Summary.

SHIPWRECK OF HIS MAJESTY'S PACKET QUAIL.—We received at a late hour last night, by a correspondent at Jersey, an account of a lamentable occurrence at sea, by which his Majesty's mail packet *Quail*, was reduced to a complete wreck, and sixteen of her crew were drowned. It would appear that the *Quail*, which is a cutter carrying four guns, left Falmouth about fifteen days since, under the command of Lieutenant Bisson, with despatches for Lisbon, having on board at the time twenty-four seamen and the usual number of officers. While crossing the Bay of Biscay, she encountered a severe gale. For some time she weathered it in gallant style, but a tremendous sea struck her on the starboard quarter, carried away her mast, and rent her on her beam-ends, almost swallowing her up. At this time sixteen of the crew were washed overboard, together with the mate, the latter, however, was washed again on board the vessel, and succeeded in escaping the fate which his unfortunate companions met with. Captain Bisson had a narrow escape; he was forced into the companion by the violence of the shock, and with great difficulty saved himself from being drowned, the vessel at the time being nearly filled with water. By great exertions a portion of the rigging was cut away, and the cutter righted herself, but became a complete wreck. For several days they were at the mercy of the wind and waves, in the most distressing and pitiable situation. Five days after the disaster was found in the vessel, he having been drowned at the time the cutter was first struck by the sea and rent on her broad-side. Two large vessels passed them after the gale had ceased, but they heeded not the signal of distress, and left them to their fate. Captain Bisson actually fired into the second one, but without gaining the required aid. At length they were picked up by the *Speedy* packet, off the Gaskent Light, and every assistance afforded the remaining part of the crew, who were in a very deplorable condition. The *Speedy* reached Jersey on Thursday, with the wreck, when the inhabitants paid the survivors every possible attention that humanity could suggest. A lady, celebrated for many acts of kindness, gave them an asylum in her own house, invited the captain and officers to her table, and gave directions for every assistance to be afforded to the men. All the crew were more or less personally injured by the severity of the gale. Nine of the unfortunate men who were washed overboard belonged to Falmouth, and have left widows and families to deplore their untimely fate. Lieutenant Bisson formerly had the command of the *George Canning* steamer, and was, we believe, but recently appointed to the *Quail*. The dreadful occurrence has excited the greatest sympathy in Jersey.—*Observer.*

It has transpired to-day amongst the leading monetary and commercial circles, that one of the most powerful Colonial Banks is immediately about to be formed, exclusively for the British North American Colonies. It will, we understand, embrace in its direction a portion of the Directors of the Irish Provincial Bank, and nearly the whole of the merchants engaged in the Canada trade. To this useful description of joint-stock bank we cannot object, and it is only the wild visionary schemes which tend to delude the unwary and gratify individual cupidity, that we have ever condemned, or shall continue to condemn. We, however, deem that a company formed for such a legitimate and national purpose as that of fostering the interest of a portion of our most important Colonies, where a truly correct banking system is much wanted, merits national support. Government would show its wisdom much more by the encouragement of such an institution than by any other measure it could adopt, as it must tend to bind the existing ties between the Mother Country and our North American Colonial possessions; nay, we believe ultimately that this contemplated introduction of capital into those noble Colonies, by the consequent stimulus which it will give to industry of all descriptions, will tend infinitely more to destroy their chief curse, "party feeling," than anything the Commissioners of Inquiry can devise.—*Morning Herald.*

