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NOTICE.

Civil Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 20th April, 1825.

IN pursuance of an Act passed in the last Session of the Legislature of this Province, intitled "An Act to appropriate a sum of money therein mentioned for defraying the expense of preparing plans and estimates of a New Gaol for the District of Montreal;" the preparing of the best plan of a New Gaol for the District of Montreal, with the necessary estimates and statements of the probable expense to be incurred in its erection, is now proposed for public competition, and notice is hereby given, that to the person who shall, within six months from this date, have made and transmitted to this Office a plan of the said intended Building, with the necessary estimates and statements which shall by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government, be deemed the best and most fit to be followed, there will be paid the sum of One Hundred Pounds currency; to the person who shall have made and transmitted in like manner, and within the same period, the next best plan of such building, with the necessary estimates and statements, there will be paid the sum of Sixty Pounds currency; and to the person who shall have made and transmitted, as aforesaid, the next best plan to the second, with the necessary estimates and statements, there will be paid the sum of Forty Pounds currency.

LS. MONTIZAMBERT, Asst. Sec'y.

AVIS.

Bureau du Secrétaire Civil,
Quebec, 29 Avril, 1825.

EN conformité à un Acte passé à la dernière Session de la Législature de cette Province, intitulé "Acte pour approprier une somme d'argent y mentionnée pour défrayer les dépenses de préparer des Plans et devis d'une nouvelle Prison pour le District de Montréal." Les dits plans et devis pour l'érection d'une Prison nouvelle pour le District de Montréal, avec les estimés et apperçus de la dépense probable et présumée sont par le présent soumis à la compétition publique; et avis est par le présent donné qu'il sera payé à la personne qui dans les six mois de la date d'icelui, aura fait et transmis à cet office un plan du dit édifice projeté avec les devis et estimés nécessaires, lesquels seront jugés les meilleurs et les plus propres à adopter par le Gouverneur, le Lieutenant Gouverneur, ou la personne ayant l'administration du Gouvernement, la somme de cent livres du cours, la personne qui aura fait et transmis de la même espèce de tems, le second meilleur plan d'un tel édifice avec les estimés et devis nécessaires, la somme de soixante livres du cours; et à la personne qui aura fait et transmis le troisième meilleur plan avec les estimés et devis nécessaires, il sera payé la somme de quarante livres du cours.

LS. MONTIZAMBERT.

FASHIONABLE GOODS.

MRS METZLER having received a very extensive and elegant assortment of the most fashionable Goods, in her line, she begs leave to inform the Ladies of Montreal, that her new Rooms will be open on THURSDAY Morning, 26th inst. at 10 o'Clock.
Montreal, May 25th, 1825. 3 wks.

MARCHANDISES DE MODE.

MADAME METZLER, ayant reçu un assortiment très considérable et élégant de Marchandises les plus à la Mode dans sa branche de Commerce, prend la liberté de prévenir les Dames de Montréal, que sa Chambré d'exhibition sera ouverte JEUDI matin, vingt six du courant, à 10 heures.
Montreal, 24 Mai 1825.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF COMMONS—APRIL 21.

ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIEF BILL.

Mr. Canning's Speech (continued.)

