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## Poetry.

For the Mercury.

My Memory is now but the tomb of joys long dead.—Bracon.

In early life the heart exulting springs,  
And flies afar on Fancy's gilded wings;  
Thro' golden vistas fairy prospects rise,  
And fill with eager hopes, or glad surprise.

The mind a flatt'ring mirror then appears,  
Reflecting airy joys of future years;  
What trains of lovely objects move along,  
And ask th' enraptured Poet for a Song!

The maid, more fair than earthly eye hath seen,  
The grove, where mortal footsteps ne'er hath been,  
The crystal lake, which tempests never moved,  
The sloping hill, by flowers and zephyrs loved.

Or, if you feel a more aspiring flame,  
The mad desire to barter love for fame,  
Chivalric honors deck your future breast,  
And o'er your helmet waves a warriors crest.

Such is, in youth, creative Fancy's Power,  
She rears with equal ease, a tower, or flower;  
She yields the mind the image of desire  
And smiles to see the distant form so fair.

These young and bright illusions hold awhile  
Alike our musings, and our griefs beguile;  
But disappointment brings her clouds at last—  
The spell is broken and its charm is past.

Remembrance, o'er the faded vision shines  
And present good, for vanished joys, resigns;  
Around their sepulchres, it fondly strays,  
To listless shades, its deathless love betrays.

The gentle stream that flows on yellow sand,  
By sunbeams cheered, and playful Eurus fan'd,  
Displays fantastic beauties in its wave,  
Light curls, and forms reflected as they lave.

But Phœbus sinks, and night resumes her sway,  
Silent these transient beauties pass away;  
One dark and sullen tide alone is seen,  
Where light, and peace, an hour before had been.

And thus it is with each bright hope that plays  
Before the buoyant mind, in youthful days;  
The sun of Fancy sets in gloomy night,  
And darkness hides it from the aching sight.

Quebec, April 31. ALCIAT.

## MEMOIR OF TAM O'SHANTER.

Thomas Reid, so celebrated as Tam O'Shanter by Burns, was born in the Kyle of Ayrshire. His first entrance into active life was in the capacity of Ploughboy to William Burns, the father of the poet, whom Thomas described as a man of great capacity, as being very fond of an argument, of rigid morals, and a strict disciplinarian—so much so, that when the labours of the day were over, the whole family sat down by the blazing "ha'ingle," and upon no pretence whatever could any of the inmates leave the house after night. This was a circumstance that was not altogether to Thomas's liking. He had heard other ploughboys with rapture recount scenes of rustic jollity, which had fallen in their way, while out on nocturnal visits to the fair daughters or servant girls of the neighbouring farmers—scenes of which he was practically ignorant. And more—he had become acquainted with a young woman he had met at Maybole Fair; and having promised to call upon her at her father's house, owing to his master's regularity of house-keeping, he had found it totally impracticable.

To have one night's sport was his nightly and daily study for a long time. It so happened that his mistress about this time was brought to bed. Thomas hailed the bustle of that happy period as a fit time to compass his long meditated visit. Mrs Burns lay in the *spence*. The gossips were met round the kitchen fire, listening to the howling of the storm which raged without, and thundered down the chimney: it was a January blast. Thomas kept his eye upon his master, who, with clapped "hands and uplifted eyes, sat in the muckle chair in the ingle neuk," as if engaged in supplication at the Throne of Grace for the safety of his wife and child. Thomas drew his chair nearer the door, and upon some little bustle in the kitchen, he reached the hall, and was just emerged into darkness, when the hoarse voice of the angry Burns rung in the ears of the almost petrified ploughboy, "where aw's, Tam?"

"The auld doore whale," muttered Tam, as he shut the door and resumed his stocking; "I was gawn to the door to see if the win' t'ring the thack aff the riggin."

"Thou needs na gang to look the night," cried the rigid overseer of Doonholm, "when it is sae mirk, thou coudu' see thy finger afore thee."

It was indeed "a waefu' nicht." Such a night as this might give rise to these admirable lines of that bard, about to be ushered into the world—

"That night a child might understand

The deil had business on his hand."

It was a little before the now pensive and thoughtful Burns was given to understand that a son was born unto him as

"The wind blew as 'twad blawn its last,  
that a horrid crash was heard; a shriek rose from the affrightened woman, as they drew their chairs nearer the fire. "The ghaists and howlets that nightly cry about the ruins o' Alloway's auld haunted kirk" rose on every imagination. The gudeman rose from his chair, lighted a lantern, commanded Thomas to follow him, and left the house. The case was this—the gable of the byre had been blown down, which, as it was of his own building, was not of the most durable nature.

In due time the joyful father had his first-born son laid in his arms: his joy knew no bounds. The *bicker* was now sent round with increasing rapidity; and Thomas, then in his fourteenth year, was carried to his bed, to use his own words, "between the late and the early, in a gude way, for the first time."—Such was the birth-night of the poet.

How long Thomas Reid remained in the service of William Burns does not appear. It is certain, however, that he was with him when Robert first went to plough, as Thomas has repeatedly told, as an instance of Burn's early addiction to reading, that he has seen him go to, and return from plough, with a book in his hand, and at meal-times "supping his parritch" with one hand and holding the book in the other.

It would appear that he had, in process of time, got better acquainted with his sweetheart at Maybole Fair, for he rented the Shanter farm, which, with the assistance of his father-in-law, he stocked and furnished. Both fortune went against him:

"His cattle died, and blithed was his corn;"

and an unfortunate friend, for whom he had become security for £150, failed. Under such a load of ill, he, like many others, sought for consolation in the "yill cups; and any errand which served as a pretext to visit the town of Ayr, renewed his worship to the "inspiring, bold John Barley-corn;" and he usually returned, like the Laird of Snotterston, "O'er a' the ill's o' life victorious."

But Thomas had many a domestic squabble. His wife, naturally not of the sweetest temper, was doubly soured by the misfortunes of the world, and the dissipation of her helpmate; and often when Tam

"Was gettin' fu' and unco happy,"

she sat at home,

"Gathering her brows like gathering storm,

Nursing her wrath to keep it warm."

She, like too many in that district at that time, was very superstitious. Thomas took her by the weak side, and usually arrested her "light-horse gallop of elish ma-claver" by some specious story of ghost or hobgoblin adventures, with which he had been detained.

He had now got into such a continued state of dissipation and irregularity, that he was obliged to leave the farm to the mercy of his creditors, and opened a small public-house, at the end of the old bridge on the water of Doon. It was while he was here that Tam O'Shanter made its appearance. A manuscript copy was sent to Thomas, by post, with this motto—

Change the name, and the  
Story may be told of yourself.

The celebrity of the poem brought numbers to his house, and he sold a great deal. But his spirit could not brook the brutal taunts and jeers which every day he was obliged to bear from his customers. He left off business, and commenced labourer, at which he continued until he got an offer of a situation as overseer of heaves, on the large estate of Castle Semple, at that time belonging to William M'Dowall, Esq., M. P. for Renfrewshire, which he accepted. With short intervals, he remained there till the day of his death. He was of such a character, that he considered no man, or class of men, his superior, and no man his inferior.

Feeling the infirmities of old age approach, Mr. Harvey placed him at his west gate, as gate-keeper, where he fell into a lingering disease, which soon put a period to his mortal career. As he had no friends nor relations (his wife having died about two years before) Thomas had never cared for to-morrow: he was destitute of the means to support himself during his illness. The night before he died, he called for a half-mutchkin of whisky; and (as an acquaintance

of his sat by his bed-side, and who personally informed me) he, taking a glass of it in his hand, held it between him and the light, and eyed it for some time with a peculiarly exhilarated expression of countenance, even at such a crisis;—then, while pleasure sparkled in his eyes, he took his friend by the hand, and pressing it warmly, exclaimed, "This is the last whisky I, in all probability, will ever drink, and may often be the times I have felt its power. Here's to thee, Jamie, and may thou never want a drop when thou art dry!" He died the next morning, about eight o'clock.

WILLIAM IV.—Prince William was refused leave to quit his ship at Cork, for the purpose of visiting Dublin; and at Plymouth, the absence of invitation from the King, or leave from the Admiralty, apprised him that his presence was not desired at Buckingham House. The Prince of Wales and Duke of York joined and passed some days with him at Plymouth, which for the time was enlivened by festivities and illuminations. Prince William could not obtain leave to quit his ship; but it was said that, like a true sailor, he consoled himself by falling in love. The supposed object of his affection was a young lady named Wynne, the daughter of a merchant. He was passing his time very agreeably at Plymouth when a sudden order sent him to sea again, in command of the *Andromeda*, with Admiral Gower. The motive of this order was to separate him from the lady, and a trick was at the same time played upon him by the Admiralty. His ship, when he sailed, not being provided for a foreign station, he supposed himself going only on a short cruise. When the day came for the separation of the *Andromeda* from the squadron, he was informed that his destination was the West Indies; and that, to prevent the delay of his returning for stores, the *Andromeda* should be provided from some of the other ships, which "had luckily brought out the proper supply." He obeyed the signal for parting, walked the quarter-deck in no very tranquil mood, "muttered a prayer or two," with more energy than devotion, for the first Lord of the Admiralty, and ordered the master to direct his course for Antigua.—*Lardner's Cabinet Library.*

Woman.—The following curious compliment to the fair sex is extracted from an old play, entitled "Cupid's Whirligig:"—

"Who would abuse your sex that knows it? O Woman! were we not born of you?—should we not then honour you? Nursed by you, and not regard you? Made for you, and not seek you! And since we were made before you, should we not live and admire you as the last and most perfect work of Nature? Man was made when Nature was but an apprentice; but Woman when she was a skilful mistress of her art. By your love we live in double breath, even in our off-spring after death. Are not all vices masculine, and virtues feminine? Are not the muses the loves of the learned? Do not all noble spirits follow the graces because they are women? There is but one phoenix, and she is a female. Was not the princess and foundress of good arts, Minerva, born of the brain of highest Jove, a woman? Has not woman the face of love, the tongue of persuasion, and the body of delight? O divine, perfectioned woman! If to be of thy sex is so excellent what is it then to be a woman enriched by nature, made excellent by education, noble by birth, chaste by virtue, adorned by beauty!—a fair woman, which is the ornament of heaven, the grace of earth, the joy of life, and the delight of all sense, even the very *summum bonum* of man's existence."

Burns must have had somewhat of the same idea as that which I have underlined, when he wrote—

"Her 'prentice han' she tried on man,  
And then she made the lasses O!"

ACCIDENT ON THE RAILWAY.—We understand that a serious accident occurred on the railway on Tuesday last. There have been various reports as to the precise nature of the accident; but we believe the following particulars to be correct:—A train of the second class carriages, which leaves Liverpool at two o'clock, was proceeding along the cutting of Olivemount, at the rate of upwards 20 miles an hour, when the engine (we believe the *Rocket*), by some means or other, got off the rails, and was dashed against the rock with fearful violence, dragging after it the two first carriages, and the rest of the train being in consequence brought to a stand. The effect of this concussion was, that the tender was almost broken to pieces, and the engine itself received considerable damage. Fortunately only two persons (the assistant engineer and a female) sustained any injury, and that was not of a serious kind. Another engine was immediately sent for, and the train then proceeded forward to Manchester, where it arrived about an hour after the usual time.—*Liverpool Advertiser.*



LETTER TO SIR HENRY PARNEL, BART. M. P.  
On the New Colonial Trade Bill.

BY HENRY BLISS, ESQ.

SIR.—As you are the leader of the opposition to the new Bill brought forward by the late Administration, for regulating the West India intercourse, and as your sentiments are known to be strongly opposed to the Colonial system in general, I address particularly to you the observations, which are also offered to the attention of all who favour your opinions. This liberty needs no apology, and shall be used without phrases of compliment or any personality; except only to remind you, that it is not enough for Legislators thoroughly to understand a subject, unless also they convince those, whose interests are affected, that the whole case in all its bearings has been carefully studied, and decided upon its merits, without sacrifice to any favourite theory in economy or party in politics. The evidences of such study and decision, on the part of some of the opponents of the late Bill, still appear exceedingly scanty. On the part of others, a partial change of policy indicates that some such investigation has been made, and encourages the hope, that further information and reflection may produce a more entire conversion in them, and bring the rest round to a similar conclusion.