IMPORTANT TO THE SHIPPING INTEREST.—*New Propelling Power.*—Innumerable instances have occurred of vessels drifting with strong tides or currents, in calm weather, foul of rocks and sands, baffling every exertion on the part of the crew to avoid such dangers; and vessels lying in bays and roads, bound in and out of harbour, not able to proceed in calms, but detained in such situations until caught by a gale or hurricane, and driven on shore and lost; and it also frequently happens that ships are left in a crippled state after a gale of wind at sea, by carrying away and losing their masts, spars, &c. and consequently rendered quite unmanageable, drifting about like logs of timber. To guard against such casualties has engaged the attention of several men of science; but until now, we regret to say, no effectual plan was adopted that could be rendered available to small vessels with limited crews. We have seen a propelling apparatus, with Mr. Benjamin Williams, of this town, his own invention, after several years study and experience, which, we think, would answer every contingency above-mentioned. It is simple in principle and construction, free from complication of machinery, and of very trifling expense. It is also quite portable, and requires little stowage on board—can be shipped in its berth in a few moments by men of the commonest capacity, and worked by them for any length of time with little or no fatigue. This apparatus would, we think, be highly serviceable in working lighters, barges, &c., up and down rivers it being able to propel vessels from eight to ten miles an hour with very little labour. Steam is also applicable to this apparatus, viz., one ten-horse engine would be more effective in propelling a vessel than two fifty horse are with the present method. Consequently it is evident what a saving there would be in fitting out a steamboat with only one small engine, besides the saving in fuel—not to mention the great importance of occupying but little space for engine room and for stowage of fuel. We understand that Mr. Williams intends taking out a patent for his very important invention; and we wish him all the success to which his talent, industry, and experience entitle him.—*Wexford Independent.*

A deputation, consisting of Colonel Knox Gore, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Sligo, on behalf of the county of Mayo Committee of the Blacksod and Broadhaven Railway, Sir Henry Meredith, Bart., Hon. Sir Francis Stanhope, Robert Murdock, Esq., agent to the Earl of Arran and to Mrs. Leslie, Mr. Leathy, solicitor, &c. have had an interview with His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, at Dublin Castle, relative to the survey of the harbours on the western coast of Ireland, with a view of selecting an eligible one as a naval, commercial, and packet station; and also for the purpose of getting His Excellency's instructions to the Board of Works to have a calculation and statement made of the expense of a survey of the intended line of railway from Dublin to Blacksod and Broadhaven harbours by Mullingar, Longford, Granard, Carrick-on-Shannon, Boyle, Ballina, Castlebar, &c., and from Mullingar to Galway, by Athlone, Ballinasloe, &c.; and to have an engineer named for the purpose of such survey by the Board of Works, with a view of ascertaining the merits of the line, and the probable expense of completing the project. His Excellency received the deputation most graciously, and stated that he would communicate with the Board of Works respecting the survey, and the appointment of an engineer, and that he would also communicate with the government on the subject of the harbours.—*Dublin Packet.*

Spirit of the Canada Journals.

From the Christian Guardian.

THE CONFERENCE—CLERGY RESERVES.

Every conceivable means is now being resorted to by certain desperate political adventurers to persuade the Methodist portion of the community, that the Conference has abandoned the ground it formerly occupied in reference to the inexpediency of a Church Establishment in this Province, and that its member feel no longer interested in the satisfactory settlement of the Clergy Reserves question.

The following Address to his Excellency the Lieut. Governor, which was adopted nem. con. by the Conference, presents a sufficient refutation of the oft-repeated assertions on that subject; the object of which has been to induce the Methodists to sustain the Grievance Committee party in their abuse of the Conference.

The real cause of the hatred manifested by that party is not founded on any thing connected with the Church question, but on the known opposition to the Methodist Ministry to any chimerical speculations on the Constitution, which might prove dangerous to the connexion with the Parent State.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR FRANCIS BOND HEAD, &c. &c. &c.

May it please Your Excellency:

We, his Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Ministers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, in Conference assembled, beg leave to embrace the earliest opportunity most respectfully and cordially to congratulate Your Excellency on your safe arrival, and on the assumption of the high and important duty of administering the Government of this Province.

We are happy to convey to Your Excellency an assurance of our sincere and unabated attachment, and loyal devotion to the person and government of our revered Sovereign: and of our undissembled admiration of the excellent Constitution by which the rights and privileges of the inhabitants of this Province are so happily secured, and under which it has advanced to its present state of civil and religious prosperity.

Deeply impressed with a due sense of the advantages derived from the connexion existing between this Province and the Mother Country, it will be alike our duty and delight to inculcate, by precept and example, on the numerous people under our pastoral care and instruction, those scriptural principles of piety and loyalty which are essential to their peace and prosperity, and to the perpetuation of that connexion; and which are summed up in the comprehensive injunction of the inspired penman, "Fear God—Honour the King."