My Hon. Friend has divided the Bill into three parts—the preamble, the oath, and the security. With regard to the first, he has urged that it is nothing more than words, and that words may at any time be recalled. The same may be said of all laws that ever were enacted. What other security can we have than words? What other fences can we raise? With regard to the oath and the length of it, that is unfairly laid at the doors of the Committee, and it may be said, that it is more like a bill of indictment than a protestation; but I remember, when, on a former occasion, a Bill passed this House in another place the shortness of the oath was objected to, and it was argued that some covert hidden meaning lurked under the brevity of the new oath, and it was specifically brought as a charge against the Catholics, that the good old long oath was purposely omitted, and, therefore it is, in order to make the present Bill palatable to all parties, that the framers of it thought it requisite to restore the long tail. Now it is said that it is not pleasant here, and his Honorable Friend treats its length as a device of the Catholics; but if its tail were to be docked and cut, it would render it unseemly and inelegant. I have not the least objection to expunge the oaths, if by that means the bill can be rendered acceptable. I was not amongst those who were desirous that they should be introduced. It was attempted upon a former occasion to leave them out; but it was suggested that the omission might excite hostility in some quarters where support otherwise might be expected. I do not conceive that it would be possible to devise any securities that could come up to the idea of my Right Honorable Friend (Mr. Goulburn.) My Right Hon. Friend argued as if it was by us that the intercourse with the Court of Rome was to be first introduced. No such thing. The intercourse at present goes on; & we thought we could hardly do less than subject it to some responsibility. The authors of the bill very fairly say we will endeavour to provide a remedy for an evil that exists, and which at present is subject to no efficient control. If correspondence with the Pope of Rome be dangerous, we call upon those who object to it to devise some means by which it may be regulated. It is true there are already laws in existence against it, but their extreme severity renders them futile. He had recently had occasion to ascertain that point. Soon after he entered upon his present office as Secretary for Foreign Affairs, a civil letter was addressed to his Majesty by the Pope. In the routine of business it was transmitted to his office, and the receipt of it placed him in a situation of some difficulty. He felt that he could not advise the King to answer it until he had consulted the law-officers of the Crown as to the legality of such a proceeding. A case was accordingly submitted to them, and he then found as he had previously expected, that he should render himself liable to a *praemunire* if he ventured to reply to such a letter. The result was, that up to this day the Pope's letter remained unanswered. If the intercourse with the Court of Rome requires regulation, it may be regulated by another Bill. In my opinion, Sir, it would be better that the oath should be, that the Catholic should not make any attempt to alter the Church Establishment. The qualification the Catholic now takes was proposed to him at first as a taunt, but it has now become a limitation. He may destroy the Protestant Church if he does it, from fancy, but not from profit; but whatever may be the faults of this oath, we are not chargeable with them, for it originated not with us, but in 1793.—The attempted restrictions had also been found fault with, as they confined too much, and were of too unsuspecting a nature. Now, Sir, a few words as to the other measures which were to be connected with this Bill. I shall begin, Sir, by saying, that I am perfectly contented to support the bill without these auxiliary measures. I say this much, Sir, without at the same time declaring, that I have made up my mind as to those measures. I have yet much to learn from the information I hope to acquire during the debate, from Irish Gentlemen, on the bearings of these two measures, to make up my mind concerning them. If by any change in the elective qualification, we can give strength to those who have on all occasions proved themselves our warmest friends, I shall be ready to support this measure; though on the general principles of freedom, and of freehold qualification, I should oppose it. Freehold in England and freehold in Ireland are such different things; it has been made so clear in debate, that they are not regulated by the same principles; that in striking at the symbol of freedom, if we do not violate the essence of freedom of election; if, in striking at the symbol, we at the same time do good to Ireland, for one, Sir, shall not lay any obstacle in the way of raising the qualifications for voting. As to the second measure, the principal argument which has been urged against it, is that it is taxing the whole community to support a particular religion. But that is the case now when the *Regium Donum* is collected. This, Sir, is paid for both by the Protestants and Catholics. Do not the Catholics also pay tithes to the Protestant Church? I am not ready to relax this system—I will not do away this grievance—I will not innovate the property of the Church. I am not prepared, considering, as I do, the Protestant establishment in Ireland as the best security for the union of the two countries. I am not ready to diminish these tithes. But supposing that the Protestant is called on to pay for the support of the Catholic priesthood, it will only resemble the tax now levied on the Catholics to support a branch of the Protestant church. The *Regium Donum* is levied on the Catholics as well as on the Protestants, and its proceeds all go to the support of the Presbyterian clergy. The tax for the support of the Catholic clergy would be in the same state.—Though I shall be ready on these grounds to support the auxiliary measures, I will not say that I should not support the present bill without them. I will trouble the House with no other observation; I have brought under the notice of the House the internal situation of the Catholic, and the internal situation of Ireland. I have already alluded to the great and increasing prosperity of the country; but, while we must feel pride and satisfaction that after so long a struggle we have arrived at unexampled prosperity at home, we should also look a little abroad. We must consider that prosperous as is this country at home, and great as is her influence abroad, it is but human nature that other nations should look to us with something of invidious feeling, and endeavour to find, in our example, some palliation for what may be objectionable in their own institutions. They do, in fact, look for consolation of this kind; and whenever any thing in their internal policy becomes the subject of remark and reprehension, are very apt to fasten on those laws which affect the Roman Catholics of this country. They fasten, as if by instinct, on the state in which we keep the Catholic population of this country. They say, "There is the weakness—there is the vulnerable point of England," and the worst of it is that they can say this with great semblance of truth. Insensible to attack, as the House may think the country, it is my duty to tell it, that it is cherishing a wound which was sent so near a most vital part, that no great violence would be wanted to render it fatal. He advised the house to disappoint those who wished us ill, by rendering our power united in that quarter where they expected to find it divided, by closing the wound which had long remained open and bleeding, and by taking care that before we were again called upon to vindicate the national honour, it should be so far healed that not even a cicatrice would be left behind. Such a state of things is as possible as it is desirable; and my prayer is that Parliament may adopt such measures as will accelerate so blessed a consummation.—Believing the measure to be as pressing as it is just, I shall therefore, without trespassing further on the attention of the House, give it my support. [The Right Hon. Gentleman sat down amidst long and continued cheering.]

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

From English Papers.

Mathews.—One of the characters represented by the inimitable Mathews is Mr. Allbut, who is always upon the brink of good fortune, and succeeds in every thing *all but* a trifle. He was "always happy, almost, but not quite; he was very near making his fortune, only he could not make his title good to an estate; very nearly elected Member for Rottenborough—he gained the election all but *one vote*; his horse Standfast was the best race-horse in England, only he shied—he was very near gaining the Derby last year, all but half a neck; was very nearly marrying the great heiress, Miss Moneypenny, only she was previously engaged; was very near getting a £20,000 prize—was only short by one number." To all this his friend, a man of few words, is accustomed to listen with profound attention, and to make no replies, but an emphatic "Indeed!" and, "You don't say so?" Thus old Allbut says, "I was very near finding out the perpetual motion." "Indeed!" "I constructed a clock." "You don't say so?" "A clock that was to have gone for nine years." "Indeed!" "Only it stopped at the end of the first year." "You don't say so?" "I had nearly as good a voice as Mr. Braham." "Indeed!" "Only it broke in my youth." "You don't say so?" "I found 200 sovereigns in the streets this morning, in a purse." "Indeed!" "Only another man, two yards before me, picked it up." "You don't say so?" "Yesterday morning I very nearly lost £5000, by the news from South America." "Indeed!" "But it turned out not to be true." "You don't say so?" "I was within an ace of making my fortune last week, by a capital scheme." "Indeed!" "But it did not succeed." "You don't say so?" The public will imagine the humour that would be given to such a dialogue by Mr. Mathews' changes of voice and countenance.