The ground upon which the Bill and Schedule, introduced by Mr. Herries, were opposed, seems to be, that although duties upon many articles are to be entirely repealed, and importation made free and unrestricted, yet the addition proposed on other articles, however few in number and small in amount, is considered as receding from the principle of the Act in 1825, and the policy of the ministers who framed it, and as no less contrary to sound maxims of trade and the general interests of the British empire.

The object of the present letter is not to contrast the Bill and Schedule of Mr. Herries, with those submitted to Parliament by the present Administration. The principles of both measures are identical. The difference in some details would probably have disappeared upon the modification of the former during its progress through the House. But there is one respect in which they differ most essentially. The previous bill was permanent or of indefinite duration; the present is limited, as to any beneficial operation, to the 1st of January, 1834, after which it proposes a gradual but most injurious withdrawing of that protection, which, till then, it acknowledges to be just and necessary.

The first general principle in the Colonial system of Great Britain has hitherto been a mutual preference of all her provinces in their intercourse with each other and with the mother country. This has been the basis of that confederacy, the security of that connection, which has held together for so many years her immense dominions, in spite of all the differences and divisions, of situation, laws, language, and religion. This has proved the main support of the power and wealth and independence of the whole empire; of which assertions no better illustration can be given or desired, than is found in the history of the present question of West India intercourse, and of the controversy it has occasioned with the United States.

It never was the intention either of Mr. Huskisson, or of any former administration, to withhold an adequate protection to the intercolonial trade between the northern and southern provinces in America. The principle of excluding foreign productions was reluctantly given up in 1786, and upon urgent necessity alone; the exclusion of foreign shipping was never legally abandoned till 1822. The latter principle, after having been partially resumed, is now again conceded; but at no time, and under no circumstances, has the imperial government ever conceived, or proposed, the intention of placing the northern colonies on the same footing as foreign countries in the West India trade.

So fully has this basis of our colonial policy been understood, as well by the United States as by Great Britain, that the former never ceased to attack it, and the latter to defend. Nor were the attacks of the Americans founded upon any abstract objection for free trade, which they never applied to their own territories; but because in this contest, as a commercial question, they had nothing to lose, and every thing to gain; and far more as a political question, because they have ever been seeking to destroy the connection between the northern and southern colonies, and between both and the mother country; and by making the commerce of each of these divisions of the British empire with the United States of more importance than the commerce of each with the other, the connection of the whole together would be most effectually weakened, and ready in any future conflict to be dissolved. And fortunately for the United States the commerce between them and Great Britain has already, for some time, been of greater amount than that between Great Britain and either her northern or southern colonies separately; (nor is there another circumstance to which the Americans are believed to have been more indebted for all their successful attempts in persuading our government into their demands); still, as the trade between Great Britain and the northern and southern colonies together, is of greater amount than her trade with the United States, and as the whole collective sum of the mutual exchange among the three divisions of the

empire with each other is greater by nearly 200 per cent., it became the more necessary, and the more desirable, for the United States to spare no means for intercepting and destroying this intercourse and connection. Finding themselves, therefore, situated nearer to Great Britain than the southern colonies, about as near as the northern, and far nearer to both these two than Great Britain to them, or they to each other; and finding themselves also capable of producing every article exchanged between the whole together, and already in fact producing all such articles, and even producing some of the most important at a cheaper rate; it was obvious that they had only to establish for their policy, and to impose upon Great Britain, this principle, that their productions should be admitted into her colonies on the same terms as productions from any British possessions, and admitted into Great Britain on the same terms as from her own colonies. The latter part of which proposition is yet abiding till time and circumstances shall develop an opportunity; but the former seemed ripe for presenting in 1823, has never since been out of sight, and was never before so near being accomplished as now, when professed to be abandoned. At first, it was smuggled into an Act of Congress under the equivocation of "elsewhere;" and being detected, and that word explained to apply to British possessions as well as foreign countries, the claim was boldly avowed, and a bold and desperate push made to obtain its acknowledgment. It should be repeated, and never forgotten, that those, the American demands, were neither founded upon the desire, nor consistent with the principle, of free trade; for they not only constantly refused to apply the same rule to themselves, and admit British and colonial productions on equal terms with their own, but they immediately so increased the duties upon both, as to become, in the most important articles of the latter, little short of a total prohibition. How their claim was met by our government, with what spirit and indignation exposed and disdained, and with what decision and rigour retaliated, is well known and universally applauded; and need be mentioned here only to show how strongly the able ministers who then advised His Majesty, Mr. Canning and Mr. Huskisson, were convinced of the policy of giving the British colonies, in their trade with each other, an adequate protection, and to what extremities they were resolved to maintain it. For not only do they appear to have considered all negotiation as terminated by the very mention of such a pretension, but finding it insisted upon by the American government, they hesitated not to immediately interdict all communication between the West Indies and the United States, by closing the ports in these colonies against American shipping. It is clear, therefore, that the principle upon which Mr. Canning and Mr. Huskisson, and the administration of that period acted, was that of protection to British and colonial trade in the British colonial ports; it is clear that the whole question, the whole dispute, between the two governments has been, whether such a protection should be afforded; and it was upon the principle, and for the purpose, of affording such protection, that the Acts of 4 Geo. IV. c. 44, (in 1822,) and 6 Geo. IV. c. 114, (1825,) were passed.

But it is not from these circumstances only that such a conclusion may be deduced; there is internal evidence in the Acts themselves, no less strong than the extrinsic, that they were founded upon this basis, and adapted particularly to this object.

In the first place, the power exercised by the Imperial Parliament being solely for the regulation of trade, the only legitimate scope of such acts must be, either to afford protection, or to take it away; that is, either to impose a duty which shall give British productions a preference, or to impose none; because any lesser duty which should come short of this object, would not be for the regulation of trade, but for the purpose of revenue, or for no purpose whatever. That to take away all such protection was not the object of the former Acts is evident, because the Acts of 1822 admit no article duty free, and the Act of 1825 but very few, and those unimportant. Next, the Schedules themselves of these Acts, and particularly that of 1825, in strict accordance with this principle of regulating trade, that is, of protecting British production, adopt for this end three means or measures, viz. prohibitions, specific duties, and duties ad valorem. That prohibitions were designed for protection, there can be little doubt. As little can be felt with regard to the duties ad valorem, they being on some articles as high as thirty per cent., twenty on others, and fifteen on all the rest, except a certain class of articles, which are either never demanded in the Colonies, as alabaster, medals, diamonds, &c. or but to a trifling amount, as essences, drugs, ostrich feathers, &c. or are produced most cheaply by the Colonies themselves, as hemp, bar and pig iron. On this class of articles, none of which could interfere with any British industry, or interfere to a very small degree, and, consequently, required the very lowest degree of protection, that lowest degree of protection is enacted to be seven and a half per cent.—Now, since the specific duties are found in such company, and are fixed upon articles requiring far more protection, (because produced far from their market, and farther than the foreign competitor,) and since these articles are the most important, (because their value is great, and their bulk such as to employ, perhaps,

150,000 tons of shipping, and because they are almost the only articles the North American Colonies can produce,) it follows, that it could never have been the design of the Act, nor the intention of those who carried it, to give a less protection to these articles charged with specific duties, than to those charged ad valorem; and it is even probable that it was intended to give more.

Such was the principle of that Act and Schedule, and such the means by which its end was to be attained; if, therefore, it can be shown that these means proved in any case inadequate to the end, the necessity of reinforcing them by some further measure will be established; and upon such further measure also, upon the policy of changing the duties as experience or better information proved them to be inefficient for protection, example may be likewise found, in the subsequent Acts of the same administration, or the same ministers. For in the year following, in 1829, the warehousing system was made more effectual, by reducing duties on foreign articles through the Northern Colonies, to protect the British carrier; and in 1827, the duty on silk and cotton manufactures having proved unequal to protect British production, the latter was raised thirty per cent. ad valorem to twenty, and the former from fifteen to thirty, being an increase of cent. per cent. Yet, in the case of duties ad valorem, it was much easier to have ascertained a first what amount would be a sufficient protection, than in the case of specific duties, which have to be compared with their amount in value, in order to judge how they protect production, and with their amount in bulk per ton, to see how far they encourage navigation; as those duties are laid upon the articles of the greater bulk, their peculiar object apparently was the protection of navigation; for navigation is the main advantage of this trade, and can be protected only by specific duties. But to ascertain how these duties operated, longer time was necessary, to make enquiries, to receive returns, to collect facts, and to compare results, and see where and why they were less adequate, and by what change they might be made to answer the object for which they were designed. This degree of experience has now been acquired. The experiment having been tried during the years 1823, 1824, and 1825, the official returns of the last of those years show us how far the specific duties have proved effective, and where they require additional protection. The importation of such articles into the Southern Colonies from the Northern, and from foreign parts, during that year, is given in the following table, and to show that it is purely from want of an efficient protection that these results were such, the importation from the Northern Colonies of the year 1828, when the American were excluded, is also added.

Articles.	From Foreign Ports, 1825.	From the Northern American Colonies 1825.	From the American Colonies, 1828.
Flour of all kinds, Barrels.	183,052	4,202	26,708
Boards, M. ft.	12,671	8,061	18,731
Shingles, M.	11,035	4,412	11,538
Staves, M.	7,555	4,431	8,238

Such has been the result of that experiment; and comparing the rate of those specific duties with the amount ad valorem upon these articles, and also with their amount upon the bulk per ton, the causes of the result may be ascertained.

Articles.	Rate of Duty by Act of 1825.	Amount ad valorem Average Value	Amount on Bulk
Flour	5s. per Barrel.	£ 2 1/2	2 per Cent. 5 Barrels to 1 Ton.
Boards	6s. per M.	P. P. 11 1/2 W. P. 7 1/2	11 per Cent. 200 ft. per Ton.
Shingles	7s. and 15s. average 10s. 6d. per M.	Average 9 1/2	9 1/2 per Cent. M. per Ton.
Staves	15s. & 12s. 6d. average 14s. 6d. per M.	12 1/2	12 1/2 per Cent. 100 ft. per Ton.

The amount ad valorem of the specific duty at the rate is but 17 per cent., and that is upon an article of less importance; upon flour it is 12 1/2 per cent.; upon boards it is 11 per cent.; upon staves 6 per cent.; though we have the Schedule of 1825 had established 7 1/2 per cent. as the minimum of protection, even upon articles interfering with British production, and had established upon all articles the rate of 15, 20 and 30 per cent.

As therefore the duty upon cotton and silk manufactures having been found inefficient at 15, has, since the Act of 1825, been raised to 20 and 30 per cent.; so should duties, which have proved far more inadequate, upon boards and staves, articles more in need of protection, be the same principle raised from 12 1/2, and 10, and 6 per cent. to something nearer an effectual amount, or nearer equality with other articles; lest a great partiality, or unreasonable distinction, should appear in the law, if manufactures from Great Britain of glass, cotton, &c. others, are to be protected by a duty of 20 per cent., the manufactures of silk, linen, paper and leather, by a duty of 30 per cent.; while the wood and corn of the American Colonies are grudgingly encouraged with less than 6 or 12 per cent., though these articles are almost



sole dependence, and though their foreign competitor lies between them and their market.

Next, let the same duties be compared with the amount they are equal to per ton. For the real object of competition between us and the Americans is one of navigation, as of authority were wanting, the letters of Mr. McLean have confessed; and the great disadvantage of the Northern Colonies is, that, besides the difficulty of producing as cheaply as the Americans, which is barely to be effected, and in few instances only, those provinces lie so much further from the West Indies, that the average difference of freight is from 10 to 15 sailings a ton in favour of the Americans. To determine the efficiency of any duty, therefore, it is not enough to consider whether its amount ad valorem is sufficient to encourage production, it is necessary to view it in respect of encourage production, whether, when produced, the article can be carried to market: for the ordinary advantage of having the market nearer the home producer than the foreign competitor, and of adding the whole freight to the duty of protection, is here not only wanting, but is actually inverted. It will be seen, on reference to the table last preceding, that in point of freight, though the duties amount to a protection on flour and shingles, yet on boards and staves, two articles required to the amount perhaps of 100,000 tons of shipping, the duty is not more than equal to half the difference of freight in favour of the Americans by the shorter voyage. That is, the law which admits American wood and shipping at that duty gives them in fact a preference equal to the whole amount of the apparent protection it holds out to the Northern Colonists. Such duties may be very well for the purpose of raising a revenue, but they can hardly be called duties for the regulation of trade; at least upon such regulations it is evidently impossible for the North American Colonies to compete.

