the resistance of the acids does not render it susceptible of oxidating itself, gives it the advantage of being used in many cases where Iron cannot be, will finally be discovered in abundance as great as Iron itself. This anticipation may appear, without doubt, a little romantic; but the discovery of so large a mass of this rare metal, appears already to give consistency to the theory advanced.

COLONIAL.

NEW-BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA PAPERS.—*New Varieties of Wheat.*—We copy the following notice of two varieties of wheat which appear to have been cultivated with success in New-Brunswick from the *Star*, published at St. John's in that Province.

As two of our City Journals have already explained the chief excellence of a foreign species of grain, called "Tea Wheat," introduced into this Province some three or four years ago, and which possesses the invaluable property of "resisting the effect of rust, smut, &c. &c." we do not consider it necessary, at the present moment, to make any addition to their remarks, otherwise than by observing, that to the farmers, this new and important discovery must be a valuable acquisition, and that its preservation for seed is deserving of their strictest attention. Another description of grain called the "Malaga Wheat" and which like the "Tea Wheat" was casually introduced into this Province seems to possess all the luxuriant and productive qualities of the latter, as will be seen by the following extract of a letter, inserted in the *Royal Gazette* of the 2d instant and which was re-copied in the *City Gazette* of the 10th, *verbatim*.—

"The original sample was brought from Malaga, in the Mediterranean and first sown in the upper districts on this River.—how long ago I cannot say, but it may now be procured in considerable quantity."

"Mr. Thomas Pickard sowed an extensive tract of land with it, and had it quite free of rust. Mr. Wm. Wilmut sowed half a bushel of it last year, and although every other part of his wheat grounds were affected by rust, not the least symptom of it appeared among the 'Malaga Wheat.' Mr. Benjamin Sloat, sowed a peck of it in the midst of a field of the usual wheat of the Country, and not a single stock of it bore a rusty head, while all around the common wheat was much affected."

An Editorial note attached to the letter says, that "Major Harding of Margerville, planted this year one bushel of the *Malaga Wheat*, which he expects will yield him at least fifteen bushels, the grain of which is unusually large and full. Major H. has also a large quantity of *Tea Wheat* in equally fine order."

Under such auspices and promising appearances, to question the local resources of this Province, would be ridiculous; but to assert that its soil is incapable of furnishing an industrious emigrant with the *stamina* of life is not only absurd but sinful.

AYLESFORD, October 2d.—*Extract of a letter to the Editor*—"I am sorry I cannot give you a more flattering account of our crops, which have in a great measure failed, owing principally to the ravages of an insect called the Hessian fly, which made its first attack upon that grain early in the spring, and destroyed whole fields, at that season its ravages were principally confined to new land—wheat on that of older cultivation being quite exempt from them, and had the appearance of an abundant crop until the heads began to fill, when the flies attacked it, and completely prevented its growth. Rye and Indian corn are about an average crop, except where the shoppers have injured them. Oats are very good, potatoes

middling, and of a superior quality; and our crops of hay are more abundant than they have been for a number of years."—*Nova-Scotian*.

PROVINCIAL.

UPPER CANADA.

YORK, October 8th.

At a meeting of the respectable inhabitants of the Town of Perth (U. C.) held in the Court House, on Tuesday the 18th of September, 1827, at 12 o'clock, noon; it was unanimously resolved, that a Public Subscription be immediately entered into, for the purpose of erecting a Monument in Perth, to perpetuate the memory of our late Commander-in-Chief, Field Marshal, His Royal Highness the Duke of York and Albany, &c. &c. &c.

The Rideau Canal.—We regret to observe that the Kingston part of this great work has of late been rather at a stand. It is rumored that the site is yet to be changed from the foot of "Tuttle's Hill" to the Kingston Mill Creek. Colonel By is expected soon in town, when this point will be finally settled.

Commissioner Barrie has returned from England. He arrived at his residence on Point Frederick last Saturday afternoon, and was received with a salute of eleven guns. We are informed that the Commissioner has brought out several naval officers for the service of the Lakes in Canada, and that a vessel was put into commission immediately upon his arrival.

KINGSTON, U. C. 26th Oct.

On Monday was launched from H. M. Dock Yard at this Post, the beautiful Schooner Cockburn. She is fitted for the reception of the Broad Pendant of Commodore Barrie, as Commodore of the first class, having the command and entire charge and controul of the Navy and the Navy establishments in the Canadas—to Quebec inclusive.—*Kingston Chronicle*.

Lieutenant Douglas, in command of the Naval Depot at Penetanguishine, Lake Huron, is promoted to the rank of Commander. He is to be superseded by Lieutenant Woodin.—*ib*.

The beneficial effects of the late Commercial regulations, are beginning to develop themselves, in a manner which cannot fail of being highly satisfactory to the Country. To the farmer in particular, the subject is one of a most interesting and cheering nature. His produce now commands a fair price, and is purchased with avidity in the Lower-Canada Markets. The depression which was formerly felt, is passing away, and the prospect before us is animating. It is true, that the Act which admits our grain into England on a more advantageous terms, than that of our rivals, is limited in its duration to 1st May next; but it must at the same time be remembered, that the question of the "Corn Trade," generally, has again to undergo discussion in the Imperial Parliament, and that in any general arrangement which may be determined upon, we have the most perfect assurance that, our interests will not be forgotten, and that it is more than probable, these advantages will be continued to us, on a more permanent footing. Indeed, in every thing which relates to the Trade of Canada, the most favorable disposition has been evinced, and it is only required on our parts, that we shall shew our ability to supply the Markets thrown open to us. This applies particularly to the West Indies; and although it has been objected that, we are not adequate to supply the demands of that Market, the objection we think, has been made by those, who have but a very incorrect idea, of the quantities of Wheat and Flour, which Canada, with her rapidly increasing population, is capable of furnishing, if a Market is insured for her, where they can be disposed of. Much however must necessarily depend on the quality of the articles she exports, and in this respect, the Millers of the Country, and others concerned in the manufacture of Flour, should feel an interest, in taking every means in their power, to raise the character of this staple article, as high as possible.

We are happy to observe that, in the article of Pork, more has been done this summer, than for many seasons past, and we have no doubt this important article of exportation as well as salted Beef of which, some years ago, large quantities were sent from the Province, will merit the attention of our Farmers, from the prices which we may reasonably expect they will bear in the ensuing Spring.

On the whole, it is satisfactory to observe the favorable change which has taken place in the Commerce of the Country, and the consequent activity of all persons connected with its different branches.—*U. C. Gazette*.

From the *Montreal Gazette*, 1st Nov.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—This Court closed its sittings on Thursday last. During the Session very little business came before it, in consequence of default in the appearance of the parties. The individuals, who were arrested during the late Election for the West Ward, and whose conduct was denounced, the *Minerve* and its friends, as worthy of the most severe punishment were acquitted, no prosecutors appearing. Some proceedings against the abettors of these arrests are about to be taken and the question may be tried before a superior tribunal, and it will be seen whether gentlemen are to be falsely arrested in the manner we allude to were, without making the secret movers and instigators suffer the consequences.

The applications of two individuals of the name of Berlinguette and Marion, both Sergeants holding warrants in the Battalions of Militia of this city, to be discharged from the Petty Jury, according to the provisions of the Ordinances now in force, were granted. These, we believe, are the first decisions on the clauses of these Ordinances, and though the *Canadian Spectator*, some time ago, was anxious to have a judgment pronounced upon their legality, we doubt much if the present will favour his views or those of his party.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.—On Tuesday the 16th ult. eleven persons were severally fined £10, each, for selling in the Indian Village of Caughnawaga without a licence from the Commander in Chief. The cases of two others, for the same offence were postponed to the 6th instant.

Ordinations.—On Sunday twenty-eighth ultimo, the following Gentlemen were admitted to Holy Orders in the Cathedral Church of Quebec, during divine service, by the Honourable and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, assisted by the Ven. Archdeacon Mountain, the Rev. Dr. Mills, and the Rev. Crosbie Morgell, A. B., his Lordship's Secretary and Chaplain:—

Priests:—The Rev. GEO. SALMON, Missionary at Sheffield.

" " FRANCIS EVANS, Curate of Three Rivers.

" " WILLIAM ARNOLD, Missionary for the

whole of the Bay of Chaleur, on the Canada side.

Deacon:—Mr. ALLAN MACAULAY, who proceeded to York, U. C. as assistant to the Rector, with the charge annexed of serving the church of Young.

An excellent sermon was preached for the occasion by the Rev. Dr. Mills, which we understand, he has been since requested to give to the public.

Mr. EDWARD J. BOSWELL, having been prevented by accidental circumstances from attending this Ordination, was admitted to Deacon's Orders yesterday, (Sunday 4th inst.) between the hours of divine service. This Gentlemen proceeds to Sandwich, U. C.

Address to Capt. Stewart by the Magistrates at William Henry.

WILLIAM HENRY, 12th Oct. 1827.

SIR,—We the Magistrates of the Town and Borough of William Henry, having learned that the Detachment under your command was under orders for removal, we should be wanting in respect and esteem towards you, as commanding officer, if the opportunity was omitted to testify the extreme regret which such a removal will occasion among the inhabitants.

We beg leave to observe that the good and exemplary deportment of the detachment under your command while stationed here, have been such as ever to secure our warmest acknowledgments and earnest wishes for its welfare and happiness. In the mean time we cannot but express our full conviction, that when soldiers are excited by your impressive example, they cannot fail of meeting the same tribute of regard, which is but feebly paid to themselves, in whatever place or climate they may be destined to quarter.

To you personally permit us to offer our most affectionate regret, and may our wishes be so far realized as to meet again a gentleman, who, from his distinguished services will ever be endeared to the army, and whose kind and affable disposition towards the inhabitants of William Henry will ever be remembered by them.

Signed by the Magistrates,

To CAPTAIN C. STEWART,
71st Regt. (Light Infantry.)
Commanding Officer at William Henry.

CAPTAIN STEWART'S ANSWER.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have received your letter of the 12th instant, accompanying an address from your fellow Magistrates, expressing their respect and esteem for me, and their approbation of the conduct of the Non-Commissioned officers and privates of the detachment under my command while stationed at William Henry. Allow me, my dear sir, to return you and your brother Magistrates, my warmest acknowledgments for the very flattering terms in which you have been kind enough to express yourselves towards me and the men under my command, and believe me, tho' it is all times gratifying to a soldier to meet with the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens, yet, it is doubly so, when it is conferred by those with whom some of his happiest days have been past, and for whom he must always feel the warmest regard; with every wish for the welfare and happiness of you, and your brother Magistrates.

Believe me, my dear Sir,

Yours every sincerely,

(Signed) CHAS. STEWART.

To ANTHONY VON IFFLAND, Esqr., J. P.
&c. &c. &c.

THE QUEBEC GAZETTE.



By Authority.

At the Court at Windsor, the 16th day of July 1827.

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by a certain Act of Parliament, passed in the sixth year of the reign of His present Majesty, intitled "An Act to regulate the trade of the British possessions abroad," after reciting, that "by the Law of Navigation foreign ships are permitted to import into any of the British possessions abroad, from the countries to which they belong, goods, the produce of those countries, and to export goods from such possessions to be carried to any foreign country whatever, and that it is expedient that such permission should be subject to certain conditions," it is enacted, "that the privileges thereby granted to foreign ships shall be limited to the ships of those countries which, having colonial possessions, shall grant the like privileges of trading with those possessions to British ships, or which, not having colonial possessions, shall place the commerce and navigation of this country, and of its possessions abroad, upon the footing of the most favoured nation, unless His Majesty, by His Order in Council, shall in any case deem it expedient to grant the whole or any of such privileges to the ships of any foreign country, although the conditions aforesaid shall not in all respects be fulfilled by such foreign country."

And whereas by an Order of His Majesty in Council, bearing date the third day of May one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, after reciting, that within the dominions of His Majesty the King of Prussia, the commerce and navigation of this country, and of its possessions abroad, have been placed upon the footing of the most favoured nation, His Majesty was pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to declare, that the ships of and belonging to the dominions of His Majesty the King of Prussia were entitled to the privileges so granted as aforesaid by the Law of Navigation, and might import from such the dominions of His Majesty the King of Prussia, into any of the British possessions abroad, goods, the produce of such dominions, and might export goods from such British possessions abroad to be carried to any foreign country whatever:

And whereas by an Order of His Majesty in Council, bearing date the first day of June one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, after reciting, that the conditions mentioned and referred to in and by the said Act of Parliament, had not in all respects been fulfilled by the Government of France, but that, nevertheless, His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, did deem it expedient to grant certain of the privileges aforesaid to the ships of France; His Majesty did therefore, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, and in pursuance and exercise of the powers and authority in him vested by the said Act of Parliament, declare and grant, that it should and might be lawful for French ships to import into any of the British possessions in the West Indies and America, from the dominions of His Most Christian Majesty, such goods, being the produce of those dominions, as were mentioned and enumerated in the table subjoined to the said Order, and to export goods from such British possessions to be carried to any foreign country whatever; and the table referred to in the said Order was as follows, that is to say; wheat, flour, biscuit, bread, meal, peas, beans, rye, callavances, oats, barley, Indian corn, rice, shingles, red oak staves or head.

ings, white oak staves or headings, wood, lumber, wood hoops, live stock, hay and straw, coin and bullion, diamonds, salt, fruit and vegetables fresh, cotton wool, and all articles subject on importation to a duty *ad valorem*, on which articles the amount of such duty should not at the time of importation exceed seven pounds ten shillings for every hundred pounds of the value of the same :

And whereas by an Order in Council, bearing date the sixteenth of December one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, after reciting the said last mentioned Order of the first day of June one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, His Majesty, by and with the advice aforesaid, and in pursuance and exercise of the powers and authority in him vested by the said Act, did declare and grant, that it should be lawful for French ships to import into the island of Mauritius, from the dominions of His Most Christian Majesty, such goods, being the produce of those dominions, as are mentioned and enumerated in the table subjoined to the same Order in Council of the first day of June one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and for the prevention of any doubts respecting the true meaning and effect of the said Order in Council of the first day of June one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and of the said Order of the sixteenth day of December one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, His Majesty was further pleased to order and declare, that neither the said Order in Council of the first day of June one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, nor the said Order of the sixteenth day of December one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, should extend, or be construed to extend, to authorise the importation by French ships into any of the British possessions in the West Indies and America, or into the island of Mauritius, from the dominions of His Most Christian Majesty, of any wine, being the produce of those dominions :

And whereas by an Order in Council, bearing date the twenty-seventh day of July one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, after reciting, that the conditions mentioned and referred to in the said Act of Parliament had not in all respects been fulfilled by the Government of the United States of America and that, therefore, the privileges so granted as aforesaid by the Law of Navigation to foreign ships could not lawfully be exercised or enjoyed by the ships of the United States aforesaid, unless His Majesty, by His Order in Council, should grant the whole or any of such privileges to the ships of the United States aforesaid, and that His Majesty did deem it expedient to grant to the ships of the said United States such of the said privileges as were thereafter mentioned, His Majesty did, with the advice of His Privy Council, and in pursuance and exercise of the powers and authorities in him vested by the said Act of Parliament, declare and grant, that it was and should be lawful for the ships of the United States aforesaid to import into any of the British possessions abroad, from the said United States, goods, the produce of the United States aforesaid, and not enumerated in the table of prohibitions and restrictions in the said Act contained, and to export goods from such British possessions abroad to be carried to any foreign country whatever; provided always, that such goods so imported should be subject and liable to the payment of the duties imposed and made payable under and by virtue of the said Act of Parliament; provided also, and His Majesty did further, with the advice aforesaid declare, that the privileges so granted as aforesaid to the ships of the said United States, so far as respected the British possessions in the West Indies and on the Continent of South America, and so far as respected the Bahama Islands and the Bermuda or Somer Islands, and so far as respected His Majesty's settlements in the Island of Newfoundland and the several Islands belonging to and dependent on those settlements, should absolutely cease and determine upon and from the first day of December in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six; and it was further provided, and His Majesty did further, with the advice aforesaid, declare, that the privileges so granted as aforesaid to the ships of the United States, so far as respected the British possessions on the Western Coast of Africa, should absolutely cease and determine upon and from the said first day of December one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six; and it was further provided, and His Majesty, with the advice aforesaid, did further declare, that the privileges so granted as aforesaid to the ships of the said United States, so far as respected the colony of the Cape of Good Hope and the Islands, settlements, and territories belonging thereto and dependent thereupon, and so far as respected the Island of Mauritius and the several islands and territories belonging thereto or dependent thereupon, and so far as respected the Island of Ceylon and the several islands and territories belonging thereto and dependent thereupon, should absolutely cease and determine upon and from the first day of March in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven; and it was further provided, and His Majesty did with the advice aforesaid, declare, that the privileges so granted as aforesaid to the ships of the said United States, so far as respected His Majesty's settlement in the Island of New Holland and the several islands and territories belonging thereto and dependent thereupon, and so far as respected the Island of Van Diemen's Land, and the several islands and territories belonging thereto and dependent thereupon, should absolutely cease and determine upon and from the first day of May one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven; and it was thereby provided, that nothing therein contained should extend, or should be construed to extend, to infringe or interfere with the Convention of Commerce and Navigation concluded between His late Majesty King George the Third and the United States of America, bearing date the third day of July one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, or the further Convention of Commerce and Navigation concluded between His said late Majesty and the United States of America, bearing date the twentieth day of October one thousand eight hundred and eighteen; or to prevent ships of the said United States from importing into any of the British possessions in Europe, or from exporting from such British possessions in Europe, any goods which under or by virtue

of the said convention, or either of them, or of the several Acts of Parliament made for carrying such Conventions into effect, could or might be lawfully imported into or exported from such British possessions :

And whereas by an Act, passed in the seventh and eight years of His present Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to amend the laws relating to the Customs," after reciting or taking notice of the said Act so passed as aforesaid, in the sixth year of His Majesty's reign, and after reciting that unless some period were limited for the fulfilment by foreign countries of the conditions mentioned and referred to in the said recited Act, the trade and navigation of the United Kingdom and of the British possessions abroad, could not be regulated by fixed and certain rules, but would continue subject to changes dependent upon the laws from time to time made in such foreign countries; it is therefore enacted, that no foreign country shall hereafter be deemed to have fulfilled the conditions so prescribed as aforesaid, in and by the said Act, as to be entitled to the privileges therein mentioned, unless such foreign country had in all respect fulfilled those conditions within twelve months next after the passing of the said Act, that is to say, on or before the fifth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six; and for the better ascertaining what particular foreign countries are permitted by law to exercise and enjoy the said privileges, it is further enacted, that no foreign country shall hereafter be deemed to have fulfilled the before mentioned conditions, or to be entitled to the privileges aforesaid, unless and until His Majesty shall by some Order or Orders to be by him made, by the advice of His Privy Council, have declared that such foreign country hath so fulfilled the said conditions, and is entitled to the said privileges; and provided always, and it is thereby declared and enacted, that nothing therein contained, extends, or shall be construed to extend to make void or annul any Order or Orders in Council theretofore issued, under the authority or in the pursuance of the said recited Act, or to take away or abridge the powers vested in His Majesty, in and by the said Act, or any of those powers, anything therein contained to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

And whereas it is expedient that, in pursuance of the powers vested in His Majesty in and by the said recited Acts of Parliament, His Majesty should declare what Foreign Powers have fulfilled the before mentioned conditions, and are entitled to the privileges aforesaid, His Majesty therefore in pursuance and exercise of the powers vested in him in and by the said Acts of Parliament, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is pleased to order and declare that the several Orders in Council, bearing date respectively the third day of May one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, the first day of June one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, the sixteenth day of December one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and the twenty-seventh day of July one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, hereinbefore respectively recited, shall be, and the same are hereby, confirmed and continued in full force and effect; and His Majesty doth further, in pursuance and exercise of the powers aforesaid, and with the advice aforesaid, declare and grant that it shall be lawful for French ships to import into the British possessions on the western coast of Africa, and into the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, and into the island of Ceylon, and into His Majesty's settlements in the island of New Holland, and into the island of Van Diemen's Land, and into the several islands and territories dependent upon and belonging to the several settlements or colonies aforesaid, from the dominions of His Most Christian Majesty, such goods being the produce of those dominions, as are mentioned and enumerated or referred to in the table subjoined to the said Order in Council of the first day of June one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six. And in further pursuance of the powers vested in His Majesty, in and by the said Acts of Parliament so passed as aforesaid in the seventh and eight years of His Majesty's reign, His Majesty, with the advice aforesaid, is further pleased to declare that the conditions mentioned and prescribed in and by the said Act so passed as aforesaid in the sixth year of His Majesty's reign, have in all respects been fulfilled by the Government of His Majesty as King of Hanover, and by the Government of His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, and by the Government of His Serene Highness the Duke of Oldenburg, and by the Free Hanseatic Republics of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, and by the State of Colombia, and by the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, and by the United States of Mexico; and His Majesty is further pleased to declare that the ships of and belonging to the dominions of His Majesty as King of Hanover, or of His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, or of His Serene Highness the Duke of Oldenburg, or of the Free Hanseatic Republics of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, or of the State of Colombia, or of the United Province of Rio de la Plata, of the United States of Mexico, are entitled to the privileges so granted as aforesaid by the Law of Navigation, and may respectively import from such the dominions to which they respectively belong into the British possessions abroad, goods, the produce of such dominions respectively, and may export goods from the British possessions abroad, to be carried into any foreign country whatever.

