

JEUDI, LE 18 MAI, 1820.

MACHINE CANAL.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Engineer for conducting the works of the Machine Canal Navigation, is arrived from England, and that in virtue of a requisition from twenty proprietors, holding more than two hundred shares therein; a special meeting of the Proprietors, will be held at the Court House in Montreal, at 11 o'Clock in the forenoon of Saturday the 27th day of May ensuing, for the purpose of appointing a Treasurer and Clerk, and such other Officers as may be necessary.

The Proprietors are therefore requested to attend at that time and place, by themselves, or proxies duly authorised, to vote on their behalf, and which proxies must be Proprietors.

By order of the Committee of Management,
JOHN RICHARDSON, Chairman.
Montreal, 21st April, 1850. 4p215d+



BY His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES, Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty.

A PROCLAMATION.

J. C. SHERBROOKE.

WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the forty-third year of His Majesty's reign, intitled, "An Act for extending the jurisdiction of the Courts of Justice in the Provinces of Lower and Upper-Canada, to the trial and punishment of persons guilty of crimes and offences within certain parts of North America, adjoining to the said Provinces," it is amongst other things enacted, "That all offences committed within any of the Indian Territories, or parts of America, not within the limits of either of the said Provinces, or of any Civil Government of the United States of America, shall be deemed to be offences of the same nature, and shall be tried in the same manner, and be subject to the same punishment, as if the same had been committed within the said Provinces of Lower or Upper-Canada."

And whereas by the said Act it is also enacted, "That it shall be lawful for the Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government for the time being, of the Province of Lower-Canada, by Commission under his Hand and Seal, to authorize and empower any person or persons, who, soever resident or being at the time, to act as Civil Magistrates, and Justices of the Peace for any of the Indian Territories, or parts of America, not within the limits of either of the said Provinces, or of any Civil Government of the United States of America, as well as within the limits of either of the said Provinces, either upon information taken or given within the said Provinces of Lower or Upper-Canada, or out of the said Provinces in any part of the Indian Territories, or parts of America, for the purpose only of hearing crimes and offences, and committing any person or persons, guilty of any crime or offence, to safe custody, in order to his or their being conveyed to the said Province of Lower-Canada, to be dealt with according to Law; and "That it shall be lawful for any person or persons, who, soever resident or being at the time, to act as Civil Magistrates, and Justices of the Peace for any of the Indian Territories, or parts of America, not within the limits of either of the said Provinces, or of any Civil Government of the United States of America, as well as within the limits of either of the said Provinces, either upon information taken or given within the said Provinces of Lower or Upper-Canada, or out of the said Provinces in any part of the Indian Territories, or parts of America, for the purpose only of hearing crimes and offences, and committing any person or persons, guilty of any crime or offence, to safe custody, in order to his or their being conveyed to the said Province of Lower-Canada, to be dealt with according to Law; and "That it shall be lawful for any person or persons, who, soever resident or being at the time, to act as Civil Magistrates, and Justices of the Peace for any of the Indian Territories, or parts of America, not within the limits of either of the said Provinces, or of any Civil Government of the United States of America, as well as within the limits of either of the said Provinces, either upon information taken or given within the said Provinces of Lower or Upper-Canada, or out of the said Provinces in any part of the Indian Territories, or parts of America, for the purpose only of hearing crimes and offences, and committing any person or persons, guilty of any crime or offence, to safe custody, in order to his or their being conveyed to the said Province of Lower-Canada, to be dealt with according to Law."

And whereas by the said Act it is also further enacted, "That every such offender may and shall be prosecuted and tried in His Majesty's Courts of the Province of Lower-Canada, in which crimes and offences of the like nature are usually tried, and where the same would have been tried if such crime or offence had been committed within the limits of the Province where the same shall be tried under the said Act; That every offender tried and convicted under the said Act, shall be liable and subject to such punishment as may be by any Law in force in the Province where he or she shall be tried, be inflicted for such crime or offence, and that such Court may and shall proceed to trial, judgment and execution, or other punishment, for such crime or offence, in the same manner, in every respect, as if such crime or offence had been really committed within the jurisdiction of such Court; and to proceed also in the trial of any person being a subject of His Majesty, who shall be charged with any offence, notwithstanding such offence shall appear to have been committed within the limits of any Colony, Settlement or Territory, belonging to any European State."

