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JOSEPH STILSON,
CAPT. THOMAS.) Esqs.

Imperial Parliament,

HOUSE OF LORDS.

7th MAY.

Earl MANFIELD moved that his notice of a motion respecting the Catholic Claims be discharged and fixed for the 7th June.

The notice was then discharged and fixed for that day.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY stated, that a commission had passed the Great Seal, appointing the Master of the Rolls and the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Deputy Speakers, during the absence of the Lord Chancellor. The Noble Earl then moved that the Chief Baron of the Exchequer and the Master of the Rolls be allowed to sit to hear Appeals in the House as Deputy Speakers.—Ordered.

JUNE 8th.—The Earl of MALMESBURY rose to move an Address to His Majesty for some papers, to the production of which he understood there would be no objection. A Noble Earl last year (Liverpool) had alluded to a correspondence which had passed between His Majesty's Government and the Court of Berlin on the subject of the Corn Laws, and from what was stated in Mr. Jacob's Report, (a passage from which was read by the Noble Earl,) he thought it possible that the language used by the Court of Berlin respecting the repeal of the Corn Laws might amount to an highly improper interference. This he thought a sufficient ground for calling for a copy or extracts of that correspondence.—The Noble Earl then moved in humble Address to His Majesty, requesting that he would be graciously pleased to order copies or extracts of any correspondence which might have taken place in 1825 and 1826, between His Majesty's Government and the Court of Berlin on the subject of the Corn Laws, to be laid before their Lordships.—Agreed to.

MAY 9th.—VISCOUNT GODERICH gave notice that on Monday next he should move the thanks of the House to the Naval and Military forces engaged in the operations against the Burmese.

MAY 10th.—The DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, on presenting a petition against any alteration in the Corn Laws, availed himself of the opportunity to make an unqualified declaration of hostility against the present Prime Minister; and called upon their Lordships to come forward and liberate His Majesty from the awful and tremendous situation in which he was placed, and to overthrow the most insidious and dangerous coalition that had ever been projected by any statesman.

The Earl of DARLINGTON (on a petition of a similar nature being presented by Lord Teynham) entered into a full explanation of his conduct in giving support to the new Minister, and concluded by observing, that if Ministers pursued the course which they professed, and which he believed they would pursue, he would state before God, his country, and their Lordship, that they would form the finest Administration that ever existed, and one most necessary when the country suffered under so many difficulties.

The Earl of HAREWOOD, at the same time that he disclaimed all factious motives, would declare his entire disapproval of the Administration as at present constituted, and considered that Ministers were bound to enter into a full and fair explanation of their views before they could expect the confidence of the country.

Lord GODERICH did not complain that his Noble Friend should entertain the doubts he had so frankly expressed with respect to the formation of His Majesty's Government, but he wished the question to be brought before the House in a more distinct form, in order that a direct decision might be come to respecting it.

The Marquis of SALISBURY declared that he had the utmost confidence in His Majesty, but none in his present Ministers.

Lord FALMOUTH regretted that he was now under necessity of withdrawing his confidence from some of His Majesty's Ministers in whom he was formerly willing to confide, but his confidence was his own, and he confessed he could not give it to an Administration constituted as the present was.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH would ask, how the House was to express its opinion of the Government when it did not know of whom it was really composed. The question put by the Noble Earl was the first step towards making such a motion. What end would it serve to postpone inquiries? That those offices would not be filled up till Parliament was ready to separate or had separated, and that the change would be done in the dark, when it would be impossible for either House to express an opinion. This might be a very convenient course for certain individuals. But if this were convenient for indi-

viduals, it was most inconvenient for the country. A year would thus be lost to her, for the first measure of his Majesty's Government was, in fact, not to propose any measure at all. It was, therefore, necessary to wait before expressing an opinion, till it should be seen what Government would remain, and whether that most extraordinary accession to a Government which had constantly professed principles directly opposite should stand. He said directly opposite, for he had hitherto thought that there was some difference between a Whig and a Tory, between Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox; but this appears to have been a misunderstanding and that Noble Lords had suddenly discovered the truth. He should wait, however, to see whether that accession had proceeded from a strong sense of public duty, a perfect disinterestedness, and a sacrifice of private feelings; or from a common vulgar case of willing political seduction, only remarkable for being carried on with a little more regard than usual to the forms of ordinary decency.

EARL SPENCER defended the Administration chiefly on the ground that it was favourably disposed towards the Catholic Claims.

EARL GREY said he did not rise to oppose systematically his Majesty's Ministers, neither need his Noble Friends attribute motives of factious opposition to him. He professed, on the contrary, to be in no opposition at all. But before he could pledge himself in support of an Administration, it was necessary to review the conduct and principles upon which it had been constructed. The Noble Earl then took a severe review of the political life of Mr. Canning, and among other accusations, charged the Right Hon. Gentleman with having caused the present difficulties and dangers in Portugal, by not having uttered one firm word, when one word would have prevented the invasion of Spain and the destruction of the Cortes—and then (said the Noble Earl) looking at the Civil and Religious policy of the Right Hon. Gentleman, he would ask how he could possibly be deemed a supporter of Civil and Religious freedom, when in so many instances he has proved himself powerful and successful antagonist of popular rights. On all these grounds he could not give him his confidence. The Noble Earl then concluded by lamenting that he had now stood almost without political connexions or associates, with some few exceptions, who still adhered with him to what he conceived to be their principles, and in his closing sentence he expressed an intention to retire from public life altogether, as he conceived "retirement now best suited to his faculties and his desires."

MAY 11th.—The Game Laws Amendment Bill was lost by a majority of two—the number being, for receiving the Report of the Committee, 29—against it, 31. House of Lords, May 11.

UPPER AND LOWER-CANADA.—Lord TEYNHAM wished to ask the noble Viscount (Goderich) whether he was prepared to lay before the House any information respecting the disturbed state of UPPER and LOWER-CANADA.

Lord GODERICH could not, at present, lay before their Lordships any precise information on the subject.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, May 7.

Mr. MAURICE FITZ-GERALD postponed his motion respecting the Catholic question, and withdrew his notice.

Lord CHANDOS said, the House ought to be informed why motions were withdrawn without any explanation. The gentlemen opposite, having changed their seats, were now withdrawing their promised measures, and giving up their free will to some influence which they did not choose to explain.

Mr. M. FITZGERALD denied that he was bound to explain his motives for withdrawing his motion to any Member, least of all to the enemies of those whose interests he wished to promote.

Sir HENRY HARDINGE said, it was quite clear that the gentleman opposite had consented to a complete abandonment of the Catholic claims in order to support the administration. Yet this was the only question on which they did not entirely disagree. The gentleman named for the vacant office of Judge Advocate had supported Parliamentary Reform for eleven years. Did he now mean to abandon it? Another Honorable and learned gentleman (Brougham) had, in 1823, accused the First Lord of the Treasury of the most monstrous truckling for the sake of office that had ever come within his knowledge, because he had done then what he has now done, with his approbation, namely, made a stipulation by which the Catholic claim should not be brought forward.

Mr. M. FITZGERALD said, his motive for withdrawing his promised motion was, because he considered it would, at present, be injurious to the Catholic cause to bring it forward. He denied the right of Lord Chandos to ask him any question.

Lord HOTHAM said, he felt himself bound to oppose the present Administration, as he was far from being satisfied with the explanation given of their principles and conduct.

Lord ALTHORP, eldest son of Lord SPENCER, had had some doubts on the subject of supporting the Ministers, but he were completely removed by the explanation given.

Mr. COLBORNE would support the administration.

Lord NUGENT declared his sentiment on every political subject were unaltered, yet he should support the present Ministry on the ground of his agreement with them on the subject of emancipation.

Mr. MABERRY would support the Administration, though he would vote for Parliamentary Reform, which question however he would move the previous question to, if brought on to distress the Government. He wished Mr. CANNING to promise a Committee of Enquiry early next year.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER (Mr. CANNING) said, it was his intention, early in the next session, to propose a Finance Committee of the House; adding, that Lord GODERICH would have done so, but for the change of Ministry. The Finances were undergoing a slow but perceptible amendment; and it was better for the present year not to agitate any new measures but to proceed agreeably whilst the kingdom was gaining strength.

CRIMINAL LAW.

Mr. PEEL announced, that he was willing to take the management of the Bills for consolidating the Criminal Law in that House; and that Lord TENTERDEN, who had assisted in framing them, would conduct their progress in the House of Lords. The public might expect the same devotion from him now, as if he were in the Home Department—[Loud Cheers!]

SHIPPING INTEREST.

General GASCOYNE rose to bring forward his motion for a Committee of inquiry into the state of the British shipping. The question was of the greatest importance, and so extensively was the distress felt, that there was hardly a port in the kingdom that had not petitioned the House for redress. The Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Huskisson) was identified with the new principles, but still he thought the question ought to be inquired into. Laws had been repealed that had lasted for centuries, that existed when there was not such taxation, and such a debt as now bore upon the country, and consequently, when protection was not required so much as now. He doubted that 27,000 men were embarked in Shipping, and, on going into a Committee, he should be able to show that a depreciation of 25 per cent had taken place. These calculations were derived from the most accurate and authentic sources and documents. The Honorable Member here entered into a detail of the advantages which other powers derived from the indulgence thus granted, and contended that it was impossible without some protection, for the British shipping to contend with that of foreign states, where vessels would be built, equipped and manned at from one half to one third of the expense at which they could be put to sea from England. The motion was then put, "That a Select Committee be appointed to enquire into the distressed state of the British commercial shipping interest, and to report the same to the House."

Mr. LIDDELL seconded the motion, and bore the testimony of personal experience to the distressed condition of the shipping trade in North Shields and the Northern ports.

Mr. POULETT THOMPSON must oppose the motion of the Hon. and Gallant General, as he thought no case was made out for the Committee of Inquiry.

