

JOCELYN WALLER, No. 5, St. Jean Baptiste Street.

From English Papers.

The packet ship Leeds arrived at New-York on Monday Evening, bringing London dates to the 27th, and Liverpool to the 29th April.

The news of the peace in India, between the company's troops and the Burmese, had not reached England.

The London Gazette contains a mass of official documents of the operations and successes of Sir Archibald Campbell, and Commodore Sir James Brisbane, down to the 6th of December.

The late Bishop of Durham has left, by his will £24,000 to public charities, among which £600 to the B. and F. Bible Society.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Hume, in the course of a debate relative to the value of a living in the city of London, under the control of the Bishop of London, spoke disrespectfully of the Bishop, calling him a "fire-brand," and a "promoter of dissension."

Manchester April 27.—There has been several lives lost within 12 miles of this town, by the soldiers firing on the rioters, and a great deal of damage done the power looms.

Another paper states that after the dragoons had left Blackburn, the people there attacked and nearly demolished the machinery of Mr. B. Eccles, in Darwen street, on which an express was sent for the military to return.

Such has been the scarcity of money and depression of property in the town of Deal, in consequence of the late unhappy failures in that town that, at a sale of several houses which were mortgaged to the bankers, and were recently brought to the hammer, no higher price than £62 could be obtained for two good dwellings!

An interesting discussion had taken place on the usury laws; ministers were anxious to repeal them, so as to give unrestrained freedom to the activity and circulation of the moneyed capital of the country.

Lord Liverpool, in reply to a question put by Lord Grosvenor, announced the determination of the government to maintain a neutrality in the war between the Greeks and the Turks.

The Duke of Wellington arrived at Berlin on the 19th from St. Petersburg, on his return to England.

The King of England's birthday was celebrated in London, on the 24th, on which occasion Mr. Secretary Caning entertained the whole of the Diplomatic Corps with a grand dinner.

A fearful fire.—On the morning of the 25th of April, the house next door to the Wheat Sheaf, was burnt. It contained several small families, amounting to 21 souls.

The Leeds Intelligencer has the following notice of a great performance against time.—Capt. Polhill, of the 1st King's dragoon guards, now stationed at our barracks, having undertaken for a match of one hundred sovereigns, to walk 50 miles, to drive 50, and to ride 50 in the space of 24 hours, commenced his arduous task on Monday morning, at one o'clock, on High Park race course.

MISSOLOGHI.—We have no certain news with respect to the actual situation of this fortress, but have thrown together such rumors as we find without comment.

The following is from the Paris Etoile, of April 24. Letters from Odessa of the 6th of April say, that letters had been received there from Constantinople, dated March 30th.

The Journal de l'Aube confirms what was said as to the feelings evinced at Troyes on this subject. It says on Monday last almost all the houses in the commercial quarters of Troyes was illuminated.

The Gazette of the Tribunals announces that forty two persons have been arrested at Paris on the occasion of rejoicings excited by the rejection of the primogeniture law.

It is believed that M. Serres de Mayrinac repaired to Chalons-sur-Marne in order to re-establish peace and justice in the school of arts and mechanics of that town.

There has been much conversation in town for some time past, concerning a Despatch from Colonial Office, withdrawing the censure on Sir F. Burton contained in Lord Bathurst's letter of the 4th June 1825, relating to the Bill of Supply passed by both Houses, and accepted by Sir Francis last year.

There has been much conversation in town for some time past, concerning a Despatch from Colonial Office, withdrawing the censure on Sir F. Burton contained in Lord Bathurst's letter of the 4th June 1825, relating to the Bill of Supply passed by both Houses, and accepted by Sir Francis last year.

There has been much conversation in town for some time past, concerning a Despatch from Colonial Office, withdrawing the censure on Sir F. Burton contained in Lord Bathurst's letter of the 4th June 1825, relating to the Bill of Supply passed by both Houses, and accepted by Sir Francis last year.

There has been much conversation in town for some time past, concerning a Despatch from Colonial Office, withdrawing the censure on Sir F. Burton contained in Lord Bathurst's letter of the 4th June 1825, relating to the Bill of Supply passed by both Houses, and accepted by Sir Francis last year.

There has been much conversation in town for some time past, concerning a Despatch from Colonial Office, withdrawing the censure on Sir F. Burton contained in Lord Bathurst's letter of the 4th June 1825, relating to the Bill of Supply passed by both Houses, and accepted by Sir Francis last year.

There has been much conversation in town for some time past, concerning a Despatch from Colonial Office, withdrawing the censure on Sir F. Burton contained in Lord Bathurst's letter of the 4th June 1825, relating to the Bill of Supply passed by both Houses, and accepted by Sir Francis last year.

There has been much conversation in town for some time past, concerning a Despatch from Colonial Office, withdrawing the censure on Sir F. Burton contained in Lord Bathurst's letter of the 4th June 1825, relating to the Bill of Supply passed by both Houses, and accepted by Sir Francis last year.

There has been much conversation in town for some time past, concerning a Despatch from Colonial Office, withdrawing the censure on Sir F. Burton contained in Lord Bathurst's letter of the 4th June 1825, relating to the Bill of Supply passed by both Houses, and accepted by Sir Francis last year.

There has been much conversation in town for some time past, concerning a Despatch from Colonial Office, withdrawing the censure on Sir F. Burton contained in Lord Bathurst's letter of the 4th June 1825, relating to the Bill of Supply passed by both Houses, and accepted by Sir Francis last year.

There has been much conversation in town for some time past, concerning a Despatch from Colonial Office, withdrawing the censure on Sir F. Burton contained in Lord Bathurst's letter of the 4th June 1825, relating to the Bill of Supply passed by both Houses, and accepted by Sir Francis last year.

There has been much conversation in town for some time past, concerning a Despatch from Colonial Office, withdrawing the censure on Sir F. Burton contained in Lord Bathurst's letter of the 4th June 1825, relating to the Bill of Supply passed by both Houses, and accepted by Sir Francis last year.

There has been much conversation in town for some time past, concerning a Despatch from Colonial Office, withdrawing the censure on Sir F. Burton contained in Lord Bathurst's letter of the 4th June 1825, relating to the Bill of Supply passed by both Houses, and accepted by Sir Francis last year.

There has been much conversation in town for some time past, concerning a Despatch from Colonial Office, withdrawing the censure on Sir F. Burton contained in Lord Bathurst's letter of the 4th June 1825, relating to the Bill of Supply passed by both Houses, and accepted by Sir Francis last year.

There has been much conversation in town for some time past, concerning a Despatch from Colonial Office, withdrawing the censure on Sir F. Burton contained in Lord Bathurst's letter of the 4th June 1825, relating to the Bill of Supply passed by both Houses, and accepted by Sir Francis last year.