Physiology.—The physiology of vegetables is a most curious and entertaining branch of the science of botany; and owing to the great improvements of our microscopes, may be pursued to an extent far beyond the most sanguine hopes of former students. In some recent experiments, the growth of wheat was rendered visible to the eye—a bubble of gas was seen to dart forth, carrying with it a portion of vegetable matter, which instantly formed itself into a fine tube, and one fibre was completed. With instruments like ours, what may we not hope to accomplish in studies unexhausted and inexhaustible!

LONDON, March 13.

East Indies—Mutiny at Barrackpore.

We gave in the greater part of our impression of yesterday, an account of the suppression of the Mutiny among the native troops at Barrackpore. This account is published in a paper (the *Hurkaru*) edited by Lieut. Maingaiten, the Judge Advocate, and is given on his authority, professionally as an account to set the matter in a proper light for European eyes. The mere fact that it is put forth at a time when none of the other papers of India, which are kept in a state of the most servile awe, dare say a word about the matter, shows that it is perfectly agreeable to the Government. It is given in another part of our paper for the benefit of those of our readers who did not see it yesterday.

The private accounts, now the only ones at all to be depended upon, with the perusal of which we have been favoured, represent the conduct of the authorities, both in giving occasion to the mutiny, and in the manner of suppressing it, in a very questionable light. It is to be remembered that the 47th Native Bengal regiment was not raised for general service, and it is fully understood in the case of all the native troops, that they are not to be taken out of Hindoostan without their own consent. In the instances in which they went to Egypt, to Java, to the Isle of France, they volunteered, and their volunteering was taken to be a signal mark of their affection to the Government and to their officers. The Birman Empire is as much out of the limits of Hindoostan as Egypt; and it has moreover, the advantage of being considered as the peculiar land of wizards and demons—a belief which the slow progress of our war has not contributed to dispel. Of this belief concerning parts of the Birman Empire, proofs will be found in Mill's History, and other standard works on India.

There is little doubt, however, that notwithstanding the objection which the native troops had to the expedition, they might have been persuaded to go without murmuring; but finding they were called on to go beyond what both in justice and honour, was the fair extent of their obligation to Government, they thought themselves entitled to the indulgence of double batta, which would make a difference we understand, of a rupee and a half (about 3s 6d.) on the pay of each man per month. Now as they uniformly are in the habit of saving or transmitting part of their pay to their families, and as they were to march out of India into a more expensive country, their expectation does not appear to have been unreasonable.—Double batta was not granted to them, but this was not the only ground of complaint. The Sepoys cannot move without bullocks to carry their baggage, and especially the cooking utensils, which their religion renders necessary to them. The provision made for the transport of stores had made bullocks scarce, and the Government were positively informed, had been under the necessity of impressing bullocks for its own purpose. A sum was tendered to the Sepoys to procure cattle, but it is probable, that if the Government, by its purveyors, could not buy bullocks, the Sepoys, who must have been confined in their purchases to a narrow district, must have laboured under a difficulty not easily surmountable. They are said to have refused the money tendered, as insufficient. Another circumstance is represented to have added to the discontent, viz.—that two rupees were deducted from their pay for new knapsacks.

If all or any part of those statements be correct serious blame seems to us to attach to the Government; the more so, when we see that the mutiny thus created, was one which called in the opinion of Government for so disastrous a measure as the entire destruction of a native regiment.

Again as to the suppression of the mutiny. The mutineers were 300 men of the 47th, and 200 of the 62d and 27th Native Infantry. They had refused to obey marching orders, but they had proceeded to no acts of violence.—On the day of their destruction, they were drawn up on the parade, without even the non-commissioned native officers. We have seen the plan of the ground, and the manner in which the troops were stationed. In the rear of the mutineers, behind a hedge and some huts of the cantonments, was a battery of artillery directly bearing upon them. On their left, and somewhat in advance, were two British Regiments (the Royals and the King's 47th) the Body Guard and some galleon guns. After ten minutes given them to deliberate, the artillery opened upon them across their huts, in which some accounts say some of the women and children were blown to pieces. The mutineers as fast as possible, threw down their arms and accoutrements, rushed forward across the front of the Royals, who gave them a volley, and afterwards pursued them, and "continued," as the Judge Advocate expresses it, "sniping all the morning"—that is all the morning shooting these unarmed, half-naked fugitives, wherever they showed their heads.

This is vigour with a vengeance; but was it necessary or wise, or just? There can be no doubt of the propriety of bringing the large and overwhelming force to bear upon the mutineers, but when they were in a situation in which they must have known that their destruction must have been in the power of the commander in Chief, with a battery of artillery in the rear, two British regiments, a large body of cavalry, and gallopers guns on their flanks, when it was known that they were without even corporals or sergeants, when it was recollected why they had become

refractory, might not some attempt have been made to take the ringleaders, instead of destroying a whole regiment, who when their ignorance is considered, were more objects of compassion than of anger?

The result of this measure of vigour is represented by the private letters, to have been to create desertion to an unheard of extent among the Native troops, and there are said to be instances of detachments deserting together, as soon as the rumours of the slaughter reached them, and subsisting themselves by pillage. From the honourable and advantageous condition of the native troops, as compared with the body of their countrymen, this is an evil which nothing but extreme mismanagement could have occasioned. We have given the Proclamation of the Governor General in council, on the late mutiny and slaughter, and another of the same date, against desertion. The *cue* is a fit comment on the other.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

London papers received at New York to 29th April.

