



Lamontagne C  
Landels Wm  
Lepage Joseph  
Lamotte Joseph junr  
Langlois Louis  
Langlois Abm  
Lemieux Etienne  
Lepage Michel  
Laudre Pierre  
Lagrangre Jean  
Lewis John  
Lamotte Joseph senr  
Lemieux Augustin  
Lagrangre Michel  
Lamotte Jean  
Lemieux Pr  
Lemieux Jean  
Lamotte Frs  
Lereva Ed  
Lebrun Jacques  
Leblanch Ed  
Louchant Pierre  
LaSaur Eustin senr  
Lepage Frs  
Leclaire Frs  
Lavertu Louis  
Langlois Joseph  
LaSaur Eustin junr  
Lambert Abm  
Murphy Thos  
Mure J  
McKenzie Murd  
Masson T  
Mountain M  
McCormick John  
Mitchell James  
McLeod J  
McKana John  
Mullen Patk  
Mountain John  
Middleton Robert  
McAster John  
Nicholieu N  
Morrison James  
Moore James  
Monaghan John  
McKenna Owen  
McClintock Pat  
McCaughy Pat  
McDonald Edw  
McKenzie Hugh  
McLellan M C  
Micaly O W  
Martin P W  
Martin W W  
McConkey Eb  
Morissette M  
McVety John  
Morissette Joseph  
Murphy M  
McDonald J hn  
Mongiat John  
Morissette Paul  
Mirand J B  
Michaud Flavien  
Miam W  
Mariel Jg  
McIntyre Jas  
Martin William  
McIntosh N  
McPadden Thompson  
McKuchan R A H  
Miles Fredk  
Mullins James  
McDonald D  
McCrotie John  
Murphy Daniel  
Murphy Moses  
Murphy Thos  
McArthur Alexr  
McCutcheon John  
Mooney Henry  
McCarthy John  
McCarthy D  
Mullins Patk  
McCarthy Thos  
McCarthy John  
McCloy John  
McMullin H  
McPhie Archd  
Matthews Geo  
McKay Pat  
Monier Pierre  
Mansfield Thos  
McKee Alexr  
Masterson Stephen  
Matthews Henry  
McKay Angus  
McCord Robt  
McKuteheln Wm  
Moring F  
Marthe D  
Maugher Pat  
Mukins Jas  
McLeod David  
McRay Daniel  
McRay Robt  
Mahar W  
Murphy G  
Marrin W  
McIntyre Archd  
McLeod Patrick  
Marcoux D  
Morin Alexis  
Morrin Frs  
Mareoux Pierre  
Mareoux E  
McCaet D  
Marche S A  
Morencie Batiste  
Nugent Robt  
Nugent Richd  
Nugent Chas  
Nugent Robt junr  
Nadeau Joseph  
Nugent John  
Neubert R  
Nolin Patk  
Norris Thos  
Nadeau Joseph  
Norris James  
Nash Thos  
Nash Saml  
Nolan Wm  
Nadeau Joseph  
Parent F  
Parker John  
Athus F  
Bruneau J  
Brown W  
Brown Rbt  
Boyd W  
Burgess Jas  
Bentley Henry  
Bentley W  
Bentley Hy jun  
Boulet Joseph  
Conroy M  
Connolly John  
Caughran Saml  
Cirdough Jno  
Clarke W  
Clouston John  
Chamberland Frs  
Dani Thos  
Dugdale And  
Davison James  
Dixon Joseph  
Dignam John  
Dunscombe Danl  
Dunn John  
Dupre Gustas  
Dépray Louis  
Dufresne Louis  
Doutney L  
Doutney Thos  
Fiset Ls  
Flin John  
Gauthier F X  
Garnon J  
Graham M  
Graham John  
Gagnon Jacques  
Hazel W  
Hamel P  
Howard G  
Hennessey W  
Highmont James  
Johnston Thos  
Jenkinson T  
Jeffrey Geo  
Landry Paul  
Le Reisin A  
Laurencelle Jacques  
Lane W  
Lemon Jas  
Labrègue Léon

MISCELLANEOUS.

**PARTY SPIRIT POISONING DOMESTIC LIFE.**—The May No. of the Southern Literary Messenger contains some interesting "sketches of the private life and character of William H. Crawford," said to be by a lady. The following extract presents a picture of the baneful effects of party spirit upon society. The time was the winter of 1824, just previous to the election of Mr. Adams by the House of Representatives: "Since the seat of government was fixed at Washington, and the republican party gained the ascendancy, never had private society been so affected by political considerations as during this eventful winter. Each of the five candidates had warm and zealous friends among the citizens, and by a mutual exchange of civilities and kindnesses were harmoniously united in the social circle. But the five separate interests split the society of the Metropolis into as many hostile parties. For the time, confidence was destroyed—freedom of conversation shackled—jealousies, suspicions, angry and embittered feelings excited—and party spirit carried its vigilance and restrictions to such a degree, as to regulate the commoal visitations and civilities between the families of the candidates and their friends. So nicely were the different parties balanced, that incidents, and persons at other times insignificant, grew into importance, and 'trifles as light as air' swayed public opinion, and as it was supposed might ultimately determine the issue. The intimate, nay, even casual visitors at the houses of these competitors for the Presidency were known to each other, and where they had weight or influence became objects of jealousy and suspicion. These gentlemen were so aware of the system of espionage that existed, that precautions were taken of a similar kind as those which are necessary for an army encamped in an enemy's country. Sentinels were placed and houses were guarded. One gentleman knowing that certain spies were nightly placed opposite his front door, received his friends through a back passage; they came at midnight and departed before daylight. These night visits were pretty general; and on one occasion a friend of Mr. Crawford's being seen, at dawn of day, leaving the house of one of the candidates, became an object of such suspicion to his party, that all confidence was withdrawn and intercourse suspended. "Mr. Crawford, who despised all these petty intrigues and malinations, advised his wife and daughter to visit Mrs. Jackson, as they had previously done: morning visits were exchanged, and Mrs. C. proposed asking the General and his wife to pass a social evening with her. When this was accidentally known to some of the republicans who visited at the house, it was so remonstrated against, so opposed, that Mrs. C. relinquished her hospitable intent. On another occasion, Mrs. Adams invited Miss Crawford to accompany her to the theatre, which very guilelessly and innocently she would have done, had not these same politicians put their veto on the proposition, and proved satisfactorily that she might thereby compromise her father's interest, and confirm a rumour already afloat, of coalitions between Mr. Crawford's party and one or other of the opponents."

UNITED STATES.

**New York, July 20.**  
**THE NEW WHEAT IS COMING.**—A cargo of 3000 bushels of new wheat arrived in this city yesterday, by the schooner William S. Pickett, from Newbern, N. C. Several cargoes are daily expected, of which the W. S. P.'s cargo is a sample. We shall soon have good bread.  
**New York, July 20.**—**SENTENCES FOR RIOTS.**—It is generally the case that trials for riotous behaviour prove in this country mere farces. Few are convicted, and when conviction occurs the offenders are let off with a mere nominal punishment, compared with the offence, and the awful murrerings of the law against such offenders.—After all the parade and tumult in the Boston case, the court has convicted two persons out of eighteen, and those two are sentenced to two months imprisonment. In Baltimore, three persons concerned in the fire riots in that city have been fined twenty dollars each, and sentenced to one month imprisonment each, and to enter into recognizances of \$100 each, to keep the peace. Two others were fined \$10 and costs.—Now we do not assert that those sentences are not quite severe enough under the circumstances of each conviction; but we would put the query, why the law is always so lenient to rioters, who, in our opinion, are among the worst of offenders? If a poor devil of a loafer, driven by hunger, steals an amount equal only to less than half the destruction done by one flying brick-bat, he is severely punished. There is no sympathy called out in his case—no exertions made in his favour. If we would escape the mischiefs of Lynch Law, rioters must be dealt with in an exemplary manner.—*San.*  
**[From the Philadelphia Gazette, July 19.]**  
**THE LAUNCH OF THE SHIP PENNSYLVANIA.**—Never did a more pleasant day dawn for a fête than opened upon hundreds of thousands who yesterday morning were expecting the launch of the U. States' ship Pennsylvania. She is a splendid specimen of the science of naval architecture of the present day, although commenced fifteen years ago, and the workmanship reflects great credit on the Mechanics of Philadelphia. She is pierced for 126 guns, all 32 pounders, and will be the most formidable ship afloat. May success attend her.  
**[From the Boston Mercantile Journal, July 15.]**  
**SECRETARY OF ST. GEORGE'S BANK.**—The U. S. brig Porpoise, Lieut. Command-r Wilkes, is now nearly ready with her stores, boats, anchors, &c., and will probably sail to-morrow for St. George's Bank, accompanied with the steamer Patent, and a fishing schooner—both of which vessels have been chartered for the purpose of assisting in the contemplated survey of the Bank and Shoal.  
**Boston, July 14.**—Verdicts in the case of Irishmen, indicted for riot in Broad street, on Sunday 11th June. The Jury in this case, after seven hours absence, agreed upon this verdict: Barney Fanning and John Welsh are Guilty. Timothy Larra, James Carrigan, Edw. Murphy, Andrew Gorey, Patrick Mahan, Francis Coffee, John Kennedy, Eugene Sullivan, Timothy Herren, Wm. McSoley and John Haley, are not Guilty.  
**SENTENCES IN THE BROAD STREET RIOT CASES.**—John Whaley, for affair at Prentice's warf, was sentenced for four months at hard labor in the House of Correction. John Welch and Barney Fanning, for taking part in the old Broad street battle—each two months hard work in House of Correction. Such is the result of the judicial investigations of the most extraordinary scenes of tumult and outrage which have ever occurred in Boston, since the celebrated 5th March, 1775. One person is convicted under the first indictment for the commencement of the fight in new Broad street. Two persons are convicted on the indictment against the Irish who took one side of the battle in old Broad street. And one person only of the Americans, who rioted there (Mark Adams) is convicted on the indictment