There has been much conversation in town for some time past, concerning a Despatch from Colonial Office, withdrawing the censure on Sir F. Burton contained in Lord Bathurst's letter of the 4th June 1825, relating to the Bill of Supply passed by both Houses, and accepted by Sir Francis last year.

There has been much conversation in town for some time past, concerning a Despatch from Colonial Office, withdrawing the censure on Sir F. Burton contained in Lord Bathurst's letter of the 4th June 1825, relating to the Bill of Supply passed by both Houses, and accepted by Sir Francis last year.

There has been much conversation in town for some time past, concerning a Despatch from Colonial Office, withdrawing the censure on Sir F. Burton contained in Lord Bathurst's letter of the 4th June 1825, relating to the Bill of Supply passed by both Houses, and accepted by Sir Francis last year.

recollect the sentiments of esteem, of confidence and of affection which the successors of St. Peter, entrusted like him with the duty of confirming their brothers in the faith, have not ceased to manifest for a church which has always been so faithful to them.

But that which astonishes and afflicts most is the temerity with which it is sought to revive an opinion which, in time long past, sprung from the bosom of anarchy & confusion, in which Europe was placed, was constantly rejected by the clergy of France, and has fallen into an oblivion almost universal; an opinion which would render Sovereigns dependent on the spiritual power, even in political affairs, to such a degree that it could, in certain cases, release their subjects from the oath of fidelity.

It is certain, that God, just and good, does not give to Sovereigns, the right of oppressing the people, of persecuting religion, and of commanding crime and apostasy; it is certain also, that the Princes of the Earth are, like all other Christians, subject to the spiritual power in spiritual things; but to pretend that their infidelity to the divine law, could annul their title of Sovereign; that the pontifical supremacy could extend to the depriving them of their Crowns, and to the delivering of them to the mercy of the multitude, is a doctrine which has not any foundation either in the evangelists, or in the apostolic traditions, or in the writings of the doctors and the examples of the holy persons who have illustrated, the finest ages of christian antiquity.

In consequence, we the Cardinals, Archbishops & Bishops, consider it a duty we owe to the King, to France, to the divine ministry, which is confided to us, to the true interests of religion in the different states of Christendom, to declare that we condemn the injurious qualifications by which it is endeavoured to dishonor the maxims and the memory of our predecessors in the Episcopate, that we remain inviolably attached to the doctrine such as they have transmitted to us, touching the rights of Sovereigns and their full and absolute independence, in temporal affairs, of the authority, whether direct or indirect, of any and every ecclesiastical power.

But we do also condemn, in common with all Catholics, those who, under pretext of liberties, are not afraid to attack the pre-eminence of St. Peter and of the Roman Pontiff his successors, instituted by Jesus Christ, to detract from the obedience which is due to them by all christians, and from the majesty so venerable in the eyes of all nations, of the Apostolick See where the faith is taught and the unity of the Church is preserved.

We make it our glory, in particular, to give to the faithful an example of the most perfect veneration and of a thorough filial piety towards the Pontiff whom heaven, in its mercy, has raised in our days to the chair of the prince of the apostles.

Done at Paris 31 April, 1825. Signed. The Cardinal de la Fare, Archbishop of Sens; the Cardinal de Latil, Archbishop of Reims; Francois, former Archbishop of Toulouse; Pierre Ferdinand, Archbishop of Aix, of Arles and Embrun; Paul-Ambroise, Archbishop of Besancon; Guillaume-Aubin, Archbishop of Bourges; Marie-Nicolas, Bishop of Montauban, appointed to the Arch-Bishoprick of Narbonne; R. E. Bishop of Autun; C. L. Bishop of Evreux; J. P. Bishop of Amiens; Joseph, Bishop of Nantes; J. C. former Bishop of Tulle; C. M. Paul, Bishop of Strasbourg; J. M. Dominique, Bishop of Quimper.

Letter addressed to the King by Mar-Archbishop of Paris. "Sire,

"The Cardinals, Archbishops and Bishops who are present at this moment in Paris, have thought it proper to commit to writing, collectively, a declaration of their sentiments respecting the independence of the temporal power, in a matter purely civil. Although that declaration does not bear my signature, I declare myself to be not the less of the same opinion, and I pray your Majesty to permit me to deposit in your hands the proof of it in writing, as have had the honor of giving it to you verbally.

The considerations which I have submitted to the King, and in which reflexion has but confirmed me more, have alone prevented me from signing an act which comprehends principles, touching the boundaries of spiritual authority, principles concerning which I have had more than one occasion of explaining myself even in public, and about which I do not know of any discordance among the Pastors and Clergy of my Diocese.

"I am with respect, Sire, your Majesty's very humble, very obedient Servant and very faithful subject. Signed "Hyacinthe, Arch Bishop of Paris." On the anniversary day of the return of the King, disorders, evidently provoked, were not followed by any extraordinary Measure; the Police allowed malicious feelings to expend themselves; and the shadows of a Gendarme was not to be seen. But since yesterday evening, the prefect of Police has recommenced his grand Manoeuvres and his changes of Cavalry through the peaceable Quarters of the City: a stranger arriving in Paris would demand if the Town was in a state of Siege or if some great Conspiracy had broken out. What would be his surprise when told that this Army had entered on a campaign against the rejoicings of the inhabitants, and that the Lamps lit in courtesy to the most monarchical part of our institutions, had rendered necessary this display of military forces.

The Gazette of the Tribunals announces that forty two persons have been arrested at Paris on the occasion of rejoicings excited by the rejection of the primogeniture law. On receipt of the news of the rejection of that law by the Chamber of Peers, the towns of Aigle (Irac) was spontaneously and generally illuminated.

The Journal de l'Aube confirms what was said as to the feelings evinced at Troyes on this subject. It says on Monday last almost all the houses in the commercial quarters of Troyes was illuminated. The population of that City is essentially commercial, and there the mind must coincide with the heart on this subject. The Police remained tranquil spectators of that harmless emotion. Rouen is also illuminated.

The ministers have carried to the Chamber of Deputies the project of a law of entails. Their partisans say that the law of primogeniture, rejected by the Chamber of Peers, is only adjourned. They have not yet brought to the Chamber of Deputies, and they probably will not bring there the Bill which the Chamber of Peers so amended so as to assimilate the traffick of white-slaves to that of negroes.

It is believed that M. Serres de Mayrinac repaired to Chalons-sur-Marne in order to re-establish peace and justice in the school of arts and mechanics of that town. We have been informed that he interrogated many of the scholars, recommending them to speak with that frankness which should characterize young Frenchmen as to what they thought about the administration of the school. The following morning 46 pupils were sent away, and only a small sum given them for their journey.