And whereas His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, doth deem it expedient to grant the privileges aforesaid to the ships of the dominions of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias; His Majesty doth therefore, by the advice aforesaid, and in pursuance and exercise of the powers and authority in him vested by the said last recited Act of Parliament, declare and grant that it shall and may be lawful for Russian ships to import into any of the British possessions abroad, from the dominions of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, goods, the produce of those dominions, and to export from such possessions, to be carried to any foreign country whatever; and His Majesty, by the advice aforesaid,

is further pleased to declare and grant that it shall and may be lawful for ships of or belonging to any kingdom or state within the limits of the East India Company's charter, to import from the dominions to which they respectively belong, goods, the produce of such dominions, into the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, and into the island of Ceylon, and into the island of Mauritius, and into His Majesty's settlements in the island of New Holland, and in the island of Van Diemen's Land, and into the several islands and territories dependent upon and belonging to the several settlements or colonies aforesaid, and to export goods from such several settlements or colonies, or their respective dependencies, to be carried into any foreign country whatever; provided always that nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to take away or abridge any power now vested in His Majesty's subjects in the last mentioned settlements or colonies, of trading with any kingdom or state, within the limits of the said Company's charter, and in further pursuance of the said Act of Parliament, His Majesty, by the advice aforesaid, doth declare that no foreign country is entitled to the privileges so granted as aforesaid by the Law of Navigation, other than and except the foreign countries hereinbefore particularly mentioned; and that no foreign ships can or may lawfully import into or export from any of the British possessions abroad, any goods, except so far as the right of such foreign countries to which such ships may belong is hereinbefore declared; provided always, that nothing herein contained, extends, or shall be construed to extend, to infringe or interfere with any Treaty or Convention subsisting between His Majesty and any Foreign State or Power; provided also, and it is further ordered and declared, that nothing herein, or in the said former Orders in Council, or any of them contained, extends, or shall be construed to extend, to His Majesty's garrison and territory at Gibraltar, or to the island of Malta, but that goods shall and may be imported into and exported from Gibraltar and Malta, in the same manner in all respects as though this present Order, or the said former Orders, had not been made :

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, and the Right Honourable Viscount Goderich, one of Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, are to give the necessary directions herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

Jas. Buller.



OFFICE OF THE ADJT. GENL. OF MILITIA,
Quebec, 5th November, 1827.

GENERAL ORDER OF MILITIA.

His Excellency the Governor General and Commander in Chief, has been pleased to make in the Militia of this Province, the following appointments and changes, to wit :

The heretofore Division of *L'Isle Jesus* is to form the Second Battalion of the County of Effingham, and that of Blainville, the 3d Battalion of the same County.

Mr. Charles Mondelet, Captain and Aide Major in the late Division of Boucherville, by Commission of the 5th May, 1822, residing now in the Town of Three Rivers, and not performing any duty in the Militia, His Excellency the Governor General and Commander in Chief, has been pleased to annul and repeal his Commission.

2nd. Battalion of the County of Dorchester.

The Hon. Lieut. Col. J. T. Taschereau, having solicited to retire from the service, His Excellency has been pleased to grant his request, from the 31st October, 1827.

And to appoint Major Antoine Charles Taschereau, to be Lieut. Col. commanding this Battalion, by Commission dated 31st do. do. Captain Charles Panet from the 2nd. Battalion of the County and City of Quebec, to be the 1st Major, by Commission dated 31st do. do.

Lieut. Aide Major Pierre Elzear Taschereau of this Battalion, to be 2nd. Major in the same Battalion, by Commission dated 1st November do. 2nd. Battalion of the County of Hertford.

Major Abraham Turgeon, to be Lieut. Colonel Commandant, by Commission dated 1st do. do.

Capt. Charles Turgeon of the 1st Battalion of the County and City of Quebec, to be Major, dated 2d. do. do.

4th Battalion of the County of Huntingdon.

TOWNSHIP OF GODMANCHESTER.

Antoine Dupuis, Captain, already Commissioned.

John Grant	do.	31st October	do.
Alexander Ogilvie	do.	1st November	do.
John McGibbon	do.	2d do.	do.
James Gordon	do.	3d do.	do.
James Anderson	do.	4th do.	do.

Joseph Dupuis, Lieutenant, already Commissioned.

Donald McKinnon	do.	31st October	do.
Alexander MacBeau	do.	1st November	do.
Alexander Davidson, Jr.	do.	2d do.	do.
Duncan McNee	do.	3d do.	do.
Wm. Henry Evatt	do.	4th do.	do.

Thomas Evatt, Ensign, already Commissioned.	
John Wilkinson	do. 31st October do.
Peter Cameron	do. 1st November do.
Norman McDonald	do. 2d do. do.
John Harvey	do. 3d do. do.
David Hunter	do. 4th do. do.
James Davidson	do. Aide Major. 5th do. do.

4th Battalion of the County of Huntingdon.

TOWNSHIP OF HINCHINBROOK.

William Wallis, Captain, already Commissioned.

Thomas McLay Gardner	do.	5th November	do.
James McClatchie	do.	6th do.	do.
Mathew Charles	do.	7th do.	do.

Robert Hudson, Lieutenant, already Commissioned.

Elias Wallis	do.	do.		
Joseph Sriver	do.	do.		
Thomas Kingston	do.	5th	do.	do.
Cornelius Munro, Ensign	do.	6th	do.	do.
Peter McGregor	do.	7th	do.	do.
Edward Charles	do.	8th	do.	do.
John Manning, Jr.	do.	9th	do.	do.
Benjamin Lewis	do.	10th	do.	do.

His Excellency has been likewise pleased to grant Retirement to Mr. John Campbell, on his own request, dated.....31st October do.

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

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF MILITIA,
QUEBEC, 8th November, 1827.

GENERAL ORDER OF MILITIA.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and COMMANDER IN CHIEF having found cause to disapprove of the conduct of the undernamed Officers of Militia, in the Reviews of the last summer, directs that they shall be placed on the list of retired and supernumerary officers, viz:

Lieut. Colonel JEAN MARIE MONDELET, and Major DOMINIQUE MONDELET, of the 5th Battalion of the County of Montreal.

Lieut. Colonel JOSEPH BRESSE of the 2d Battalion of the County of Kent.

And HIS EXCELLENCY has been pleased to make the following appointments and promotions in the above mentioned Battalions, viz:

Lieut. Colonel the Honorable LEWIS GUY, Esqr. to take the Command of the 5th Battalion of the County of Montreal.

Captain JOHN McCORD, to be Major in the said Battalion, by Commission of the 8th Nov. 1827.

Major GABRIEL MARCHAND to be Lieutenant Colonel in the 2d Battalion of the County of Kent, and to take upon himself the command of that Battalion, Commission dated the 8th Nov. 1827.

Captain D. DAVID, to be Major in the said Battalion, by Commission dated the 9th of Nov. 1827.

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

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

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 7th November 1827.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor in Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:

EDMUND BAILIE O'CALLAGHAN, Gent. to Practice Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery in this Province.

LEVI ADAMS, Esquire, a Barrister, Advocate, Attorney, Solicitor, Counsel and Proctor in all His Majesty's Courts of Justice in ditto.

QUEBEC:

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1827.

The Right Honorable, the Master-General, and Honorable Board of Ordnance, have been pleased to appoint Mr. Adolphus Frederick Thomas, to succeed Mr. Manly Gore as second Clerk of the Ordnance, at Quebec, on the promotion of the latter to be Deputy Ordnance Storekeeper.

The arrival at NEW YORK of the Packet Ships of the 24th September and 1st October, has furnished LONDON dates up to Sunday, 30th Sept. and LIVERPOOL of the 2nd ulto. We have been favored with a file of the *Morning Herald*, and the *Liverpool Advertiser* to the 2nd ulto., and we are constrained to say we never took up papers of less interest or novelty. A summary of news will be found below.

The *Morning Herald* of Saturday, 29th Sept. states, that Mr. BROUGHAM is to become, at length, ATTORNEY-GENERAL. LORD TENTERDEN is said to be appointed Deputy Speaker of the House of Lords, to be succeeded, as Chief Justice of the King's Bench, by Sir JAMES SCARLETT, now Attorney-General. The SOLICITOR GENERAL is also named for CHIEF BARON, vacant by the promotion of Sir WILLIAM ALEXANDER to the Chancellorship of IRELAND. Mr. SHADWELL is mentioned for SOLICITOR-GENERAL.

We give these things merely as mentioned. The *Morning Herald* itself does not seem to attach much credit to the changes it enumerates. All but Mr. BROUGHAM's promotion we conceive likely enough. That would be too disgusting to the nation to be attempted yet by the Whigs.

VISCOUNT DUDLEY and WARD, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has been created Earl of DUDLEY, a more euphonious title; and Lord CAWDORE, a personal friend of His MAJESTY, has received the rank of Earl CAWDORE.

The only article of real interest to be found in these papers is the notice of the return of Captain PARRY, from his voyage of discovery, who arrived at the Admiralty, on the same day with Captain FRANKLIN, via NEW-YORK. The latter may be said to have been successful, having established the fact of a passage from Baffin's Bay (says the *Liverpool Advertiser* of Oct. 2nd) to Behring's Straits, "beyond all doubt." The former, Captain PARRY, who has evinced an admirable courage, energy and good management in all his voyages, has been unsuccessful, if it can be called so, to have proved that physical impediments prevent further success in the pursuit, in which he has acquired

ed so much fame, and undergone so many difficulties. It appears that in the high latitude which he reached, nearly 83 degrees, there is a current which sets southward, and whether on ice or water, which is in fact the same thing, the ice being disjoined, carries the traveller from the North Pole, and bars any further advance towards it. Captain PARRY was 62 days in the ice-bergs, and we are happy to say, has returned to the comfort of home in good health, without losing a man by sickness or accident.

The affairs of the Continent are still unsettled, and therefore interesting. Those which claim most attention are, the state of the PENINSULA, the RUSSIAN war with PERSIA, and the negotiations with the PORTE, if we may so say of him who refuses to treat, respecting the future condition of GREECE. It appears from the French papers, that the insurrection in CATALONIA, set on foot by the friends or the pretended friends of FERDINAND, as "Absolute King," has become of a serious character. It is, perhaps, not a bad satire on the alleged taste of the public mind for Liberalism, in politics and Religion, and no friendly commentary on the pages which have been written on the "march of intellect," the "temper of the times &c." to find people taking arms in favor of despotism, and the "exploded system." Yet such is the fact, and seriously, we find that FERDINAND has left MADRID in order to show these rebels that he is free and absolute enough, to satisfy their utmost aspirations. We do not account for, or defend the singular taste of these Insurgents; but it appears highly ludicrous, contrasted with some things that we have read. Perhaps the best method that FERDINAND can adopt to show his perfect freedom would be, to play the Stork in the Fable, among the Frogs.

In PORTUGAL, the re-action against the Constitution is showing itself in great force. This also is against the "march of mind." The British troops were sent to LISBON to maintain the Government chosen by the people, which then was supposed to be the Constitutional. Should the infallible vulgar prefer the old regime, our brave troops must return, their "occupation" in that case, being literally "gone." In the mean time their presence preserves perfect tranquillity. DON MIGUEL's arrival was daily expected.

The RUSSIANS have obtained a signal victory over the PERSIANS.

The PORTE had, up to the latest dates, given no answer to the ultimatum of the Allied Powers. The rumors in the Stock Exchange were warlike, and the *quidnuncs* there, for their own purposes, would have a war with TURKEY, and an immediate invasion of its territories. We feel no confidence in any political news from the City, since we find they have had recourse even to the stale and most nonsensical rumors of Canadian riots and difficulties to depreciate the Funds. The following quotation from the *Morning Herald* of the 29th September will amuse our readers.—"The Quebec papers state, that the principal promoter of the late riots, and seditious movements in Canada has been detected. He immediately left the British Lines, and has commenced a paper in Plattsburgh!!"

To such contrivances, on a larger scale of deception, we must attribute the fall of the Funds to 86½ during the week. Consols closed, however, on the 29th Sept. in the evening 87 1-8.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, October 1.

City, Saturday Evening.—The Money Market has been very heavy to-day. There has been another sale of Exchequer Bills on behalf of the Bank. The quantity sold was 90,000, and the price 52. They were afterwards done at 51. A few days ago they were 61. This is pretty strong evidence of the truth of our assertion yesterday, that the market was getting saturated. The bank has disposed of about two millions and a half of the new issue, and the consequence has been the sweeping of nearly all the loose money out of the market. We hear no more talk about the plentifulness of money; on the contrary, they say money is in demand. The object of the Bank in selling these bills is evidently the drawing in of the paper. Will not this contracting of the currency have an effect upon the price of stock generally? The sales of exchequer bills already effected have lowered the price of these securities very considerably; and if they continue, as they probably will, the consequence will be a decline of Consols also. It should be recollected, however, that several dividends will be paid next month, which will render money more abundant in the market. Consols for the Account, which left off yesterday at 87½, opened this morning at the same price, and fell to 86½, and finally closed at the opening quotation. The Four per Cents have been done as high as 101 to-day, but they left off at 100½. Exchequer Bills were last quoted at 52 to 54, and India Bonds at 88.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

THE PENINSULA.

The French papers of Monday have brought intelligence of two very important events, connected with the fate of the Peninsula, namely, the preparation of Don Miguel to leave Vienna, for Portugal, and the departure of Ferdinand VII. from his palace in Madrid to the scene of insurrection in Catalonia. The former, (after the occurrences with which we were already acquainted) was to be expected in the ordinary course of things; but the latter, nothing short of the gift of prophecy could have anticipated. No one quality beside cunning and duplicity, so preeminently distinguishes his Catholic Majesty, as the regard which he has shown to his personal safety, and the timidity with which he has uniformly shrunk from the most distant appearance of danger. His brother, Don Carlos, had preceded him to Catalonia, and a Regency had been formed in Madrid for the government of the kingdom during Ferdinand's absence, at the head of which the Queen had been placed. The court of Madrid does not seem to rely exclusively on this parade of royalty through disaffected provinces. An imposing military force is to precede or follow the King, to convince the insurgents that his Majesty, whether free or in bondage, has power to make his government respected. We have a suspicion, that more prominence has been given to the circumstances of this rebellion than it deserves, in order to afford a pretext for ultrapolitical designs.

From the *Liverpool Albion* of October 2.

LONDON, September 29.

(From our Correspondent.—Half past seven.)

Captain PARRY, accompanied by Mr. Beverley, surgeon of

the expedition, arrived at the Admiralty this morning. They proceeded as far as 82° 45', having suffered the greatest privations from cold, and the laborious exertions of dragging the boats over large patches of ice; and in other places, where the ice was so thin as not to admit of the weight of the boats, but not sufficiently clear of the water, as to cause rowing most laborious. The cold was most intense, and frequently with rain. Upon one occasion it fell incessantly for thirty-six hours. The reindeer were soon killed, as being entirely useless, from the state of the ice, &c. they could not be fastened to the boats. Two bears were shot, and afforded a supply of fresh meat to the crew. While the party were on the ice, Lieutenant Foster was employed in surveying the coasts in the vicinity of Spitzbergen. Although the officers and men of the expedition suffered the greatest privations, we are happy to say no lives have been lost. Franklin, accompanied by Doctor Richardson, arrived also at the Admiralty. All the intrepid travellers had long audiences with His Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral.

(From the *Inverness Courier*.)

RETURN OF CAPTAIN PARRY.—On Wednesday morning, Captain PARRY, and his surgeon, Dr. Beverley, arrived at the Caledonian Hotel here, after another arduous but unsuccessful attempt to accomplish the Polar voyage. Captain PARRY came to Inverness by the Chichester Revenue Cutter, commanded by Captain John Stuart, having fortunately fallen in with Captain S. in the Orkneys, on being driven in there on the 22d ult. The history of the present enterprise is brief; and, while we have to communicate the agreeable news of the safe return of Captain PARRY to his country and friends, we are able, at the same time to vouch for the accuracy of the following particulars. Captain PARRY on leaving the Discovery Ship at the appointed place, off the Spitzbergen coast, betook himself to the sledge-boats prepared for his conveyance over the ice, in pursuance of his original intentions and instructions, and was out for the space of sixty-one days; one of the boats being under his own charge, and the other under that of Lieutenant Ross. These two boats were hauled over the ice by the crew of the ship, twelve men to each; and after undergoing incredible fatigue, they felt, that for a great part of the time, they were on floating icebergs which carried them southward, while they were stretching every nerve to proceed northward; and thus of necessity, they were compelled to abandon the enterprise. To establish this important fact in the clearest point of view, we have to mention that during the last three days of the expedition, and on taking his observations by the chronometer, Captain PARRY found that his boats had gained two miles only. The expedition arrived at latitude 82° 45'; and had it proceeded but fifteen miles farther, Captain PARRY and his men would have obtained the pecuniary remuneration to which they were entitled on reaching 83; but even this short distance was found to be unattainable by any physical effort. Nearly in the same line proceeded, to the Hecla. Immediately on reaching the ship the expedition then proceeded homeward. We are happy to add, that Captain PARRY, his officers and men, are all in good health.—*Liverpool Advertiser* Oct. 2nd.

A very extraordinary report is in circulation among the principal Foreign merchants of the City: it is, that a letter from Mr. Huskisson has been addressed to one of the English Ambassadors, relative to the privileges at present enjoyed by British subjects abroad, and the propriety of withdrawing them entirely. The Ambassador had submitted the letter to some eminent merchants on the Continent, and the copy of the document has, in consequence, found its way to London.—*Atlas*.

THAMES TUNNEL.—Mr. Brunel has reported to the Committee, that he had commenced a forward movement with the shield; and that having overcome the late serious difficulties, and the bed of the river having been re-examined by new borings, the expectations of a successful completion of undertaking were higher than before the irruption of the river. A meeting of the shareholders will shortly be held to devise some mode of raising additional funds.

THE KING and the DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—The following anecdotes relative to those illustrious personages may be relied on.—When the Duke was lately introduced to the King, at Windsor Castle, to kiss his hand, on his re-appointment to the office of Commander in Chief, his Majesty, on holding out his hand for the ceremony, graciously said "My Lord Duke, if you are as happy to salute me as I am to offer it, we are the two happiest men alive." At the same interview the King had occasion to rise to cross the room, when the Duke offered his Majesty his arm. On accepting it, the King jocosely remarked, "This is not the only time you have lent me a helping hand."

PROMOTIONS IN THE PEERAGE.—The *Gazette* of Tuesday Sept. 24th announces the elevation of Viscount Dudley and Ward to the dignities of an Earl and Viscount of the United Kingdom, by the titles of Viscount Ednam, of Ednam, in Roxburghshire, and Earl of Dudley, of Dudley Castle, in Staffordshire; also of Lord CAWDORE, to the same dignities, by the title of Viscount Emlyn, in Carmarthenshire, and Earl CAWDORE, of Castlemartin, in Pembrokeshire.