for sacking houses, &c. and that person, not by the Jury, but by his own flight, which is tantamount to a confession under such circumstances. Under this statement, the remark is obvious, that one of the strangest things under the sun is, that when more than two hundred persons for nearly two hours were engaged in frightful acts of violence and outrage, under the broad sun-light, in presence of more than two thousand witnesses, looking upon the progress of events and the actors in their lawless deeds, the officers of justice, and the Grand Jury, after a month's anxious and most diligent inquiry to get at the truth of the matter, have been unable to find and produce witnesses who can satisfy the trial Jurors of the guilt of any but the aforementioned four persons. However the fact may be accounted for, the existence of the fact is marvellous.—*Boston Gazette*  
**[From the Boston Atlas, July 15.]**  
**Commonwealth vs. Elisha Gleason, George Prime, Mark Adams, Abel Harrington.**  
The Jury came into court this morning, and rendered a verdict of not guilty as to all the defendants. The announcement of the verdict was received with loud applause by the spectators.  
**LOWER CANADA.**  
**Montreal, July 24.**—The steamer *St. George*, with a barge in tow, left Quebec at 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, and arrived here yesterday evening at 5—putting us in possession of the Quebec papers fifteen hours in advance of the mail. On Saturday, the steamer *Canada* brought us Quebec papers of Friday—forty one-hours in advance of the mail.—*Courier.*  
We understand that Captain Marryat, R. N. is expected in town this week, on his way to Quebec. Capt. M. is at present sojourning at Saratoga.—*Id.*  
**Montreal, July 24.**—We understand, that late on Saturday evening, an attempt was made by some villains to break into the store of Mr. J. F. McDonald, corner of St. Eloi and St. Paul Streets. Mr. M.D. who lives above his store, was awake by the clerk, who was alarmed at the noise, and on the burglars refusing to go off when ordered, Mr. M.D. discharged a musket in the direction of their voices, and wounded one of the men, who was taken to the hospital yesterday, but is not dangerously wounded. We hope this warm reception will act as a warning to the rest of the light-fingered gentry.—*Herald.*  
**LOWER PROVINCES.**  
**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.**  
**Fredericton, N. B. Friday, July 7th.**  
**REPORT OF THE DEPUTATION.**  
Hon. Members being called to their places, Mr. L. A. Wilmot rose, and stated that he held in his hand a document, containing the substance of the various interviews and conversations which had taken place between Lord Glenelg and the late deputation from this House; which, by leave, he would now read for the information of the House; as it would show, more fully than any oral communication, all the topics discussed between the parties, and the opinions expressed thereon by His Lordship. The Hon. Member then proceeded to read the whole of the Report of the Deputation; which, being about to be printed, we shall be enabled to lay fully before our readers in a short time. Resolved unanimously.—That this House deem it their indispensable duty, again to express their high sense of the attention of the Right Hon. Lord Glenelg, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, to the Deputation during their late mission on the public affairs of this Province. Resolved unanimously.—That the ability, zeal and diligence displayed by Wm. Crane and L. A. Wilmot, esquires, the members composing the said Deputation, deservedly entitle them to the reiterated thanks of this House; and that they do now receive the same. On motion of Mr. Johnston, the order of the day for going into Committee on the Despatches accompanying His Excellency's Message, was discharged, (the documents not being yet all printed,) and ordered to stand as the order of the day for Wednesday next.  
**PAPINEAU FACTION.**  
Mr. L. A. Wilmot called the attention of the House to the fact, that a communication from Mr. Speaker Papineau of Lower Canada, was laid before the House last Session, and still remained on the files of the House, altho' nothing had ever been done by the House in reference thereto; and he (Mr. W.) thought that it was incumbent on the House to express their sentiments on the subject, in order to encourage the constitutional party in Lower Canada, and to testify to His Majesty's Government at home, the truly loyal feelings which pervaded the hearts of his subjects in New-Brunswick. He would therefore move, that it should stand as the order of the day, for going into consideration of this communication from Mr. Papineau, on Thursday next. Mr. Street seconded the motion; observing that he thought it very desirable, that this House should put an expression of its opinion of that letter on its Journals; in order that His Majesty's Government might perceive, that the seditious agitators of Lower Canada met with no sympathy in this Province. Mr. Brown would not oppose the motion; but had thought that it was the determination of the House last session, not to notice the document at all; and indeed he really considered it beneath the dignity of the House to notice it in any way. Still, if the House should think proper to pass any condemnatory resolutions on it, he would not oppose the motion; but it seemed to him that if the letter was worthy of notice at all, it ought to have been noticed before, and not left till this session. He thought it better to pay no attention to it. Mr. Weldon asked, whether it would not be better, to refer it to a select Committee, to report upon; and then the House might merely pass some resolutions upon it, *sub silentio*, as it was not worth while to take up the time of the House in discussion upon it. There was no union of feeling between the people of this Province and Mr. Papineau and his party; and therefore there would be but one opinion in the House respecting them. Mr. L. A. Wilmot said, that even if Mr. Papineau had sent nothing here at all, and the House had no official document before them, upon which to ground a resolution; yet, under all circumstances, he thought that it was required of them to express their feelings, with regard to the present state of affairs in Lower Canada. It was proper that they should let their constitutional brethren in that Province know, what was the tone of public feeling towards them in New-Brunswick; and it was also due to His Majesty's paternal Government at home, that the Legislature of this Colony should assist in strengthening their hands, by passing explicit resolutions on the subject. He thought the matter could be very shortly disposed of, as there could be no difference of opinion about it. Mr. Speaker suggested, that perhaps it might be as well, for the House to record their opinion of the state of affairs in Lower Canada, without referring to Mr. Papineau's letter at all; because it appeared to him (Mr. Speaker,) that it was a very impertinent thing in Mr. Papineau, to address such

a letter to the Legislature of any other Colony: it was not worth while for the House to encourage such communications; it appeared to be a mere attempt of the Papineau party, to induce this House to make common cause with them; and perhaps the best way would be to treat the letter with contempt. Mr. L. A. Wilmot thought it would be rather difficult to get at the affairs of another Province, without taking up documents that naturally formed a ground for considering them; the House could not form themselves into a Committee in consideration of the state of Lower Canada. Mr. Weldon expressed a similar opinion. Mr. Speaker feared, that if the House took up the letter now, after having omitted to do so last Session, it might be considered that they had waited to see what turn their own affairs would take, with reference to the negotiations with the home Government, before deciding upon what course they should adopt in the matter. Mr. L. A. Wilmot said, that the answer to that was, that at that time circumstances did not seem to render it particularly necessary that the House should notice it, and that silent contempt appeared to be the only notice it deserved; but that, since that period, the affairs of Lower Canada had assumed a much more serious aspect; and therefore it was incumbent on the House to record their opinions on the subject. Mr. Johnston suggested, that the motion had better be withdrawn at present; till proper resolutions could be prepared, and brought into the House for adoption. The motion was accordingly withdrawn. The honorable Mr. Baillie, by command of His Excellency, communicated to the House, copies of the important documents referred to in His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Session, connected with the surrender of the Casual and Territorial Revenues. The same were then severally read at the Clerk's table, and are as follows:—  
"Downing Street, 6th April, 1837.  
"Sir,  
"I have to acknowledge the receipt of Sir Archibald Campbell's Despatch of the 28th January last, No. 4, on the subject of the proceedings of the Legislative Council and Assembly of New-Brunswick, in regard to the Civil List Bill. Mr. Street, the Solicitor-General of the Province, having been deputed by Sir A. Campbell to proceed to this country, in order to afford the benefit of his oral explanations regarding the questions in dispute between the House of Assembly and the Lieutenant Governor. I have discussed the whole subject with that gentleman, and have received from him a letter, dated the 23d ult., of which I inclose a copy for your information. The House of Assembly also having deputed two of their members, Messrs. Crane and Wilmot, to this country, for the purpose of communicating with His Majesty's Government, on the same subject, I have received from those gentlemen an Address from the Assembly to the King, which I have laid before His Majesty. I have also had interviews with Messrs. Crane and Wilmot, and have given due attention to every statement and suggestion, which they have thought it necessary to bring under my notice. "I proceed to state to you the result of a deliberate consideration of the various aspects in which the matter controverted between your predecessor and the House of Assembly, have thus been presented to His Majesty's Government. "On referring to my Despatch of the 2d March, No. 109, which was written before the arrival of Sir A. Campbell's last despatches, you will find that I have anticipated many of the questions which have more recently come under discussion. In order to avoid, as far as possible, the risk of any misconception on an occasion of so much importance, I shall disregard the minor inconvenience of repeating some of my former statements and explanations. "First, Sir A. Campbell did not consider himself as in possession of adequate authority for assenting, on His Majesty's behalf, to the Civil List Bill. His objection to act upon the instructions which I conveyed to him, may as I now understand it, be stated as follows:— "The 14th clause of those Instructions contained the following passage:—'You are not to pass or give your assent to any Bill or Bills of an unusual or extraordinary nature and importance, until you shall have first transmitted to us through one of our Provincial Secretaries of State, and to the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations, for their information, the drafts of such Bill or Bills, and shall have received our pleasure thereupon, unless you take care that there be a clause inserted therein, suspending and deferring the execution thereof, until our pleasure shall be known concerning the same.' But Sir A. Campbell argues that in the present case neither of these conditions had been fulfilled. The draft of the Civil List Bill had not been transmitted by him for the signature of His Majesty's pleasure, nor did it contain a suspending clause. It was indeed true, that the draft had been transmitted to the Lieutenant Governor for his guidance, by the express command of His Majesty, signified through me, as one of his principal Secretaries of State.—But it was maintained that this was neither a formal nor a substantial fulfilment of the 14th article of the General Instructions.—The difference between the form literally prescribed, and that which was actually observed, requires no explanation. The difference of substance is stated by Sir A. Campbell to be, that a draft transmitted from the Province to this country must be accompanied by a report from the Lieutenant Governor, which report must of course be wanting, when that order of proceeding is reversed. "It is no longer necessary, with a view to any practical measure, to discuss the distinction which was thus drawn, because I have now had the advantage of receiving the draft from Sir A. Campbell, accompanied by the comments which it appeared to him to require; yet I cannot pass from this question without recording my opinion, that the draft of a Bill transmitted by His Majesty's commands to the Lieutenant Governor, with instructions that it should be assented to by him, is precisely of the same authority as if that draft had been drawn up and originally recommended to the King by the officer administering the Government of the Province. It is true that in such a course of proceeding, the benefit of the previous suggestions of that officer is not obtained; but I cannot admit that it is not competent to His Majesty to dispense with that assistance on any occasion on which he may be so advised by the confidential ministers of the crown. The contrary supposition might, on occasions of the utmost urgency and importance, involve the necessity of a delay fatal to the success, not merely of measures founded on a local and particular policy, but of such as may have reference to the general interests of the empire. The purpose of the 14th General Instruction was to place a check on the authority of the Governor, not to fetter the discretion of the King. "Secondly, Sir A. Campbell next objected, that even admitting his obligation to assent to the Civil List Bill when transmitted to the Province, and not originating with himself, yet it was necessary that the Royal pleasure should be signified, not