We avail ourselves of the present opportunity most respectfully to suggest to your Excellency our confirmed opinion,—gathered from extensive acquaintance with the state of public feeling,—that nothing could tend more to allay existing agitations, and to strengthen the attachment of the great mass of our fellow subjects in this Province to the Crown of Great Britain, than a speedy and satisfactory disposition of the lands heretofore set apart for the support of a Protestant Clergy; and which have been, for many years, the cause of much dissonance among many of the truly loyal subjects of His Majesty, who have often constitutionally expressed their wishes on this subject.

We have great pleasure in expressing our implicit confidence that we, in common with all our fellow subjects, shall ever enjoy, during your Excellency's administration, all that we have ever sought or desired, "equal and impartial protection."

While engaged in the arduous duties of our ministerial office, in endeavouring to spread scriptural education and holiness, it will ever be our ardent desire, and earnest prayer to Almighty God, that your Excellency may be under the constant guidance and protection of his Divine providence,—and that under your Excellency's administration this noble Province may steadily advance in piety, intelligence, industry, wealth, and all that constitutes true national greatness.

Signed, by order and in behalf of the Conference.

WM. LOAD, *President.*
WM. CASE, *Secretary.*

Conference Room,
Belleville, June 13, 1836.

On the presentation of the above Address His Excellency was pleased to return the following Reply:—

"GENTLEMEN:—As the Elections have commenced, I must decline giving any other reply to the Address I have just received from you, than merely to acknowledge its receipt."

The period at which the Address was presented furnishes a sufficient apology for the brevity of the reply, as it would be deemed an undue attempt at swaying the Elections which are in progress, had His Excellency formally stated his sentiments on the important subjects contained in the Address. It will be gratifying, however, to the public to learn that His Excellency was pleased verbally to assure the deputation that he felt a high regard for the real interests of the Methodist Church in this Province; and that he most cordially concurred in the sentiments embodied in the Address, and that he particularly approved of the paragraph referring to the unsettled state of the Clergy Reserves.

We have no doubt that, unless similar hindrances be thrown in the way to those which during the last Parliament presented themselves, this long agitated subject, which has so long kept the Province in a state of feverish excitement, will soon be satisfactorily settled.

From the Irish Advocate.

For a country where the spirit of religious equality forms one of the most prominent traits in the character of its inhabitants, it is a subject which should arrest the attention of every citizen how far any thing like the preponderating influence of Government in behalf of a favored sect, can advance the cause of religion or promote what should be the end of all Government, the peace and prosperity of the governed. In every well constituted Government the providing religious instruction for the people, has occupied the earnest consideration of the ruling powers, as a necessary precaution to ensure the moral improvement, and the good order of society.—But it may be a question, how far this power should be exerted, and whether in many instances where it is partial in its exercise, it may not be productive of more evil than advantage. The state of society both in Canada and the Union differs materially from that of the ancient governments of Europe, and consequently forbids the introduction of laws whose operation, though they may have been found beneficial to the latter, would necessarily be opposed to the genius and character of the former. The union of Church and State is by no means congenial to the wishes of the people of these Provinces, and any thing like an attempt to establish that which has produced so much mischief at home, would cause a great deal of jealousy and heart-burning in British America, whose population is composed of men of every religious creed and denomination. The endowments of Rectories in Upper Canada appears to us a measure of that exclusive character which has produced so much distraction and spiritual tyranny in Ireland, where we have seen the ascendancy of one religious denomination productive of more mischief to the cause of religion, more bloodshed and general calamity, than years of good government will be able to atone for. We do not concur in the exaggerated statements of the alarmists who assert it to be the intention of the government to pave the way for the infliction of a Church Establishment on the Province of Upper Canada. The measure of the late Governor has been the result of a mistaken idea, that the people could not be provided with sufficient religious instruction in the absence of these endowments. But the principle of voluntary contribution has been found to work well wherever it has been in operation—and with some small assistance from Government in which the Clergy of every denomination should equally participate, the cause of religion would be more advanced than by raising the emolument of one party above that of others, who have equal claims to the support of the Legislature. It has been, and we think very injudiciously attempted by some well meaning friends of liberal principles, to mix up the question of tithes as paid by the French Canadian population with the question of the Clergy Reserves. The agitation of this subject is by no means called for by any expression of general opinion upon the subject. If the payers are contented, have others a right to interfere. The rights and claims of the Catholic Clergy in this Province were guaranteed in the year 1763, at the time of its cession to Great Britain, by a compact as binding as the faith and honor of the nations pledged to its observance could render it—moreover, the Provinces are already independently troubled to deter any thinking and liberal minded man from hurling the apple of discord (in this respect at least,) among a happy and contented population.

