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THURSDAY, 6th JULY, 1820.

[No. 3025.]

JEUDI, LE 6 JUILLET, 1820.

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Long Advertisements sent after WEDNESDAY, or which require translation will not appear in both Languages in the next day's Paper.  
No Advertisements received after TEN o'Clock on the day of publication.  
Advertisements from persons who have not accounts at this Office which are regularly settled, must be paid in advance.

**MONTREAL.** WHEREAS a certain WRIT of EXECUTION, of our Sovereign Lord the King, hath been sued out of the Court of King's Bench, of our said Lord the King, holding civil pleas in and for the District of Montreal aforesaid, at the suit of James Woolrich, Esquire, of the City of Montreal, in the said District of Montreal, Merchant, to me directed, commanding me that certain lands and tenements, which heretofore belonged to the late Mungo Kay, in his life time of the said City of Montreal, Merchant, and now in the hands and possession of John Brown, also of the said City of Montreal, Merchant, in his capacity as Curator, duly elected to the vacant succession of the said late MUNGO KAY, and described in the said writ of execution as follows, to wit:—1st. "A certain lot of ground situated in the Village of l'Assomption, in Saint Jacques street, in the District of Montreal, containing fifty-five feet in front, by ninety feet in depth, bounded in front by the said Saint Jacques Street, in the rear by the representative of Mary Curry and Company, on one side by Jean Baptiste Sarazin, and on the other side by Antoine Leduc, with a house and other buildings thereon erected. 2nd. A certain land situated at Lachigan, in the Seigneurie of St. Sulpice, in the said District of Montreal, containing two arpents in front, by the whole depth, which may be bounded between the River l'Assomption, where the same is bounded in front, and the road where the same is bounded in the rear, on one side by Jean Baptiste Forest, and on the other side by Antoine Leduc, without any buildings thereon erected." I should cause to be levied a certain debt and damages in the said writ mentioned, which the said James Woolrich lately in the aforesaid Court of King's Bench, recovered against the said John Brown, in his capacity aforesaid. Now therefore by virtue of the said writ, I have seized and taken in execution the aforesaid lands and tenements, and do hereby give notice, that the same will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the Church door of the Parish of l'Assomption aforesaid, on MONDAY the SEVENTEENTH day of JULY next, at TEN o'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 lands and tenements, 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 aforesaid, according to Law; and further that no opposition *afin d'annuller* 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, 11th March, 1820.

**MONTREAL.** WHEREAS a certain WRIT of EXECUTION, of our Sovereign Lord the King, hath been sued out of the Court of King's Bench, of our said Lord the King, holding civil pleas in and for the District of Montreal aforesaid, at the suit of Marie Therese Seguin, widow of the late Jean Baptiste Gauthier, residing at the parish of Rigault, in the said District of Montreal, to me directed, commanding me that certain lands and tenements, which heretofore belonged to the late Mungo Kay, in his life time of the said City of Montreal, Merchant, and now in the hands and possession of Gaspard Dagen, of Montreal, in the said District of Montreal, in his capacity as Curator to the said lands and tenements, and described in the said writ of execution as follows, to wit:—1. "Un lopin de terre, sis et situé au lieu nommé Le ventail, vis-à-vis de la fourche en la Seigneurie de Rigault, de moitié, surindivisée, mais ce qui restera de terrain lorsque le dit Gauthier aura percé arpent de front sur la profondeur que peut avoir le dit terrain, pendant par devant le dit lopin de terre, à la rivière à la Grasse, par derrière à Antoine Leduc et de chaque côté au dit Gauthier." I should cause to be levied a certain debt and damages in the said writ mentioned, which the said Marie Therese Seguin, lately in the aforesaid Court of King's Bench, recovered against the said GASPARD DAGEN in his capacity aforesaid. Now therefore by virtue of the said writ, I have seized and taken in execution the aforesaid lot of land, and do hereby give notice, that the same will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the Church door of the Parish of Rigault aforesaid, on MONDAY the SEVENTEENTH day of JULY next, at TEN o'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 of land, 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'annuller* or *afin de distraire*, the whole, or any part of the said lot of 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, 11th March, 1820.

**MONTREAL.** BY virtue of a WRIT of EXECUTION, issued to wit:—BY virtue of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas in and for the District of Montreal aforesaid, at the suit of Robert Hoyle, of the Seigneurie of La Cole, in the said District of Montreal, Merchant, against the lands and tenements of Nehemiah Hotchkiss, of the parish of Laprairie de la Magdeleine, in the said District of Montreal, Innkeeper, and Isaac Smith, of the Seigneurie of La Cole aforesaid, yeoman, jointly and severally, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to NEHEMIAH HOTCHKISS, one of the said Defendants. 1. Two Farms or Lots of Land, being the Lots number sixteen and seventeen, situated and being in the third concession of the domain, in the Seigneurie of La Cole aforesaid, containing eight arpents in front, by twenty eight arpents in depth, bounded in front by unceded land, of the said domain, on the south side by lot number fifteen, belonging to Samuel Hedge, on the north side by lot number eighteen, belonging to Joseph Odell and William Odell, and in the rear by the lands of the fourth concession, with a House and Saw-Mill erected on the said lot number seventeen. 2. A certain other Farm or Lot of Land, being the lot number nineteen, situated and being in the said third concession of the domain, in the said Seigneurie of La Cole, bounded in front by Land belonging to Edward March, on the south side by lot number eighteen, belonging to Joseph Odell and William Odell, on the north side by lot number twenty, belonging to Charles Lewis, and in the rear by the lands of the fourth concession, with a House thereon erected. And I have also seized and taken in execution as belonging to ISAAC SMITH, the other of the said Defendants. 3. A Farm or Lot of Land, being the lot number one, situated and being in the said third concession of the domain, in the said Seigneurie of La Cole, containing four arpents in front, by twenty eight arpents in depth, bounded in front by the lands of the second concession, on the south side by Lot number thirty, south of the domain, belonging to Roswell Canfield, till the line crosses the Highway, then along the Highway, on the north side by lot number two, belonging to William Odell, and in the rear by the Lands of the fourth concession, with a House and Barn thereon erected. Now I do hereby give notice, that the said farms or lots of land and premises, will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the Church

Door of the Parish of Sainte Marguerite de Blairdière, in the said District, on MONDAY the TWENTY-EIGHTH day of AUGUST next, at TEN o'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 Farms or Lots of Land and Premises, 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'annuller* or *afin de distraire*, the whole, or any part of the said Farms or Lots of Land and 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.  
Sheriff's Office, 22nd April, 1820.

**MONTREAL.** BY virtue of a WRIT of EXECUTION, issued to wit:—BY virtue 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 Magdeleine Amiotte de Saint Eustache, in the said District of Montreal, widow of Guillaume Lafond, against the lands and tenements of Louis Gratton, heretofore of the same place, yeoman, now of the City of Montreal, Labourer, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said LOUIS GRATTON, a lot of Ground or emplacement, situated and being in the Village of Saint Eustache in the Parish of Saint Eustache aforesaid, containing the one quarter of an arpent in front, by as much in depth, bounded in front by the King's high road, in the rear by the Domaine of Mr. Dumont, on one side to the north east by the ground of Pierre Leclair, and on the other side by that of Ignace Poulin, with a wooden House and other buildings thereon erected. Now I do hereby give notice that the said lot of ground or emplacement and premises will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the Church door of the Parish of Saint Eustache aforesaid, on MONDAY the TWENTY-EIGHTH day of AUGUST next, at TEN o'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 of ground or emplacement and premises 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'annuller* or *afin de distraire*, the whole, or any part of the said lot of ground or emplacement and 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.  
Sheriff's Office, 22d April, 1820.

**MONTREAL.** BY virtue of a WRIT of EXECUTION issued to wit:—BY virtue of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas in and for the District of Montreal aforesaid, at the suit of Jean Baptiste Bouvier dit Laplante, of the Parish of Saint Denis, in the said District of Montreal, yeoman, against the lands and tenements of Athanase Thuoit dit St. Laurent, lately of the said Parish of Saint Denis, yeoman, now absent from this Province, in the hands and possession of Gaspard Dagen of the City of Montreal in the said District, in his capacity as Curator duly elected to the said Athanase Thuoit dit St. Laurent, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said ATHANASE THUOIT dit St. LAURENT in the hands and possession of the said Gaspard Dagen, in his capacity as Curator as aforesaid, a land containing two arpents in front, by thirty arpents in depth, more or less, situated and being in the fifth range or concession in the Parish of St. Ours, in the said District, known as number seven, bounded in front by the lands of the fourth concession, in the rear by Olivier Durocher, and by one Joubert, on one side by one Larivière or his representatives, and on the other side by Louis Courtemanche. Now I do hereby give notice, that the said land will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the Church door of the Parish of St. Ours aforesaid, on MONDAY the TWENTY-EIGHTH day of AUGUST next, at TEN o'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 land, 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'annuller* 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, 22d April, 1820.

**MONTREAL.** BY virtue of a WRIT of EXECUTION, issued to wit:—BY virtue of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding Civil Pleas in and for the District of Montreal aforesaid, at the suit of Thomas McCord of the City of Montreal in the said District of Montreal, Esquire, against the lands and tenements of Dominique La Croix, Merchant, formerly of the said City of Montreal, now absent, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said DOMINIQUE LA CROIX; a lot of ground or emplacement situated in the fief Nazareth in the said City of Montreal, in the Parish of Montreal, containing forty-five feet in front on George Street, by ninety feet in depth, joining on one side to Joseph Rollet or his representatives, on the other side to the lot No. sixty-nine, and in the rear by the lots No. sixty and sixty-one, the said lot of ground or emplacement being known by number sixty-eight, and containing four thousand and fifty feet, or thereabout, in superficies, subject to, and charged with a certain *rente foncière* or annual rent perpetual and not redeemable, of seventy two livres of tenpence each, payable in each and every year on the first day of May, the said annual rent or *rente foncière* being payable as aforesaid, to the said Thomas McCord, his heirs or assigns, until the expiration of a certain *Bail Emphyteutique* held by him, and ending on the twenty ninth day of September in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and from thence forward to the administrators of the property of the poor of the Hotel Dieu of Montreal, their successors or assigns for ever. Now I do hereby give notice, that the said lot of ground or emplacement will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, subject to the annual rent, or *rente foncière* aforesaid, at my Office in the City of Montreal aforesaid, on MONDAY the TWENTY-EIGHTH day of AUGUST next, at TEN o'Clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the further conditions of sale will be made known.  
FREDK. W. ERMATINGER, Sheriff.

All and every person or persons having claims on the above described lot of ground or emplacement, by mortgage or other right or incumbrance, 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'annuller* or *afin de distraire*, the whole or any part of the said lot of ground or emplacement, 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, 22nd April, 1820.