And whereas divers breaches of the peace, and acts of force and violence, have lately been committed within the said Indian Territories and parts of America, mentioned and described in the said Act of Parliament, which have arisen from contentions between certain Merchants, carrying on trade and commerce in the said Indian Territories, under the names of the Hudson's Bay Company, and North West Company, respectively, and other persons, their servants, agents, or adherents, of whom some have entered into and seized, and occupied by force, and with strong hand, lands or possessions, therein taking, and by force retaining, divers goods, wares, merchandize, and other property, and obstructing the passage of navigable rivers and other natural passages of the country; and others have met together in unlawful assemblies, formed divers conspiracies and confederacies, committed murders, riots, routs and affrays, and appeared, gone and ridden in companies, in military array, with armed force, and have rescued themselves and others from lawful arrest and custody.

We do, therefore, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, publish this Proclamation, hereby calling upon the said Merchants, so as aforesaid carrying on trade and commerce in the said Indian Territories, under the names of the Hudson's Bay Company, and the North West Company, respectively, and upon each and every of them, and upon all other persons, their servants, agents or adherents, and each and every of them, to desist from every hostile aggression or attack whatsoever; And in order to prevent the further employment of an unauthorized military force, we do hereby require all persons who have been heretofore engaged in His Majesty's service, as Officers or Soldiers, and as such have enlisted in the service of the said Hudson's Bay Company, or North West Company, or either of them, or of any of their servants, agents, or adherents, to leave the service in which they may be so engaged, within twenty-four hours after their knowledge of this Proclamation, under penalty of incurring our most severe displeasure, and forfeiting every privilege to which their former employment in His Majesty's service would otherwise have entitled them.

And we do, under similar penalties, hereby require of all and every person and persons, whomsoever, whom it doth or shall, or may in any wise concern, the restitution of all Forts, Buildings, or Trading Stations, with the property which they contain, which may have been seized or taken possession of, by either party, to the party who originally established or constructed the same, and were possessed thereof previous to the recent disputes between the aforesaid Companies.

And we do hereby require in like manner, of all and every person and persons, whomsoever, whom it doth, or shall, or may in any wise concern, the removal of any blockade or impediment, by which any party, person or persons may have attempted to prevent, or interrupt the free passage of traders, or others of His Majesty's subjects, or of the natives of the said Indian Territories, with their merchandize, furs, provisions and other effects, throughout the Lakes, Rivers, Roads, and every other usual route or communication heretofore used for the purposes of the Fur Trade, in the interior of North America; and full and free permission for all persons to pursue their usual and accustomed trade, without hindrance or molestation, hereby declaring, that nothing done in consequence of this Proclamation, shall in any degree be considered to affect the rights which may ultimately be adjudged to belong to either or any party, upon a full consideration of all the circumstances of their several claims.

And whereas for the purpose of restraining all offences in the said Indian Territories, and of bringing to condign punishment the perpetrators of all offences therein committed, His Excellency SIR JOHN COPE, SHERBROOKE, Knight, Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, His Majesty's Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Lower and Upper-Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and their several dependencies, Lieutenant General and Commander of all His Majesty's Forces in the said Provinces, &c. &c. by and with the advice of His Majesty's Executive Council of and for the said Province of Lower-Canada, hath nominated, constituted, and authorized the Honourable WILLIAM BACHELER COLTMAN, one of the Members of the said Council, a Lieutenant Colonel in His Majesty's Indian Department, and one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Western District of the said Province of Upper-Canada; and JOHN FLETCHER, Esquire, Barrister at Law, one of the principal Police Magistrates and Chairman of His Majesty's Court of Quarter Session for the District of Quebec, a Major in the said Indian Department, and one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Western District of Upper-Canada, to act as Civil Magistrates and Justices of the Peace for the said Indian Territories or parts of America aforesaid, as well without as within the said Provinces of Lower and Upper-Canada, under and by virtue of the said Act, and also His Majesty's Special Commissioners Enquiring into and investigating all offences committed in the said Indian Territories, and the circumstances attending the same, with power and authority for such purposes.