There is yet another view to be taken of this question which will also shew that these duties are not only inadequate to the object of the law and irreconcilable with its principle, but totally at variance with fair and impartial dealing between the Northern and Southern Colonies. For the specific duties laid to protect the produce of the Southern Colonies in the ports of the Northern are, compared with their amount ad valorem, as follows:

Articles.	Rate of Duty.	Value.	Amount of Duty Ad valorem.
Sugar, .....	5s. per cwt.	27s.	1 1/2 per cent.
Molasses	3s. per cwt.	1s. 1d.	34
	1/4d. per gallon.		
Coffee .....	5s. per cwt.	60s.	8
Rum .....	6d. per gallon.	2s.	25
Other Spirits	1s. do.	3s.	33

Thus while the Northern Colonies find in the ports of the Southern a protection on corn and wood, never above 17, and on a principal article as low as 6 per cent., the Southern Colonies enjoy in the ports of the Northern a protection, (excepting upon one, not the most important article, of 18, 25, 33, and 34 per cent., though they have no foreign competitor to meet in the Northern markets. Let it not be supposed that such comparisons with the protection reserved to the manufactures of the mother country, and to the produce of the West Indies, are made for the purpose of odium or complaint: the only object is to show, that the duties on corn and wood have been measured by such a scale as has unwittingly produced a departure from the principle of the Act of 1825, and has frustrated its intention; and that the addition proposed to be made by the new Schedule is perfectly consistent with the policy of the Act, attains the same end, by slightly reinforcing the means, and completes that uniformity and impartiality of protection, which were undoubtedly the objects contemplated.

Though the American government never had the right, and is now understood to have relinquished the pretension of interfering with these duties; and though informed, before the opening of the ports, that the duties would be raised and regulated according to the convenience of British interests, without reference to those of other countries; yet as the minister of that country is now protesting against the alterations by the new Act and Schedule, it is well to consider the amount ad valorem of the specific duties levied by the United States on the West India produce. By the Tariff of 1828, those duties were as follows:

Articles.	Rate of Duty.	Value.	Amount Ad Valorem.
Sugar.....	3 cents per lb. about 15s. per cwt.	27s.	56 per cent.
Molasses..	10 cents per gallon, 6d	1s. 1d.	46
Coffee.....	5 cents per lb. 25s. per cwt.	60s.	41
Salt.....			200
Rum.....	53 to 85 cents per gall. say 8s. 8d.	2s.	187

The American Minister is therefore complaining of duties on their corn and wood in no case exceeding 17 per cent., while the duties levied on colonial produce in the United States, are in no case less than 40, and on the principal article exceed 180 per cent.

Before the order in council for opening the colonial trade had been issued a month, so little difficulty does

the American government feel apparently, in complaining of the very terms on which they desired and importuned to be admitted, that they have now alleged the importation of articles into the West Indies, duty free, from the Northern Colonies, without inquiring into the origin, to be unfair, and new, and contrary to the recent understanding. That this measure is nothing new, nor contrary to the recent arrangement, may be shown by the dates of the Acts of Parliament introducing it, long subsequently to which are these repeated applications made by the American Government; that there is nothing unfair in admitting articles to be warehoused duty free, may be proved, if proof be necessary, by the example of the American as well as of many other governments.—But upon what terms articles from warehouses in one part of the British dominions are to be admitted into any other parts of the British dominions, is no longer a question of foreign arrangement, but of internal regulation, with which no independent nation can suffer another to interfere. Do the United States inquire, at New Orleans or New York, on which side of the lakes the flour, wood, and furs, they receive, originate? Duties, indeed, upon their first importation across their boundary, they may or may not impose, according to their own convenience; but upon transportation from one part of their territories to another, whether from Lake Erie to New York, by rivers, and canals, or from the St. Croix to the Mississippi, by sea, they have never thought of inquiring on which side of Lake Erie, or on which side the St. Croix, the article was produced. It is not to be believed that this country will ever submit on such questions, to hear of foreign interference; this would not be more injurious to colonial interests, than to the interests and the sovereignty of the United Kingdom; this would be calling upon Great Britain not only to relinquish her colonies, but to renounce her independence.

Since the admission of American vessels was conceded, the only question, the whole dispute between the two countries, has merely been whether Great Britain should or should not admit American productions into the West Indies on the same terms as productions from her other colonies, or from the United Kingdom. And this question, so long and so vigorously contested, the Americans are now on the point of obtaining, at the very moment they appear to have abandoned it; and while Great Britain imagines that the United States have complied with all her terms, it is in fact she herself that has complied, or is about to comply, with theirs: because the difference between admitting American productions on the same terms as British, which is what they demanded, and admitting them on duties which are utterly inefficient to protect British, which is what is now about to be granted, is nothing. The Schedule of 1825, in making the discrimination between Colonial and American wood unequal to the difference of the voyage, makes in fact no discrimination. The American government should have known this in 1826; they were told of it by the informed of their own country, and it was principally because they failed to comprehend and secure this that the Adam's party and Administration was thrown out of office. The time since elapsed and the returns collected have made this fact better understood, and therefore it is that they have since been so importunate to retrace their steps and accept of the terms before offered; having ascertained that though these terms were intended to be most contrary to their own, they are in effect most consistent and identical.

To the second class of objections, derived from the principles of free trade, the answer must be limited to a bare summary of reasons. The present is neither the moment for discussing, nor the occasion for applying, a theory opposed to the opinions of most countries, and as yet unapproved by the experience of any. However sound may be that doctrine, the United States will have none of it. They created their marine by the old system; they are creating, they have created, their manufactures by the old system; they have created distilleries and plantations sufficient for their supply of sugar and spirits by the old system of protection, which they are therefore too wise, or too foolish, to abandon. The British Colonies are strongly imbued with the same prejudice, and for the same causes. By the old system, they have been enabled to exchange their wood, corn and fish, for the manufactures of Great Britain and the produce of the West Indies: by the old system, therefore, a country, which would otherwise have been uninhabited or stunted in poverty and want, has rapidly grown up into all the comforts and conveniences of life, and now teems with the industry and happiness of 1,000,000 of British subjects.—The Northern Colonies, and the Southern also, cleave, as to the very charter of their existence, to the old system of protection; and though Great Britain (having here perhaps no better reason to preserve it, than that thereby the mutual trade and returns between her colonies and herself exceeds in the aggregate £17,000,000 yearly, and the navigation employed is nearly 700,000 tons,) seems now disposed to forsake the old system of protection, and adopt the new and contrary doctrine of free trade—why will she insist upon making the beginning, upon trying the first experiment, and to the extremest extent, in that quarter where opinions and interests and circumstances are most opposed to it?—For what purpose?—To supply the West Indies?—They were never so abundantly supplied as now. To supply them cheaper?—Their

supplies were never before so cheap. To make them cheaper still, by taking off all duties and buying of the nearest producer?—The duties are paid to the Colonial Treasuries, which must be supplied from some quarter, and none is less inconvenient; and the nearer of two producers is not likely to sell the cheaper, when the more remote has withdrawn from the trade; and if by taxing one source of supply you introduce the competition of another, and those taxes are paid to yourselves, you can be no great loser. But a new market will be opened for the West Indies in the United States?—A better market will be lost in the Northern Colonies, where the West Indies sell more under the restricted trade than they sell to both the Northern Colonies and the United States together, during the open trade of 1825. We may have half the carrying trade of West India supplies from the United States?—For which we give up the certainty of having in time the whole, and already, one half from the Northern Colonies. The Americans, for reasons too long to state, must always have three-fourths of the navigation employed in carrying their own exports. They have now about that proportion in the intercourse with the United Kingdom. What one advantage therefore in trade or navigation is to result from this experiment?

For the disadvantages that are sure to follow, it ought not to be necessary to repeat, what is worthy of being ever in mind—that the trade from the Northern Colonies has increased from 36,000 tons, in 1825, to 90,000, in 1828, exceeded 100,000 in 1830, and may be carried, perhaps, to double that amount; that their exports and imports increased during that period in the same proportion, and would undoubtedly have continued to increase under adequate protection, as they will now more rapidly decline if protection be withheld.

One of the most singular features in the whole business is, for the sake of how small a sum, how paltry an amount, all these interests are to be compromised. The whole foreign importations of wood and corn in 1825, when the trade was last open, and the whole amount of the duties to be levied upon them according to the new Schedule, were the following:—

Articles.	Quantity.	Duty.	Amount.
Flour and Meat.....	133,058 brls.		
Of which			
take Wheat at.....	100,000 brls.	5s.	£25,000
Pitch Pine Boards....	4,000 M. ft.	21s.	4,200
Other Boards.....	9,000 M. ft.	28s.	12,600
Shingles.....	11,000 M.	10s. 6d.	5,775
Staves.....	7,856 M.	26s.	10,216
			£57,791

For £57,791, the whole of which is revenue to the West Indians, a trade is to be compromised, of which the articles exchanged cannot be less than £1,000,000 yearly, and the navigation employed is 100,000 tons.

It may be insisted that the West Indians effectively pay the same duties upon all their supplies whencesoever imported, since those from the Northern Colonies and the United Kingdom are sold for the same rate as the American. If this be the fact, what is its value to the question? Compute the same duty upon the whole supplies imported into 1825, from all parts. British and Foreign:

Articles.	Quantity.	Duty.	Amount.
Flour.....	202,737 brls.		
say Wheat.....	190,000 brls.	5s.	£30,000
Pitch Pine Boards....	4,000 M.	21s.	4,200
Other Boards.....	16,700 M.	28s.	23,380
Shingles.....	15,448 M.	10s. 6d.	8,110
Staves.....	9,839 M.	26s.	12,790
			£78,480

As this fact, therefore is of so little value, it seems hardly worth while to contest it. Yet it is no less erroneous than unimportant; for if the price at which one competitor (the Americans) can sell, regulates the price at which the other (the Northern Colonies) will sell, and therefore whatever duty is imposed upon the sales of one goes into the pocket of the other; it seems equally true, that the price at which the Northern Colonies can sell, regulates the price at which the Americans will sell, and that whatever duty is taken off of the latter, goes likewise into the pocket of the Americans. The fallacy lies in considering the Colonies and the Americans as two individual companies, whereas in truth the competition is so great, among the producers and carriers on both sides that all are obliged to sell for the smallest profit, while the trade is so protected as to bring both to the market; but if by a free admission of the Americans the Northern Colonists withdraw from the trade, (as they will,) then the Americans will, on frequent occasions, have a monopoly and sell at exorbitant profits. Because, in that case, the depôts at the neutral islands will cease, and the Americans will go from colony to colony, and look for a market, and take advantage of the distress for scarcity of each, and the price in the dearest will be the price in all the islands: but till now, American produce has lain accumulated at the neutral islands, and the West Indians being always certain of procuring it from thence, the price in all the islands has been the price in the cheapest and in a glutted market, with the addition indeed of a short freight, which addition, however, is not equal



to the advantage of a certain supply and a glatted market, coupled with the other and greater advantages of inducing the Northern Colonies to bring down the same supplies, and barter them for the rum and sugar.

Of this the West Indians are so convinced, that no remonstrance, it is believed, no petition for the proposed alteration has come home from any of their legislatures; though their complaints on former occasions, and in other respects, prove that they are not slow to make their grievances known to the Imperial Government; nor does any opinion appear to exist among them, that whatever may be their embarrassments, such is to be a remedy. The Northern Colonies, on the other hand, are so conscious how much their whole prosperity, and the property, the industry and comfort of every individual, depend upon a protected trade with the West Indies, that the most earnest petitions have been sent home from every one of their legislatures, offering the prayers of 1,000,000 of loyal and industrious subjects against the re-admission of American shipping, under the inefficient schedule of 1825.