**MONTREAL.** BY virtue of a WRIT of EXECUTION, issued to wit:—BY virtue of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas in and for the District of Montreal aforesaid, at the suit of Thomas John Baptist Sullivan, late of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, in the Province of Lower Canada, Merchant, now in the United States of America, against the lands and tenements of Ephraim Goodsell, of Longueuil, in the District of Montreal aforesaid, Innkeeper, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said EPHRAIM GOODSSELL, a certain lot or piece of land situated in the Seigneurie and Parish of Laprairie de la Magdeleine in the said District, containing three hundred feet in front, by one hundred and thirty feet in depth, bounded in front by the road which leads to Saint Johns, in the rear by the representatives of Louis Hauzette, on one side by the representatives of Joseph Nolin, and on the other side by Saint Lambert Street, with a Stone House, Stables, and other buildings thereon erected, and all and every the appurtenances thereto belonging. 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 Church Door of the Parish of Laprairie de la Magdeleine aforesaid,

said, on TUESDAY the TWELFTH day of SEPTEMBER next, at TEN o'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 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'annuller* or *afin de distraire*, the whole or any part of the said lot or piece of land and 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.—Sheriff's Office, 6th May, 1820.

**MONTREAL.** BY virtue of a WRIT of EXECUTION, issued to wit:—BY virtue of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas in and for the District of Montreal aforesaid, at the suit of Zebina Curtis, of Windsor, in the County of America, Merchant, and Moses Cutler, of Royalton, in the State of Vermont, Merchant, Copartners, trading together under the name or firm of Zebina Curtis and Moses Cutler, against the lands and tenements of Nathaniel Brace, of Saint Armand, in the said District of Montreal, yeoman, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said NATHANIEL BRACE, a certain tract or parcel of land situated and being in the Seigneurie of Noyan, in the said District, that is to say, the lots number twelve, thirteen and fourteen, in the first concession in the said Seigneurie of Noyan, the said three lots containing together twelve arpents in front, by twenty two arpents in depth, and forming together two hundred and sixty-four arpents in superficies, more or less, without warranty of any precise measure; bounded in front by the river Richelieu, in the rear by South river, on one side, and the representatives of Duncan Campbell, subject to the charge and incumbrance following, that is to say, to the use and enjoyment by Sophia Whistler, during her life, of a certain piece or portion of the said land, cleared and near the said South river, comprehended in the quantity of land above mentioned and described. Now I do hereby give notice, that the said tract or parcel of land will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the Church Door of the Parish of Saint Luke, in the said District, on TUESDAY the TWELFTH day of SEPTEMBER next, at TEN o'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 tract or parcel of land, 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'annuller* or *afin de distraire*, the whole or any part of the said tract or parcel of 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, 6th May, 1820.

**Three Rivers.** WHEREAS by a Writ of *Alias Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding Civil Pleas in and for the said District of Three Rivers, at the suit of Guy Warwick, of the City of Montreal, Master Founder, to me directed, commanding me to proceed according to law to the sale and adjudication of the half of a lot of land hereafter described, to wit:—The south westerly half of lot No. 20, in the first range of the Township of Shipton, containing one hundred superficial acres, with the usual allowance for highways; which said half of a lot of land has been by me heretofore seized and taken in execution at the above suit, as belonging to JOHN PRENTICE CUSHING, of the Town of Three Rivers, Inspector of Pot Ashes, and advertised to be sold at my office on the Twenty-eighth day of February now last past, but could not then be sold for want of bidders.—I do hereby again give notice, that the said half of a lot of land will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at my Office, on MONDAY the TWENTY-FOURTH day of JULY next, at TEN o'Clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.  
L. GUGY, Sheriff.  
Sheriff's Office, 26th June, 1820.

**Three Rivers.** WHEREAS by the Writ of *Venditioni* issued to wit:—BY virtue of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding Civil Pleas in and for the said District of Three Rivers, at the suit of Lewis Tucker of the Borough of William Henry, Merchant, to me directed, commanding me to proceed according to law to the sale and adjudication of the lands hereafter described, to wit:—1. A land situate in the Parish of Ste. Anne Laprade, in the Seigneurie of Sainte Marie, at the second concession called St. Edward, containing about twelve arpents in front by about eighteen arpents in depth, bounded in front by the first concession, and in the rear by that of St. Augustin, joining on the north east side to Theodore Houle, and on the south west side to the Seigneurial line of Batiscan.—2. Another land situate in the same Parish, seigniorly and concession, containing nine arpents in front by about eighteen arpents in depth, bounded in front and rear as the above described land, joining on the north east side to unceded land, and on the south west to Louis Barault; which said lands were by me heretofore seized and taken in execution at the above suit, as belonging to JOHN ANIROBUS, Esquire, Grand Voyer of the District of Three Rivers, but remain unsold by reason of an opposition *afin de distraire*, by Edmund W. R. Antrobus, who has since withdrawn his said opposition.—I do hereby give notice, that the above described lands, divided into lots of Three Arpents in front, will be separately sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the Church door of the aforesaid Parish of Ste. Anne Laprade, on MONDAY the SEVENTH day of AUGUST next, at TEN o'Clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.  
L. GUGY, Sheriff.  
Sheriff's Office, 28th June, 1820.

**Three Rivers.** BY virtue of a WRIT of EXECUTION, issued to wit:—BY virtue 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 Alexander Hart, Esquire, of the City of Montreal, Merchant, against the lands and tenements of Pierre Baudette, of the Parish of Saint Antoine, of the River du Loup, Yeoman, to me directed; I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said PIERRE BAUDETTE—1st. A land or farm, situate in the said Parish of Saint Antoine, of the River du Loup, upon fief St. Jean, containing one arpent and a half in front, by twenty arpents in depth, bounded in front by the King's Highway leading to Masquinongé, and in the rear by the concession of Bonsojour, joining on the North-East side, to Jean Baptiste Melançon, and on the South West side to the said Pierre Baudette. 2d. A land situate in the same parish, on fief St. Jean, at the place called Fontarabic, containing one arpent and a half in front, by twenty-eight arpents and three quarters in depth, bounded in front by the Seigneurial line of the Hon. L. Gugy, and in the rear by that of Toussaint Pothier, Esquire, joining on the south side to the land of Louis Lemay, alias Poudrier, and on the north side to the land hereafter described, under No. 3. 3d. Another land situate at the place called Fontarabic, containing one arpent and a half in front, by twenty-eight arpents and three quarters in depth, bounded in front by the Seigneurial line of the Hon. L. Gugy, and in the rear by that of Toussaint Pothier, Esquire, joining on the south side to the land of Louis Lemay, alias Poudrier, and on the north side to the land hereafter described, under No. 3. 4th. Another land situate at the same place, of the same extent and boundaries in front and rear as No. 2, joining on the south No. 4, and on the north No. 6. 5th. Another land adjoining the preceding, and of same extent and boundaries in front and rear as No. 2, joining on the south No. 4, and on the north No. 6. 6th. Another land adjoining the preceding, and of the same extent and boundaries in front and rear as No. 2, joining on the south side No. 5, and on the north, the land of Francois Frigon. 7th. Another land also of one arpent and a half in front, by twenty-eight arpents and three quarters in depth, bounded in front and rear as No. 2, and joining on the south side to George Rimmington, and on the north side to Michel Lefebvre. 8th. A lot of ground situate in the same parish, in fief St. Antoine, near the Church thereof, containing eighty feet in front, by one hundred and thirty feet in depth, bounded in front by the King's Highway, and in the rear as well as on the south side, by Benjamin Shiller, Esquire, and on the north side to Augustin Houde, with a large dwelling house, stables, and other buildings thereon erected. 9th. Another lot of ground situate in the same parish and fief (St. Antoine) also near the Church, containing eighty feet in front by one hundred and thirty feet in depth, bounded in front being to the south-west by St. George Street, and in the rear as well as on the north-west side by the said Benjamin Shiller, and on the south east side joining St. Charles Street, with a good Store thereon

erected. Now I do hereby give notice, that the above described nine lots and premises, will be separately sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the Church door of the said Parish, of St. Antoine, of the River du Loup, on MONDAY, the 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.  
L. GUGY, Sheriff.

All and every person or persons having claims on the above described nine lots and premises, 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'annuller* or *afin de distraire* the whole, or any part of the said nine lots and 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.  
Sheriff's Office, 30th June, 1820.

**Three Rivers.** BY virtue of a WRIT of EXECUTION, issued to wit:—BY virtue 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 Moses Hart, of the town of Three-Rivers, Merchant, against the lands and tenements of John Prentice Cushing, of the said town of Three-Rivers, Cabinet Maker, and Charles Frederick Henry Goodhue, of the Township of Ascott, Merchant, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said JOHN PRENTICE CUSHING, and CHARLES FREDERICK HENRY GOODHUE, or to either of them,—The whole of two lots of land situate in the Township of Shipton, in the County of Buckinghamshire, being No. 15 and No. 16, in the fourteenth range thereof, excepting and reserving those parts of said lots heretofore sold to Lot Weatherell, the said C. F. H. Goodhue, and Job Adams, leaving of the said two lots a tract of about three hundred and sixty acres, superficial measure, part of which under improvement, with a large Dwelling House, a Grist Mill, with its appurtenances, a Barn, and other buildings, thereon erected.—Now I do hereby give notice, that the aforesaid part of two lots of land, and premises, will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at my Office, on Monday the SEVENTEENTH day of JULY 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 above described lots of land and premises, 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'annuller* or *afin de distraire*, the whole or any part of the said lots of land and 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.  
Sheriff's Office, 22d Feby. 1820.

**Three Rivers.** BY virtue of a WRIT of EXECUTION, issued to wit:—BY virtue of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas in and for the said District of Three-Rivers, at the suit of Joseph Squerry dit Lalbé, of the town of Three-Rivers, Tavern Keeper, against the lands and tenements of Joseph Isiah Boudreau, formerly of the Parish of Deschambault, in the District of Quebec, but now of the said town of Three-Rivers, Navigator, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said JOSEPH ISALAH BOUDREAU,—a lot of ground situate in the said town of Three-Rivers, Notre Dame Street, containing fifty feet in front, by one hundred and twenty feet in depth, besides the continuation thereof on the Common, fronting said Notre Dame Street, and bounded in the rear by the said Common, and joining on the south-west side Louis Carrier, and on the north-east side St. Roch Street, with a Dwelling House and a Stable thereon erected. Now I do hereby give notice, that the said lot of ground, with the continuation thereof, and premises, will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at my Office, on Monday the SEVENTEENTH day of JULY next, at Eleven 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 above described lot of ground and premises, 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'annuller* or *afin de distraire*, the whole or any part of the said lot of ground and 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.—Sheriff's Office, 23d Feby. 1820.

