

THE TIMBER TRADE.

Extract from the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons of the 9th March, 1821.

In maintaining the original duty imposed expressly for the purpose of encouragement to the North American trade, it cannot be contended that every claim on public funds is not fully satisfied. In point of expediency, however, and in consideration of the interests involved, your Committee are disposed to think it may be allowed to go even something further in favor of the colonies. The difference created by duty on timber amounts at present to 25. 5s. per load; if, by the effect of the alteration, that should be reduced to 25. 0s. which would have a protection, after providing for the ordinary difference in freight, in the actual selling price of the respective descriptions of timber, of 17. 10s. per load in favour of the imports from our North American provinces, your Committee cannot but think, in recommending such a difference, they shall at least be free from the charge of not having sufficiently listened to the pretensions of the parties whose interests are involved in the colonial trade, and tendered as great sacrifice on the part of the country, both to the shipping and the colonies, as they can persuade themselves the House will be disposed to sanction. At this rate of difference, it appears to your Committee, a fairer competition will be given to foreign produce, and a freedom of choice (which under the present relative prices can hardly be said to exist) will be secured to the consumers, between the descriptions of wood brought from the respective points of supply, while a certain and large proportion of the consumption of the United Kingdom will be assured to the American colonies, in the applications of their timber to those uses for which its qualities and comparative price must give it a preference.

However the tendency of the evidence generally may be, to recommend an alteration in the duties, to such an amount as may prove a corrective to the trade, without impairing materially the consumption of the American timber; a considerable variety of opinion was expressed by the witnesses examined, as to the extent to which an alteration of the existing duty might be carried, without danger to the fair demand for the produce of our American colonies. Amidst the different opinions given it was difficult for your Committee to determine the precise amount by which the relative difference between the colonial timber and that from the Northern States should be reduced, and in fixing upon 20s. they have not fully taken that sum as a point between the extremes, but have been influenced by a reference to the accounts of the market in several years, and particularly in 1816, 1817, 1818, and 1819, as it is given in a paper added in the Appendix, and in the evidence of two of the witnesses; when it appears to have been, according to the remarks of one of them, in a natural and healthy state; when a fair competition existed, when the prejudice entertained against American timber seemed to be on the decline, and the demand for it augmenting. The relative price, at this period, about or nearly three to four, which has recently been reduced to one half, owing to the unnatural situation into which the market has been brought by excessive importations, produced by the various circumstances which, at the present moment, have contributed to disturb the channels, and change the character of the trade.

Your Committee next proceeded to consider, in what mode that alteration of duty should be effected, whether by reduction of duty on Baltic timber, by an imposition of duty on American, or by a combination of both; and the result of their consideration has been a preference of the last mode of producing the relative approximation they have recommended, in the prices of the respective descriptions of timber, by the imposition of 10s. on the American timber, and a corresponding reduction from the North of Europe; this they conceive to be most effectual to produce the advantages they have in contemplation; by removing the excessive inequality of the present system, facilitating our intercourse with foreign nations, and making it, as far as circumstances will permit, to adopt more liberal principles than those by which our commerce with them has been hitherto governed.

The state of the duty on deals will not, in the opinion of your Committee, allow the same degree of relative reduction to be applied to it, which has been recommended for that on timber.

The rate of duty on long deals at present falls considerably below that on timber, whilst on those of short length, it rather exceeds it. In what principle this distinction in favour of deals, as compared with timber in the long, originated, your Committee are at a loss to discover, and are averse to recommend a continuance of it, at least to its present extent. They feel, however, considerable difficulty in proposing to equalize the duty on timber and deals, which if effected by a reduction of a duty on timber, must be attended with a large sacrifice of revenue, and if by an addition to that on deals, might tend in some measure rather to impair than assist the foreign trade of the kingdom, by the effect it would have on the exports of wood from those states, of which deals form the greatest proportion. This, in the opinion of your Committee, precludes the application of a rule of strict equality to deals and to timber; but it appears to them, that while the amount of duty on timber is reduced in the degree proposed, a small increase on deals of large dimensions, will in some measure lessen the distinction, at least as far as that class of deals is concerned. On the shorter deals, they recommend some reduction of duty, less with reference to the manner in which the duty at present bears upon this description of deals in comparison with timber, than in consideration of deals of the larger and smaller dimensions, which seem to call, in respect to the latter, for a more favourable assessment. Another alteration which has suggested itself to your Committee, is one that has reference to deal ends, on which a comparative low duty has been hitherto levied, in order to accommodate the Ship Owner in broken stowage; this indulgence has been found to lead to great abuse, in covering the introduction of timber of this description as cargo, (a practice never contemplated) to an extent most injurious to the revenue. They therefore submit the propriety of confining the length of this class of deals to six feet, and making a moderate reduction in the duty to which they are at present liable.

In consequence of the Report referred to them, the mode of levying the duty on deals and wood of the other denominations, under which it is imported into this country, according to the cubic measure, has been an object of your Committee's examination; and although the reduction of them all to their cubical contents in assessing the duty, seems, on the first view of it, the most easy as well as the most equitable principle that could be adopted, your Committee have found reasons in support of continuing the existing mode, (both as a matter of convenience and as producing a degree of equality between the countries by which our importations of wood are furnished,) sufficient to prevent their proposing to the House to relinquish it; in preserving the mode, however, they are of opinion, that an improvement may be introduced into the scale now in use, by admitting a gradation of duty, between the deal ends and the deals of the largest class, which, it appears to your Committee, would attain more effectually that advantage which the existing mode of levying the duty is chiefly recommended.

Your Committee have abstained from entering, in this Report, into details upon the subject of battens, oak-planks, staves, deck-plank, paling-boards, masts, spars, and other various denominations under which timber is imported, to which their attention has been directed. The duties on these will be influenced by those on the more important articles, and will make a necessary part of any measure that may hereafter be submitted to the House.

The policy of a legislative preference being given to the importation of timber in the log, and your Committee very doubtful, both because they are of opinion that your Committee were to be expected from the consideration of timber into deals in this country, will not be sufficient to compensate for the corresponding disadvantage to the general consumer, (to whom the deals would come with a considerable increase of cost,) and because it is founded on a principle of exclusion, which they are most averse to see brought into operation in any new instance, without the warrant of some evident and great political expediency.

Your Committee have discovered in the Accounts before them, that the protective duty in favour of British shipping, has been made to operate in different descriptions, varying from 24 to 5 per cent. and in some unimportant instances falling below, as in others considerably exceeding these rates, on the value of the particular article imported; for this inequality, which introduces much perplexity into the collection of the duty, there does not appear to be any sufficient reason, and they therefore submit to the consideration of the House, the propriety of making the same duty attach on all importations in the form of ship and that in the British ship, should be fixed for the future at 5 per cent.

One only further recommendation has suggested itself to your Committee, which is in concluding their report, they are desirous of offering to the House. It has appeared in the evidence, that a great proportion of the timber which is imported from the province of Canada, is the growth of the United States, and has been permitted to be received into that province free from duty, & has from thence been exported to the United Kingdom, with all the benefits and immunities conceded to the British territory. To obviate the objection to which this practice appears to your Committee to be liable, they are of opinion, that with every exportation of timber from the British provinces in North America, a Certificate of its being the produce of these provinces should be required, and that timber imported without such certificate should be hereafter charged with the same rate of duty as would be payable on it, if imported directly from a foreign state.

In submitting the result of what has occurred to them in the course of their inquiry into this important subject, your Committee have only to add, that in the recommendations which they have tendered, it has been their endeavour, to the utmost of their power, to conciliate the claims of adverse interests and the commanding considerations of policy that demanded their attention. If what they propose fails far short of what they ought to regulate, they trust it will appear to the House, that they have proceeded as far as, under present circumstances, is consistent with an equitable regard to the protection due to extensive interests that have grown up under an established system, and which must be deeply affected by any material and sudden change to which that system is subjected.