If, however, contrary to these feelings, and interests, and circumstances, there still appear such a paramount advantage in the abstract theory of free trade, and the re-admission of American vessels is not enough, unless the duties on their articles also be greatly reduced, a great reduction is in fact made by the new Schedule. The new schedule on the aggregate amount of the whole duties, instead of adding any thing to the duties of 1825, has in fact reduced them 42 per cent. It has raised the charge indeed on some articles, but it has repealed it on others, and for every increase of one shilling, a decrease is made of four.

Articles.	Quantities.	By the former Schedule.		Amount by the Schedule of Mr. Herries.		Incs.	Docr.	Amount of the Schedule by Mr. Herries.
		Rate.	Amt.	Rate.	Amt.			
Bread,	61,844 cwt.	1s. 6d.	4,658	Free	-	-	-	4,658
Corn (Grain,)	248,073 bshs.	7d.	7,230	Free	-	-	-	7,230
Flour,	100,000 brs.	5d.	25,000	6s.	30,000	5,000	-	25,000
Wheat,	83,058	7s. 6d.	10,128	Free	-	-	-	10,128
Other,	28,108 cwt.	2s. 6d.	3,914	Free	-	-	-	3,914
Rice,	12,671 mt.	21s.	4,304	11s. 6d.	19,936	6,652	-	16,500
Boards,	11,000 mt.	15s. 6d.	15,794	13s. 6d.	2,307	-	-	5,775
Shingles,	7,856 mt.	18s. 3d.	5,364	18s. 9d.	7,539	1,955	-	16,215
Staves,	£250,000	10 per cent	25,000	Free	-	-	-	25,000
Stock, suppo sed value,			100,993		66,115	16,454	50,911	57,791

So unjust are the objections that new restrictions and new burthens are now imposed on the intercourse with the United States. If a free trade is so much wanted, here it is to be found. The whole world may be challenged to show a freer. There is no country whose whole industry has so low a protection as the northern colonies are, by the new Schedule, to have in the parts of the south; yet there is no country which, from its circumstances, requires more; there is no country which has merited more; if to have taken up this trade twice, when the Americans had twice interdicted it for the avowed purpose of compelling Great Britain to renounce her belligerent rights, at another her colonial; if to have defeated both these attempts by embarking their property and industry in this trade, besides periling their lives to defeat the similar attempt through war and conquest; if these services, commercial and defensive, and which may yet be required again, can be any merit, it is hard, it is distressing, no less to the feelings than to the interests of the northern Colonies, to see the trade, which they have, for a second time created for the supply of the West Indies, a second time taken away and given to the people who sought to starve them.

It should not be overlooked, that the expressions contained in Mr. Canning's Letter, 11th September, 1826, "that the British Government cannot consent to enter into any renewed negotiations upon the intercourse, so long as the pretensions of the Act (of Congress) of 1823 remain part of the law of the United States;" and that, "after having applied the interdict to any country, the British Government cannot hold itself bound to remove the interdict as a matter of course, whenever it may happen to suit the convenience of the foreign government to re-consider its measures;" and the refusal of Lord Dudley to adjust the laws on colonial intercourse by any informal agreement previously entered into between the two governments; his declining all negotiation, and declaring that the resolution of his Majesty's government was founded upon considerations general in their nature and conclusive; these publications had induced the Colonies to believe, that the Order in Council of July, 1826, was to be a permanent and conclusive measure; and therefore they invested their means and capital the more largely and securely in the West India trade. And though neither that order nor those official letters seem to have been considered by his Majesty's government as any pledge of its faith, yet the encouragement by such a declaration of its feelings and intentions has produced in those Colonies nearly the same effect; and all the interests

which have thereby been created, the property implicated, contracts arranged, shipping, mills, warehouses, wharfs, canals, &c. made and in making, (which embrace much of the capital and industry of the country,) all are in danger of being destroyed by the recent order in council, unless the principle of the Act of 1825 be maintained, and its provisions permanently reinforced by the new Schedule.

But if the Colonies are alone to blame for relying so far on the constancy of government, and the continuance of the former Order in Council, they will consider, and in this instance it is conceived most justly, the faith of his Majesty's government to have been distinctly pledged to them, that in case of its revocation, a more efficient protection should be given to their trade by an amendment of the former Schedule.

This has not only been understood in many communications with the Office of Trade, but letters to that effect are believed to have been despatched from the Colonial Department by the November packet to all the Northern Colonies.

Such are the considerations in favour of the principle of the measure proposed by the late administration, and adopted, for a term at least, by their successors. Whatever reasons have been offered will not be found to be limited to the year 1834, but are co-eval with the Colonial system of Great Britain, and will probably be co-extensive with the duration of her Colonial power. It has been shown that no exclusion, no monopoly, is proposed for the Northern Colonies. To be able to bring their produce to market is all they expect. The duties contended for are in no case equal to the difference of freight in their rival's favour, with the exception only of flour and shingles, on the former of which, after the 15s. per ton to cover that difference, there remains 2s. a barrel, about five per cent. ad valorem; on the latter 1s. per M., about 1/2 per cent., to encourage production; and these are the duties of 1825, upon which no addition is now to be made. Compared with the value of Commodities, this protection never exceeds, and in some instances it is far less than that which the Southern enjoy in the ports of the North-

ern. The protection thus given to the Southern Colonies is permanent; why should that to the Northern be not only unequal in amount, but still more unequal in duration? Or why should Parliament hamper itself with a limitation which no one can foretell may not before it expires be found and allowed inexpedient, but which in that case cannot be so easily changed, after expectations have been given to foreign powers, some of whom are already sufficiently troublesome by interfering upon less founded pretensions? The best understanding upon this question is beginning to prevail between the Northern and Southern Colonies. Some of the former, on learning that their local duties on sugar, molasses, and coffee were considered so high as to check importation, are already making great reductions, and the example will probably be followed by the whole Canadian Provinces.

The local feeling in the West Indies, though the proprietors in this country are not all aware of its existence and reasons, is strongly in favour of encouraging the intercolonial trade. Preserve, in the present Bill, the limitation of two years and a half given to the new duties, and the decline of that trade will be less sudden indeed, but not the less certain, nor much less injurious, to the Canadas; while the West Indians will only be more embarrassed between two competitors, one of whom is withdrawing from, the other delaying to engage in, the production and carrying of their necessary supplies. Omit that limitation, and the intercolonial trade will so prosper, that in a few years no complaints shall be heard from any British colony or interest. That the American minister should, for reasons commercial and political, oppose himself to such policy, is perfectly intelligible;—that, speculating upon the disposition and information of the new ministers, he should assert to them pretensions he never hoped would be listened to by the late administration, is perhaps excusable in diplomacy at least. But what interest have Sir Henry Parnell and others in supporting the same attempts? what object to gain? what commerce, colony, shipping to serve? what end to answer, except the end of disputants in a scholastic question of economy? They constantly appeal to the Act and Schedule of 1825; but let it be remembered that those at present proposed add nothing to the aggregate amount of the duties— that they diminish that amount by nearly one half—that upon two articles only, boards and staves, is any addition made, and when made, the whole duty will be about 19 per cent. on the former and about 13 on the latter. Does this appear too high to be permanent? It is impossible not to recognize the talent of an able minister in the measure of the late administration, which could at once make so important a reduction, and yet afford a more efficient protection to British industry, trade, and navigation.

To these facts and considerations I again invite your attention; whether successfully or not, is less to me than to have endeavoured to engage it.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your very obedient and very humble servant,  
HENRY BLISS.

King's Bench Walk, Temple, 17th March, 1831.

The general COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF COLONIAL DUTIES which will materially assist the reader in following Mr. Bliss in the foregoing letter will be found at page 299.

Provincial.

FREDERICTON, April 13.—On Saturday and Sunday the lower parts of this town were inundated, the ice having been driven together by the points of land about three miles below the town. The channel of the river rapidly filled, and the water overflowed the banks. Several families in the lower part of the town left their houses and the detachment of the Rifle Brigade, in the barracks had orders to hold themselves in readiness to ascend the hill. On Sunday morning the water continued to rise, and the inhabitants were making preparations to remove their effects, the churches and chapels remained closed for so great was the alarm that none could be expected to attend them. Canoes and boats were seen passing through the streets. At length in the afternoon the ice was perceived to be in motion and the waters happily began to subside. The damage done in the vicinity of the town is comparatively trifling, but it is feared that in the low lands the flood has made fearful devastation. It is said several barns and the house of Mr. Gallop, at Kingsclear, have been swept away, but we do not hear that any lives have been lost; except one and that not by drowning. The case alluded to is that of Mr. Corrie, who had hastily erected a stage on viewing the approach of the waters, on which to throw up and save his stock of potatoes, buried in a pit. Whilst throwing up the potatoes the stage gave way and the unfortunate man was buried beneath the stage and its whole burthen, and although 20 minutes did not elapse before he was extricated life was extinct. He has left a wife and four children.

HALIFAX, April 9.—H. M. Packet Rein-Deer, 54 days from Falmouth, arrived on Tuesday (7th inst.) with her foremast, bowsprit, bulwarks, stanchions and two of her boats—brought papers to 9th February.

THE COMMISSARIAT EXCHANGE.—4s. 2d. Sterling & 4

QUEBEC, APRIL 30, 1831.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

The Mail from Montreal has not yet arrived, and we are under the necessity of putting our paper to press without waiting for the intelligence it may bring.

The vessels which have arrived from Europe since our last publication have furnished no later news.

Having been favoured with a copy of the letter addressed by Mr. H. Bliss, the Commercial Agent for the Colony, to Sir Henry Parnell, M. P. on the subject of the Colonial Trade Regulations, of the present Ministry, we have devoted a considerable portion of this number to the publication. It is unnecessary to offer any remark upon the contents of this able paper which will be read with deep interest by all who have the welfare of these provinces at heart; whilst those more immediately interested in commerce may congratulate themselves in having appointed an agent to watch over their interests at home, possessed of such talent united with perseverance as is found in Mr. Bliss. It needs no apology that the length of such a letter has obliged us to postpone our promised Summary of the Debates on the REVENUE BILL. These we shall commence in our next, and continue in our future numbers till we have put our readers in possession of the most prominent points advanced by the Speakers in support of and those opposed to the measure.

On Thursday and Friday the BAZAR for the benefit of the FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM, and, if any surplus funds were obtained, of other charities, was opened in the Ball-room of the Old Chateau, by the kind permission of the Governor in Chief. There were a great variety of ornamental and useful articles offered at the different tables at which the ladies of Quebec benevolently presided. The sales, on the two days, amounted, we learn, to about £350 and fall short of the proceeds on former occasions, but are, nevertheless, sufficient for the primary object contemplated, the support of the Female Orphan Asylum.

[From the Old Gazette.]

Launch of the Steamers Royal William and Lady Aylmer.—Lady Aylmer and His Excellency Lord Aylmer and his Staff went yesterday afternoon to Munn's Cove to attend the launch of the St. Nicholas ferry Steam Boat. His Lordship performed the usual ceremonies of naming the vessel and she went off the stocks, from an awning decorated with several thousand persons crowding the adjoining wharfs and heights. The Tow Boat Company had in an extremely handsome manner placed the steamer Richelieu at the service of the public, and Colonel Maitland with his usual liberality permitted the excellent band of the 32d to attend on board. The boat was crowded, and lay off the wharf in a position advantageous to witness the launch, which was effected in a manner to gratify every one. This little steamer was calculated in every respect for the purpose the Stockholders



had in view, viz. to open an intercourse with the Parish of St. Nicholas, giving a numerous body of inhabitants on Craig's Road, &c. easy access to the Quebec Markets with their produce. Mr. Buchanan, the agent for emigrants, has, we believe, the merit of having suggested the plan, and has materially aided in carrying it into execution.

The increasing spectators then set out for Mr. Campbell's ship yard, where Lady Aylmer performed the ceremony at the launching of the Halifax Company's steam ship *Royal William*. This vessel had a magnificent appearance on the stocks; the prow, stern and quarter galleries are particularly tasteful; her actual builder's measurement is 1,370 tons, but she will not carry more, we suppose, than 4 or 500, owing to the space occupied by the engine and her sharp build. She went off beautifully amid cheers and firing of cannon, and when she floated, looked a "gallant ship." Mr. Black was the constructor; she is built with the greatest fidelity and strength, the sides forming a protection to the wheels against heavy seas. We have no doubt she will prove very fast. Her cost, when ready for sea, will be about £16,000, and her proportions are as follows:—

Length of keel 146 feet; breadth of beam across 44 feet, Length of deck 176 do.; depth of hold 17 ft. 9 in.