**Three Rivers.** BY virtue of a WRIT of EXECUTION, issued to wit:—BY virtue of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas in and for the said District of Three-Rivers, at the suit of Paul Duchaine, of the Parish of Ste. Anne d'Yamachiche, yeoman, against the lands and tenements of Michel Robitaille, of the Parish of Pointe du Lac, Master Carpenter, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said MICHEL ROBITAILLE, 1. A lot of ground situate in the said Parish of Sainte Anne d'Yamachiche, containing nine perches and thirteen feet in front, by the depth along the King's highway from the ground of Frederick Bettez to the first cross ditch, joining on the south-west side the said King's highway, on the south-east to the said Frederick Bettez, on the north-east to the heirs Bellefeuille, and in the rear, on the north-west, partly to the said heirs Bellefeuille, and partly to the lot hereafter designated, with a good Dwelling House, of 47 feet by 28, a Barn, a Stable and a Shed, thereon erected.—2. A piece of land situate at the same place, containing two perches and four feet in front, by about twenty arpents in depth, bounded in front by the lot above described, and in the rear by Louis Gelinus, joining on the north-east side Magdalen Rivard Bellefeuille, and on the south-west side the King's highway.—Now I do hereby give notice, that the said lots of ground and premises, will be separately sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the Church Door of Sainte Anne d'Yamachiche aforesaid, on Tuesday the EIGHTEENTH day of JULY 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 above described lots of ground and premises, 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'annuller* or *afin de distraire*, the whole or any part of the said lots of ground and 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.—Sheriff's Office, 25th February, 1820.

**ADVERTISEMENT.—A YOUNG LADY** wishes for a situation as GOVERNESS. An application addressed by letter to A. B. at this Printing Office, will be attended to, and particulars known.  
Quebec, June 26th, 1820. 12p254dt

**FOR BARBADOES.**—The Brig GOVERNOR WOODFORD, Robert Maxwell, Master, will sail on the 8th July. For Passage apply to JOHN D. HAMILTON, Esq. or the Master on board at Mr. Munn's Care.

The Subscribers have just imported a general assortment of Boys and Mens plated and superfine HATS, which they offer for Sale at their Store, No. 16, Mountain Street, (opposite the Gazette Office) by the Dozen or Case.  
25th June, 1820. 6p225ct JACKSON & MAURICE.

**QUEBEC BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.**  
A GENERAL MEETING of the Members will be held at Mahiot's Hotel, on THURSDAY the SIXTH day of JULY next, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of altering, rescinding or repealing certain Rules of the Society.  
By order, CHAS. WM. ROSS, Secy. Q. B. S.  
15th April 1820. 4p219415

**BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.**  
THURSDAY, 18th JUNE 1820.  
RESOLVED, that all such persons as are indebted to the said Society for arrears of Monthly Contributions, arrears of rent or otherwise and who shall not have paid, on or before the Tenth day of August next, shall be prosecuted at the ensuing Court of King's Bench.  
By order of the President, ED. GLACKMEYER, Secy. B. S. Q.

NEW YORK, June 27.  
Exchange.—On London 10 1/4; British Government Bills 10 1/2;  
France 5 40; Amsterdam 5 1/2; Spanish Dollars 100 cents;  
Doubloons D14 90.  
Montreal Bank, 3 1/2; Bank of Canada, 4; Kingston, (Upper  
Canada) 7 1/2; \* 1/10ths than D.S. 2 per cent. dis.

#### THE LOAN FOR 1850.

The time for receiving proposals for the 6 per cent. loan of two millions expired on Wednesday. The offer of the bank of the United States, which was 2 per cent. premium upon the whole loan, being the most favorable, has been accepted. The whole amount which offered above par was nearly six millions. The premium on this loan would, doubtless, have been much greater, but for the uncertainty as to the term of its duration, it being redeemable at the pleasure of the government.—*Nat. Int.*

NEW YORK, June 28.

A gentleman who left Gibraltar on the 17th ult. informs us. The old export duties on wine and fruit were continued in Spain. A terrible accident occurred at the Circus in Cadiz on the 5th of May, at a Bull Fight given for the benefit of the soldiers of Quiroga's army.—A wall of the amphitheatre, on the side appropriated to the lower orders of the spectators, suddenly gave way, and fell, killing and wounding several hundred persons.

#### Notes from the Spanish Main.

By the British brig of war Wasp, at Charleston, we have some interesting particulars of the operations of the Patriots under Bolivar. On the 27th ult. a vessel arrived at Kingston, Ja. from Cartagena, bringing intelligence that the Vice-Roy, together with Col. Santa Cruz, and several other officers, had hastily left that place in a schooner bound to St. Jago de Cuba, taking with them about 200,000 dollars in specie. Their flight was occasioned by the near approach of the whole Patriot army, which was advancing upon Cartagena and Santa Martha, in the form of a crescent—the latter place was supposed to have fallen into their hands before the sailing of the above vessel, but no official account of it had reached Jamaica.—Bolivar had taken Manaca, and one other important place, in the rear of Cartagena; in defence of which the Royalist army suffered very severely. There was no hope of defending Cartagena against the victorious army, as it was extremely destitute of the means of defence.

Don Raphael Ramirez had arrived at Cartagena from Havana, a short time previous to the above events, with intelligence of the Constitution of the Cortes being received and adopted at Havana—when he was thrown into prison by the Vice-Roy and Inquisitor General, for attempting to destroy His Majesty's Government.

A Kingston Paper, of the 29th ult., containing all the particulars of the above operations, was unfortunately left on board the brig.

We learn by the Wasp, that it is very sickly in most of the West India Islands.—The public quiet was maintained at Havana, but private assassinations were very frequent; three persons having been thus murdered in one night.—*Charleston Courier.*

Wheat in West.—A friend near Frankford, a few miles from Philadelphia, has sent us two ears of bearded wheat the grains of which, upon inspection, appear large and well filled, but, upon breaking them, contain a black substance, resembling lampblack—or in other words smut. He informs us that whole fields of wheat in the neighborhood of Frankford and along the Delaware, present the same fearful aspect. To apply any remedy, so late in the season, is out of the question, and the farmer must bear the loss, in many instances of a whole crop. Great care should be taken that none of this smutty wheat is intermixed with the good, as its poisonous qualities are of such a nature as to endanger life.

Chop Living.—A good Dinner may be had in this town every day during the Summer of several of the best kinds of sea Fish, good wheat Bread, Potatoes, Sauce, and a bottle of sparkling spruce Beer for 61 cents.—*Town:*

|                                    |       |
|------------------------------------|-------|
| Fish, say 1 lb. of Halibut or Cod, | 2     |
| Bread, 1/2 lb. of the best sort,   | 1 1/2 |
| Potatoes at 20 cts. per bushel,    | 4     |
| Cooking, Sauce, &c.,               | 1     |
| 1 bottle of Spruce Beer,           | 1     |
|                                    | 61    |

[Portsmouth Paper.]

From the Mercantile Advertiser of this morning.

#### FAITH OF THE PILOT BOAT PATRIOT.

It will be recollected by many of our readers that during the late war with England, the above named pilot boat was despatched to Charleston for the purpose of bringing to this city Mrs. ALLSTON, lady of the then governor of South Carolina, and daughter of Col. Barr, formerly Vice President of the U. S. Mrs. Allston was in a delicate state of health at the time, and unable to travel by land. TIMOTHY GREENE, Esq. of this city, an intimate friend of governor Allston's family, proceeded to Charleston in the pilot boat, for the purpose of accompanying Mrs. A. on the voyage.

From the time they embarked and sailed from Charleston, no tidings whatever had ever been heard of the vessel or any on board. It was at first supposed that the vessel must have been captured by a British cruiser, but after a lapse of time that hope was abandoned. Notwithstanding the weather was mild and favorable for several days after the vessel left Charleston, and such as to render her loss mysteriously, up to the present time, no other idea of the melancholy circumstance had prevailed than that the vessel must have foundered at sea, or run under during a chase.

But the mystery is at length developed—for the honor of human nature, it were to be wished that the facts had never been revealed, and that the following horrible tale had been buried with the wretches who told it.

A gentleman recently from New-Orleans, has communicated to a friend of the family of the late Mr. Greene, that two of the PIRATES, lately sentenced to suffer death at New-Orleans, confessed that they composed part of the crew of the above pilot boat Patriot! that after being at sea 2 or 5 days, and near the shore, they rose upon the captain and passengers, and confined them below—when they stood close in shore, and after plundering the passengers of a considerable sum of money and plate, belonging mostly to Mrs. Allston, they launched the boat and scuttled the vessel, which soon filled and went down, with the unfortunate inmates confined below! The dreadful tragedy was performed in the dead of night. These wretches succeeded in reaching the shore with the boat, and had thus far escaped detection and punishment of this horrible crime.

Counterfeit Notes of the Mechanic's Bank.—A shower of three dollar bills of the Mechanic's Bank, have found their way in circulation and the public cannot be too soon apprised of the fact. Two bills are now before me, one genuine, and one spurious, and I could almost safely defy any unpractised eye to designate the true from the false.

ALBANY, June 25.

Counterfeit.—Several counterfeit half dollar pieces dated 1815, have been lately detected in this city. The composition is of lead, glass, zinc, &c., and the imitation is so perfect as to render it extremely difficult to detect the imposture, either by the appearance, or sound of the coin. On a close examination the counterfeit will be found to have rather a dim and dead colour, and when rubbed between the fingers appears a little oily or sweaty to the touch.

Counterfeit five-bills of the Plattsburgh bank are in circulation. To detect them requires a close inspection.

Smugglers ten dollar bills of the bank of America have been detected at Plattsburgh. They are signed T. Williams, V. Pres't and Wm. Van Horne, Cash'r.—The true bills are signed Thomas Buckley, Pres't and George Newbold, Cash'r.

Villainy.—The St. Lawrence Gazette states, that an impostor by the name of Gerrit Van Housen Forbes, but who assumed merely his middle name, late of palmed himself off upon the citizens of Ogdensburgh, Sackett's Harbor, &c., as a clergyman in distress, and obtained considerable sums of money for his relief. It has been discovered, that he lately broke jail at Cambridge, Ms. and escaped with the wife of a Capt. Clark, absent in the South American trade. A reward of 20 dollars is offered for his apprehension.—*Albany Statesman.*

BOSTON, June 7.

Goodhue the Swindler.—It appears by an article in a Savannah paper that the notorious swindler Goodhue has lately succeeded in tricking a young man with whom he had there made himself acquainted, out of 500 dollars and a gold repeater. He represented that he had met with severe losses in his commercial pursuits; but that he had yet 10,000 dollars remaining, with which he proposed to re-commence business with this young man. After committing this deception, he contrived to defraud a tailor out of two suits of clothes, with which he made off.

HALIFAX, June 15.

On Friday morning last at 7 o'clock, the Foundation Stone of the New Catholic Chapel was laid by the Rt. Rev. Bishop HEARNE attended by his Clergy, and in presence of a number of the Parishioners, the prayers usual on such occasions occupied a considerable time, after which the Bishop celebrated high mass.

We sincerely wish this building may be speedily completed, as it will be an ornament to this town; its extreme length we are told is to be 106 feet, and its width 66 feet; the whole of it is to be of stone.

It will stand north and south of the present chapel, and from the hand one elevation of its site, the spire will form a most striking object to persons entering the harbour.

We are very happy to learn that the gentlemen who represented the county of Halifax in General Assembly have been again returned; Mr. Tupper having declined the contest in consequence of not meeting with sufficient support at Picton. The state of the poll at closing was—for Mr. Lawson 1878, Mr. Archibald 1781, Mr. Smith 1700, Robie 1591, and Mr. Tupper 929.

HALIFAX, June 1.