Sir J. YORKE strenuously supported the motion. Mr. HUSKISSON, after thanking the House for postponing the motion, in consequence of his inability, took occasion to censure, in the most emphatic manner, the language used by a Noble Lord (Lauderdale) in another place, in allusion to him as a theorist. He had read all the lucubrations of that Noble Earl—which was more than any other man in the Empire could say—(Cries of hear, hear, and laughter)—and must congratulate the country that that individual never had the official means of putting his own absurd and most wild conjectures into practice. As to the present motion, he thought that no case had been made out. He had read all the petitions, and must say, that they were totally unborne out by fact as to their assumptions. They all assumed that British shipping had decreased very much since the passing of the Reciprocity Act; and that the Foreign had increased in the mean time. He would prove the very reverse, and thereby overthrow his Gallant Colleague's motion. First, then, for the first petition presented to the House, that from the port of Scarborough, for which the Right Hon. Speaker was representative; that petition was presented on the 16th February, and stated correctly, that the British shipping trade had declined 20 per cent—but also declared that the entry of Baltic vessels in a

the ports of Great Britain was enormous. What said facts? In 1825, the number of British entering the port of Scarborough was 19, the tonnage of which was 2451; the number of Foreign 17, with a tonnage of but 998. In 1826, the number of British was 17, tonnage 2349; the number of Foreign 2, tonnage 149. (Hear.)—The next port I will go to is the port of Greenock, the petition from which contains similar allegations, and, as the House will perceive, founded on a similar basis. Those petitioners declare that the British trade will soon be destroyed; how far this declaration is correct, I will not presume to say, but as they also proceed upon the assumption that the increase of Foreign shipping has been alarmingly beyond the increase of British shipping, I will show by the returns to what credit this assertion is entitled, as far as regards their knowledge and experience. In the year 1825, there entered into the port of Greenock 301 British vessels, bearing 51,000 tons, and 21 Foreign vessels of 6300 tons; and in the year 1826, the year when a termination to British vessels of all kinds was contemplated and prophesied, I find the quantity of tonnage was 54,000 British, and 2909 foreign. So much, then, for this petition from the inhabitants of Greenock. If I go on to the other ports from which petitions have been received, I shall be enabled to exhibit similar statements from similar returns, and the House will judge of the value that ought to attach to their allegations. But this course of proceeding would be unnecessary, and would occupy too much of the time and attention of the House. There is, however, one other petition to which I allude, because it refers to that topic which has been made use of in another manner, as bearing upon the poorer classes of the community. He alluded to the labourers employed in unloading the ships in the port of London. They complained in 1826 that they were suffering distress, which they said was attributable to the increase of foreign shipping. In 1825, however, these same men were very prosperous. Now what was the fact? In 1826, the amount of Foreign shipping in that port was considerably less than in 1825; or, according to their reasoning, 1826 ought to have been their year of prosperity, and 1825 the reverse. The Right Hon. Gentleman then proceeded to quote from returns, to show that, taking the years, from the restoration of peace in 1814, to 1866, this last year exhibits the greatest amount of British shipping entered inwards, and clearing outwards. He excepted 1825, which was a year of over-trading; and it should also be taken into account, that 1826 was a year of considerable depression. In 1826, 2,478,009 tons; in 1814 it was only 1,846,000 tons. The Right Hon. Gentleman then quoted several averages, all of which afforded a highly favourable result. A great stress was laid on the increase of Foreign ships; but one fourth of it consisted of vessels under 50 tons burthen, which ran across the water to Dover, Southampton, and other parts of the coast, with eggs, fruit, and those commodities of minor traffic. The eggs imported amounted to 65,000,000, and produced £22,000 duty. Foreign bones too were imported to the value of £100,000, and they were used as manure; but what did he deduce from this? Why, that the farmer promised to himself certain advantages from this immense outlay of capital. The Right Hon. Gentleman then proceeded to show from tables the advantages possessed by British shipping in our West India Colonies, North America, the East Indies, and the Coast of Africa. Iceland had been materially benefited by the changes which had taken place. Its consumption of timber had increased, which must have been accompanied by a commensurate increase of employment and comfort. The Right Hon. Gentleman then alluded to what had been advanced in respect to Prussia. It may be true, that Prussian ships transport timber, and do not directly carry back our manufactures with them; but let it be recollected, that our manufactures find their way to Hamburg, to Holslaid, and other places, and are then distributed by the medium of the great rivers of Germany, through almost every part of that country. While I am told of the insignificant nature of our trade with Prussia, I answer it amounts to nearly seven millions; and I ask, are you prepared to risk this intercourse—to throw away this connection with a state which, like Prussia, which by means of the Elbe, the Weser, the Oder, the Vistula, and the Niemen, commands not only a great part of Europe, but conveys your productions through these arteries into the heart of Asia. Are we to throw these advantages away, because their ships may not return from this country laden with cargoes of British goods, in the place of the productions which they have transported to our shores? Sir, I contend that our intercourse embraces a most beneficial trade to the country. I am aware our opponents say, don't you see they are your rivals and your enemies, and that you will soon have no trade with them at all? Sir, to those who would persuade us that Prussia is inimical to the interests of British commerce, I answer,—look at the Prussian tariff—examine it—turn it over, and, from one end to the other, you will not find a single prohibition. (Hear, hear.) I hope I may soon be able to say the same of the tariff of this country. (Loud cheerings.) Sir, I implore Hon. Gentlemen, when they talk of the appointment of discriminating duties, and of protection on the raw material, to look at the state of our manufactures, and to observe the rivalry to which they are exposed by the productions of Foreign countries. The obvious effect of such duties and protections as are demanded, is to increase the cost of production, and consequently, the price of our manufactures. How then, can we stand the competition of other countries, not only in the Foreign, but the Home market? In France, a rival manufacture of cotton has been established, which, within the last seven years, has managed to produce one-fourth of the entire consumption of that kingdom. In 1817, France imported 60,000 bags of cotton; last year she imported 216,000. How stands our woollen manufactures? They

can scarcely meet the competition of France, in South America, and other open markets. If then, you call for discriminating duties, you must be prepared to see the decay of your manufactures, the consequent defalcation of the revenue, and the extinction of all the resources of the country, and among the first, of the shipping interest itself. Sir, in my view of the case—and I have been in the habit of looking with considerable care and anxiety at all the great interests of the State, not separately, but in connection with one another—it is impossible that what directly tends to increase our trade, to give activity to our manufactures, and to augment our commerce, should not have a direct tendency to increase our navigation, and, in that way, support our maritime superiority. To impede the progress of these great interests, to clog your trade with restrictions, to throw difficulties in the way of your manufactures, by means of discriminating duties on the raw materials of which they are composed; to paralyze your commerce by again introducing the old obstructions; and you will not only destroy the prosperity of all those branches, but you will undermine your shipping interest, and with it will be destroyed the naval power of England. (Cheers.) These are the reasons why I wish the shipowners, instead of taking a narrow and selfish view of the case, to look at the general result; that is a point which, in the system of free trade, should be considered, not by the shipowners only, but by all the various interests of the State. Sir, I believe that the system of free trade is much misunderstood, and I wish that some Hon. Members of this House, who think it a sufficient evidence of their patriotism that they are opposed to the policy of government in this respect, would have the goodness to tell me what they mean by the expression, frequently used, often misapplied, and, I do believe, very little understood—the system of free trade. By the help of a little mutual understanding upon this point, much time now wasted in useless discussion might be saved. I should feel particularly gratified, if Hon. Members who oppose me, when they have answered this simple question, would further tell me, what system they are prepared to recommend, as contradistinguished from, and in opposition to, that of free trade, to which they are so much opposed? Would they recommend a monopoly? would they have a commerce conducted by chartered parties, or sanctioned by bills, or regulated by prohibitions? Will they be pleased to declare whether they would have the House revive the 1500 statutes which I have, within these few years, had the good fortune to persuade Parliament to repeal? (Hear, hear.) Would they have that complex, and oppressive, and vexatious code of laws, re-enacted, that formerly regulated the customs and the navigation of the country? Laws so absurd and intricate, that it has been well said that the most astute and experienced merchant always required to have his lawyer at his elbow, for fear of contravening them; and that, even with that assistance, he could not get on without fering the Custom-house officer—not so much with any sinister views in exercising that species of bribery, as with the view of preserving himself from those difficulties and embarrassments into which, under such a system, he must have been every moment in danger of being unwittingly entrapped. Now, Sir, again I ask, is the re-establishment of that system what these Gentlemen call "free trade?" (Loud cheer.)—I do not know—I cannot guess—whether it is or is not what they would so designate; but as I have already professed myself to be unable to distinguish the principles, or to identify the character of the commercial policy which they would substitute in the room of that at present existing; again I entreat them to explain themselves, and to answer the question I put to them. (Hear.)—If they would only do this, if they would only be prevailed upon to favour us with this reply or explanation, they would at least provide us with some little fund of amusement. (A laugh.) But whether, Sir, they may be disposed to oblige us or not, I would entreat them, at all events, not to flatter themselves with the visionary expectation that it is in their power, or in the power of any other set of men, to do what they may, to stop the career of civil and commercial improvement. (Cheers.)—That England should be stationary in wealth or greatness, while all the surrounding countries are advancing in enterprise, in industry, in arts, and navigation, and in all those means and resources which increase the power of empires, and multiply the enjoyments and the happiness of mankind—that England alone should be stationary in such a state of things, is impossible. I say that England cannot stand still, so long as there exists any prospect of improvement; and that, so long as there exists among us a free press, so long as we have the benefit of a free discussion in Parliament, in a legislative body influenced by public opinion. (Loud and continued cheer.)—I put it to those Gentlemen—I put it to every who hears me, as a bounden duty common to us all—to endeavour each of us, by every means within his power, to contribute to the improvement of our country. And by improvement, let me add, I mean that wise, and rational, and temperate, and judicious cultivation of our means—that cautious, yet intelligent, development of our resources, which is, in itself, the surest protection that can be provided for the advantages we already possess, and the best safeguard against the dangers of that innovation which Gentlemen contemplate with so much alarm. Why, Sir, it has been by perseverance in this very course of action that England has become what she is—the first and mightiest Power in the world. (Cheers.) These, Sir, are the principles which have actuated me in the situation I have the honour to hold; and, so long as I continue in it, I have no doubt that I shall continue to be actuated by them. In the discharge of the duties attached to it, I trust I shall continue to receive that which has so long been extended to me—the support of this House. (Cheers.)—and having their approbation, and the favourable opinion of the most enlightened and sagacious of my fellow countrymen, to sanction the course I have adopted, I cannot but feel sufficiently consoled for any vituperation, or any mis-statements, to which I may have been occasionally exposed, in other quarters less qualified to judge, and less candid in their judgments. I am afraid, that I have already exhausted the patience of the House; (cheers)—and I conclude, by declaring, that I have heard no one fact laid down, in the reasoning adduced to support the motion before you, which can prove the case that it was necessary for the other side to establish;—that, consequently, in the absence of all facts, the inference which it is endeavoured to press upon the House, must fall to the ground; that we have no basis on which to proceed, to countenance the system it would recommend for our adoption, and that, therefore, I shall give to the motion of my Hon. and Gallant Colleague my most decided negative. (The Hon. Gentleman sat down amidst deafening cheers.)