The Catholic Question.—During the session of the House of Lords, on the evening of the 25th, a large number of petitions were presented, praying that no further concessions may be made to the Irish Catholics. Among these, one was presented by the Duke of York, from the Dean and Chapter of the Chapel of St. George's, Windsor. The Duke took this occasion to avow his fixed and determined purpose to persevere in his opposition to those claims, in the following speech:—

His Royal Highness the Duke of York.—I hold in my hand a petition from the Dean and Chapter of the Collegiate Church of St. George, Windsor, praying that no further concession may be made to the Roman Catholics. I am sure that any representation from so learned and respectable a body will be received with the attention which it deserves, & therefore, I should not have troubled your Lordships with any observations in support of it, if I did not feel that this was an occasion on which any man may well be permitted to address your Lordships. I do this more readily on the present occasion, because feeling that I am not in the habit of taking part in your discussions, I will not interrupt the progress of the debate on the bill to which the petitioners refer, if it should come into this house. It is now twenty-five years since this measure was first brought into discussion. I cannot forget with what events that discussion was at that time connected. It was connected with the most serious illness of one now no more; it was connected also with the temporary removal of one of the ablest, wisest, and honestest Ministers, that this country ever had. From that time, when I gave my first vote on this Question, to the present, I have never seen any reason to regret or to change the line which I then took. I have every year seen more reason to be satisfied with my decision. When the question comes regularly before your Lordships, it will be discussed much more fully and ably than I can do it. But there are two or three subjects on which I am anxious to touch: one is, that you place the Church of England in a situation in which no other Church in the world is placed; the Roman Catholic will not allow the Church of England, or Parliament, to interfere with his Church, and yet he requires you to allow him to interfere with your Church, and to legislate for it. There is another subject still more delicate, on which I cannot, however, help saying a few words. I speak (I beg to be understood) only as an individual: I desire not to be understood as speaking for any body else—but consider, my Lords, the situation in which you place the Sovereign. By the Coronation Oath, the Sovereign is bound to maintain the church established, in her doctrine, discipline, and rights inviolate. An Act of Parliament may release future Sovereigns, and other men, from this oath, or from any other oath to be taken; but can it release an individual who has already taken it? I speak, I repeat it again, as an individual; but I entreat the House to consider the situation in which the Sovereign is thus placed. I feel very strongly on this whole subject: I cannot forget the deep interest which was taken upon it by one now no more.—I cannot here help adverting to the distressing situation in which my Royal Father was placed by the repeated endeavours which were exerted to establish these claims; notwithstanding the obligations which his Coronation Oath imposed on him; and I cannot help thinking, that to this was owing the many years' illness which he suffered. (Here his Royal Highness was compelled to pause.)

I beg your Lordships to understand that I am not speaking for others, but for myself. I have been brought up from my early years in these principles; and from the time when I began to reason for myself, I have entertained them from conviction; and in every situation in which I may be placed, I am determined, to whatever censure or obloquy I may be exposed by making this declaration, to persevere in my opposition to these claims. So help me God!

This speech, as it might well be supposed, produced a great sensation, particularly the concluding part, where his Royal Highness hinted at his situation as heir apparent to the throne. Not only does it afford a fruitful theme for the press, but it has elicited all the fire and eloquence of Mr. Brougham, in the House of Commons, in which body, on the 26th, Mr. Littleton moved the order of the day for the second reading of the Irish Elective Franchise Bill. The object of this bill is to raise the qualification of the 40 shilling electors to ten pounds. Mr. Littleton made an able speech, after which Mr. Brougham being called for from all quarters of the House, rose in opposition, and made one of his best efforts. This bill is intended by its friends to go hand in hand with the Catholic Emancipation Bill; and it was urged, that unless this should pass, the other must fail also. And one extraordinary feature of it is, that it is not to take effect until six months after the other shall have passed. In the course of his remarks, which frequently abounded in keen satire, he took occasion to introduce the subject of the Duke of York's speech on the preceding evening.

The bill was finally ordered to be read a second time by about double the majority which the Catholic Bill received.

The King of England visited Covent Garden Theatre on the 25th, and was rapturously received. The performances were *Der Freischutz*, and the after-piece of *Charles the Second*.

The King's second Court and Levee was held on the 27th, and three columns of the Courier are filled with the names of the nobility and gentry who attended.

Richard Rush, Esq. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from America, had a private audience of His Majesty, to take leave, attended by Earl Bathurst and Sir Robert Chester.

An important depot of arms has been discovered in the barony of Duhallow, Ireland, consisting of pikes, pistols, cutlasses, &c. Bands of insurgents are again prowling about, and committing outrages in the County of Limerick.

Mr. Abbott has engaged Miss Foote to perform in Dublin for thirteen nights, immediately on the close of her London engagement, for which she is to receive a sum of 1000 guineas.

The Courier of the 29th contains Paris dates of the 27th. The Coronation of the French King was definitively to take place the 26th of May. The King had given orders to prepare apartments at Rheims, for 100 members of the Chambers, independently of those who were to form part of the grand deputation. The Duke of Northumberland, who intends to assist at the Coronation, has proceeded to the Continent in great state. The service of plate which he takes along is estimated at £100,000. He takes also a fine stud of 40 horses. The preparations for his reception at Rheims were upon a scale of magnificence scarcely inferior to those for the King.

PORT OF QUEBEC.
ARRIVED.
June 1—Schooner Susan, Lundy, 19 days from Halifax,
to Quirouet & Clinic, with sugar and coffee.