Agricultural Report for June.

The crops of every kind have a very healthful appearance, but are backward. It is probable the straw will be short this year, as the season is now considerably advanced, and inclined to be very dry. The meadows, except where the land is in good order, will not produce so abundantly as I expected they would at the end of last month. I have constantly observed, that a very moist month of June, invariably produced heavy crops of hay, and when that month was dry, the contrary. It will probably prove so this year. The Clover is now in flower, and the timothy coming into ear.

I am sorry to say that the Wheat-fly is in existance; and where the soil is very fertile, and much clover or weeds about the root of the grain, they may be seen in myriads. The 29th of June was the first day I observed them. They are not yet arrived at their full size, and appear to have very lately come into existence. I have, however, seen them capulate, and if they should remain until the wheat comes into ear, the chance of a good crop is very doubtful indeed.—It was about the 7th or 8th of July last year, that I first observed them in a perfect state in the act of depositing their eggs in the glumes of the wheat, which was thin in ear. They disappeared, from my fields at least, on the 11th or 12th of July. I could not see one after that time. The wheat will not probably be in ear for two or three weeks, and from this circumstance, it may escape injury. It is only at the particular time that the ear first appears, that they can deposit its eggs—because it is only when the grain is in the milky state that it is fit to feed the larvæ, or maggot produced from the eggs. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the habits of the fly to know how long it is after copulation before the eggs are ejected, but I am perfectly sure that now is the period of copulation.

A farmer may walk over a field without suspecting the presence of the fly—they remain about the root of the stalk concealed in the young clover, and it is only on opening the growing corn with the hand, that they can be seen; when that is done, hundreds will appear. Their habits are now quite different from what they are when ejecting their eggs into the wheat ear. They are then actively employed about the ear, as they now appear to lie close concealed near the root in the grass and weeds, and though disturbed, they will not rise more than a few inches from the ground.

There has been a remedy suggested in the United States, of streaking dust of unslacked lime over the wheat which the sun was on in the morning. I cannot say whether it will be an effectual remedy or not, but at all events, it cannot do any harm. I, however, have greater hopes that the wheat will escape from its not coming into ear soon enough to receive the eggs of the fly, than from the application of any remedy of it discovered. The barley is now coming into ear—and last year, the fly did partial injury to that grain; but certainly there is not any species of grain so suitable to receive the eggs, and feed the larvæ as the wheat ear; and in Scotland it was found that they did not injure any other grain.

Unless this plague is removed by a good Providence, or some remedy discovered, sowing of wheat will be a very precarious experiment. It is said that there is a species of wheat, rye, or corn wheat, that is proof against the ravages of the fly. It has a tall and vigorous stem, and is very productive, but the quality of the grain is coarse and inferior to the common wheat. It would be well, that some of it should be immediately imported from England. I believe it is fall wheat—but perhaps from its being of a strong and coarse quality, by sowing it in time, it would succeed as a winter wheat with us.

I understand that potatoes have not been much subject to the dry rot this year; they appear very promising where planted in time; but I find that planting is continued up to this day, though the weather has been favourable for planting throughout the month of June, without a day's interruption. Should the season be dry, late planted potatoes will not be likely to prove an abundant crop. If there is not rain very soon, both meadows and pastures will suffer. The soil is now in a very dry and hard state, in much want of moderate rain.

I would recommend to farmers to watch narrowly the progress of the wheat fly, in order to understand perfectly its habits, and whether any remedy might be possible against its ravages.

WM. EVANS.

Cote St. Paul, July 1, 1836.

From the Quebec Gazette.

QUEBEC AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR JUNE.

The weather during this month has been unusually dry, with a prevalence of easterly winds and generally a low temperature for the season, particularly at night. There has been no rain, of any consequence, since the 26th May. On the 8th, 14th, 18th, and 27th instant, there were light showers; on the morning of the 14th, there was a slight hoar frost; on the 8th, the thermometer was at 56, and on the 27th, 90 of Fahrenheit.