Mr. Peel, after declaring that had he still remained in office, his mind would have been equally made up to vote against this proposition—eulogised the course which had been taken by his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Huskisson,) and stated his conviction, that the undoubted distress of the shipping interest, was not a distress peculiar to that body alone, but arising out of the same general causes of violent excitement and speculation in 1824 and 1825, which had, more or less affected since every other interest in the country.

General Gascoyne shortly replied; but amidst such tremendous cries of "Divide," that we could only collect that he looked upon the question rather as adjourned than determined, but would not divide the House on his motion, which was accordingly withdrawn.

The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of and the House adjourned at twenty minutes past one.

TUESDAY, May 8th.

CANADIAN CHURCH.—Mr. STANLEY withdrew his motion to enquire into the state of the Church in the CANADAS.

THE PRESS.—Mr. HUME gave notice of a motion for the 16th May, to repeal the 60th Geo. 3, one of the Six Acts, imposing restrictions on the Press.

WEDNESDAY, May 9th.

The Postage Rates bill was read a third time and passed. The House adjourned early.

FRIDAY, May 11.

Mr. WENTWORTH BRAUMONT, asked of Mr. STURGES BOURNE, if it was intended he was to remain at the head of the Home Department. Mr. S. BOURNE replied, he should continue in it as long as it should be His Majesty's pleasure. Mr. BRAUMONT declared he was not satisfied, and that he should make a specific motion on the subject of that and other offices as at present filled.

REPEAL OF THE TEST ACT.—Lord J. RUSSELL said, unless the Dissenters intimated their wishes to the contrary, he should bring forward his motion on the 7th June.

SUPPLY.—Sir THOMAS LETHBRIDGE had to ask a question, whether the office of Secretary for Foreign Affairs was permanently filled or not? The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER would wait for Mr. BRAUMONT'S motion to explain.

A long discussion occurred respecting the late DUKE of YORK'S Palace, by which it appeared that it had been purchased by Government for the Nation as a Gallery of Paintings for £27,000.

MONDAY, May 14.

SUPPLY.—A long discussion took place on the subject of the vote in maintenance of the Vaccine Institution, in which some singular statements were made against vaccination by Sir JOSEPH YORKE. The vote was unanimous.

THE CANADAS.—The following conversation occurred in the Committee of Supply, in the House of Commons, May 14th.—on a Motion for the sum of £16,000 for the support of the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in certain of His Majesty's Colonies:

Mr. HUME said the grant of £16,000 was to support a Clergy who had no congregation. In the Colonial Assembly of Upper Canada, there were only two persons of the Established religion. Thirty-seven thousand pounds had been given to the church in the provinces, though it was well understood that the great proportion of the people were not of the Protestant faith. The system of the United States was worthy of imitation. In the whole of that great community the Government did not pay £100 for the use of the Church, yet there was as much religion to be found there as in the Canadas.

After a few words from Mr. Home Drummond and Sir C. Forbes, which did not reach the gallery.

Lord BINNING was of opinion that the establishment of the Clergy should be supported in Canada, if it were only to keep alive the interests of this country. There were persons every day coming over from the United States, professedly for the purpose of instructing the people in religion, but who, however well calculated they might be on that point, were not likely to inculcate much affection for Great Britain.

Mr. W. HORTON regretted that he had not his papers with him, but he could undertake to show that the statement with regard to the religion of the colony was inaccurate.

A conversation then arose relative to the meaning of a clause in the original Act, in which it was doubtful whether the word Clergy included the Presbyterian Ministers as well as those of the Established religion. Lord Sandon, Mr. Hume, Mr. Warburton, Mr. Estcourt, Sir Scrope Marland, participated in the conversation; after which the vote was agreed to.

MILITARY CANALS.—The next resolution was for £56,000 for the water communication between Montreal and the Lakes.

Mr. HUME objected to this resolution, as the people of England had no more to do with these canals than they had with building the wall of Japan. (Hear, hear.) He would certainly divide the House upon it.

Mr. W. HORTON asserted, that the vote had no reference to the Niagara canal, to which evidently the Hon. Member alluded. It was a vote for a military, not a commercial canal. The Niagara canal was one made for mercantile purposes, but which Government was disposed to contribute to, and make broader, with a view of advantage to the service in case of war. The present vote was, however, a distinct affair altogether, and only referred to the military navigation.

Mr. HUME—The vote was nothing better than throwing away money.

Mr. W. WHITMORE said the money might be well applied that the work might be judicious, but that he questioned whether any advantage from it would ever accrue to England.

Mr. HUSKISSON observed that an important fact was lost sight of in discussing this question; that we had recently been engaged in a war on account of this very province, which the Hon. Member for Montrose (Mr. Hume) was prepared, so unceremoniously, to abandon. If we were not again to place ourselves in a situation to have our arms wrested from us, to have our defensive efforts circumvented; and if the feeling of the House, as to the retention or abandonment of the Canadas, were, as he retorted it was, different from that Hon. Member's (Mr. Hume); and if it were not prepared to cast off the commercial advantages derivable from our connection with the Canadas, it was the opinion of able and competent men, that this work was

absolutely requisite to the security of the Canadas. The want of such a work during the last war, occasioned great difficulties for the conveyance of troops, stores, &c. The work was required to keep up the communication with the lakes; without which communication, defence against the United States was hopeless. The reports of able engineers had been considered by the Duke of Wellington and others; and all had agreed that the work was expedient to secure adequate means of defence. If the works were begun, he would fairly tell the Committee that they must be prepared for still further expenditure, what was asked by this grant would complete only part of the works. But if they were prepared to say that there should be the means of defence against the United States, these works were, by those most competent to judge, deemed absolutely requisite. He was not prepared, nor able, to give the fullest explanation of all the reasons justifying such works; but he considered them warranted by all the representations that had been made. He understood that as soon as hostilities might commence between the two countries, it was in the power of the United States to shut the River St. Lawrence against us, and thus close all our communications with both the Canadas. That made these works requisite, and he understood that with them it would be almost impossible for any enemy to dislodge us. Such being the reasons for the works, he considered the proposition irresistible, except they were prepared, with the Hon. Member for Montrose (Mr. Hume), to abandon the Canadas. He begged to add that, judging from the experience and the expenses of the last war, without such work, the extra expenses of one campaign would cost more than the outlay for these works.

Mr. C. PELHAM made some remark, but it was not heard in the gallery.

Mr. HUME said he certainly was, in the present situation of the country, against any of its money being thrown away. In the Army and Navy estimates there had been grants on account of the Canadas, and now 55,000*l.* was asked. At the beginning of the Session, when these works were spoken of, he wanted some extracts from the Reports, so that they might know what they were really about, and for what the money was wanted. As yet they had nothing to tell them whether this was even the thousandth part of the expense that might be requisite to complete the contemplated works. The late Duke of Portland had caused to be expended (at Dover, we think the Hon. Member said) from seven to nine millions, and he understood that such works were now not worth one farthing. Ought not such occurrences to make them slow to embark in public works, without the fullest information and the most satisfactory reasons? And was it too much to call on the House to pause previously to commencing work of such extent and consequent expense, after learning that the Parliament of Canada had refused to grant one farthing, being so dissatisfied with this country, and on account of which conduct the Governor was obliged to dissolve the Parliament? On such grounds, he hoped the Committee would hesitate previously to determining on such works. He thought there could be no objection to a postponement of the grant.

Mr. W. HORTON lamented the absence of the Clerk of the Ordnance; he could have given some satisfactory explanations. The request for extracts from the Reports arising out of the Surveys could not be complied with, as the reasons for such works would thereby be promulgated. If there were not confidence in the authorities who had advised such work, that would be a reason for withholding the sum asked. The expense of the canal was estimated at 169,000*l.* It was asked, were they prepared to throw away that amount? With the Honourable Member's (Mr. Hume) views of the subject, it certainly would be throwing away the amount; but he did not expect that the House would concur in opinion with the Honourable Member; and his Right Honourable friend (Mr. Huskisson) had truly told them that the work was one of paramount necessity—if there were to be a defence against the United States in case of war, and if we were to secure the advantages of commercial intercourse with the Canadas.

Mr. Alderman WAITHMAN said he could see no reason for the commencement of the works previously to the production of estimates of the expense. Why could not the work be deferred till such estimates were produced?