Lord and Lady W. Bentinck sailed on Wednesday from Dover for Calais in his Majesty's packet Crusader. It is understood his Lordship goes to Paris for the purpose of passing a few days with Lord Granville, previously to his departure for India.

The magnificent seat of Sir Edward Mostyn Bart. in North Wales, has been destroyed by fire.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 1.—The ports are now closed for Oats from the continental near ports; consequently, what arrives henceforth must be warehoused under the King's Lock, or re-exported; but from the Baltic, and other distant ports, the ports remain open till the 15th November next; however, very few, if any, are expected, as the Oats are not yet in a condition to stand such a long voyage, and the season being far advanced.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, Monday Oct. 1.—At the market on Tuesday last, there was an improved demand for old Foreign Wheat, which, of good quality, supported the prices of the previous week, while inferior descriptions were heavy of sale though offered on rather lower terms. Irish and English Wheat remain the same as last quoted. New Oats were in good demand, and the few samples show were taken off at a small advance in price. Barley met a dull sale at former prices. Indian Corn was not much inquired for, and to have effected sales lower prices must have been submitted to. Other articles remain without alteration. The market of Saturday was extremely heavy for every description of Grain, accompanied by symptoms of a further decline in prices. At Manchester on the same day there was a similar dullness, and very little business transacted.

LIVERPOOL, 17th Sept. to 1st Oct.—ASHES are in fair demand at steady prices. The sales of last week consist of 400 brls. Boston Pots, partially stained at 28s. Montreal Pots 27s. for old, to 29s. for new, and 172 brls. Pearls at 28s. 6d. 29s. 6d. for old. 22d 20 brls. Boston Pot Ashes at 29s to 29s 6d. 160 Montreal at 27s. 9d a 28s. 6d for old, and 29s. for new. 100 Montreal Pearls at 28s. a 29s. 6d. for old, and 30s. for new. The prices of Ashes have been fully supported, but the sales are rather limited, consisting only of 150 brls. Montreal Pot, 20 brls. Boston, and 100 brls. Montreal Pearl. Oct. 1 There having been only a moderate demand, and as holders were disposed to sell, prices have in some instances, given way 6d. per cwt.; the total sales are about 550 brls. consisting of 300 brls. Montreal Pots, at 27s. to 28s. for old, and 28s. 9d. to 29s. for new; 100 brls. Pearl at 28s. 6d. to 29s. for old, and 30s. per cwt. for new, and 150 brls. New-York and Boston Pot at 28s. to 29s. per cwt.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, &c.—It may be important to traders

and others into whose hands Bills of Exchange and Promissory notes pass, to know that by a recent decision of the Court of King's Bench, where a Bill or Note is made payable at a particular place, the words "payable at—" &c. must follow immediately after the word "accepted," and precede the signature of the acceptor; otherwise the *onus* will lie upon the holder or party suing on the Bill to prove that the words "payable at—" were actually written by the acceptor, or with his assent.—*Liverpool Advertiser*, Oct. 2nd.

Corn.—We have been informed by gentlemen conversant in the corn trade, that in this district, although wheat promised an abundant crop at the commencement of the harvest, yet where it has been thrashed, the produce in point of quantity disappoints the expectation of the grower; and we also learn that many of the deliveries have proved damp.—*Bristol Mercury*.

Silk Trade in Coventry.—The trade here was perhaps never better than it has been during the past season. In consequence of so many broad stout ribbons, which are technically called lutesirings, being used for trimming bonnets, an extra quantity of Brutia silk was consumed, and that article has therefore very materially increased in price. Italian thrown silks are also said to be looking up. The buyers, we are informed, nearly cleared the ware-house last week of manufactured goods; and we have great pleasure in being able to congratulate our readers on the generally prosperous state of the trade.—*Leeds Mercury*.

SCOTLAND.

Sir Walter Scott has addressed a long letter, with accompanying documents to the Editor of the Edinburgh Journal, in relation to the charges made against him by General Gourgaud, of imputing to him expressions which he had not made use of.

The walls of the old College Library at Edinburgh are now almost completely levelled. The removal of this unsightly mass has already produced one improvement, by letting in light upon the grand entry, and exposing the classical front of the Museum, which is now seen on the street, through the gateway. The interior of the College is incomparably finer than the exterior.

Dupplin Castle, the seat of the Earl of Kinnoull, was destroyed by fire on the 11th of September. The destruction of property was very great, including a valuable library, and an extensive gallery of pictures.

The Earl of Aberdeen has been unanimously elected Chancellor of King's College, and University of Aberdeen, in the room of the Duke of Gordon, deceased; and Viscount Arbutnot has been unanimously chosen Lord Rector.—*Aberdeen Paper*.

We are favored with the following extract of a letter from London, of a late date, addressed to an officer of rank in this Garrison:—

"There are on *dits* that H. R. H. The Lord High Admiral is to go to IRELAND, and Lord Melville, *pro tempore*, to return to the Admiralty. This rests on specious authority, but I should think it not likely.

"By a letter just received from WARRINGTON, our Consul at Tripoli, dated July 27th, it appears that no direct intelligence had been received from Major LAING or Captain CLAPPERTON; but accounts from Moorzeah mention a person having arrived from Tibboo, with intelligence of two Englishmen being there. Colonel DENHAM writes from SIERRA LEONE, 29th May, that no news of LAING or CLAPPERTON had arrived there. MUNGO PARK's son was at SIERRA LEONE, on his way to land at Badogry, in the Bight of Benin, to follow CLAPPERTON's steps. PARK travels alone, and without money."

We publish below the proceedings of the Meeting of the subscribers to the erection of a Pillar in memory of WOLFE and MONTCALM, held at the old Chateau, last Thursday.—We have little doubt but this praiseworthy design was first suggested to His EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR IN CHIEF, by the perusal of the letter of Monsieur de BOUGAINVILLE to the great Earl of CHATHAM, then Secretary of State, inclosing a copy of an inscription intended to be placed on a monument to be erected at Quebec, to the memory of MONTCALM, by the FRENCH Government. The answer of Lord CHATHAM, dictated no doubt by the youthful monarch, is conceived in the most generous spirit. We beg to refer those of our readers, who are interested in this matter, to the Annual Register for 1762, where the whole correspondence and the inscription proposed, will be found. It is also republished in SMITH'S History of CANADA. From some cause, which cannot now be ascertained, this design of the French Government was not carried into effect, although the marble with the inscription was finished for the purpose.

The original site of the now proposed Monument, or Pillar, was fixed at a spot near the centre of the Place d'Armes. It was found, however, on examination, that its height and prominence would be lost amid the spires and buildings of the City; and in case of a future alteration in that part of the vicinity of the Chateau, it might, some time or other, be found improperly or inconveniently placed. An improved site has therefore been chosen, inside the Gate way of the Lower Garden; where the Pillar will always be a conspicuous object, both to Vessels arriving from sea, and to Steam Boats from MONTREAL.

We understand that the arrangements furnished by the Committee will admit of the foundation stone being laid on Thursday next, when the ceremony will take place. The Stone will be laid by His EXCELLENCY.

We also are informed that a Medal will be given by the Committee to the person who shall prepare the best and most appropriate Inscription, in the fewest words, in Latin, French or English.

Subscription lists are deposited in the Reading Room at the Exchange, in the Civil and Military Secretary's Offices, in the Police Office, and in the Garrison Library.

MONUMENT TO WOLFE AND MONTCALM.

At a General Meeting of the Subscribers for erecting a Monument to the memory of WOLFE and MONTCALM, held at the Castle of St. Lewis, on the 1st inst. His EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR IN CHIEF in the Chair.

His EXCELLENCY addressed the meeting in a Speech, of which the following is an extract:—

"GENTLEMEN, I feel it peculiarly my duty to address this meeting to-day, as having taken the lead in proposing to public consideration a subject chiefly interesting to the public in and near Quebec.

"When I first notified the proposal of raising a monument to the memory of Generals WOLFE and MONTCALM, I did not presume to offer any advice, nor did I urge feelings that had prompted to my own mind the undertaking of such a work—these I was sure would come far better at a General Meeting from individuals infinitely better qualified, than I am; and it is therefore my principal object in calling this meeting to-day, to hear the opinions and suggestions of all who may be disposed to express them.

"In the first place, however, I beg permission to present to you the two drawings, or designs, which are the performance and composition of Capt. Young, of the 79th Regt. I think, I may take the liberty with him to say, that these are produced from repeated conversations he and I had on this subject, during our daily walks last winter: they are subject to revision, to alteration, and even to a total abandonment of them for others, if other suggestions shall be made; or larger means than we have calculated upon shall be found. But on this point, I would particularly impress upon your consideration, that I do not propose any splendid trophy equal to the great names, the subject of it. A monument worthy of General Wolfe, and worthy of England, has been placed in Westminster Abbey. My only object is to remove a subject of general regret, 'that in Quebec, nothing is found to honor the memory of WOLFE, nothing more than if his great achievements had been effected in other countries distant or unknown to us.'—Thus limiting our views, I think a plain Column, simple and unpretending in its architecture, the most fit, and the least obnoxious to public criticism; I think it the most becoming a private subscription, and above all, most likely to be immediately accomplished—these designs, however, are now submitted to you.

"I did hope that I might have been able to state to the General Meeting to-day, a report of the amount placed upon the Subscription Lists, which have been circulated, but several of them have not yet been returned—and considerable additions may yet, therefore, be expected.

"On this subject I beg further to say, that I believe some misunderstanding, or want of arrangement has been felt—I am happy to think of no consequence—as it is not intended to close the subscription at present, a better arrangement may be adopted hereafter.—I ought, perhaps, here to state, that a most handsome offer had been made at New York, to contribute to the subscription list, and although it had not been intended to go beyond the limits of Canada on the subject, yet I have accepted the offer as the expression of these liberal feelings.

"There remains only one point more for me to remark upon, but it is one which I feel, as peculiarly calling for an explanation. It is the idea, that it may, by some, be thought great presumption in any individual to stir and act upon a matter of such high public interest as this is, without having previously shown that the public, (I mean the Legislature of the Province) has not chosen to undertake the work; to this, Gentlemen, I have only to say, that it is my intention to submit the subject, and also our progress in it, to the consideration of the Legislature; but I would also prepare the means of working upon the smaller funds, should my public recommendation of it fail on the greater scale.

"I shall, by and by, beg leave to propose a small Committee of management in all minor details, but always with the idea of renewing my calls for General Meetings, as our progress shall advance.

"I now leave the subject, Gentlemen, to yourselves."

His EXCELLENCY then named the following Committee:

The Honble. the CHIEF JUSTICE,—Chairman,
Mr. Justice TASCHEREAU,
Major General DARLING,
Lieut. Colonel COCKBURN, R. A.
Capt. YOUNG, 79th Highlanders,
Captain MELNISH, R. E.
Mr. GEORGE PEMBERTON.

The Chief Justice then moved the thanks of the meeting to His EXCELLENCY the Governor General for the pains he had taken in bringing this interesting subject before them which was carried unanimously—when the meeting adjourned.

BANK ROBBERY.—NATHANIEL SNELSON, Teller of the Branch Bank of Virginia, in the town of Petersburg, in that State, lately absconded with notes and cash belonging to the company, to the amount of 40,000 dollars, with which he made his escape to this province, and arrived in Quebec, under the assumed name, of WILLIAM MAXWELL. He was closely pursued by Mr. Wood, of Petersburg, provided with proper authority to apprehend the culprit, who reached this city during the day on which the fugitive had sailed for Liverpool in the Mary Cumming, but the weather being calm, hopes were entertained that he might be overtaken, and the Steam Boat Hercules having been chartered for the purpose of pursuing the Brig, a Warrant was put into the hands of Capt. Fenwick, Marshal of the Court of Vice-Admiralty, who embarked in the Hercules, which left the Wharf at 2 o'clock A. M. on Friday about 24 hours after the Mary. We regret to say that having proceeded as far as Kamouraska without coming up with the object, the progress of the steamer being retarded by a heavy head sea, the chase was abandoned, and the robber has for the present escaped; though if proper means have been taken for conveying information direct from New York to Liverpool, he may perhaps be apprehended on his arrival at the latter port; nor will he be more safe on the Continent of Europe. Mr. Wood received every assistance from the authorities in his endeavours to apprehend the thief.

We have HALIFAX papers to the 24th ulto. They present nothing new.

An Inquest was held at Kamouraska on the 2d. Instant by the Coroner, *super visum corporis* Moyse Phasens dit Raymond. The verdict was wilful murder by one Louis Dujé. The said Louis Dujé was on Tuesday last brought from Kamouraska and confined to the Quebec Gaol by Felix Gouvenant, Bailiff, who exhibited great activity in arresting and conducting the Prisoner to Quebec.

THE GRECIAN DON APOLLO has arrived in this city and is now exhibiting at Mr. Malhiot's Hotel. We are informed by a friend who witnessed his performances on Friday evening, that the sagacity he displays is really wonderful, and far surpasses the promise held out in the bills in which his performances are announced.—*MERCURY*.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.

Oct. 20.—Brig Carrington, Macdonough, 10th Sept. from Jamaica, to D. Ross with rum.
—Brig Canadian, Hamilton, 12th of Sept. from Liverpool, to G. Ross & co. with a general cargo.
Nov. 3.—Schr. Macquie, Blair, 11th Oct. from Halifax, to James Brown with rum, &c.

CLEARANCES.

Oct. 31.—Ship James, Walton, London, T. Cringan & co.
Ship Crown, Wrag, London, Wm. Patton. Co.
Brig Thomas Battersby, Blanes, Demerara, G. Ross & co.
Nov. 1.—Brig Mary Ann, Lodge, London, W. Price & co.
3.—Ship Active, Walker, Liverpool, Peniston & McGUIR.
Brig Nemesis, Smith, Ponte, Wm. Budden.
Ship Brilliant, McPherson, Liverpool, J. Mann.
Schr. Honora, Corrie, Belfast, D. Ferguson.
Ship Richard Sands, Owens, Liverpool, G. Symes.
Ship Wm. A. George, Bryson, London, J. Hamilton.
Brig Favourite, Allen, Greenock, Wm. Price & co.
Schr. Esperance, Digault, Miramichi, Rogerson, Hunter & co.
Ship Asia, Ward, London, H. Atkinson.
5.—Schr. Beisey, Thomas, Dublin, Jas. Black.
Brig Erato, Blair, London, W. Price & co.
Brig Alexander, Hall Day, Leamilly, H. G. Forsyth.
Ship Decadent, Carr, London, W. Price & co.
6.—Brig Charlotte, Sloan, Liverpool, J. Leather & co.
Brig Bob Lee, Anderson, London, J. Gibb.
Ship Quebec Packet, Atkinson, London, H. Atkinson.
Schr. John Bennett, Brizley, (Newell) W. Budden.
Schr. Experience, Pollard, Liverpool, H. G. Forsyth & co.
7.—Brig Geo. & Catharine, Blacklock, Liverpool, Froste & co.
Brig Bonaparte, Ryan, Glasgow, H. Dubord.
Ship Ariadne, McCall, Greenock, J. Mann.
Schr. Julia, Marchand, Barbadoes, Wm. Stevenson.

PASSENGERS.

In the Carrington, from Jamaica, Mr. Bagley. In the Canadian, Mr. John McQuay, Capt. Patrickson and Mr. Gordon. In the Spring Hill, for Demerara, Mr. J. L. McNair and Mr. Thos. Hamilton.
In the Ship James, for London, Lieut. Gray, h. p. 41st Regiment, and Mrs. Gray.
In the Active, for Liverpool, Mr. Roberts.

INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS from CANADA.—At Gravesend, 17, Waterhen, Manion; 20th, Princess Royal, Sherwood; 21st, Hawkbury, Biggs; Tyne, Addison; Ceres Dunn; Branches, Morrison; Regulus, Dickson; 22d, Hannah, Webster; 26th, Britannia, O'Brien. At Deal, 20th, Hawkbury, Biggs. At Harford, 21st, Priam, Smith. At Portsmouth, 6th, Mnt. Smith, Off Salcombe, 18th, Ceres, Dunn. At Plymouth, 19th, H. M. S. Romney, Lockyer; 22d, Susan, Nicholson. At Aberystwith, 21st, Mary, Bone. At Cardigan, 11th, Shannon, Matches. At Carmarthen, 10th, Bolton, Bigland. At Liverpool, 21st, Dawson, Tickle; Fame, Utlar; 22d, Unicorn, Maxwell. At Harrington, 23d, Jane, Wilkinson. At Workington, 23d, Henderson, Steel. At Whitehaven, 19th, Mayflower, Atkinson; 21st, Henry, France. At Maryport, 21st, Sarah Maryanne, Christie. At Dublin, 16th, Hibernia, Murray. At Limerick, 20th, Commerce, Rees. At Newry, 15th, Sarah, Wetherington. At Dundee, 18th, Mary, Small. At North Shields, 15th, Elegant Garthwaite; 19th, Alexander, Elington. At Sunderland, Edward Davey. At Hull, 17th, Aurora, Dearness; Ellergill, Knill; 22d, Meteor, Watson. At Yarmouth, 10th, Sept.—The Sarah, of Whitehaven, Witherington* from Quebec to Newry, in making for the harbour last night, ran on shore at the north side of the entrance, but if the weather proves moderate, she will be got off after being high water. The Butterfield, Gordon, off and for Drogheda from Quebec, also ran on shore last night at the entrance of the harbour, but got off last tide without any damage.

Milford, 15th, Sept.—The Hammer, of Whiteby, from Quebec, waters logged and abandoned, was driven in with its mast, lat. 51, long. 29, by the Grace, Mann, arrived here from Quebec.

Waterford, Sept. 19.—The New John, McKellar, from London, which sailed from hence 7th ult. for Quebec, after having got 900 miles to the westward of Cape Clear, has put back with considerable damage in her hull, spars and rigging.

At Gravesend, 18th, Sept.—Earl of Moira, Allison; Canadian, Morgan; Harrier, Williams; Regalia, Hewson; Palace, Chapman; Dow Drop, Wiles; Lotus, Sutherland; Lord Sidmouth, Gates; Harrison, Curling; Hebe, Dragg; Stakesby, Johnson; Regalia, Hopkins; Emerald, Smith; Persis, Jackson; Kates, Barter; Redevour, Collinson; Nile, Lambert; John & Robert, Smiter. At Portsmouth, Steamer, Transport; Eglington, do; Miller, do, Rio, Wade; Indian, Patterson. At Teesham, Blackerton, 1 row; At Torbay, Vine, Denton. At Bridgewater, Ephraim, Muckling; Rebecca, Beady. At Bristol, Capt. Cook, Willis; John Eardon, Wright. At Cardiff, Harrington, Holliday; Evans, Mann; Mentor, Chambers. At Avy, Deterprize. At Dublin, Maria, Lowery; William Finney; Hero, Harding. At Plymouth, Peace, Bellamy; Dawson, Tickle; Jane, Hirstine. At Limerick, Fisher, Wilson. At Sago, Mary, Gortey. At Hull, Kirk, Eda. At Aberystwith, Dale, McNeil. At Whitehaven, Hope, Clark. At Clyde, Geo. Canning, Callender. At Limerick, British, Bouch. At Stranford, Brisk, Coulthard. At Liverpool, Hope, Hughes; Gilbert Henderson, Alceyne; Royalist, Ashbridge; Highlander, Scott.

The Fanny arrived at Halifax from Trinidad, 14th Oct. and was to leave for this port on the 19th do.

Halifax, (N. S.) October 3.—The Brig Industry, (late Martin) arrived here on Tuesday in distress, having experienced a succession of heavy gales, from the 7th to the 9th September, on which day she was struck by a heavy sea, which washed overboard Capt. Martin. Mr. Lightgow, mate, and the cook, who were all lost, and left her in a very disabled state, without a navigator on board; on the 13th, fell in with the ship Edward, Commander, from Hampton Roads, for London. Captain G. put on board Mr. Thos. 2d mate, who has succeeded in bringing her into port.

[The Industry, left the port of Quebec about the 15th August last for Jamaica, with a general cargo shipped by Messrs. Patersons & Woir.]