The following are the names of the Witnesses examined before this Committee:—Mr Robert Seppings, Alexander Copland, Esp. John White, Esq., Lancelot Holland, Esq., Mr Brodie, Augustus M'Ghie, Henry Osborne, Esq., John Bainbridge, Esq.,

William Smith, Esq., Thomas Tooke, Esq., John Caldwell, Esq., Mr. John Hamilton, Mr. Charles Churchill, Mr. Bartin Haigh, John Diston Powles, Esq., Mr. William Wilson, Mr. David Bellhouse, Mr. Charles Augustus Palmer, Mr. Jacob Hagen, Mr. Thomas Simpson, Mr. Edward Patacker, Mr. James Haydock Hill, Mr. Robert Banton Boxby, Mr. William Tindall, Mr. John Hill, Edward Sally, Esq., James Borthwick, Esq., William Price, Esq., Mr. Thomas Morris, Mr. James Young, Mr. Thomas Forrest, Mr. Francis Treadwell, Mr. John Lampson, John Henry Pelly, Esq., William Stewart, Esq.

London, April 5. Dispatches arrived yesterday to the Neapolitan Ambassador, brought him the intelligence that the famous Pepe, the Insurgent General, had embarked on the 21st on board of a vessel prepared for his flight, carrying with him 200,000 Neapolitan ducats.

CHAMBERY, (SARDINIA), March 27. The revolution which has overthrown, during the 15 days which are just concluded, that monarchy which is so dear to us, cannot be compared to any other. It has been recognised neither by the people on whom its leaders reckoned, nor by the army which they have in vain sought to mislead. Four days after it had commenced they proved unable to divert its course. The revolution has already turned against them. Events which they did not suppose possible—the resistance of the King—his refusal to receive law from his subjects—the firm and bold measure of his abdication—changed the situation of our affairs.

Thus, after fifteen days of troubles, our country, so severely menaced, resumes its peace and its repose. The revolution, without hope, without resources, possess only the citadels of Turin and Alessandria, in which they have shut up soldiers of all arms, driven from them by the mass of their brethren in arms, and some stragglers, whose enthusiasm will soon be extinguished by fatigue and privation, as well as by their foresight of the lot that awaits them.

The fact is no longer doubtful of the entrance of the Austrians into Naples. This event took place on the 25th, and on the same day the PRINCE REGENT issued a Proclamation, which contained a letter from the KING, his father, dated Florence, March 19. In this letter, his Majesty justly attributes the evils that have befallen his people, to "a blind obstinacy, which caused the most fruitless and most fatal resistance, to every thing suggested for the safety and true interest of the State."—In other words, a rebellious faction opposed itself to the general good, in the hope of promoting its own interests, through the medium of anarchy and revolution. A new Provisional Government has been established, meanwhile, and General FAERDELLA is appointed to the Ministry of War and the Affairs of the Church.

In the French Chamber of Deputies, on the 17th March, Gen. Donnadieu laid on the table a motion for an address to his Majesty, humbly to petition him to choose another ministry, seeing that the present is incapable and anti-French; and that, for those reasons, it has given rise to the most general and well-founded alarm for the fate of the Monarchy and France.

Messrs. Rennie, Chapman and Montague, the engineers, to whom it was referred last autumn by the Corporation of London, to consider whether it would be advantageous and practicable to widen the arches of London Bridge, have made their report in the negative, and decidedly recommended the erection of a new bridge, which they state will cost only four hundred and fifty thousand pounds, exclusive of the approaches. The new bridge, it is thought, will be begun as soon as the necessary Parliamentary forms will admit.

CONVENTION.

The undersigned, furnished with full powers to that effect, have agreed on the following articles:

- Art. 1. There shall be a suspension of hostilities on all points of the Kingdom.
Art. 2. Hostilities by sea shall also cease, with the shortest delay possible: to this effect couriers shall be dispatched by the two armies.
Art. 3. The Austrian army shall occupy Capua to-morrow, the 21st, its posts shall occupy, but shall not go beyond Aviano.
Art. 4. The occupation of the city of Naples, and of its forts, shall be the object of a second convention.
Art. 5. The Austrian army shall respect person and property, whatever may be the circumstances of each individual.
Art. 6. All articles of property belonging to the King or the State, existing in all the Provinces which the Austrian army occupy, such as the arsenals, magazines, parks, docks, manufactories of arms, &c. belong of right to the King, and shall as such be respected.
Art. 7. There shall be, in all the places and forts which shall be occupied by the Austrian army, independently of the Austrian commander, a Governor in the name of the King. All the material of war, as far as regards the administration of it, shall depend on the directions of the Royal administration.

The present convention shall be ratified by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian army, Baron de FRIMONT.

Count de FIEQUELMONT, Baron D'AMBROSIO.

Signed at the Grand Priory of Naples, before Capua, 20th March, 1821.

NEAPOLIANS!—The time is come when it is not only the interest and the duty of all good subjects to adhere to and obey the laws, but when it is absolutely necessary, from the state of affairs, that they should resign all hopes of resistance.

The efforts of the disaffected, and of those misguided individuals, who imagine that submission to the authority of the King would lead to foreign subjugation, have failed in every quarter, and the Austrian armies have appeared in the capital, compelled to appear as enemies, when, in the first instance, their greatest anxiety was to act as friends. Notwithstanding the resistance attempted, the forces of His Imperial and Royal Majesty are still disposed to return to their original intentions, under the conviction that the deluded will return to their duty, and that the loyal and well-disposed inhabitants of these states will conduct themselves in such a manner as to merit their forbearance. The security of persons and property has already been officially provided for. His Majesty the King, I feel authorised to announce, will soon restore himself to the bosom of his people, persuaded that the affection to his person and family has not been diminished by the calamitous events that have occurred within the last two months. His Majesty's anxiety has been, and ever will continue to be, the maintenance of the liberty, prosperity, and security of all his subjects.

(Signed) "D'AMBROSIO, Genl. Comdnt. Naples, March 20, 1821.

Private letters from Paris, containing the above, mention that by the latest accounts from the South, the greatest portion of the Neapolitan Independent troops had laid down their arms. Some warlike parties have, however, continued in the Mountains. Generals Pepe and Carrascosa had not been heard of for some days. It is currently reported on "Change that the tri-coloured flag has been hoisted at Toulouse, and that a serious commotion had taken place.

His Majesty is to visit his Hanoverian dominions after his return from Ireland, when the coronation is to take place. The ceremony is again said to be fixed for the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo.

In the House of Commons, on the 2d April, the Bill for removing the disabilities of the Roman Catholics, was read a third time. Division on the question for the third reading:

Table with 2 columns: In favor of 2d reading, 216; Against it, 197; Majority, 19.

PIEDMONTSE REFORMATION.

We have no other information respecting the affairs of Piedmont than that which may be collected from the following official documents, printed and published at Turin on the 15th and 14th:

"Charles Albert of Savoy, Prince of Carignano, Regent.

The urgency of the circumstances in which His Majesty the King, Victor Emmanuel, has appointed us Regent of the kingdom, though the right of succession does not belong to us—the desire so strongly manifested by the people for a constitution conformable to that which governs Spain, induces us to satisfy, as far as may depend on us, what the chief safety of the kingdom now evidently requires, and to adhere to the general wish which has been expressed with unspeakable ardor. In a crisis so difficult, it does not appear to us possible to consider precisely the ordinary limits of the authority of a Regent. Our respect and our submission to his Majesty Charles Felix, to whom the crown has devolved, would have induced us to make no change in the fundamental laws of the kingdom, or at least to wait until the intentions of the new Sovereign should be known. But as the exigency of the circumstances is manifest; as it is, above all, important to present to the new King a nation, safe and secure, happy and undisturbed by factions and civil warfare; having maturely weighed all these reasons, and acting with the advice of our Council—being besides persuaded that his Majesty the King, moved by the same considerations, will invest this decision with his sovereign approbation, we have resolved on what follows:—

"The Spanish Constitution shall be promulgated and observed as the law of the State, with modifications which may be made by the national representation in concert with the King.

Given at Turin, March 15. "CHARLES ALBERT.

"Charles Albert of Savoy, Prince of Carignano, Regent.