Sir R. WILSON said that if the works were to be entered upon, they undoubtedly ought to repose confidence in the officers of the first station, to whom the Reports had been referred. They had unanimously declared the necessity of the canal—the absolute necessity of such a work—for our due protection of the Canadas, especially after the great stride which the population of America had made. The works might cost more than was set forth in the estimates, yet, as to giving extracts from the Reports, that was a request with which they could not comply, without giving the other party an insight into the reasons and motives for the works. If the works were to be done at all they must have confidence, to a certain extent, in those who advised them.

Mr. HUME remarked that he had been assumed to say what he had not said—that he desired we should abandon the Canadas. He would repeat what he had heretofore declared that we should tell the Canadas that ten years hence they should have an independent Government, and that they should then prepare the means of defending themselves. As to all the plans, and the motives for the works he required nothing of the kind—all he required was, an estimate of the probable expenditure.

Mr. HUSKISSON observed that there would be no difficulty in providing such estimates. As to proceeding after so much delay, the chief cause of the delay was,

that they desired the best plans, and that they wished to do effectually what was to be done.

Mr. Alderman WAITHMAN said if the Right Hon. Genl. acted with his usual candour, he would postpone the proposition till the estimates were produced.

Mr. HUME said, unless some such course were complied with, he should feel it his duty to take the sense of the House on the proposed grant, on the bringing up of the Report.

Mr. WARBURTON submitted that they ought to know what were the estimated expenses of such work.

Sir E. OWEN declared that the works now projected and urged had been recommended by every officer who had served in the Canadas. He knew nothing that would be more calculated to give the Colony so much confidence as would be created by these works.

Mr. D. W. HARVEY said that the House ought to be in possession of the estimates previously to agreeing to the commencement of the works.

Mr. HUSKISSON thought it would be right to agree in the event of the grant being allowed, not to act on it till the estimates were produced.

The grant was allowed.

LOVAT CLAIM OF PEERAGE.

This claim is now in progress of prosecution before the House of Lords. Owing to the state of health of some of the witnesses they have been examined in Scotland; and their evidence is just returned to the House. The following are extracts:—

Alexander Fraser asked (7th question)—Have you, or not, ever heard from any member of the family, and if so, from which in particular, who was reputed to be the father of Simon Lord Lovat, who was beheaded in the year 1747; if yea, set forth what you have so heard from them, or any of them, relative to the matters inquired after by this question, according to the best of your remembrance and belief?

After replying to the 6th question, that he was well acquainted with different members of the family of Fraser of Lovat, who are now deceased; that he was gamekeeper to General Simon Fraser of Lovat, from the time that the estate of Lovat was restored to him till his death; that he was born in this place, which is situated within half a mile of Beaufort Castle, and has resided here all his lifetime. Depones, that the deponent's father was a servant to Simon Lord Lovat, and also lived at this place all his lifetime. Depones, that the deponent recollects Simon Lord Lovat, and remembers his Lordship being at a christening near this place, when, after the ceremony was over, he took the deponent into his coach, and that this was about three years before the battle of Culloden. Depones, that he was also well acquainted with Alexander Fraser, second son of Simon Lord Lovat, commonly called the Brigadier, who resided many years in the deponent's near neighbourhood, and that the deponent knew the said Brigadier from the period of the battle of Culloden till the time of his death. Depones, that he was also very well acquainted with the late Colonel Archibald Campbell Fraser of Lovat, youngest son of Simon Lord Lovat, for a great many years, and for at least upwards of 30 years; and that he also knew the children of the said Col. Archibald Campbell Fraser, viz., Simon, Archibald, and William, and there was one who died in London, whose name he does not know. He answered to the 7th question—That he has heard that the father of Simon Lord Lovat, who was beheaded in the year 1747, was called Thomas Fraser of Beaufort, and that the deponent received this information from his own father; and that the said Thomas Fraser of Beaufort lived at Tomich in the parish of Urray. To the 8th question, he answered that Alexander Simon Lord Lovat and John Fraser were all the sons or children of Thomas Fraser of Beaufort; that Alexander killed a fiddler for playing the Highland air of "*Ha Pittach Mac Thomas*," which the said Alexander conceived to be in derision of him, and he never heard that the said Alexander was married; that Simon succeeded to the property and title of Lovat, and that John, the youngest son of Thomas of Beaufort, was killed at the battle of Glenshiel, a young man unmarried; that he learned these particulars about the family of Lovat from his own father and the neighbours. He adds, that he never heard from any member of the Lovat Family, nor from any other person, that Simon Lord Lovat was reputed in the family to have had any uncle or uncles by the father's side. That he had not sign his name, owing to a great tremor in his hand. All which is truth, as he shall answer to God.

Hugh Maclean depones that he was eighty-one years of age on the 30th of October last. That he took a farm on the forfeited estate of Lovat, and possessed the same for fifty-one years, during which long period he was intimate with the successive proprietors of the estate of Lovat, &c. That in 1757, he got acquainted with the said General Simon Fraser, the eldest son and heir of Simon Lord Lovat, who was beheaded in the year 1747; and the deponent's relations wished the deponent to accept of a commission in a Highland regiment which the said General Simon Fraser was then raising, &c. That he was well acquainted with Alexander Fraser called the Brigadier (the only Brother-german of General Simon Fraser aforesaid), who often visited the deponent's father, and upon some of those occasions the said Brigadier Alexander Fraser passed the night in the deponent's father's house, and upon such occasions the deponent, then a boy, used to leave a bottle of whisky at the Brigadier's bed-side, to be drunk by him during the night, and which he generally finish-

ed before morning. Depones, that the said Alexander Fraser died unmarried in the year 1762, and the deponent accompanied his funeral to Kirkhill in the county of Inverness, and saw his coffin deposited in the family tomb in the church of Kirkhill. Depones, that the deponent also knew, intimately, the late Col. Archibald Campbell Fraser of Lovat, who was the only other brother of the said General Fraser, having been the only son of the said Simon Lord Lovat's second marriage; and the deponent knows very well that the said Colonel Archibald Campbell Fraser survived all his five sons, who all died unmarried and without lawful issue, and he was particularly well acquainted with Simon the eldest of the five sons. That in his early years he was told by the late General Simon Fraser of Lovat, or the said Brigadier Alexander Fraser his brother, that Thomas Fraser of Beaufort, commonly called the Lord Lovat's son, was the father of Simon Lord Lovat, who was beheaded in the year 1747, and that he was their grandfather. That he was also told, either by the said General Simon Fraser, or the said Brigadier Alexander Fraser, and the tradition is still current in the Highlands, that the Gaelic song "*Ha Pittach Mac Thomach*" was composed in derision of the said Alexander Thomas of Beaufort's eldest son.

Miss M. Mackenzie depones that from what she has heard her grandmother and other relations mention, she firmly believes that there are now no male descendants of the said Sir Simon Fraser of Inverallechy, second son of Lord Lovat, in existence; and depones, that she has often heard her grandmother lament the total extinction of all the males of the branch of Inverallechy, as thereby opening up the succession to the estate of Lovat, under General Fraser's entail in 1774 to another and more distant branch of the house of Lovat, which she knows and heard her grandmother mention to be that of Fraser of Stricken.

Miss M. Fraser depones that she was very well acquainted with several members of the family of the Frasers of Lovat, who are now deceased; that the deponent has a perfect recollection of having seen, when a child, Simon Lord Lovat, who was beheaded in 1747; that she was particularly well acquainted, and of habits of intimacy, with Alexander Fraser, commonly called the Brigadier, second son of the said Simon Lord Lovat; that the deponent was also acquainted with General Simon Fraser late of Lovat, the eldest son of the said Simon Lord Lovat, &c. That the deponent always understood from the family of Lovat, and the different members thereof, as well as from the members of her own family (and particularly from her father, John Fraser of Farraline), which she always considered a branch of the Lovat Family, that Thomas Fraser of Beaufort, a younger son of Hugh the ninth Lord Lovat, was the father of Simon Lord Lovat, who was beheaded in the year 1747, &c.

SWYRNA, FEB. 23.—The secretary and the physician of Lord Cochrane have landed in the Morea, and confirm his speedy arrival. It is high time he should come. Meantime the unfortunate Greeks, at variance among themselves, cannot agree about a national assembly. Some will have it at Poros; others, at the head of whom is Colocotroni, prefer Castro; and there are very few persons who know how a matter, which seems so simple, should have been agitated for these two months past, and be so difficult to arrange. We are not of the number of these persons, but our conjectures, probable as they appear to us, would perhaps be misplaced here, and we would not wish them to injure the unfortunate Greeks. Conduriotti is decidedly master at Hydra; he is taking such measures there as induce a belief that he would not be ready to give up the command of that island, if he should be required to do so. This is again a kind of separate Government, rising up in competition with that which is at present at Egina, and Conduriotti's fortune enables him to take advantage of Greece. It seems that Redschid Pacha, who displays much skill and activity in the blockade of the Acropolis, keeps up a correspondence even in the bosom of the Greek Government by which he is informed of the plans of attack almost as soon as they are arranged, and as nothing is done on the side of the Greeks, except by means of money, and consequently in a very dilatory manner, their enemy has time to secure himself beforehand against their attempts of the minutest details of which he is informed.

Died, at Carlisle, in Water-lane, James Milligan, aged 45. He was a striking instance of the extent to which self-instruction may be carried. A few months in an obscure school in his native village, was the whole time allotted for his education; yet, so ardent was he in the pursuit of learning, that he had attained that age when most young men think of entering on abstruse studies, he had, solely by his own exertions, acquired a thorough knowledge of the most intricate branches of mathematics, and his ready application of which science to mechanical purposes, astonished the most experienced mechanic. His leisure hours were chiefly employed in instructing others.

The following is recommended as a certain preventive against birds taking seeds out of the ground in gardens, &c.—Mix together one pound of gas tar, a quarter of a pound of brown spirits of tar, and a quarter of a pound of grease. Into this dip some shoemaker's thread or twine, and draw it several times over the newly sown beds, supported a few inches from the earth on the top of sticks.