Miramichi, October 9.—A survey has been held upon the ship Brothers, and the injury she had sustained was found to be of serious nature, as to preclude the possibility of repairing her, owing to the difficulty of getting her afloat again. The vessel, cargo, and materials will be sold on Thursday.

The Eclipse, Meredith, from Quebec at Miramichi.

The Montreal, Ulgey, for Liverpool, sailed from Montreal for Quebec, with a fair wind, last Saturday afternoon. The William McGillivray, for London, will be down in the course of this week.

MARRIED.

At Halifax, on the 31st October, by the Rev. Mr. Scott, Daniel McGatlin, Esq. of Quebec, Advocate, to Ann H. W. youngest daughter of John Brown, Esq. of that place.

At Montreal, on the 22d Oct. by the Revd. Edward Black, Mr. Edward Gribbin, to Miss Susan King, both of this city.

At same place, on Saturday evening last, by the Revd. John Bethune, Mr. George Rykert, Surveyor and Contractor of St. Catharines, (U. C.) to Miss Ann Maria Mittlebarger, daughter of Mr. John Mittlebarger, of this city.

At Montreal, Monday evening the 29th Oct. by the Rev. Mr. Matheson, Mr. James Fisher, Merchant, to Miss Julia, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. Lunn, of Devonport, England.

DIED.

At Ancaster, (U. C.) 16th instant, 75th year of her age, Mrs. Crooks, widow of late Mr. William Crooks, of Paisley, North Britain, and Mother of Messrs. William, James, Matthew, and John Crooks, at his lodgings, in Dublin, 25th July last, Thomas Farlow, Esq., author of "The Buzlaff," "The Misanthrope," and some other poems, and translator of the songs of Carleu, the Irish Bard, &c. He resided next to Moore as a Irish Poet.

GAZETTE DE QUEBEC.

BUREAU DE L'ADJUT. GENERAL DES MILICES,
Québec, 5 Novembre 1827.

ORDRE GENERAL DE MILICE.

Il a plu à Son Excellence le Gouverneur Général et Commandant en Chef de faire à la Milice de cette Province les appointements et changements suivants, savoir :

La ci-devant Division de l'Isle Jésus doit former le 2me. Bataillon du Comté d'Essexham, et celle de Blainville le 3me. Bataillon du même Comté.

Mr. Charles Mondelet Capitaine et Aide Major à la ci-devant Division de Boucherville par Commission du 5 May 1822, faisant maintenant sa résidence aux Trois-Rivières, et ne remplissant aucun devoir dans la Milice : — Il a plu à Son Excellence le Gouverneur Général et Commandant en Chef d'annuler et de révoquer sa Commission.

2e. Bat. du Comté de Dorchester.

L'Honb. Lieut. Col. J. T. Taschereau ayant demandé sa retraite, Il a plu à Son Excellence de la lui accorder en date du 31 Octobre 1827

Et d'appointer le Major Antoine Charles Taschereau Lieut. Col. Commandant ce Bataillon, par Commission du 31 do. do.

Le Capt. Charles Panet du 2e Bat. du Comté et de la Ville de Québec, 1er. Major par Commission du 31 do. do.

Le Lieut. Aide Major Pierre Elzeur Taschereau de ce Bataillon pour être 2d Major au même Bataillon par Commission du 1 Novembre 1827

2d Bat. du Comté d'Hertford.

Major Abraham Turgeon pour être Lieut. Col. Commandant par Commission du 1 Novembre 1827

Capt. Charles Turgeon du 1e Bat. du Comté et de la Ville de Québec pour être Major du 2 do. do.

3e Bat. du Comté d'Huntingdon.

TOWNSHIP DE GODMANCHESTER.

Antoine Dupuis, Capitaine, déjà Commissionné.

John Grant do. 31 Octobre 1827.

Alexander Ogilvie do. 1 Novembre do.

John McGibbon do. 2 do. do.

James Gordon do. 3 do. do.

James Anderson do. 4 do. do.

Joseph Dupuis Lieutenant, déjà Commissionné.

Donald McKinnon, do. 31 Octobre do.

Alexander MacBean, do. 1 Novembre, do.

Alexander Davidson, Jr. do. 2 do. do.

Duncan McNea do. 3 do. do.

Wm. Henry Evatt do. 4 do. do.

Thomas Evatt, Enseigne, déjà commissionné.

John Wilkinson, do. 31 Octobre do.

Peter Cameron, do. 1 Novembre do.

Norman McDonald do. 2 do. do.

John Harvey, do. 3 do. do.

David Hunter, do. 4 do. do.

James Davidson, do. Aide Major. 5 do. do.

4me Bataillon du Comté d'Huntingdon.

TOWNSHIP DE HINCHINBROOK.

William Wallis, Capitaine, déjà commissionné.

Thomas McLay Gardner, do. 5 do. do.

James McClatchie, do. 6 do. do.

Mathew Charles, do. 7 do. do.

Robert Hudson, Lieut. déjà commissionné.

Elias Wallis, do. do.

Joseph Scriver, do. do.

Thomas Kingston do. 5 do. do.

Cornelius Munro, Enseigne 6 do. do.

Peter MacGregor, do. 7 do. do.

Edward Charles, do. 8 do. do.

John Manning, Jr. do. 9 do. do.

Benjamin Lewis, do. Aide Major. 10 do. do.

Il a aussi plu à Son Excellence, d'accorder la Retraite à Mr. John Campbell en conséquence de la demande qu'il en a fait, en date du 31 Octobre do.

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

F. VASSAL DE MONVIEL,
Adj. Genl. M. F.BUREAU DU SECRETAIRE PROVINCIAL,
Québec, le 7e. Novembre, 1827.

Il a plu à Son Excellence le Gouverneur en Chef de faire les appointements suivants, savoir :

Edmund Bailie O'Callaghan, Gentilhomme, pour pratiquer la Médecine, Chirurgie et l'Art Obstétrique en cette Province.

Levi Adams, Ecuier, pour être Avocat, Procureur, Soliciteur et Conseil, en toutes les Cours de Justice de Sa Majesté en cette province.

QUEBEC :

JEUDI, 8 NOVEMBRE, 1827.

Par les dernières Nouvelles d'Europe nous apprenons qu'il s'est fait quelque changement dans le Cabinet Ministériel, Mr. R. W. Horton, ayant été promu à la situation de Vice-Président du Bureau de Commerce, *board of Trade*, à été remplacé comme sous Secrétaire d'Etat pour les Colonies par Mr. Stanley, l'écritier presomptif d'un des plus anciens titres de la pairie Britannique, celui de comte de Derby qui remonte à la fin du 15e. siècle. Ce n'est certainement pas ce qui le rend le plus recommandable, quoique sous le rapport de l'influence, sa naissance et ses relations de famille qui en sont la suite, soient d'un grand poids dans la composition d'un Ministère. Mais ce sont ces talents supérieurs qui se sont manifestés dès son début dans la Chambre des communes qui donnent du prix à l'acquisition que l'administration a faite en lui. Il est vrai que sa place a toujours été sur les bancs de l'opposition et que sa famille a le nom d'appartenir

au parti des *Whigs*. Mais il est rare qu'un jeune membre de talents soit peu supérieur se soumette tout d'abord à n'être que l'écho ou même l'amplificateur des orateurs qui l'ont précédé ou à ne dire que ce que les meneurs veulent bien lui laisser dire, ce qui est et doit nécessairement être le cas dans le parti Ministériel. Il est plus libre dans le parti opposé. Il choisit son point d'attaque comme il veut, et n'a d'autre guide que son propre génie pour le conduire. Il n'a pas cependant la vanité peut-être d'aspirer à la victoire, il a généralement affaire à trop forte partie, mais pourvu qu'il inflige une blessure tant soit peu profonde à son ennemi, c'en est assez pour sa gloire. Mais il ne faut pas juger de ses véritables opinions politiques, ni du siège qu'il occupe, ni même de ces premiers essais dont le but unique est d'acquiescer tout à la fois de la popularité et de la réputation, seuls moyens de parvenir sous une constitution telle que la nôtre. Les jeunes gens de sa naissance et de son éducation savent trop bien apprécier la supériorité de la constitution de leur patrie pour songer sérieusement à y faire la moindre innovation, et si on voulait y en introduire ils seraient les premiers à s'y opposer de tout leur pouvoir. Ils pourront bien parler de réformes lors qu'ils seront sûrs de ne pas en obtenir, mais du moment qu'ils s'apercevront que le parti des réformistes commence à acquiescer une certaine influence et une possibilité de succès, non seulement ils retireront leur assistance mais même se joindront de cœur et d'âme à leurs adversaires. Tel a été l'immortel Pitt et tel se montra le sous-secrétaire d'Etat dont il est ici question. Mr. Huskisson était bien de cette opinion lorsqu'il l'a enrôlé sous les bannières d'une administration dans la quelle il tient un rang aussi distingué. Mr. Stanley, comme on doit se rappeler, a visité dernièrement l'Amérique du Nord, mais son passage dans cette Colonie a été trop rapide pour lui permettre d'accumuler de nombreuses informations orales et encore moins de faire des observations personnelles au sujet de ce pays. De sorte que ce serait en vain que le parti opposé au Gouvernement provincial se flatterait de l'espérer d'aucun appui, tant de la part du Chef que du sous secrétaire des Colonies, dans leurs vues épiétantes.

Au défaut de nouvelles étrangères nous allons présenter à nos Lecteurs Canadiens un échantillon du langage de feu S. E. Sir James Craig, de terrible (pour les séduits) mémoire afin de les mettre en état de comparer le degré de sévérité entre la censure de la conduite inconstitutionnelle d'une Chambre d'Assemblée faite par ce Général et celle contenue dans la harangue de dissolution de notre dernier Parlement Provincial prononcée par notre Gouverneur actuel. En voici un extrait.

Messieurs de la Chambre d'Assemblée.

Quand je me trouvais au milieu de vous au commencement de la présente session, je n'avais nulle raison de douter de votre modération ou de votre prudence et en conséquence je faisais fonds sur l'une et sur l'autre. Guidés par ces principes j'attendais de vous le noble sacrifice de toute animosité personnelle et de mécontentement individuel, une sollicitude vigilante sur les intérêts de votre patrie et une persévérance soutenue dans l'exécution de votre devoir public avec zèle et célérité. Je me reposais sur vos efforts les plus sérieux pour promouvoir l'harmonie Générale de la Province, et je me flattais que vous vous absteniez de la plus grande soignée de tout ce qui pourrait tendre à la troubler. Je comptais sur vos égards dus et conséquemment indispensables envers les autres branches de la Législature et sur votre coopération prompte et sur votre assistance cordiale dans tout ce qui pourrait conduire au bien être et au bonheur de la Colonie. J'avais droit d'attendre tout cela parce que tel était votre devoir constitutionnel ; parce que une telle conduite aurait été un témoignage durable, vu que c'était le seul que demandait le Gouvernement de sa Majesté, de cette loyauté et de cette affection dans vous faites si hautement profession et que je crois que vous possédez ; et parce que les circonstances critiques de moment l'exigeaient particulièrement, mais surtout la situation précaire dans la quelle nous nous trouvions alors à l'égard des Etats-Unis de l'Amérique. Je suis fâché d'ajouter que j'ai été trompé dans toutes mes attentes et dans toutes les espérances sur lesquelles j'avais compté.

Vous avez perdu dans des débats inutiles excités par des animosités privées et personnelles ou dans des contestations sur des matières triviales de formalités, ce temps et ces talents auxquels dans l'enceinte de vos murs, le public a un droit exclusif ; Vous avez préféré cet abus de vos fonctions aux services éminents et importants que vous devez à votre souverain et à vos commettants ; et par là vous avez été forcés de négliger la considération des objets d'importance et de grand nécessité qui vous étaient soumis tandis que vous avez en même temps virtuellement empêché l'introduction de tels autres qui auraient pu être alors en contemplation. S'il était nécessaire de produire d'autre preuve de l'abus que vous avez fait de votre temps, je viens de la faire, n'ayant été appelé, après cinq semaines de travaux, que pour exercer la prerogative Royale de sanction sur cinq Bille seulement, un par semaine, dont trois des cinq ne sont que des renouvellements d'actes annuels à la passation desquels vous vous êtes obligés et qui par conséquent ne requerraient aucune discussions.

La véhémence qui s'est manifestée dans toutes vos procédures et l'inattention aussi prolongée que peu respectueuse avec la quelle vous avez reçu les objets soumis à votre considération par les autres branches de la Législature, quelque loin que celles-ci puissent porter leur modération et leur patience à cet égard, ne permettent guère d'espérer un retour de bonne intelligence sans une nouvelle Assemblée.

Je ne m'arrêterai point ici à rapporter d'autres actes qui paraissent avoir le caractère d'empiétement inconstitutionnel sur les droits du sujet ; répugner à la lettre du statut du Parlement Impérial en vertu duquel vous êtes ici, et être parvenus à leur maturité par des procédures, qui ne peuvent être considérées que comme un abandon des premiers principes de Justice naturelle ; et je m'abstiendrai d'entrer dans une plus ample énumération des causes qui m'ont induit à adopter la détermination que j'ai prise, parce que la partie de votre conduite à la quelle j'ai déjà référé est manifestement et à un haut degré si délégitime aux intérêts les plus précieux du pays, que mon devoir envers la Couronne ne me permet pas de la tolérer et de nature à me forcer à avoir recours à une dissolution, comme étant le seul moyen constitutionnel d'en prévenir le retour.

Nous nous en tiendrons pour le présent à cet extrait sans aucun commentaire ; promettant à nos lecteurs de leur en donner pareillement des harangues, dans des circonstances à peu près semblables, de plusieurs des Gouverneurs et même des plus populaires qui ont succédé au Général Sir Jos. Craig, dont, comme nous l'avons dit plus haut la mémoire doit être et est en effet en horreur aux amis de l'anarchie, mais révoquée par les loyaux sujets de Sa Majesté et par les vrais amis de notre bien heureuse constitution.

Monsieur l'Editeur de la Gazette Officielle de Québec.

MON CHER MONSIEUR. — Ne vous alarmez pas et n'allez pas vous imaginer que la petite politique insignifiante de notre pays dont on doit commencer à se fatiguer, car "tous

jours perdrix" finit par en dégouter, soit le sujet de cette lettre. Elle a un objet bien plus général et qui ne tend rien moins qu'à réfuter le misérable et parsimonieux système d'économie politique qu'on ne cesse de prêcher, et dont on voudrait introduire et même forcer la pratique en Angleterre. Il paraît pareillement être de mode d'oublier cet aphorisme qu'on nous répète fréquemment dans les écoles que "l'exception confirme la règle générale," de sorte qu'on applique des principes généraux et absolument vrais à tort et à travers, les mettant pour ainsi dire à toutes sautes, sans se mettre en peine de chercher s'il ne se trouve pas quelque exception à son application. On a beau dire ; un principe en théorie et en morale peut-être absolument vrai, mais par des circonstances accidentelles, faux et même pernicieux dans la pratique. Ces réflexions sont suggérées par la lecture d'un extrait des papiers périodiques anglais introduit dans la Gazette de Neilson du Lundi 22 d'Octobre dernier, dans lequel se trouve une violente apostrophe contre l'extravagance du Gouvernement Britannique, ainsi que par les clameurs presque générales pour des retranchemens dans toutes les branches de l'Administration de l'Empire. La question que je me propose de résoudre dans cette communication est celle-ci. Dans la situation dans laquelle l'Angleterre se trouve actuellement, le système d'économie et de retranchemens qu'on veut introduire ne tendrait-il pas plutôt à la faire descendre de cette hauteur à laquelle elle est parvenue à se placer parmi les nations du monde entier qu'à l'y maintenir. On ne doit pas s'attendre à ce que dans un écrit de la nature de celui-ci, cette question soit traitée à fonds ; elle ne peut l'être que sommairement dans une esquisse rapide de l'effet que l'adoption d'un tel système doit avoir sur la base essentielle de la prospérité de l'Angleterre, l'industrie.

Pour élucider cette question il faut remonter à l'époque de laquelle on peut dater l'origine de cette prospérité et la suivre dans ses progrès. Mon premier voyage en Angleterre eut lieu en 1779, dans le plus fort de la guerre avec ses colonies révoltées. On ne peut donner une idée plus concise de la situation, dans laquelle ce pays se trouvait alors qu'en disant que les biens fonds se vendaient à 12 ou 14 années de leur produit et qu'alors un propriétaire de terres se trouvait heureux de les affermer à raison depuis 5s. jusqu'à 10 ou 12s. par acre superficiel, et remarquons que la différence du prix du bled à cette époque n'était guère au dessous de celui actuel quoique la rente requise au temps présent n'est nulle part au dessous de 30s. par acre superficiel. On n'entendait alors que plaintes contre la dette nationale qui n'excédait pas, pour autant que je m'en rappelle soixante et dix millions, et qui paraissait alors si énorme que les Jérémies du jour assuraient que l'Angleterre serait banqueroutière avant une dizaine d'années. On peut dire en effet que ce pays paraissait alors dans un état de détresse digne de pitié. La guerre cependant entraînait à des frais considérables et qui furent encore augmentés par la part que la France, l'Espagne et la Hollande y prirent en faveur des Colonies révoltées. Le Gouvernement se vit donc forcé de faire des emprunts pour sûreté du paiement desquels il fut nécessaire de mettre de nouveaux impôts sur un pays qui semblait déjà en avoir plus qu'il n'en pouvait porter. La Banque vint cependant à l'appui du Gouvernement non seulement avec ses fonds, mais encore avec son crédit qui contribua à faire revoir le jour à de grands capitaux qui se trouvaient peut-être depuis bien des années renfermés sous triples cadenas, et par conséquent perdus pour la circulation, aussi bien que pour leurs possesseurs. Mais l'appât d'un intérêt certain que le Gouvernement supporté par la banque offrait à la cupidité sordide parvint à briser ces cadenas et l'heureux propriétaire de £100 ou £100,000, se hâta de les produire en recevant en échange une reconnaissance écrite de la somme émise avec spécification de l'intérêt et avec l'avantage de pouvoir le transporter à tout autre quand bon lui semblerait. Voilà donc chaque £100 prêtés au Gouvernement tout à coup doublés, £100, dans les coffres de ce dernier et un effet transportable et portant intérêt dans le coffre du prêteur en lieu et place de ses £100, en espèces. Mais ces dernières n'étaient pas destinées à rester oisives, mais bien à être mises en circulation par la voie des employés et salariés du gouvernement, et en circulant ainsi, elles finissaient peut-être par rentrer dans la même prison d'où elles étaient naguères sorties.

Mais il fallait penser au moyen de payer la nouvelle taxe imposée pour couvrir l'intérêt de cet emprunt. Comment faire ? Se priver de quelque nécessaire ou de quelque jouissance ? Un tel sacrifice était trop dur. Il fallait plutôt tenter de gagner par son industrie le montant de cette taxe additionnelle et tout en cherchant à gagner le chellin nécessaire on produisait pour la valeur de deux ou trois, dont la circulation augmentée rend le débit facile. L'industrie une fois excitée et encouragée par ses succès fait des progrès rapides. Non seulement elle suit les besoins du gouvernement, mais même elle les devance, et les capitaux qu'elle amasse, attendent avec impatience, le moment où ces besoins les requerront encore. C'est donc à cette duplication successive de capitaux à chaque nouvel emprunt et au retour périodique de la nécessité de ces emprunts que l'on doit attribuer la rapidité avec laquelle, en moins d'un demi siècle, l'Angleterre est parvenue à jouer le premier rôle sur la scène politique du monde entier et à arrêter à elle seule la marche triomphante d'un soldat heureux. Mais au bout du compte, de quoi l'Angleterre a-t-elle emprunté ? D'elle-même. Où vont les intérêts de ses emprunts ? Ils restent chez elle, si je puis m'exprimer ainsi, elle est tout à la fois et sa propre créancière et sa débitrice. En est-il de même des autres puissances. Toutes sont plus ou moins endettées. Mais envers qui ? Envers l'Angleterre ou des capitalistes Anglais, ou envers des capitalistes d'autres nations. L'intérêt de ces emprunts sortent donc de leur pays et doivent avec le temps appauvrir leur circulation intérieure, ce qui n'est pas le cas avec l'Angleterre qui non seulement garde chez elle l'intérêt de ses propres emprunts, mais encore reçoit une grande portion de celui des emprunts étrangers fournis par ses capitalistes.