There could not have been a more favourable season for working the ground, and clearing and preparing it for drill crops. All the potatoes were planted in good season, but the seed has failed in several places. This is a complaint which has existed for several years in Europe, and the cause of the failure has not yet been satisfactorily accounted for. Where the seed has come up well, the young plants are in good condition, and are now ready for ploughing off.

The wheat, oats, and peas have stood the drought, and although short, are yet healthy, excepting on very light and dry lands. All are backward about a week or ten days.

The upland meadows and the fields laid down in clover and timothy with the last year's grain crop, are dried up, past recovery. The grass in the old and low meadows is thin and short, and will be but an inferior crop. The pastures are dried up, particularly those left to the natural growth of grass swards, without cleaning, manuring, and sowing down after a grain crop. In many places the cattle have had to be fed with hay, to keep them alive. The effect on the produce of the dairy is of course very injurious.

The orchards and gardens will be unproductive. Wild fruit trees, which came in blossom early, will have an abundant crop.

The markets have kept high, owing to the great influx of shipping and persons bringing timber to the port of Quebec for exportation. Day labour has also been high from the same cause. This trade is indeed the only one that produces any great circulation of money; every other business is dull.

The prospects of the year, up to the present time, are unfavourable, and accounts from the United States generally agree in saying, that the harvest there, particularly in the middle States, will be inferior, the wheat throughout having greatly suffered by the Hessian fly.

Rumours of an unfavourable appearance of the crops in Great Britain and Ireland prevailed at the latest dates, but it was to early to form any certain opinion.

In Upper and Lower Canada, as yet, there is nothing to excite alarm as to the grain and potato crops.

BLACKWOOD & KINNEAR,
No. 218, ST. PAUL STREET.

HAVE for Sale, a complete assortment of DRY GOODS, all of this spring's importation, and of the newest styles, comprising
200 pieces Rich Chintz Muslins
500 do Plain and Twilled Light Ground Prints
2000 do do Dark do
500 do Choice Printed Shirting Stripes
180 do Beaverteens and Buffalo Cloths
1200 do 26 to 40 inch Grey Cottons
200 do 52 to 72 do Cotton Sheetings
100 do Checked, Coloured and Black Gros de Naples
300 do India and Fancy Bandanoes
3 cases English and French Ribbons
2 do Paris Kid Gloves, various colours
12 do Berlin, Kid and Real Buck Gloves
3 do Glazed, Rolled Jaccopets and Cambrics
1 do Rich Chintz Bed Covers, a new article
1000 lbs Scarlet and Coloured Worsted Yarn
1000 do 2 ply Bleached Cotton do
1500 do Single (Water Twist) do do
100 ends Cloths, a very superior lot,
1 chest Indigo, of the finest quality
8 bags Candlewick, some very fine
6 bales Canvass, Omsburgs, and Sheetings,
And an extensive stock of HABERDASHERY.

N. B. The whole of these Goods will be sold at the very lowest prices at which they can be bought of any house in the Trade; and, if possible, at even lower prices.

Montreal, July 1, 1836. 83.6w,tuths

FOR SALE, by the Subscribers:—
Grey Domestics, 33, 36 and 40 inch
Navy and Two Blue Prints, assorted
Light and Dark Ground Fancy Prints
Canada Rose Nails, 6 @ 28 lbs, in casks and bags
Fine Spikes, 5 and 6 inch
B. B. Horse Nails, 7, 8, 9 and 10 lbs
Canada Pistols
Tobacco Pipes, Long Tips, Carved and Glazed, Faced and Tipt, and T. D's.
Boiled Linseed Oil, in 30 gallon casks
White Paint, 28 lb kegs.

—ALSO,—

An assortment of WRAPPING PAPERS, consisting of
Double Crown Purple
Royal do
Crown and London Grey,

—AND,—

A choice selection of Port, Sherry, Madeira, Claret and Hermitage WINES, in wood and bottle.

DINNING & SENIOR,
June 14. 68.kcd 243, *St. Paul Street.*

GENERAL
AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE,
FURNITURE BAZAAR, AND HORSE, CARRIAGE, AND HARNESS REPOSITORY,
NO. 96, KING STREET.