through His Majesty's Secretary of State, but either in the form of an order in Council, or in that of Instructions under the Royal Sign Manual. I have not succeeded in my attempts to ascertain the precise grounds on which this opinion rests, and I am therefore unable to controvert them. But on referring to the Commission under which the Government of New-Brunswick is administered, you will perceive that it requires the Governor "to execute his command according to the several powers and authorities granted to or appointed him by that commission, and the instructions therewith given to him; and by such further powers, instructions and authorities as shall at any time hereafter be granted, to or appointed him under the King's Sign Manual and Signet, or by His Majesty's Order in His Privy Council, or by His Majesty's through one of his Principal Secretaries of State." I am not aware of the grounds on which Sir A. Campbell concluded that the last of these methods of signifying the Royal pleasure was insufficient or incapable in the present case. The opinion seems to me at variance with the established practice and universal understanding of all the Colonial Possessions of the Crown. "Thirdly, Sir A. Campbell objected to the Civil List Bill, because it involved an error in the calculation of the rate at which dollars are issued from the Receiver General's Office, in the payment of salaries. I have explained the sources of that mistake in my despatch of the 2d March. If it were necessary to insist on the correction of it, the Assembly have relieved His Majesty's Government from all difficulty on the subject; for on the 7th January they resolved that "in the event of its being thought necessary or proper by me that there should be a clear surplus of £566 sterling, as stated in my despatch of 5th September, the House, upon being made acquainted with that fact, should immediately place by a permanent vote or during the continuance of the Civil List Bill, such additional Grant at the disposal of the crown as would amount to the surplus above stated." They carry still further their frank and liberal confidence in His Majesty's Government, for no stipulation having been made in the Civil List Bill for the expenses of the Judges, Circuits, they resolved to provide for that service also during the continuance of that act. "His Majesty accepts these Resolutions as a fresh and gratifying proof that his solicitude for the welfare of his subjects in New-Brunswick has been justly appreciated by the Representatives of the people in that province. I have His Majesty's commands to state that as far as respect the expenses of the Circuits, the King does not hesitate to ask the fulfilment of this pledge, because every measure which strengthens the security for the independence of the Judges, must contribute to the stability of all the social rights of which they are the guardians.—But with regard to the further grant which is offered to rectify the miscalculation in the Civil List Bill, His Majesty will not avail himself of the offer of the Assembly. In my despatch of the 2d March, I pointed out the resource which might be found for supplying the deficiency, by a reduction of official emoluments; and Sir A. Campbell's resignation, by reducing to the extent of £500 per annum the charge upon the Civil List Bill, renders it unnecessary to accept the further aid proffered by the Assembly with so much cordiality, and in so strict and honorable an adherence to the spirit rather than the letter of the pledges given, on their behalf, by Messrs. Crane and Wilmot. "Fourthly, A further question of great importance having been noticed in Mr. Street's letter of the 23d of March, must not be passed over in silence. That gentleman suggests that it is not competent to the King, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of New-Brunswick, to alienate the Hereditary Revenues of the crown in such a manner as to bind His Majesty's Royal successors. On this topic I limit myself to a general statement, declining as unnecessary, and therefore as unadvisable, the discussion of the wide constitutional principles involved in this inquiry. On careful reflection, I am convinced that Mr. Street's opinion is not well founded.—I do not think that the cession which during the last century it has been customary to make to Parliament of the Hereditary Revenue of the crown, for the life of the reigning sovereign only, is to be understood as an affirmation of the maxim, that the King, Lords and Commons of Great Britain and Ireland are incompetent to conclude a permanent settlement of the question. That the existing practice is founded on the highest grounds of expediency, is indeed indisputable, but I do not perceive that the motives which so urgently forbid a permanent alienation of the Hereditary Revenues of the crown in the kingdom, apply to the case of a British province on the North American continent.—That such a cession may be rendered valid by an act of General Assembly, assented to by His Majesty, and that the enactment of such a Colonial law may under some circumstances be judicious and expedient, might readily be shewn from a reference to our Colonial history. I allude especially to the case of the Island of Jamaica. The objection, if well founded, would of course apply to a settlement for ten years, as distinctly as if it should be made in perpetuity. Messrs. Crane and Wilmot and Mr. Street concur in thinking that it would be expedient that the Civil List should be permanently settled. I have His Majesty's Commands to acquaint you that if such should be the opinion of the House of Assembly, you are at liberty to assent to the Civil List Bill with that alteration. "Fifthly, The next in order of the objections made to the Civil List Bill is, that it does not secure to the crown the right of initiating, all votes of public money.—Sir A. Campbell concludes that the necessary enactment for this purpose was omitted in the draft by an oversight, because my Despatches on the subject had distinctly adverted to such an arrangement as having been agreed upon with Messrs. Crane and Wilmot. The supposition of an oversight is not however well founded. I thought originally, and still retain the opinion, that the great principles by which the mutual rights and obligations of the different members of the Constitution are regulated, do not form the proper subject of a Statutory Law. It is the felicity of our form of Government that it rests on customs and traditions, far more than on written charters and positive enactments. But after a very attentive consideration of the whole subject, I am convinced that it is not practicable, and if practicable, would not be wise, to insist upon the observance in New Brunswick, of the rules of the House of Commons respecting the initiation of Grants of Money. In the first place, this would be a departure from the usage of every other Colony possessing a Representative Assembly. In the next place, it would be a disturbance of a custom to which the inhabitants of New Brunswick are familiarized and attached. It would engender continued strife between the Executive Government and the Assembly. In the third place, even the Rules of the House of Commons in this respect, unless sustained by the judgment of that House and by the opinion of the public at large, would afford no effectual security for reserving to the Crown that initiative of Money Grants which the Crown habitually exercises. There are forms of proceeding in Parliament by which an expenditure may be suggested to the Crown by the representatives of the people. The establish-

ment of the proposed rule in New Brunswick, in the present state of public opinion, on the subject, could have no other effect than that of leaving the Assembly to exercise circumspectly that power of originating Money Grants which at present they exercise directly. I therefore have to instruct you not to insist upon the condition.

"Sixthly. Mr. Street has objected that any surplus funds which at the expiration of the term of ten years may remain in the public treasury, may at that period be claimed by the Assembly, although they would have placed at their disposal all the surplus which has been at present accumulated. I do not perceive the force of this objection. The existing accumulations are surrendered to the House cheerfully—not merely with contentment but with satisfaction. His Majesty can have no other interest in the matter, than that the funds should be expended in whatever manner may best advance the welfare of the Province, and on that question His Majesty conceives that reliance may with far greater safety be placed on the judgment of the Representatives of the people, than on any other advice. The cession of the existing fund is, therefore, not regarded by the King in the light of a sacrifice, but rather in that of a direct advantage.—If during the next ten years (supposing the Civil List limited to that time) any new accumulation should take place, it will constitute a saving effected by the frugality of the House of Assembly, to the benefit of which they will have the clearest title.

"Seventhly. Mr. Street objects, that if the gross proceeds of the Crown Revenue should be paid not as heretofore to the Receiver General, but to the Public Treasurer, the law would render it impossible for the Lieutenant Governor in Council to withdraw from the hands of the Treasurer, except in pursuance of an act of appropriation, that part of the money which would be indispensable for defraying the expenses of collection and management. It does not appear to me that this objection is well founded. The first section of the Bill directs the payment to the Treasury of the proceeds of the Revenue, except the monies which shall be expended in the collection and the protection thereof, as specially authorized and provided for by the 4th section. It is then by the 4th section enacted, that the Lieutenant Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, may expend out of the gross proceeds such sums of money as they may deem requisite for the prudent management, protection and collection of the said Revenues. Therefore although it be true that the Treasurer can issue no money except under an Act of appropriation, yet it is also true that he will receive not the gross but the net income. Besides the unequivocal intention of the whole arrangement, the spirit in which it has been conducted on behalf of the Assembly, and the manifested interest of the Province in enabling the local Government to meet every necessary charge of collection and management, may be considered an ample guarantee against any endeavour on the part of the House to create the apprehended embarrassments.

"Eighth. Sir A. Campbell and Mr. Street concur in objecting to the enactment in the same Session, of the 5th clause of the Civil List Bill and of the Act passed to restrain the provisions of that clause. It is certainly not to be denied that there is an apparent if not a real incongruity and contradiction between the two Statutes, and that it is desirable to avoid such a departure from the ordinary mode of legislation. But this is rather a question of style and composition than a substantial difficulty. The meaning is perfectly simple.—The second Statute qualifies the general rule laid down in the first; but the first contains no words anticipating the subsequent restriction. This objection may be removed, either by transferring the 5th clause to the second Bill, of which it might form the commencement, or by adding to that clause in the present Bill a few words declaring that it is to be subject to such qualification as may thereafter be enacted.