CLARED.
June 9—Brig Mary, Jacobson, Colchester.
Brig Kingston, Green, Cork.
Brig Emerald, Leslie, Greenock.
Brig Donegall, Hayton, Garietion.
Brig Thetis, Robinson, Hull.
Ship Henry Cert, Cowey, Chatham.
3—Ship Jane, Hawkins, London.
Ship Geo. the IV. Morgan, Waterford.
Ship Eolus, Thomas, Waterford.
Ship Queen, Heath, London.
Brig Alchemist, Rames, London.
Brig Favourite, Gray, Ayr.
Schooner Olive, Le Gresley, Newfld.
9—Brig John Esdale, Dearness, Liverpool.
Ship Clarkstone, Ward, Belfast.
Schooner Providence, Nolin, Newfld.
10—Brig Preston, Thompson, London.
Brig Christian, Christian, Killleagh.
Brig Mary and Jane, Thompson, Liverpool.
Ship Robert & Ann, Huntley, London.
Ship brilliant, Beverly, Aberdeen.
Ship John Howard, Bruce, Cork.
Ship Sir Jas. Kemp, Patterson, Cork.
Brig Maria, Sewell, Dublin.
Schr. Mary, Willis, Newfld.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
A number of vessels have gone to sea since Tuesday last, and great activity is using in order to dispatch those now in port as early as possible. There is a want of seamen for many of the vessels, particularly those built here this season. Very high wages are offered to procure them. The large ship on the island is now nearly ready, and will, it is understood, be launched the next high tides—Several other vessels are also ready to be put off.

Capt. Banguer, of the Ship Centurion, which left this port for Bristol on the 7th inst. has come up from that vessel, and states that she struck the ground on the Middle Bank nearly opposite to the Black Buoy, off St. Rock Point, on Wednesday last, and made so much water that he was obliged to run her on shore on Goose Island. The Centurion had a full cargo of lumber. The Schooner Maria & Harriet, Cochen, which arrived on Monday last from Jamaica, was seventy-three days on her passage; she experienced very severe weather, and was detained some time in the ice. Captain C. is the person whose conduct is so highly spoken of in the papers and by the Master of the American Brig Rose in Bloom, for having towed that vessel, when in a sinking state, into one of the Balauza Islands, and saved the crew and part of the cargo, at great risk. Capt. Cochen reports that the Sloop Neilson, King, would shortly leave Jamaica for this port with a cargo of rum.

Half past 2 o'clock—Four square-rigged vessels and several small craft have just hoisted in sight.

LETTER BAGS AT THE EXCHANGE.
for the principal ports in Great Britain, will be kept in constant readiness and forwarded by the earliest opportunities.
NEW-YORK, June 4.—Bills on London, 5 per cent.
PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 9th June, 1825.
His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—
FREDERICK ANDREWS, Esquire, to practice the Law in all His Majesty's Courts of Justice, in this Province.
RAMY CLAUDE WEILBRENER, Gentleman, to practice Physic, Surgery and Midwifery, in this Province.
JAMES McCARTHY, Gentleman, do. do. do.
CHARLES AUBRY, Esquire, Advocate, Attorney, Prosecutor, Solicitor and Counsellor, in all His Majesty's Courts of Justice in this Province.
PETER P. TRUDEL, Gentleman, Inspector of Pot and Pearl Ashes, for the District of Three-Rivers.
JEAN BAPTISTE DUFFY, Gentleman, a Public Notary, for the Province of Lower-Canada.

CANADIAN SPECTATOR,
MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15th, 1825.

INTELLIGENCE from England by way of the States comes down to the 1st May.
To the Catholic Relief Bill a determined opposition was preparing in the House of Lords. A momentous declaration, relative to this subject, was made by the Duke of York, on presenting a petition to the Lords against concession to the Catholics. He took that opportunity of announcing, (if the report of his speech be correct) that he was as determined as ever to oppose, on the present and all future occasions, any further concessions to the Catholic portion of the British Empire. He plainly signified, (taking the report as accurate) that if he should be King, the removal of their disabilities would never receive his consent. Under this determination, should the Duke ascend the Throne before the Catholic disqualifications were removed, the British Empire would be in an awful situation. Whatever may be thought of the understanding of the Duke, his frankness is honorable. He has given fair notice; and nothing remains to ward off a calamity, but to have justice done to the Catholics, and the Empire secured, speedily, and while the life of the King, imperishable as it now is to the Empire, affords an auspicious opportunity. If Mr. Canning has been sincere, and does really consider the removal of the disqualifications essential to the safety of the Empire, he can no longer admit, after the Duke's declaration, that the Cabinet should be divided on the subject; he cannot now consider it a subject that admits of delay. A day—an hour, may place the success of his saving measure indefinitely out of reach, and involve the Empire in ruin. If Mr. Canning be sincere, and really feels the force of what he has said, he should shudder at upholding any administration that was not united respecting a measure, on the immediate success of which, the safety of the Empire might depend.

CORN-TRADE.—May 2.—Mr. Huskisson submitted two propositions; 1st, for the admission to home consumption of the corn bonded before the 13th May, 1822, on payment of a duty for wheat of 10s. a quarter, and for other grain and flour in proportion. 2d, For the admission of Canadian Wheat, at all times, on payment of a duty of 5s. a quarter. Both propositions were agreed to with very little opposition, and a Bill was brought in embodying these resolutions, and was in progress. It was not the intention of the Ministers to propose any other alteration in the corn-laws during the present session; but Mr. Huskisson avowed it to be the object of Government to revise the Corn-Laws, with a view to adopt such a system as should protect the British corn grower on the one hand, against the unfair competition of the foreign farmer, who can raise his produce at half the expense which falls on the English agriculturist, and secure the English consumer, on the other hand, from the high prices which might result from giving the landed interest a perfect monopoly.