DOMESTIC.

QUEBEC: 8th June 1825.

There has been much conversation in town for some time past, concerning a Despatch from Colonial Office, withdrawing the censure on Sir F. Burton contained in Lord Bathurst's letter of the 4th June 1825, relating to the Bill of Supply passed by both Houses, and accepted by Sir Francis last year.

An inquest was held at Point Levis Monday and continued by adjournment to Tuesday, on the body of Duncan M'Gahan, late from Cornwall, U. C.; verdict—wilful murder against Ignace Gosselin, formerly of the Parish of St. Francois, Riviere du Sud.

On Gosselin being taken into custody he acknowledged he had murdered M'Gahan, but could assign no motive but that he was instigated by the devil; that he bore no ill will against the deceased, and that after stabbing him he went away in the hope that he might survive, and that he actually returned next morning to the spot in expectation of finding him alive. This confession Gosselin yesterday renounced. He will take his trial in the September term.

From the Quebec Mercury. REFORM!!

Welay before our readers the names of the intended counties, and the number of Representatives destined to each, under the new regime, as sketched by the Representation Bill, passed by the Assembly in the last session and sent up for the concurrence of the Legislative Council, where it was promptly and deservedly quitted with we believe little or no discussion. The better to show the intended improvements, the existing counties, are also given so that the reader may compare that which is, with that which was intended to have been, and conclude for himself how far the alteration would have been judicious and equitable, particularly with respect to those new and rising parts in the Province, which being hitherto unrepresented, have a right to complain of the injustice of being excluded from the representation until such a system as the one here offered shall have been introduced.

Table comparing existing and intended counties and their representatives. Existing Counties: Gaspé, Cornwallis, Devon, Hertford, Dorchester, Buckinghamshire, Richelieu, Beaubien, Surrey, Kent, Huntingdon, Montreal, York, Ethingham, Leinster, Warwick, St. Maurice, Hampshire, Quebec, Northumberland, Orleans, City of Quebec, City of Montreal, Borough of 3 Rivers, Borough of W. Henry. Intended Counties: Gaspé, Bonaventure, Rimouski, Kamouraska, L'Islet, Bellechasse, Dorchester, Lotbinière, Beauce, Mégantic, Portneuf, Quebec, Montmorency, Saguenay, Orleans, Nicolet, Yamaska, St. Francois, Stanstead, Champlain, St. Maurice, Richelieu, St. Hyacinthe, Vercheres, Missisquoi, Rouville, Chambly, Salaberry, Acadie, Beauharnois, Vaudreuil, Ottawa, Lake of the Two Mountains, Terrebonne, Lachenaie, Berthier, Montreal, City of Quebec, City of Montreal, Borough of 3 Rivers, Borough of W. Henry. Total of Representatives 50. Total of intended Representatives 33.

* This is a more Translation, from the original Lac des deux Montagnes.

Observe what havoc was intended should have been made of English names, every one of which with the exception of Dorchester only, was to have been obliterated, and French ones to be substituted in their stead, as if the geographic subdivision of the Province into counties under English names were offensive or unsatisfactory. What other reason can be assigned for so radical an alteration?

The whole Province on the establishment of the present Constitution was subdivided into 21 counties, for the sole purpose of Representation in the Legislature, without reference to the Judicature System, or any other public purpose. Fifteen of these counties were distinguished by English names as shown above, the remaining five being characterized by something local, received French names, Gaspé for instance was so called after the Bay of that name, Richelieu and St. Maurice, after the rivers so called, and Orleans after the name of the island constituting the county. The counties of Quebec and Montreal are named after those cities.

Of these fifteen English counties, one sad memorial only was to have remained. The French counties were to remain and flourish in full vigour, and to be increased in number from six to thirty-five. That is to say, of thirty-seven counties under the new regime, thirty-five were to be distinguished by French and two by English names, to wit, Dorchester, by way of Memento Mori, we imagine, to Stanstead, the only English name introduced in the new batch.

The following will, we believe, pretty nearly show the new counties that were to have supplanted those formerly under English names.

Table showing French names for English counties: Rimouski and Kamouraska for Cornwallis, L'Islet for Devon, Bellechasse for Hertford, Montmorency and Saguenay for Northumberland, Portneuf for Hampshire, Lotbinière, Nicolet, St. Francois, and Stanstead for Buckinghamshire, Vercheres for Surrey, Rouville and Chambly for Bedford, Salaberry, Acadie, and Beauharnois for Huntingdon, Ottawa, Vaudreuil, and Lake of the two Mountains for York, Terrebonne for Ethingham, Lachenaie for Leinster, Berthier for Warwick.

The county of Gaspé, without an increase in its representation, was to have been broken up into two counties, and to become copartners in the representation. For this dismemberment we have never heard any satisfactory reason assigned, nor does it appear that any practical advantage would have resulted to the county from it. The measure, on the contrary, would in practice have been extremely prejudicial; as under pretext of establishing the polls in the most central place of the new counties, they would have been removed from the places where heretofore they have been held, which are the most central, as respects the population and territory of the county generally, and, therefore, the most proper, as long as no more than one member is to be returned for that county. By the proposed arrangement, the election would have been in the hands of the minority, but then that minority might have been of a choicer description than the majority.

Beauce and Mégantic were also to have been Counties

in Copartnership, but with this difference, that they were admitted to bring into the general concern a greater stock in trade than Gaspé and Bonaventure, the partnership being complimented with two Representatives. This was well enough;—for those Counties comprehending certain Townships, they would appear to have a certain share in the stock, which however would really exclusively belong to the seigniores in the neighbourhood.

In the work of regeneration, heads alone have been counted, without regard it would seem to other points important to be considered in providing for an increase of parliamentary representation. Multitudes, no matter where or how cooped up in nooks and corners, were to furnish representative multitudes, without reference to the local wants; advantages, disadvantages, or capabilities of territory.—Nothing seems to have been consulted beyond to day.—No allowance for the great increase and probable improvement of large tracts of Country of great capability occupied by a thin population of the present time, but which must become populous with proper encouragement. The claims which the popular disadvantages and consequent wants of new settlements give upon the Legislature, have been lightly estimated.

We trust we shall hear seldom of Anti-Canadian prejudices—the Union Bill, &c. &c. The Representation Bill is quite a match for them all, and justifies some of those measures which have been considered us excessive, which if they were so are yet exceeded in the opposite direction, by this intended new county system of Anti-British celebrity.

[For the Quebec Gazette.]

The Honorable the Legislative Council has found in the Mercury a smart apologist for having "quieted with little or no discussion" the Bill sent up by the Assembly at the last Session, providing for a representation of the Country equal and convenient to the population of the different parts of the Province.