At twelve o'clock yesterday, the Magistrates waited upon His Excellency the GOVERNOR IN CHIEF, and had the honor of presenting the following ADDRESS:

To His Excellency Lieutenant-General The Right Honorable

George Earl of DALHOUSIE, Baron Dalhousie of Dalhousie Castle, Knight Grand Cross of the most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Captain-General and Governor in Chief, in and over His Majesty's Provinces of Lower Canada, Upper Canada, Nova-Scotia, and New-Brunswick, and the Islands of Prince Edward and Cape-Breton, and their several Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

#### MAY WE PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

As the period of Your Lordship's departure from this Province is now arrived, we beg leave, in behalf of the Inhabitants of Halifax, once more to approach you with mingled sentiments of esteem and regret.

With gratitude we acknowledge the happiness we have enjoyed under your Lordship's Administration, and the dignified consideration by which it has been distinguished.

It is at all times painful to separate from those we love.—This sensation is poignantly experienced by us on the present occasion: But we feel it a duty to restrain our regret, when we consider that your Lordship, in departing from us, is called by our Sovereign to scenes of greater usefulness,—to the discharge of duties more honorable to yourself, and in which are involved the best interests of British America.

It is also a consolation to reflect that your Lordship will not be far removed from us.—That, in common with our Sister Provinces, we shall still be the subjects of your general superintendance. And though separated from us, we are sure that your Lordship will never lose sight of the Interests of Nova-Scotia.—Most earnestly do we wish that our fellow subjects in this Province have ever done, your Lordship distinguished talents and virtues.

Interested as we are in the welfare of your Lordship, your amiable Lady and Children, we shall rejoice in every future vicissitude which can increase the splendour of your exalted rank, and augment your domestic happiness.

Impressed with these sentiments, we now bid your Lordship an affectionate farewell.

To which His Excellency was pleased to return the following Answer:—

#### GENTLEMEN,

I cannot sufficiently thank you for the many expressions I have received of your loyal affections to His Majesty's Government, and kind attention to myself. You know my sentiments in regard to this Province, and to this Community in Halifax—at present, I need only add, that if I know myself, I think these sentiments are unalterable.

I return you most sincerely all the kind wishes you have made for the happiness of my family, and beg you once more to accept my warmest thanks for this farewell Address.

DALHOUSIE.

Government-House, 31st May, 1820.

St. JOHN'S, (N. B.) June 15.—This morning a shocking casualty occurred in this City. As Master JOHN SANCTON, a promising youth of 14 years of age, son of the Chamberlain of this City, was riding on horseback along St. John's street, the horse took fright, and threw him off leaving one foot fast in the stirrup, by which the animal dragged him along part of St. John's and Horsfield streets, occasionally treading on different parts of the body and head, and bruising him against every projection that lay in the way.—The whole frame was so completely emaciated, that the youth expired in half an hour after he was taken up.

YORK, (U. C.) June 22.

On Tuesday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, we experienced an uncommonly violent thunder storm, which lasted nearly an hour with scarcely any remission, the rain pouring down in torrents; we do not recollect having seen an equal quantity fall in the same space of time. The hail-stones were remarkably large, and broke a great number of windows, but fortunately the wind moderated a little when the heaviest fell, or scarcely any glass could have withstood them, as we saw a great number about the size of a pigeon's egg, and have been informed that there were still larger. The gale commenced from the North, but shifted every few minutes, and blew equally violent from every other point of the compass. Judging from what we have witnessed, we fear the damage has been very great; one new frame house was blown down and several others unroofed, and a number of trees overturned; but we have reason to believe that the extreme violence of the storm was not general, as it was comparatively trifling a little to the westward of the Town.

The proprietors of the Lake Erie Steam Boat have reduced the rates of passage. They stand as follows:—

|                           |       |
|---------------------------|-------|
| From Black Rock to Erie,  | D5 00 |
| Do. do. Grand River,      | 7 00  |
| Do. do. Cleveland,        | 10 00 |
| Do. do. Sandusky,         | 15 00 |
| Do. do. Detroit,          | 15 00 |
| From Detroit to Sandusky, | 5 00  |
| Do. do. Cleveland,        | 5 00  |
| Do. do. Grand River,      | 7 00  |
| Do. do. Erie,             | 10 00 |
| Do. do. Black Rock,       | 15 00 |

MONTEAL, July 1.

West Ward.—On Wednesday last the Election for this Ward took place. After the usual preliminaries, L. J. PARISEAU, Esq. advanced and thus addressed the Electors:—

#### Gentlemen,

Not many days have elapsed since we assembled on this spot for the same purpose as that which now calls us together; the choice of Representatives. The opportunity of that choice being caused by a great national calamity, the decease of that beloved Sovereign who had reigned over the inhabitants of this country since the day that they became British subjects, it is impossible not to express the feelings of gratitude for the many benefits received from him, and those of sorrow for his loss, so deeply felt in this as in every other portion of his extensive dominions. And how could it be otherwise, when each year of his long reign has been marked by new favours bestowed upon this country. To enumerate these, and detail the history of this colony for so many years, would exceed more time than can be spared by those whom I have the honor to address. Suffice it, then, at a glance, to compare our present happy situation with that of our fathers on the eve of the day when George the Third became their legitimate monarch. Suffice it to recollect, that under the French Government (externally and externally arbitrary and oppressive) the interests of this colony had been more frequently neglected and mal-administered than those of any other part of its dependencies. In its estimation, Canada seems not to have been considered as a country which, from fertility of soil, salubrity of climate, and extent of territory, might have been the peaceful abode of a numerous and happy population; but as a military post, whose feeble garrison was condemned to live in a state of perpetual warfare and insecurity—frequently suffering from famine—without trade, or with a trade monopolized by privileged companies—public and private property often pillaged; and personal liberty daily violated, when year after year the handful of inhabitants settled in this province were dragged from their home and families, to shed their blood, and carry murder and havoc from the shores of the great lakes, the Mississippi and the Ohio, to those of Nova-Scotia, Newfoundland, and Hudson's Bay. Such was the situation of our fathers: behold the change. George the Third, a Sovereign revered for his moral character, attention to his kingly duties, and love of his subjects, succeeds to Louis the 15th, a prince then deservedly despised for his debauchery, his insatiable thirst for the wans of his people, and his lavish profusion of the public monies upon favorites and mistresses. From that day the reign of the law succeeds to that of violence: from that day, the treasures, the navy and the armies of Great Britain, are mustered to afford us an insidious protection against external dangers; from that day, the better part of her Laws become ours, while our Religion, Property, and the Laws by which they were governed, remain unaltered: soon after, are granted to us the principles of its free Constitution; an inflexible pledge, when acted upon, of our internal prosperity. Now Religion, Trial by Jury; (that wisest of safeguards ever devised for the protection of innocence) security against arbitrary imprisonment by the privileges attached to the Writ of Habeas Corpus; legal and equal security afforded to all, in their person, honor and property; the right to obey no other Laws than those of our own making and choice, expressed through our representatives; all these advantages have become our birthright, and shall, I hope, be the lasting inheritance of our posterity. To secure them, let us only act as becomes British subjects and freemen. Let us select, as representatives, men whose private interest is closely connected with that of the community; who, warm friends to the country, will attentively examine its wants, and make themselves thoroughly acquainted with its constitution; for those who understand these principles, must value them; and valuing them, must be steady friends to whatever may promote the general weal, and inflexible enemies to whatever may endanger it. They will contrive that good laws shall be framed and duly obeyed; they shall see that none shall rise above the laws; that none shall ever consider themselves so great, or others so little, as to command an obedience not required by law, or to commit injustice with impunity. They will contrive that the administration of justice shall be pure, unexpensive, prompt, impartial, and honored by public confidence. They will grant a public revenue proportioned to the means of the country and the wants of Government, distributed with that wise economy which must refuse to solicitation what should be reserved for the recompense of meritorious service; but such as will, at all times, enable the Government to avail themselves of the abilities of those persons best qualified to fulfill its duties. They will hold sacred the freedom of the Press, that most powerful engine, the best support of every wise political institution, and best exciter and preserver of public spirit. They will multiply schools, well knowing that men are moral, industrious, and free, in proportion as their minds are enlightened. They will leave Agriculture, Commerce, and the Mechanic Arts, as exempt from burthens, and untrammelled by regulations and privileges, as may be expedient; aware that freedom and competition will generally ensure cheap, abundant and improved productions. In fine, they will know, love and promote the general good of society.

#### Gentlemen,

You are assembled here to elect Representatives of the West Ward of this City, a highly respectable and influential portion of

the inhabitants of Lower Canada. I call it influential and respectable, because I am certain that in no other part of the province could there be collected such a number of men equal in point of information, public spirit, patriotism, active industry, extent of mercantile enterprise, and honorably acquired wealth. To have obtained such a proof of their esteem and confidence, as to have before now been thrice freely and unanimously elected one of their representatives, is the greatest honour which they could bestow on a fellow citizen, and a noble reward to any man for his honest efforts to serve them. I cannot then but be sensible of your past kindness; and should you deem me worthy of its continuance, shall endeavour to evince my gratitude by a conscientious discharge of the duties you shall impose. Men who have held public situations, should be judged by their public conduct. If, then, you believe that my motives, in presenting myself as a candidate, are those of an honest man and good citizen, you judge in conformity with your own feelings, and will support me as hitherto. In the case of I may confidently ask the suffrages of all, even of an enemy, if I have the misfortune to have any which I hope may never deservedly be the case; while, if I have my warmest friend should on good grounds, believe my motives not such as I have represented them, let him prove it, and then vote, (as he should vote) against me.

GEORGE GARDIN, Esq. then advanced, and hoped that his inhabitation to public speaking, would be received as an excuse for his brevity. Understanding that many of the Electors of that Ward wished him for their Representative, he had complied with their wish, and presented himself as a candidate; trusting that (having never assumed to legislate) he had, from his long residence in the country, and extensive correspondence, a sufficient acquaintance with its situation to enable him to understand the interests of his constituents, should he be elected.

There appearing no other candidate, the two gentlemen were immediately declared duly elected, to the very great satisfaction and amidst the loud acclamations of the Electors.

N. B. We are aware that we have not done justice to the Addresses of the Candidates, and hope they will excuse any error they may detect.—*Editor.*

#### QUEBEC:

THURSDAY, 28 JULY, 1820

We are still without any later European intelligence.

After several very warm days, Fahrenheit's Thermometer on Tuesday last, at two o'clock P. M. stood at 98 in the shade. Yesterday forenoon there came up a heavy thunder shower from the south-west, which cooled the air, and given some hope of the speedy revival of vegetation, which was perishing under the influence of a scorching sun and so great a degree of heat. This forenoon we have the gratifying prospect of more rain.

#### THE LUMBER TRADE.

The public meetings which have been held in this City, shew the lively interest which the intelligence of the proposed alteration of the Duties on Lumber in England, has excited among those who are immediately connected with the trade of this country.

The interests of the Merchants, to which they have been so laudably alive on the present occasion, are, in this instance, fully in unison with the interests of the whole Province of Lower Canada, and indeed of every other British Colony in North America, throughout the whole of which, there probably will not be one dissentient voice on the measure which they have adopted.