We witnessed these new strides to wealth with pride. Three of the steamers on the St. Lawrence, the *John Bull*, *British America*, and *Royal William*, are not surpassed by any other vessels of the kind any where, and from the common deal seat to the elegant decorations of the cabin, and the ingenious and finished workmanship of the engines, all on board is of the manufacture of Canadian establishments.

The Steamer *John Bull* was safely launched at Montreal on Tuesday.

An incident occurred on board the *Nichelien*, Capt. Morin, of the Tow Boat Company, while gratuitously placed at the service of the public yesterday and dispatched to the launches which created much conversation and amusement. No Wines or liquor of any kind were to be had on board of the boat, but Capt. Morin invited the guests to partake gratuitously of coffee as a substitute, which they appeared to partake of with satisfaction. There is no place where the evils of intemperance are occasionally seen in a more afflicting light than in parties of pleasure on board of steam vessels, where a portion of the company is often disgusted by loud and frequently riotous indulgence.

In addition to the foregoing incident, we must relate another which, though somewhat different in its character, appeared to afford high entertainment to those who participated in it; a part of the amusement, it is true, proved, as is usually the case on such occasions, a temporary bar to conversation. A very neat collation, at which Mr. Buchanan presided, was laid out in a tent, formed of sails, close to the slip from which THE LADY AYLMER was launched. His Excellency the Governor in Chief, with His Lady and a number of ladies and gentlemen partook of the entertainment, all of whom expressed themselves highly gratified by the attentions of their hospitable host, and seemed to consider it a very pleasant interlude to the launch, and a most agreeable pastime to while away the minutes, whilst waiting the rising tide which, with time, it is well known waiteth for no man; though, as our neighbours would say, neither the one nor the other reciprocate the compliment, as on the foregoing occasion was apparent—the tide being a full hour behind the time appointed for the launch.

THE ROYAL WILLIAM.—The dimensions and measurement of this vessel are not quite correctly given in the Old Gazette whose account of the launches we quote.—They are nearly as follow, viz: Builder's measurement, 1,370 tons; STEAM-BOAT MEASUREMENT, as per Act of Parliament, 830 tons—her freight will be about 300 tons goods, with seven days fuel, which with water, provisions, &c. and the space occupied for the accommodation of sixty passengers, reduces her freight stowage to the tonnage last above mentioned. The length of keel is correctly stated, or nearly so, at 146 feet—length of deck 162 feet, extreme length from head to tail, 176 feet—breadth of beam inside the paddle boxes, (the correct way of stating Steam-boat beam,) 27 ft. 4 in—outside, 43 ft. 10 in. depth of hold, as stated, 17 ft. 9 in. Her light draught of water is, about, 7 feet 9 inches—and with engine and a full cargo, &c. on board it is estimated will be under 13 feet. She proceeds this evening in tow of the British America to Montreal, when her engine will be put on board and the cabin fittings completed.

Nearly 600 settlers have already arrived in the port of Quebec, principally in the *Arthy Castle* from Bristol, and *Euphrosyne* from Bridgewater, which brought out between them 510 souls, almost entirely families from Wiltshire and Somersetshire, Counties the population of which have hitherto been little prone to emigrate.—These people had the advantage of very short passages, and had generally as much provisions left, as, when sold, would defray the expense of their carriage to any part of the Province. They were specially recommended to H. M. Resident Agent here, who paid a prompt attention to them and forwarded some to the settlements on the Craig Road, a few to Yamaska and the majority to Upper Canada, where from the early season at which they will arrive there can be little doubt of their obtaining

employment, or being located in sufficient time to make provision against the next winter. They were generally healthy looking people, and few, if any now remain unemployed, about this city. Other settlers from Yorkshire have also arrived, and been as quickly dispatched to different parts of the country.

It will be seen by our advertising columns that Mr. SCHINOTTI takes his farewell benefit on the evening of Monday 2nd May. Mr. SCHINOTTI, is the oldest professional actor on the Quebec boards, having made his first appearance here with Mr. Blanchard's company on the opening of the Circus Theatre in the year 1824, and has since visited this city with other companies; his conduct has always been such as to render him deservedly a favourite with the public, who will no doubt evince their approbation of this deserving actor on MONDAY evening next, by a full attendance at his benefit.

SELECT ORATORIO.—Mr. Fiske proposes to give a Concert of Sacred Music, at the Masonic Hall, on Wednesday next, 4th May, under the patronage of His Excellency Lord AYLMER. Mr. Fiske will be assisted by Mrs. Warden, a lady of whose vocal talents a very favourable report has been made and the Band of the 24th Regiment will also attend. The particulars of the evening's entertainment are expressed in hand bills which have been very generally circulated.

The following paragraph copied from the Montreal Gazette, shows the inconvenience experienced in that city from the abolition of the situation of Chairman of the Quarter Sessions and Police Magistrate. Here it is true, no accusation can justly be made of the non-attendance of Magistrates at Quarter, or other, Sessions, where there are always a sufficient number present; but we have frequently heard complaints of the delay and difficulty experienced in obtaining warrants of apprehension since the Police Magistrate has been removed from office, and such difficulty will naturally increase as the season of business advances, when few mercantile men will be found who can neglect their commercial affairs to attend to magisterial duties, however well disposed they may be to execute that office:—

"The want of a Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, or of a resident salaried Police Magistrate, to attend to the business of that Court and to the general duties of the Police Office, is now very sensibly felt. With great difficulty and much manoeuvring can a quorum of Magistrates be assembled during the present Quarter Sessions; and as to obtaining a warrant for the arrest of a criminal, a clever fellow may be half way to the lines ere the warrant for his arrest can be signed.—Mont. Gaz.

There appears, from Montreal accounts, to have been considerable excitement created at By-Town, where the commanding Royal Engineer, Colonel Py, with an armed party took possession of a house, formerly used, it is stated, as the Engineer's Office, but latterly as a grocery store by a merchant of the place. The merits of the case are not given, but it is asserted that the party, by order of the Colonel, forcibly entered the house, turned the furniture and goods into the road and demolished the shop furniture, it is added that Colonel Py, with the Sergeant and Corporal of the party, have been held to bail to answer for the above proceedings at the next term of the Court of King's Bench for the district of Montreal. Such is the account taken from two different quarters, and we must confess, if correct, the gallant Colonel appears to have acted with a rigour beyond the law, even admitting right to have been originally on his side. The peace of that embryo city has been much disturbed by the event; for, whether such proceedings originate in *Founder's Law*, or are to be considered merely as arising from a *By-Law*—they are equally vexatious and completely in opposition to the good old English maxim generally entertained, that the house of a British subject is his castle. It is said in one account that the inhabitants are so exasperated that a meeting was spoken of to change the name of the bantling town.

TEMPERANCE HOTEL.—The City Coffee House at Albany advertises to open on the first of May next, as a *Temperance Tavern*, in which the sale of ardent spirits will be prohibited and is particularly recommended in the advertisement, to such gentlemen as travel accompanied by ladies.—This is a bad compliment to the fair sex, whose presence in any society, we should suppose, would prove a sufficient restraint on the intemperate use of ardent spirits, or wine, but from the Albany advertisement it would seem that our intelligent neighbours have not yet reached that point in the march of refinement.

DISSOLUTION OF THE AMERICAN CABINET.—Mr. Van Buren, Secretary of State, General Eaton, Secretary of War, Mr. Branch, Secretary of the Navy, and Mr. Ingham, Secretary of the Treasury, have all resigned, and their resignations have been accepted by the President. It is rumored that Mr. Edward Livingston will succeed Mr. Van Buren; Mr. Louis M' Lane Mr. Ingham, Col. Drayton Gen. Eaton, and Mr. Forsythe Mr. Branch. From Mr. Van Buren's letter to the President, accompanying the resignation which has been published, as well as the President's letter, in reply to Mr. Van Buren, the best understanding appears to prevail between these two high functionaries.—N. Y. *Albion*.

A Public Meeting was held at the COURT HOUSE, on Monday, 25th inst.—John Neilson, Esqr. in the Chair, for the purpose of considering the expediency of adopting measures for the diminution of Intemperance, at which the following Resolutions were unanimously passed:

1st. Moved by the Hon. Sir John Caldwell, Bart., seconded by Mr. Stayner.—That Intemperance is a fruitful source of Poverty, Disease and Crime, and ought to be deprecated by all denominations of Christians.

2nd. Moved by J. Bedard, Esqr. M. P. seconded by the Venbl. Archdeacon Mountain—That this meeting regrets the existence of Intemperance in the use of Intoxicating liquors in this city and neighbourhood.

3d. Moved by Mr. Clapham, seconded by Mr. Ferguson—That Intemperance has been diminished in other countries by the establishment of Temperance Societies; and that similar success may reasonably be expected to attend the adoption of similar measures in the city of Quebec.

4th. Moved by Dr. Douglass, seconded by Mr. Sewell—That in order to prepare the Public for the formation of a Temperance Society, an association be now formed—to be called the Quebec Association for the diffusion of Information connected with the subject of Intemperance.

5th. Moved by Mr. Tremain, seconded by Mr. Campbell—That the following Gentlemen be requested to accept the offices respectively annexed to their names, be authorized to forward the ultimate design of the Association, and have power to add to their numbers.

President—John Neilson, Esqr. M. P.  
Vice President—Hon. John Caldwell, Bart.

COMMITTEE.

Messrs. Bedard, M. P.	Messrs. Hart,
Campbell,	Holcomb,
Elgee, captain R. A.	Lyons,
Fisher,	Musson,
Gauthier,	Phil. Panet,
Glackemeyer,	Romain,
Clapham,	Stayner,
Hale,	

Treasurer—Dr. Douglas.

Secretaries—Mr. W. S. Sewell,  
" J. H. Kerr,

6th. Moved by Mr. Romain, seconded by Revd. W. Squire—That a Subscription List be now opened, and that all subscribers of 5 shillings be considered members of the Association.

The Chairman then resigned the Chair—having previously informed the Meeting that a Subscription List was ready to receive the names of Subscribers to the Association; and it was Resolved unanimously on the motion of Mr. Patton, seconded by Mr. Musson:

7th. That the thanks of the meeting are due to John Neilson, Esqr. for his valuable services in the Chair.

The meeting was numerous and respectfully attended, and the names of a number of subscribers were obtained before the meeting dispersed.

N. B.—The Public are requested to observe that the Association which is founded on the foregoing Resolutions, is not itself an Institution similar to those which are known by the denomination of Temperance Societies. No pledges are exacted; no obligations are imposed; no other condition of membership is required than the subscription of a Dollar: and let it be borne in mind, that the Association commends itself to the countenance of Foes as well as Friends of Temperance Societies. That Intemperance exists and that it ought to be diminished are Truisms, which, it is assumed, that nobody is ready to deny. The only question therefore, of which the nature of the case admits, relates to the mode of diminution which a Temperance Society presents. This mode is either good or bad. If bad, enquiry will prove it so; and the position of its enemies will be confirmed—if good, its goodness will be attested by the evidence which enquiry will afford; and then every man should be its friend. On either hand, enquiry is needful; and, except to him who has enveloped himself in prejudice, and previously determined that he will not be informed, there is a reasonable title to general support possessed by an Association which has it for its sole design to furnish the Public mind with information connected with the subject of Intemperance."

By order of the Committee,

W. SEWELL, Sec.

\* \* \* Subscriptions will be received by Dr. Douglas, Tres.  
Messrs. Musson, Macnider, Hart and Romain.—W. S.

We understand that a detachment of the first division of the 15th Regiment leaves this city today for Montreal in the *British America*, the remainder, together with the 2d division, will leave on Tuesday morning, at six o'clock, in the *John Molson* and *Richelieu* Steam-boats.