"Ninthly. Sir A. Campbell objected to the Bill for restraining the 5th clause of the Civil List Act because 'it assumes to the House a right to take the whole control and management of the Crown Lands out of the hands of the Governor and Executive Council, and to regulate the prices, quantities and proportions to Military officers and all the other minutiae in the disposal thereof by Legislative enactment, thereby taking from the King all His Royal Prerogative Rights in the disposal of the Crown Lands and Forests in the Province. After reading the Bill with great attention I am unable to subscribe to this opinion.—The Bill appears to me designed and calculated not to narrow but to enlarge the powers which by the Civil List Bill are reserved to the Executive Government, nor do I perceive any objection to the provisions which it contains.

"Tenthly. It was objected to the second Bill that it was passed only for two years. I acknowledge the justice of this objection, and shall be happy if on a review of the subject, the assembly shall be disposed to render the two Bills of equal duration. If however they shall persist in limiting the second to a period of two years, I do not think the limitation so objectionable as to afford a sufficient ground for the rejection of that measure.

"As it appears that both the Bills have been lost by the closing of the Session, without the Governor's assent having been given to them, it will be your first duty on assuming the administration of the Government, to convene the Legislature, and you will transmit to the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly copies of this Despatch, acquainting the Assembly that I have received His Majesty's commands to address to them this communication, as comprising the answer which His Majesty has been graciously pleased to return to that part of their Address which relates to the proceedings of the House of Assembly and the Lieutenant Governor respecting the Bills in question. To that portion of the Address which adverts to the composition of the Executive Council, I am to offer in reply the following observations.

"In my Despatch, No. 35, of the 5th of last September, Sir A. Campbell was directed, with reference to the desire of the Assembly for the increase of that Body, to report to me without loss of time, the names of such gentlemen as should appear to him most eligible for seats in His Majesty's Executive Council. The instructions contained in that Despatch I have to desire that you will consider as addressed to yourself. You will accordingly apply yourself without unnecessary delay, to a compliance with them in this important respect. In conformity with my directions Sir A. Campbell transmitted to me on the 17th Decr a List of several gentlemen whom he considered as proper subjects for the honour of the Executive Council. I request that you will take this List into your consideration in connexion with the whole subject, and will favour me with your observations on the recommendations which it conveys, as well as with your suggestions regarding any other gentlemen in the Province whom you may consider more eligible to be Members of the Executive Council.

"I cannot terminate this Despatch without expressing my concern that Sir A. Campbell should at the close of his connexion with the Province have been subjected to the pain of receiving the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th of the Resolutions adopted by the House of Assembly on the 8th of February last. Without presuming to comment on the terms in

which the Representatives of the People of New Brunswick have recorded their solicitude for the interests of their constituents, I cannot but lament that an Officer possessing so many claims to public respect and gratitude, should have failed to obtain their approbation. I would yet indulge the hope that they might find it consistent with their sense of public duty, by adopting such measures as may be best adapted for the purpose, to relieve that gallant and estimable officer from reproaches so painful to an honourable mind. I am convinced they will concur with His Majesty's Government in thinking that whatever differences of opinion may unfortunately have arisen between the House and the late Lieutenant Governor, the conduct of Sir A. Campbell has been influenced by no motives other than a strict sense of duty, and an earnest zeal for the good of His Majesty's service, and the welfare of the people of New Brunswick.

"I have the honor, &c.  
(Signed) GLENELG.  
Major Gen. Sir JOHN HARVEY,  
&c. &c.  
LORD GLENELG TO SIR J. HARVEY.  
Downing Street, 29th April, 1837.

"Sir,  
I have received Sir Archibald Campbell's despatch of the 15th ult. No. 16, enclosing a letter which had been addressed to him by the Collector and Comptroller of His Majesty's Customs at Saint John, in which they express their opinion, that in the recent arrangement for the surrender of the revenue at the disposal of the Crown to the Provincial Legislature, it was not contemplated by His Majesty's Government to include in that surrender the duties of Customs received under acts prior to 18 Geo. 3, c. 12.

"It appears scarcely necessary for me to say that the arrangement made between His Majesty and the Legislature of New-Brunswick cannot embrace any of the Revenues of the crown received in that Province from duties imposed by acts of Parliament, of which parliament may have confided the appropriation to the Lords of the Treasury; because without an express parliamentary sanction it would not be within the power of His Majesty to alter or to assent to the alteration of the law regulating the appropriation of such duties. The cession is co-extensive with the powers of the Crown, but must necessarily be limited by them.

"I have the honor, &c.  
(Signed) GLENELG.  
SIR J. HARVEY.

### QUEBEC:

WEDNESDAY, 26th JULY, 1837.

LATEST DATES  
From London..... June 13  
From Liverpool..... June 15  
From Paris..... June 10  
From New York..... July 22  
From Halifax..... July 13  
From Toronto..... July 15

The New York evening papers of the 20th inst. contain no further European news, and there is nothing later by the River.

The bark *Rajah*, which sailed from Cork on the 10th June, arrived here this afternoon with drafts of the 32d and 66th Regiments—105 men of the 32d and 62 of the 66th.

P. S. HALF-PAST 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.—The *Saint George* steamer is just arrived. She left Montreal this morning at 3 o'clock, and brought the *Herald* and *Ami du Peuple* of this day. The 8th June packet had arrived at New York. Favorable accounts for the Scotch Church are received. The Upper Canada Banks continue specie payments, and the troops and public departments are to be paid in specie after the 1st August. Mr. W. McLean, constitutionalist, is elected for Stormont, U. C. Mr. T. Ryan, of Quebec, was a passenger in the 8th packet. The New York papers are of Saturday evening.

[Translated from *Le Canadien*, 24th July, 1837.]  
"So the *Gazette* is wrong to conclude, as it does, in speaking of the majority and the minority, (session of 1835-6) that the two parties agree in leaving the country in the miserable condition to which they have reduced it, and abdicate all share in its government."

We should be very happy to be wrong in this particular, and that either the one or the other of the parties mentioned were *bona fide* to return to the discharge of their duty as members of the Provincial Legislature under the Constitutional Act, and give up the nonsensical pretension of making laws conjointly with one Branch of the Legislature for whose destruction they have laboured during four years, while they attempt to dictate to another, in the exercise of its legal prerogative.

The *Canadien* finds its assertion that the *Gazette* is wrong in respect to the minority party, because the Deschambault resolutions (in which it concurs) after insisting on an elective Legislative Council says, that the House of Assembly ought not to proceed to business, till the Council is remodelled (*remodelé*). We confess we understood this remodelling as referring to the mode of constituting the Council, viz, by election as before mentioned. The *Canadien* it seems, did not so understand it. But the objection to *not proceeding* till the Crown by its prerogative, remodels the Legislative Council, is as much liable to objection as not to proceed till it is made elective. No one Branch of the Legislature has any right to interfere with the existence, the privileges or the prerogatives of another Branch. Both instances of interference and a refusal to proceed, or a "suspension of deliberations" is virtually an abdication of all share in the government, and the refusal to execute an act of Parliament confided to the members of the Assembly by their constituents. It is altogether false that the Assembly could not proceed beneficially with the Legislative Council for the Bills the loss of which the Deschambault resolutions and the CANADIAN complain of, were passed before, with the same Legislative Council, and would have passed again, under similar circumstances, which circumstances have only been altered by the acts of the Assembly itself.

These are facts which neither of the sections of the party can deny, and which they carefully keep out of sight, to conceal their own misdeeds, and escape if possible from all responsibility.

Mr. ROEBUCK in England, and the Papineau faction in this province, make a dreadful outcry because the Upper Canada Legislature passed an act continuing the Parliament after the death of the King. Mr. Roebuck we dare say would be surprised if he were to turn to the Lower Canada Statute Book and find a similar act passed here in 1829, and sanctioned by the King in Council; and made perpetual too; and to apply to every succeeding Parliament in Lower Canada. In truth it was a strained application of English precedents by which the Provincial Legislature was supposed to be dissolved on the demise of the Crown. That Legislature sits by virtue of a law, which gives it a duration of four years unless sooner dissolved. But an act became necessary to obviate the doubts resulting from the precedent established here. It was the same in Upper Canada.

### QUEBEC GENERAL MEETING.

Upwards of two thousand signatures to the requisition for Monday's Meeting disapproving of the late disloyal proceedings in different parts of the province proves that the citizens of Quebec have not changed their character. They are the same now as their predecessors in 1775-6 and 1812. They are neither for rebellion nor revolution nor a change of the established and lawful sovereignty of the province; they are for peace and union among the inhabitants of the province, the quiet pursuit of industry and public prosperity. In truth these sentiments are still the sentiments of the great majority of the people of this province, and of every one of the British provinces of North America. The factious politicians have been exposed to the operation of causes of change which have not affected the people. The latter feel no very strong interest in the distribution of public offices, they are not exposed to the passions which result from competition for honors and distinctions, and although their feelings and prejudices are occasionally roused by the arts of the politicians, finding no permanent evil affecting themselves the mass of the people naturally fall into their former habits of peaceable industry and social enjoyment, with which no government ever interfered so little as the British government in these provinces.

If the people in Lower Canada suffer from the management of public concerns, it is chiefly from the improper use made by their representatives of the share in the Legislature and influence in the government granted to them, by the liberality of a British King and Parliament. In Upper Canada the inhabitants have nipped the treason and rebellion of disaffected politicians in the bud. In New Brunswick, the satisfaction with the recent conduct of the British government is universal among the people. In the Nova Scotia Legislature at the last session there were some differences between the Council and the Assembly; our disloyal factions have been accordingly toasting Mr. Howe who took a conspicuous part in opposition to the Council; but they mistake their man: Mr. Howe is a loyal subject, no smuggler, no traitor, no rebel; and if there were any such in Nova Scotia their reign would be but of short duration in that loyal province.