The question respecting the alteration of the duties on lumber is simply this:—under the existing duties, the lumber of the North American Colonies is barely able to maintain a competition in the British markets with the lumber from the Baltic. The trade is followed by British Capitalists and British Ship Owners, in the absence of other employment. It is engaged in by the Colonists, because, in the absence of demand abroad for Agricultural Produce, our farmers, and particularly the new Settlers, have no other means of procuring the necessary supply of British Manufactures and West and East India Produce. Every one knows that the Trade is not profitable; but it is better than none. The influx of vessels and strangers which it brings to our ports, and the dressing and shipping of the lumber, afford work for our labourers and mechanics, and a home market for the produce of our farms, and consequently a trade to our Importers and Shop-keepers for the supply of these different classes of people, who otherwise, would be unable to purchase. The lumber trade, had it as it is, at present the chief stimulus to industry among us. The proposed alteration of the duties, by enabling the Baltic Lumber to enter into free competition with the lumber of the North American Colonies, would, in the opinion of the best informed people on this subject, destroy the trade altogether. Habit, and perhaps, some superiority in the article itself, induce people in Great Britain to prefer the Baltic timber, and the very low price of labour, owing to a state of society in the countries on the Baltic which we cannot envy, together with the shortness of the distance, give the Baltic trader advantages which we cannot obtain.

It is very true that the restrictive duty on the Baltic Timber, and the consequent advantage given to that of the Colonies, is contrary to the principle of the freedom of trade, against the correctness and general advantages of which we are by no means, so far as the Colonies are particularly concerned, disposed to contend.

If, after enacting volumes of statutes, spending hundreds of millions of money, shedding rivers of blood, in support of contradictory principles, Dr. Smith's work were to become the text-book of British commercial legislation, we should not complain. We should join in the opinion of all exclusive companies, exclusive privileges, national and colonial monopolies, and standing on the ground of our own industry and the natural capacities of our country, we should trade whosoever and with whosoever we might find it to our advantage; our lumber trade, and every other trade built up on principles contrary to those of the Doctor, might decay and perish; a manure, nor even a sigh should not escape us. It is only against a partial application of his principles, that we should think ourselves entitled to complain. We should complain of it, as taking from the Colonies the advantages of the old system, leaving them its disadvantages; granting what is hurtful to them of the new, and withholding that which is beneficial; and we cannot persuade ourselves but that the well founded complaints of five loyal Colonies, always submissive to the legislature of the mother country, never exigent, but merely claiming advantages which they actually enjoy and have been freely granted, or the fair application of a principle admitted by all, would be listened to with an ear of indulgence.

We cannot suppose, however, that British Statesmen will see in the question which is now brought before them, a mere question of how the usual pounds more or less of revenue, a question between the vendor and the consumer of timber, between a supply from British subjects or foreigners. We trust that they will view it in its true light, as a question of empire. If, as it appears to be the case, the trade of the North American Colonies in time of peace, chiefly depends on the lumber trade, if, as is generally admitted, the only national advantage which Great Britain derives from these Colonies depends on the quantity of shipping employed in the trade, the number of seamen which it forms and preserves for the national defence in time of need, the question becomes strictly one of empire. It would be as well for British Statesmen at once to fall in with the insulting doctrine of the Edinburgh Reviewers, and give up the Colonies, as to continue in possession of them without trade, without their being subservient to some national purpose equally beneficial to the mother country and the Colonies.

We do not think, however, that things are yet come to this pass; that either the Statesmen of England or the People of England, are ready to abandon "Ships, Commerce and Colonies;" that in a moment of internal difficulty the steadfast policy of two centuries, which has raised England to a pitch of greatness far above the means of her home population, is all at once to be abandoned. It is rather to be expected of her that she will be preparing for new combats. Is there no ambition joined to immense power in the north; no spirit of revenge, no Machiavelian politics at Paris, no commercial jealousy and even pretensions to maritime rivalry in America? England, even in the midst of her difficulties, is too powerful not to be hated, too great not to excite envy and even cupidity. Her security is in her strength, and that mainly consists in her Navy, which is dependent on "Ships, Commerce and Colonies."

#### DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR JUNE.

During the present month the weather has been dry and unusually warm, with occasional thunder showers and cold nights. The Potatoe planting and the sowing of late Oats and Barley were finished early in the month, and all came up well, although the two last sown by the drought and heat. Winter Rye was in ear on the 10th, and Winter Wheat about the 20th. The Spring Wheat and Peas, which were sown early were retarded by the cold nights in May, and subsequent droughts, and are not now so thriving as might have been expected. Some of the first sown Spring Wheat were however in ear at the end of the month, but thin and short. All kinds of grain are indeed short throughout the District, although still generally well coloured and free from weeds than usual. Oats particularly, have suffered and together with the Peas afford a prospect of but a middling crop. The Meadows and Pastures, which had such a favourable appearance last month, have been scorched by the heat, and on light grounds are very thin and scanty. The Crop of Hay generally, will not be superior to that of last year. The Grass sown after last year's crop came up well, but the Clover particularly has suffered by the droughts.

Turnip sowing is not yet commenced, but the land prepared for that root has wrought well, and should there be soon favorable rains for sowing and germinating the seed, and the young plants escape the fly, the quantity, judging from the extent of ground prepared, will be considerable. Experience has proved that careful tillage culture, by which the seeds of the annual and roots of the perennial weeds are destroyed, is the only mode which can be depended upon for cleaning the land in raising Turnips or any other fallow crop.

The gardens have been kept backward by the drought and cold nights; and in some places tender plants have been injured by heavy thunder showers. The Grub has been less troublesome than usual. The Orchards promise a fair crop. Upon the whole the present Agricultural prospects in this District are but middling. Prices are unusually low, after the long and unproductive season, forcing him to reduce his expenses and to diminish his stock and the depression of the value of all real property. Extravagant consequent non-payment of debts, have also had their influence in producing our present difficulties.

#### GENERAL ELECTION.

Members elected for the Eleventh Parliament of Lower-Canada. \* \* \* The names in italics were in the last House of Assembly. (CONTINUED)

WILLIAM HENRY—Robert Jones, Esq.

#### PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.

- July 5. Brig Spencer, Huggop, 56 days from Shields, to M. Lyburner, ballast.
- 5. Ship British Army, Stephens, 45 days from London, to M. Lyburner, ballast.
- Brig Margaret, McGill, 56 days from Liverpool, to Irvine, McNaught & Co. salt—passengers, Mr. Smith, Miss Kennedy, and 17 settlers.
- Brig Baltic, Farman, 45 days from Plymouth, to H. Alderson, ballast.
- 6. Brig Roberts, Pace, 56 days from London, to P. Barnett, ballast.

#### PRICE OF PROVISIONS Sold in the Markets of QUEBEC.

|                          |             |                           |             |
|--------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| Beef per lb in the       | s. d. s. d. | Manle Sugar lb. 0 5 0 6   | s. d. s. d. |
| Butchers Stalls, 0 6 0 0 |             | Tallow 0 10 0 0           |             |
| Mutton, do. 0 7 0 0      |             | Pigeons per doz. 0 2 0 0  |             |
| Veal, do. 0 6 0 0        |             | Salmon (shoe) 4 0 2 0     |             |
| Pork, markets 0 5 0 0    |             | Eggs per doz. 0 2 0 0     |             |
| Veal, do. pr. 2 6 0 0    |             | Potatoes (min) 2 0 2 0    |             |
| Mutton pr. 2 6 0 0       |             | Fresh Loaves 0 2 2 0      |             |
| Fresh Butter lb 0 10 1 6 |             | Flour pr Cwt. 10 5 4 12 6 |             |
| Salt Butter 0 8 0 10     |             |                           |             |

THE PRICE OF BREAD THIS WEEK—  
4 lbs. White Loaf, 6 1/2—6 lbs. Brown Loaf, 8 1/2.  
Quebec, 27th July, 1820.

#### QUEBEC BRANCH ROYAL & HUMANE SOCIETY.

ALL Persons desirous to promote the Establishment of this laudable Institution, are earnestly solicited to attend a MEETING to be held in the Grand Jury Room at the Court House, on MONDAY next, 10th Inst. at THREE o'clock, to decide on the necessary arrangements required to place the objects of this Institution into immediate operation.  
27th July, 1820.

#### To the ELECTORS of the UPPER TOWN of QUEBEC.

I BEG you to accept my sincere thanks for the mark of confidence with which I have been honored by your choice of me to represent you with my friend Mr. STUART. The low estimation in which you have held those who came forward behind our backs without venturing to meet us face to face, is so much the more flattering to me, as it shows in a decisive manner the progress of your information, and the irrevocable downfall of Electioneering Chicaneries amongst us. The unanimity of your suffrages, deserves my gratitude and ensures its duration. I have the honor to be,  
Your faithful and obedient Servant,  
VALLEES DE St. REAL.

4th July, 1820.

#### To the ELECTORS of the UPPER TOWN of QUEBEC.

I BEG leave to return you my best thanks for the honor which you have conferred by electing me to represent you in the ensuing Parliament. It remains only for me to be a faithful and zealous discharge of the duties of a representative of the people to evince to you how sensibly I feel, and how highly I appreciate this flattering mark of your confidence.  
I am,  
Gentlemen,  
Your obedient  
Humble Servant,  
A. STUART.

Quebec, 5th July, 1820.

[Published by desire of CAPT. SKELTON, Ship Surgeon.]

#### Province of Lower Canada, } Tuesday, 6th June, 1820.

Court of Vice Admiralty. }  
JOHN SIMPSON, Promoveur,

SHIP SPRING, JOHN SKELTON, Master, Impugnant.

THE parties in this case were finally heard, when the Judge decreed—that the Promoveur be discharged from the service of the said ship, and that he recover from the said Impugnant the sum of four pounds eleven shillings and eight pence sterling, together with costs to be taxed. JNO. G. THOMPSON, Actg. Regr.

#### Province of Lower Canada, } Tuesday, 6th June, 1820.

Court of Vice Admiralty. }  
JOHN SIMPSON, Promoveur,

1st Class. }  
SHIP SPRING, JOHN SKELTON, Master, Impugnant.

#### COURT EXPENSES.

|                                    |           |        |
|------------------------------------|-----------|--------|
| To the Judge                       | - - - - - | £1 5 4 |
| To the Registrar                   | - - - - - | 0 5 0  |
| One Extra Court Day                | - - - - - | 0 10 0 |
| Monition                           | - - - - - | 0 10 0 |
| Subpoena and 3 Copies              | - - - - - | 1 5 0  |
| Bail Bond                          | - - - - - | 0 10 0 |
|                                    |           | 5 14 0 |
| To Marshall for arrest             | - - - - - | 1 0 0  |
| 5 Attendances at 5s. 6d.           | - - - - - | 0 10 0 |
| Service of 5 Subpoenas at 2s.      | - - - - - | 0 6 0  |
|                                    |           | 1 16 0 |
| To Crier, 5 Attendances at 2s. 6d. | - - - - - | 0 7 6  |
|                                    |           |        |

FOR SALE, at the Subscribers' Vaults, Exchange Building, St. Peter's Street... PUNCHES high proof GREEN ADA RUM, being the property of the Brig SWAN, direct from the Island... 20 Hogsheads TRINIDAD SUGAR. JAMES ROSS & Co. 20 July, 1820.