From the Kingston Herald, of the 7th inst.
The Canadian Spectator, in noticing our remarks of the 17th of May, on the retrenchments made by the House of Assembly of this Province, says:—
"There is one inconsiderate admission made by the Herald, which we deem as bad in principle as the doctrines of the adversaries of the House; namely, that balances and savings are at the disposal of the Executive. Balances and savings are to be accounted for; and disposed of alone by the House."
We admit that all balances and savings ought to be accounted for, and disposed of alone by the House; but it is not perhaps generally known, that the Executive of this Province never enquire of the House of Assembly how the grant of 1816 shall be expended; or in other words, the particular purposes to which it is usually applied are not mentioned in the annual estimates. The Act is without limitation, and gives to His Majesty the sum of £2,500 annually, "towards defraying the expenses of the Civil Administration of the government of this Province;" and the Executive practically asserts, that the Assembly have no right to interfere with the disposal of this sum. Now

we merely attempted to show, that, by applying the unappropriated balance of the above grant to the estimated services of the current year, and accepting of the supplies as voted by the House, the Lieutenant Governor would have been in the possession of £244, 7s. 5d. more than he demanded. We intend to publish a detailed statement of the expenditure of this Fund, with further remarks upon the subject.
We are aware of the good judgment and sound principles of the Kingston Herald—and there can be no doubt that he considered the foregoing subject with reference rather to what is practised than to what should be. We beg to submit to the Kingston Herald that the distribution of the £2500 is effectually under the control of the House, if they choose to exercise their rights. They are called on every Session for supplies. Consequently they should before complying—1o. regulate the expenses of the Civil Administration—that is, by investigating all the parts, they should decide upon what the whole amount should be. 2o. They should have an exact statement of all the sums applicable to the Civil Expenditures thus authorized by them. 3. The proportion which these funds bear to these expenditures, points out the amount of the supply. If they get no account of the Expenditure of the £2500, they should not grant away any more money of their constituents, because they cannot tell what amount may truly be necessary for government.
The £2500 is a fund for the Civil Expenses—but the House of Assembly has a constitutional right to check and regulate the amount of the Expenditures to which this £2500 is applicable. We now understand this principle very well in Lower Canada.

Monday the foundation was laid of the new American Presbyterian Church. A procession composed of the volunteer Cavalry, Free-Masons, Lawyers, and others, attended the Ceremony, and afterwards proceeded to the Masonic Hall. This liberal spirit which thus induces the various sects to pay respect towards each other is creditable to Montreal, and will contribute to the happiness of the City. No part of its inhabitants deserve this attention more than the Americans, who compose an active, useful, and decorous portion of its population. None are more willing to show this respect to their fellow citizens than the Canadians, because on similar occasions they have themselves experienced the same disposition. We were glad to see on this occasion the Military and the Band permitted to attend.
In our number of the 3d inst. mentioning the non attendance of the Military and Band at the Fete de Dieu, we stated that it proceeded from the arrival of the Lieutenant Governor. This was a defective expression which we ought before to have corrected. We should have said the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, Sir Peregrine Maitland,—otherwise it might be supposed that His Excellency Sir Francis Burton was referred to.

Productive Canadian Farming.—We have heard from good authority that last year three inhabitants of La Presentation, sowed 6 bushels of Wheat each, and that each reaped from this sowing 300 bushels, being 50 to 1. This ground however had been newly cleared, and the timber burned on it.
In the parish of Varennes, two Canadian farmers, in the same harvest reaped off the old land of the country—in consequence of their good tillage—20 bushels per acre.

The Hercules started yesterday, having in tow a ship, a brig and two schooners.—A great many persons left this yesterday in the La Prairie for Quebec, for the purpose of seeing the launch of the large Ship at the Island of Orleans.

We have to return our thanks to the Editor of the Canadian Review for the last number of that work. It contains a good deal of amusing and some valuable matter. The first article introduces us to a useful work on Nova Scotia, from which we have learned some particulars of an interesting nature, respecting our Sister Province. The Letters of Agricola on the principles of tillage, a work in which there is an admirable combination of science and practical knowledge, forms the second article of the Review. We regret that want of room must cut short our notice of it on the present occasion. We cannot but express our regret, however, at some passages which it contains, connected with the politics of Canada. One passage is exceedingly abusive of the House of Assembly of Upper-Canada, whose great fault, in the mind of the Reviewer, seems to be, that they have been rather the honest and firm protectors of the property and rights of their constituents, than the sycophants of the executive.

Bird.
In this town on the 11th inst. JACOB, son of Jacob De Witt, aged 10 months.—On the 11th inst. MR. NATHANIEL SMITH, aged 32.
On the 12th inst. MISS MARIA McDONELL, of Keppoch, daughter of the late Alexander McDonell, Esquire, Major of the Glengury Fencibles in Scotland. Miss McDonell was an amiable & well informed Lady; esteemed wherever she was known. Her remains were conveyed yesterday to the Catholic burial ground, attended by a large concourse of citizens.
On the 11th inst. aged 60, HYPOLITE ST. GEORGE DUBRE, Esquire, eldest Lieutenant Colonel of the Militia of the town of Montreal, and Commissioner of Transports for the district of Montreal. His remains were interred yesterday with military honours. We are informed that Col. McGregor very kindly added the military and the band to the battalions of Militia which attended the funeral in honor of the deceased who was deservedly held in the greatest respect.