### QUEBEC GENERAL MEETING.

The adjourned meeting of the committee and the gentlemen who had requisitions for signature is to be held at the room of the Committee of Trade tomorrow, Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. Wednesday, July 26th.

The Lord Bishop of Montreal returned to this city by his Visitations of the District of Gaspé, on Saturday afternoon, having left the Bay of Chaleurs in a schooner, on the 7th inst. and having come on shore at Berthier on Saturday morning.

### TO THE EDITOR OF THE QUEBEC GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR—I hope as our Quebec Loyalists have to a certain extent followed the example of their Montreal brethren in getting up a meeting, that they will also follow their example still farther by closing their establishments; if they wish to show their loyalty, let them do so by permitting those in their employment to attend as well as themselves, and by doing this they will show to the world, that the walls of Quebec contain men as loyal as Montreal or any other part of His Britannic Majesty's dominions.

A CONSTITUTIONALIST.  
Quebec, July 26th, 1837.

### PORT OF QUEBEC.

CLEAR'D.  
July 24th.  
Bark Margaret Bogle, Smith, Hull, Gilmour & Co.  
Bark Ann Eliza & Jane, Thompson, London, LeMesurier & Co.  
—Horatio, Stewart, St. John's N. B., A. Gilmour, 25th.  
Brig Traveller, Mawson, Sunderland, A. Gilmour.  
Ship Sultana, Sampson, Liverpool, T. Froste & Co.  
Brig Paetulus, Watson, Newcastle, Curry, Grueber, & Co.  
Ship Lockwoods, Lawton, Liverpool, LeMesurier, Bark Liverpool, Godfrey, do. Forsyth, Walker & co.  
—Glasgow, Miller, do. Laurie & Burns.  
Brig Active, Hick, Wexford, LeMesurier & Co.  
—Emerald, Wilson, Belfast, do. 26th.  
Brig Bolton, Mitchell, Newcastle, Symes & Ross.  
Ship Royal William, Taylor, Carnarvon, do.  
Brig Cleofed, Reay, Swansea, LeMesurier & Co.  
—Prince Leopold, Richardson, London, do.  
—Aurora, Hick, Scarborough, Pemberton, Hensleydale, Gascon, Sunderland, A. Gilmour  
—St. Lawrence, Wetman, Lowestoff, do.  
Bark Atlantic, Harlenbrook, Liverpool, Forsyth & Co.  
Brig Britannia, Brown, Newcastle, Chapman & Co.  
—Charlotte, Bias, Liverpool, Sharples & co.

ARRIVE D.  
July 24th.  
Bark Thomas Hunter, Rutledge, 27th May, Nantes, Atkinson & Co. ballast.  
—Lord Canterbury, Tripp, 7th June, Liverpool, Maitland & Co. do.  
—Evergreen, Moren, 7th do. do. M. Tibbets, do.  
—Lady of the Lake, Cunningham, 6th do. Greenock, Rodger, Dean & Co. general cargo.  
Brig Thomas & William, Reed, 27th do. New-York, Symes & Ross, ballast.  
Schr. L'Esperance, Lebeuf, 20th do. New-Brunswick, Peniston, grindstones, 26th.  
Ship Ceina, Black, 7th July New York, D. Burnet, sir.  
—Sir Robert H. Dick, Tear, 13th June Liverpool, Rodger, Dean & Co. ballast.  
—Wm. Ritchie, Rodgers, 10th do. do. Pembro. tons, salt, 265 settlers.  
Brig Andrew Nugent, Crangle, 9th do. Sligo, do, ballast, 126 do.  
Bark Rajah, Ferguson, 10th June Cork, M. Burstall, general cargo, troops.  
Brig Hartly Poole, Hudson, Denmark, 18th May, order, wheat.

PASSENGERS.  
In the *Hawkesbury*, from Londonderry,—Mr. and Mrs. Holmes.  
In the *John & James*, from Liverpool,—Mr. Torrance.  
In the *Royal William*, from Dublin,—Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, Miss Frane, and Mr. Balhouse.  
In the *Lady of the Lake*, from Greenock,—Mr. W. Mait.  
In the *Rajah*, from Cork,—6 Officers and 164 men of the 32d and 66th Regts.  
In the *Wm. Ritchie*, from Liverpool,—Mr. and Mrs. McNeal and son.  
In the *Andrew Nugent*, from Sligo,—Mr. and Mrs. McIntosh and Mr. Bourghs.  
In the packet-ship *Virginian*, at New-York,—Mr. T. Ryan of Quebec.

BIRTH.  
Yesterday, the lady of Captain Smith, 15th Regiment, of a daughter.  
Yesterday, at Bellevue, Ste. Foy Road, Mrs. Jas. Gibb, of a son.  
This morning, Mrs. Lowndes, of a son.

DIED.  
At South West side of Gaspé Bay, on the 17th May last, after a short and severe illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, Sarah, wife of Mr. John Eden, Catechist, and daughter of Mr. James Burwood, Norwich, England, leaving a family of five children and a numerous circle of friends to lament their loss.

At Montreal, on the 17th instant, Letitia, only daughter of Lemox Rudyard, Esquire, Paymaster to His Majesty's Ordnance at Igluioo, Perished in a snow storm, in March last, near Lake Traverse, on a journey from Lord Selkirk's Settlement, Mr. Ignatius Pary, a native of Poland, and formerly an Officer in the Polish army. He served with Gen. Romarino during the late revolution in Poland, and was in all the great battles of that desperate struggle. After the fall of Warsaw, he left his unhappy country and travelled through Germany, France and England. He came to America in the spring of 1835, and at the time of his death was about 37 years of age.

Mr. Richard Hays, (a companion of Mr. Ig. Pary, at the time above alluded to,) from Glenora, County of Cork, Ireland, and since his arrival in America, lived, until June or July last, at Lachine, Lower Canada. He was 21 years of age.

### LOYAL MEETING.

A MEETING OF THE INHABITANTS OF PALACE WARD WILL be held at the ALBION HOTEL, on THURSDAY EVENING next, the 27th instant, at HALF-PAST SEVEN o'clock, on business of importance.  
By Order of the Committee of Palace Ward  
Quebec, 26th July, 1837. J. A. GERMAIN Secretary.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.  
LOST on Tuesday about 6 o'clock, P. M., near To Sheppard's Booms—a Russia Leather Pocket Book, containing about £25 in notes, and sundry private papers, all addressed to Captain John Hick, brig *Active*. Whoever has found the same and will restore it to the office of Messrs. LeMesurier, Tistone & Co., will receive the above reward.  
Quebec, 26th July, 1837.

CAUTION.—THEFT.  
JOSEPH FOWLER, an indentured apprentice to the undersigned, was sent this morning, accompanied by another boy, to the Lower Town, with Ten Dollars to purchase flour, but not having returned they must have absconded. Fowler's dress was as follows: New black hat, blue cassimere jacket and green cassimere trousers. Person—of middle stature, darkish eyes, Roman nose, and hair wavy. Any information respecting the above will be thankfully received by the subscriber.  
ROBERT BACK,  
Confectioner, St. John's Street.  
Quebec, July 26th, 1837.

MOORE BROTHERS, ARE NOW RECEIVING EX "ORONTES," An excellent and extensive assortment of Cordage, from 1 to 3 inches, with a few Bales of Sail and Seine Twine.  
They have on hand Dundee Linens and Canvas, Shoe Thread, Cloths, Cassimere, Paddings and Baizes, Cottons, Printed Calicoes, Regatta and Irish Linen made-up Shirts, Hats, Hosiery, Ladies' Boots and Shoes, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Silk and Cotton Thread, &c. &c. &c.  
Brandy in Pipes, Bottled Porter, in 5 doz. Casks, Port Wine, 100 Boxes of Bottles, Patent Wine and Porter Quarts and Pints, Epsom Salts, &c. Queen's Blue in 14 lbs and 28 lbs. Boxes, Crown Glass, assorted sizes; Paints, White, Black, Green, Spanish Brown and a few Pots of Patent Yellow, Nails, 6, 8, 20, 28 lbs.  
Quebec, 26th July, 1837. MOORE BROTHERS. u-d

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER: REAL Tabbinets, Damask and Plain, manufactured in Dublin for the London Autumn Trade. Silks of the different rich and fashionable makes, French Cloth Merinos, and Stuffs in addition to his general assortment of the newest Fancy Goods.  
—ALSO—  
Silk, Cotton, and Woolen Hosiery and Gloves of various kinds, Plain Goods for family use, in Russia Sheetings, Irish Linens, Damask Table Linen, Table Napkins, and Doilies, Toweling, Shirting Cottons, and India long Cloths, Damask and Watered Storcens for Curtains, with complete Trimmings; Brussels Carpeting; Saxton Wool and Welch Flannels; Table Covers, Marcellus Bed Quilts, &c. &c. &c.—The whole of which is warranted of the best quality, and will be offered to the public at prices unusually low.  
HORATIO CARWELL,  
Quebec, 26th July, 1837. u-d Palace-Street.