Passons actuellement à l'effet de cette économie si fortement recommandée, de ces réductions et retranchemens dans les dépenses publiques demandés à hauts cris, comme si l'Angleterre était aux abois et réduite à ses derniers sols.

Il a été dit plus haut que l'effet des emprunts faits par le gouvernement a été de faire rentrer dans la circulation des capitaux superflus, qui sans cela seraient restés sans aucun profit, ni pour le capitaliste ni pour l'industrie, et que par les retours productifs de cette dernière, de nouveaux capitaux venaient remplacer dans les coffres ceux qui en étaient sortis. Qui est ce qui alimente l'industrie ? Est-ce le pauvre dont le revenu suffit à peine pour se procurer le nécessaire ou bien ce riche dont le superflu lui permet de satisfaire toutes ses fantaisies ? Ce n'est donc que du superflu individuel que cette industrie alimente. Vous l'appauvrissez donc en diminuant par vos réductions ce superflu individuel, et en l'appauvrissant vous la décongelez.

Que sera le résultat, c'est que votre classe industrielle ne trouvant plus dans votre pays de quoi s'y soutenir, émigrera et ira porter chez l'étranger ses talents, profit certain pour lui et perte aussi certaine pour vous. Mais que vont devenir ces capitaux superflus qui ne trouveront plus de débouchés ou d'emploi ? Resteront-ils oisifs et improductifs dans les coffres du capitaliste ? Nons sans doute ; ils passeront aussi chez l'étranger. Et à quoi y seront-ils employés ? A accueillir cette même classe industrielle que votre parsimonie aura chassée de ses ateliers et à créer par le moyen de cette même classe des établissements qui bientôt deviendront des rivaux formidables des vôtres et finiront par les anéantir.

Mais appelons des faits récents à notre assistance. Il est encore dans la mémoire d'un chacun que immédiatement après la paix glorieusement acquise par la victoire de Waterloo, il fut fait de grandes réductions dans les divers départements publics, et on doit se souvenir qu'il s'ensuivit une stagnation momentanée dans toutes les branches d'industrie qui menaça d'une crise inquiétante. Elle ne fut cependant pas ni aussi violente ni aussi durable qu'on avait eu lieu de craindre ; car les capitalistes, voyant qu'il n'y avait plus d'espoir pour eux de disposer en faveur du gouvernement, des fonds qui s'étaient, comme il a été dit précédemment, accumulés entre leurs mains par les retours que l'activité de l'industrie leur avait rapportés et ne voulant cependant pas les laisser oisifs, se livrèrent aux spéculations les plus étendues et on peut dire les plus extravagantes. Tous les ateliers furent remis en activité avec plus d'ardeur que jamais. Les mers voyaient flotter sur leurs ondes les vaisseaux britanniques pour transporter le produit de nos manufactures dans toutes les parties du globe, dont tous les marchés se trouvaient bientôt engorgés. Il se forma des compagnies spéculatives de toute espèce, pour des entreprises même les plus aventurées. En un mot il parut alors se faire un bouleversement général dans toutes les têtes, et le résultat fut tel qu'il devait être. Les aventuriers furent ruinés et leurs capitaux perdus, le commerce fut interrompu et la classe industrielle réduite à la misère. Ce résultat produisit la crise terrible et bien faite pour alarmer de 1825 et 26. Heureusement que l'Angleterre avait encore de puissantes ressources qui la mirent en état d'y résister. Les gens riches sentirent qu'il était de leur intérêt d'en prévenir la catastrophe et les capitalistes d'en arrêter le torrent. Tous s'empresèrent donc d'ouvrir leurs bourses et leurs coffres pour se soustraire aux effets violents du désespoir d'une nombreuse population affamée. Doit-on par des nouveaux retranchements et par des réductions mesquines s'exposer de nouveau à un tel danger ?

Admettons toutes fois que vous trouviez le moyen de tant retrancher et rogner que vous parveniez à diminuer les dépenses publiques de plusieurs millions annuellement, ces millions vont être soustraits à la circulation et je le répète votre classe manouvrière va se trouver dénuée d'autant, la misère la forcera d'offrir son industrie et son ingénuité à l'étranger qui l'accueillera à bras ouverts, les capitaux l'y suivront, et bientôt industrie, commerce et prospérité tomberont en décadence et que deviendra alors l'Angleterre. Il me semble la voir bientôt redevenue au même état où elle se trouvait à l'époque mentionnée plus haut et d'où je suis parti : et qu'elle châte, Grand Dieu !

Ne craignons pas de le répéter c'est à sa prétendue extravagance qu'elle doit le degré de gloire, de puissance et de prééminence qu'elle se trouve et ce ne sera qu'en y persistant qu'elle pourra s'y maintenir.

Mais, dira-t-on, cette extravagance ne pourrait-elle pas devenir excessive et par suite ruineuse ? Je n'hésite pas à dire que jamais elle puisse devenir l'un ou l'autre. Qu'on veuille bien ne pas perdre de vue que l'Angleterre quoique chargée d'une dette immense est dans une situation bien différente de celle où la révolution a trouvée la France. La dette de cette dernière était certainement bien moindre que l'est celle actuelle de l'Angleterre, mais elle était contractée avec l'étranger, tandis que l'Angleterre est sa propre créancière et la nation elle-même à le plus grand intérêt à soutenir le crédit public. La hauteur de ce crédit se découvre par la valeur des fonds publics. Tant que ceux-ci se soutiennent à une certaine hauteur il n'y a rien à craindre, si toutes fois ils se dépriment brusquement c'est alors une preuve de quelque mouvement politique qui alarme pour le moment la prudence des capitalistes et l'épouvante une fois passée ils ne tarderont pas à remonter à leur hauteur régulière ; mais si cette dépression est lente et progressive, on en pourra conclure que le numéraire en circulation n'est pas suffisant pour les besoins actuels et le remède est en main. C'est ce *nostrum* introduit par l'immortel Pitt ; c'est ce fonds d'amortissement prêt à répandre, par le rachat d'une portion de ces fonds publics déprimés, des millions s'ils sont nécessaires pour reporter la circulation au niveau de ses besoins et ainsi ranimer la confiance et rassurer la prudence timide. La crise que l'Angleterre vient de soutenir sans y succomber est la preuve la plus convaincante que sa force vitale est encore dans toute sa vigueur ; que veut-on de plus ? si le corps politique est sain pourquoi vouloir le médicament ? attendons qu'il soit malade, et les symptômes ne tarderont pas à annoncer la maladie, pour appeler le médecin et le soumettre au régime. En conclusion pour ce moment, car si, mon cher Monsr. vous trouvez et le sujet et la manière dont il est traité admissible dans vos colonnes, je prendrai une autre fois la liberté d'appliquer les principes ci-dessus, au moins en partie, à cette Colonie, en conclusion, dis je ; c'est en première instance la grande réduction subite qui a eu lieu lors de la dernière paix qui a frayé le chemin et en quelque sorte conduit aux extravagances commerciales dont les suites ont été pour près de deux ans si funeste à la portion nombreuse de la population ouvrière du Royaume Uni. Si tel est le cas doit-on souhaiter le renouvellement d'une semblable mesure et s'exposer à une rechûte, dont on ne se releverait peut-être pas aussi aisément.

Je suis—Mon cher Monsr.—Votre &c,
C. D'E.

MEURTRE.

Il a été fait le 2e. du courant à Kamouraska, une enquête par le Coronaire, sur le corps d'un nommé Moïse Phaulcas dit Raimond, dont le résultat a été un prononcé du Juré de Meurtre volontaire contre un nommé Louis Dupéré. Ce dernier a été sur le champ arrêté et conduit à Québec par l'Huissier Felix Gauvreau, qui a fait preuve de grande activité à cette occasion, et a délivré le dit Louis Dupéré, mardi dernier, dans la prison de Québec.

MARIE.

A Halifax, par le Revd. M. Scott, Daniel McCallum, Eccl. of Quebec, Avocat. à Dmle, Ann H. W. la plus jeune des filles de John Brown, Esq. du même lieu.

VENTE PAR ENCAN.

Seront vendus, LUNDI, 4 Février prochain, à la chambre, d'encan des soussignés, à DEUX heures précises.

CETTE habitation de campagne bien connue, appelé, le champ de Wolf, (Wolfeville), appartenant à David Munro Eccl. On donnera des titres incontestables. Les termes de paiement seront spécifiés, et toutes les informations ordinaires seront données par l'Honorable Mathew Bell ou par les courtiers soussignés.

5th Nov, 1827,

MELVIN & BARNES.

PELLETIERIE.



assortiment de Pelletieries, de la dernière mode, savoir :— Casques pour les Dames, de martre et de genett, ditto pour les Messieurs, de loutre teinte et naturelle, ditto de martre, ditto de peaux de Loup-marins de la mer du sud, ditto de peaux de moutons noirs de Russie. ditto pour enfants de différentes espèces, manchons et colerettes de martre et de genett, garnitures pour les pelisses de genett.

AUSSE,

Quelques robes de Cariole, de peaux de Carcajou, et une grande quantité de casques de Loup-marins.

EDOUARD DUGAL,

Québec, 5 Novembre, 1827.

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

Québec, le 6 Nov. 1827.

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

Québec, le 5e. Novembre, 1827.

DECRET VOLONTAIRE.

EN vertu d'un ORDRE OU JUGEMENT de la Cour, à savoir : } la teneur suivante, savoir :
Province du Bas-Canada, } BANC DU ROI,
District de Québec : } 20e. Oct. 1827.
No. 250.

Experte, sur la requête d'Isaac Gingras pour un Décret Volontaire.

La Cour vu la Requête à elle présentée par Mtre. L. Lagueux, de la part d'ISAAC GINGRAS, Navigateur, de la paroisse St. Charles, dans le comté d'Hertford, dans le district de Québec, laquelle requête exposée qu'en vertu d'un Acte de vente par devant Mtre. F. Verrault et son confrère Notaires, à Québec, le trente-et-un Mai, mil huit cent seize, lui dit Isaac Gingras est propriétaire d'une terre située en la paroisse St. Charles, Seigneurie de Beaumont, au nord de la Rivière Royer, contenant un arpent et demi de front sur trente-huit arpents de profondeur, bornée par devant au terrain de Michel Lepage ou ses représentants, le long de la dite Rivière Royer, par derrière au bout de la dite profondeur, d'un côté au nord-est aux représentants Michel Marcoux, et d'autre côté au sud-ouest à Basile Leduc ou ses représentants avec ensemble les bâtiments dessus construits, que le dit requérant est aussi en vertu d'acte de vente passé devant Mtre. A. Larue, Notaire et témoins, à St. Vallier, le vingt-trois Juillet, mil huit cent vingt-trois, propriétaire d'un lot ou circuit de terre situé en la seigneurie St. Etienne de Beaumont, de la contenance de six arpents en quarré, faisant partie d'une plus grande étendue de terre appartenant en mil huit cent vingt-trois, à Joseph Benjamin Miot Girard, le dit circuit de terre, contenant en total, neuf peches, neuf pieds de front environ, borné en front au sud à l'ancien trait-quarré et courant au nord en profondeur au tant qu'il le faut pour compléter les dix six arpents en quarré, borné par devant au dit Ancien trait-quarré et par derrière au bout de la dite profondeur, d'un côté au nord-est à Joseph Miot Girard et d'autre côté au sud-ouest à Joseph Prudent Miot Girard. Que le dit requérant désire faire décréter par décret volontaire les dits deux lots de terre sus-dessignés à la charge par l'adjudicataire du premier lot de payer, fournir, livrer, satisfaire, remplir et exécuter tous et chacun des divers payemens articles et effets de rente et pension viagère et toutes les obligations généralement quelconques, qui sont et peuvent être dus aux nommés Michel Lepage, Cultivateur, de la paroisse St. Charles, et Marie Roy son épouse, suivant l'acte de donation par eux consentie, faveur de Simon Baillargeon et Angélique Lepage son épouse, par acte passé devant Mtre. L. Lagueux et son confrère Notaires, à St. Charles, le dix-huit Août, mil huit cent six. Pourquoi le dit Isaac Gingras demande qu'il émane de cette Cour un ordre au Sherif de ce district, lui enjoignant de procéder au Décret Volontaire des deux lots de terre sus-dessignés suivant la loi et aux charges sus-mentionnées, dont et de quoi il fera rapport le premier jour d'Avril prochain, et la Cour vu aussi les diverses pièces filées au soutien de la dite requête, et tout considéré accorde les conclusions d'icelle requête et en conséquence ordonne au Sherif de ce district en vertu des statuts en tel cas faits et pourvus de procéder à la saisie, vente et adjudication par décret volontaire sur le dit Isaac Gingras les susdits deux lots de terre en la manière prescrite pour tout autre vente ou décret d'immeuble ou héritages en vertu des loix maintenant en force dans cette Province aux charges, clauses et conditions comme susdites. En outre la Cour ordonne au dit Sherif de faire retour à cette Cour, le ou avant le premier jour du terme d'Avril prochain, de tout ce qu'il aurait fait en vertu du présent Jugement ou Ordre.

PERRAULT & BURROUGHS, P. B. R.
Or je donne avis public par le présent, que les immeubles ci-dessus décrits seront vendus et adjugés au plus haut enchérisseur, à la porte de l'Eglise de la paroisse de Beaumont, le MARDI, VINGT-CINQ de MARS prochain, à DIX heures du matin, auxquels tems et lieux les conditions de la vente seront énoncées.

W. S. SEWELL, Sherif.

Tous ceux qui peuvent avoir quelques prétentions sur l'immeuble ci-dessus désigné, soit par hypothèque ou autre droit ou servitude, sont par le présent avertis d'en donner avis au dit Sherif, à son Bureau en la Cour de Justice de la cité de Québec, selon la loi, de plus qu'aucune opposition afin d'annuler ou afin de distraire le tout ou partie des dites prémisses ou afin de charge ou servitude sur icelles ne sera reçue par le dit Sherif

durant les quinze jours qui en précéderont la vente ; de plus qu'il faudra que toute opposition afin d'annuler, afin de charge ou afin de distraire, soit accompagnée d'une affirmation sous serment de la vérité des faits articulés en icelle, dans la forme prescrite par l'ordre de la dite Cour, en date du dix-neuvième d'Octobre 1822, qu'aucune opposition telle que susdit, qui ne sera pas accompagnée d'une telle affirmation, n'empêchera ni ne retardera l'exécution du dit ordre ou jugement, et ils sont en outre avertis conformément à la quatrième section de l'Acte de la Législature de cette Province, intitulé, "Acte pour rendre les décrets volontaires plus faciles et moins dispendieux," que toutes personnes qui peuvent avoir sur les dites prémisses des charges ou droits et spécialement des hypothèques qui puissent devenir le sujet d'une opposition afin de conserver, sont par le dit acte obligées et requises de les produire au moins huit jours avant celui ci-dessus fixé pour l'adjudication des dites prémisses, enfin que le dit ordre ou jugement est rapportable le 1er. jour d'Avril prochain.

Bureau du Sherif, Québec, 6e. Nov. 1827.

DECRET VOLONTAIRE.

EN vertu d'un ORDRE OU JUGEMENT de la Cour, à savoir : } contenu suivant, à savoir :
Province du Bas-Canada, } DANS LE BANC DU ROI,
District de Québec : } 8e. Juin, 1827.
No. 496.

Experte sur la requête de JEAN AUGÉ pour un Décret Volontaire.

La Cour vu la requête à elle présentée par Mtre. L. Lagueux, de la part de Jean Augé, de la cité de Québec, maître forgeron, représentant qu'en vertu d'un acte de vente passé devant Mtre. Tessier et son Confrère, Notaires, à Québec le douze Mai mil huit cent vingt-sept, il est propriétaire de deux emplacements et terrains dont la contenance et désignation est comme suit, savoir : "1er. Un emplacement situé au Faubourg St. Jean, Rue Aiguillon, contenant quarante pieds de front sur soixante pieds de profondeur ou environ, plus ou moins, borné par devant à la dite Rue Aiguillon, par derrière partie à Etienne Defoy, et partie au terrain ci-après désigné, d'un côté au nord-est à François Robitaille, représentant Paul Thibodeau, et d'autre côté au sud-ouest à Jacques Jolicoeur, ensemble une maison dessus construite, d'environ trente pieds de front. 2e. Un terrain situé au dit Faubourg St. Jean, Rue St. Jean, de dix pieds de front sur soixante pieds de profondeur ou environ, plus ou moins, borné par devant à la dite Rue St. Jean, et par derrière à l'emplacement sus-désigné, d'un côté au nord-est au dit Etienne Defoy, et d'autre côté au sud-ouest à Etienne Robitaille, représentant Antoine Gauvin. Que le dit requérant désire faire décréter par Décret Volontaire les dits lots avec les charges suivantes, savoir : 1e. A la charge de cens et rentes et autres droits seigneuriaux dont sont chargés les dits immeubles envers le Domaine de Sa Majesté dont ils relèvent. 2e. A la charge d'une rente annuelle foncière et constituée, de la somme de vingt-cinq livres de vingt sols aux Dames Religieuses de l'Hôtel Dieu de Québec. Pourquoi le dit Jean Augé conclut à ce qu'il plaise à cette Cour ordonner au Sherif de ce district, de procéder suivant la loi, au Décret Volontaire des dits immeubles, aux charges sus-mentionnées. La Cour vu aussi les pièces filées au soutien de la dite requête, et sur le tout mûrement délibéré, accorde les conclusions de la dite requête, et en conséquence ordonne au Sherif de ce district, en vertu du Statut Provincial, en tel cas fait et pourvu de procéder à la saisie, vente et adjudication par Décret Volontaire sur le dit requérant, des susdits immeubles en la manière prescrite pour tout autre décret d'immeubles ou héritages, en vertu des loix maintenant en force dans cette province, aux charges, clauses et conditions sus-mentionnées.—En outre la Cour ordonne au dit Sherif de faire retour à cette Cour le ou avant le dix-huitième jour du Terme d'Octobre prochain, de tout ce qu'il aurait fait en vertu de cet Ordre ou Jugement.

PERRAULT & BURROUGHS, P. B. R.

Province du Bas-Canada, } DANS LE BANC DU ROI,
District de Québec : } le 2e. d'Octobre, 1827,
No. 496.

Experte JEAN AUGÉ pour un Décret Volontaire.

La Cour sur la motion du Conseil pour le Requérant, fait revivre et élargit le Jugement en cette cause, rendu le huit Juin dernier, jusqu'au premier jour juridique du terme d'Avril prochain.

PERRAULT & BURROUGHS, P. B. R.

Or je donne avis public par le présent, que l'immeuble ci-dessus décrit sera vendu et adjugé au plus haut enchérisseur, à mon Bureau, en la Maison de Justice de la cité de Québec, le LUNDI, VINGT-QUATRE de MARS prochain, à ONZE heures du matin, auxquels tems et lieux les conditions de la vente seront énoncées.

W. S. SEWELL, Sherif.

Tous ceux qui peuvent avoir quelques prétentions sur l'immeuble ci-dessus désigné, soit par hypothèque ou autre droit ou servitude, sont par le présent avertis d'en donner avis au dit Sherif, à son Bureau en la Cour de Justice de la cité de Québec, selon la loi, de plus qu'aucune opposition afin d'annuler ou afin de distraire le tout ou partie des dites prémisses, ou afin de charge ou servitude sur icelles ne sera reçue par le dit Sherif durant les quinze jours qui en précéderont la vente ; de plus qu'il faudra que toute opposition afin d'annuler, afin de charge ou afin de distraire, soit accompagnée d'une affirmation sous serment de la vérité des faits articulés en icelle, dans la forme prescrite par l'ordre de la dite Cour, en date du dix-neuvième d'Octobre 1822, qu'aucune opposition telle que susdit, qui ne sera pas accompagnée d'une telle affirmation, n'empêchera ni ne retardera l'exécution du dit ordre ou jugement, et ils sont en outre avertis conformément à la quatrième section de l'Acte de la Législature de cette Province, intitulé, "Acte pour rendre les décrets volontaires plus faciles et moins dispendieux," que toutes personnes qui peuvent avoir sur les dites prémisses des charges ou droits et spécialement des hypothèques qui puissent devenir le sujet d'une opposition afin de conserver, sont par le dit acte obligées et requises de les produire au moins huit jours avant celui ci-dessus fixé pour l'adjudication des dites prémisses, enfin que le dit ordre ou jugement est rapportable le 1er. jour d'Avril prochain.