QUEBEC, JUNE 30, 1827.

Since our last the arrival of the Packet Ship Britannia at New York has furnished London dates to the 15th May inclusive. No question, had up to that time, come before Parliament by which the strength of the New Administration could be justly said to have been tried; but some further accessions of powerful auxiliaries have come over to the Ministry, and some Members, in both Houses, to whom opposition has in some measure become habitual, have declared their dissent from Mr. Canning's Administration.—Of this number is the hoary Whig veteran Earl Grey. The angry ebullitions of some of the Ex-Ministers shew more of pique than of principle in their resignations, and are neither calculated to make a favourable impression on the public, nor to shake the influence of the new Cabinet, which although it may in some minor appointments be considered as merely provisional, is we imagine too permanently fixed in its principal Members to be affected by such angry revellings.

JOHN BULL, however, maintains that the public feeling is against the Ministry, and quotes the Editorial remarks of eight or ten respectable County Journals in support of his assertion. But this only proves that the opinion in favour of the new Ministry is not unanimous, an equal, or probably, a much stronger selection of paragraphs of an opposite nature might with equal facility be adduced to shew that the majority of the nation had confidence in the new Administration. At all events the steady position which the funds have maintained, since the formation of the new Cabinet has been promulgated is no bad evidence of the confidence reposed in it.

In giving a sketch of the Parliamentary proceedings we have availed ourselves of much of the Summary published in last Thursday's Gazette, but conceiving that the speech of Mr. Huskisson would be interesting to all, and particularly to our Commercial friends, we have copied a well abridged report of that Honorable member's exposition from Billing's Liverpool paper.—The conversation in the Commons relative to the Canadas will also be read with interest.

H. M. S. *Alligator*, Capt. CANNING, arrived on Thursday from Halifax, with Colonel COCKBURN, and Lord VALENTIA on board. Col. Cockburn proceeds we learn to Upper-Canada, on the business of his Mission, and will return to embark for England in about a fortnight.

On Wednesday the Head Quarter Division of the 15th Regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Macintosh, arrived from Cork, in the *Kains* Transport. The following is a correct list of the Officers, and statement of the number of Troops on board:—Lieut.-Col. Mackintosh, Capt. Drought and Hope, Lieuts. Cuthbert, Tollemache and Rudyerd, Ensign Rose, Paymaster Walker, Surgeon Bartley, M. D. with 12 Sergeants, 8 Drummers, 147 Rank and File, 12 women and 24 children.

We understand that the Detachment will remain on board the Transport, till the orders of His Lordship the Commander of the Forces are received for their future destination. Lieut.-Col. MACINTOSH proceeded on Wednesday to SOREL to pay his respects to the Earl of DALHOUSIE. Notwithstanding reports of the relief of the 70th and 76th Regts. by the 15th and 66th Regts. founded on private letters, had long been current; we have heard it stated, that the first official communication made to the Commander of the Forces on the subject was in a triplicate letter brought out by the Officer in Command. The remaining Transports are daily expected.—It is said, this morning, that the 15th Regt. will proceed immediately to U. Canada leaving the 71st regt. & 79th Highlanders undisturbed at their respective stations.

Lieut. Brown with a Detachment of 30 Recruits for the 79th Highlanders, in this Garrison, arrived last Evening from Dublin in the *Gilbert Henderson*.

The Canadian Courant of Wednesday last has a paragraph full of strange rumours, and asserts as certain "that a strong military force is coming out to this country."—from the best information we can obtain no official notification of such reinforcement has been received."

We learn that His Excellency the Governor in Chief may be expected in town on Tuesday next from Sorel; but cannot take upon ourselves to assert that his Lordship's visit, has for its end the examination of the weighty Despatches, of which the Honble. Colonel Ramsay, *selon* the rumor in the Canadian Courant, was the bearer.—It is indeed, here, very generally conjectured, we give it only as conjecture, that his Lordship has sufficient confidence in the walls of the Villa at Sorel, although it stands on a Sandy Foundation, to venture upon opening any despatch within them, however serious He might imagine its contents to be.

Mr. Macready, and family, have arrived in this City. We regret to find that the hope expressed by the Official Gazette, that the public would be gratified with a night of Readings and Recitations by Mr. Macready, is not likely to be fulfilled.

His Lordship the Hon. and Rt. Revd. Dr. STEWART, Bishop of Quebec, left town yesterday on a visitation to parts of the diocese in Upper Canada.

Exaggerated reports of the number of persons drowned from rafts in the late gale are in circulation. We

are sorry to learn however, that eleven bodies have been picked up at Point du Lac, near Three Rivers, principally persons from the Upper Province.

On the nights of Saturday and Sunday, the 23rd and 24th instant, it froze in several parts of this district. The late rains and warm weather had given an unusual spring to vegetation, and the new growth was consequently very tender cucumbers, beans, buck wheat and tobacco had suffered and even the leaves of some forest trees have been injured. The hay and grain crops look promising, but the latter in many parts have been much injured by grubs and insects. On some pieces of dry and high land, the wheat and oats have been entirely destroyed and the ground left bare.

The Official Gazette of Thursday last contains the Proclamation of His Excellency the Governor in Chief for discontinuing the Port of Entry at the Village of SHERBROOKE in the County of Richelieu, and district of Montreal, which is removed to the Township of STANSTEAD in the same County and District.

The *Old Quebec Gazette* imagines it has detected the *Mercury* in a flagrant error, in attributing, on Tuesday last, the unpleasant reports respecting the Canadas, which prevailed in England and Scotland in the beginning of May last, to the repetition by that paper of the Buffalo story of riots in Upper-Canada.

The *Old Quebec Gazette* by that republication excited such general disgust, and came so lamely out of the business, that it shews itself callous to public opinion in venturing to recur to it. The account of the troubles quoted from the EDINBURGH WEEKLY JOURNAL was substantially, nay almost verbally the same as that repeated in the O. Q. G. of the 5th April, it is not impossible, nor even improbable, that a Quebec paper, of that date, should have reached the Capital of Scotland by the first week in May. But admitting that the O. Q. G. has been, by some equally ill-omened bird of more rapid wing, forestalled of the merit of having first croaked forth the alarm in England respecting these Provinces, its innocence is merely circumstantial; it is the innocence of a Gypsy who sets out to plunder a hen-roost, but is guiltless of the robbery, because—some earlier depredator has borne away the booty. When the *MERCURY* has spoken of "disaffection and rebellion," it has only been in exposing or contradicting the mischievous insinuations and groundless reports propagated by the O. Q. G. and its ally. The existence of *disaffection* by the *Mercury* well knows is confined to a small circle of disappointed and factious railers, without ability to organize, or courage to attempt rebellion, even if the people were with them; which, the failure of their late attempt, in a measure much less daring than open insurrection, shews not to be the case; but the *Clique* is not the less criminal on this account—it is only the more contemptible. The man who should purchase a pocket pistol, with the declared intention of employing it to batter down the walls of this fortress, would be guilty of an *overt act* of treason; but, like the efforts of the faction, it would be an act rather requiring the discipline of *les petites maisons*, than deserving to be visited with the rigour of the law.

On Sunday last the annual collection was made in the Cathedral Church of this City in aid of the *Diocesan Committee of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge*, and of the *Quebec National Schools*. The Sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, who pleaded the cause with great energy and with the full advantage of having been always known to recommend by his own example the beneficence which he enforced by exhortation. The children were ranged as usual in the middle aisle and upon extra benches on each side of the pulpit; and they sang an appropriate hymn in a simple but touching manner, instead of the usual anthem or psalm performed by the Choir. Col. Douglas, Commandant of the Garrison, Col. Cockburn, Commanding Royal Artillery, J. Davidson, Esq. and J. G. Irvine, Esq. were kind enough to act as Collectors. The amount of the Collection was £48.

The Honble. W. Smith and family arrived this morning from London in the *Ship Lord Sidmouth*. There is an arrival from Limerick on the 29th May, the *Agnes, Gorman*;—but the Master brought no Papers.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are obliged again to postpone the Communication signed an Elector.
The Letter of an Episcopalian is under consideration.

STATE OF THERMOMETER FOR PAST WEEK.
53, 58, 60, 64, 64, 60, 62.

Died.

Yesterday, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with true christian fortitude, Dame GENEVIEVE MATHON, wife of Mr. Michel Landry, Huissier Audiencler, of the Court of King's Bench, in this city.

Port of Quebec.

ARRIVED.

June 26—Brig Spring, Emmerson, 48 days from Exeter, to Sheppard & Campbell, in ballast.
27—Brig Expressive, Hutchinson, 29d of April from London, to Irvine & co. with general cargo.

—Ship *Kaine*, (transport) 14th of May from Cork, with part of 14th Regt.
—Ship *Endeavour*, Collinson, 11th of May from London, to —, general cargo. 8 settlers.
—Brig *Civilian*, Terry, 17th May from Liverpool, to H. G. Forsyth & co. with salt.
—Ship *Prospect*, Leary, 11th May from Plymouth, to Peniston & McGill, in ballast.
—Brig *Mary*, Bowen, from Canso & Liverpool, to Geo. Symes, in ballast.
25—Ship *Hebe*, Boag, 18 days from Bermuda, to W. Price, in ballast.
—Brig *Aurora*, Carr, 45 days from Sligo, to do in ballast. 132 settlers.
26—H. M. Ship *Alligator*, Captain W. P. Canning, 10 days from Halifax.
29—*Economy*, Atkinson, 12th May from Dublin, to Irvine & co. in ballast—121 settlers.
—*Concord*, Bellard, 20th of June from Newfoundland, to Wm. Budden, with salt.
—Brig *Meridian*, Scilly, 14th May from Bristol, to W. Budden with iron.
30—Ship *Lord Sidmouth*, Gales, 13th May from London, to J. Dyke, in ballast.
—Ship *Gilbert Henderson*, Pithey, 5th May from Dublin to — in ballast. 209 settlers.
—Brig *Agnes*, Gorman, 29th May from Limerick, to R. Shaw, in ballast. 205 settlers.
—Ship *Ocean*, Blackburn, 2d May from London, to J. Dyke, in ballast.