General the Earl of Chatham, K. G. Governor of Gibraltar, is deceased. He was brother of the late William Pitt, and eldest son of the celebrated Earl of Chatam. By his death the Earldom is extinct, a Garter becomes vacant, together with a Regiment, the 4th Foot, and the government of Gibraltar.

The 3d Dragoon Guards is vacant by the death of Lieut. General Sir William Payne Galloway.

The Hon. General Grey has been made Knight Grand Cross of Hanover. Several other Knighthoods are notified in the Gazette, among them those of Major Generals Wheatley and Dalbiac.

The Halifax and West India stations are again to be separate commands.



COLONIAL INTERCOURSE.  
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DUTIES.

ARTICLES.	As by Acts of 1822 & 1825.			As at present.			As by Bill prest. before Christmas.			As now Proposed.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
WHEAT FLOUR.....the barrel.	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	5	0
—imported into Canada.....	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0
—imported into the West Indies from the Warehouse of the Northern Colonies.....	0	5	0	0	1	0	free	free	free	free	free	free
BREAD OF BISCUIT.....the cwt.	0	1	6	0	1	6	free	free	free	free	free	free
MEAL OF FLOUR, not of Wheat.....the barrel.	0	2	6	0	2	6	free	free	free	free	free	free
WHEAT.....the bushel.	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	2
PEAS, BEANS, RYE, CALAVANCES, OATS, BARLEY, OR INDIAN CORN.....	0	0	7	0	0	7	free	free	free	free	free	free
RICE.....the 100 lbs. weight	0	2	6	0	2	6	free	free	free	free	free	free
SHINGLES, not more than twelve inches in length, the 1000	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	10	6	0	7	0
—imported into the Northern Colonies.....	0	7	0	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free
—imported into the West Indies from the Northern Colonies.....	unless duty pd			free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free
—more than twelve inches.....the 1000	0	14	0	0	14	0	1	1	0	0	14	0
—imported into the Northern Colonies.....	0	14	0	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free
—imported into the West Indies from the Northern Colonies.....	unless duty pd			free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free
STAVES of RED OAK.....the 1000	0	15	0	0	15	0	0	18	9	1	6	3
—until 1 January, 1834.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
—from 1 January, 1834, to 1 January, 1836.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	15	0
—from and after 1 January, 1836.....	0	15	0	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free
—imported into the Northern Colonies.....	unless duty pd			free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free
—imported into the West Indies from the Northern Colonies.....	0	15	0	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free
STAVES of White Oak.....the 1000	0	12	6	0	12	6	1	18	9	0	11	3
—until 1 January, 1834.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	7	3
—from 1 January 1834 to 1 January, 1836.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	7	3
—from and after 1 January, 1836.....	0	12	6	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free
—imported into the Northern Colonies.....	unless duty pd			free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free
—imported into the West Indies from the Northern Colonies.....	0	12	6	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free
PITCH PINE LUMBER.....the 1000 feet	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	11	6	1	1	0
—imported into the Northern Colonies.....	1	1	0	1	1	0	free	free	free	free	free	free
—imported into the West Indies from the Northern Colonies.....	unless duty pd			if from the warehouse	0	5	8	free	free	free	free	free
WHITE and YELLOW PINE LUMBER, of one inch the 1000 feet	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	6	0	7	0
—until 1 January, 1834.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	5	0
—from 1 January, 1834, to 1 January, 1836.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—from and after 1 January, 1836.....	1	1	0	1	1	0	free	free	free	free	free	free
—imported into the Northern Colonies.....	unless duty pd			if from the warehouse	0	5	3	free	free	free	free	free
—imported into the West Indies from the Northern Colonies.....	1	1	0	if from the warehouse	0	5	3	free	free	free	free	free
OTHER WOOD OF LUMBER.....the 1000 feet	1	8	0	1	8	0	1	11	6	1	8	0
—imported into the Northern Colonies.....	1	8	0	1	8	0	free	free	free	free	free	free
—from thence into the West Indies.....	unless duty pd			if from the warehouse	0	7	0	free	free	free	free	free
WOOD HOOPS.....the 1000	0	5	3	0	5	3	0	7	10	0	5	3
—imported into the Northern Colonies.....	0	5	3	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free
—from thence into the West Indies.....	unless duty pd			free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free
LIVE STOCK.....for every £100 of the value	10	0	0	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free
BEEF and PORK.....the cwt.	prohibited			0	12	0	0	12	0	0	12	0
—imported into the West Indies from the Northern Colonies.....	prohibited			0	12	0	0	12	0	free	free	free
—imported into the Northern Colonies.....	prohibited			0	12	0	0	12	0	free	free	free

Port of Quebec.

ARRIVED.

April 28—Bark Priscilla, Mitchell, 28 days from Liverpool, to L. B. Levey & Co. in ballast—saw three vessels astern.  
—Ship Hero, Campion, 30th March from Bristol, to G. Symes & Son, in ballast.  
—Brig New Felix Bonigny, Painchaud, 25 do. from Liverpool, to G. Ross & Co. general cargo.  
—Bark Concord, Johns, 31 do. from Bristol, to H. Lemesurier & Co. in ballast.  
—Brig Isabella, Donaldson, 26 do. from Greenock, to A. Gilmour & Co. general cargo.  
—Ship Superior, Brown, 27 do from Bristol, to W. Budden & Co. general cargo.  
—Brig Abdon, Isaacs, 1st April from Cork, to W. Price & Co. in ballast.  
—Brig Robert Wm. Harris, Ferrie, 29th March from Lancaster, to H. Gowen & Co.—goods.  
29—Schr. Tropic of Cancer, Whiteman, 14 days from Guysborough, N. S. to H. Dubord, with Sugar, Mackerel, &c.

PASSENGERS.

In the Josephine, from Belfast at New York, Mr. J. Bruce of Quebec.  
In the New Felix Bonigny, Mrs. Noves and Mr. Smales.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

In the port of Montreal, on Wednesday—Canadians, Cherub, William, Mr. John Beresford, Artemus, Cicely, and Sophia.  
The Superior proceeded for Montreal on Thursday night—Isabella goes up after discharging a few goods at Quebec. The new steam vessel Royal William, will be towed up this evening by the British America. A new ship called the Drope, belonging to Mr. Parlane for the Liverpool trade, has been launched at Montreal.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, evening the 28th instant, by the Revd. Mr. Clugston, Mr. Alexander Young, to Agnes, youngest daughter of Mr. James Freer, both of this City.

SUBSCRIBERS to the QUEBEC MERCURY who change their residence on the 1st May, are requested to leave their future Address at the office of this paper.

DOCTOR LYONS removes on the 2d of May to Stanislaus Street, first House South of the Revd. Mr. Sewell's Chapel, and the third door towards Saint John Street, from the entrance to the Circus.  
30th April, 1831.

ADVERTISEMENT.

J. F. SCHINOTTI begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Inhabitants of Quebec, that his Benefit will take place on MONDAY Evening, May 2d, 1831, when a variety of new Entertainments which are in active preparation will be produced. To conclude with the Grand Military Spectacle of the

BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

Being the last Night of his Engagement. Particulars will be expressed in the Bills of the Day.  
April 30th, 1831.

THE Subscriber begs leave respectfully to call public attention to his very extensive and varied assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, and Plated Ware, now landing ex Margaret from Liverpool—he daily expects per Ottawa from London, a select assortment of Colours, Brushes, &c. including many new and choice articles too tedious for enumeration.  
Quebec, April 30th, 1831.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late Mr ROBERT MCKENZIE, Junior, in his lifetime of the Honble. the Hudson Bay Company, residing at Portneuf, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the said Estate are requested to produce them for settlement, duly authenticated to  
JAMES MCKENZIE, Executor.

Quebec, 30th April, 1831.

QUEBEC BANK.

EXTRACT from an Act of the Provincial Legislature of Lower Canada, assented to in His Majesty's name, by His Excellency the Governor in Chief, on the 31st March last, intituled, "An Act to amend and continue for a limited time a certain Act passed in the 1st year of the Reign of His late Majesty, intituled, an Act for the Incorporation of certain persons therein mentioned, under the name of the Quebec Bank."

"II. And whereas the Capital Stock of the said Bank is by the Act hereby amended and continued, limited to the sum of seventy-five thousand pounds, currency, which said sum has been found insufficient for the convenience and accommodation of the public, wherefore it is expedient to permit the augmentation thereof: Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that in addition to the said sum of seventy-five thousand pounds mentioned in the said Act, it shall be lawful for the Corporation thereby erected to increase the Capital Stock of the said Bank, by a further sum not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand pounds, currency, divided into six thousand shares, of twenty-five pounds each to be paid by the holders of such shares respectively, by instalments of not less than ten per centum on the amount held by each of them, at such time or times and place as the Directors of the said Bank shall appoint, after notice of not less than thirty days in this behalf, to be previously given in one or more of the Public Newspapers printed and published in the said city of Quebec. Provided always, that the whole of the additional amount of Capital Stock which the said Bank is hereby empowered to raise and which shall be raised under the authority of this Act, shall be paid up by the persons who shall subscribe for the same, or any part thereof, within five years from the date of the passing of this Act, and all executors, curators and administrators who shall pay up the instalments thereon, due by the estate or succession, which they respectively represent, in obedience to any call made for that purpose, in the manner aforesaid, shall be hereby respectively indemnified."

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Subscription Book has been opened to receive the names of those Persons, who may be disposed to subscribe to any proportion of the increased Capital to the Stock, in compliance with the Act of which the above is an extract.

By Order of the President and Directors,  
NOAH FREER, Cashier.

Quebec, 28th April, 1831.

FOR SALE.—Montreal Apple Trees, consisting of Pommis Grises, Femmeuse, & Bourrasques and Siberian Crabs—Apply to THOS. MAY, Canadière, near Dorchester Bridge.

30th April, 1831.

THE Sale of ROBT. PATRASON, Esq's. Furniture, advertised for 29th inst. will take place on MONDAY, 4th May, when will be sold: Dining and other Tables, Sideboards, Chairs, Looking Glasses, Wardrobes, Bedsteads, Bedding, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Glassware, Kitchen Utensils, &c. &c.

—ALSO—A Set India Damask Window Curtains, with Couches and Chairs to match.

Superb Dinner, Tea, Desert and Supper Services, and Plated Ware, Calèche, Carioles, &c. &c.

The Sale at ONE O'CLOCK precisely, by DUPONT & McNICOL.

30th April, 1831.

CHEAP COTTAGE at Beauport, with Stable, Meadow, and Garden full of fruit Trees, to let for the Season or longer. Enquire at this Office.

Quebec, 30th April, 1831.

AUCTION.

Household Furniture, &c. &c.—By M. BALZARETTI and Co. on TUESDAY, the 3d May, at the residence of Mrs. HOFFMAN, No. 11, St. Ursule Street, near the Chapelle de la congregation, at ONE o'clock, without reserve:

ALL her Household Furniture, consisting of Mahogany Dinner, Card and Sofa Tables, Chests of Drawers, Side Boards, Chairs, Sofas, Carpets, Looking Glasses, Window Curtains, Bedsteads, a number of Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows and Hair Matresses, Silver Spoons and Forks, Plated ware, Stoves, Earthen and Glassware, Table Knives and Forks, Kitchen utensils and other articles.

Conditions of Sale.—Cash on the delivery of the articles which will take place immediately after the sale—April 21.

TO LET,

WITH immediate possession. THE Livery Stables, Coach House, and Warehouse fronting the premises now occupied by Messrs Gordon, Logan & Co., St. Paul Street, Lower Town, either together or separately.—As the above buildings are strong and substantially built, should an eligible tenant for a term of years, the Subscriber would have no objection to fit them up as Warehouses, or for the reception of Goods &c. &c.—Enquire of the proprietor, C. SMITH, Quebec, March 15, 1831.



**EXHIBITION OF WEST AND DUNLOP'S celebrated Painting of DEATH ON THE PALE HORSE, will be open on MONDAY next for the inspection of the Public at the New Masonic Hall, opposite the Hay Market, for a few days only. Hours of admission from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. Tickets of general admission 2s. 6d. each person—Children half price.—23d April, 1831.**

**LECTURES ON BOTANY, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE LADY AYLMEER.**  
**D**R. W. MARSDEN, F. M. B. S. begs to announce to the ladies and gentlemen of Quebec and its environs, that his Introductory Lecture on the theory and principles of Botany, will be delivered on Wednesday the 4th of May, at two o'clock p. m. in the girls' room of the National School House.  
 The course to consist of twelve weekly lectures.—Admission to the course, 25s.  
 N. B. The introductory lecture gratis.  
 Quebec, April 18th 1831.  
 No. 7 St. John street.