Bureau du Sherif, Québec, 6e. Nov. 1827.

BUREAU GENERAL DE LA POSTE A QUEBEC.

LES Malles depuis le 1er. Novembre jusqu'au 30e. Avril sont closes à 4 heures au lieu de 5 les jours de poste. Québec, 30e. Oct. 1827.

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

HENRY S. CHAPMAN,

Québec, le 18 Octobre 1827.

Montréal, } EN vertu d'un ORDRE d'EXECUTION émané de la Cour du Banc du Roi de Sa Majesté pour les causes civiles dans et pour le District de Montréal susdit, à l'instance de Joseph Papineau, Ecuier, de la Cité de Montréal, dans le District de Montréal, un des exécuteurs testamentaires de feu l'honorable Michel Eustache Alain Chastier de Lotbinière en son vivant de la dite Cité de Montréal, contre les biens, terre et possessions de LOUIS MARCIEN GUILLAUME DUBRUL, Notaire public, décrit en une cédule annexée au dit ordre; j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant au dit Louis Marcien Guillaume Dubrul: 1o. "Une terre sise et située à la Pointe du Grand Détroit, dans la seigneurie de Vaudreuil, de cinq arpens et neuf perches ou environ de front allant en triangle, sur dix sept arpens ou environ de profondeur formant à peu près cinquante arpens de terre en superficie, et désignée sous le numéro 23, tenant pardevant à la grande rivière des Ottawas, par derrière aux terres non concédées, d'un côté à Amable Gauthier et d'autre côté à François Hogue." 2o. "Un emplacement situé au dit lieu de Vaudreuil contenant un demi arpent de front sur un arpent de profondeur, tenant pardevant au Lac des deux Montagnes, par derrière d'un côté à Pierre Gauthier fils, et de l'autre côté à Xavier Brabant fils d'Augustin, avec une maison dessus construite." 3o. Un lopin de terre faisant partie de la terre connue sous le numéro 24, situé au dit lieu de Vaudreuil à la pointe du Grand Détroit, contenant trois arpens de front sur la profondeur qui se trouve depuis le sud est du chemin du Roi qui conduit à Rigaud à aller aux terres non concédées joignant des deux côtés à Daniel Forbes." 4o. "Une terre sise et située au lieu nommé la Pointe du Grand Détroit dans la dite seigneurie de Vaudreuil, de la contenance de trois arpens de front sur vingt arpens de profondeur, prenant pardevant à la Rivière des Ottawas et par derrière aux terres non concédées, joignant d'un côté à Richard Sauvage et de l'autre côté à Pierre St. Germain." 5o. "Trois terres contigües l'une à l'autre situées au dessus de Cavagnal dans la dite seigneurie de Vaudreuil et désignées sous les numéros 23, 24 et 25, le dit numéro 23 de cinq arpens et neuf perches ou environ de front allant en triangle sur dix sept arpens ou environ de profondeur et formant à peu près cinquante arpens de terre en superficie, et les dits numéros 24 et 25 de trois arpens chacun de front sur vingt arpens plus ou moins de profondeur prenant pardevant à la grande rivière des Ottawas, par derrière aux terres non concédées, joignant d'un côté au sud est à la terre numéro 26." 6o. "Trois terres contigües l'une à l'autre situées au dessus de Cavagnal, en la seigneurie de Vaudreuil et désignées sous les numéros 23, 24 et 25, contenant, savoir, le dit numéro 23, cinq arpens et neuf perches de front allant en triangle sur dix sept arpens ou environ de profondeur et formant à peu près cinquante arpens de terre en superficie, et les dits numéros 24 et 25 de chacun trois arpens de front sur vingt plus ou moins de profondeur, le tout prenant par devant à la grande rivière des Ottawas et par derrière aux terres non concédées, d'un côté à François Brunet dit l'Etang et d'autre côté à Thomas Knight avec les bâtiments dessus construits." Or je donne par le présent avis que les susdites terres et prémisses seront vendues et adjudgées au plus haut enchérissur à la porte de l'Eglise de la dite paroisse de Vaudreuil, LUNDI, le VINGT ET UN de JANVIER prochain, à DIX heures du matin, auxquels tems et lieu les conditions de la vente seront énoncées.

L. GUGY, Sherif.

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

Bureau du Sherif, 12e. Sept. 1827.

Montréal, } EN vertu d'un MANDAT d'EXECUTION, à savoir: émané de la Cour du Banc du Roi de Sa Majesté, pour les causes civiles, dans et pour le district de Montréal, à la poursuite d'Adam Lymburner Macnider, de Montréal, dans le dit district, Marchand Encauteur et Courtier, et de James Scott, du même lieu, contre les terres et possessions de SAMUEL B. BONNER, de Montréal, dans le dit district, Ingénieur, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution, comme appartenant au dit Samuel B. Bonner, deux lots de terre, situés dans le Faubourg Ste. Anne, de la cité de Montréal, dans le dit district susdit, connus et distingués, comme lots No. 154 et 155, contenant chacun quarante-cinq pieds de largeur, sur quatre vingt dix pieds de profondeur, bornés, par devant par la Rue Dalhousie, d'un côté par le lot No. 153, et de l'autre côté par le lot No. 156, et dans la profondeur par John Levereth Henshaw, avec une Maison de Bois à deux étages dessus construite. Or je donne avis par le présent, que les dits lots de terre et prémisses, seront vendus et adjudgés au plus haut enchérissur, à mon Bureau, dans la cité de Montréal, le LUNDI, VINGT-UN de JANVIER prochain, à TROIS heures de l'après-midi, auxquels tems et lieu les conditions de la vente seront énoncées.

L. GUGY, Sherif.

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

Bureau du Sherif, 13e. Sept. 1827.

Montréal, } EN vertu d'un MANDAT d'EXECUTION, à savoir: émané de la Cour du Banc du Roi de Sa Majesté, pour les causes civiles, dans et pour le district de Montréal susdit, à la poursuite de Francis Desrivieres, de la cité de Montréal, dans le district de Montréal, Ecuier, négociant, agissant comme Exécuteur testamentaire de feu l'honorable James McGill, de son vivant de la cité de Montréal, Négociant, contre les terres et possessions de PETER MCGILL, des dites cité et district de Montréal, Négociant, en sa capacité de curateur ducement appointé aux biens de Simon McGillivray, ci-devant de la dite cité de Montréal, seul exécuter et légataire restant du testament et dernières volontés de feu l'honorable William McGillivray, de son vivant de la susdite cité de Montréal, Négociant, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant aux biens du dit Simon McGillivray, en sa susdite capacité, des mains du Curateur ci-dessus dénommé, 1er. Un emplacement situé dans la dite cité de Montréal, faisant le coin des rues St. Paul et St. Gabriel, contenant environ quarante-deux pieds de front, sur environ quatre-vingt un pieds de profondeur, borné par devant à la rue St. Paul, au côté sud-ouest à la rue St. Gabriel, au nord-est par les prémisses de Pierre Amable Dézéry, et dans la profondeur par le lot de terre ci-dessous

décrit sous le No. 2, comme le tout est enclos avec une maison d'un étage en pierres, y dessus érigée, 2e. Un emplacement de figure irrégulière situé dans la dite cité de Montréal, contenant environ cinquante-neuf pieds de front, sur à peu près quatre-vingt cinq pieds de profondeur, borné par devant à la rue St. Gabriel, et au sud-est par le lot No. 1, ci-dessus décrit et partie par les prémisses du dit Pierre Amable Dézéry, d'autre côté partie par le lot de terre ci-après décrit sous le No. 3, et partie par un passage ou cour au bout de et appartenant au dit lot de terre No. 3, et dans la profondeur, partie par le lot de terre ci-après décrit sous le No. 4, et partie par les prémisses de Messrs. Millar et Parlange avec le droit et l'usage en tout tems du passage actuellement usité par la cour du dit lot No. 3, pour communiquer à la rue Ste. Thérèse, tel que le tout se comporte actuellement, avec une grande maison en pierres à trois étages et autres bâtiments y dessus érigés, 3e. Un emplacement situé dans la dite cité de Montréal, faisant le coin des rues St. Gabriel et Ste. Thérèse, de vingt pieds de front, sur la rue St. Gabriel, sur soixante et dix pieds de profondeur, borné d'un côté à la rue Ste. Thérèse au côté sud-est par le lot No. 2, ci-dessus décrit, et dans la profondeur par le lot de terre ci-après décrit sous le No. 4, sujet au droit de passage en tout tems tel que ci-dessus spécifié dans le No. 2, tel que le tout est de présent enclos, avec une maison en pierres à trois étages et un magasin aussi en pierres y dessus érigés, 4e. Un emplacement dans la dite cité de Montréal, faisant le coin des rues Ste. Thérèse et St. Denis, contenant environ soixante-cinq pieds de front, sur la rue St. Denis, sur quarante-trois pieds de profondeur, borné d'un côté à la rue Ste. Thérèse, au côté sud-est par les prémisses de Messrs. Millar et Parlange, et dans la profondeur, par les Nos. 2 et 3, ci-dessus décrits, tel qu'il est enclos, avec deux maisons en pierres y dessus érigées, 5e. Tout ce certain lot ou emplacement situé au Faubourg Ste. Anne de Montréal, contenant cent quarante-huit pieds de front, sur la rue du Roi, sur environ cent quatre-vingt pieds de profondeur, et cent quatorze pieds au bout d'icelle profondeur sur la rue de la Reine, borné au sud-est par John D. Ware, au nord-ouest, moitié par un lot de terre ci-devant appartenant à John Jones, et moitié par la propriété ci-devant appartenant à Joseph Proven, avec un grand magasin en pierre y dessus érigé, 6e. Tout ce certain lot ou emplacement situé dans le susdit Faubourg Ste. Anne, contenant quatre-vingt dix pieds, sur la rue du Roi, sur quatre-vingt dix pieds de profondeur, au bout de laquelle sa largeur est de quatre-vingt quatorze pieds, borné au sud-est par le lot No. 5, ci-dessus décrit, au nord-ouest par la propriété de John Forbes, et dans la profondeur par le lot ci-après décrit sous le No. 7. 7e. Tout ce certain lot ou emplacement situé au susdit Faubourg Ste. Anne, contenant cent soixante-deux pieds de front, sur la Rue de la Reine, cent quatre-vingt quinze pieds au bout de sa profondeur et sur environ quatre-vingt dix pieds de profondeur, borné au bout d'icelle partie par John Forbes et partie par les lots 5 et 6, ci-dessus décrits, au sud-est par le cinquième lot ci-dessus décrit, et au nord-ouest par la rue Wellington, 8e. Un emplacement situé à la Pointe à Callière, dans la dite cité de Montréal, contenant environ quarante-cinq pieds de front, sur environ quarante-cinq pieds de profondeur, borné par devant à la rue du port, dans la profondeur et au côté sud-est par la propriété appartenant à John Jones, et au côté nord-ouest par la propriété de Pierre Berthelot, sujet au droit de passage dans l'acour de la propriété et au fond d'icelle, appartenant au dit John Jones, avec une maison à deux étages (dont moitié en pierres et moitié en bois) et autres bâtiments y dessus érigés, 9e. La moitié indivis de tout ce lot de terre situé à la tête du Faubourg Ste. Antoine de la dite cité de Montréal, contenant trois acres ou environ de front, sur douze acres de profondeur ou environ, borné par devant au grand chemin de Roi, dans la profondeur par Sir Alexander McKenzie et Francis Desrivieres, d'un côté par les héritiers de Charles Provost, et par un chemin qui mène à la Montagne, et d'autre côté par John Morgan. La totalité du dit lot ayant été achetée par feu le dit Honorable William McGillivray et l'honorable James Reid, conjointement, de Francis Desrivieres, Ecuier, comme Procureur de Isaac Todd, 10e. Un lopin ou morceau de terre sis et situé à ou près la côte St. Antoine dans la Paroisse de Montréal, contenant deux arpens de front sur trois arpens de profondeur, borné par devant au chemin qui mène à la côte St. Antoine, au nord-est par un chemin privé qui sépare les dites prémisses de celles appartenant à la succession de feu Samu'l David, d'autre côté par la pièce de terre ci-après décrite sous le onzième numéro et dans la profondeur partie par la propriété de Frédéric Auguste Quémel, et partie par celle de Louis Gagy, le tout tel que le dit lopin ou morceau s'étend et se comporte avec une grande et vaste Maison en pierre à deux étages, Ecuries, remises et autres batisses y dessus érigées, et le terrain disposé en jardins, vergers, Cours et promenades ornées (Pleasure Ground, 11e. Certain emplacement ou lot de terre de figure irrégulière à la côte St. Antoine susdit, autre fois partie de la Ferme St. Joseph dans la paroisse de Montréal contigu au morceau de terre en dernier ci-dessus décrit auquel il tient par le côté sud-ouest et connu et distingué comme sur un plan annexé à l'acte original de vente d'icelui par Frédéric Augustus Quesnel, passé par devant Griffin et Baron, Notaires, en date du 26 Décembre 1822, (auquel il est référé) à savoir: commençant au point A. sur la Rue Dorchester, en courant est le long de la dite Rue cent vingt-quatre piés quatre poudces, de là le long de la ligne de la dite pièce de terre en dernier ci-dessus décrite deux cent quarante sept piés sept poudces jusqu'au point C. de là dans une direction presque parallèle à la première ligne mentionnée cent soixante et douze piés deux poudces et de là (qui est le point D.) en droite ligne jusqu'au point de départ deux cent quarante huit piés, le tout mesuré anglaise, et formant une superficie de trente six mille cinq cent soixante et quatorze piés, borné par devant à la susdite Rue Dorchester, dans la profondeur et au côté sud-ouest par le dit Frédéric Augustus Quesnel, sujet au payemens de la somme de trois livres, onze Chellins et quatre deniers du cours actuel comme rente foncière et non rachetable aux Dames Religieuses de l'Hotel Dieu de Montréal le vingt-neuf Septembre en toutes et chacune années. 12e. Toute cette ferme sise et située à la côte St. Antoine susdite du contenu de trois arpens de front sur environ vingt quatre arpens de profondeur plus ou moins, avec une Maison en pierres, Granges et autres batisses y dessus érigées, bornée par devant par un champ appartenant à Frederick Augustus Quesnel, qui sépare la dite ferme du grand chemin de Roi, dans la profondeur par la terre ci-après décrite sous le numéro quatorze, d'un côté partie par les seigneurs de l'Isle de Montréal, partie par John Ogilvy ou ses représentants et partie par un certain Dufresne ou ses représentants et d'autre côté partie par le chemin de montée et partie par la ferme ci-après décrite sous le numéro treize. 13. Toute cette ferme sise et située à la côte St. Antoine susdite faisant un front d'environ un arpent et trois cinquièmes à la terre d'un nommé Lardy ou ses représentants, sur une profondeur d'environ vingt-quatre arpens, et à l'extrémité de la terre dudit Lardy augmentant en largeur jusqu'à deux arpens et de là courant vingt-trois arpens en profondeur ou environ, bornée par devant au chemin le long de la ligne de profondeur du fief des pauvres de l'Ho-

tel Dieu, dans la profondeur par la terre ci-après décrite sous le numéro quatorze d'un côté en partie par le Chemin de montée et en partie par la terre en dernier ci-dessus décrite et de l'autre côté en partie par le dit Lardy et en partie par le nommé Clarke avec une Maison de Verger et autres batisses dessus construites. 14e. Un morceau ou lot de terre d'une figure irrégulière, situé dans les profondeurs des fermes endernier ci-dessus décrite de quarante arpens plus ou moins en superficie borné du côté nord-est par le grand Chemin du Roi de la côte des Neges, du côté sud-ouest par le nommé Clarke, du côté nord-ouest par Chalifoux et autres, et du côté sud-est en partie par le nommé Fresne, et en partie par les terres en dernier ci-dessus décrites des quelles il est séparé par une ligne oblique tirée vers l'ouest du coin sud-ouest de la terre du dit Fresne, et continuée dans la vicinité d'une ancienne clôture à un poteau peinturé posé sur la ligne qui borne la terre du dit Clarke, avec une maison et autres batisses dessus construite. Les terres susdites No. 12, 13, et 14 étant décrites sur un plan d'icelles fait par Alexander Gibbs, arpenteur, le 5 de Décembre 1825 auxquels il est référé par le présent. 15e. Deux lots de terre qui formaient partie de la terre appartenant à Louis Guy, Ecuier, communément connue par le nom de Bourgogne, située près de la dite cité de Montréal au bout sud-ouest du faubourg St. Antoine avec une Maison de bois d'une étage dessus construite, les dits deux lots comme acquis par le dit feu William McGillivray, du dit Louis Guy par des titres passés devant Doucet, N. P. daté le vingt-neuf de Septembre Mil huit cent, dix-neuf, et dedans décrits comme suit, savoir: 1e. Un terrain ou lopin de terre de deux cent dix-neuf pieds de front sur cent vingt piés de profondeur tenant par devant au sud-est à une espace de trente six piés de terre réservée par le Vendeur pour une Rue qui formera la continuation de la Rue St. Antoine de cette ville, par derrière au dit vendeur, d'un côté au sud-ouest au Chemin des Seigneurs, étant le Chemin privé mentionné dans la description de No. 10, d'autre côté au nord-est à un espace de terre de trente six piés que le dit sieur vendeur se réserve pour communiquer à son terrain et par la suite y ouvrir une Rue. 2e. Un autre terrain ou lopin de terre situé au même lieu de cent dix piés de front, sur cent vingt piés de profondeur tenant par devant au sud-est à une espace de trente six piés de large réservé pour ouvrir la susdite Rue qui fera la continuation de celle de St. Antoine, par derrière au dit sieur vendeur d'un côté au nord-est à David Ross, Ecuier, et d'autre côté au sud-ouest à la terre réservée par le vendeur pour communiquer à son terrain et y ouvrir une Rue par la suite sans aucun bâtiment dessus construit. 16e. Un lot de terre ou emplacement quarante cinq piés de front sur quatre vingt dix piés de profondeur, situé du côté Sud-Est de la Place Papineau, près de la cité de Montréal connu comme le lot No. 9, borné en front par la dite place, et en profondeur par Henry Hanly, d'un côté par Charles Prevost, de l'autre côté par Vincent Dufort, ou leurs représentants. 17e. Un lot de terre ou emplacement de cent quatre-vingt piés de front, sur cent quarante-cinq piés de profondeur, connu comme lot No. 30, du côté nord-ouest du chemin de communication entre le Faubourg Ste. Marie, de la dite cité de Montréal, et la côte de la Visitation, borné en front par le dit chemin communément appelé chemin Papineau, et en profondeur par William Logan, d'un côté par William Hall, et de l'autre côté par John Molson, 18e. Un lot de terre ou emplacement sis et situé dans le Village et Paroisse de St. Eustache, dans le district de Montréal, susdit, contenant environ un arpent de front sur environ soixante et dix piés de profondeur plus ou moins borné en front, par la grande rue du dit village, en profondeur par la petite Rivière, d'un côté par William Smith, et de l'autre côté par une petite rue qui conduit à la dite petite Rivière, avec une maison de Pierre, hangard ou appentis et autres batisses dessus construits. 19e. Un lot de terre contenant treize arpens en superficie sis et situé dans la Paroisse St. Eustache susdite à la montée du chicot borné en front par le grand chemin du Roi, en profondeur par le nommé Sentier, d'un côté par Jean Baptiste Ferré, et de l'autre côté par le nommé Fabien dit La Grenade, ou leurs Représentants. 20. Un lot de terre ou emplacement situé dans le Bourg de l'Assomption, dans la Paroisse de St. Pierre du Portage dans le dit district, contenant cent-vingt piés de front, sur deux cents quarante piés de profondeur, plus ou moins, borné en front par le côté sud de la Rivière l'Assomption, et en profondeur par les Représentants de feu Thomas Corrie, d'un côté par Messire Joseph Roi ou ses Représentants, et de l'autre côté par la terre de la Veuve Janvier Malhiot, avec une maison de bois dessus construite. 21e. Une terre de continuation, sise et située du côté nord de la Rivière St. Esprit, dans la Paroisse du St. Esprit, dans la Seigneurie de l'Assomption, dans le Comté de Leinster, dans le dit district, contenant trois arpens de front, sur la profondeur qui sera trouvée en prenant son front au bout de la terre de Henri Martineau, et bornée en profondeur par la ligne du fief Martel, d'un côté par Alexis Goulet, et de l'autre côté par Louis Gilbeau, ou leur Représentants. 22e. Un lot de terre ou emplacement, situé dans la Paroisse de St. Henry de Masconche, dans le dit district, contenant environ un arpent en superficie plus ou moins, le dit lot consistant en tout ce qui se peut trouver, tant en front qu'en profondeur, comprise entre la Rivière St. Jean Baptiste au nord, la ligne de François Allard ou ses Représentants au sud et au nord-est et sud-ouest par les deux lots ci-après décrits, avec maison, boutique et écurie y dessus érigées. 23e. Un lot de terre ou emplacement d'une figure irrégulière sis et situé dans la Paroisse de St. Henry de Masconche, susdite, contenant un arpent plus ou moins en superficie, étant la continuation des lots de terre ou emplacements des nommés Perrault, Renault, et Guilbard, par lesquels il est borné par devant et en profondeur par la veuve Allard ou ses Représentants, et par le nommé Larivière, d'un côté par le lot en dernier décrit et d'autre côté par la dite veuve Allard, ou ses Représentants. 24e. Un lot ou morceau de terre sis et situé dans la susdite paroisse St. Henry de Masconche, contenant environ un arpent et demi en superficie étant la continuation du lot ou emplacement de la veuve François Allard, auquel il prend son front, joignant du côté sud-ouest et dans la profondeur au sud la terre de la dite Veuve Allard, et d'autre côté le lot ci-dessus décrit.—Or je donne avis par le présent que les dites terres et possessions seront vendues et adjudgées au plus haut enchérissur, c'est à savoir: Les lots ci-dessus décrits sous les Numéros, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 et 17, à mon Bureau en la susdite cité de Montréal, MARDI, le VINGT-DEUX de JANVIER prochain, à ONZE heures du matin, et les lots ci-dessus décrits sous les Numéros, 18 et 19, à la Porte de l'Eglise de la susdite Paroisse St. Eustache, le MERCREDI, VINGT-TROIS de JANVIER prochain, à DIX heures du matin; Le lot ci-dessus décrit sous le No. 20, à la porte de l'Eglise de la susdite Paroisse de l'Assomption ou St. Pierre du portage, le JEUDI, VINGT-QUATRE de JANVIER prochain, à DIX heures du matin; le lot décrit ci-dessus sous