ABSCONDED FROM the service of P. McQUEEN, Blacksmith, Champlain Street, on the night of Wednesday, the 19th inst., JOHN ARMSTRONG, a regular indentured Apprentice to the above. This is to warn all persons from either harboring or giving employment to the same, and to request that those under whose notice he may come, will give such information as may lead to his apprehension.  
Quebec, 21st July, 1837.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Quebec. RESOLVE of the 3rd February, 1810, as amended by the House on the 9th December, 1835: Resolved, That after the close of the present Session, before any Petition is presented to this House for leave to bring in a private Bill, whether for the erection of a Bridge or Bridges, for the regulation of a Common, for making of any Turnpike Road, or for granting to any individual, or individuals, any exclusive rights or privileges whatsoever, or for the alteration or renewal of any Act of the Provincial Parliament, or the like purpose, notice of such application shall be given in one of the Newspapers of the District, published in the English and one in the French languages, if any is published therein; and also by a notice affixed at the Church door of the Parishes that such application may effect, or in the most public place where there is no Church, during two months at least, before such Petition is presented.  
12th March, 1817.  
Resolved, That hereafter this House will not receive any Petitions for private Bills after the first fifteen days of each Session.  
22nd March, 1819  
Resolved, That after the present Session, before any Petition, praying leave to bring in a private Bill for the erection of a Turnpike Bridge, is presented to this House the person or persons proposing to petition for such Bill, shall, upon giving the notice prescribed by the Rule of the 3rd day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ten, also, at the same time, and in the same manner, give notice, stating the height of the Arches, the interval between the Abutments of Piers for the passage of Rafts and Vessels, and mentioning whether they purpose to erect a Draw-Bridge or not, and the dimensions of such Draw-Bridge.  
4th March, 1824.  
Resolved, That any Petitioner for any exclusive privilege, do deposit in the hands of the Clerk of the House, a sum of twenty five pounds, before the Bill for such exclusive privilege go to a second reading, towards paying part of the expense of the said private Bill, which sum shall be returned to the Petitioner if they do not obtain the passage of the law.  
Attest,  
WM. B. LINDSAY, Clk. Assy.  
To be inserted in the English language, once a week, in the *Quebec Gazette*, of the Legislature, in *Nelson's Quebec Gazette*, the *Montreal Gazette* and in any Newspaper published in the same language, in the Districts of Three Rivers, Gaspé and Saint Francis.

CLERK'S OFFICE, HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Quebec, 10th July, 1837.  
ALL persons having claims or demands upon the Contingent Fund of the House of Assembly, are requested to send in the same to the Subscriber, prior to the 10th August next.  
WM. B. LINDSAY, Clk. Assy.



### THEATRE ROYAL, QUEBEC.

MR. H. W. PRESTON, Respectfully announces to the inhabitants of Quebec, that he will

IN THE COURSE OF THIS WEEK OPEN THE THEATRE FOR A LIMITED SEASON, AND

having it in his power to ensure a succession of STARS, feels every confidence in presenting himself before the public. Among the many celebrated names that he has the honor of announcing, are those of

MIR OXLEY, The Young American Tragedian; MRS. PRESTON, Of the New York and Philadelphia Theatres; MR. CONEY AND MR. BLANCHARD, The Celebrated Melo-dramatists.

His Stock Company is very efficient, numbering among its members the names of several well-known Performers. Due notice will be given of the time of opening. Quebec, 24th July, 1837.

LOST, A RED POCKET BOOK with some papers, and English Money.—Whoever has found it, on delivering it at this Office shall be rewarded. Quebec, 14th July, 1837. u-d

NOTICE. The late SAMUEL NEILSON, of the City of Quebec, Printer, Bookseller and Stationer, having made a Donation of all his property to the undersigned, and in trust for his Sisters and Brother, the business heretofore carried on by the said SAMUEL NEILSON, will be conducted in the name of the undersigned, till further notice, by his father, JOHN NEILSON, under a power of Attorney, and as legally authorized for the interested, and all persons having claims against the said SAMUEL NEILSON, are hereby notified to give in the same, duly authenticated, without delay; and all persons indebted to the said SAMUEL NEILSON or the late Firm of NEILSON & COVARS, are hereby required to pay to the said JOHN NEILSON who is duly authorized to grant accounts.  
WILLIAM NEILSON.  
Quebec, 21th July, 1837. u-d

CANADA MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY THIS Company will take risks on Goods, shipped per regular Steamers, or on board first class Barges, either to or from Montreal, if towed at five shillings per cent.  
The charge for policy in cases where the premium does not exceed 25, is also reduced from this date.  
By Order, W. STEVENSON, Secretary.  
Quebec, 7th July, 1837.

PINE AND SPRUCE DEALS. FOR SALE—Bright and floated Pine Deals of every quality. —ALSO— Bright Spruce, fresh from the Mills.  
W. M. PHILLIPS, Old Custom House Lane. u-d  
Quebec, July, 1837.

FOR SALE. A VERY excellent Grand PIANO-FORTE, nearly new, by "Broadwood & Sons."—Price 50 guineas, can be seen at the Subscriber's Auction Yard, 22, St. John-street.  
S. ALCORN.  
Quebec, 24th July 1837. 6-s

WANTED.—A young man, who speaks both languages, is desirous to obtain a situation in a Merchant's Store or Office, where he would act as Book-keeper and make himself generally useful. Unexceptionable references as to character and ability, will, of course be produced, if required.—Any letter addressed to Mercator Ste. Anne Lapeque, will be promptly attended to.  
15th May, 1837. u-s

A LADY, a native of England, begs to offer her services to any respectable family, in Quebec, or in this Province, requiring a Governess to give instruction in English Education, with French and Music. Apply at the Office of this paper for reference. u

PUBLIC NOTICE. THE suspension of specie payments by the Banking Institutions of New York has induced the Directors of the undermentioned Banks in this City to take into consideration the effect which that measure will produce on the currency of the country.

After the most mature deliberation, they can come to no other conclusion, than that it will operate as a drain of specie from the Canadas to the United States; and as the only means in their power to prevent such a ruinous effect, and to avert the disastrous consequences to the Commercial and Agricultural interests of the country which must inevitably ensue, and involve alike the Merchant, the Mechanic, and the Labourer,—They find themselves compelled to adopt a similar course, in which they are borne out by the unanimous opinion of the Mercantile Body, expressed in Resolutions adopted at a public meeting held this day.

The Directors do therefore now give notice that the Notes of these Banks will pass current as usual, until such a change shall take place as may render the resumption of payments in specie practicable.  
By Order of the respective Boards, A. SIMPSON, Cashier of the Quebec Branch of the Bank of Montreal. C. GETHINGS, Acting Cashier, Quebec Bank.  
Quebec, 16th May, 1837. u-d

NOTICE. IS hereby given, that the Montreal Bank, the Bank of British North America and the Quebec Bank, will receive in deposit or in exchange for Bank Notes, drafts on the Quebec Bank, signed by JAMES GINN, Esquire, and endorsed by B. TREMAYN, Esquire, for 6d., 9d., 1s., and 2s. 6d., in any quantity.  
C. GETHINGS, Acting Cashier, Quebec Bank.  
10th June, 1837. u-d

PUBLIC NOTICE. THE Subscribers finding the utter impossibility of carrying on their business for want of small change, have been compelled to issue printed bills for the following sums:—1d., 2d., 5d., 7d., 10d., and 12d., which will be redeemed on demand in sums not less than one dollar, with notes of the Banks of this City, at their Stores, Palace Street.  
R. SYMES & CO.  
Quebec, 2d June, 1837. u-s  
N. B.—Sovereigns taken at 5 dollars; English Crowns, 6s.; Half Crowns, 5s.; Shillings, 14d.; and Sixpences, 7d.

NOTICE. ALL those who have any claims against the succession of the late Mrs. Widow ROBINSON, in her lifetime Merchant, in St. Roch Suburbs of this city, are requested to give in their accounts, duly authenticated; and those indebted to the said succession, are requested to pay to the undersigned in St. Vallier Suburbs, FELIX THOMAS BIGAOUETTE, Testamentary Executor.  
Quebec, 14th July, 1837.

**PUBLIC NOTICE** is hereby given, that the undersigned proprietors of the fief and seigniority of the Lake Metis, heretofore described, situate, lying and being in the district of Quebec, in the province of Lower Canada, have made application to His Majesty, by petition through His Excellency the Governor in Chief, for a commutation of and release from the droit de quint, the droit de relief, and other feudal burthens due and to grow due to His Majesty, his heirs and successors, on that certain fief and seigniority of the Lake Metis, which said lake discharges itself into a river of the same name (Metis), together with one league of land in depth all round the said lake; the said lake being distant about twelve or fifteen leagues from the St. Lawrence, lying and being on the south bank of the same, bounded on all sides by the waste lands of the Crown; and to obtain a fresh grant unto them, the undersigned proprietors, their heirs and assigns, of the said above described fief and seigniority of the Lake Metis, to be thenceforth holden in free and common socage, in like manner as lands are now holden in free and common socage in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called England.



**NEW GOODS.**

**THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER FOR SALE:**  
**THREE HUNDRED Boxes Liverpool Soap,**  
30 Hds. Refined Sugar,  
50 Bks. Irish Prime Mess Pork,  
50 Crates Earthenware,  
5 Serons Indigo,  
50 Bags Pepper,  
10 Cases Cassia,  
50 Chests Bohem Tea,  
6 Butts Palm Oil,  
50 Bales Sheetings and Canvas.  
J. M. FRASER & CO.  
Quebec, 12th July, 1857. u-d

**ON SALE,**  
**THE** Subscribers have just received, per Bark *Ant*, direct from Dantzic:  
Flour,  
Rice,  
Biscuit,  
Peas,  
Oats,  
And a lot of superior Oak and Fir Timbers.  
—ON HAND—  
Pork and Beef, of the most approved brands, cured in Upper Canada and the United States.  
ALLAN GILMOUR & CO.  
Quebec, 7th July, 1857. u-d Irvine's Wharf

**FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.**  
**TWO** puncheons superior mild strong Scotch Whisky, very old; a few bales real Scotch Linen Tick, 4 cases Irish Linen, 1 case Thibet and Merino Wool bordered and cornered Handkerchiefs; a choice and beautiful assortment of Thibet and Merino Wool Shawls, from 4s. to 150s. each; a few cases fashionable Hats; a few ditto Book, Jaconet and Mull Muslins, Gros de Naples, black and colored, with a general stock of Silks of all descriptions; 8 cases Straw Bonnets, fashionable shapes, made by Messrs. Muir Connell & Co., celebrated for many years as manufacturers of that article; 2 cases Fowling pieces, double and single barrels, made by the first makers in England—the guns are all proved and will be sold low. Also—Oil Paints, nearly all colours; one trunk Gentlemen's Dress, Coats, black, blue, olive and green—the most fashionable style in shape. Likewise—a package of beautiful Cloth Trousers of different colors.  
Great bargains will be given, as the Subscriber is anxious to dispose of the whole of his Stock immediately, No. 6, Saut-au-Matelot Street.  
R. McLIMONT.  
Quebec, 23d June 1857.

**GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.**  
**THE** undersigned informs the Public of Quebec, and the Country, that he will have constantly on hand, during the whole year, at his Store, on Goullie's and Hart's Wharves, a large assortment of Grain and Provisions, such as Wheat, Pease, Oats, Barley, Indian Corn, Flour, Lard, Pork, Butter, Salt Beef, Potatoes, &c. &c.  
—ALSO—  
Au Palais in Store, Hay and Straw, Packed and in Bundles.  
The whole of these articles will be imported from England, Upper Canada, and the District of Montreal, and will be bought from first hand, which will enable him to sell them under the price of the Quebec Market.  
ALEXIS BENOIT.  
Quebec, 27th June, 1857.

**ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY SHARES** in the BANQUE DU PEUPLE for Sale. A liberal discount will be made on the amount paid—\$2800 and £700, which remains due, and payable on demand.  
ALEXIS BENOIT.  
21st June, 1857. 3-m-d

**VERY superior Port and Sherry Wine, in wood and bottles.**  
Very superior Claret, Madeira and Champagne, in cases, Ditto Hock, in ditto, of various brands.  
The above Wine selling off at low prices to close consignments.  
Very superior Porter in 5 doz. casks,  
Ditto Brandy and Gin, in Pipes and Hds.  
Ditto London Sperm Candles, in 25 lbs. boxes,  
Ditto Sauces and Pickles.  
Assorted Cordage and Twines, Bleached Patent Canvas, Dunlee Sheetings,  
Register Grates and Fenders,  
Camp Ovens, Iron Pots and 3 feet Stoves,  
Senior No. 1, Pig Iron,  
Writing, Wrapping and Printing Paper and Quills,  
150 cwt. superior dry Codfish,  
10 bbls. Pickled ditto and 16 brls. Herrings  
17 half brls. Pastry Flour.  
A lot of superior Upper Canada and Kamouraska Butter  
5000 bundles superior Hay,  
A few chaldrons New Castle Smith Coals.  
—ALSO—  
White Lead, Black and Green Paint, Epsom Salts, Alum, English Starch, Tobacco Pipes, Refined Sugar, Wine and Beer Corks, Earthenware, Saltpeper, Window Glass, Lard, Perfumed White Soap, in 28 lbs. boxes.  
TREMAIN & MOIR,  
St. James Street  
Quebec, 25th January, 1857. 51w-1w

**FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS:—**  
**PATENT** Bleached Canvas  
Patent proved Chains of all sizes, from 5/1 to 1 inch  
Pitch, Tar, Rosin  
Patent Cordage and Rigging  
Hauling and Marline, Sperm Candles  
Olive Oil in quarter casks, Bright Varnish  
Gordon's Lemon Syrup  
Register Grates, complete  
Double and Single Barreled Guns  
Milliners Needles  
White Paint in casks of 28 lbs.  
Green, Black, Red do. do.  
East India Madeira in pipes  
Butts Gold Sherry, hds. do. do.  
Cognac Brandy in pipes and hds.  
An assortment of Passage Oil Cloth  
Also—Do. do. of Stationery, &c. &c.  
Geneva in pipes, hds. & cases.  
CHS. E. LEVEY & CO.  
Quebec, 16th March 1857.

**FOR SALE,**  
**FIVE HUNDRED Barrels Dantzic and Ham-**  
burgh Superior Flour,  
100 bags Biscuit,  
52 puncheons strong Demerara Rum,  
10 hds. Cognac Brandy,  
10 hds. Bright Muscovado Sugar,  
7 hds. do. do.  
10 hds. Refined Sugar,  
20 tierces do.  
100 boxes Tobacco Pipes,  
500 reams Wrapping Paper,  
4 cases Alum,  
70 dozen Calf Skins,  
50 dozen Basils.  
Laurie & Burns.  
Quebec, 7th June, 1857. u-d

**THE** Subscribers have constantly on hand a supply of CUT NAILS of all sizes and the best quality, from the Montreal Beaver Works.—Also, HANDED and MACHINE WOOL-CARDS complete; also, an assortment of SMALL ANCHORS and CHAIN CABLES.  
J. M. FRASER & CO.  
Quebec, 21st April, 1857. u-d

**NEW GOODS.**

**FOR SALE.**  
**JUST ARRIVED Catherine, LONGMUIR, FROM LIVER-**  
**POOL, and will be sold EX SHIP.**  
**TWO HUNDRED Tons Liverpool Salt,**  
109 Barrels extra Superior Flour,  
112 Boxes Window Glass.  
Apply to  
THOMAS FROST & CO.  
Quebec, 21st July, 1857. 5-d

**FOR SALE.**  
**A SET OF DOUBLE HARNESS.—Enquire**  
at Col. Horton's, Clapham Terrace.  
Quebec, 21st July, 1857. 1-s

**JUST ARRIVED,**  
**AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER:**  
**250 BARRELS SEAL OIL,**  
500 do. HERRINGS, 1st quality,  
1000 SEAL SKINS.  
M. BORNE.  
Quebec, 21st July, 1857. 1-m-d St. Paul-street.

**FOR SALE.**  
**ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY Pun-**  
cheons, 15 Hds., 5 Half Hds. very superior  
Jamaica Rum, from 2 @ 5,—to 1 @ 14.  
70 Puncheons, 50 Hds. Demerara Rum, imported from  
England, and the finest, probably, ever imported, coloured  
and of superior flavor, from 1 @ 5—to 1 @ 14.  
20 Hds., 15 Trs., 40 Barrels bright Jamaica Sugar,  
Molasses, Ginger, Pimento, Arrow Root, Malagony, Lime  
Juice.  
—ALSO—  
Prime Mess and Prime Pork, Prime Beef, U. C. Fine  
Flour, Salmon, 100 quintals. very superior merchantable Dry  
Codfish.  
D. FRASER,  
Napoleon Wharf.  
Quebec, 17th July, 1857. 5-w-s

**WINES.**  
**THE** Subscribers have just received a small con-  
signment of  
Very superior Port Wine, }  
Sauterne, do. } in Cases of  
Hock do. } 3 dozen each.  
Claret do. }  
—ALSO—  
2 Hds. of the celebrated Masieu Wine.  
GILLESPIE, JAMIESON & CO.  
Quebec, 14th July, 1857. 6-s

**ON SALE, BY SYMES & ROSS.**  
**STRONG** Demerara Rum, Refined and Musco.  
Sugars, Madeira Wine in Hds. and Quarter  
Casks, fine Sherry Wine, in 5 doz. cases, Wine and Com-  
mon Corks, Mustard in Jars, 4 & 1/2 lb. Bottles of Ground  
Ginger, 50 lbs. Packages; Paints, Putty, Linseed Oil,  
Cordage, Anchors and Chains, Flint, Window and Crate  
Glass, Wheat and Flour, Canada and Hambro' Pork,  
Canada Prime and Prime Mess Beef  
Quebec, 5th July, 1857. 26-d

**GILLESPIE, JAMIESON & CO.**  
**HAVE FOR SALE:**  
**MUSCOVADO SUGAR,**  
Jamaica Rum,  
Hobea Tea,  
Lined Oil,  
Marsala Wine,  
Pork, Prime, Prime Mess and Mess,  
Ditto, Upper Canada and Hamburg,  
Flour,  
Wheat,  
Barley,  
Oats,  
White Pine Timber,  
Oak do.  
Elm do.  
Standard Staves.  
Quebec, 14th July, 1857. 12-s

**FOR SALE.—A few Gross GINGER BEER**  
**BOTTLES.—Apply to**  
TREMAIN & MOIR,  
Quebec, 29th May, 1857. u-d

**JUST** received per the *Thesis* from Bordeaux  
a fresh supply of superior French Wines consist-  
ing of—  
Creaming Champagne  
Chateau Laffite in pints and quarts  
Vintage St-Julien  
Vintage of 1828.  
J. M. FRASER & CO.  
Quebec, 25th June 1857. u-d

**BEST** Grate Coals, now landing on McCallum's  
Wharf,  
Best Smith's Coals on East India Wharf,  
Superior Straw coloured Brandy, by the gallon or hhd.  
Apply to  
CHARLES POSTON,  
St. Peter Street  
Quebec, 26th June, 1857. 8-d 1w

**THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE.**  
**193 HDS.** }  
20 Tierces } Muscovado Sugar,  
63 Barrels }  
85 Cases Bright Matanzas ditto, very dry and well  
suited for Confectionary purposes.  
12 Puncheons Bright Molasses,  
10 do. Jamaica Rum,  
90 Qr. Casks and Bbls. of Sherry Wine,  
20 Barrels Muscat do.  
100 Boxes Bunch Raisins,  
10 Casks Smyrna do.  
12 Boxes Macerated,  
20 Bales No. 1 & 2 Hops,  
Patent Weighing Balances.  
—ALSO—  
75 Tons Kentledge,  
1,000 Buenos Ayres Dry Hides,—ex Brig *Herald*,  
from Halifax.  
H. J. NOAD,  
Hunt's Wharf.  
Quebec, 23th June, 1857. u-d

**THE** Subscribers are now landing per *Economist*,  
from Newport:  
4,000 Bars assorted Iron,  
100 Boxes I. C. Tin Plates,  
50 do. I. X do.  
CHARLES E. LEVEY & CO.  
Quebec, 14th June, 1857. u-s

**THE** Subscribers are now receiving and offer for  
Sale, ex *Benjamin, Xenophon, Pomona* and  
*Helen Mar*:  
Bottled Porter, Port Wine, in 5 doz. Casks, Bottles,  
Wine Quarts and Porter ditto. Also—Wine Pints, White,  
Black, Brown and Green Paints, Glass, assorted sizes, and  
Table ditto, Epsom Salts, in Casks of 50 lbs.  
CHS. E. LEVEY & CO.  
Quebec, 19th June, 1857. u-d

**PIANO FORTES.**  
**MAXHAM & BOURNE** offer for Sale, three  
superior PIANO FORTES, manufactured by  
Messrs. MORTIMER, ANDERSON & Co., Edinburgh.  
14th June 1857.