It is desirable, sometimes, to have a smart apologist; a person not over nice, who can apologize for any thing and every thing, for any body and every body, but much better to have truth and justice on ones side, which requires no apology.

Although the Honorable the Legislative Council had no reason that they could give, for the second rejection of a similar bill, at a time when our representation was, for thirty four years, remained stationary, while that of the adjoining Colonies have been doubled and even tripled, to meet the extension of the settlements and the increase of the population; although they could give no reason, why the Electors qualified by Law should not be equally represented in Assembly, with equal facilities in attending Elections, and in a proportion something similar to that which obtains in the sister colonies, the smart Gentleman of the Mercury has found reasons for the Honorable the Legislative Council; and here they are:

1°. They did not like the names of the new Counties.

2°. The apportionment was founded on the returns of the population of the proposed divisions.

3°. In two instances, two counties not having at present a sufficient population to give one member, were joined to others for the election of the proportion of members both are entitled to.

Now had the Honorable the Legislative Council not had the power of making amendments, these reasons might be supposed to be the grounds for their having "quieted the Bill with little or no discussion."

Mr. Smart is perhaps right in laying some stress upon English names and French names, and by inference, no doubt, English Counties and French Counties, as he calls them, anti-British and all that; but the time when this would take is gone by. A little hard dealing with truth a little misrepresentation, unfounded insinuations, a good deal of mischievous pertness, real or affected ignorance, and a multiplicity of words, will not do now a days.—People have got into a habit of looking at the substance, and if it is thin,—why they see through it.

The Representation Bill of last winter, rejected for the second time by the Honorable the Legislative Council, that is, by a majority of Executive Councillors, Judges, and other Executive Officers, living on the revenues of the Province during the Governor's pleasure, gave to all the qualified Electors throughout the Province, without any distinction whatsoever, an equal proportion of representatives, and equal facilities for attending elections. It gave to the inhabited Townships the facility of electing five members, their equal proportion of the representation, of all share in which, they are virtually deprived by the existing division of the counties. It left the total representation of the Province one third less in proportion than that of Upper Canada, and one half less than that of Nova Scotia.

Unless Mr. Smart can show that it was not in the power of the Honorable the Legislative Council to propose a better Bill, it is possible that, with all his ingenuity, it will be found that he has undertaken a thankless office.

PORT OF QUEBEC, ARRIVED.

- June 7.—Bark Eliza Dick, Davy, 27th April from Sunderland, to order, in ballast. —Brig Thomas, Coffey, 24th do. from Dublin, to Geo Symes, in ballast, 113 settlers. —Brig Coquette, Coulson, 13th do. from Newcastle, to H. Gowan & Co. in ballast. 10.—Bark New-John, Ayre, 24th April from Bristol, to H. Atkinson, in ballast. —Bark Wilberforce, Wilkinson, 15 days from St. John, Newfld. to H. Cowan & Co. in ballast. 21 settlers. —Brig Bowes, Bragg, 14 days, Caribouear, (Newfld) to Froste & Co. in ballast. 15 settlers. —Brig Renovation, McDearmid, 28th April from Newcastle, to order, in ballast. —Bark Aheona, Walker, 18th dito from Whithy, to W. & G. Pemberton, in ballast.

PASSENGERS. In the New John, from Bristol, Mr. Dodridge & McGill. CLEARED.

- June 5.—Schr. Dublin, Simoncau St. John, (Nfld.) Gillespie & Co. 6.—Brig Medusa, Sampson, Dublin, W. Price & Co. Ship Brilliant, Barclay; Aberdeen, Moir & Heath. Bark Geo. IV. Morgan, Waterford, Froste & Co. Ship Ulster, Shannon, London, G. Gillespie & Co. 7.—Brig Symmetry, Cran, Tralee, W. & G. Pemberton, Brig Heart of Oak, Booth, Aberdeen, Moir & Heath. Brig City of Aberdeen, Doberden, Aberdeen, Moir & Heath. Brig Felix Soulingy, Pinchand, Barbados C. A. Holt. Schr. Jesse, Kennedy, Pictou, Irvine and co. 9.—Brig Albion, Hall, Newry, W. & G. Pemberton. Brig George, Burn, Dublin, do. Schr. Albion, Caldwell, St. John (Newfld.) H. Dubord.

VESSELS LOADING.

- For London—Ship Egyptian, Garden and Co.; Ships Maullis, Sophia and Resolution, Sheppard and Co.; Ships Regalla, Prince, London and Brig Andromeda, P. Patterson; Ships Ocean, Sir G. Prevost, Benjamin and Mary, Christopher, Hannah, and Andromeda, Longley & Dykes; Ship Vibilia, J. S. Campbell; Ship Amiread, G. Hazellton; Ship Roxburgh Castle, Forsyth and Co.; Ships General Hewett and Ottawa, W. Price and Co.; Ship Nautilus, A. George, & Brig Unity, H. Lemesurier. For Liverpool—Ship John and Thomas, W. Price and Co.; Ship Mary Ann, R. Wood and Co.; Ship Harlequin, S. P. Finch; Ship Jane Violet and Brig Mary and Jane C. A. Holt; Ship Indus, J. T. Cuvillier; Ships Maria, Harbinger, and Brig Charlotte, J. Leather and Co.; Ship Unicorn, Garden and Co.; and Brig Two Sisters, W. Phillips. For Dublin—Ship Henry and Harriet and Brig Medusa

W. Price & Co.; Ship George & Brig Gateshead, W. & G. Pemberton; Brig Mary, J. Hamilton & Co.; Brig Ann, Irvine & Co.; Ship Quebec Trader and Brigs Mary and Agenor, Rogerson & Co.; Ship Wansbeck, and Brigs Catherine and Fullerton, H. Gowan & Co.; Ships John Salmon & Gilbert Henderson, W. Budden; & Ship Mansfield, H. Lemesurier & Co.

For Belfast—Ships Crown, W. Price & Co.; Ships Bolivar, St. Helena, & Henry Cerf, W. & G. Pemberton; Brig Rob Roy, Moir & Heath; Ships Earl of Moira, Lady Hannah Ellice, & Brigs Vertumnus & Ocean, J. Hamilton & Co.; Brig Thos. Battersby, Geo. Goss; Ship Baltic Merchant & Brig Neptune, T. Hayes; Ship Sir Watkin, J. T. Corrie & Co.

For Cork—Ships Volunteer and Elizabeth, J. S. Campbell; Ship Wellington and Brig Friends, W. Price & Co.; Brigs Cornwallis and Fidelity, W. Pentland; Ship Royal George, W. Budden; Ship Chio, Sheppard & Co.; Ship John Craig, and Brigs John Esdale, Adriatic and Henry, W. & G. Pemberton; Ship John Howard and Brig Baltic, G. Co.