And whereas the said William Bachelier Coltman, and John Fletcher, are immediately about to proceed to the said Indian Territories, in execution of the trust so reposed in them:

We do therefore hereby strictly charge and command, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, all Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Constables and other Officers of the Peace, and all others, His Majesty's Officers, Servants and Subjects, Civil and Military, generally, in their several and respective stations, to make diligent inquiry and search to discover and apprehend all persons who have been or shall be guilty of any such crimes or offences as aforesaid, or any other crimes or offences whatsoever, within the Indian Territories or parts of America, in the said Act mentioned and described, whether without or within the said Provinces of Lower or Upper-Canada, and to cause them to be carried before the said William Bachelier Coltman and John Fletcher, or one of them, or such other Magistrates as may hereafter be appointed for the like purposes, or otherwise be invested with competent jurisdiction in that behalf, to be dealt with according to Law, and by all lawful ways and means whatsoever, to repress and discourage all such crimes and offences; requiring and directing them and each of

them as well within the said Indian Territories or parts of America, as elsewhere, to be aiding and assisting to the said William Bachelier Coltman, and John Fletcher, in the execution of the duties wherewith they are charged as such Magistrates and Special Commissioners as aforesaid, in all their endeavours for the repression and discouragement of all such crimes and offences, whether committed or by whomsoever perpetrated or committed, for the detection and apprehension of all such persons as have been or hereafter shall be concerned or implicated in the perpetration thereof, and for the maintenance and preservation of the Peace and of the Law.

In faith and testimony whereof We, by our express command, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, have caused the Great Seal of the Province of Lower-Canada, to be hereunto affixed.

Witness our trusty and well-beloved SIR JOHN COPE SHERBROOKE, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Captain General and Governor in Chief of the said Province of Lower and Upper-Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, Lieutenant General and Commander of all His Majesty's Forces in the said Provinces, &c. &c. at the Castle of St. Louis, in the City of Quebec, in the said Province of Lower-Canada, this third day of May, in the year of our Lord Christ, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and in the fifty-seventh year of His Majesty's reign.

J. C. S.

By His Excellency's Command,
JOHN TAYLOR, Dep. Sec'y.

Province of Lower-Canada. Signed P. MATTIAND.

By His Majesty GEORGE THE FOURTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS divers breaches of the peace and acts of force and violence have been committed within those parts of the Continent of North America, commonly called and known by the name of the INDIAN TERRITORIES;—We, for the suppression and prevention of all such breaches of the peace and acts of force and violence, in the name and on the behalf of Our late Royal Father, of glorious memory, did issue Our Royal Proclamation under the Great Seal of Our Province of Lower-Canada bearing date the third day of May, in the fifty-seventh year of the Reign of Our said Royal Father. And whereas it appears to Us expedient so to do, We have thought fit to renew, and hereby do renew the prohibitions, commands, and provisions in Our said Proclamation contained, and each and every of them as fully to all intents and purposes as if the same were herein again set forth and repeated; hereby calling upon all persons carrying on trade and commerce in the said Indian Territories, under the names of the Hudson's Bay Company and the North-West Company, respectively, and upon each and every of them, and upon all other persons, their servants, agents or adherents, and generally all persons whomsoever, and each and every of them, to desist from every hostile aggression or attack, and from every act of force and violence, or trespass whatsoever.

And we do hereby further strictly warn all parties that any infringement of Our former Proclamation, or of this Our present Proclamation, whereby by seizing the property or persons of the traders, by obstructing the rivers and passages by which their trade is carried on, or by any infringement of the Indians or others to acts of violence or hostility, or by any other manner whatsoever, will not fail to be visited with Our severest displeasure, and to draw down upon the parties themselves and the persons under whose authority they act, the heaviest penalties.