Auction Sales.
BY AUSTIN CUVILLIER.
OF COALS WINE & C.
AT his Office, THIS DAY, (Wednesday) at ONE o'Clock, will be sold:
20 Chaldrons Liverpool Coals (afloat.)
7 Hhds. Claret.
12 Boxes Pickles,
1 Bale Common Cloths.
1 Box Jewellery.
3 Cases French Books.
1 Case Hats.
All without reserve to close an account.
—ALSO—
11 Boxes Soap.
12 do Raisins.
Household furniture and a variety of DRY GOODS.
The Coals will be put up precisely at two o'Clock.
AUSTIN CUVILLIER,
15th June, 1825. A. & B.

At his Office, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, and on THURSDAY next, each day at ONE o'Clock, will be sold—
SUPERFINE, fine and common Cloths, Cassimeres, striped Cottons, Derries, Apron Checks, Bengal Stripes, Gingham, Dimities, Brown Holland, Fustians, Nankens, garment and furniture Calicoes, Muslins, Shawls, Bombazettes, Bombazecens, Bandanas, India Cottons, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Irish Lincens, Cambrics, Corduroys, cotton Shirtings, cotton and worsted Hose, Hats, Shoes, Threads, Cotton Balls, Pins, &c. &c. &c.
AUSTIN CUVILLIER,
11th June, 1825. A. & B.
AT PRIVATE SALE.
100 TONS LIVERPOOL SALT afloat.
Paints & Oil, Iron & Steel.
AUSTIN CUVILLIER, A. & B.

Auction Sales.
BY SPRAGG & HUTCHINSON.
THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) will be sold at the Stores of the Subscribers.
Upwards of 200 Lots Choice Seasonable DRY GOODS, per the late arrivals.
Sale at ONE o'Clock.
SPRAGG & HUTCHINSON.
15th June, 1825. A. & B.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, in front of the Subscribers' Stores, positively without reserve:
1 Elegant Carriole (completely new.)
1 do, Calash,
—ALSO,—
A handsome Bay Mare,
Conditions made known at time of Sale.
Sale at ONE o'Clock.
SPRAGG & HUTCHINSON,
15th June, 1825.

SALE POSTPONED.
THE extensive sale of Dry Goods advertised for MONDAY the 6th inst. is unavoidably postponed till further notice, in consequence of the non-arrivals of several vessels expected in port.
On the arrival of the vessels, due notice will be given of this important sale.

SALE OF 20,000 VOLUMES.
FRENCH & ENGLISH BOOKS.
ON the 20th inst. will be sold by Auction, at the Shop of James Brown, Stationer, St. Francois Xavier Street, all his stock on hand, comprising, Abrégés de l'Ancien Testament, avec celle de Jesus Christ—Nouveaux—Instructions Chrétiens—St. Antoine—Heures de Vie—Cantiques—Bibaud's Arithmetic—Chansons—Lhomand's French Grammars—French Catechisms and Alphabets—Tindal on neat cattle, &c. &c. &c.
Country Merchants would do well to attend the sale, as it will afford them an excellent opportunity of making cheap purchases.
Sale at ONE o'Clock.
Conditions:
Purchasers under £25—Cash.
£25 to £50—3 months credit.
£50 & upwards—4 months do.
SPRAGG & HUTCHINSON.
1st June, 1825. A. & B.

BY A. L. MACNIDER, & JAS. SCOTT.
THIS MORNING (Wednesday) the 15th inst., in the yards of the Subscribers, the following goods landing from the Brig Adriatic, which will be sold, without reserve:—
70 Casks Flint Glass,
55 do. Copperas,
5 Hhds. } Whiting.
5 Tierces }
1 Cask Glue,
2 Bbls. Coal Tar,
2 Tierces Paris White,
10 Hhds. } Lamp Black,
5 Tierces }
5 Bbls. }
30 Kegs. } Powdered Venetian Red,
5 Bbls. }
300 Kegs white, blue, green, yellow, blk. and red paints,
1 Cask Verditee,
3 Tons patent Shot, assorted numbers,
12 Sheets Mill'd Lead,
29 Casks Nails, 4d a 26d,
1 Cask Whet Stones,
Catalogues are now ready for delivery.
Sale to commence at TEN o'Clock.
A. L. MACNIDER & JAS. SCOTT,
11th June, 1825. A. & B.

SALE OF DAMAGED GOODS.
ON THURSDAY Morning next, the 16th inst. at the Subscribers' Stores, will be sold on account of the Underwriters.
2 Bales W. of E. Cloths, cost stg. from 23 c. 30.
1 Bale 1/2 Rose & 4 point Blankets.
29 ps. Moreens.
29 ps. Bombazette.
1 Case Shirtings.
2 Trunks Calicoes.
Immediately after which will be continued the Lot Sale by Catalogue which commenced on Monday last the 13th.
Sale to commence at half past 9 o'Clock precisely.
A. L. MACNIDER & JAS. SCOTT.
15th June 1825. A. & B.

SALE OF FLOUR.
ON FRIDAY next, the 17th inst. at the Subscribers' Stores.
100 Bbls. Upper Canada Flour.
Sale at TWO o'Clock.
A. L. MACNIDER & JAS. SCOTT.
15th June, 1825, A. & B.
AT PRIVATE SALE.
IF applied for immediately, a few Chaldrons Cannel Coals.
A. L. MACNIDER & JAS. SCOTT,
15th June, 1825. A. & B.