CLEARED.

June 25—Brig *Phillis*, Penries, Workington, Geo. Symes.
Ship *Perceval*, Lebaby, Plymouth, Rogerson & co.
Brig *Cataro*, Willis, Liverpool, W. Budden.
Brig *Portaferry*, Dorney, Portaferry, W. & G. Pemberton.
Bark *Henry*, Coffey, Cork, Sheppard & Campbell.
Schr. *Nymph*, Campion, St. Johns, (Nfld.) Gillespie & co.
26—Brig *Albuera*, Holmes, Belfast, T. McRoberts.
Ship *Bolivar*, Crosby, Belfast, W. & G. Pemberton.
Schr. *Marie*, Dennis, St. John's (N. B.) Rogerson & co.
Schr. *Hibernia*, Caldwell, Miramichi, Patersons & Weir.
Schr. *Stranger*, Boucejour, Arichat, C. F. Aylwin.
Brig *Harmony*, Peart, Limerick, W. Price & co.
Schr. *Providence*, Nolin, Newfoundland, J. McDouall.
27—Schr. *Peggy*, Landry, Kalgaz, H. G. Forsyth & co.
Brig *Wm. McGillivray*, Stoddard, Jamaica, Gillespie & co.

PASSENGERS.
In the *Endeavour*, from London, Col. Lloyd, lady and servant Mr. & Mrs. Trigg, Miss Marshall, Mr. & Mrs. Tulloch, Mr. & Mrs. Scott, Messrs. Nicolls, Saunders, Wilson, and Burnup, Com. Dept and Mr. & Mrs. Milrea. In the *Euphrosyne*, Mr. Savage and Mr. Bell.
In the *Ontario*, to sail this day for Liverpool, Miss Martin, Mr. Codman, Mr. Hampden, and Mr. Macdonald.
In the *Lord Sidmouth*, The Honble. Wm. Smith and family, Mr. Carman and family, and Mr. Duchely and family.

TRINITY HOUSE QUEBEC, FRIDAY, 29th June, 1827.

Notice to Mariners, Pilots and others concerned.

THAT two lights have been placed on the high land above the Platon at the foot of the Richelieu, the high one 30 and the low one 20 feet above the ground—to be shewn in moveable light rooms, and are hoisted every night at sun set. These lights bear when in one W. S. W. and E. N. E. from each other, and on that line of bearing vessels will be in a fair way, between Islet a Mayrand and the Rocks to the Southward, and may safely run (from a fair way above Grosse Isle) through the Richelieu and two miles above it.

That a light has also been placed on Grosse Isle about 12 feet above high water mark, to point out its true situation in the night time, and bears from the lights on the Platon, N. 66, 00 E. and S. 66, 00 W. distant one mile and three quarters. Vessels in the fair way two miles above l'Islet a Mayrand by keeping this light exactly between the two lights on the Platon, will have a line of sailing that will lead to a fair way to the southward of the long shoal off Groundine point.

As these lights are on a small scale, little dependance should be placed on them at a greater distance than six miles, but at that distance with a spy glass they are distinctly visible.

By Order,
J. LAMBLY, H. M.

NOTICE.

CAPT. WEBBER, Ship HANAH, will not be answerable for any Debts contracted by his Crew after this date.
Quebec, June 30th, 1827.

FOR SALE,

IRON,—Vinegar, Lampblack, Steel, Mustard, Writing Ink, Hoop Iron, Black Lead, Blacking, &c. &c.
—A L S O,—
Flour, Pork, Lumber.

JAMES GEORGE,
Goudie's Wharf.

28th June, 1827.

LOST, and supposed to be dropped in some Shop, when purchasing some things, fourteen and a half Sovereigns and two Guineas. Any person leaving them with Mr. THOMAS HAYES, merchant, St. Peter-street, will be suitably rewarded.
Quebec, June 29, 1827.

MISSING.

A TRUSS marked Q. C. diamond 2, containing an Oil Searcher, supposed to have been lusted from the Ottawa, Capt. Douglas on or about 15th May last.
J. & J. M. FRASER.
Quebec, 16th June 1827.

Auctions.

Household Furniture, and Dry goods of every description. On every **MONDAY & THURSDAY** will be sold by **BLOOD & MACDONALD** at the *Quebec Auction Mart, St. John Street*:-

A VARIETY of every description of Household Furniture, Horses, Gigs, Carts and Calashes, Harness, Saddlery and Bridles, China, Glass and Earthenware, Soap and Candles, Wines, Gold and Silver Watches and Jewellery, &c.

And a general assortment of Dry Goods, Silks, Irish Linens, Calicoes, Prints, Muslins, Hosiery, Hats and ready made Clothes, &c.

N. B. Liberal advances made upon all kinds of Goods deposited with them for sale.

For private Sale--30 Dozen of Superior Claret.

Glassware, Earthenware, Iron, Nails, Canada Scythes, Dry Goods, &c.—By **J. WURTELE**, on **MONDAY**, 2d prox. at his Stores, at **TWO O'CLOCK**:-

TWENTY Casks Glassware assorted, 20 Casks and Crates Earthenware, 5 Tons assorted Iron, 25 Casks Nails, 20 dozen Canada Scythes, (English,) 15 casks Lamp Black, 100 kegs Paints, 45 casks Turpentine, 25 barrels Tar, 20 casks Pitch, 5 hds. Upper Canada Leaf Tobacco, and other articles.

After which, a complete assortment of superfine, fine and common Cloths, Bombazettes, Calicoes, Cambrics, Loom Shirtings, &c. &c.—28th June, 1827.

Private Sale.—**CHEAP**.—A Patent Chain Cable 90 fathoms, fit for a Vessel of 250 Tons. **J. W.**

SITUATION WANTED,

A SWET NURSE, by a young healthy woman, who can produce sufficient testimonials as to character. Apply at this Office. **Quebec, 29th June, 1827.**

For Sale, the following Articles, now landing from the *DEW DROR and EUPHROSINE*:-

100 DOZEN old bottled Port, Sherry, and Claret Wines, of a superior description. Day & Martin's Paste and Liquid Blacking. Black Pepper, Cinnamon, Florence Oil, Epsom Salts, E. I. Castor Oil.

Also on hand,

Window Glass, 6½ x 7½, 7½ x 8½. Fine Canada Nails and Spikes. London Vinegar, Paints, Varnish, Lamp Black, &c. **J. A. WANTON.**

Sault-au-Matelot-street, June 29.

FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Opposite the Montreal Bank,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

JAMAICA Spirits,

Leeward Island do. Cogniac Brandy, Hollands Gin, Madeira Wine, in wood and bottles, Port do. do. Teneriffe do. Cargo do. London Porter, Montreal Cider,

Gunpowder, Hyson, Twanky, Souchong and Congo Tea, double and single patent refined Sugar, bright Muscavado do. Coffee, Chocolate, London and Liverpool Mustard, French Olives, Capers, Ketchup, India Soy, Harvey's Sauce, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Pepper, Pimento, Ginger, Indigo, Fig Blue, Muscatel Raisins, in whole, half and quarter boxes, Prunes and Figs, Spermaceti and London Mould Candles, Wax, Wicks, yellow, white and Windsor Soap, Saind Oil, Carraway Seeds, Stilton, King's Arms, Double Gloster and Cheshire Cheese, Day & Martin's and Warren's Blacking, Messina Oranges, Lemons, &c.

C. GILLESPIE & Co.

LONDON MADE CLOTHES.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, a large assortment of ready made Clothes of the latest fashions, by Lane & Son, London. The above may be seen at his House, Palace-Street, next door to Mr. Symes's. **JOHN LANE.**

June, 1827. N. B. Gentlemen who intend giving orders for the fall, will have the goodness to do so on or before the 20th June. **J. L.**

TO BE LET,

And possession given immediately.

A spacious DWELLING HOUSE in Craig Street, St. Rochs Suburbs near Dorchester Bridge. This Building is well situated for a Tavern, and will be let as one House, or divided, so as to suit families wishing smaller Apartments.

Also, a neatly finished House, in excellent repair at Point Levy, situated near the Steam Boat Wharf, very eligible for a summer residence.

Apply to **JOHN KERR,** Agent to Goudle's Estate.

June 26th, 1827.

FOR CHARTER.

THE Brig **ROYALIST**, Ashbridge, Master, just arrived from Liverpool, burthen per Register 249 Tons, a very desirable conveyance for Wheat and Ashes. Apply to **PENISTON & MCGILL,** St. Peters Street.

27th June, 1827.

FOR LONDON,

To sail about the 15th July.

THE First Class Ship **ANN** and **AMELIA**, of 586 Tons, James Triest, Commander, lately arrived from Canada with Teas, has room between Decks for Flour, Ashes or other measurement Goods, and can accommodate one or two more Passengers. Apply to

FORSYTH, WALKER & Co.

Quebec, 26th June 1827.

FOR SALE.

THE FIEF and SEIGNIORY of **DES-CHAMBAULT**, situated at thirteen leagues above Quebec, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, containing a league and a half in front, by three leagues in depth, having a good Grist Mill, with the right of Banalité, the said Mill being advantageously situated, for vessels taking in and unloading cargoes. The River St. Anne running through this Seignory, affords a good salmon fishery, which may easily be improved, so as to give a considerable income.

Likewise the Domaine of the said Seignory, of five arpents in front by three leagues in depth, of an excellent soil, fine meadows, a manor house well built of stone, barns, stables and other offices houses; the whole in good repair, and pleasantly situated.