In faith and testimony whereof We have caused the Great Seal of Our Province of Lower-Canada to be hereunto affixed: Witness Our trusty and well-beloved SIR PIERRE-MATTHEU MATTIAND, Knight, Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Major-General Commanding Our Forces in Our Provinces of Upper and Lower-Canada, President and Administrator of the Government of Our said Province of Lower-Canada, at Our Castle of St. Louis, in Our City of Quebec, in Our said Province, this twelfth day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and in the first year of Our Reign.

(Signed) P. M.

(Signed) J. READY, Actg. Prov. Secy.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

Requiring all Persons being in Office of Authority or Government at the Decease of the late King, to proceed in the Execution of their respective Offices.

WHEREAS by an Act made in the Sixth Year of the Reign of Her late Majesty Queen Anne, intituled, "An Act for the Security of Her Majesty's Person and Government, and for the Succession to the Crown of Great Britain in the Protestant Line;" it was enacted, that no Office, Place, or Employment, Civil or Military, within the Kingdoms of Great Britain or Ireland, Dominion of Wales, Town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Sark, or any of His Majesty's Plantations, should become void by reason of the Demise of Her said late Majesty, Her Heirs or Successors, Kings or Queens of this Realm, but that every Person and Persons in any of the Offices, Places, and Employments aforesaid, should continue in their respective Offices, Places, and Employments for the space of Six Months next after such Death or Demise, unless sooner removed and discharged by the next Successor, to whom the Imperial Crown of this Realm was limited and appointed to go, remain, and descend. And whereas by an Act made in the Fifty-seventh Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled, "An Act for the Continuation of all and every Person or Persons in any and every Office, Place, or Employment, Civil or Military, within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Dominion of Wales, Town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, and Man, and also in all and every of His Majesty's Foreign Possessions, Colonies, or Plantations, which he or she shall hold, possess, or exercise during the Pleasure of the Crown at the Time of the Death or Demise of His present Majesty, until removed or discharged therefrom by the succeeding King or Queen of this Realm;" it was enacted, that all and every Person and Persons, who upon the Day of the Demise of His said late Majesty should hold any Office, Civil or Military, under the Crown during Pleasure, should under and by virtue of the said Act, and without any new or other Patent, Commission, Warrant, or Authority, continue and be enabled in all respects, notwithstanding the Demise of His said late Majesty, to hold and enjoy the same: But nevertheless the same should be held or enjoyed only during the Pleasure of the King or Queen, who should succeed to the Crown upon the Demise of His said late Majesty, and the Right and Title to hold and enjoy the same under the Authority of the said Act, should be determinable in such and the like Manner by the King or Queen who upon the Demise of His said late Majesty should succeed to the Crown, as the Right or Title to any Office, Place, or Employment granted by such succeeding King or Queen, during the Pleasure of the said King or Queen, should be determinable: We, therefore, with the Advice of Our Privy Council, declare Our Royal Will and Pleasure to be, and do hereby direct and command, That all and every Person and Persons who at the Time of the Demise of Our late Royal Father, of Glorious Memory, duly and lawfully held, or were duly and lawfully possessed of or invested in any Office, Place, or Employment, Civil or Military, within Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Dominion of Wales, Town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, or Man, or any of Our Foreign Possessions, Colonies, or Plantations, do severally, according to their Places, Offices, or Employments, proceed in the Performance and Execution of all Duties belonging to their respective Offices, whilst they shall hold the same respectively during Our Pleasure; And We do hereby require and command all Our Subjects to be aiding, helping, and assisting in the Commandment of the said Officers and Ministers, in the Performance and Execution of their respective Offices and Places, as they and every of them tender Our utmost Displeasure, and will answer the contrary at their Peril.

Given at Our Court at Carlton House, the Thirty-first Day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and in the First Year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

CASTLE OF ST. LOUIS,
Quebec, 16th May, 1820.

SIR, The Notification dated Castle of St. Louis 16th May 1820, announcing the intelligence of the death of His Royal Highness EDWARD, Duke of Kent, His late Majesty's fourth son, was sent to you by mistake, instead of the Official Account of that melancholy event; I have therefore to request you will be pleased to correct this error in the next number of your Gazette, by inserting the accompanying copy of the Dispatch from His Majesty's Secretary of State, as originally intended.