We have thought proper to nominate, until the meeting of the National Parliament, a Provincial Junta of fifteen, as well for receiving the oath which we shall make to the Constitution, as for participating with us in the deliberations which according to the terms of the Constitution, will require the intervention of the Parliament.

"This Junta may, in case of the absence of any of its Members, deliberate to the number of seven.

"VICTOR EMANUEL, by the grace of God King of Sardinia, of Cyprus and Jerusalem, Duke of Savoy, &c.

"Amidst the vicissitudes which have agitated a great part of our past life, and which have insensibly exhausted our strength and our health, we have frequently contemplated the abdication of the throne.

"To this idea, which we have always entertained, was joined the considerations presented to us by the constantly increasing difficulties to public affairs at the present time, our constant de-

sire having always been to do every thing which might contribute to the happiness of our beloved people.

"Having now determined to accomplish this design, we have resolved, after hearing our Council of State, to choose and nominate Regent of our dominions, our well beloved cousin, Prince Charles Amadeus Albert of Savoy, Prince of Carignano, consequently conferring on him all our authority.

"And by this act of our royal and free will, our council being heard, we declare—

"That reckoning from the 15th of March current, we irrevocably renounce the Crown, and in the same manner the exercise of our rights of Sovereignty, as well over the territories which we actually possess, as those which by treaties or otherwise may fall to us by right of succession.

"We mean it, however, to be understood, that the following reservations shall be the essential condition of our abdication, viz. that we shall preserve the title and dignity of King and the honours we have hitherto enjoyed.

"2. That there shall be paid to us quarterly, and in advance, an annual pension of 1,000,000 Piedmontese livres; reserving to ourselves besides, the property and disposition of our property, moveable and immovable, allodial and patrimonial.

"3. That we shall be free—and our family—to choose whatever place we shall please for our residence.

"4. And also the persons with whom we may desire to live, and whom it may please us to admit into our service and that of our family.

"5. That all the acts passed in favour of the Queen Maria Theresa of Austria, our well-beloved consort, and the Princesses Maria Beatrice Victoria, Duchess of Modena; Maria Theresa, Ferdinanda Felicit, Princess of Lucca; Maria Anna Eleonora Carolina, and Maria Christina Carolina, our well beloved daughters shall preserve their full force and vigour.

"Done at Turin in our Palace, March 15.

"VICTOR EMANUEL.

"CHARLES ALBERT OF SAVOY.

"DI S. MAFANEO."

Official intelligence from the Austrian Army.

INVASION OF NAPLES.

The Moniteur gives the following as an extract from the First Bulletin of the Austrian Army:—

"General Pepe had several days since collected the greater part of his forces between Civita Ducale and Aquila. On the 7th he advanced with a body of 10,000 men upon Rieti. Two columns of this corps manoeuvred on the heights which form the valley of Rieti, and threatened to turn our advanced guard, which was posted there under the orders of General Geppert, whilst a third column moved straight forward on the road from Civita Ducale to Rieti. These movements were judiciously conducted, and the points of attack well chosen. Our light troops suffered themselves to be approached, not yet believing that they were enemies who were marching towards them. We had expressed to them only the words of peace. A very brisk fire soon convinced us that we had mistaken their character. The battle then commenced; it was near the hour of noon; the enemy's attack became serious, and Lieut. General Waldosen ordered his reserve, which was posted at Casa Vinciguanti, in the rear of Rieti, to march to the support of Gen. Geppert. He directed an attack with very inferior force, upon the two columns which formed the enemy's wings, and they were driven back into the mountains, notwithstanding all the advantage of the ground being in their favour. The centre column fell back upon Civita Ducale.

"The enemy abandoned that city at ten o'clock at night, after having pillaged it. Our advanced guard immediately occupied it, and our soldiers were received as deliverers.

"We lost in this action about 50 men killed or wounded. Capt. Schmidt, of the 7th battalion of chasseurs was killed. Capt. Pfield, of the Hussars of the king of England, and Lieut. Braun of the 1st battalion of chasseurs, were wounded.

"During the battle of Rieti, a body of 3000 men that had assembled at Leonessa advanced upon Pied-di-Lugo, and attacked Col. Schneider, who was posted there. He repulsed them with the loss of several killed or wounded. In the course of the day we took several prisoners, and among them a Captain of General Pepe's Staff."

"Head Quarters, Fiescatti, March 12.

"The whole of the dispositions were made upon a calculation of the pompous words of Gen. Pepe, and conformably to the efforts which he appeared to intend making, and which, in effect, he did make.

"This operation, begun on the morning of the 7th, terminated on the evening of the 10th, by the acquisition of Aquila.

"These facts, thus detailed, in order that their nature may be better understood, prove more than all the speeches of factious orators, what is the actual spirit of the Neapolitan army and people. The soldiers abandon a cause which never was theirs; the militia, compelled to join through terror, have also manifested their real opinion. The inhabitants of the Abruzzis, plundered by their own defenders with the pretended design of stopping their march, receive us as friends.

"One cannot but pity the fate of the peaceable inhabitants. The guilty have not even known how to avail themselves of the assistance of art, in addition to the natural difficulties which the Abruzzis every where present.

"General Pepe departed from Aquila without an army, declaring that the soldiers had betrayed him.

"The Baron de Frimont, arrived at the passage of the Corno, has sent home a hundred prisoners and some officers.

"On the 10th, at three in the afternoon, he left the corps which had advanced to Aquila, to rejoin, and to direct the movements of the other divisions of his troops.

(Signed) "JOHN BARON DE FRIMONT, General in Chief of the Austrian Army."

QUEBEC: THURSDAY, 17th MAY, 1821.

Our files of English papers by the late arrivals have given a character to the affairs of Italy, very different from that which might have been inferred from the accounts previously received. The report of a victory gained by the Neapolitans on the 9th March and the occupation of Milan by the Piedmontese appear to have been entirely unfounded.

There was a trifling action between the Austrians and Neapolitans at Rieti on the 7th March, after which the latter retired and partially dispersed. On the 25th of March the Austrians entered Naples, in virtue of a convention signed at Capua, on the part of the Austrian General Frimont, and the Prince Regent of Naples. The Neapolitan Parliament was dissolved, and the authority of the King, who had followed the Austrian army, re-established. Whether the pacification would extend to the country and Sicily, remains to be determined.

It was reported that the King of Sardinia was about to resume the authority which he had abdicated, and that the disaffected troops had retired into the Garrisons of Alexandria and Turin.

Accounts from Madrid of the 25th March, speak of a report of a Committee of the Cortes, on the subject of a plot to effect a revolution in Spain. The despots, the Government, and even the King, who had lately dismissed all his Ministers, are said to be implicated, and ramifications of the plot are stated to have been traced to Paris. A Prince of the Portuguese Royal family was daily expected at Lisbon.

The latest accounts from Great-Britain speak rather favourably of the state of the country. Manufactures and trade had somewhat revived, and the discontents which formerly prevailed, had, in a great measure, subsided. Parliament in addition to the ordinary business of Legislation, was engaged in a reduction of the public expenditure. A motion for repealing the new duty on malt, amounting to two millions per annum, was carried in the House of Commons against the Ministers by a majority of 24. The Bill repealing certain oaths and disqualifications, bearing on the Catholics, had passed in the House of Commons, and it was said would receive the Royal assent, should it also pass the House of Lords.

The Lumber Trade.—Although we have no positive accounts of the passing of the Bill altering the duties on lumber from the Colonies and the Baltic, its passage may be considered as certain, on the principles laid down in the report of the Committee of the Commons, an extract of the most material parts of which, will be found in this day's Gazette.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, to a Gentleman in Quebec, dated April 8th, 1821.

"Mr. BROUGHAM, the Queen's Attorney General, died two days ago at his seat in Westmoreland."

We have been informed that the SENATUS ACADEMICUS of the University of Glasgow have conferred the Degree of Doctor in Divinity on the Revd. JAMES HARKNESS, Minister of the Scotch Church in this City.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.