**NOTICE.**—Additional Warehouse Room for lodging under Bond American Flour, Beef and Pork being requisite during the ensuing shipping season, the proprietors of Warehouses and Wharfs nearest to the Custom House and general seat of business disposed to appropriate their Warehouse for such purpose under the Act 6th George 4th cap. 114, are requested to lodge their offers with the Collector or Comptroller on or before the 2d May, specifying the rates of storage and of warfage proposed to be charged for such articles.  
 Custom House, Quebec, 25th April, 1831.

**PASSAGE FOR LONDON.**  
**T**HE fine fast-sailing first class Bark CAROLINE, James Greig, master, 425 tons Register, will sail about the 10th MAY; for passage, apply to **WILLIAM PAITON & Co.**  
 N. B.—Captain Greig will not be responsible for any debts contracted by his crew.  
 26th April, 1831.

**TO BE SOLD BY THE UNDERSIGNED.**  
**T**HE hull of a new **SCHOONER** of about 90 tons, which will be ready to take her rigging about the 15th May next,—made in the handsomest shape, and with the best materials—suitable for the West India Trade. **FRANCOIS PELLETIER.**  
 Quebec, 20th April, 1831.

**PUBLIC NOTICE.**  
**T**HE Board of Examiners appointed under the *Lumber Act*, will meet on **MONDAY**, 2d May next, at the usual place, in the Fire Assurance Buildings.  
 Quebec, 23d April, 1831.

**PAY LISTS**  
**FOR ROAD COMMISSIONERS,**  
 in English and French.  
**For Sale at this Office.**  
 April 23d, 1831.

**UNION HOTEL:**  
 No. 8, St. PETER STREET, (OPPOSITE THE QUEBEC BANK.)  
**M**RS. MARGARET HOOGS, [late of the Cape Cove Hotel,] takes the present method of returning thanks to her Friends and the Public in general, for the liberal encouragement she received while conducting the above establishment, and begs to acquaint them that she has lately taken that extensive and commodious house, No. 8, St. Peter Street, where by assiduity and attention she hopes to merit a continuance of past favors—Wines and Liquors of the best quality; and her table supplied with every reasonable article the market affords.  
 Waggon will be kept to convey persons to and from the Coves.  
 Cool Stabling and Coach Room.  
 March, 1831.

**T**HE subscriber notices that he will be ready on the first of May to receive the **FURS** for preservation during summer which may be entrusted to his care, which he promises to return in the condition he received them, except in case of accident by fire.  
**ED. DUGAL.**  
 Quebec, 26th April, 1831.

**MAY**  
**TEA SALES, 1831.**

**T**HE AGENTS to the Honorable **EAST INDIA COMPANY** IN CANADA, give notice that there will be put up to public sale at their Warehouses in Quebec, on **SATURDAY**, the 7th **MAY**, a quantity of **TEAS**, equal to about 1200 Chests; and at Montreal, on **SATURDAY**, the 21st **MAY**, about 3200 Chests.  
 Catalogues will be ready for delivery and show-chests open for inspection at each place, from Monday morning until Thursday afternoon of the week of sale.  
 The sales to commence at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.  
**FORSYTH, RICHARDSON & Co.**  
 Agents to the Honorable East India Company.  
 Montreal, 20th April, 1831.

**SELECT ORATORIO.**

**U**nder the Patronage of His Excellency the **LORD AYLMEER**, ON **MONDAY EVENING**, the 2d of May next, will be performed, at the Masonic Hall, opposite the Hay Market, by the choir under the direction of Mr. Fisk a **CONCERT OF SACRED MUSIC**, selected from the compositions of Handel, Haydn, &c. By the kind permission of Colonel Fleming, the Band of the 24th Regiment will attend on the occasion.  
 Tickets, 5s. each, to be had at Messrs. Cary & Co's. and Messrs. Neilson & Co's. Doors open at half past seven, performance to commence at eight o'clock, precisely.  
 Quebec, April 25th, 1830.

**TO PAINTERS AND GLAZIERS. GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.**

**T**ENDERS will be received by the Commissary General until Noon on **TUESDAY**, the 10th May next, from any Person or Persons willing and capable of undertaking the Contract for Painter and Glazier's work, required to be performed by the Royal Engineer Department at Quebec, from 1st June 1831, to the 30th June 1832.

The service to be performed in a workmanlike manner, and the best materials to be used. The whole subject to the approval of the Royal Engineer Department.

The Tenders, of which forms will be delivered at this Office, must express the rates in Halifax currency; and payment will be made monthly by Ordinance draft on the Military Chest, in conformity with the Ordnance Regulations.

The real Signatures of two Sureties must be affixed to the Tender.

Commissariat, Canada;  
 Quebec, 19th April, 1831.

**JUST PUBLISHED,**

And for Sale at the Subscribers' Store, Freemasons Hall, "QUEBEC,

**AND ITS ENVIRONS;**

Being a Picturesque Guide to the Stranger."

Containing several Engravings, with interesting sketches of events connected with the most remarkable places.—Price 3s. 6d.

—ALSO—  
 "HINTS TO EMIGRANTS respecting North America." Price 6d.  
 March 12, 1831. T. CARY & Co.

**NOTICE.**—The Copartnership of **MARETT & SON** being dissolved, the affairs will be continued by the Subscribers who respectfully solicits the support of his friends and the public.  
**JAS. W. MARETT.**  
 Quebec, 1st March, 1831. 12w.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET,**

**A NEW ELEGANT SQUARE PIANOFORTE** with round corners.  
**FRANCIS MILLIGAN,**  
 Pianoforte-maker, out side St. John's Gate.  
 Quebec, 5th April, 1831.

**LIFE INSURANCE.**

**Eagle Life Assurance Association of London,**  
 Established by Act of Parliament, 1807;  
**CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS, STERLING.**

**T**HE undersigned Agents to the above Company for the Canadas are authorized to negotiate Policies of Life Insurance to the extent of £5,000 sterling on a single life.

Life Assurance having been long since considered a duty by the greater part of the population of Great Britain, and having latterly been much adopted in the Colonies, it is unnecessary to enlarge on its advantages to society when generally used.

The Eagle Office, through this Agency, offers to the inhabitants of Canada, amongst others the following advantages—

- 1st.—From its large subscribed Capital, perfect security.
- 2nd.—Strictly honorable, and liberal settlement of losses within three months from the date of decease of the insured.
- 3rd.—Participation in all the profits and accumulations of the Company to the extent of four-fifths of the whole amount.
- 4th.—The Agents are authorized to advance money on policies, to enable the insured to meet their annual payments or for other purposes; and to purchase at their full value such policies for the whole term of life as the holders may wish to surrender from having attained the object for which the Insurance was originally effected.

For present convenience, the rates determined as low as the paramount duty of security permits, but the error, if any, must be unimportant, as four-fifths of all excess with its accumulations will eventually revert at the periodical divisions, to all the assured for the whole term of life.

No charge for admission beyond the Premium and Policy Stamp; and every information respecting the mode of effecting Insurance, may be obtained by letter, or by personal application to the Agents at Quebec, to D. C. NAPIER, Esq. Montreal, or to Henry Smith, Esq. Kingston, U. C., of whom prospectuses with the rates &c. may be obtained gratis.

**THOS. STOTT & Co.**  
 Agents.  
 Quebec, 12th May, 1829.

**T**O LET, the house at present occupied by **WM GREEN**, Esq., Clerk of the Peace, most agreeably situated on Côte à Cotton, with garden, stabling, &c.—Apply to **IGNACE GAGNON**, Merchant, below Palace gate.—February 24, 1831.

**T**O LET, the Shop and dependencies now occupied by Mr. Paré, in St. John Street.—Apply to **FR. PANET.**  
 24th February, 1831.

**T**O be Let the House No. 10 Palace Street.  
 18th February. Apply to **W. WILSON.**  
 TO LET,

**T**HE House at present occupied by **Lieut. CONYNGHAM**, situated on the St. Louis Road, near Mr. TREMAIN'S, with a Garden, Stables, &c. The House has been repaired and painted last summer. Apply to **D. DOUGLAS,**  
 Quebec, 22d Feby. 1831. u Coliuard Street

**T**O LET, and possession given on the first of May next.  
 That commodious and well situated House, in Mountain Street, lately occupied by Dr. MURRAY, next door to Messrs. Neilson & Cowan's Book Store—From its central situation it may be considered as adapted for any business. Apply at the Office of this paper. u Feb. 1831.

**F**OR SALE or to LET.—The following property belonging to the Estate of the late Joseph Jones, Esquire:—

That Country residence pleasantly situated on the Montmorenci road about 2½ miles from town, at present occupied by D. Daly, Esquire, the dwelling House would accommodate a large family of the first respectability, which, with the Barns, Stables, Ice and Farm Houses, &c. are in the best order. The land comprising the Garden and Orchards about 60 acres is in a high state of cultivation. The three story Stone House No. 30 St. Peter Street, well adapted for business, at present occupied by Messrs. E. Field & Co.

Property in town of Three Rivers, viz:—Lots No. 68, 9, 70, 1, 2, and 3, bounded in front by the King's Highway, and the rear by the common of the said town.  
 Also, Lots No. 74, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, bounded on one side by the King's Highway, and on the other by the River St. Lawrence;

Also, a Lot of half an arpent in front with a stone Windmill and House thereon.

Also, a Lot of an irregular figure bounded by the King's Highway, and the River St. Lawrence with House and Stables thereon.

**JOSEPH JONES.**

Quebec, 29th January, 1831.

**VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.**

THE UNDERMENTIONED PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE P. E. DESBARATS, ESQ.

**T**HE Stone House, three stories—situate on Cape Diamond, near the Monument, with a large yard and garden, stables, coach house and dependencies, now in the occupation of the Honble. the Lord Bishop of QUEBEC. The above house commands a beautiful prospect of the Governor's Gardens, the river St. Lawrence and its beautiful adjacent scenery. Also,—

**T**HE Stone House and dependencies adjoining the above, at present occupied by **PETER SUND-PARD**, Esq. Also,—

**T**HE Stone House and dependencies adjoining the above, at present occupied by **W. D. DUPONT**, Esq. Also,—

**T**HE Stone House and dependencies adjoining the above, lately occupied by the late **JONAS SPENCE**, Esq. The whole of the above property is comprised in a plot containing about 16000 square feet of ground in superficies.

Also, an extensive Farm situate on the north bank of the River St. Charles, distant two and a half miles from town, containing one hundred and ten acres of Arable Land, with a two story stone dwelling house in excellent order, a large garden, well supplied with fruit trees, and bounded at the lower end by the River St. Charles, with Stables, Farm, Coach and Ice Houses, and two large new barns.

Another farm, two acres further, containing about forty five acres, with a house and large barn, and bounded in its whole length by the River, a beautiful situation for a Country seat.

Also another Farm opposite the above containing about Fifty-five acres with a large barn.

The above Farms are of the very richest land and in the highest state of cultivation, and will be disposed of altogether or separately.  
**E. DESBARATS.**  
 72th June, 1830.

**TOWNSHIP LANDS.**

**T**HE Subscriber will take the Agency of any Lands in the District of St. Francis, Eastern Townships.  
**SAMUEL BROOKS.**

Lenoxville, Township of Ascot.  
 Dec. 1st 1830.

**T**HE Subscriber offers for sale at his Stores under the Post Office, Buede street, and Mountain street, (where he intends moving his establishment on the 1st of May next,) Gentlemen and Ladies' best superfine black and grey **BEAVER HATS.**  
**WM. DOWNES.**  
 Quebec, 1st March, 1831.



HANLY'S HOTEL.

**T**HE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has taken that large and convenient house now occupied by Robert Patterson, Esq. St. Louis-street. This house has several advantages, being situated in a respectable neighbourhood, leading from the Place d'Armes, and very convenient to the Esplanade—J. H. begs leave to remark that his table will be furnished with every thing agreeable to the season.