I have the honor to be,

Your most obedient Servant,
J. READY.

J. NELSON, Esq.

(CIRCULAR.) DOWNING STREET, 25th Jan. 1820.

SIR—It is with infinite concern that I communicate to you the intelligence of the decease of His Royal Highness EDWARD DUK OF KENT, His Majesty's fourth son, which melancholy event took place at Sidmouth after a short illness on Sunday the 25th inst.

I have the honor to be,

Your most obedient
Humble Servant,
(Signed) BATHURST.

To The Officer Administering
the Government of
Lower-Canada.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Quebec, 18th May, 1820.

His Excellency the PRINCE of Wales has been pleased to appoint Gregory Melis, a Caller and Measurer of Square Timber and Staves at the Port of Quebec;—Leonard Windsor, do. do. of Timber, Staves, Deals and Oaks at the Port of Quebec;—and Mr. John Gray, to Practice Physic and Surgery.

QUEBEC:

THURSDAY, 18th MAY, 1820.

We received yesterday, our regular files of London papers, by the late arrivals.

The general Election having nearly terminated, the subjects which appear chiefly to attract the attention of the London Journalists, are, the Revolution in Spain, the agitation in France, and the trials going on in different parts of England, of the public writers, and others connected with the disturbances which prevailed during the last summer and winter. There does not seem to exist much apprehension of danger from the late movements among the discontented in the manufacturing districts.

The Spanish Revolution, at the latest dates, appears to be complete. The King having sworn to observe the Constitution of 1812, has appointed a Junta or Council of State, without whose consent no act of Government is to take place till the installation of the Cortes, which it was expected would be about the 1st June.

An entire new ministry was formed, several of whom, at the time of their appointment, were in exile or in dungeons. The ambassadors to nearly all the foreign courts, have been changed, and the public officers, who held situations under the Cortes, have been restored to their offices, the imposition has been abolished, all prisoners confined upon charges of a political character, have been released, the press has been set free, and the election of the Members of the Cortes was going on throughout the Kingdom. There had been no bloodshed of any consequence, saving at Cadix, and the character of the transactions there, which produced such horrible results is still involved in uncertainty. Some paragraphs speak of a plot to effect a Counter-Revolution, which if it existed, seems for the present to have little probability of success; although doubts may be entertained whether the Constitution of 1812, an abstract of which will appear in this day's Gazette, leaves the King with sufficient power to execute the laws, maintain order, and make himself respected. The independence of the Spanish Colonies, it is said, had been proclaimed by the army which first began the revolt in the vicinity of Cadix, and since the King accepted of the Constitution, we find that Commissioners have been appointed to treat with the Colonies. All probability of an attempt to coerce them into a connection with the mother country, is now at an end.

All the papers represent the public mind in France, as greatly agitated. The project of a law authorizing the Government to make arbitrary arrests for a limited period, without bringing the accused to trial, has passed both Chambers, with small minorities, and been sanctioned by the King. That for subjecting the press to a previous censorship, was also on the point of passing, and it was expected that the proposed alteration of the duration of the Chamber of Deputies, the mode of electing the Members, and the qualification of Electors, would also become a Law. The French Government ought to know best what is likely to ensure the happiness and tranquility of France. The measures now proposed, are nearly similar to those which were carried into execution during the reign of Buonaparte. The nation was very contented under them; nay, it was thriving and the Sovereign popular; nothing could have overthrown him, but the reverses of his armies and a foreign force. The measures which suited Buonaparte may however prove dangerous to the Bourbons. The active part of the French population, has a degree of horror for the order of things which existed in France before the Revolution, their interests are averse to its restoration, and they cannot drive from their minds the idea of connection between the absolute power of the Bourbons and the anarchy which followed. The Government as it stood after the restoration, founded on the Royal Charter, was the guarantee of the great majority of the nation, and it may now, perhaps erroneously, be thought that that guarantee is lost. Such a state of the public mind in France, would be similar to that which existed previous to the return of Buonaparte in 1815, and in that case, although Napoleon might remain very safe in St. Helena, the Bourbons would be very unsafe in Paris.