- Brig Rising Sun, Wm. Dooly, 49 days from Newcastle, to Handley & Co. general cargo—7 settlers.
Brig Zephyr, S. Brown, 54 days from Hull, to Bell & Stewart, ballast.
Brig Juno, J. Henderson, 45 days from Aberdeen, to order, general cargo—6 settlers.
Brig Earl of Dalhousie, J. Levie, 40 days from Aberdeen, to Rogerson, Hunter & Co. ballast—15 settlers.
Brig Mary Ann, J. Moore, 45 days from Aberdeen, to Heath & Moir, general cargo—6 settlers.
Bark Isabella & Dorothy, J. Ellison, 42 days from Newcastle, to W. Newton, ballast.
Ship Earl Fitzwilliam, H. J. Jackson, 55 days from Hull to Campbell & Sheppard, ballast—80 settlers.
Schooner Providence, Cire, 6 days from Baie des Chaleurs.
Bark George, J. Leland, 45 days from London, to Caldwell & Davidson, ballast.
Brig Norval, J. Leslie, 58 days from Aberdeen, to order, general cargo—7 settlers.
Brig Spencer, W. Hugrup, 34 days from Newcastle, to Caldwell & Davidson, ballast—passenger, Mr. G. Taylor, Shipbuilder.

Brig Superior, J. Birnie, 36 days from Monroze, to order, ballast.

Brig Mary, D. McKennon, 36 days from St. Vincente, to Thirlwall, rum and molasses; passenger, Mr. Thirlwall.

Brig Mary Renfred, J. Whittas, 45 days from London, to Auldjo & Co. general cargo.

Brig Patriot, J. Troop, 45 days from Aberdeen, to Heath & Moir, coals.

Brig Fly, J. Ennis, 55 days from St. Michael's, fruit, to H. Atkinson.

Brig Carricks, J. Sparks, 55 days from Liverpool, to Gerard, Finlay & Co. general cargo—passengers, Messrs. Bell, Bruce, Porter and Meathley.

Brig Gates, W. Davidson, 52 days from Sunderland, to order, general cargo.

Brig Hebe, W. Blackhouse, 55 days from Hull, to Rogerson, Hunter & Co. ballast.

Brig Britannia, Thomas Clarke, 59 days from Newcastle, to Rogerson, Hunter & Co. ballast.

Ship Young Norval, J. Adamson, 40 days from London, to J. Goudie, general cargo, passengers, Mr. & Mrs. Harry and family, Messrs. Smith, Edworthy, Page and family.

Ship Adrian, R. Johnson, 35 days from Liverpool, to Campbell & Sheppard, ballast.

Brig Rambler, Pape, 44 days from Hull, to H. Atkinson, general cargo—4 settlers.

Brig Johns, J. Kolley, 52 days from Sunderland, to order, coals.

Union, M. Henry, 57 days from Greenock, to Irvine, McNaught & Co. coals.

Ship Rebecca, Harvey, 50 days from Greenock, to Lawrie & Spence, general cargo; passengers, Messrs. Caldwell, Lawson, Spittle, Anderson, Whitehead, Ross, Yule Miss Newburgh and Mccandlers.

The Thomas, and Princess Royal have arrived. Intelligence—A Brig is reported to be off Green Island, with loss of mainmast, name not given.

On Sunday last Rebecca, saw a number of people on Red Island, who hoisted colours—saw no boat or vessel near the Island.

DIED.

At the Parish of St. Etienne, Malbaye, on Monday the 14th May inst. Mrs. MARY NARINE BLACKBURN, third daughter of the late Col. John Narine, Seigneur of Murray Bay, &c.

QUEBEC FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that a Ballot for a Director of this Company will take place at the Company's Office on THURSDAY 21st Instant, to open at 10 A. M. and close at 2 P. M.

By order of the President and Directors, Wm. HENDERSON, Jr. Secy.

Quebec Fire Office, 15th May, 1821.

A Meeting of the Subscribers to the QUEBEC EXCHANGE, the following were appointed a Committee for the ensuing year.

Messrs. W. PEMBERTON, A. WEBB, J. O. BRENET, J. WURTELE, B. HANCOX.

Gentlemen who are desirous of becoming Subscribers are requested to leave their names with the Keeper of the Rooms, BROOKE HANCOX.

Quebec, 17th May, 1821. Secy. & Treasr.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors & Subscribers to the QUEBEC LIBRARY are hereby informed that a Catalogue of Books belonging to the Library has been prepared; Copies whereof will be ready for delivery on the 25th May instant at the Library, price 1s. 5d. each. The Proprietors are also informed that a Book is left at the Library for the insertion of such Works as they may respectively wish to recommend, and that it is proposed to send an order to Britain for a further supply of Books before the close of the present month.

Quebec, 14th May, 1821. FRAS. ROMAIN.

THE GOVERNMENT GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

This City will receive Boarders as well as Day Pupils, to be instructed in the different Branches of a Liberal Education. For Terms apply to the Revd. R. R. BURRAGE, Master, at his house, the property of B. Tremain, Esq. near the Esplanade.

Quebec, 15th May, 1821.

FOR SALE.—30,000 feet Merchantable large size RED PINE, suitable to be inspected on delivery, 6,000 Merchantable WHITE OAK, 4,000 do. ELM.

A M. Standard 3 inch White Pine Clean DEALS. ALSO, Refuse Red and White Pine and Deals.

Apply to H. GOWEN, 11, Mountain Street. Quebec, 15th May, 1821.

FOR SALE on Arrival, the CARGO of the Ship CAMILLUS, consisting of 500 Tons Coarse Strong SALT for Provisions, 100 Tons Liverpool Fine Salt, 100 Tons do. COALS.

The Camillus is hourly expected, and the cargo will be sold about in preference. Apply to J. JONES, Jr. Quebec, 16th May, 1821.

PRK, Mess. Prime & Cargo, } Fresh inspected. Flour, superfine, Fine and middling, Indian Corn, Do. Meal in Hogsheads and Barrels, Pease, Oak Timber, Staves and Deals, And a few pipes superior Cognac Brandy, For Sale by, HANCOX & CRINGAN.

Gondie's Wharf, 15th May, 1821.

Will be sold, THURSDAY next, the 24th instant, at JONES & WHITE'S STORES, St. Peter Street.

TWENTY-SEVEN pipes and an ullage very old
Cognac Brandy,
17 punches strong Jamaica Spirits,
5 lbs. superior Leaf Tobacco,
5 do. Leaf Sugar in lots,
15 barrels Zante Currants,
170 quarter barrels F, FF and FFF Gunpowder,
25 coils simple Cordage,
4 do. Whale Line,
Muscatel and Bloom Raisins in Boxes,
Soft Shell Almonds and Spanish Nuts in Bags,
Ironmongery and Nails,
ALSO, 7 packages of Dry Goods, comprising Cloths, Cotton,
Holland, Turkey stripes, Linen Ticks, elegant Shawls, Muslins,
Trimming, Lenos, &c. &c.
Sale to begin precisely at ONE o'clock.
Quebec, 17th May, 1821. MELVIN & BELANGER.

REMOVED.—The Subscriber has removed to
Mr. THOMAS'S House, next door to Mr. Peter Langlois,
Grocer, and nearly opposite to Messrs. Louis Massue & Co's,
corner, Fabrique Street, where he solicits a continuance of those
favors so liberally bestowed on him during his four years residence
in the Market Place.—He will be supplied with his usual assort-
ment of ready made Clothing and Shop Goods, and on more rea-
sonable terms.
Quebec, 17th May, 1821.
N. B. He humbly requests those indebted to him to pay with-
out delay.

LOST, on Tuesday last, between Twelve and Six
o'clock in the Evening:—A Fifty Dollar Bill of the Quebec
Bank, and two Ten Dollar Bills, it is thought of the Montreal
Bank.—The Fifty Dollar Bill had not yet circulated.—Whoever
may have found them is requested to return them, being assured
that he will be generously rewarded.
17th May, 1821. JAS. LEBLOND.

FOR SALE or TO LET—The whole of
that Property on the Ramparts, known by the name
of MONTCALM HOUSE.
Enquire of A. CAMPBELL, No. 10, Pub.
17th May, 1821.