SALES BY AUCTION. FRIDAY next, the 7th inst. at ONE o'clock, at the Subscribers' Auction Room; TWELVE Barrels Muscovado Sugar, 40 boxes Irish Soap, 40 boxes Engley, 10 sacs Corks, 14 boxes Window Glass, 6 1/2 x 7 1/2 x 8 1/2, 16 cases assorted Nails, 16 cases assorted Hardware, 2 hhds. — A general assortment of Dry Goods suitable to

By CHINIC & QUIROUET, A. & B. 20 July, 1820. FRIDAY, the 7th inst. at the Subscribers' Auction Room, precisely at ONE o'clock; A QUANTITY of Household Furniture, Earthenware and Glassware, Irish Hams, Wines, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. in small lots. ALSO, A valuable quantity of gilt and plated ware, of the latest fashion, consisting of gold and silver, silver and brass chains, seals, and watch keys, necklaces, bracelets, breast pins, rings of different descriptions, silver snuff boxes, spoons, candlesticks, table knives and forks with ivory handles, scissors, pocket and penknives.

By BALZARETTI & ROY, A. & B. No. 25, St. Stanislas Street, 20 July, 1820. ADVERTISEMENT. CHOICE WINES for Sale by Auction, on WEDNESDAY next, the 8th inst. at ONE o'clock; 14 cases of the very old Madeira, 10 pipes bottled, do. 20 cases excellent Sherry, 10 cases superior Claret, invoiced 20s. per doz. 20 cases fine old crusted Port, 2 cases Whisk and Sparkling Champagne, 2 cases of 4 hhds. Cider, just arrived.

MELVIN & BELANGER, A. & B. 20 July, 1820. WEDNESDAY the 12th JULY, and on the days following until the whole is disposed of, at ONE o'clock each day; A HOUSE of 10 Rooms belonging to DILLIARD, Marie Anne De LAUNAY, at her House in Palace Street, consisting principally of Mahogany Dining Tables and Card Tables, Sophas, elegant Pier Glasses, of large dimensions, Mahogany Bedsteads, Window Curtains, Chests of Drawers, Kitchen Furniture, Stoves.

By Public Sale on the Premises, the 17th JULY next, at ONE o'clock; An EMBLEMMENT situated in St. Roch Parish, St. Marguerite Street, No. 5, of 40 feet in front, by a depth with a HOUSE, Hangar and other buildings thereunto attached; the whole in good order, and the conditions very advantageous. For further information apply to the Proprietor, MESSRS. DUBOIS & BRUNET, or to the undersigned Notary, M. C. DUGAL, N. P. 20th June, 1820.

Succession of the late JEAN BTE. LE COMTE DU PRE, in his life time Esquire, Colonel of the 1st Battalion of the City of Quebec, requests all persons who may have any demands against the said Succession to present them as soon as possible to him, so that they may be liquidated, and he the same time requests all those who owe the said late Sieur Du Pré or after his death, to settle without delay, to avoid the necessity of having recourse to law.

By virtue of a WRIT of EXECUTION, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding Civil Pleas in and for the District of Montreal, at the suit of Thomas Torrance, of the City of Montreal, in the said District of Montreal, Grievor, against the lands and tenements of Morrey Bingham, of St. John's, otherwise called Dorchester, in the said District of Montreal, Trader, to me directed; I have seized and taken in execution on

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representatives of Mr. John McCord, adjoining on the one side to Thomas Richards, representing Mr. Cornélius dit Grand Champ, and on the other side to the south west to Carleton street, together with a wooden House erected on the whole front of the emplacement, a hangar and stable and dependencies. Now I do hereby give public notice, that the above premises will be sold & adjudged to the highest and last bidder, at my Office, in the Court House of the City of Quebec, on TUESDAY the SEVENTH day of NOVEMBER next, at ELEVEN of the clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known. PH. A. DE GASPE, Sheriff.

NEW-YORK, 28 juin.—Il parait que le navire à vapeur ROBERT FULTON sera retenu inégalement jusqu'à dimanche matin, et qu'il ira droit à la Nouvelle-Orléans, et touchera devant la Havane pour débarquer les passagers et les lettres seulement. Un monsieur qui a laissé Gibraltar le 17 de mai, nous apprend que les anciens droits d'exportation sur les vins et les fruits existoient encore en Espagne.

DE LA TERRE-FERME ESPAGNOLE. Par le brig de guerre anglais le Wasp, arrivé à Charleston, nous avons reçu des détails intéressants sur les opérations des Patriotes sous Polivar. Le 27 du mois dernier un vaisseau arriva de Carthagène à Kingston, avec la nouvelle que le Viceroy, le colonel SANXACRUZ, et plusieurs autres officiers, s'étoient embarqués précipitamment sur un golette pour San-Jago de Cuba, ayant emporté avec eux environ 200,000 piastres en espèces. Leur fuite a été causée par l'approche de toute l'armée patriotique, qui se portait sur Carthagène et Santa-Marta en forme de croissant. On croit que cette dernière place tomba au pouvoir des Patriotes avant le départ du vaisseau, mais on n'a vu point de nouvelles officielles à la Jamaïque. Bolivar avoit pris Managua et une autre place importante, derrière Carthagène. L'armée de Royalistes avoit beaucoup souffert en défendant ces places. Il n'y avoit aucune espérance de pouvoir défendre Carthagène contre l'armée victorieuse, cette place étant dépourvue de tout moyen de défense.

Don Raphael Ramirez quitte Carthagène et se dirige vers la Havane. Un peu avant ces événements, avec la nouvelle que la constitution des Cortes avoit été reçue et adoptée à la Havane; il fut jeté en prison par le Viceroy et l'Inquisiteur général, pour avoir essayé de détruire le gouvernement de sa Majesté. Nous apprenons par le Wasp, qu'il régnait beaucoup de maladie dans les îles.

La tranquillité publique étoit maintenue à la Havane, mais les assassinats privés y étoient très fréquents. Trois personnes avoient été assassinées dans une seule nuit.—Charleston Courier. (De la Gazette de Philadelphie, du 22 juin.) St. Louis, Missouri.—Un homme arrivé depuis peu à St. Louis, écrit à un de ses amis à Richmond dans la Virginie, ce qu'il y a vu de la première semaine après son arrivée, pour lui donner une idée de l'état où est la société dans cette partie de notre pays.

Il arriva le mercredi à St. Louis. Le même jour, M. Charles, éditeur de la gazette du Missouri, qui est opposé à l'esclavage, fut assailli violemment par M. Isaac N. Henry, éditeur du Saint-Louis Enquirer, et partisan de l'esclavage. Le révd. Joseph Piggot, qui étoit de compagnie avec M. Charles, tâcha de séparer les combattants; mais M. Wharton Rector, ami de M. Henry, tira de sa poche un pistolet, et menaça de le tirer s'il ne le laissoit pas fuir. M. Charles a environ 50 ans, et son antagoniste, 22 à 25. M. Charles avoit manier à l'épée avec plus d'adresse que M. Henry, qui, parant, eut le dessous, et qui sortit du combat avec une épaule disloquée.

Dimanche au soir un monsieur, en revenant chez lui, trouva son logis occupé par un arri, qui pouvoit en peu de temps lui avoir volé tout ce qu'il avoit. La porte étoit fermée à la clef.—Le maître de la maison, l'arriva aux portes se sauva par la fenêtre; une bataille se livra; le mari est frappé avec un couteau, et la femme blessée. Lundi soir, il y eut un combat royal au théâtre. La politique en fut le sujet immédiat, mais il y avoit une autre cause qu'il seroit inutile de rapporter. L'un des combattants fut percé de plusieurs coups de poignard au dos. L'autre en fut quitte pour un blessé. Un des spectateurs, qui voulut s'interposer, fut percé à la main, un autre au bras, et un troisième fut renversé d'un coup d'une bouteille de port.

Mardi deux de ces hommes engagés dans le commerce de la rivière, qu'on appelle vulgairement bateliers, se battront au sujet de leurs opinions politiques: l'un d'eux eut une jambe cassée, et l'autre le nez enfoncé à coup de dents. Mercredi un des combattants de lundi attaqua un des blessés et lui donna plusieurs coups; mais celui-ci avoit été privé de l'usage de son bras, ne put les lui rendre. Pour terminer les événements de cette semaine, une dame de couleur a tué son mari, homme blanc, qui en a conçu une telle rage, qu'il s'est fait sauter la cervelle d'un coup de fusil.

FRANÇOIS MARRAS.—On a depuis peu découvert et vaincu plusieurs dans-nuites avant par date 1818. La composition est de plomb, verre, zinc &c. et les pièces sont si parfaitement unies qu'il est extrêmement difficile de s'approprier de leur fausseté, soit à l'œil ou au son. Mais en les examinant de près, on trouvera, que leur couleur est un peu mate, et en les frottant entre ses doigts, on les trouvera un peu huileuses ou touchées.

HALIFAX, 9 JUILLET. Difficultés coloniales.—A la Barbade, lors d'un Commerce a cru nécessaire de dissoudre l'Assemblée générale de l'île. A Nassau N. P. la colonie a été laissée sans revenus depuis trois ans, et par conséquent les officiers coloniaux souffrent de grandes privations. A la Bermuda, sir W. Landley a témoigné à la chambre, à la clôture de sa dernière session, qu'il en étoit fort mécontent; et sir P. Madland, en proposant l'Assemblée à York dans le Haut-Canada, n'a paru guère plus satisfait de sa conduite. Le parlement du Bas-Canada, après s'être déclaré incompetent à agir, a refusé de recevoir un message de la part de l'administrateur en conseil, et la porte de la chambre a été fermée, dit-on, par ordre de l'orateur. Dans le Nouveau-Brunswick, le gouverneur Smith, en faisant la clôture de la session à Fredericton, dit qu'il espère que le temps n'est pas éloigné, où cet honorable corps ne demandera pas une si forte rémunération pour ses services. A l'île du Prince-Edouard, le gouverneur Smith a convoqué dernièrement l'Assemblée, et après lui avoir annoncé officiellement les événements déplorables arrivés depuis peu, et l'heureux avènement de sa majesté George IV au trône de ses ancêtres, il a cassé la chambre, même sans recevoir une adresse en réponse à son discours.

COMTE DE MONTREAL.—Samedi 1er juillet, à l'heure de l'ajournement, Perrault, Valois, 229; Chapman, 295; Pasteur, 48. (\*) On a dit que Mr. P. avoit formellement refusé de se présenter, et n'avoit consenti à devenir un des Candidats qu'aux instances répétées d'un grand nombre d'Électeurs. Sixième en droit autant quand on le dit Sieur Père.—Lafontaine. UN ABONNÉ. Nous prions Mr. l'Abonné de se souvenir qu'il est d'usage de payer le port des Lettres qu'on adresse aux Imprimeurs au sujet des publications à faire sur les Journaux.