For Waterford—Ship Indian, J. T. Cuvillier; Brig St. Elizabeth, H. Doyan & Co.; Ship Geo. IV. Froste and Co.; Brig Cheviot, W. Price & Co.

For Limerick—Ship Industry, and Brigs Tinley and Tully, W. Price & Co.; Brig Spencer and Ship Robert Ann, Sheppard & Co.; Brig Thomas, W. Pentland; Brig Maria, J. S. Campbell; Ship John, H. Gowan & Co.

For Newry—Brig Emerald, H. Gowan & Co.; Ship Newry, J. T. Cuvillier, Brig Greenhow, W. & G. Pemberton.

For Dundalk—Brig Fame, Irvine & Co.; Ship Active, H. Gowan & Co.

For Tralee—Brig Symmetry, W. & G. Pemberton. For Drogheda—Brig Albion, ditto.

For Carrathen—Brig Auspicious, Sheppard & Co. For Aberdeen—Ship Georgiana, R. Wood & Co.; Ship Brilliant, Brigs Atlantic, Heart of Oak, and City of Aberdeen, Moir & Heath.

For Londonderry—Ship Ulster, Gillespie & Co. For Portsmouth—Ships Elope, Stockton and Thomas Wallace, H. Atkinson; Brig Vigilant, H. Lemesurier & Co.

For Plymouth—Ships Britannia, Mary, Isabella, and Hopewell, H. Atkinson.

For Bristol—Ships Othello, General Wolfe, and Brig Superior, W. Budden; Ships Adamant, Ann, and Brig Ceres, W. Price & Co.; Brig Delais, H. Lemesurier & Co.

For Chatham—Ships Minerva and T. Wallace, H. Atkinson.

For Hull—Ships Clarkson and Laurel, R. Methley; Brig Triton, R. Wood & Co.

For Newcastle—Brig Albion, W. & G. Pemberton; Ship Ajax, R. Wood & Co.

For Sunderland—Ship Ocean, Sheppard & Co. For Cardiff—Brig William, H. Gowan & Co.

For Swansea—Brig Elizabeth, Sheppard & Co. For Peterhead—Brig Digna, Moir and Heath.

For Lancaster—Brig Eliza Anna, W. Jackson. For Dundee—Brig Midas, Lawrie & Co.

For Whitby—Ship Valliant, W. Pritton. For Exmouth—Brig Faith, Gordon & Co.

For L. Kelly—Brig Luce, ditto. For Greenock—Ship Rebecca, Lawrie & Co.

For Berwick—Ship Margery, M. Bell. For Ross—Ship Tottenham, J. Black.

For Port Glasgow—Ship Ocean, Patterson & Weir. For Ayr—Ship Date, J. Leatner & Co.

For Stranraer—Dorus Savage, R. Richardson. For Jamaica—Brig Erato, Irvine & Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Mary Ann Lidley, unfortunately grounded yesterday morning on the edge of the channel fronting the Cul-de-Sac, and at the falling of the tide fell over and was so critically situated as to render the cutting of her top-masts necessary in order to right her. She is loaded in her lower hold, and it is feared has received much damage. Every exertion is using to float her into the Cul-de-Sac for inspection and repairs.

Tuesday Morning last, the Chances of 452 tons, a ship of very superior model and build was launched from Mr. Taylor's yard at the Canoterie. On the same morning a fine ship of upwards of 800 tons, was launched from Mr. Aikinson's ship-yard at Carouge.

A Schooner arrived with the rigging, sails, cables, &c. of the Sidney Packet, wrecked at White Island. The other Schooners laden with materials belonging to the same vessels are expected.

Barque Anne, Wilson, of and from Aberdeen to Baie des Chaleurs, was totally lost on the 8th May last, near Cape Race, Newfoundland, crew saved and arrived at Pictou, May 18.

Halifax, N.S. May 21—Put in for provisions and water, Brig Douglas, Athol, 29 days from Jamaica, for Quebec. Plymouth, April 20th—Sailed, the Ships Andromeda, Blair and Sappho, for Quebec.

Prince Edward's Island, May 8th—With the solitary exception of the Oak, from Poole, mentioned in our last, no vessels have arrived this spring from Europe in any of the ports of this Island.

From the Quebec Mercury.

PRICES CURRENT—QUEBEC.

(June 6, 1826.)

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Flour per brl, Superfine, Fine, Grain, Wheat, Barley, Oats, Pease, Flaxseed, Rice, Tea, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skias, T'wankay, Congou, Souchong, Bohea, Pique, Coffee, Sugar, Mascovado, Rehl, Rum, Jamaica, Leeward Island, Brandy, Cognac, Bourdeaux, Gin, Holland, English, Wine, Maileira, Teneriffe, Port, Spanish, Molasses, Cheese, Soap, Candler, Salt, Ashes, Pots, Pearls.

NOTE—The prices of Teas quoted above are, those which were obtained at the East India Company's Sale of the 6th May. Purchasers at that Sale demand an advance of from 1/2 to 3/4 per lb. in vending by the chest.

CANADIAN SPECTATOR, MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1826.

We remain still without any later intelligence of much importance from Europe. Great distress still prevails among the working classes in England.

The British Government has announced its intention of remaining neutral between the Turks and Greeks; in the meantime the French Government will continue to lend every aid and encouragement to the Turks. On this

subject the European Governments are acting an immoral and unfeeling part, a disgrace to humanity and human nature. There is an obscurity of a very painful nature hanging about the affairs of the struggling Greeks.

Lord Wellington had returned from Russia. On motion of Lord John Russell for parliamentary reform—aye was 123—noys 247. Majority against it, 124. Strong detachments of Troops have been sent to Manchester.

We beg to call the particular attention of our readers to a paragraph copied from "The Quebec Gazette," announcing positively the existence of a despatch from the Colonial Office withdrawing the censure on Sir Francis Burton contained in Lord Bathurst's Letter of the 4th June 1825; and also announcing in a manner equally positive the astonishing fact that a copy of it was received here, before the despatch containing the censure was communicated to the legislature last winter.

The use that was made of "the special permission" to publish Lord Bathurst's famous despatch of the 4th June always appeared to us excessively indiscreet and improper, even under the circumstances then publicly known and acknowledged; so improper indeed that we could scarcely persuade ourselves that the British ministry would continue to intrust their interests to the managers and councillors by whom such indiscretion had been committed. The British minister was uselessly brought forward, and his pledge, however obtained, to maintain an extreme, unconstitutional and disgusting pretension was placed on public record, after it was ascertained that such pretension would not be admitted, and when the recording of such a pretension, therefore, reduced him to the necessity, either of abandoning his pledge in the face of the world, or of enforcing it by proceeding to measures still more unconstitutional, more disgusting and more irritating.