TO LET—The BREWERY WHARF &
STORES at Près-de-Ville, lately occupied by Mr.
P. Sheppard. Apply to J. JONES, Jr.
16th May, 1821.

TO BE LET OR SOLD, and entered
upon immediately, a Two Story HOUSE, most de-
lightfully situated on the St. Foy Road, about half a mile
from St. John's or St. Lewis Gate, adapted for the residence of a
Gentle Family requiring room—with Coach House, Stable,
Wood House, Garden, &c. the whole of the premises are in com-
plete repair, and at a moderate rent.
The whole of the above premises will be Sold if required, on
the most moderate terms of payment to suit the convenience of
the purchaser.—For further particulars apply to T. STOTT,
Junr, Esq.—16th May, 1821.

THREE RIVERS. BY virtue of a WRIT of EXECUTION,
to wit: Issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench,
holding civil pleas, in and for the District of Three-Rivers aforesaid, at the suit of Louis Gonzague Eno, of
the Parish of Frasquiné, Shop-keeper, against the lands and
tenements of François Leblanc, of the Parish of Ste. Anne, of
Yamachiche, Yeoman, to me directed; I have seized and taken
in execution as belonging to the said F. FRANCOIS LEBLANC,
... a land situate in the said Parish of Ste. Anne, of Yama-
chiche, containing one arpent and a half in front by twenty arpents
in depth, bounded in front by the King's highway, and in the
rear by the lands of the village des Caroux, joining on the south-
west side to Augustin Feron, and on the north-east side to the re-
presentatives of Joseph Paillé, with a house and other buildings
thereon erected. ... Another piece of land in the same Parish,
of one half arpent in front by the depth between the King's high-
way in front, and the line of the Common, joining on the north-
east side to the widow and heirs of the late Pierre Etienne Geli-
nat, and on the other side to Captain Heroux. Now I do here-
by give notice, that the said two pieces of Land and premises,
will be separately sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the
Church door of the said Parish of Saint Anne, of Yama-
chiche, on TUESDAY the EIGHTEENTH day of SEPTEMBER
next, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place
the conditions of sale will be made known.
L. GUGY, Sheriff.

THREE RIVERS. BY virtue of a WRIT of EXECUTION,
to wit: Issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench,
holding civil pleas, in and for the District of Three-Rivers aforesaid, at the suit of Paul Duchaine, of
the Parish of Ste. Anne, of Yamachiche, Yeoman, against the
lands and tenements of Michel Robitaille, of the Parish of La
Visitation, commonly called pointe du Lac, Carpenter, to me
directed; I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the
said MICHEL ROBITAILLE... a land situate on the fief Gati-
neau, in the said Parish of Yamachiche, at the concession of St.
Joseph, containing six arpents in front by twenty arpents in depth,
bounded in front to the front line of the said concession, and in the
rear at the end of said depth, joining on the north-west side to
Gabriel Duplessis, and on the south-east side to Paul Lacerte, of
which land about twenty-seven superficial arpents are under cul-
ture, with a house, a barn and other dependencies thereon erected.
Now I do hereby give notice, that the said land and premises, will
be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the Church door of
the said Parish of Yamachiche, on TUESDAY the EIGHT-
TEENTH day of SEPTEMBER next, at T-N 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 pieces 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, accord-
ing to law; and further, that no opposition *afin d'annuler* or *afin de*
distraire, the whole or any part of the said pieces 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, 11th May, 1821.

THREE RIVERS. BY virtue of a WRIT of EXECUTION,
to wit: Issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench,
holding civil pleas, in and for the District of Three-Rivers aforesaid, at the suit of Paul Duchaine, of
the Parish of Ste. Anne, of Yamachiche, Yeoman, against the
lands and tenements of Michel Robitaille, of the Parish of La
Visitation, commonly called pointe du Lac, Carpenter, to me
directed; I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the
said MICHEL ROBITAILLE... a land situate on the fief Gati-
neau, in the said Parish of Yamachiche, at the concession of St.
Joseph, containing six arpents in front by twenty arpents in depth,
bounded in front to the front line of the said concession, and in the
rear at the end of said depth, joining on the north-west side to
Gabriel Duplessis, and on the south-east side to Paul Lacerte, of
which land about twenty-seven superficial arpents are under cul-
ture, with a house, a barn and other dependencies thereon erected.
Now I do hereby give notice, that the said land and premises, will
be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the Church door of
the said Parish of Yamachiche, on TUESDAY the EIGHT-
TEENTH day of SEPTEMBER next, at T-N 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 land and premises, by mortgage or other right or incum-
brance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said
Sheriff, at his office in the town of Three-Rivers, according
to law; and further, that no opposition *afin d'annuler* or *afin de*
distraire, the whole or any part of the said land and premises, or *afin*
de charge or *servitude* on the same, will be received by the said
Sheriff during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof.
Sheriff's Office, 10th May, 1821.

QUEBEC. BY virtue of a WRIT of EXECUTION, is-
sued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench,
holding civil pleas, in and for the District of Quebec
aforesaid, at the suit of the Honorable Olivier Perrault, of the
City of Quebec, in the County and District of Quebec, one of
the Members of the Legislative and Executive Councils of the
Province of Lower-Canada, one of the Judges of the Court of
King's Bench for the District of Quebec, and Seigneur in part of
Linière, against the lands and tenements of Joseph Marcoux,
Yeoman, of the Parish of Ste. Marie, Nouvelle Beauce, in the
County of Dorchester, in the District of Quebec aforesaid, to me
directed; I have seized and taken in execution as pertaining to
the aforesaid JOSEPH MARCOUX... a land of one and a half
arpent in front, or thereabout, by about forty arpents in depth,
situate and lying in the Parish of Ste. Marie, Nouvelle Beauce,
in the Seigneurie Linière, bounded in front by the River Chau-
dière, in the rear by the end of the aforesaid forty arpents, adjoin-
ing on the north-west to Thomas Bilodeau, and on the south-east
to Jean Bilodeau, together with a house, barn and stable thereon
erected, circumstances and dependencies. Now I do hereby
give public notice, that the aforesaid premises will be sold and
adjudged to the highest and last bidder, at the Church door of
the aforesaid Parish of Ste. Marie, Nouvelle Beauce, on TUES-
DAY the EIGHTEENTH day of SEPTEMBER next, at
ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place
the conditions of sale will be made known.
PH. A. DE GASPE, Sheriff.

All and every person or persons having claims on the above
described premises, by mortgage, or other right or incumbrance,
are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff,
at his office, in the Court House, in the City of Quebec, accord-
ing to Law; and further, that no opposition *afin d'annuler* or *afin*
de distraire, the whole or any part of the said premises, or *afin*
de charge or *servitude* on the same, will be received by the said
Sheriff, during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof.
Sheriff's Office, Quebec, 15th May, 1821.

QUEBEC. 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 Quebec aforesaid,
at the suit of Louis Dufresne, Carpenter, of the Parish of Ste. Ma-
rie, Nouvelle Beauce, in the County of Dorchester, in the Dis-
trict of Quebec, against the lands and tenements of Gabriel Be-

langer, Yeoman, of the same place, to me directed; I have seized
and taken in execution as belonging to the said GABRIEL
BELANGER... a land situate, lying and being in the Seigneurie
Linière, in the Parish of Ste. Marie, Nouvelle Beauce, ex-
tending two arpents and a quarter in front, or thereabout, by
about thirty arpents in depth, bounded in front by the *trait* *quarré*
of St. Thomas, in the rear by the end of the said thirty arpents,
adjoining on one side to the north-west to the heirs Morin, and on
the other side to the south-east to Louis Bilodeau, together with
a house, barn and stable thereon erected, circumstances and de-
pendancies. Now I do hereby give public notice that the aforesaid
premises will be sold and adjudged to the highest and last bid-
der, subject to the charges of the concession deed, at the
Church door of the aforesaid Parish of Ste. Marie, Nouvelle
Beauce, on TUESDAY the EIGHTEENTH day of SEPT-
EMBER next, at T-N o'clock in the forenoon, at which time
and place the conditions of sale will be made known.
PH. A. DE GASPE, Sheriff.