le No. 21, à la Porte de l'Eglise de la susdite Paroisse St. Esprit le VENDREDI, VINGT-CINQ de JANVIER prochain, à neuf heures du matin, et les lots ci-dessus décrits sous les Nos. 22, 23 et 24, à la Porte de l'Eglise de la susdite Paroisse St. Henry de Mascouche, le dit VENDREDI, VINGT-CINQ de JANVIER prochain, à UNE heure de relevée auxquels tems et lieux respectifs les conditions de la vente seront énoncées.

L. GUGY, Sherif.

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

Bureau du Sherif, 14e. Sept. 1827.

Trois-Rivières, } EN vertu d'un MANDAT de FIERI FA-
savoir : } CIAS, émané de la Cour du Banc du
Roi de Sa Majesté, pour les causes civiles, dans et pour le district des Trois-Rivières susdit, à la poursuite d'Ezekiel Hart, et Samuel Becancour Hart, tous les deux de la Ville des Trois-Rivières, dans le Comté de St. Maurice dans le district des Trois-Rivières, négociants et associés, faisant commerce sous le nom d'Ezekiel Hart et fils, contre les biens, terres et possessions de CHARLES GUY, de la Ville des Trois-Rivières, dans le comté et district susdit, Chapelier, à moi adressé, j'aisaisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant au dit Charles Guy, un emplacement situé dans la commune de la Ville des Trois-Rivières, contenant tout le terrain qu'il y a entre l'emplacement de Charles Létourneau, au sud ouest et celui de James Burns au nord-est, sur la profondeur qui peut se trouver entre la ligne nord-ouest de la rue St. Philippe, et le terrain possédé par Moses Hart, Ecuyer, représentant Charles Métot, c'est-à-dire, sur la même profondeur de l'emplacement du dit James Burns, représentant Jean Baptiste Dégouffre, avec une Maison dessus construite. Or je donne par le présent avis que l'immeuble ci-dessus décrit sera vendu et adjugé au plus haut enchérissseur, à mon Bureau, MARDI, le ONZIEME jour de MARS prochain, à ONZE heures du Matin, auxquels tems et lieu les conditions de la vente seront énoncées.

I. G. OGDEN, Sherif.

Toutes personnes qui peuvent avoir des prétentions sur les prémisses ci-dessus désignées, soit par hypothèque ou autre droit ou servitude, sont avertis qu'elles aient à le notifier au dit Sherif, à son Bureau, dans la Ville des Trois-Rivières, selon la loi; de plus qu'aucune opposition, afin d'annuler ou afin de distraire, le tout ou partie des dites terres, ou afin de charge ou servitude sur icelles, ne sera reçue par le dit Sherif pendant les quinze jours qui en précéderont la vente; de plus que toute opposition, afin d'annuler, afin de charge ou afin de distraire, doit être accompagnée d'une affirmation sous serment de la vérité des faits y articulés en la forme prescrite par l'ordre de la dite Cour, en date du dix-septième de Mars 1827, et que toute opposition à telle fin qui ne sera pas accompagnée de telle affirmation, n'empêchera ni ne retardera l'exécution du dit ordre; et qu'aucune opposition afin de conserver ne sera reçue après les vingt-quatre heures qui suivront immédiatement le jour du rapport du dit ordre, et sont de plus avertis, que le dit ordre est rapportable le 13e. jour de Mars prochain.

I. G. O.

Bureau du Sherif, Trois-Rivières, 3e. Nov. 1827.

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

G. PEMBERTON,
ABRAM CRINGAN.

Québec, 31 Octobre, 1827.

PROVINCE DU BAS-CANADA, } DANS LE BANC DU ROI.
DISTRICT DE QUEBEC, } Le 20 d'Octobre, 1827.
JOSEPH DOHERTY, Demandeur.

vs.

EBENEZER MERVIN, Défendeur.

No. 1216.

LA Cour ayant entendu le demandeur par son Conseil sur la requête filée par lui dans cette cause, ordonne en conformité au Statut Provincial de la 4e. Geo. IV. chap. 13. Que Ebenezer Mervin, le défendeur ci-dessus nommé auquel les procédures de cette Cour n'ont pas été dûment servies ait à y comparaitre soit en personne soit par son Procureur dans le cours de quatre mois de Calendrier, et y attendre le jugement en cette cause, et que à défaut de ce faire, le demandeur sera en liberté de procéder à jugement comme si les procédures avaient été dûment servies, et que cet ordre soit inséré dans la Gazette de Québec, publiée par autorité.

4 m. PERRAULT & BURROUGHS, P. B. R.

AVERTISSEMENT.

Province du Bas-Canada, } ON fait savoir à tous qu'il
District de Québec, } appartiendra, qu'en vertu de l'Ordonnance de l'Honorable J. T. Taschereau, l'un des Juges de la Cour du Banc du Roi de ce district, en date de ce jour, au pied du Procès Verbal et des Enchères des Immeubles ci-après désignés, dépendans de la communauté qui a été entre Pierre Bourassa et femme Marie Mathieu, son épouse, décédée, licités sur les lieux, le 16 Octobre courant; les papiers ont été déposés par Mtre. Parent, Notaire, chargé de la Licitation, au Greffe de la Cour du Banc du Roi, ou toutes personnes désirant sur-enchérir, se transporteront depuis le 18 Octobre courant, jusqu'au 30 Novembre prochain, jour de la clôture du Dépôt.

Description des Immeubles.

1e. Un emplacement situé au Faubourg St. Jean, Rue St. Jean, de 40 pieds de front sur 60 pieds de profondeur, borné par devant au sud à la dite Rue St. Jean, par derrière à Pierre Valin, d'un côté au nord-est à Dame veuve Marié, et d'autre côté au sud-ouest au Sieur Pierre Voelle, avec la maison dessus construite, hangard, &c. loué \$22 courant, adjugé \$275 courant. 2e. Un emplacement situé au dit Faubourg St. Jean, Rue d'Aiguillon, de 36 pieds de front sur 60 pieds de profondeur, borné par devant à la dite Rue, par derrière à Jean Baptiste Fréchette, d'un côté au nord-est à Louis Matte, et d'autre côté au sud-ouest à Demoiselle Thérèse Routier, le dit terrain ayant aussi 36 pieds de large à la profondeur, avec la maison dessus construite, boutique, hangard, &c. adjugé \$180 courant.

Les Sur-enchères seront reçues jusqu'à Vendredi, le 30 Novembre prochain, à quatre heures après midi.

PERRAULT & BURROUGHS, P. B. R.
Québec, 17e. Octobre, 1827.

AVERTISSEMENT.

Province du Bas-Canada, } ON fait savoir à tous qu'il ap-
District de Québec, } partiendra qu'en vertu de l'Ordonnance de l'Honorable J. T. Taschereau, l'un des Juges de la Cour du Banc du Roi de ce district, en date de ce jour, au pied du Procès Verbal et des Enchères des Immeubles ci-après désignés, dépendans de la succession de feu Marie Anne Hamel, licités en l'Office de Mtre. Tessier, Notaire, à Québec, le 18 Octobre courant, les papiers ont été déposés par Mtre. Tessier, Notaire, chargé de la Licitation, au Greffe de la Cour du Banc du Roi, ou toutes personnes qui voudront sur-enchérir se transporteront depuis le 23e. Octobre courant, jusqu'au 5 Décembre prochain, jour de la clôture du dépôt.

Description des Immeubles.

La juste moitié des droits honorifiques et lucratifs de partie du Fief St. François, situé près de cette Ville, contenant la dite partie cinquante-quatre à cinquante-six arpens de profondeur, sur une largeur d'environ trois arpens et deux perches, à prendre du chemin appelé vulgairement Gemin ou la Grande Allée, à aller en gagnant vers le nord jusqu'à trente arpens de profondeur, et de là le dit Fief s'élargi du côté sud-ouest, et a en cet endroit, six arpens et deux perches de largeur, sur le reste de sa profondeur, borné du côté sud au dit chemin de Gomin ou la Grande Allée, et du côté nord à la Petite Rivière St. Charles, d'un côté vers l'est à George Vanfelson, Ecuyer, à Etienne Bois et aux représentants Pinguet, qui représentait Archibald Ferguson, et vers l'ouest à Jean Marie Routier, à la veuve et représentants Pierre Julien et à Joseph Beaulé, adjugée pour la somme de £56.

Les Sur-enchères seront reçues jusqu'à Mercredi, le 5 Décembre prochain, à Quatre heures après midi.

PERRAULT & BURROUGHS, P. B. R.
Québec, 23e. Octobre, 1827.

AVERTISSEMENT.

CEUX qui doivent à la Succession de feu JEAN BELANGER, Ecuyer, sont priés de payer au Soussigné, et ceux à qui il est dû sont aussi priés de lui envoyer leurs comptes afin qu'ils soient liquidés.

FRANÇOIS BELANGER,
Exécuteur Testamentaire.

Québec, 30e. d'Avr. 1827.

LES Créanciers de feu SAMUEL THOMAS CORRIE, et de la ci-devant Maison de S. T. Corrie, et Co. sont avertis par ces présentes que le Soussigné, Curateur, à ce jour obtenu une autorité légale de distribuer les argens entre ses mains appartenant à la Succession.—Les Créanciers seront donc immédiatement payés en s'adressant au Soussigné à son Bureau Rue St. Pierre.

Québec, 23e. Août 1827.

JOHN KERR,

AVERTISSEMENT.

LE Soussigné ayant été dûment élu Curateur à la Succession vacante de feu JOHN ROBERTSON, de son vivant un des Commis de la Douane du Port de Québec, prie ceux qui doivent à la dite Succession de le payer sans délai et ceux à qui la dite Succession doit sont aussi priés de lui produire leurs Comptes.

Québec, 24 Octobre, 1827.

C. HUOT,

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

ADAM L. MACNIDER,
JAS. SCOTT.

Montréal le 3e. Mai, 1827.

LE Soussigné ayant été dûment appointé Procureur ad negotia de Mr. Delacarte et de Made. Dechantigné, héritiers de feu l'Honorable Mr. le Juge de Bonne, décédé, requiert par le présent toutes personnes endettées envers Mr. de Bonne, lors de sa mort, de payer entre les mains de lui Soussigné, en sa dite qualité de Procureur les dettes et sommes d'argent par elles respectivement dues comme susdit.

Québec, le 10e. Février, 1827.

Mw. BELL.

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

22e. Août, 1827.

4

D. FERGUSON,
Rue Saull au Matelot.

BUREAU DE LA COMPAGNIE DU CANADA.

YORK, H. C. 1er. Septembre, 1827.

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

La moitié des deniers provenans de la vente des lots de ville continue d'être mise à part pour douer une école publique.

On ne peut voir le plan de la ville et le diagramme des terres que sur les lieux en s'adressant à Mr. Prior.

JOHN GALT,
Surintendant.

A VENDRE.

FER, Vinaigre, Noir de fumée,
Acier, Moutarde, Mine de Plomb,
Cerceaux de Fer, Encre à écrire, Noir de Souliers,
&c. &c.

—COMME AUSSI,—

Farine, Lard, Bois de Construction,
le Quai de Goudie, JAMES GEORGE,
28e. Juin.

A VENDRE,

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

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

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

CHAMBRE D'ASSEMBLEE.

3e. FEVRIER, 1810.

RESOLU, Qu'après la fin de la présente Session, avant qu'il soit présenté à cette Chambre aucune Pétition pour obtenir permission d'introduire un Bill privé pour ériger un Pont ou des Ponts, pour régler quelque Commune, pour ouvrir quelque Chemin de Barrière, ou pour accorder à quelque individu ou à des individus quelque droit ou privilège exclusif quelconque, ou pour altérer ou renouveler quelque Acte du Parlement Provincial pour de semblables objets il sera donné notice de telle application qu'on se proposera de faire, dans la Gazette de Québec, et dans un des papiers publics du District s'il y en a, et par une Affiche posée à la porte des Eglises des Paroisses qui pourront être intéressées à telle application, ou à l'endroit le plus public, s'il n'y a pas d'Eglise, pendant deux mois au moins avant que telle Pétition soit présentée.

12e. MARS, 1817.

RESOLU, Qu'à l'avenir cette Chambre ne recevra des Pétitions pour des Bills privés que dans les premiers quinze jours de chaque Session.

22e. MARS, 1819.

RESOLU, Qu'après la présente Session, avant qu'il soit présenté à cette Chambre aucune Pétition pour obtenir permission d'introduire un Bill privé pour ériger un Pont de Péage, la personne ou les personnes qui se proposeront de pétitionner pour un tel Bill, en donnant la notice ordonné par la Règle du troisième Février mil huit cent dix, donneront aussi en même tems et de la même manière un avis notifiant les taux qu'elles se proposeront de demander, l'étendue du privilège, l'élevation des arches, l'espace entre les culées ou piliers pour le passage des cages, cages ou bâtimens, mentionnant si elles se proposent de bâtir un Pont Levis ou non et les dimensions de tel Pont Levis.

JEUDI, 4e. MARS, 1824.

RESOLU, Que tout Pétitionnaire demandant un privilège exclusif, dépose entre les mains du Greffier de cette Chambre une somme de vingt-cinq livres, avant que le Bill pour tel privilège exclusif soit passé à sa seconde lecture, pour payer en partie les dépenses du dit Bill privé; laquelle somme sera remise aux Pétitionnaires s'ils n'obtiennent pas la passation de la loi.

(Attesté) Wm. LINDSAY, Gr. Assée.

Les Imprimeurs de Gazettes et autres Papiers-nouvelles publiés en cette Province, sont priés d'insérer les Résolutions ci-dessus dans leurs Papiers respectifs jusqu'à l'Assemblée prochaine de la Législature.

AVERTISSEMENT.

District de } ON fait savoir à tous qu'il appartiendra qu'en
Québec, } vertu de l'Ordonnance de l'Honorable Jean Thomas Taschereau, l'un des Juges de la Cour du Banc du Roi de ce district, en date du dix-neuf d'Octobre courant, au pied du Procès Verbal et des Enchères des Immeubles ci-après désignés, dépendans des communautés et successions des défunts Jean Antoine Ouellet et Marie Charlotte Belanger, licités sur les lieux par autorité de Justice, le premier d'Octobre courant, les susdits Procès Verbal et Enchères ont été par Mtre. Amable Morin, Notaire, chargé de la dite Licitation, déposés au Greffe de la dite Cour, à l'effet de recevoir des sur-enchères l'espace de six semaines à compter du dix-neuf d'Octobre courant, après quoi un titre valable sera accordé au plus haut sur-enchérissseur si aucun il y a, si non aux plus hauts et derniers enchérissseurs mentionnés au dit Procès Verbal, aux mêmes charges y portées dont on pourra prendre connaissance en s'adressant aux Prothonotaires soussignés.

Suit la désignation des dits Immeubles.

1er. Cinq perches de terre de front, sur trente arpens de profondeur, situés en le premier rang de la Paroisse St. Roch, bornés par devant au Fleuve St. Laurent, par derrière au bout de la dite profondeur, au sud-ouest à André Pelletier, et au nord-est à Jean Bernard Pelletier, pour le prix et somme de £50 5s.

2e. Un arpent et demi de terre de front sur quarante-deux arpens de profondeur, situé en le dit premier rang de la dite paroisse St. Roch, borné comme suit, par devant au Fleuve St. Laurent, par derrière au bout de la dite profondeur, au sud-ouest au terrain sus-désigné et aux représentants de Jean Marie Ouellet, et au nord-est à Marcel Dupont, adjugé au dit Jean Bernard Pelletier, pour £106.

3e. Un arpent de terre de front en bois de bout, sur trente six arpens de profondeur, situé en le quatrième rang de la dite paroisse St. Roch, borné comme suit, par devant à Jean Marie Ouellet ou son représentant, par derrière au bout de la dite profondeur, au sud-ouest à Louis Charneau ou son représentant, et au nord-est à Jean Bte. Abraham Charneat, adjugé à Edouard Lizot, pour le prix de £5 1s.

4e. Une terre située en le dit premier rang de la dite paroisse de St. Roch, contenant trois arpens trois perches de front, sur trente arpens de profondeur, bornée comme suit, par devant au Fleuve St. Laurent, par derrière au bout de la dite profondeur, des côtés sud-ouest et nord-est au dit André Pelletier, avec les bâties sus-construites, tel que le tout est actuellement avec ses appartenances et dépendances quelconques, sans en rien réserver, adjugée au dit Edouard Lizot, pour le prix de £285.

On pourra sur-enchérir les dits immeubles jusqu'au trois de Décembre prochain, à 4 heures, P. M.

PERRAULT & BURROUGHS, P. B. R.

Québec, le 20 Octobre, 1827.

COMPAGNIE D'ASSURANCE DU PHENIX DE LONDRES.—Les soussignés ayant été nommés ensembles chacun d'eux séparément, Agens de la compagnie d'assurance du Phénix de Londres, contre les accidens du feu, pour les provinces du Canada, prennent la liberté de l'annoncer au public, et de solliciter la continuation de l'encouragement si long-temps et si libéralement accordé à la dite compagnie dans ces provinces.