All the political societies of Europe, excepting perhaps Russia, are in fact, at this moment, in an unsettled state, and we fear it will be some time before the discordant passions and interests which prevail, can be brought to a state of harmony.

It will be seen by an Advertisement in this day's Gazette, that the proprietors of the Steam-Boats on the St. Lawrence have come to a determination to discontinue landing and receiving goods at Three-Rivers. The Steam-Boats had become almost the sole means of commercial communication between the different places at which they stopped along the River, and the effect of this determination of the Steam-Boat proprietors will be to lay the good people of Three-Rivers under a sort of commercial non-intercourse with the rest of the Province. We are not acquainted with the merits of the contest between the officers of the Customs and the Steam-Boat proprietors, but we cannot help regretting that it should have produced any impediment to the trade of the country, which has already so many difficulties to encounter. The objects for which the Custom Houses exist, are, to collect the revenues of the province, and to execute the Laws for the benefit of trade and navigation. It would be a most unfortunate result should they at any time be found to have a contrary tendency. The object of the Steam Boat Proprietors is profit, to which they are entitled by the accommodation they afford to the public. It would be extraordinary should they be found obstinately to renounce it.

We have certain advices that Monseigneur the Bishop of Quebec has repaired the Alps in safety, and was at Lyons on the 8th of March, in good health.

Since Friday last the weather has been tempestuous and rainy, the wind generally at N. E. Last night it blew a very severe gale, but without doing much damage to the shipping. The Abasco Transport, homeward bound, on board of which military detachments had embarked, sustained some injury, and it is understood will require to be hauled up for repair.

Several reports of wrecks below, in addition to those already mentioned, have been circulated, but we believe they are in great part unfounded.

LOSS OF THE BRIG MINERVA, WITH A VALUABLE CARGO FROM LIVERPOOL.

Capt. Morgan, of the Brig Minerva, arrived on Sunday, about 5 o'clock P. M. with the Boats of that vessel, having had the misfortune to lose the Brig about 18 leagues below this port, at four o'clock, P. M. Saturday, the weather very thick, and blowing a violent gale from the N. E. quarter. She struck, it seems, on sunken rocks near the head of the Traverse, a little to the northward of the Pillars when they let go their Anchors, but she afterwards swung off with the rising Tide, when the Cables were cut with the intention of running her on shore on Goose Island, but she made so much water that the Pumps could not keep her free. The Captain and Crew, with the Pilot, were obliged to take to their Boats and save themselves, after they made for the shore, she filled, went down and totally disappeared at 11 o'clock P. M.—No Lives were lost—nothing saved except a few articles of wearing apparel, belonging to the Master and Crew, with two of the vessel's boats—Capt. Morgan adds, that previous to the Brig's striking, the Pilot who had been on board four days, was quite confounded, and at a loss what to do when he could not discover the Buoys in their usual bearings, where he expected to see them, which, however, it seems have not yet been placed, as customary early in the spring, and to which circumstance the loss of this vessel is attributed.

There will be a public examination of the children educated at the Central Schools at Hope-Gate, on Tuesday 25th Inst. at 2 o'clock, under the superintendence of the Diocesan Committee of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge. The Public will then have an opportunity of forming an estimate for themselves of the benefits to be derived from the New Mode of Instruction, and it is hoped that their attendance will shew, that they feel interested in the success of these Schools, and in the diffusion of the system.—May 18th.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.