All and every person or persons having claims on the above
described 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 Quebec, according
to law; and further, that no opposition *afin d'annuler* or *afin*
de distraire, the whole or any part of the said premises, or *afin*
de charge or *servitude* on the same, will be received by the said
Sheriff, during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof.
—Sheriff's Office, 15th May, 1821.

QUEBEC. BY virtue of an *ALLAS WRIT* of EXECUTION, is-
sued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench,
holding civil pleas, in and for the District of Quebec aforesaid, at the
suit of Etienne Claude Lagueux, Esquire, of the City of Quebec, in
the County of Quebec, in the District of Quebec, Merchant, against
the lands and tenements of Louis Gauvreau, Merchant, of the
same place, to me directed; I have seized and taken in execu-
tion as belonging to the aforesaid LOUIS GAUVREAU... an
enclosed situate in St. John's Suburbs, on St. John's
Street, outside of the walls of the City of Quebec, extend-
ing forty feet in front on the said Street, and twenty feet in front
on Aiguillon Street, running one hundred and twenty feet in depth,
preserving the said forty feet in front, on the aforesaid Street, the
distance of forty feet and then gradually and irregularly diminishing
until it attains the said front of twenty feet on Aiguillon Street;
the said enclosement bounded on the south-west side by Joseph
Langlois, senior and junior, and on the other side to the north-
east by the lane of the Glacis, upon which there is a wooden house
of two stories in height, with a stone foundation, and cellars from
nine to eighteen feet in height, hangar, stable, outhouses and
dependencies. This house is one of the most advantageously situ-
ated for retail business in St. John's Suburbs. 2. A piece of land
situate in the savanne, and in the domaine of Notre Dame des
Angeles, in the Parish of Quebec, of three arpents in front, by six
arpents, five perches and twelve feet or thereabout in depth, not
comprising eighteen feet in breadth for a route, and making in all
nineteen arpents and seventy perches in superficies, bounded
on the south-west by the fief D'Orsainville, to the north-east to
one named Racine, towards the north-west by the heirs of Louis
Giroux, and to the south-east by Charles Bertrand, together with
dependencies. Now I do hereby give public notice that the aforesaid
premises will be sold and adjudged to the highest and last bid-
der, at my office in the Court House of the City of Quebec, on
TUESDAY the EIGHTEENTH day of SEPTEMBER next,
at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place
the conditions of sale will be made known.
PH. A. DE GASPE, Sheriff.

All and every person or persons having claims on the above
described 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 Quebec, according to law; and further,
that no opposition *afin d'annuler* or *afin de distraire*, the whole
or any part of the said premises, or *afin de charge* or *servitude* on
the same, will be received by the said Sheriff during the fifteen
days previous to the sale thereof.
Sheriff's Office, 15th May, 1821.

Fin de la Guerre entre les Autrichiens et les Napolitains.
La guerre entre l'Autriche et Naples est terminée, et les Au-
trichiens sont entrés dans la capitale des états napolitains le 25
mars. Cette nouvelle est annoncée dans les journaux de Paris.
Les deux documents qui suivent ont été reçus le 24 à Florence.

CONVENTION.
" Les soussignés, fournis de pleins pouvoirs à cet effet, sont
convenus des articles suivants.
" Art. 1. Il y aura suspension d'hostilités sur tous les points
du royaume.
" Art. 2. Les hostilités cesseront par le fait de la signature
du plus court délai possible; à cet effet, des courriers seront expé-
diés par les deux armées.
" Art. 3. L'armée autrichienne occupera Capoue demain;
le 25 des postes occuperont Aversa, mais ils ne passeront pas outre.
" Art. 4. L'occupation de la ville de Naples, et de ses for-
tes, soit objet d'une autre convention.
" Art. 5. L'armée autrichienne respectera les personnes et
les biens, quelles que soient les circonstances de chaque individu.
" Art. 6. Tous les biens appartenant au Roi ou à l'Etat, dans
les provinces que l'armée autrichienne occupe et occupera; dans
les arsenaux, magasins, parcs, chantiers, manufactures d'armes,
&c. appartenant de droit au Roi, et, commettels, ils seront respec-
tés.
" Art. 7. Il y aura, dans toutes les places et forteresses qui seront
occupées par l'armée autrichienne, indépendamment du com-
mandant autrichien, un gouverneur au nom du Roi. Tout l'attari-
de guerre dépendra, quant à son administration, des ordres de
l'administration royale.
" La présente convention sera ratifiée par S. A. R. le Prince-
Régent, et par S. Exc. le commandant-en-cher de l'armée au-
trichienne, baron de Frimont.
" Le COMTE FIEQUETMONT, général au service de S. M. im-
périale et royale.
" Le MARQUIS AMBROSIO, lieutenant-général commandant la 5ème
division de S. M. le roi de Naples.
" Signé au grand-prieuré de Naples, devant Capoue, le 20
mars 1821."

Dans des lettres particulières de Paris, reçues par exprès à
Londres, est contenue la pièce importante qui suit. C'est une
proclamation du baron d'Ambrosio, qui a signé la convention mili-
taire avec les Autrichiens, comme la principale autorité militaire
pour S. M. le roi de Naples.

PROCLAMATION.
" NAPOLITAINS!—Le tems est venu où non seulement il est
de l'intérêt et du devoir de tout bon citoyen d'adhérer et d'obéir
aux lois, mais où, par état des affaires, il faut absolument ré-
noncer à tout espoir de résistance.
" Les efforts des mécontents, et de ces individus égarés qui s'im-
maginent que la soumission à l'autorité du Roi, conduirait à l'as-
servissement aux étrangers, ont manqué par-tout, et les armées
autrichiennes ont paru dans la capitale, forcées d'y paraître com-
me ennemies, tandis que, d'abord, leur plus grand désir étoit d'a-
gir comme amies. Malgré la résistance opposée, les troupes de
Sa Majesté impériale et royale sont encore disposées à revenir à
leurs premières intentions, persuadées que ceux qui sont laissés
égarés reviendront à leur devoir, et que les habitants loyaux et bien
disposés de ces états se conduiront de manière à mériter leur in-
dulgence. Il a déjà été pourvu officiellement à la sûreté des per-
sonnes et des propriétés. Sa Majesté le Roi, pose l'annoncer,
se rendra bientôt au sein de son peuple, persuadé que l'affection
pour sa personne et pour sa famille n'a pas été diminuée par les
événements déplorablement survenus depuis deux mois. Le vœu de
Sa Majesté a été et sera toujours la liberté, la prospérité et la sû-
reté de tous ses sujets.
(Signé) " D'AMBROSIO, général com-
mandant."
" Naples, 20 mars 1821."

Les lettres de Paris disent qu'à la date des dernières nouvelles
du sud la plupart des troupes napolitaines indépendantes avoient
mis bas les armes. Il y avoit encore cependant quelques partis de
gens armés dans les montagnes. On n'avoit pas eu nouvelle des
généraux Pepe et Carasso depuis quelques jours.
Le bruit court à la Bourse que le pavillon tricolore a été arboré
à Toulouse, et qu'une commotion sérieuse y a eu lieu.
S. M. vistera ses états d'Irlande à son retour d'Irlande, après
quel couronnement aura lieu. On dit qu'il a encore été fait
des arrangements pour célébrer l'anniversaire de la bataille de
Waterloo.
Dans la chambre des Communes, le 2 avril, le bill en faveur
des Catholiques a été lu la troisième fois.
A la Division sur la 5ème lecture du bill, il s'est trouvé—
Pour la 5ème lecture 216
Contre " " " " 197

Majorité 19

Commerce des Bois.—Le comité spécial de la chambre des com-
munes sur le commerce étranger avoit fait son premier rapport
relativement à la branche de commerce qui regarde l'importation du
Bois des états du nord de l'Europe et des colonies anglaises dans
l'Amérique du nord; dont voici la substance. Il a existé jusqu'ici
une différence de £3 5 par voyagé, (ou 50 pieds cubes), sur le bois
importé de la Baltique. Il est proposé de réduire cette diffé-
rence à £2 5—Ce qui laissera une protection, les dépenses du fief dé-
duites, de £1 0 par voyagé, en faveur des importations des provin-
ces de l'Amérique du nord. En formant l'approximation des
droits, le comité est d'opinion de mettre 10s. par voyagé sur le
bois de l'Amérique du nord et de faire une réduction correspon-
dante sur l'importation du bois de la Baltique. Le bois embarqué
à Québec, venant des Etats-Unis, sera sujet au même droit que
le bois étranger.