Les polices d'Assurance, accordées par les derniers agens, dans tous les cas où le risque reste le même, peuvent être renouvelées à mesure qu'elles expirent, en payant aux soussignés les primes pour l'année suivante.

Les risques ordinaires, comprenant ceux des vaisseaux sur chantier ou à l'ancre dans le port, continueront d'être pris, à ce bureau, à des primes modérées, et les agens sont autorisés à assurer des sommes jusqu'au montant de vingt mille louis, dans un seul risque.

Pour assurances à Québec, s'adresser à MM. Gillespie, Finlay & Co.

GEORGE MOFFATT, }
JOHN JAMIESON, } Agens.
R. GILLESPIE, Jr. }

Bureau du Phénix, Montréal, 5 Juin 1827.



DALHOUSIE, GOUVERNEUR.

GEOURGE QUATRE, par la Grâce de Dieu, Roi du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, Défenseur de la Foi :—A nos très-aimés et fidèles Conseillers Législatifs de notre Province du Bas-Canada, et à nos fidèles et bien-aimés Chevaliers, Citoyens et Bourgeois de notre dite Province, salut. Vu que l'Assemblée de notre Parlement Provincial se trouve prorogée au cinquième jour d'Octobre prochain ; néanmoins, pour certaines causes et considérations, nous avons jugé à propos de proroger encore icelle au vingtième jour de Novembre prochain ; de sorte que vous ni aucun de vous, ne serez le dit cinquième jour d'Octobre prochain, tenus ni obligés de paraître dans notre cité de Québec ; car nous voulons que vous et chacun de vous soyez, entièrement déchargés à cet égard : vous commandant, et par la teneur de ces présentes enjoignant fermement à vous et à chacun de vous et à tous autres intéressés, que vous ayez à paraître et paraissez personnellement le dit vingtième jour de Novembre prochain, dans notre cité de Québec, pour procéder à l'EXPEDITION DES AFFAIRES, et traiter, faire, agir et conclure des et sur les choses qui, par la faveur de Dieu, pourront être ordonnées dans notre dit Parlement Provincial par le Conseil Commun de notre dite Province. En foi de quoi nous avons fait rendre ces présentes nos Lettres Patentes, et à icelles fait apposer le grand sceau de notre dite Province. Témoin notre fidèle et bien aimé, GEORGE COMTE DE DALHOUSIE, Baron Dalhousie du Château Dalhousie, Chevalier Grand Croix du très-honorable ordre militaire du Bain, Capitaine-Général et Gouverneur en Chef dans et pour notre dite Province du Bas-Canada, &c. &c. &c. A notre Château Saint Louis dans notre Cité de Québec, dans notre dite Province, le vingt-septième jour de Septembre, l'an de notre Seigneur, mil huit cent vingt-sept, et de notre règne le huitième.

THOMAS DOUGLAS, Greff. C. en Chancellerie.

N. 170. **E**N vertu d'un MANDAT de VENDITION Québec, **EXPONAS**, émané de la Cour du Banc à savoir : du Roi de Sa Majesté pour les causes civiles, dans et pour le district de Québec à la poursuite de Bernard Peltier, de la paroisse Ste. Anne dans le comté de Cornwallis dans le district de Québec, à moi adressé m'enjoignant de procéder à la vente et adjudication de l'immeuble suivant comme appartenant à MARY SMITH, de la susdite paroisse Ste. Anne, Femme séparée de biens de Thomas Martin, résidant dans le Township de Shipton dans le district des Trois Rivières, à savoir : 1er. Un quart indivis du dit fief et Seigneurie de la Pocatière appartenances et dépendances, situé en la paroisse Ste. Anne dans le comté de Cornwallis, contenant tout une lieue et demie de profondeur, borné au nord-ouest au Fleuve St. Laurent, au sud-est au Township d'Exworth, au nord-est à la Seigneurie de la Boutellerie communément dite *Rivière Ouelle* et au sud-ouest au fief St. Denis, ensemble un quart indivis du dit domaine et le moulin bannal de la dite Seigneurie. 2e. Un quart indivis du dit fief St. Denis appartenances et dépendances, situé dans la dite Paroisse Ste. Anne, contenant une demie lieue de front sur deux lieues de profondeur, borné au nord-ouest au Fleuve St. Laurent, au sud-ouest par les terres de la Couronne, au nord-est en partie par le dit fief et Seigneurie de la Pocatière et en partie par le dit Township d'Exworth et au sud-ouest par le fief et Seigneurie de St. Roch des Aulnais, et aussi un quart indivis du dit fief et Seigneurie de St. Denis, lesquels quarts indivis du dit fief et Seigneurie ci-dessus désignés, appartiennent à la dite MARY SMITH, à titre de donaire contumier comme étant enfant unique issue du second Mariage entre feu Lauchlin Smith et défunte Barbara Byton, n'y ayant aucun contrat de Mariage de passé entre eux et les dits quarts constituant la moitié des héritages que le dit Lauchlin Smith tenait et possédait lors de son second Mariage et étaient sujets au droit contumier.—Or je donne avis public par le présent que la propriété ci-dessus décrite sera vendue et adjugée au plus offrant et dernier enchérissseur à mon Bureau en la maison de justice de la cité de Québec, le LUNDI VINGT-SIX de NOVEMBRE prochain, à ONZE heures du matin, auxquels tems et lieux les conditions de vente seront énoncées.

W. S. SEWELL, Shérif.

On est averti que passé les vingt-quatre heures qui suivront immédiatement le jour du rapport du dit Ordre il ne sera reçu aucune opposition afin de conserver ; et l'on est de plus averti que le dit Writ est rapportable le premier jour de Février prochain.

Bureau du Shérif, Québec, le 30 Oct. 1827.

N. 719. **E**N vertu d'un MANDAT de FIERI FA- Québec, **CIAS**, émané de la Cour du Banc du savoir : Roi de sa Majesté, pour les causes civiles, dans et pour le district de Québec, à la poursuite de Féréol Roi, Ecuyer, de la Paroisse St. Etienne de Beaumont, dans le Comté de Hertford, dans le district de Québec, et Marie Charlotte Talbot dite Gervais son épouse, Louis Blais Major de Milices et Marie Louise Blais veuve de feu Simon Fournier décédé, tous deux de la Paroisse St. Pierre de la Rivière du Sud, dans le Comté de Hertford, dans le district susdit, Antoine Talbot dit Gervais, Joseph Talbot dit Gervais, et Michel Talbot dit Gervais, habitants de la dite Paroisse St. Pierre, Jos. Blais, Louis Blais et Jean Bapt. Blais, tous trois de la dite Paroisse St. Pierre de la Rivière du sud, François Xavier Blais, Ecuyer, Notaire de St. Michel, dans le Comté d'Hertford, dans le district susdit, Louis Casault, Capitaine de Milice, et Marie François Blaisson épouse de la Paroisse St. Thomas, dans le Comté de Devon, dans le district de Québec, Jean Bte. Bernier de la dite Paroisse St. Thomas, habitant et Marie Marguerite Blais sa femme, Joseph Bossé Capitaine de Milice, de la Paroisse du Cap St. Ignace, dans le Comté de Devon, dans le district susdit et Marie Louise Blais sa femme, Gabriel Mauffete, Marchand, de la dite Paroisse du Cap St. Ignace et Marie Flavie Blais sa femme, Pierre Fournier, de la dite Paroisse St. Pierre Rivière du sud, dans les comté et district susdit, habitant, Joseph Miot Girard, et Marie Geneviève Fournier sa femme, Nicolas Fournier, Menuisier, de la Paroisse ou lieu appelé Chateauguay, dans le Comté de Huntingdon, dans le district de Montréal, habitant, et Marie Elisabeth Fournier, sa femme, Hyacinthe Blanchet, de Chateauguay susdit, Rosalie Fournier de la paroisse St. Pierre susdit, veuve de défunt Philippe Destroismaisons dit Picard, décédé, Augustin Mathieu, habitant de la dite

paroisse, Joseph Destroismaisons dit Picard, habitant de la dite paroisse, et Marguerite Mathieu sa femme, Joseph Boutet, habitant de la dite paroisse St. Pierre et Euphrasie Mathieu sa femme, contre les terres et possessions de Charles Fournier, de la paroisse de Berthier, dans le comté de Hertford dans le district de Québec, navigateur, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant au dit CHARLES FOURNIER, à savoir : "Une terre et habitation sise et située en la paroisse de Berthier, première concession du fleuve St. Laurent, de deux arpens de front sur environ douze arpens de profondeur, et au bout de cette profondeur un arpent et demi de front sur quarante arpens de profondeur enfin de cette profondeur un arpent de front à aller en profondeur de quarante arpens, joignant d'un côté au nord-est à la terre de Gabriel Bilodeau, et d'autre côté ou sud-ouest à la terre de la Fabrique de la dite paroisse, d'un bout par le nord au dit fleuve St. Laurent, et d'autre bout par le sud à la dite profondeur, de quarante arpens, avec ensemble la maison, grange et étable dessus construits, circonstances et dépendances. 2e. Deux arpens de terre de front et plus s'il s'y trouve complantés en bois, sis et situés en la dite paroisse de Berthier, deuxième concession du dit fleuve St. Laurent, joignant d'un côté au nord-est à la terre du dit Gabriel Bilodeau, et d'autre côté au sud-ouest à celle de Louis Fortier, d'un bout par le nord aux terres de tenanciers du premier rang, et d'autre bout par le sud à la profondeur de vingt arpens environ sans en rien réserver que le bois sur un demi arpent de terre de front sur la profondeur sus-désignée." Or je donne par le présent avis public, que les propriétés décrites ci-dessus, seront respectivement vendues et adjugées aux plus offrant et derniers enchérissseurs, à la porte de l'Eglise de la susdite paroisse de Berthier, le MARDI, ONZE de DECEMBRE prochain, à DIX heures du matin, auxquels tems et lieux les conditions de la vente seront énoncées.

W. S. SEWELL, Shérif.

Tous ceux qui ont des prétentions sur les prémisses ci-dessus désignées, soit par hypothèque ou autre droit ou servitude, sont par le présent avertis d'en donner avis au dit Shérif, à son Bureau dans la cité de Québec, suivant la loi ; et de plus qu'aucune opposition, afin d'annuler ou afin de distraire le tout ou partie des dites prémisses, ou afin de charge ou servitude sur icelles, ne sera reçue par le dit Shérif, durant les quinze jours qui en précéderont la vente ; qu'il faudra que toute opposition afin d'annuler, afin de charge ou afin de distraire soit accompagnée d'une affirmation sous serment de la vérité des faits articulés dans telle opposition, en la forme prescrite par l'ordre de la dite cour en date du dix-neuvième Octobre, 1822 ; qu'aucune opposition telle que susdit, qui ne sera pas accompagnée d'une telle affirmation n'empêchera ni ne retardera l'exécution du dit ordre ; et qu'aucune opposition afin de conserver ne sera reçue après les vingt-quatre heures qui suivront immédiatement le jour du rapport du dit ordre ; et sont de plus avertis que le dit ordre est rapportable le 1e. jour de Février prochain.

Bureau du Shérif, Québec, 30e. Juillet, 1827.

Montréal. **E**N vertu d'un MANDAT d'EXECUTION, à savoir : émané de la Cour du Banc du Roi de Sa Majesté, pour les causes civiles, dans et pour le susdit district de Montréal, à la poursuite de Marie Charles Joseph LeMoine, de Longueuil, veuve de feu David Alexander Grant, Ecuyer, décédé, Baronne de Longueuil, Dame en possession de la Baronne de Longueuil, dans le dit district de Montréal, résidente en la cité de Montréal, dans le dit district contre les terres et possessions des mains de PETER DEVINS, de la cité de Montréal, un des Huissiers Audienciers de la dite Cour du Banc du Roi, en sa capacité de Curateur dûment appointé à John Chesser, ci-devant de St. Jean, dans le dit district de Montréal, de présent absent de la Province du Bas Canada, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution, comme appartenant au dit Peter Devins, en sa capacité susdite, certain lot de terre sis et situé dans la Paroisse St. Luc, dans la censive de la Baronne de Longueuil, dans le dit district de Montréal, contenant trois arpens de front, sur trente arpens de profondeur, borné par devant à la Rivière Richelieu, dans la profondeur par terres non concédées, d'un côté par Edward Spooner, et d'autre côté par la Baronne de Longueuil, sans aucunes bâtisses y dessus érigées.—Or je donne par le présent avis que le dit lot de terre sera vendu et adjugé au plus haut enchérissseur à la Porte de l'Eglise de la susdite Paroisse St. Luc, le LUNDI, TROIS de DECEMBRE prochain, à DIX heures du matin, auxquels tems et lieux les conditions de la vente seront énoncées.

L. GUGY, Shérif.

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

Bureau du Shérif, 28e. Juillet, 1827.

Montréal. **E**N vertu d'un MANDAT d'EXECUTION émané de la Cour du Banc du Roi de Sa Majesté pour les causes civiles dans et pour le susdit District de Montréal à la poursuite d'Hercule Olivier, Ecuyer, Marchand et dame Marguerite Adélaïde Isheroff, veuve de feu Maxime Olivier, deson vivant de Berthier, marchand, en sa qualité de tutrice dûment élue en justice de Elizabeth et Louis Auguste Olivier, enfants mineurs issus du mariage avec le dit défunt Maxime Olivier, tous de la paroisse de Berthier, dans le dit District de Montréal, contre les terres et possessions de CHARLES BELANGER, de la paroisse de St. Cuthbert, dans le dit District, habitant, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant au dit Charles Bélanger, Une terre sise et située dans la paroisse St. Cuthbert, dans le dit District, du contenu de trois arpens de front sur trente cinq arpens de profondeur plus ou moins, bornée par devant au ruisseau Ste. Catherine, dans la profondeur par les représentants de Charles Champagne, d'un côté par Jean Baptiste Roberge ou ses représentants et d'autre côté par Pierre Tessier, partie par un certain Bondeau, partie par Joseph Lambert ou ses représentants, et partie par Roderick Morisson ou ses représentants, avec une Maison en bois et des écuries y dessus érigées. Or je donne par le présent avis que les dits terre et prémisses seront vendues et adjugées au plus haut enchérissseur à la porte de l'Eglise de la susdite paroisse de St. Cuthbert le LUNDI, VINGT ET UN de JANVIER prochain à DIX heures du matin, auxquels tems et lieux les conditions de la vente seront énoncées.

L. GUGY, Shérif.

Tous ceux qui ont des prétentions sur les terres et possessions ci-dessus désignées, soit par hypothèque ou autre droit ou

servitude, sont par le présent avertis d'en donner avis au dit Shérif, à son Bureau en la cité de Montréal suivant la loi ; et de plus qu'aucune opposition afin d'annuler ou afin de distraire le tout ou partie des dites terres et possessions ou afin de charge ou servitude sur icelles ne sera reçue par le dit Shérif, durant les quinze jours qui en précéderont la vente.

Bureau du Shérif, le 13e. Sept. 1827.

Montréal. **E**N vertu d'un MANDAT d'EXECUTION émané de la Cour du Banc du Roi de Sa Majesté pour les Causes Civiles dans et pour le District de Montréal susdit, à la poursuite de John Williamson de la Cité de Montréal dans le dit District, Journalier, contre les terres et possessions de JOHN ROBERTSON, de la Cité de Montréal, Charpentier et Menuisier, curateur dûment appointé à la succession vacante de feu Robert Wilson décédé, de son vivant, de la Cité de Montréal susdite, Sieur de long, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant à la dite succession vacante, entre les mains du dit curateur : 1o. Un lot de terre ou emplacement, situé dans la rue Brock, dans le fauxbourg Ste. Marie de la Cité de Montréal, contenant Cinquante huit pieds de front sur quatrevingt quatre pieds de profondeur, mesure anglaise plus ou moins, borné en front par la rue Brock, dans la profondeur par Thomas Evans, Ecr. d'un côté par François Dufresne, et de l'autre coté par le lot ci après désigné comme no. 2, avec deux maisons de bois et autres bâtisses dessus construites. 2o. Un autre emplacement situé dans la rue Brock susdite contenant cinquante pieds de front sur quatrevingt quatre pieds de profondeur, mesure anglaise plus ou moins, borné en front par la dite rue Brock et par derrière aussi bien que d'un coté par Thomas Evans, Ecr. et de l'autre coté par le lot no. 1, avec une maison de bois et écurie dessus construites. Or je donne avis par le présent que les dits deux emplacements et dépendances respectivement seront vendus et adjugés au plus haut enchérissseur, à mon Bureau dans la Cité de Montréal, le LUNDI, VINGT ET UN de JANVIER prochain, à DEUX heures de l'après midi, auxquels tems et lieux les conditions de la vente seront énoncées.

L. GUGY, Shérif.

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

Bureau du Shérif, 13e. Sept. 1827.

Montréal. **E**N vertu d'un MANDAT d'EXECUTION, à savoir : émané de la Cour du Banc du Roi de Sa Majesté, pour les causes civiles, dans et pour le susdit district de Montréal, à la poursuite de John Rowan du Poste d'York, dans le territoire Indien, Marchand, légataire universel de John Rowan, ci-devant de Montréal susdit, chirurgien, décédé, contre les terres et possessions de DANIEL ARNOLDI, de Montréal susdit, Chirurgien, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant au dit Daniel Arnoldi, un lot de terre ou emplacement situé dans la cité de Montréal, borné par devant à la rue St. Jacques, dans la profondeur par la ruette de la fortification, au côté nord par le Dr. Willm. Robertson, et au côté sud par les Représentants de défunt Hiram Nichols, contenant environ soixante pieds mesure anglaise de front, sur environ cent sept pieds sur la ligne du nord, et cent neuf pieds sur la ligne du sud, avec deux maisons en pierres à trois étages sur le devant et cinq étages sur le derrière, avec écuries et autres dépendances y dessus érigées. Le pignon ou mur entre le dit lot et le lot appartenant aux dits représentants de défunt Hiram Nichols, décédé est mitoyen.—Or je donne avis par le présent, que les dits lot de terre et prémisses seront vendus et adjugés au plus haut enchérissseur, à mon Bureau, le LUNDI, VINGT-ET-UN de JANVIER prochain, à ONZE heures du matin, auxquels tems et lieux les conditions de la vente seront énoncées.

L. GUGY, Shérif.

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

Bureau du Shérif, 12e. Sept. 1827.

AVERTISSEMENT.

ON recevra à cet Office, Samedi le 10 Novembre, 1827, des propositions pour la fourniture de 500 quarts de fine fleur passée à l'inspection (moitié manufacturée de bled du cru du Bas-Canada) délivrable dans les Magazins du Commissariat sur le quai du Roi, le ou avant le 24 Novembre, 1827.—Les propositions doivent être exprimées en argent Sterling le quart.

Le payement en sera fait en traites sur la Trésorerie de Sa Majesté, au taux de £100 pour chaque £103 dues sur le contrat.

Les réponses seront données le même jour à 2 heures de relevée.

Commissariat, Québec,

Le 27 Octobre, 1827.

AVERTISSEMENT.

LE Soussigné désirant employer des momens de loisir d'une manière tout à la fois utile à ses concitoyens, à lui-même, et à sa famille sollicite la bienveillance et le patronage de ses amis et du public en général en faveur du nouvel établissement d'un bureau embrassant toutes sortes d'affaires d'écriture, telles que lettres, mémoires, requêtes, &c. Traductions du français en anglais et de l'anglais en français ; comptes ; grossoyage et copies dans les deux langues, &c. &c. le tout aux termes les plus raisonnables. Le Bureau s'ouvrira dans la rue Couillard, Lundi, le 3 de Septembre prochain, et se tiendra tous les jours, Dimanches exceptés, depuis 7 heures du matin, jusqu'à 10 heures du soir.

ROBT. D'ESTIMAUVILLE, Père,

Québec, le 27 Août, 1827.

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Toutes Communications doivent être adressées à JOHN CHARLTON FISHER, Ecr. Editeur de la GAZETTE de QUEBEC, publiée par autorité Ou recevra les Avertissemens à l'Imprimerie de Messrs. THOMAS CARV & Co. Halle des Freres Maçons.