BURKE & O'NEILL having made several extensive improvements in their concern, rendering it at present in size and accommodation superior to any in the Province, beg to inform their Friends and the Public, that they are prepared to receive CONSIGNMENTS of every description of Property, to the care and disposal of which they pledge their constant and undivided attention. They have also completed an extensive CARRIAGE HOUSE, and RAMPS or STALLING, sufficient to livery Thirty Horses, (which shall be on the most moderate terms,) and will afford to the owners of Horses an opportunity of selling daily by Private Sale,—which department of the business shall be most particularly attended to, and under the care of judicious Grooms.

A spacious Ride, for the purpose of trying Horses.

Auction Sales of Horses, Carriages, and Harness, every FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock.

Auction Sales of Furniture, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock.

Auction of Dry Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Hardware, Watches, Jewellery, Fire-Arms, Mechanics' Tools, Books, and Miscellaneous Property, every EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

Toronto, Nov. 9. 195.12m,tuth

FORWARDING, 1836.—The Subscribers, at MONTREAL and BROCKVILLE, are now prepared to receive PRODUCE and MERCHANDIZE for TRANSPORT up and down the St. Lawrence.

With first rate Barges and Bateaux, experienced and careful men, they hope to merit patronage by assiduous attention to the interest of their customers.

April 22. 27 W. L. WHITING & Co.

MONTREAL DEPOSITORY
FOR
RELIGIOUS PUBLICATIONS,
No. 197, St Paul Street.

JUST received from Edinburgh, a number of NEW PUBLICATIONS, together with a select assortment of MR. GALL's excellent works on the LESSON SYSTEM of SABBATH SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Also, from London, a complete assortment of Family and Pocket Bibles, Testaments, Prayer Books, &c in fancy bindings; also, a general assortment of School Books, *English*, by Adams, Bonnycastle, Crocker, Enfield, Davidson, Goldsmith, Pinnock, Irving, Mangnall, Mavor, Murray, Morrison, Playfair, Fulton, Scott, Davidson & Scott, Melrose, Ingram, Trotter, Ewing, Fenning, Blair, Simson, Joyce, Fulton & Knight, M'Culloch, Lennie.

French—by Boyer, Nugent, Livizac, Perrin, Fenelon, Wanastrocht, Bossut, Burbauld, D'Aubley, Chambaud, Porney, Poppleton, Berquin, Corrallin, Meadows, &c.

Latin—by Dymock, Hunter, Ainsworth, Entick, (Eaton Ed.) Lempriere, Valpy, Stirling, Mair, Ritchie, Beza, Carson, Adams, Rudiman, &c.

Greek—(Eaton Ed.) Valpy, (Tests.), Neilson, Dunbar, Moor, Schrevell, Howard, Xenophon, Jones.

—ALSO,—

A Portfolio, of coloured Prints, Engravings, &c, Water Colours in elegant Rosewood and Mahogany Boxes, at *reduced prices*, Rosewood and Russia Travelling Desks, and a large additional assortment of Fancy articles.

WILLIAM GREIG,
June 29. 81.c,tuths

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

THE Subscribers have received their Spring Supplies of BOOKS and STATIONERY. Their collection of BOOKS is now very extensive, embracing works on Theology, Science, History, Belles Lettres, and those ordinarily used in the different Schools. A Catalogue of the whole is in preparation, and will shortly be circulated.

Their Stock of PLAIN and FANCY STATIONERY is also large, consisting, among other articles, of Superfine Wove and Laid Posts, and Foolscaps, Fine Satin do, Wove and Laid Pott, Cheap Drawing, Tissue, Morocco, Gold, Silver and Rice Paper, Brown and Grey Wrapping do. Vellum, a variety of superior Quills, Wax, Wafers, Rodger's Pen Knives, White Wood Ornaments, Copying Machines for Letters, Copying Ink, Marking do, Lusk's Black and Red do, liquid and in powders, Perforated Fancy Cards for basket work, Embossed Handles for same. Adie's Registering Thermometers, Dolland's Telescopes, Mordan's Pencil Cases and Reserves, Perryan and other Steel Pens, Ackerman's and Newman's Paints and Colour Boxes, Sable, Fitch and Camel Hair Pencils, Artists' Brushes, Brookman's, Langdon's and Ackerman's Drawing Pencils, all kinds.