QUEBEC: JEUDI, LE 6 JUILLET, 1820. Nous n'avons pas encore eu de nouvelles plus récentes de l'Europe. Après plusieurs journées très-chaudes, le thermomètre de Fahrenheit étoit, mardi dernier, à 2 heures après-midi, à 98 degrés à l'ombre. Hier au matin, il s'éleva du sud-ouest un grand orage mêlé de tonnerre, qui rafraîchi l'air et donna quelque espérance que la végétation, qui depuis peu souffroit de l'absence du soleil brûlant, reprendra bientôt vigueur. Il y a ce matin beaucoup d'apparence que nous allons avoir encore de la pluie.

LE COMMERCE DES BOIS. Les assemblées publiques qui ont eu lieu en cette ville, prouvent que le vil intérêt excité parmi les personnes liées immédiatement avec le commerce de ce pays, par la nouvelle loi de change, qui on propose de faire à l'impôt sur les bois en Angleterre. Les intérêts des Marchands, dont on ne peut que louer les sentiments et les démarches sur l'occasion actuelle, sont parfaitement d'accord avec ceux de toute la province du Bas-Canada, et même de toutes les colonies anglaises de l'Amérique septentrionale, où il ne se trouvera probablement pas une voix opposée aux mesures qui leur ont été adoptées.

La question touchant l'abaissement de l'impôt sur les bois se réduit à ceci: avec les droits actuels, les bois des colonies de l'Amérique septentrionale est à peine capable de soutenir la concurrence avec celui de la Baltique sur les marchés de la Grande-Bretagne. Ce commerce n'est suivi par les capitalistes et les maîtres de vaisseaux de la Grande-Bretagne qu'à défaut d'autre emploi. Les peuples des colonies s'y engagent, parcequ'ils ne trouvent point de débouché pour les produits de leur agriculture chez l'étranger, nos cultivateurs, et surtout les nouveaux colons, n'ont point d'autre moyen de se procurer les marchandises anglaises et les articles du produit des Indes orientales et occidentales, dont ils ne sauraient se passer. Tout le monde sait que ce commerce n'est pas lucratif; mais toujours vaut-il mieux que rien.

L'affluence de vaisseaux et d'étrangers qu'il amène dans nos ports, et la préparation et l'embarquement du bois, fournissent de l'ouvrage à nos journaliers et autres ouvriers, un marché domestique pour les produits de nos terres, et conséquemment du travail à nos marchands importateurs et détaillants, pour fournir à ces différents classes d'hommes, qui sans cela, seroient incapables de débiter. Le commerce des bois, quelque mauvais qu'il soit, est à présent le principal aiguillon qui reste à l'industrie parmi nous. Les personnes les mieux entendues en cette matière pensent que l'abaissement de l'impôt sur les bois de la Baltique des entraves qui l'empêchent de concourir librement avec celui des colonies d'Amérique, ruineroit entièrement le commerce de ces dernières. L'habitude, et, peut-être, la supériorité de l'objet même, engagent les peuples de la Grande-Bretagne à préférer le bois de la Baltique; et le peu de certitude de la main-d'œuvre dans les pays situés sur la mer Baltique, (par suite d'un état de la société que nous ne devons pas envier à ces pays), cette cause, avec la liberté du trajet, donne au commerce de la Baltique des avantages auxquels nous ne pouvons pas prétendre.

Il est bien vrai que l'impôt restrictif sur les bois de la Baltique, et l'avantage qui en résulte à celui des colonies, sont contraires au principe de la liberté du commerce, principe dont nous n'avons garde de regarder les colonies en particulier. Si, après des volumes de lois composés, des centaines de millions d'argent dépensés, et des fleuves de sang répandus pour soutenir les principes contraires, l'ouvrage de Smith devoit enfin la règle de la législation commerciale des Anglois, nous ne nous plaignions point. Nous mériterions nos voix au réajournement de toutes compagnies exclusives, de tous privilèges exclusifs, de tous monopoles nationaux et coloniaux; et, lors de notre industrie et des ressources naturelles de notre pays, nous commercerions où et avec qui bon nous sembleroit; notre commerce de bois, et tout autre commerce bâti sur des principes contraires à ceux du docteur, pourroient s'élever; pas un tonnerre, pas même un soupir ne nous échapperoient. Ce ne seroit que d'une application partielle de ses principes que nous croirions avoir droit de nous plaindre. Nous nous en plaignions comme vivant les colonies des avantages de l'ancien système, et ne leur en laissant que les désavantages; comme leur accordant ce que le nouveau système a de précieux sans leur enlever ce qui est à l'utilité; et nous ne pouvons nous persuader que les colonies bien fondées de nos colonies loyales, toujours soumises à la législation de la mère-patrie, jamais exigeantes, mais réclamant seulement des avantages dont elles jouissent actuellement et qui leur ont été accordés librement, on la juste application d'un principe reconnu de tous, ne seroient pas écoulées d'une goutte favorable.

Il n'est pas à supposer, toutefois, que les hommes d'état en Angleterre s'obstinent à ne voir dans la question qui est maintenant soumise à leurs discussions, qu'une simple question de quelques mille livres de plus ou de moins pour le trésor, qu'une dispute entre les vendeurs et les consommateurs du bois, qu'une chicane sur une fourniture faite par des sujets de l'Angleterre, ou pas des étrangers. Nous espérons qu'ils regarderont dans son vrai jour, comme une question d'état. Si comme il paroit que cela est, le commerce des colonies de l'Amérique septentrionale, en temps de paix, dépend principalement du commerce des bois; si, comme on en convient généralement, le seul avantage national que l'Angleterre retire de ces colonies dépend du nombre de vaisseaux employés dans ce commerce, et du nombre de matelots qu'il forme et conserve pour la défense nationale dans le temps de la guerre; si, comme qu'on croit, pour l'Angleterre, pour les hommes d'état de l'Angleterre, pour les hommes d'état de la Grande-Bretagne, pour les auteurs de l'Edinburgh Review, et abandonner les colonies, que de continuer à les posséder sans commerce, et sans qu'elles servissent à aucun objet national, également avantageux à elles-mêmes et à la mère patrie.

Nous ne pensons pas, toutefois, que les choses en soient encore rendues à ce point; que les hommes d'état de l'Angleterre, ni le peuple Anglois, soient prêts d'abandonner le vaisseau, commerce et colonies; que, dans un moment d'embaras domestique, l'Angleterre veuille renoncer tout d'un coup à la politique invariable de deux siècles, qu'elle se flévisse à un point de grandeur où ne l'auroit jamais portée sa population intérieure. Il y a plutôt lieu de s'attendre qu'elle se préparera à de nouveaux combats. N'y a-t-il point d'ambition jointe à une puissance énorme dans le nord? n'y a-t-il point d'esprit de vengeance, point de disciples de Machiavel à Paris? n'y a-t-il point de jalousie commerciale, et même de prétentions à une rivalité maritime en Amérique? L'Angleterre, au milieu même de ses difficultés, est-elle prête pour ne pas être honte et trop grande pour ne pas exciter l'envie et même la cupidité. Sa supériorité est dans sa force, et sa force est principalement dans sa marine, qui dépend de ses vaisseaux, de son commerce et de ses colonies.

DISTRICT DE QUEBEC. Rapport d'Agriculture pour le mois de juin. Pendant ce mois le temps a été et plus chaud qu'à l'ordinaire; il y a eu en temps à autre des pluies accompagnées de tonnerre, et des vents froids. On a achevé dans les premiers jours du mois de mettre en terre les patates ainsi que les avoines et les orges tardives, qui ont toutes bien levé, quoique les deux dernières espèces aient souffert des sécheresses et des chaleurs. Les semailles d'automne étoient en ôi le 10, et les froments d'automne vers le 20. Les froments de printemps et les pois semés de bonne heure, ont été retardés par les nuits froides du mois de mai et par les sécheresses qui les suivirent, et ils ne sont pas à présent aussi beaux qu'on auroit pu s'y attendre. Cependant une partie des premiers froments de printemps semés étoient en son fin du mois, mais bas et clair-semés. Les grains sont courts dans tout le district; mais ils ont bonne couleur en général et plus exempts de mauvaises herbes que d'ordinaire. Les avoines ont le plus souffert; elles ne promettent, ainsi que les pois, qu'une récolte médiocre. Les prairies et les pâturages, qui avoient une si belle apparence le mois dernier, ont été brûlés par le soleil, et sur les terres légères, ils sont mangés et peu denses. Les graines de lin semées après le grain sur des terres qui avoient été bien nettoyées par une récolte de végétaux en sillons l'année dernière, ont bien poussé, mais le trèfle, particulièrement, a beaucoup souffert de la sécheresse.

On n'a pas commencé encore à semer les navets; mais la terre préparée pour les recevoir, étoit dans un état promise lorsqu'elle a été labourée, et s'il venoit bientôt des pluies favorables pour semer et faire germer la graine, et que les jeunes plants échappassent aux pucerons, la quantité, à en juger par l'étendue de terrain préparée, seroit considérable. L'expérience a démontré qu'une bonne culture en sillons, qui détruit les plantes annuelles et les racines des vivaces, est le seul moyen sûr de purger la terre des mauvaises herbes, en élevant une récolte de navets ou de tout autre légume.

Les jardins ont été retardés par la sécheresse et par quelques nuits froides; et en quelques endroits les plants tendres ont été endommagés par le tonnerre et la pluie. Les vers ont été moins commodes que de coutume. Les vergers promettent une bonne récolte. Tout considéré, le cultivateur, dans ce district, ne peut espérer cette année qu'une récolte médiocre. Les prés sont extrêmement bas, ce qui fait que le cultivateur ne peut retirer que très-peu de profit de ses dernières superficies, et qu'il est en conséquence obligé de retrancher de ses dépenses, et d'acheter moins de marchandises étrangères. L'effet en est sensible dans la longueur du commerce et dans la chute de la valeur des biens-fonds. Les dépenses extravagantes, l'oisiveté, les spéculations sur les capitaux d'autrui, et le manquement à payer ses dettes, ont en outre une suite nécessaire, ont aussi contribué à produire nos difficultés actuelles.

ELECTION GENERALE. Membres élus pour le onzième Parlement du Bas-Canada. \* \* \* Ceux dont les noms sont en italiques étoient de la dernière Chambre d'Assemblée. (CONTINUED.) William Henry.—Robert Jones, Esquier.

DECEDE. Vendredi dernier au matin, après une longue maladie, Mr. C. AMOY, étudiant en médecine de cette ville. Branche de la Société Royale Philantropique établie à Québec. TOUS ceux qui désirent encourager l'établissement de cette louable institution, sont priés instamment de se trouver à une assemblée qui se tiendra dans la chambre du Grand-Jury au Palais de Justice, LUNDI prochain, DIX du courant, à TROIS heures, afin de décider sur les arrangements nécessaires à prendre pour mettre immédiatement à effet les objets de l'institution.—5 juillet 1820.

Aux Electeurs de la Haute-Ville de Québec. JE vous prie d'accepter mes remerciements pour l'honneur que vous m'avez fait en me choisissant pour vous représenter dans le prochain parlement. Il ne me reste qu'à vous prouver, en réclamant avec zèle et fidélité les devoirs d'un représentant du peuple, combien je suis apprécier cette flatteuse marque de votre confiance. Je suis, Messieurs, Votre humble et obéissant serviteur, Québec, 5 juillet 1820. A. STUART.