May 13. Brig Emerald, Gallie, 57 days from Portsmouth, to M. Lymburner, ballast.
—Schooner Dolphin, G. Le Rossignol, 50 days from St. Vincent, to J. Therwall, rum and sugar—passenger Mr. Therwall.
—16. Ship Indian, Mead, 58 days from London to Mr. Melkiohn, ballast.
—Brig Fanny, Nicholson, 52 days from London, to Hart Logan, ballast—passenger, Mrs. Chalmers.
—Brig Dorothy, Taylor, 40 days from Newcastle, to M. Lymburner, ballast.
—Brig Elizabeth Ann, Dobson, 48 days from London, to P. Burnett, ballast.
—Brig Traveller, Goldie, 59 days from Aberdeen, to Heath & Moir, ballast, 30 settlers.
—Brig Carrieks, J. Sparks, 52 days from Liverpool, to — general cargo—passenger, Mr. Johnson.
—Brig Henry, C. Thompson, 58 days from London, to P. Patterson, ballast.
—Bark Mary Ann, Thomas Allison, 49 days from London, to R. Hamilton, ballast.
—Brig Abion, S. Richmond, 57 days from London, to R. Hamilton, ballast.
—Brig Brodick, R. Peart, 55 days from London, to Mr. Lymburner, ballast.
—Brig Robert, J. Turnbull, 54 days from London, to Campbell & Sheppard, ballast.

—Brig Zealous, T. Reid, 45 days from London, to Hart Logan, general cargo.
—Bark St. Lawrence, Geo. Douglass, 54 days from London, to the master, general cargo.
—Bark Sir James Knapp, J. Davidson, 47 days from London, to Campbell & Sheppard, general cargo.
—Ship Abasco, Thomas Davidson, 59 days from Hull, to R. Hamilton, ballast.
—Ship Agnes, J. Adamson, 58 days from Liverpool, to J. Goudie, coals.
—Brig Canada, Thomas Davidson, sailed 14th April from London, to Campbell & Sheppard, general cargo.
—Brig Union, Henry, 40 days from Greenock, to Irvine & Co. general cargo.
—Brig Eildon, N. Yule, 45 days from Shields, to M. Lymburner, ballast.
—17. Brig Chances, H. Henry, 54 days from Plymouth, to M. Penborton, ballast.
—Brig Providence, J. Clarke, 47 days from London, to P. Patterson, ballast.
—Brig Norfolk, J. Richardson, 54 days from Portsmouth, to R. Hamilton, ballast.
—Brig Hannah, G. Wake, 42 days from London, to P. Patterson, ballast.
—Bark Economy, J. Gilson, 59 days from Newcastle, to P. Patterson, ballast.
—Brig Anna, M. Bolton, 44 days from London, to General & Co. general cargo.
—Brig Scipio, T. Cooper, 42 days from London, to R. Hamilton, ballast.
—Brig Henry, J. Newport, 56 days from Dublin, to order.
—Ship Lydia, Redpath, 25 days from Waterford, to Mr. Nichols, ballast—passenger, Capt. & Mrs. Lett, and 5 children and servant; 20 half pay and 22 settlers.
—Kolas, R. Thomas, 55 days from Waterford, to Fines & Porter, 130 settlers.
—Ship Royal Yeoman, J. Sly, 46 days from Weymouth, to P. Patterson, ballast.
—Schooner Mary, R. Butters, 60 and 24 days from Antigua & Halifax, to order, rum, sugar & molasses.
Several other vessels arrived—not yet entered.



STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

The Proprietors of the Steam Boat plying between Quebec and Montreal (at present) under the necessity of detaching a Three Rivers, in consequence of their having received Circulars from the Custom-House Officer of that place requesting the Boats to be entered and cleared.
Quebec, 16th May, 1820.

BY virtue of a WRIT of EXECUTION, to wit: 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 Alexander Stevenson, of the Parish of Saint Joseph of Chambly, in the said District of Montreal, Land Surveyor, against the lands and tenements of Michael Cunningham, of the same Parish, yeoman, to me directed, have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said MICHAEL CUNNINGHAM, a certain lot or piece of land, situated in the Seigneurie of Chambly, in the Parish of Saint Joseph of Chambly aforesaid, being the north half of a concession under number thirty-five, in the first range of concessions on the river Richelieu, in the said Seigneurie of Chambly, the said north half of the said lot number thirty-five containing three arpents in front, by about thirty-three arpents, more or less, in depth, without warranty of any precise measure, that is to say, the whole depth that may be found from the south-west side of the King's high road, to the domain of the said Seigneurie of Chambly, now the property of Colonel De Salaberry, which form its boundaries, joining on one side, to the south, lately to the property of Jean Baptiste Desjardins, now belonging to Joseph Harbeck, and on the other side to the representatives of Chevalier Bouche De Niverville, Esquire, with a house and other buildings thereon erected. Now I do hereby give notice, that the said lot or piece of land and premises, will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the Court-house of the Parish of Saint Joseph of Chambly aforesaid, on Tuesday the NINETEENTH day of SEPTEMBER next, at 10 o'clock of the clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

FREDK. W. ERMATINGER, Sheriff.