WHOLESALE ORDERS executed with dispatch, and on reasonable terms.

The Subscribers have also a collection of splendid ENGRAVINGS, executed in the best style of the art, and a variety of illustrated Books, Prints, Coloured Scenes and Lithographs. New Music constantly receiving.

ARMOUR & RAMSAY,
St. Francois Xavier Street, next to People's Bank.
July 1. 83.2w,tuths

NEW BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

E. FOLSOM, *opposite the Seminary*, has just received from Glasgow and New York, a supply of SCHOOL, JUVENILE and TOY BOOKS, with a variety of STATIONERY and BLANK BOOKS, POCKET BIBLES, TESTAMENTS, PRAYER BOOKS, PSALM and HYMN BOOKS, CATECHISMS, &c. &c., all which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. A liberal discount will be made to Teachers and Country Dealers.

Montreal, June 21, 1836. 74.2w,tuths

BOOK-BINDING.

THE Subscriber, lately in the employment of J. & T. A. STARKE, begs to inform the Public that he has commenced the above business, in the NORTH-WEST BUILDINGS, *St. Therese Street.* Every attention will be paid to neatness and dispatch.

W. M'INTOSH.
May 19. 46.2m,tuths

AUCTION AND APPRAISING BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber, at the solicitation of several friends, is induced to commence the above business, having been regularly initiated, and had a first rate practice in London. To those who may honor him with their confidence he hopes to give satisfaction by his attention to their interests, and punctuality in the settlement of accounts.

JOHN ABBOTT,
Residence corner of Visitation Street, Quebec Suburbs.

J. A. having had the settlement of claims for the Globe Insurance Company of London, he also offers his services in preparing estimates for loss by fire.

June 22. 75.1m,tuths

S. B. WAUGH,
ARTIST,
St. Francois Xavier Street,
Immediately opposite MATHEWS'S TEMPLE.
June 29. 81

BLACKWOOD & KINNEAR,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS MERCHANTS,
No. 218, St. Paul Street,
MONTREAL.
May 23. 49.tuths

PHŒNIX.
FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THIS COMPANY established its Agency in Canada in the year 1804, and continues to insure Property of every description, against loss or damage by Fire, upon liberal terms.

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & Co.
1.m.tu *Agents for Canada.*

A CARD.

THE Subscriber returns to his friends and the Public, his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received since his commencement in business, and begs to acquaint them that he has taken into partnership Mr. Terence J. O'Reilly, and hopes that their united exertions shall merit a continuance of public support.

P. BURKE.
Toronto, Nov. 2, 1835. 195

MACHINE CARDS.—The undersigned, Agent for Mr. G. K. Bent, Manufacturer Middlebury, Vermont, has received samples of the above, orders for which will be taken at low prices and executed with despatch.

JAMES COURT,
Commercial and Shipping Agent, No. 6, St James Street.
May 26. 22.m.m

Removals.

REMOVAL.—The Subscriber begs to inform his numerous friends and customers in town and country, that he has REMOVED to the house recently occupied by Messrs J. & T.A. STARKE, Stationers, nearly opposite his stand, and at the same time begs to return him his most grateful thanks for the very liberal support he has hitherto met with, and hopes, by strict attention to the superintendance of the business, still to merit a continuance of their favours.

HENRY MUSSEN,
May 27. 53 *Confectioner.*

THE Subscribers have REMOVED to the premises adjoining Messrs LEMESURIER ROUTH & Co., in *St. Francois Xavier Street.*

JOHN WRAGG & Co.
May 19. 46

REMOVAL.—Mr. C. D DAY, *Advocate*, has REMOVED his OFFICE to *St. Valier Street*, next to Mr. LIONAIS' Fancy Good Store opposite the Court House.
May 6. 70

ROBERT FROSTE & Co have REMOVED to the premises lately occupied by Messrs KAY, WHITEHEAD & Co. bottom of *St. Peter Street.*
May 5. 70

THE undersigned has REMOVED to the Stores heretofore occupied by SHUTER & WILKINS.