THE Creditors of the late SAMUEL DAVID, are hereby informed that an order for the distribution of the monies proceeding from the sale of his Household Furniture and Goods is now solicited from the Court of King's Bench of this District, and that their respective claims ought to be filed in the said Court, instead of being presented to Mrs. David, or to the undersigned Notary as might be inferred from former Advertisements.
N. B. DOUCET, N. P.
Montreal, 14th June 1825.
BLANK DECLARATIONS,
Notarial Blanks, Subpena's &c. &c.
Constantly for Sale at this Office.

ALLIANCE, BRITISH & FOREIGN, LIFE & FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
Established by Act of Parliament.
CAPITAL FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.
Board of Direction.
PRESIDENTS.
JOHN IRVING, Esq. M. P.
FRANCIS BARRING, Esq. | N. M. ROTHSCHILD, Esq.
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WILLIAM CRAWFORD, Esq. | OS. VALL SMITH, Esq.
TIMOTHY A. CURTIS, Esq. | H. M. THORNTON, Esq.
FRANCIS CRESSWELL, Esq. | THOMAS WILSON, Esq.
The Subscribers being appointed Agents for the said Company, have the honor to announce, that they are now ready to take risks and grant policies of assurance against loss or damage occasioned by fire, in any part of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada.

The names and wealth of the Presidents and Directors of this Association are so widely known throughout the commercial World, that it would be presumptuous on the part of the Agents to suppose that any observations of theirs could increase the confidence of the Public in an Association composed of such distinguished individuals. A Capital of Five Millions Sterling, an amount far exceeding that possessed by any similar institution, must afford perfect security to the assured.
MACKENZIE, BETHUNE & Co.
Montreal, 4th June, 1825.

Montreal, 4th June, 1825.
Mt. THOMAS W. SATTERTHWAIT, is appointed our Agent at Quebec to whom persons residing in that City & District will please apply for Assurance.
MACKENZIE, BETHUNE & Co.

NOTICE.
THE Subscribers having leased, that well known Tobacco & Snuff Manufactory belonging to Mr. John Pickle, Senr. in the Quebec Suburbs, take the liberty to acquaint their Customers that they will have shortly for sale at their Manufactory, and at their Store in Town, No. 122 St. Paul Street, a general assortment of Manufactured Tobacco, which, with their usual stock of best plain Rappée Snuff, will, they hope, secure a continuance of their favors.
BENJ. S. SOLOMON, & Co.
Montreal, 4th June, 1825.

FOR LONDON.
THAT well known vessel, the Bark St. Lawrence, T. W. Harby, Master, now lying in port. She has begun to load, and as the principal part of her cargo is already engaged, she will be despatched very shortly.
For Freight or Passage, apply to the Master on Board, or to
BLACKWOOD & LAROCQUE.
Montreal, 10th June, 1825.

E. C. TUTTLE,
STATIONER AND ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURER,
54, St. Paul Street, corner of the Old-Market.
RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that he received from London by the fall arrivals an assortment of
STATIONARY,
CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:
Imperial, Super-Royal, Royal, Medium, Demy and Foolscap Writing Paper, of the best quality, ruled in Ledgers, Journals, Cash, Waste and Letter Books, &c. &c., which will be made into Books, in a neat and strong manner, with the best English materials, and Account Books Ruled and Bound conformable to any pattern, upon the shortest notice, and most reasonable prices.
—ALSO—
Hotpressed 4to Wave Post, Russia Leather and Morocco Pocket Books,
Refined Lead Pencils,
Durable Marking Ink,
Buckramon Boards,
Chess and Draft Men,
Concert Flutes, Ivory tipped and plain
Patent do. do. 4 & 6 Keys
Velvet Paper Memorandum Books,
Embossed Visiting Cards,
Plain and Gilt Edges, &c. &c.
Message Cards (large and small),
Quills and Portable Pens,
Large Inkstands, with Wedgewood Inkstands,
Glasses do.
Pewter, do.,
Office Tape and Ribbon,
Steel Pens,
Paper Cutters, &c. &c. &c.
Old Books re-bound with neatness and despatch. Visiting Cards neatly printed, Maps pasted upon lines, &c. &c. neatly varnished.
All orders thankfully received, & punctually attended to.
Montreal, March 5, 1825.

THE Subscriber having determined to establish himself in this City, as Inspector of Pot and Pearl Ashes, informs the manufacturers and the Merchants, that he has taken the Store of Mr. Pelletier in Hospital Street, and will be ready on 1st June, to receive such Ashes, as may be confided to him for Inspection. He hopes by the assiduous exertions which he is determined to use for the interest of both buyer and seller, to merit a share of the public patronage.
E. M. LEPROHON, Inspector.
Montreal, 28th May, 1825.

FOR SALE.
THREE elegant saddle horses, well broken to the carriage—one of them is only five years old, partly American breed; the two others are aged, but of pure English breed.
Draught horses will be taken in payment.
JULIEN PERRAULT.
Montreal, 31st May, 1825.

TO LET.
A HOUSE in this City, situate in St. Gabriel street, with a Kitchen-Garden appertaining. Possession will be given immediately.—Apply to CHAS. RACIOT, Esq. Montreal, or P. A. DEZERY, Esq. Current St. Mary.
June 10th, 1825.