The ill advised publishing of this ill advised despatch, by placing the House of Assembly on the defence of the citadel which holds its character and its safety, has habituated it and the country to a resistance of the mandates of a great department of the British ministry; has taught them to withstand the impression of great names; to take, with steadiness, the length and breadth of high ministerial doctrines; and, with a spirit which warms and dilates as it proceeds, in opposition to such names and doctrines to prefer, proclaim and defend their own rights, interests and character. The mind of the country has thereby been greatly invigorated, and consequently the success of the ministerial doctrines has been rendered impossible at the very moment when they were proclaimed.

These observations we have made before, and we are now induced to repeat them in consequence of the new matter which aggravates the imprudence of the Executive.

It is now understood as certain that a despatch withdrawing the censure on Sir Francis was received here before the despatch of the 4th June containing that censure was communicated to the legislature. Who is the man that does not at once feel that the receipt or knowledge of this exculpatory despatch should have overruled "the special permission" the communication of the ill advised despatch of the 4th June, had the exculpatory despatch not been received, sufficiently embarrassed the British government; but the communicating of it, after the receipt or knowledge of an exculpatory despatch, was an act injurious to Lord Bathurst, inequitable towards Francis Burton, unkind towards the country, and disrespectful to the executive itself. Lord Bathurst in his despatch of the 4th June 1825, censures Sir Francis Burton. At the time this censure was conceived his Excellency Lord Dalhousie was in Great Britain, and we believe his secretary, Mr. Cochran, was in or near London, or at no great distance from the Colonial Office. And we to believe that on the financial measure of Sir Francis Burton being brought before the Colonial Office, the Governor in Chief or his Secretary was not, in any manner referred to? Was the censure framed without any previous communication with them? Is that as it may, the despatch and the censure were transmitted to Sir Francis Burton. After Lord Dalhousie's arrival here and the departure of Sir Francis, an exculpatory despatch from Lord Bathurst is received here. Thus Lord Bathurst not having accurate information censures Sir Francis—and Lord Dalhousie receives "special permission" to communicate this censuring despatch framed on inaccurate information when his Excellency was in England.

Lord Bathurst receives fuller and more accurate information. He finds he has spoken in error. He retracts his words; he speaks otherwise: what he first said is no longer the vehicle of his thoughts; his last words convey his thoughts—his former words are a misrepresentation of his existing sentiments. The exculpatory despatch having been known here, was it fair towards Lord Bathurst for the advisers of his Excellency to procure the publication of that which he, Lord Bathurst, had retracted—of that which contained no longer his thoughts? To put on record, as a true exhibition of his sentiments, that which from a known change of circumstances, had become a misrepresentation of his sentiments? Should not justice & fair dealing towards Lord Bathurst have forbid, on a knowledge of the exculpatory despatch, a publication of the censuring despatch, until at least "a special permission" was obtained for rendering public the exculpation? Why should the errors and indiscretions of Lord Bathurst have been exposed by those whose duty it is to uphold him? Why should his Lordship have been wrongfully, and in despite of his own candid retractions, exhibited as the censor and reproacher of an honorable, and praiseworthy and most efficient public officer? We are glad Mr. Sewell is going to England. It is our wish that all parties should be heard—Mr. Sewell will, in the presence of Sir Francis, have an opportunity of endeavouring to satisfy Lord Bathurst that nothing was done unfair towards his Lordship, inconsistent with candor and honor, or adverse to sound policy and public duty.

If the proceeding of the executive on this subject, having the knowledge of the Exculpatory despatch, would be unfair towards Lord Bathurst, what must it be towards Sir Francis Burton?

Sir Francis, took the reins, when the Legislature was deformed with discord; when the Executive was in disrepute, and considered by the community, as a law breaker—he harmonized the Legislature and the country; he raised the character of the Executive—drew it out of its embarrassments; legalized its actions, and procured it necessary and liberal supplies. This prudent conduct necessary acquired for him the esteem and love of the Province. But the minister at home, under imperfect information, censures his prudent conduct; and transmits him the censure—he justifies himself and convinces the minister of his error; the minister, with the candour and honor that best him, transmits a recantation of his censure which arrives after Sir Francis' departure, and the return of his Excellency the Governor in Chief. Would it be justifiable, under these circumstances to hold him out to the country, as a condemned man? as a man lying under the ban of the British ministry for a breach of instructions for a weak & injurious acquiescence? how must the people of this Country have felt, when they beheld the man who acted so beneficially towards them, and who was so esteemed and applauded by them, disgraced by the British Government for his administration here? Was such a circumstance calculated to strengthen the esteem of the country for the British Government. The exculpatory despatch, being here and known, how shall we designate the injustice inflicted on Sir Francis, by the publication of the censure? on this point words are useless; the feelings of every honorable mind, will sufficiently designate it by their indignation. We can with difficulty, however, bring ourselves to believe, that at the time of the communication of the censuring despatch, the exculpatory despatch, was even heard of by the executive, much less in their hands.

On the communication of the despatch to the House of Assembly, the House applied to his Excellency for copies of other despatches received by his Excellency since his return, respecting the act of supply passed by Sir Francis—his Excellency replies: "I have not received any despatches from H. M. Secretary of State for the Colonies, subsequent to the date of that which I have communicated by message, in reference to the act of supply passed during the last Session of the Imperial Parliament." If at this moment the Executive had heard, much more if they had actually received a despatch (though addressed to Sir Francis) then absent, could they have advised this answer? It would be vain to say the exculpatory despatch was a private letter. If the condemnatory despatch was a public document and should be on record; the exculpatory despatch was consequently a public document & should be on record. Is it possible then to suppose that at the moment when his Excellency was advised to make that reply to the House, a despatch clearing Sir Francis of censure respecting this Bill of Supply received by the

Executive, after the departure of Sir Francis, was actually in their possession, and had been so when the despatch of the 4th June 1825, was communicated? The exculpatory despatch was addressed it is true, to Sir Francis—but so was the despatch of 4th June—one could be used against Sir Francis, he being absent—it would have been generous to use the other in his favour when he was absent.

But coming from Lord Bathurst, addressed to the chief of the Executive at the time, if it reached the office at all, it was in fact received by the Executive, and upon a candid & frank understanding fell within the scope of the application of the House. We find a difficulty therefore in believing that the words above quoted would have been recommended to the Governor in Chief if the exculpatory despatch had been received in the executive department and was at the time in their office. We would rather assure ourselves that the receipt of such a despatch would have been noticed, and we hope, with satisfaction.