May 4. 70 J. GLENNON.

WILLIAM RITCHIE & Co. have REMOVED to No. 220, *St. Paul Street*, the premises lately occupied by Messrs C. L. OGDEN & Co. and DEMPSTER & RODGER.
May 16. 43

THE
LIVERPOOL & MANCHESTER
Saw Mills and Timber
JOINT STOCK COMPANY.

Capital, £500,000, in Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL.

BANKERS,
The Liverpool Union Bank ..... in LIVERPOOL
The Northern and Central Bank of England ..... in MANCHESTER
Ditto Ditto ..... in BIRMINGHAM
Cunliffe, Brook & Co. ..... in LONDON
The Montreal and Quebec Banks ..... in CANADA

SOLICITOR TO THE COMPANY.
H. B. WALKER, Esq. ..... LIVERPOOL

Directors,
WILLIAM FAWCETT, Esq
JNO. ASPINALL, Esq.
JOS. ROBINSON PIM, Esq. } FOR LIVERPOOL
MICHAEL HUMBLE, Esq.
SAM. STANSFIELD, Esq.
JOSIAH TIMMIS, Esq. *of Quebec and Toronto,* } FOR CANADA
JAMES BRADFORD, Esq.
WM. JONES, Esq.
ROBERT BARKER, Esq. } FOR MANCHESTER
JOHN BARWELL, Esq.
EDWARD BACH, Esq.
SAMUEL BRIGGS, Esq. } FOR BIRMINGHAM

THE Company being aware that a liberal access to their Capital and resources will materially benefit Upper and Lower Canada, and other British Possessions in America, from which large Shipments of Timber are annually made to England; and their object being the mutual benefit of the Merchants, Shipowners, Land Proprietors, and the Consumers generally as Joint Stock Proprietors, they have reserved 10,000 shares for allotment to persons residing in the Canadas and other British Settlements in America; and for the purpose of extending the benefit as widely as possible in that quarter, it is agreed that no Shareholder there shall purchase Scrip for more than 100 Shares, nor shall any of them be allowed to transfer any of their Shares to persons in England within the period of twelve calendar months from the day of allotment, nor shall any Shareholder in America be allowed to vote by Proxy.

That Subscribers shall pay one dollar per Share for the Printing and other expences in their Scrip to the Director of the Company at Quebec, to whom all applications for Shares must be made; and shall also pay £1 per Share into the Banks of the Company which will be appointed at Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, and such other places as the convenience of the Shareholders may require (to be remitted by them to the Company's Bankers in Liverpool) when their Certificates will be delivered to them; and that a further call not exceeding £1 per Share be made in two months afterwards on giving 21 days' notice, and (if needful) a further call not exceeding £2 per share more to be made at any time after six months, on giving 21 days' notice.

And that no further call be made till after the first Annual Meeting be held by the Directors in England, when the books will be made up and a Statement of the affairs of the Company laid before the Shareholders.

And if any further calls be required they will be made in like manner on the authority of the Directors assembled in General Meeting in England, of which due notice will be given.

A Counterpart of the Deeds of Settlement of the Company will be deposited in the hands of their Bankers at Quebec, and other places at the discretion of the Director, for the signature of the Shareholders, and all transfers of Shares must be under the hand and seal of the Director there.

Prospectuses may be had, and applications for Shares to be made, at the Company's Office in Quebec, (postage paid.)

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES
TO THE LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER SAW MILLS AND TIMBER JOINT STOCK COMPANY, QUEBEC.

I request you will secure me ..... *Shares in the above Company, subject to the Prospectus.*

.....*Signature.*
.....*Residence.*
.....*Trade or Profession.*
.....*Date.*

June 25. 78

THE Subscriber has removed his AUCTION and AGENCY ESTABLISHMENT to the Spacious Fire Proof Vaults, and the Yard, forming the Lower Flat of the COMMERCIAL CHAMBERS, where he is prepared to receive for Sale articles of Import or Export, upon reasonable terms. The Vaults are peculiarly adapted for Wines and Liquors.

Reasonable advances will be made when required, upon goods placed in his hands for sale.

PETER SHEPPARD.
Quebec, May 14. 44

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