N. B.—Refreshments at all hours of the day.  
JOHN HANLY.

Quebec, 2d April, 1831. u

**T**HE HOUSE and STORE in Sault au Matelot Street, now occupied by Messrs. JAMES HAMILTON & Co. to be let from the 1st May next.

Quebec, 14th February, 1831. u

NOTICE.

**T**O LET separately or together, the House and Farm at La Canardière, at present occupied by G. A. GORE, Esq. possession given on the 1st May next, or sooner if required.—Enquire on the premises, or of W. F. SCOTT, Notary.

Quebec, 10th Feby. 1831. u

TO LET,

**F**OR one year from the 1st May next, the House at present occupied by the Subscriber in St. Paul Street, near Hope Gate, consisting of 10 rooms, kitchen, store-room, cellar, stable, servants bed-rooms, &c. &c. The premises are well adapted for a large family or a Boarding-House—Apply to

MICHAEL SCOTT.

Quebec, 8th Feby 1831. u

**T**O LET, from the 1st May next, that well known Cottage (Richmond Lodge) situate at Point Levi, on the Bank of the St. Lawrence, at Huslow Cove, two miles from the Ferry consisting of several convenient apartments with a back Kitchen and a good brick Oven. There is a good Coach house, Stable and other convenient out-houses, with a large Garden well stocked with fruit trees. For terms apply to A. CAMPBELL, Esq. Notary Public, Quebec, or to Mr. MCKENZIE, Point Levi.

8th Feby. 1831. u

To let, and possession given on the 1st May next.

**T**HE House No. 17, St. Ann Street, Upper-Town.—For particulars apply to Mr. ALLSOPP, on the premises.

Quebec, 13th Jan'y 1831. u

TO LET.

**A** Pleasantly situated Cottage outside of St. Lewis Gate in Dartigny Street, with a large Garden well supplied with Fruit Trees. For particulars apply to Mrs. HULLET, near F. Milligan's outside of St. John's Gate.—14th Feby. 1831.

**T**O LET, and possession given on the 1st May next, the two story stone House, in St. Genevieve Street on the Cape lately occupied by the late J. SPENCE, Esq.

Also, the House situate in the same street now occupied by W. D. DUPONT, Esq. for particulars apply to

GEORGE DESBARATS, Free Mason's Hall.

Quebec, Feb. 1831. u

FOR SALE,

**O**N terms convenient, or to LET from 1st May next, the large and commodious House in Garden street, the property of K. C. CHANDLER, Esq. Apply to the undersigned,

T. TRIGGE.

Quebec, 1st Feby. 1831. u

TO LET.

**S**EVERAL Counting Rooms, with or without Stores, or Storage, to Let in the Commercial Buildings.

JAMES GEORGE.

Jan'y. 24th 1831. u

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

From the first of May next.

**A** Large three story stone house, and garden, situated on D'Anteuil-street, now occupied by the Rev. R. R. BURRAGE. Apply to

B. TREMAIN, St. Louis Road.

January 20, 1831. u

**T**O LET, and possession given on the 1st May next, that new HOUSE three Stories high, with Stables, Coach House &c. situated in D'Anteuil Street and facing the Esplanade; for particulars apply to LOUIS PANET, Esq. Notary.

20th Jan'y., 1831. u

**T**O LET, and possession given on the 1st of May next.—The three story stone HOUSE at the lower end of St. Peter street, now occupied by Sir John Caldwell. The House stands on three streets, and is well adapted for an Hotel or Retail business—Yard and Stabling with the House, if required.—Apply to

H. GOWEN & Co. St. Peter street.

20th January 1831. u

GENUINE DRUGS AND PATENT MEDICINE

LEECHES, &c. &c.

**J.** MUSSON respectfully acquaints his friends and the public that he has received by the Endeavour from London, a fresh supply of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, LOZENGES, of various kinds, viz. Fruit, Ipecucuhana, Paté Jujule &c. a large supply of healthy LEECHES.—Also from the United States.

Swain's celebrated Panacea for the cure of Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c. Anderson's Cough Drops, Coits, and Lees Pills, &c.

Also on hand, superior Bermuda Arrow Root, Robinson's Patent Groats and Barley, &c.

A very superior Electrical Machine by Newman.—A double valv'd Stomach Pump by Maw. Tooth instruments on a new and approved principle.

Quebec, 10th Nov. 1829.

NOTICE.

**T**HE subscriber begs leave to return thanks to his friends and the public in general for the encouragement he has had in the Blacksmith line. He has commenced casting at his new establishment, the Quebec Foundry, near to his forge, at Mr. J. Jones junr's. wharf, where he intends doing all kinds of mill and machinery castings of iron and brass, and likewise he intends fitting up machinery screws, &c., as he has fitted his building for the same, and by strict attention to business hopes to obtain a share of public patronage.

THOMAS TWEDDELL.

Quebec, Dec. 4th 1830. u

GILLESPIE, FINLAY & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE.

BEST East India Madeira Wine,  
Do. L. P. Do. do.  
Port Wine in Hogsheads,  
L. P. Teneriffe Wine, Pipes, Hhds. and qr. Casks,  
Sherry in Bottle,  
Jamaica Rum and Sugars.

Quebec, 19th January, 1831. u

**T**HE SUBSCRIBER has just received a fresh supply of  
FORD'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.  
MUSTARD SEED OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,  
highly recommended for Rheumatism, Indigestion, &c.  
LETTUCE, CAYENNE AND FRUIT LOZNGES  
for Coughs, Hoarseness, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, &c.  
SUPERIOR OLIVE OIL, FOR TABLE LAMPS.  
J. J. SIMS, Upper-Town, Market.

Quebec, 23d November, 1830. u

TO LET.

**A** COTTAGE, with Garden and other appurtenances if required, situate about two miles from town, on the St. Foy Road, now one of the best and pleasantest roads in the vicinity of Quebec; possession given on the 1st May next, or sooner if necessary. Apply at this Office.

Quebec, 28th January, 1831. u

FOR SALE.

**T**he remainder of the Cargo of Schooner Arzyle, Kerr, Master, from Oporto, consisting of his annual supply of Newman, Hunt, Roope & Co.'s PRIME PORT WINE in Pipes, Hogsheads, quarter Casks, & Cases.

20 boxes Lemons,  
20 cwt. of Cork wood,  
10 bags of best wine Corks,  
4 hogsheads & 4 quarter casks best Olive Oil.  
Also from MESSINA per VENUS,  
8 quarter casks ETNA MADEIRA,  
6 do. do. do. MASSALA,  
10 Hogsheads, } White Wine Vinegar.  
16 Quarter casks, }  
30 Casks Sweet Oil in flasks,  
20 Barrels of Anchovies  
30 Cases mottled Soap.

And remaining on hand from former importation Newman & Co's. Prime Port Wine—via Newfoundland in Hds. and in bottles.

No. 1 Cul de Sac, & No. 17 St. Peter Street.  
Quebec, 6th September, 1830.

**T**HE Subscriber has been appointed by the proprietors, Agent in Quebec, for the Sale of  
ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY & GROATS,  
(so highly recommended by the Faculty as a light and Nutritious Food for invalids and children) and is now landing a fresh supply, which he will sell Wholesale and Retail on the most reasonable terms.

Also, just received, direct from Bermuda, A few Cases ARROW ROOT, superior to any ever imported into Canada, which he will sell in one and two lb. parcels at 2s. 6d. per lb.

Quebec, 11th June, 1830.

J. J. SIMS, Upper Town Market Place.

**T**O LET FROM 1st MAY NEXT, THE whole lower flat of the house No. 1, Cul de Sac, at present occupied by the Trinity House, and the Harbour Master's Office, the rooms are well adapted for Merchant's Counting Houses, or Dry Good Stores.—Apply to

14th Jan'y. 1830. u

JAMES HUNT.

STOVES.

**F**OR SALE.—A few Double and Single Stoves, just landed, of superior quality and pattern.

LAURIE & SPENCE, Quebec, 2d August, 1830. u Hunt's Wharf

**J**AY AND MARTIN'S PASTE BLACKING, JUST REEIVED and for sale, Thirty casks Day and Martin's Paste Blacking.—THOS. RENFREW and Co.—Quebec, 9th Nov. 1830. u

**S**EIGNIORY FOR SALE.—The Subscriber offers for Sale the North-eastern half in and of the Seigniorie BOURG LOUIS, situate in the County of Hampshire, consisting, the said half in one league and sixty-three arpents in front, by three leagues, &c. &c. &c. Easy terms of payment and an unexceptionable Title will be given. For particulars enquire of

DANIEL ARNOLDI, in Montreal, or Wm. K. M'CORD, Esq. Quebec, Montreal, Sept 2d, 1830

N. B.—Said Seigniorie is only six leagues from the City of Quebec, excellent land, well wooded, intersected by two or three considerable streams, and a road opened to it this season by a grant of the last Legislature. u

JUST LANDED, AND FOR SALE.

**T**HE following very choice WINES, which will be sold low for Cash, ex Mansfield, from London, in wood:—  
20 hhd's. of very fine Port Wine,  
28 qr. casks do. do.  
6 hhd's. choice Old Sherry,  
24 qr. casks do. do.  
4 hhd's of East India Madeira,  
9 qr. casks do. do.  
4 qr. casks Old Lisbon, ex Spring, from Bordeaux,  
4 hhd's. of very choice Medoc Wine in double case.

VINTAGE, 1825.  
4 hhd's. of Red Vin de Grave,  
3 hhd's. of Vin de Queries,  
4 hhd's. of light Preignac Wine,  
1 hhd. Haut Barac,  
1 do. Claret de St. Julien,  
1 do. do. Lafite.

IN BOTTLE.  
3 cases, 6 doz. each, White Sparkling Champagne  
60 do 3 do do 1st growth Claret,  
10 do 3 do do 2d do do  
50 do 3 do Sauterne,  
30 do 3 do Vin de Grave,  
30 do 3 do of the Royal Oporto Company  
26 do 4 do Claret of Chateau Margaux,  
15 do 3 do Sherry,  
4 do 3 do Hock,  
2 do 3 do White Burgundy—growth of Marais,  
4 do 3 do 1st growth White Hermitage,  
ALSO,  
100 cases 1 do. of Champagne Brandy.

HENRY ATKINSON, St. James-street, June 30, 1830. u

**L**ANDS FOR SALE.—The undermentioned Lands in the Townships of Simpson and Windsor on the river St. Francis, comprising a large quantity of valuable Land, viz:—

TOWNSHIP OF SIMPSON.  
Nos. 2 & 3 in the 4th Range,  
" 6 " 8 " 6th ditto.  
" 16 " 17 " 8th ditto.  
Containing in all 1,200 acres.  
TOWNSHIP OF WINDSOR.  
Nos. 4 & 5 in the 3d Range.  
" 20 " 22 " 5th ditto.  
" 23 " 24 " 6th ditto.  
" 4 " 6 " 7th "  
" 20 " 22 " 9th "  
" 1 " 2 " 10th "  
" 24 " 25 " 13th "  
" 27 " 28 " 14th "

Containing in all 3,200 acres.  
A clear title will be given and the terms of payment made easy to the purchaser.  
Persons desirous of purchasing these lands, or any part of them will please to apply by letter (post paid) to R. S. M. Sewell, Esq. Advocate, Quebec—to C. White Esq. Sherbrooke, for the lands in Windsor, or to J. Millar, Esq. for the lands in Simpson. Quebec, 30th Sept. 1829.

TO FARMERS.

To Let immediately, or on the 1st of May next, FOR A TERM OF YEARS:

**T**WO FARMS, within a few acres of each other, each of them containing from 5 to 600 acres upon Craig's Road leading to the States. On the one English cottage built house complete, with a barn 65 feet by 30—a stable of 50 by 25 feet—likewise the other farm, a new house 44 by 36 feet, stone foundation, with a large barn and stable,—with near 400 acres newly laid down for meadow land upon the two farms. The subscriber will have no objection of taking a respectable family upon halves. The same being but 25 miles from Town, and one half that distance by water communication.—For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.  
GEORGE ARNOLDI.  
Quebec, 15th February 1830. u

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