If it be otherwise we regret it for the character of the Government, and we think Mr. Sewell will have much to do on his visit to England. He may in discussing on the beauties of the administration of Lower Canada group together two or three harmonizing Traits; he may, for instance, signalize that capital measure of withholding from the House of Assembly the communication from the Legislature of Upper Canada on the subject of their financial claims, from whence an opportunity was furnished to their agents of representing the Assembly of Lower Canada as guilty of a neglect, of which it was entirely innocent—he may dwell with the raptures of an Amateur and with all the fervour of technical eloquence on the adroit condemnation of Sir Francis in England under inaccurate information, and he may point out, one by one, the beauties of that council which advised the publishing here of a despatch censuring that excellent person, after a despatch was received here withdrawing the censure. He will be quite at home when he is persuading the British ministers that the administration of which he is an active member, and which has departed from the policy of Sir Francis Burton, has cleared the way for the British ministry and overcome all difficulties, has taken care of the dignity of Lord Bathurst done justice to his real sentiments, and has marked its conduct to the absent Sir Francis Burton with justice, generosity and honour; and has secured for itself the esteem of the community.

Pour le Canadian Spectator.

Quelques uns de nos écrivains de Gazette ont fait récemment entendre des crailleries sur le Bill passé dans l'Assemblée pour augmenter la représentation. Il faut avouer que les considérations qu'ils mettent à ce sujet sous les yeux du public sont propres à donner la juste mesure de leur science et de leurs lumières sur ces objets de législation. Quels moyens ils employent pour justifier le Conseil Législatif d'avoir rejeté le Bill!

Un des grands motifs que ces écrivains semblent attribuer au Conseil, c'est que les noms donnés par l'Assemblée aux nouveaux comités sont Français! C'est sans doute faire beaucoup d'honneur au Conseil que de supposer à ses membres des idées aussi rétrogrades. Pour moi j'aime à croire, on plutôt je me persuade, que s'il était au pouvoir des membres de ce branche de la législature d'imposer silence à ces apologistes béotiaux, ils le leur prescriveraient, parce que des panégyristes de cette espèce servent la cause de la censure et que leurs éloges deviennent des satires cruelles. Jamais ceux qui forment le Conseil ne se sont couverts du ridicule de mettre de semblables idées au jour. Laissons de côté quelques autres observations que l'on pourrait faire sur ce qui peut manquer en partie de vérité dans l'assertion; contentons nous de remarquer que les noms donnés à ces divisions projetées ont été pris des lieux ou de quelques uns des objets les plus remarquables qui s'y trouvent. On a fait en cela ce qui se fait partout ailleurs. Au dire de nos penseurs, il aurait fallu leur donner des noms tirés d'endroits situés dans un autre hémisphère, et surtout les choisir de manière à ce qu'ils ne pussent présenter aucune idée d'analogie avec notre propre pays et, outre qu'ils lui seraient parfaitement étrangers, que ses habitants fussent à peu près hors d'état de les entendre ou de les prononcer afin de faire de nous des sujets fideles! Et comme l'Assemblée n'a pas suivi ce beau système, on doit, à en croire nos ferveurs de paragraphes que ses membres sont dépourvus de loyauté et d'attachement à leur gouvernement, qu'ils aiment les Français d'un amour tendre ou fanatique, et qu'ils abhorrent la Grande Bretagne et son gouvernement, principe lumineux dont on peut encore tirer l'heureuse conséquence, à raison de cet étrange délit, qu'il faudrait censurer les Canadiens et les dépouiller de tous leurs droits, de leurs loix, leurs coutumes, leurs usages, de leur langue surtout, qui en font des ennemis du nom Anglais. Tels sont les grands principes de gouvernement et de politique de ces hommes qui s'érigent parmi nous en législateurs et prétendent qu'à eux seuls appartient le droit de nous conduire, enfin que nous n'avons point d'autre alternative que de mettre aveuglément notre sort entre leurs mains, qui ont si souvent profité pendant un temps de honnête amitié des Canadiens pour les armer de préjugés et de haines contre ceux de leurs compatriotes qui refusent de reconnaître cet empire et de s'y soumettre. Quel crime aussi pour les communes du pays d'avoir mis le nom de Montmorency à la place de Northumberland, d'avoir substitué des noms sonores et agréables, de lieux connus et remarquables sans égard à ceux d'Effingham, d'Hampshire, Hertford, de Buckinghamshire, et autres de cette espèce, et par dessus tout, d'avoir osé désigner par le nom de Salaberry, une partie du comté d' Huntingdon! Quel singulier sujet de regrets! Quel motif de terreur! Quel prétexte à des plaintes!

Un autre sujet d'accusation à peu près aussi grave contre la Chambre d'Assemblée, c'est d'avoir donné aux habitants du pays quelqu'ils fussent et indistinctement le droit d'élire et de se faire représenter dans le Parlement à proportion de leur nombre. Il aurait fallu suivant ces profonds esprits donner la représentation au sol, c'est à dire, donner le droit d'élire pour représenter les bois et les rochers, les lacs et les rivières, les brutes des forêts enfin, au lieu d'accorder ce droit pour faire représenter des hommes. Ce sont les grandes idées de nos fortes têtes. Ils doivent à ce sujet avoir fourni des mémoires, et les avoir envoyés furtivement en Angleterre où on devra leur avoir de grandes obligations de ces idées lumineuses.

Ces belles échappées me rappellent un trait dont la date n'est pas éloignée et est à peu près récente. Il s'agit d'une conception d'un de nos penseurs d'outre mer. Il se trouvait dans une société de politiques de la même trempe que lui. Il y débattait ses leçons suivant l'ordinaire, avec une gravité magistrale. Il voulait mettre en évidence les vices du gouvernement d'un pays dont on avait parlé dans cette coterie sénatoriale. Il disait que ce gouvernement réservait toute sa bienveillance et ses faveurs pour les talents et les lumières au lieu de tout accorder à la propriété et à la fortune. Il en concluait que ce gouvernement étoit essentiellement mal administré, qu'il devoit tomber dans le mépris et se dissoudre. Il crut avoir fait une démonstration. Il est juste d'ajouter que tout le monde, écouta en silence, et parut donner une approbation entière à ses adages au lieu de rire aux éclats en entendant débiter ces inepties. Mais je l'ai déjà dit, il n'était pas du cri du pays, c'était un objet d'importation. Je dois en même temps convenir qu'il s'en fait de beaucoup que tous ses compatriotes partagent ses doctrines en politique.

From the Montreal Gazette.

At Quebec, on Saturday evening, a man accidentally fell into the river between the Laprairie steam-boat and the wharf. A boat was lowered and ropes thrown out, but he never rose to the surface of the water. At low water yesterday morning, the body was found and removed to the bench.