Aux Electeurs de la Haute-Ville de Québec. JE vous prie de recevoir mes remerciements sincères de la nouvelle marque de confiance dont vous m'avez honoré en me choisissant pour votre Représentant avec mon ami Mr. Stuart. Le peu de cas que vous avez fait de ceux qui vous ont colonisés en notre absence, sans vous en montrer au grand jour, est d'autant plus flatteur pour moi qu'il indique d'une manière délicate le progrès de vos lumières et la chute irévocable du charlatanisme des Écrouis parmi nous. L'unanimité de vos suffrages vous a mérité une reconnaissance et vous en assure pour toujours. J'ai l'honneur d'être, Messieurs, Votre obéissant et fidèle serviteur, Québec, 4 juillet 1820. VALLIERES DE St. REAL.

CONTRAT DU GOUVERNEMENT. ON BESOIN d'un approvisionnement de BŒUF frais d'une bonne qualité pour les Troupes de sa Majesté en cette Garnison.—Premièrement, pour cinq mois depuis le 25 du courant jusqu'au 24 décembre, et Secondement, pour les six mois suivants, depuis le 25 décembre 1820 jusqu'au 24 juin 1821. Les quantités de Bœuf frais requises pour les périodes ci-dessus, dépendront du nombre d'hommes en garnison, et de la quantité de viande salée qu'il sera jugé nécessaire d'expédier de temps à autre. Ceux qui désireront fournir les provisions ci-dessus, feront des offres séparées pour chaque terme, et les livreront à ce bureau lundi le 17 du courant, à midi ou avant. On exigera une sûreté suffisante pour l'exécution du contrat qui aura été fait; et on ne fera attention à aucune offre à laquelle ne seront pas annexés les noms de deux sûretés. On pourra savoir toutes les autres particularités, en s'adressant à l'Assesseur Commissaire-Général Coffin, à son Bureau, place au Marché de la Haute-Ville. Bureau du Commissaire-général, Québec, 5 juillet 1820.

MADRIERS à fournir pour le GOUVERNEMENT. ON a besoin de tout le service public, de 5000 piés de Madriers de Pin de la première qualité, de 2 1/2 pouces d'épaisseur, 12 pouces de largeur, et 12 piés de longueur, à être livrés au Département du Gardie-magasin-général, au Quai du Roi à St. Roch. Des propositions scellées, conformes aux conditions ci-dessus, seront reçues à ce Bureau jusqu'au midi de mercredi le 12 du courant. Bureau du Commissaire-général, Québec, 6 juillet 1820.

VENDRE à 300 quarts de Hareng vert, 20 quarts de Poudre à tirer triple E, un Cable de fer d'environ 6 tonneaux, quelques quintaux de Bœuf, 150 quarts de farine entière de la plus fine.—Le tout sera vendu à bon marché pour de l'argent comptant. S'adresser à E. BAIRD, Rue St. Pierre, Québec, 6 juillet 1820.

AVEC DRE par les Successeurs à leur Bureau sur le Quai de la Reine.—viens Madère excellent, Particulier de Londres, en pipes, en barriques, en quarts, et en barils de 18 gallons, reçu par l'Arande en drature. Québec, 6 juillet 1820. STEWART & LEMOINE.

VENTES PAR ENCAN. VENDRE prochain, le 7 du courant, à la Chambre d'Encaissement de CHINIC & QUIROUET, à UNE heure: 20 quarts de Casouade; 60 Quarts de Sandoux; 25 Boîtes de Savon; 15 Quarts de Ris; 10 Sacs de Bœuf; 25 Boîtes de Viros 6 1/2 x 7 1/2 x 8 1/2; 16 Quarts de Clous assortis; 2 Boîtes de Quincaillerie assortie. —APRÈS QUOI.—Un assortiment général de MARCHANDISES SECHES propres pour la saison. Québec, 6 juillet 1820.

AVERTISSEMENT. VINS CHOISIS à vendre par encan, sur le Quai de WILLIAM BURNS, Esq. No. 2, rue St. Pierre, SAMEDI prochain le 8 du courant, à UNE heure: 2 pipes de Vin de Bourgogne de très-vieille Madère, 20 douzaines de vin de Bourgogne, 8 barriques d'excellent Chères, 10 caisses de Claret de qualité supérieure, de 50 s. la douz. par la facture, 18 douzaines d'excellent Vin vieux d'Oporto, 9 caisses de Champagne. AUSSI 60 pipes et 4 barriques de Cidre nouvellement arrivé. MELVIN & BELANGER, E. & C. 5 juillet, 1820.

MERCREDI le 12 juillet et les jours suivants jusqu'à ce que le tout ait été vendu, à UNE heure chaque jour.—TOUS les meubles appartenant à Dlle MARIE ANNE DE LAUNAY, à sa maison, rue du Palais, consistant en tables à dîner et chaises de mahogany, tables à jouer, sofas, grands trumeaux de miroirs, beaux tapis, toute son argenterie, bois de lits de mahogany à quatre colonnes, rideaux de fenêtres, commodes, poêles et ustensiles de cuisine. AUSSI: Un excellent cheval, cabriolet, carioles, harnois, et une variété d'autres articles qui pourront être vus le jour avant la vente. WURTELE & FRASER, E. & C. Québec, 28 juin 1820.

AVERTISSEMENT.—Par vente publique sera vendu sur les lieux le 17 de Juillet prochain, à UNE heure de l'après-midi, un EMPLACEMENT au Faubourg St. Roch, Rue St. Marguerite, No. 5, de 40 piés de front sur 60 piés de profondeur, avec une MAISON, Hangar et autres Bâtimens dessus construits, le tout en très-bon état et à des conditions très-avantageuses. Pour plus amples informations on peut s'adresser au propriétaire, JACQUES DAUPHINE dit BRUNET, ou au Notaire soussigné en son Etude. 30 juin, 1820. C. DUGAL, N. P.

T. MARSDEN, Maître d'École à Québec, haute-ville, no. 2, rue Hone, offre ses remerciements au public et en particulier à ses amis (dont les enfants ont été confiés à ses soins) pour l'encouragement qu'il a reçu pendant les huit années qu'il a résidé à Québec, et à l'honneur de les prévenir que son Ecole est maintenant ouverte pour les jeunes gens de l'un et de l'autre sexe, qui y seront instruits dans les branches utiles de la littérature dans toutes ses parties. T. Marsden prend la liberté d'apprendre à ses amis et au public (qui peuvent encore l'ignorer) que, vendredi passé, 25 juin, il a été, par un des Juges de Paix de Sa Majesté, envoyé dans la prison commune de la ville de Québec, sur une déclaration sous serment d'un nommé Crammer, qui est un des hommes-du-cul de ladite ville, qu'il l'avoit aidé et assisté au charivari récent de Mr. J. Childs, rue Hope, à Québec; ce qui, dans l'acte d'emprisonnement, forme une suspicion de félonie. T. M. se contente, pour le présent, de nier absolument l'accusation; il désire avoir pris aucune part audit charivari, soit de parole ou d'action, et prie ses amis et le public de vouloir bien suspendre leur jugement et leurs réflexions sur ce sujet pour un peu de temps; parcequ'il se propose de leur donner bientôt un détail circonstancié des faits qui y ont rapport. Après avoir été détenu l'espace de trois jours dans la prison commune de Québec, il a été élargi sous caution (ce qui lui refusa d'abord) pour comparaitre au prochain terme des Sessions, et être jugé sur ladite accusation de suspicion de félonie.

T. MARSDEN présente ici ses respects au grand nombre de respectables citoyens qui se sont intéressés pour lui à la désagréable occasion de son emprisonnement; et il les prie d'agréer ses remerciements les plus sincères, pour la manière généreuse dont ils ont agi à son égard.—Québec, 27 juin 1820.

LE Soussigné Exécuteur testamentaire à la Succession de feu JEAN BAPTISTE LE COMTE DU PRE, de son vivant Ecuyer, Colonel du premier Bataillon des Millees de la Cité de Québec, prie toutes personnes qui ont des demandes sur ladite Succession, de les lui faire parvenir au plutôt afin qu'elles soient liquidées, et en même temps il prie pareillement toutes personnes qui se trouvoient devoir audit feu Sieur Du Pré, lors et depuis son décès, aient à satisfaire la succession sans délai, pour s'éviter la désagréable nécessité du recours à la loi. Québec, le 5 Juillet 1820. PH. A. DE GASPE, Exécuteur Testamentaire.

A VENDRE une terre à environ six arpens de l'Eglise de Beaumont, contenant un arpent et demi de front sur 40 de profondeur, dont 32 en culture, avec une bonne maison en bois, une grange &c. La place est bonne pour le commerce, et a été occupée comme telle depuis quinze ans. Pour les particularités à adresser sur les lieux à Beaumont, 5 juillet 1820. CHARLES BOURGET.

QUEBEC. JEAN vertu d'un ORDRE D'EXECUTION, &c. S'avoit: JEAN vertu de la Cour du Banc du Roi de Sa Majesté, pour les causes civiles, dans et pour ledit District, à la poursuite de James M'Callum père, et James M'Callum fils, Marchands et Associés, de la Cité de Québec, dans le Comté de Québec, dans le District de Québec, faisant commerce sous le nom et raison de M'Callum & Fils, contre les terres et possessions de Magdelaine Portugali dite BIDEAU, veuve de feu John Mathison, Aubergiste, de la Cité de Québec susdite, a moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution, comme appartenant à ladite MAGDELAINE PORTUGALI dite BIDEAU, un emplacement situé en la haute-ville de Québec, rue des Casernes de l'Artillerie, de quarante six piés ou environ de front, sur quarante-huit piés ou environ de profondeur, prenant par-devant au niveau de la dite rue des Casernes et aboutissant en profondeur aux représentations de St. John McCord, joignant d'un côté au nord-est à Thomas Richards, représentant le Sr. Cornélius dit Grand Champ, et d'autre côté au sud-ouest à la rue Carleton, avec ensemble une maison dessus construite en bois, sur tout le front dudit emplacement, et un hangar et stable dessus construit, circonstances et dépendances. Or je donne avis par le présent que les promesses seront vendues et adjugées au plus haut enchérisseur à mon Bureau, dans la Salle d'Audience, dans la Cité de Québec, MARDI, le SEPTIEME jour de NOVEMBRE prochain, à ONZE heures du matin, auxquels temps et lieux les conditions de la vente seront énoncées. PH. A. DE GASPE, Sheriff.

Tous ceux qui ont des prétentions sur les promesses ci-dessus désignées soit par hypothèque ou autre droit ou servitude, sont priés de les présenter avant d'en donner avis audit Sheriff, à son Bureau susdit, suivant la Loi; et de plus qu'aucune opposition, afin d'annuler ou afin de distraire le tout ou partie desdites promesses, ou afin de charge ou servitude sur icelles, ne sera reçue par ledit Sheriff, durant les quinze jours qui en précéderont la vente. Bureau du Sheriff de Québec, le 4e juillet 1820.