All and every person or persons having claims on the above described lot or piece of land and premises, by mortgage or other right or encumbrance, 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 ou afin de distraire*, the whole or any part of the said lot or piece of land and premises, or *afin de charge or mortgage* on the same, will be received by the said Sheriff during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof.

Sheriff's Office, 13th May, 1820.

BY virtue of a WRIT of EXECUTION, to wit: 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 William Moore Elliot, of the City of London, in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called England, merchant, surviving partner of the house and firm of Owen, Hayward and Elliot, the said firm heretofore composed of John Owen, in his life time of London, merchant, deceased, and the said Plaintiff having heretofore been copartners, and using trade and commerce together at the said City of London, under the said firm of Owen, Hayward and Elliot, against the lands and tenements of Archibald McLean, late of Yonge, in the Province of Upper-Canada, Esquire, in having married Ann Dalnage, widow of the late Samuel Catty, in his life time of the City of Montreal, in the said District of Montreal, Gentleman, tutrix in due course of law appointed to the minor children issue of her marriage with the said late Samuel Catty, deceased, the said Archibald McLean and the said Ann Dalnage, being now or lately of the said City of Montreal, in the said District of Montreal, in the Province of Lower-Canada, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said ARCHIBALD McLEAN and ANN DALMAGE, in their several and respective capacities aforesaid, a certain piece of ground or emplacement, with a Stone House and other buildings thereon erected, situate in St. Joseph Street of the City of Montreal aforesaid, opposite to the Hotel-Dieu, containing in front thirty-two feet and five inches, french measure, on one side adjoining the lot or piece of ground possessed by the Methodist Congregation, and now belonging to Samuel Gerrard, Esquire, eighty-two feet and seven inches in depth, on the other side adjoining to the house and lot now or lately belonging to George Clark, eighty-nine feet and not inches in depth, and in rear bounded by the lot of land belonging to the said Samuel Gerrard, Esquire, and having in width thirty feet eight inches, all french measure, the whole agreeable to a certain *procès verbal* and plan of Etienne Guay, Esquire, Surveyor, bearing date the 15th day of April, 1809, the gate way and passage between the said stone house erected on the said described lot, and the house and lot now or heretofore belonging to the said George Clark, to be in common to the said two lots of land, with a right to the purchaser of the above described lot to erect and build a stone archway over the said passage, saving the right and privilege to the owner or owners of the said adjoining lot of the said George Clark, to build against the wall of said arch on the side adjoining the said lot, and which wall shall be considered as being *mitoyen* between the said adjoining lots. Now I do hereby give notice, that the said piece of ground or emplacement and premises, will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, subject to the charges, servitudes and incumbrances, and also to the rights and privileges aforesaid, at my Office, in the City of Montreal aforesaid, on Wednesday the TWENTIETH day of SEPTEMBER next, at Eleven of the clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

FREDK. W. ERMATINGER, Sheriff.

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

Sheriff's Office, 13th May, 1820.

BY virtue of a WRIT of EXECUTION, to wit: Issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas in and for the District of Three-Rivers aforesaid, at the suit of Benjamin Hart, of the City of Montreal, Merchant, against the lands and tenements of Francois Rocheleau, of the Town of Three-Rivers, Esquire, Keeper, to me directed; I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said FRANCOIS ROCHELEAU, a lot of ground situate in the said Town of Three-Rivers, in Riviere St. Simeon, containing sixty feet in front, by sixty-four in depth,

Bureau du Sherif, le 13 Mai 1920.

Québec, 8 Mai 1820. 5p219d5