The Domaine or the Seignory will be sold either together or separately.

For further information apply on the premises to **LOUIS FLEURIE DE LAGORGENDIERE**, proprietor, or to **E. B. LINDSAY**, Notary at his Office, in the Lower Town of Quebec, St. Peter Street. **Quebec, 25th June, 1827.**

RUM, &c.

300 Puncheons Jamaica do. Demerara do. Grenada do. St. Vincent } **RUM,**

10 Hhds. } **HOLLAND'S GIN,**

5 Pipes " Superior Fayal Wine,

30 Hhds. Malaga Sherry do.

150 Boxes Messina Lemons in good order, for sale by

JAMES GIBB,

Quebec, June 30, 1827. u No. 13, St. Peter-street.

PATENT FILTERERS.

FOR SALE.—A few of Bennett's Patent, Portable FILTERERS. by the Subscriber, **FREDK. PETRY,** No. 1, Couillard Street.

Quebec, 26th June, 1827. c

NOW LANDING, and for Sale by the Subscriber

82 puns. Grenada Rum,

19 do. Antigua,

19 hds. superior Trinidad Sugar.

WM. DOUGLAS,

St. Andrews Wharf.

23d June 1827. c [From the late hour at which the following Advertisement was received, it was printed very incorrectly in our last paper.]

JOHN JACKSON,

Brass Founder and Plumber,

BEGBS leave most respectfully to inform his friends and the public that he has resumed business in that new house in St. Paul-street, owned by B. Tremain, Esqr. and near Mr. Bell's Ship Yard, and again solicits that patronage he has heretofore so liberally experienced; he also wishes to state that he has purchased in the very best Markets in England and Scotland, a new and elegant assortment of tools and materials in his line, viz. Sheet Lead, Patent Lead Pipes, Block Tin, Sheet Brass, Zinc, Melting Pots, Casting Sand, &c. &c. which he feels confident will enable him to execute orders with despatch, and in the most substantial manner, on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. A variety of English manufactured articles, viz: Valve Water Closets, Pan ditto Lift and Force Pumps, &c. &c. **Quebec, June 26th, 1827. 4m**

THE subscriber having appointed Mr. **WILLIAM NEWTON** Agent for the **STEAM SAW MILL** at St. Rocks, all orders and communications left at his office, on Hunt's Wharf, will be duly attended to. **JOHN FIRNIE.**

Quebec, May 4th, 1827. u

TO LET, and possession given immediately if required, that new Two-Story Stone House, situate near the Beauport Mills, together with Stabling and Garden. The situation is pleasant and airy, and the house is finished in a very neat and convenient style, making a pleasant residence for any family.—For particulars, apply to **M. McCALLUM,** Quebec, 6th March, 1827. u Advocate.

FOR CHARTER TO LONDON.

THE fine new first class ship **Marmion** Captain Wright, Burthen per register 411 tons—and is now nearly to commence loading. For further particulars apply to the master on-board, or to the subscriber. **G. C. DAVIS,** Goudle's Wharf.

Quebec, 19th May, 1827.

ORANGES.

FOR Sale—One hundred boxes Received from Messina, in excellent order. By **C. GILLESPIE & Co** opposite the Montreal Bank. **Quebec, 2d June 1827.**

DUPONT AND MCNICOL have for sale at their Stores—Rue Sault-au-Matelot:—

Sicilian Wine, Window Glass 9½ x 8½ 8½ x 7½ 9 x 7 7½ x 6½, Nails 3½ & 3½lb. Day & Martin's Liquid Blacking, Paints, White, Black, Yellow & Spanish Brown, Lamp Black, Tobacco Pipes, Glassware,

AND,

Coulson's Damask and Diaper Table Linen, Irish Linens, Calicoes, Salempores, Striped and Checked Cottons, Shirtings, Muslins, Shawls & Handks., India Nankeens and Bandanas, Satins, Saranets, Silk Shawls, Crapes, Worsted and Cotton Hosiery, Eustians, Flannels, Bombazettes, Carpetting, Denmark Satins, Cassimeres, Superfine, Fine and Common Cloths. **u2d June, 1827.**

QUEBEC FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed, that from and after the date hereof, no FEES WILL BE CHARGED ON POLICIES issued at this Office.—By order of the Board of Directory.

W. HENDERSON.

Quebec Fire Office, 10th May, 1827. u Secy.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has for sale two handsome DENNETS, which will be finished in the most fashionable and workmanlike manner; also, two very handsome four-wheeled PHAETONS, one with elliptic Springs and a Box behind, the other with double Seats, &c.; and two very handsome half-covered CALASHES.

As the above articles are of the best materials, they will be warranted superior to any made in Canada for neatness and durability; also for sale, Springs of every description, warranted of the best quality; and Axes of every description, Ploughs, &c. All kinds of Carriage-work done with despatch, and on moderate terms, by **JOHN GRAVES,**

Quebec, March 20, 1827. No. 13, St. John-street: u

FORTY Puncheons Superior (Clarified) MONTREAL CIDER, for Sale by

JAMES GIBB,

Quebec, 20th April, 1827. u St. Peter-stree 1827.

To Let, with immediate possession.

THAT central stand for business, in the Lower-Town Market-place, with a good yard, and a large store in the rear, formerly occupied by Mr. John Esson. Enquire of Mr. **ROBT. RICHARDSON,** Lower-Town Market-place. **8th May, 1827. u C. SMITH, Proprietor.**

TO BE LET,

and immediate possession given.

THE upper part of that convenient and agreeable House, situated in Mountain-street, in part occupied by the Subscriber, to whom application is to be made. **J. C. REIFFENSTEIN.** **May 21, 1827. u**

FOR SALE,

Or to Let for a number of Years.

THAT well known and extensive FARM, situate on the North Bank of the River St. Charles, within two miles and an half from town, comprising about two hundred and ten acres, most of which is arable land and in meadow, with a large stone dwelling-house, two stories high, neatly fitted up and calculated to receive a genteel family, a farm-house, four new and large barns, stables, coach-houses, a large garden, and other dependencies. The most easy and favorable terms will be given. For further particulars apply at this Office, or to the subscribing Proprietor on the premises.

P. E. DESBARATS,

N. B. Possession will be given on the first day of October next. **Quebec, 25th May, 1827.**

TO be let, till the 1st October, the house in St. Genevieve street, facing the Governor's Garden, the property of Mr. John Cannon, at present occupied by Mr. Cornwall. It has lately undergone thorough repair, and has been newly painted, and a water-closet and pump erected. A good stall stable harness room, Coach-house, &c. in the rear. Enquire at this office. **Quebec, May 12, 1827.**

A LOUER,

Et la possession donnée immédiatement si on le desire. **L**A maison neuve, à deux étages, située près des moulins de Beauport, avec les étables et le jardin. La situation est plaisante, et la maison est parachevée avec goût, et ferait une superbe résidence pour une famille.—S'adresser à **Mr. McCALLUM, Avocat.** **Québec, 6 Mars, 1827.**

THE Subscriber has received per Veronica and Robt. Ker from Belfast, an assortment of fine **IRISH LINENS**, Diaper Table Cloths, Linen Threads assorted, printed and plain Calicoes, Handkerchiefs &c. all of which he will dispose of on the lowest possible terms.
JOSEPH RICHARDSON.
Free Mason Hall, 22d June, 1827.

NOTICE.
CAPT. PINEL of the Brigantine **SURPRISE** will not be accountable for any Debts contracted by the Crew of said Vessel.
Quebec, 20th June 1827.

MRS. JAMISON begs leave most respectfully to inform the Ladies of Quebec, and the public in general, that she has removed her school to the upper part of the House in St. John Street lately occupied by Mrs. Newberry as a Millinery Store, at which place youth of both sexes will be carefully and scientifically instructed in the following branches of education viz:— English and French Grammatically, Geography, History, Mythology, Writing, Arithmetic, Plain and Ornamental Needle work, &c. &c.

Young Ladies attending this Establishment and wishing to become their own Dress-Makers, Mrs. J. will instruct *Gratis*, and at convenient periods so as not to interfere with their other lessons.
Mrs. J. most humbly trusts that from the respectable references she can produce as to character and abilities, the unremitting attention she pays to her pupils, and the facility with which she forwards those confided to her care to merit a share of public favour and support.
N. B. Terms, hours of attendance, and other particulars known by application.
June 16th, 1827.

THE Subscriber has for Sale; wholesale or retail, the following articles per invoice as imported:—
Cogniac Brandy,
Jamaica Rum,
Hollands Gin,
Jamaica Shrub,
Port Wine, (superior quality,)
Madeira,
Sherry,
London Porter, (Hibberts,)
Mild Ale,
Montreal Cider.

A. R. PATTON.
Wine and Spirit Merchant,
Sault-au-Matelot Street.

BOTTLED WINES FOR SALE.
FIVE HUNDRED doz. of O. L. P. Madeira,
250 doz. of Superior old Port,
75 doz. of pale Sherry.
By **B. T. GILLAM.**
Sault-au-Matelot-street,
Quebec, 27th April, 1827.

FREIGHT for Liverpool will be taken in a new Brig of 260 Tons Burthen, to be dispatched as early as possible. For particulars apply to **SAMUEL FINCH.**
Quebec, May 4th, 1827.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, a few hogshead of best quality Hams, from 5 to 6 cwt. each, cured, and put up for the West India Market, or private families, in lots to suit purchasers on moderate terms for cash.
JOHN BROWN,
No. 9, St. Peter Street.
Quebec, 19th May, 1827.