On Saturday evening, a beautiful ship of about 330 tons, called the Chieftain, belonging to James Miller, Esq. was safely launched from Johnson's ship-yard.

On Saturday last, a fine ship of about 350 tons, called the Erie, belonging to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt, & Co., was launched from Young's ship-yard. In consequence of the ways not being laid far enough into the river, she received some injury.

The steam boat Edmund Henry broke one of her cranks, off Pointe aux Trembles, from whence she was towed to Québec by the steam-boat Lauson. A new crank will be sent down to her in the New Swiftsure to-morrow.

The second bassoon player of the 70th Regiment, was accidentally drowned a few days ago near Mille Roche Upper Canada.

A Coroner's inquest was held last Monday on the body of one John Diller, a German, in the Quebec Suburb, who was that morning found dead in his bed. The verdict was, "Death from excessive drinking."

On Thursday night, another plot to break from the goal of this city was discovered and frustrated.—The prisoners confined in wards No. 4 and 8 had received a complete assortment of the necessary tools, which, we are told, were conveyed to them in a clean shirt, and it is even said that they were to be aided by two soldiers of the guard, whom they were in return to convey to the United States. By means of a saw, the prisoner of ward No. 8 cut a hole in the floor communicating with ward No. 4, through which one of them was to descend and cut off the irons of their great leader confined below, who was then to mount to the former ward, cut a hole through the roof, and descend by a blanket rope, to be fastened to the western chimney. Under the leader's bed was found a considerable quantity of that manufacture, while his second in command concealed the hole in the floor with his bed in which were found the other articles of the material.

Detachments belonging to the 68th, 70th and 76th regiments of Infantry, embarked on the 24th of April, on board of the Parmelia transport, at Portmouth, for Quebec. The same transport afterwards sailed for Jersey and Guernsey, for the purpose of receiving on board other detachments for conveyance to the above destination.

APPOINTMENTS.

It appears that the Governor in Chief has thought proper to make the following appointments.

Michel Henry Percival, Esquire, to be Naval Officer for the Port of Quebec.

John Stewart, Esquire, to be commissioner for the management of the Estates heretofore belonging to the late order of Jesuits, in this province.

Michel François Volot, Gent. to practice Médecine, Surgery and Midwifery in ditto.

Louis St. Antoine, Gent. to be a Public Notary in do.

Thomas J. Turner, Esquire, to be his Majesty's Printer in the District of Montreal.

Francis P. Terroux, Esquire, to practice the Law in this Province.

Auction Sales.

BY A. L. MACNIDER, & JAS. SCOTT.

ON THURSDAY next the 15th June at the Subscribers Stores.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS, comprising superfine and fine 9-8 & 7-8 Chintzes and Calicoes, Muslins, Cambrics, Loom Shirtings, assorted Bombazines and Bombazettes, Tom and Jerry Stripes, Beavertees and Fustians, Satins, Silks; Silk Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

Sale to commence at ONE o'clock.

A. L. MACNIDER & JAS. SCOTT. 10th June, A & B.

EXTENSIVE sale of Whiting, Copperas, Window Glass &c. &c. ON SATURDAY next, the 17th June—will be sold, at the Subscribers Stores.

- 42 Hds. Whiting, 5 Tierces, } Lamp Black in 1 lb. } lb, and 1 lb. 103 Bbls. } Papers, 93 Bbls. Green Copperas, 6 Bbls. Distilled Coal Tar, 31 Casks Spanish Waxed Wires—full size and strong. 10 Boxes Window Glass, 7 1/2 x 9, 60 do. do. do. 7 1/2 x 6 1/2, 20 do. do. do. 6 1/2 x 8, 20 do. do. do. 8 1/2 x 6 1/2. —ALSO— 60 boxes Liverpool Soap, 40 do. Candles, 30 barrels Rosin, 40 kegs assorted Paints, 25 boxes Glue, 29 dozen Shovels, 20 barrels Flour.

Conditions will be made known at time of sale. Catalogues will be ready two days previous to the sale.

Sale at TEN o'clock precisely.

A. L. MACNIDER & JAS. SCOTT. 13th June, 1826. A & B.

SALE OF BROWN WARE.

ON FRIDAY next the 16th June, will be sold on Berthelot's Wharf. A large quantity of assorted Brown Earthenware, in Lots to suit Purchasers.

Sale at TEN o'clock.

A. L. MACNIDER & JAS. SCOTT. 14th June 1826.

LOT SALE OF NEW DRY GOODS

ON WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY next the 21st and 22d June, will be sold at the Subscribers Stores. Upwards of 250 lots of new Linen, Cotton, and silk Goods.

The goods will be ready for inspection, and Catalogues for delivery two days previous to the Sale.

Sale each day at ONE o'clock.

A. L. MACNIDER & JAS. SCOTT. 13th June, 1826. A & B.

BY STUART, CALCOFF, & Co.

AT their Stores on WEDNESDAY next the 14th inst. A. will be sold to close consignments..

- 2 Trunks Silk Goods, 1 do Fancy Ribbons, 10 Cases Calicoes, 2 do fine Irish Linens, 2 do Cotton Hosiery, 2 Bales Nankeen & Fustians, 1 do Russia Shirting, 2 Cases striped Cotton.

—ALSO—

On account of the underwriters.

- 1 bale damaged blue Salempores, and various other Goods.

Sale to commence at ONE o'clock.

STUART, CALCOFF, & Co. 14th June, 1826. A & B.

BY J. A. CARTIE.

AT his office on SATURDAY next the 17th inst. will be sold to close several consignments

- 4 Cases Calicoes, 2 do Loom Shirtings, 1 do Irish Linens, 1 Bale white Salempores, 1 do Blue —do, 1 do im. Russian Sheetting, 2 Bales wrapping Paper.

Striped Cottons, Checks, Bengal Stripes, Turkey Checks, Deries, White and Coloured Cambricks, Muslins, Nankeens, Black & Col'd, Silk Hdfs. Bombazines, Cotton Tick, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery &c. &c.

Sale at ONE o'clock precisely.

14th June 1826. J. A. CARTIE.R

LIVERPOOL SALT.

THE Subscribers offer for Sale 5,000 minots best Liverpool SALT in lots to suit pure buyers.

STUART CALCOFF & CO.

14th June 1826. 4 wks. A & B.

HIBERNIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

THE next meeting will be on the 17th inst. at the Society Rooms at Dillon's on the Place d'Armes. The attendance of the members is requested as there is motion of importance to be submitted.

FRANCIS PERRY, Secretary.

WHALE OIL.

The Subscribers have just received and offer for sale:

- 30 Barrels WHALE OIL.

STUART, CALCOFF, & Co. 24th may 1826. 3 W A & B.