QUEBEC:
JEUDI, 17 MAI 1821.

Nos séries de journaux anglais, reçues par les vaisseaux qui
viennent d'arriver, ont donné une tournure aux affaires d'Italie,
bien différente de ce qu'on auroit pu attendre, d'après les nou-
velles reçues précédemment.

Le bruit d'une victoire remportée par les Napolitains le 9 mars,
et celui de l'occupation de Milan par les Piémontais, paroissent
n'avoir eu aucun fondement.
Il y eut une légère action entre les Autrichiens et les Napolitains
à Rieti le 7 mars, après laquelle ces derniers se dispersèrent
en partie. Le 27 mars les Autrichiens firent leur entrée à Naples,
en vertu d'une convention signée à Capoue, de la part du Général
Autrichien Frimont, et du Prince-Régent de Naples. Le parlem-
ent napolitain a été dissous, et l'autorité du Roi, qui avoit suivi
l'armée autrichienne, a été établie. Il nous reste encore à sa-
voir si la pacification se sera étendue à la campagne et à la Sicile.

On dit que le roi de Sardaigne alloit reprendre l'autorité
qu'il avoit abdiquée, et que les troupes mécontentes s'étoient ré-
tirées dans les forteresses d'Alexandrie et de Novi.
Des avis de Madrid du 23 mars parlent d'un rapport d'un comi-
té des cortès au sujet d'un complot pour effectuer une contre-ré-
volution en Espagne. On dit que les évêques, le gouvernement,
et même le roi, qui venoit de congédier tous ses ministres, y sont
impliqués, et que des ramifications en ont été suivies jusqu'à Paris.
On attendoit de jour en jour à Lisbonne un prince de la fa-
mille royale de Portugal.

Les avis les plus récents reçus de la Grande-Bretagne, donnent
une idée assez favorable de l'état du pays. Les manufactures et
le commerce s'étoient un peu améliorés, et les mécontentemens
avoient cessé en grande partie. Le parlement, en addition aux
travaux ordinaires de la législation, étoit occupé d'une réduction
des dépenses publiques. Un bill pour la révocation du nouveau
droit sur la drèche, lequel se montoit deux millions sterling par
an, a passé dans la chambre des Communes, contre les ministres,
à une majorité de 24 voix. Le bill pour rappeler certains sermens
exigés des Catholiques et les relayer de certaines incapacités civiles,
avoit passé dans la chambre des Communes, et devoit, disoit-on,
recevoir la sanction royale, s'il passoit aussi dans la chambre des
Lords.

Extrait d'une lettre écrite de Liverpool à un monsieur à Québec,
du 8 avril, 1821:
" M. BROUGHAM, le procureur-général de la Reine, est mort,
il y a deux jours, à sa terre en Westmoreland."

COMPAGNIE D'ASSURANCE DE QUEBEC
CONTRE LE FEU. On fait savoir qu'une élec-
tion d'un Directeur de cette Compagnie se fera au bureau de la
Compagnie le jeudi 21 du courant, le scrutin commencera à 10 heu-
res du matin, et sera terminée à 2 heures de l'après-midi.
L'ordre des Président et Directeurs,
M. HENDERSON, jr. Secrétaire.
Bureau du Feu, Québec, 15 mai 1821.

A une assemblée des souscripteurs de la BOURSE
DE QUEBEC, les messieurs suivans ont été nommés
pour former le comité pour l'année suivante:
W. PEMBERTON,
A. WEIR,
J. O. BRUNET,
J. WURTELE,
B. HANCOX,
Les messieurs qui voudroient souscrire, sont priés de laisser
leurs noms au Gardien des Chambres.
BROOKE HANCOX, Secr. et Trés.
Québec, 17 mai 1821.

AVERTISSEMENT.—Les propriétaires et sous-
cripteurs de la Bibliothèque de Québec sont informés qu'il
a été préparé un catalogue des Livres appartenant à la Biblio-
thèque, dont des exemplaires seront prêts à être livrés le 25 mai cou-
rant, à la Bibliothèque; prix 1s. 5d. Les propriétaires ont aussi
informés qu'un livre est laissé à la Bibliothèque, pour qu'ils y
marquent chacun les ouvrages qu'ils désireroient qu'ils fussent achetés,
et qu'on se propose d'envoyer un ordre en Angleterre pour une
collection de livres avant la fin du présent mois.
FRS. ROMAIN.
Québec, 14 mai 1821.

DISTRICT DE QUEBEC. AVERTISSEMENT.
NOUS faisons savoir à tous qu'il appartiendra que
les immeubles ci-après désignés, appartenant à la succession
de feu Jean Baptiste Gendreau, ayant été licités sur les lieux par
notre maître Ignace Gaspard Boisseau notaire, le vingt-neuf du mois
d'avril dernier, le procès verbal et les Enchères d'iceux ont été
déposés en notre Bureau par autorité de justice, aux fins d'y re-
cevoir des surenchères l'espace de six semaines qui expireront le
27e. juin prochain à 4 P. M. aux mêmes charges insérées dans
ledits procès-verbal et enchères, dont toutes personnes prendront
connaissance en s'adressant aux Prototairens soussignés, autori-
sés à recevoir les surenchères. Suit la description des susdits im-
meubles. 1o. Une terre d'once perches de front environ, enclavée
dans seize perches de front, sur trente sept arpents de profondeur
ou environ, sitée dans la paroisse de St. Thomas, dans la première
concession au nord de la rivière du Sud, dont le total tient au
nord-est à Abraham Talbot, et au sud-ouest à Jean Baptiste
Dandurand dit Marcher, par le bas à François Boulanger, et
par le haut à la rivière du Sud, au nord d'icelle, sur laquelle terre
sont construits une maison, grange et étable, qui sont sujettes à
réparations, laquelle terre est en culture. 2o. Une terre à bois
de dix perches de front sur quarante arpents de profondeur, indivise
dans quinze perches de terre de front, sitée dans la susdite paroisse
de St. Thomas, en la troisième concession au sud de la rivière
du Sud, tenant en total au nord-est et au sud-ouest à Etienne
Proux, par le bas aux tenanciers du second rang, par le haut au
bout de ladite profondeur de quarante arpents, lesquels immeubles
sont chargés d'une rente viagère envers Jacques Gendreau et son
Epoque; le no. 1er arpent est de Jean Baptiste Gagné, pour la somme
de trois mille trois cent livres anciens cours, 3300l. 0
Le no. 2e arpent est de Jean Baptiste Gagné pour la
somme de quarante huit livres du susdit anciens cours. 48l. 0
Total 3348l. 0
PERRAULT & ROSS, P. B. R.
Québec, 16 mai 1821.

AVENDRE en arrivant, la Cargaison du Navire
Camillus, savoir:—
200 Tonnes Selgros et fort pour les provisions.
100 Ditto do. du de Liverpool.
100 Ditto Charbon.
On attend le Camillus d'heure en heure, et l'on préférera ven-
dre la Cargaison à bord. S'adresser à J. JONES, jr.
Québec, 16 mai 1821.

LARD, mess, prime & cargo, nouvellement inspectés,
Farine fine, supérieure et médiocre, }
Bled d'Inde, }
Farine de Bled d'Inde en barriques et quarts,
Pos.
Bois de Chêne, Douves et Madriers,
Et quelques Pipes d'Eau-de-Vie de Cognac, d'une qualité su-
périeure, à vendre chez HANCOX & CRINGAN.
Quai de Goudie, 15 mars 1821.