THE Subscriber begs to inform Masters of Vessels and the Public, that he intends, from the 1st May next, to commence business at his office, on Hunt's wharf, as Agent for procuring Freight, Entry of Goods at Custom House, &c. &c.—as likewise for the arrangement and adjusting of Accounts, &c. to which every attention shall be given.
WILLIAM NEWTON.
Quebec, April 27th 1827.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.
MUSCOVADO, Sugar, in hds, tierces, bbls. Brazil, and East India, and bags,
Jamaica, Rum,
Demerara, and Leeward Island
Coffee, Lime Juice, Digby Herrings, Mackerel, Barley and Gunny Bags.
CHAS. F. AYLWIN.
1st June, 1827. Goudie's Wharf.

FOR sale by the subscriber, at his stores, St. Paul street,
Cognac Brandy,
Geneva,
Muscovado and refined Sugar,
Carrants,
Salad Oil,
Ginger and Nutmegs,
Indigo,
Windsor and Brown Soap,
Starch and Black Lead,
Stone Blue,
Mustard,
Double Boiled Linseed Oil,
Basket Salt,
Nails of all kinds,
Paints, Colours,
Pine Tobacco, Lard,
Assorted Earthen-ware, &c.
CHARLES NOYES
Quebec, 23d May, 1827.

LOST, between Hope Street and Saint Peter Street a Bundle of Law papers. Whoever has found the same, by leaving them at Mr. Gagy's Advocate, or at the office of the Mercury, will be suitably rewarded.
Quebec, June 21, 1827.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.
DEMERARA, Antigua and St. Vincent RUM, Barbadoes, Trinidad and Antigua Sugar, in Hds. Tierces and Barrels,
A few Packages Cayenne Pepper,
TUCKER & STEWART.
St. Andrew's Wharf.
Quebec, 25th June, 1827.

SICILIAN Wine in pipes and hds,
White Wine,
Lemons, Almonds Raisins, Prunes and Figs,
Hams and Bacon,
Earthenware in assorted Crates.
Window Glass 7 1/2 x 18 1/2 and 8 1/2 x 9 1/2,
Sail Canvas,
Bombazetts and Plaid
Cambrics, Shirtings, Silks, Twist and Threads,
Plated Hats, &c. &c.
R. & T. FROSTE & Co.
Atkinson's Wharf.
Quebec, 5th May, 1827.

FREIGHT, PASSAGE OR CHARTER TO LIVERPOOL.

THE Good Fast Sailing Coppered Ship **NOTTINGHAM**, Capt. SHARP, 403 Tons Register is a desirable conveyance for Grain or Ashes, or will load a Cargo of Timber or Deals if early application is made to the Captain on Board at Messrs. Irvine, McNaught & Co's. Wharf or at the Counting House of **JOS. DYKE.**
This Ship is peculiarly well adapted for the accommodation of Passengers, having a spacious Cabin with separate State Rooms and would be found very convenient for a Family.
23d June 1827.

THE subscriber being about to drop his Retail Business, requests all those indebted to him will please to pay their respective Accounts without delay. The whole of the Stock on hand will be sold at reduced prices, consisting of the best superfine West of England Cloths of all colours, common ditto ditto, Double and Single Milled Kerseymer ditto, Toiletets and Quilting Waistcoat Patterns, Stockingnets for Pantaloon, and Flercy Hosiery; Flushing, Camlet, Shaloon, Scotch Plaid, Bombazet, Brown Holland, Nankins, Russia Drill, Irish Linens, Shirting Cottons, Chamois Skins, Plain Gilt Buttons, Pearl ditto, Commissariat ditto, Barrel ditto, Navy ditto, Black Horn ditto, Manufactured ditto, Brussels and English Carpeting, Men's and Youths' Hats, Moccassins, Wellington Boots, Anle do, Ladies' ditto, Men's and Boys' Shoes, Clothes and Shoe Brushes, India Work-Boxes, Writing Paper, Silk Bandanas, Silk Florentine, best Sewing Silk, ditto Skein and Ball Twist, the best Silk Collar Velvet, Stay Tape, Thread all colours, Ferretting, Braid and Round Cord, Steel Chains for Trowsers, Horn Moulds, Umbrellas, Tin-covering Nails, best Linen Bed-Tick, yard wide, &c. &c. &c.
GEORGE ARNOLD.
Quebec, Feb. 3d. 1827.

AVIS.—La Société ci-devant existant entre **JAMES SMITH** et **THOMAS FLETT** est aujourd'hui dissoute par consentement mutuel. Tous ceux à qui la dite Société peut devoir, sont priés d'envoyer leur Comptes à Thomas Flett, qui est autorisé à les régler, et tous ceux qui doivent à la dite Société sont requis de payer leur comptes audit Thomas Flett.
JAMES SMITH,
THOMAS FLETT.
Quebec, 15th Juin 1827.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
a tan d Sicilian Wines,
Jamaica and Leeward Island Rum,
Muscovado, Sugar in Hds. and Barrels,
Pimento,
Patent Laid Cordage of all sizes, among which are Hawser of 7 inch and downwards.
Bleached and rown Canvas,
Osnaburgs and 4-4 Brown Sheetings,
27, 32 & 36 inch bleached do.
Writing and Wrapping Paper of all descriptions.
Glauber and Epsom Salts.
A few of Blackmore & Co's. No. 10 Patent Bolting Cloths.
CHARLES STUART.
Sault au Matelot Street.
Quebec, 16th June 1827.

FOR SALE AT THE BOOKSTORE OF T. CARY & Co.
Free Masons' Hall.
TWO elegant engraved Prints of His ROYAL HIGHNESS, the **DUKE OF YORK**, richly framed with Caronet and Glass.
FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.
100 Dozen Old London P. Madeira,
100 Doz. Port,
SAMUEL LOGAN.
Sault-au-Matelot Street,
19th June, 1827.

NOTICE.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between **JAMES SMITH** and **THOMAS FLETT** is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those to whom the said Co-partnership is indebted are required to send their accounts to Thomas Flett who is authorised to settle them, and all those who are indebted to the said Co-partnership are required to send their respective accounts to the said Thomas Flett.
JAMES SMITH,
THOMAS FLETT.
Quebec, 15th June 1827.

THE proprietor of the Quebec **BRASS FOUNDRY** and **LEAD MANUFACTORY**, again begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public in general that having purchased that extensive House and Property in St. Paul Street, lately known by the name of the Quebec Baths, and nearly opposite Mr. John Bell's Ship Yard, is now fitting it up to suit his mechanical purposes in the above line, where he will be happy to receive and execute all orders in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, Ships Composition Rudder Bands and other fastenings, Scuppers and Hawsend Mill and Engine Brasses, Water Closets neatly made and fitted up, Lift, force and Beer Pumps, fine Brass Work made to any pattern, Lead work of every description, &c. &c.
N. B. The most liberal prices for Brass, Copper and Lead.
JOHN C. NIXON.
Quebec, June 16th 1827.

FOR SALE, the Cargoes of the *General Wolfe*, Ontario, and others
Iron assorted,
Steel ditto,
Fine Canada Nails,
Spikes,
Copper Bars and Spikes,
Sheeting Copper,
Sheet Lead,
Register Grates, &c.
Tin IC. IX. IXX. &c.
Sheet Iron,
Spades and Shovels,
Frying Pans,
Anvils, Vices,
Wire,
Shot assorted,
Economic cooking Staves.
ACRAMAN'S PATENT CHAIN CABLES AND ANCHORS, assorted sizes.
Muscovado Sugar,
Cognac Brandy of warranted Brand,
White Wine Vinegar,
Day & Martin Blacking,
Double Gloucester Cheese,
Window and Plate Glass.
Tobacco Pipes,
Best Staple Cordage & Canvas,
Madeira Wine,
Paints, &c.
F & FF Gun Powder.
Apply to
WM. BUDDEN, Quebec,
or at his Office, Montreal.
10th May, 1827.

ON SALE,
WHITE Pine Masts and Bowsprits.
Apply to
HENRY ATKINSON.
Quebec, 6th June, 1827.

JOHAN V. BOSWELL, No. 48, St. John's Street, has received, ex Ottawa, from London, *General Wolf* from Bristol, and *Winscale* from Liverpool, a very large assortment of goods, comprising a superior selection of Fancy articles, with every other article for family use in his line, which he offers very low for cash, or approved credit. A better selection of fancy goods cannot be offered for sale in Quebec.
May 5th, 1827.

REWARD:
STRAYED.—From the Plains of Abraham on the night of the 12th instant, a Small COW, four years old, the Horns turned in and all Black except a few Spots on the udder, any person giving information as to what has become of the above Cow to the Keeper of the exercising Ground will be handsomely rewarded, or if found in any persons possession, after this public notice they will be severely prosecuted.
Quebec, 23d June 1827.

BRASS FOUNDRY.
THE Subscriber begs leave to present his thank most respectfully to his kind friends and patrons and notwithstanding his late misfortune of having his establishment in St. John Suburbs consumed by fire, he has again got up his Brass Foundry, with New Machinery for every other branch of business in his line. Ship's composition rudder bands, butt bolts, deck nails, mill and engine brasses of superior quality; bells of all kinds, hawse leads, scuppers, pumps, and water engines of every description,—in the house occupied heretofore by Mr. Jackson, Brass Founder, outside of Palace Gate, Rue St. Croix, leading from the end of Charles-street to St. Paul-street. **JOHN C. NIXON.**
Quebec, 30th Dec. 1826.
N. B. Highest price for old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead, &c.

THE Subscriber respectfully intimates to his friends and the public in general, that the business of Grocer and Wine Merchant hitherto carried on by him, will from this date, be continued by Messrs. JAMES and THOMAS GINN, under the firm of **THOMAS GINN & Co.** to whom he begs to solicit a continuance of that support which he has so liberally experienced since he commenced business.
All those who are indebted to him are requested to make payment of their accounts to Messrs. THOMAS GINN & Co. who are duly authorized to receive and grant acquittances for the same.
WILLIAM TORRANCE.
Quebec, 17th April 1827.