DANIEL SMITH à l'honneur de prévenir ses a-
mis et le public en général, qu'il vient d'arriver de Londres,
dans le navire Young Norval, avec un bel assortiment de mar-
chandises de mode, hardes pour les messieurs, &c. qui se dégar-
quent actuellement et qui seront dans quelques jours prêts à
vendre à son magasin, 25, rue la Montagne.
Québec, 17 mai 1821.

VENTES PAR ENCAN.
VENDREDI prochain, 18 du courant, à UNE heure, à la
maison qui fait le coin des rues Ste. Anne et Ste. Ursule.
La principale partie des meubles et effets du Dé-
puté-Garde-magasin général ROBERTSON, qui sont mis en
vente en conséquence de ce qu'il est obligé de laisser sa demeure
actuelle, savoir, tables, buffets, sofas, chaises, tapis, miroirs, un
superbe fort-piano, rideaux de fenêtre, lits garnis, service à dîner,
porcelaine et verre, poêles doubles et simples, grille, garde-
feu, chenets, ustensiles de cuisine, harnois de tandem, selles,
charrette, &c. &c. &c. JOS. CARY, E. & C.
Québec, 14 mai 1821.

A la Chambre d'Encan de WURTELE & FRASER, SA-
MEDI prochain, 19 du courant, à UNE heure:—
UN assortiment général de Marchandises sèches,
consistant en Batistes, Indiennes, Mousselines, Soies,
Toiles, Gingham, Toiles à Draps, Cotons rayés et à carreaux,
Rayés de Turquie, Toiles écruës, Sarcinets, Lustrés, Mouchors
de Barcelone, Saie à coudre, Souliers de toute façon, Chapeaux,
et une variété de Marchandises nouvelles qui se débaltent.
17 mai 1821.

JEUDI prochain, 24 du courant, aux magasins de Jones &
White, rue St. Pierre;
VINGT-sept pipes et l'ouillage véritable Eau-de-
vie de Cognac très-vieille.
17 tonnes Esprit de Rum, fort, de la Jamaïque.
4 boucates Tabac en feuilles supérieur.
5 do. Sucre en pains, par lots.
15 quarts Raisins de Zante.
170 barils Poudre à tirer F. FF & FFF.
25 rouleaux Cordage. 4 do. Laine à Balaine.
Raisins muscats et bleus en cages, Amandes douces et Noix
d'Espagne en sacs, Clous et Quinquinaillerie.
Aussi 7 ballots de Marchandises sèches, comprenant Draps,
Cotons, Toile de Hollande, Rayés de Turquie, Couteils de toile,
Schaëles élégans, Mousselines, Galons, Lins, &c. &c. &c.
La vente commencera à une heure précise, par
MELVIN & BELANGER,
Québec, 17 mai 1821.

L'ECOLE du Gouvernement en cette ville rece-
vra des pensionnaires aussi bien que des externes, pour les
instruire dans les différentes parties d'une éducation libérale.
Pour les conditions s'adresser au Rév. R. R. BURRAGE,
Maître de l'Ecole, à son domicile dans la maison de B. Tremain,
éc. près de la place d'Armes.—Québec, 15 mai 1821.

**BUREAU d'agence, courtage et commission gé-
nérale,** maison de HEST, près le quai de Goudie.
Le soussigné prend la liberté d'offrir ses services à MM. les
Marchands et Maîtres de vaisseaux, et au public en général,
comme Agent, Courtier de vaisseaux, et Commissionnaire gé-
néral; et se flatte, par sa ponctualité et son attention aux affaires
dont on l'aura chargé, de donner une satisfaction qui puisse lui
mériter la continuation des faveurs de ceux qui voudront bien
l'employer.
17 mai 1821. JOHN WHITE.

AVERTISSEMENT.—Ces ceux qui ont ou
prétendent quelques droits sur la propriété ci-dessus à Mr.
Furnan Lévesque, située près de la ville d'Antony, Pointe Lévis,
soit par hypothèque ou autrement, sont priés de les notifier sans
délai au capitaine Labadi, près le quai de Lauzon, à défaut de
quoi le propriétaire actuel se prévendra du présent avertissement
contre toutes demandes qui pourront être formées par la suite
contre ladite propriété.—Pointe Lévis, 17 mai 1821.

PERDU, mardi dernier entre midi et six heures du
soir, dans cette ville, un cinquante piastres de la Banque
de Québec et deux dix piastres, savoir: ce qui fut émis de la
Banque de Montréal. Le cinquante piastres n'avoit pas encore
circulé. La personne qui pourroit les avoir trouvés, est priée de
nous les remettre, étant assurée d'être généreusement reconpen-
sée.
Québec, 17 mai 1821. JAS. LEBLOND.

A LOUER, le QUAI de la BRASSERIE
et les MAGASINS, à Près-de-Ville, occupés der-
nièrement par Mr. P. Sheppard. S'adresser à
J. JONES, jr.
Québec, 16 mai 1821.

A LOUER ou à VENDRE, avec possession
donnée immédiatement, une MAISON à deux é-
tages dans une situation des plus délicieuses sur le chemin
de Ste. Foi, à un demi-mille environ des portes St. Jean et St.
Louis, avec de belles chambres, remise, étable, hangar à bois,
jardin &c. le tout en très-bon état et à une rente modérée. Le
tout sera vendu, si on le demande, à des conditions très-raison-
nables, avec des facilités pour le paiement.
Pour autres particularités, s'adresser à T. STOTT, junr. Ec.
16 mai 1821.

P. H. SMITH, ARPEUTEUR, à l'honneur d'in-
former ses amis et le public, qu'il a établi son bureau chez
Mr. Bovin, en face de l'Esplanade, no. 5.
Outre les ouvrages de topographie et de trigonométrie, de tout
genre, il se chargera d'arpenter et de souligner les townships, sei-
gneuries, et grandes terres, d'aligner les emplacements, de niveler
une étendue de pays quelconque pour canaux, les chutes d'eau
pour moulins, les chemins, &c.

Mr. S. accompagnera ces opérations de cartes, plans et
rapports, contenant toutes les informations qui seront nécessaires,
et il se flatte que la manière dont il les exécutera lui assurera l'ap-
probation de ceux qui voudront bien l'honorer de leur confiance.
Québec, 20 mars 1821. 10p25t

QUEBEC. EN vertu d'un *ALLAS WRIT* D'EXECU-
TION, savoir: Issued out of the Court of the Banc du Roi
de Sa Majesté, pour les Causes Civiles, dans et pour le dit
District, à la poursuite d'Etienne Claude Lagueux, Ecuyer,
Marchand, de la Cité de Québec, dans le Comté de Québec,
dans le District de Québec, contre les terres et possessions de
Louis Gauvreau, Marchand, du même lieu, à moi adressé, j'ai
saisi et pris en exécution, comme appartenant audit LOUIS
GAUVREAU, 1o. un emplacement situé au Faubourg Saint
Jean, sur le grand chemin St. Jean, hors les murs de la Ville,
de quarante perches de front sur ledit chemin, et vingt pieds de front
sur la Rue d'Aiguillon, ayant cent vingt pieds de profondeur, con-
servant ledits quarante pieds de front sur ledit chemin, jusqu'à
soixante pieds de profondeur, et de là allant en s'arrétissant irrégu-
lièrement jusqu'à dix vingt pieds de front sur ladite Rue d'Ai-
guillon; borné ledit terrain d'un côté au sud-ouest à Joseph Lan-
glois père et fils, et d'autre côté au nord-est à la Rue des Glas-
sis, sur lequel il y a une maison de construite en bois à deux étages,
sur solage en pierre avec caves spacieuses d'environ neuf à dix
pieds de haut, hangar, écuries, remises, circonstances et dépen-
dances.—Cet emplacement est plus avantageusement situé dans le
Faubourg Saint Jean, pour le Commerce. 2o. Un lopin de
terre situé dans la Savanne, dans le Domaine de Notre Dame
des Anges, dans la paroisse de Québec, de trois arpents de front
sur six arpents cinq perches douze pieds environ de profondeur,
non compris dix-huit perches pour une Route, borné au sud-ouest
à Fief d'Orsainville, au nord-est au nommé Racine, vers le
nord-ouest aux hérit