**MAXHAM & BOURNE** offer for Sale:—  
Soap, Candles, Indigo, Refined Sugar, Leaf  
Tobacco, Teakney Tea, Linseed Oil, Paints, Tobacco  
Pipes, Nails 3/4 @ 28, Window Glass, Fig Blue, &c. &c.  
14th June, 1857.

**FOR SALE, BY R. LATHAM,**  
At his Store, corner of St. Paul and St. Peter-streets,  
**TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY Bushels Vir-**  
ginia Corn, just received.  
—ALSO—  
Wheat, Oats,  
Peas, Salt,  
Farine entiere, Bran, &c. &c.  
Quebec, 19th June, 1857. u-d

**MAXHAM & BOURNE OFFER FOR SALE,**  
30 Barrels Irish Prime Mess Pork, 1st quality.  
22nd May, 1857. u-d

**NEW GOODS.**

**NEW LANDING AND FOR SALE.**  
**MESS & PRIME MESS IRISH PORK,—**  
newly put up and of a superior quality.  
H. N. JONES.  
4, Commercial Buildings,  
14th June, 1857. u-d

**COATS,**  
**TROUSERS AND WAISTCOATS.**  
**THREE** Trunks of the above have just been re-  
ceived from STULZ & Co., of London, and are  
offered to the Gentlemen of Quebec, at COST PRICE,  
for Cash.  
H. CARWELL,  
Quebec, 7th June, 1857. u

**THE** Subscribers have just received *Eleutheria*,  
the following Patent Medicines:  
Butler's Extract Sarsaparilla,  
Collin's Cephalic Syrup,  
Ching's Worm Lozenges,  
Dalby's Carminative,  
Dixon's Antibilious Pills,  
Balsam of Terebinth,  
Gowland's Lotion,  
Henry's Calcined Magnesia,  
Sandwell's Issue Plasters,  
James's Pills and Powders,  
Lieut. James's Horse Blisters,  
Moxon's Aperient,  
Ditto Sarsaparilla,  
Norton's Camomile Pills,  
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed,  
Rowland's Kalydor,  
Savory's Chelt. Salts,  
Whitehead's Ess. Mustard.  
BEGG & URQUHART.  
No. 13, St. John Street,  
21st May, 1857.

**THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER FOR SALE.**  
corner of St. Peter Street, opposite to L. T.  
MacPherson, Esquire:  
12 Hds. Virginia Leaf Tobacco,  
120 Brls. Prime Beef  
50 Bgs superior Lard  
50 do. do. Butter  
15 Bgs fresh Filberts  
5 Bales Almonds  
10 Kegs Ground Ginger  
5 Bgs Corks  
5 Qr. Casks Malaga Wine  
5 do. do. White Wine  
8 Hds. L. P. Tenerife  
5 do. Muscovado Sugar  
1 Puncheon Treacle  
50 Bcs Soap.  
D. VASS & CO.  
22d May, 1857. u-d

**FIVE THOUSAND Bushels very superior**  
**WHEAT,** just arrived per *Benjamin*, and for  
Sale.  
—ALSO—  
100 bags good quality Ship Biscuit *Peccan*.  
CHARLES E. LEVEY & CO.  
Quebec, 14th June, 1857. u-s

**FOR SALE.**  
**35,000 BRIDGEWATER front BRICKS**  
now landing ex *Cybele*—Apply  
to A. HAMILTON, Brehaut's Wharf, or to  
TREMAIN & MOIR,  
22nd May, 1857. u-d McCallum's Wharf:

**TELESCOPES AND BAROMETERS**  
**FOR SALE.**  
**TWO** 30 inch Telescopes, best make, with brass  
stands in Mahogany Cases.  
Four elegant Barometers with Thermometers, Hygrome-  
ters and Levels, in French polished Mahogany frames, and  
made portable.  
G. D. BALZARETTI.  
21st June, 1857. u-d

**FOR SALE.**  
**A FEW** Chaldrons superior Grate and Smith's  
**COAL,** now landing.—Apply to  
A. HAMILTON,  
Brehaut's Wharf.  
Or to TREMAIN & MOIR,  
Quebec, 27th May, 1857. u-d

**JUST RECEIVED,**  
**AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER:**  
**ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Barrels Seal**  
**OIL,**  
200 Barrels Herring, green and fresh  
M. BORNE.  
Quebec, 12th June, 1857. u-d

**PIANO FORTE FOR SALE.**  
**A SUPERIOR** Patent Square Piano Forte, of  
ALMAINE & Co's best make, French polished,  
warranted by Professor HENRY WARZ.  
G. D. BALZARETTI.  
Quebec, 21st June, 1857. nd

**JUST** landing, ex *Globe*, from Montrose, a small  
assortment of HEAD and PAVING STONES.  
Apply to  
TREMAIN & MOIR.  
Quebec, 14th June, 1857. u-d

**THE** Subscribers offer for sale, at their Stores  
corner St. Peter and St. Paul's Streets, the  
following articles:—  
English Iron, round, square and flat, assorted.  
Hoop Iron, Canada Plate, double & single Sheet Iron,  
Crowley Steel, fine Canada Nails, 3/4 to 38 lbs.  
House and Tin Nails, Spike Nails, assorted  
Tin—1x—1xx & c. Anvil, Vices, Spades and Shovels  
Frying Pans, Raising, Boat and Trace Chains  
Grates, Hot Air, & Canada Stoves, Ships' Cabouses, &c.  
Best White Lead, Dry and Ground, a few Kegs Green,  
Bar, Sheet and Pig Lead, sorted, Putty in Kegs,  
Cordage, Shoe Thread, Sail and Seine Twines,  
Chamois Skins, Window Glass, Black Lead, in 4 lb.  
papers,  
Painted Warehouse Cloths for covering Goods  
Lined Oil in Jars and Casks, boiled and raw  
Cut Nails, Cast Steel American Axes, Timber Staples.  
—ALSO—  
Acerman's Chain Cables, and Anchors for Vessels from  
25 to 700 tons,  
Assortment of English Cheese, superior Sherry Wine in  
cases, and Champagne, in baskets, two doz. each,  
Refined Sugar, Tobacco Pipes, &c.  
—ALSO—  
PICKLED Herrings and Mackerel  
RICHARD GOLDSWORTHY & CO.  
Quebec, 5th June, 1857. u-d

**THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE JUST RECEIVED PER "57,"**  
**FROM SUNDERLAND.**  
**TWO HUNDRED Crates Wine Bottles,**  
30 Crates well assorted Earthenware,  
5,000 Pieces assorted Brownware,  
250 Chaldrons Coals.  
CHARLES E. LEVEY & CO.  
Atkinson's Wharf, 14th June, 1857. u-s

**LIVERPOOL SALT** afloat.  
D. VASS & CO.  
Quebec, 22nd May, 1857.

**JUST RECEIVED BY MRS. SCHLUEP,**  
No. 11, St. LEWIS STREET,  
Per *Albion*, from London,  
**THE FOLLOWING LADIES' FANCY GOODS:**  
**ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,** Birds of Paradise,  
and Bonnets of the newest description.  
Blouse Net, Cambric, Ribbons, Gloves, Dresses of va-  
rious descriptions, Silk, Merino, Muslin, Gros-de-Naples,  
and Cotton.  
Also—A great variety of other articles.  
Quebec, 28th June, 1857. u

**MAHOGANY.**  
**TWENTY-FIVE** Logs very superior Spanish  
Mahogany, in quantities to suit purchasers,  
for Sale by  
D. FRASER,  
Quebec, 10th July, 1857. 5-d Napoleon Wharf.

**NEW GOODS.**

**JUST RECEIVED,**  
PER *Albion*, FROM LONDON, AND FOR SALE,  
At the Office of the Quebec Gazette, 14, Mountain Street.  
**A** extensive supply of ENGLISH STA-  
TIONERY, consisting of:—  
Superfine 4to Post, plain and gilt,  
Footcap do. do.  
Quills, Ink and Ink Powders,  
India Rubber, (solid)  
Sealing Wax and Wafers,  
Black Lead Pencils,  
Ever-pointed Lead,  
Pencil Cases for ditto,  
Rogers' Penknives and Erasers,  
Pounce Boxes and Black Wood Inkstands,  
Regulating Spring Pens, (Perryian.)  
Perryian Ink Powder,  
Scraps, Coloured Prints, Comic Alphabets, &c.  
—AND—  
A quantity of LEDGERs, DAY-BOOKS, JOUR-  
NALS, CASH BOOKS, and LETTER BOOKS,  
bound in Rough Calr, with patent backs.  
—AND—  
A few Copies ROBINSON'S GRAMMAR OF HISTORY,  
GOLDSMITH'S GRAMMAR OF GEOGRAPHY,  
MURRAY'S GRAMMAR,  
DITTO EXERCISES,  
MAGNALL'S QUESTIONS,  
MORRISON'S BOOK-KEEPING,  
READY RECKONERS,  
PERRY'S FRENCH CONVERSATIONS,  
WESTMINSTER GREEK GRAMMAR,  
MAGNALL'S PRAYER BOOKS, gilt, 45mo.  
Nautical Almanacks for 1857 and 1858.  
Penny Magazines,  
Penny Cyclopaedia,  
Terry's Fine Extra Writing Ink.  
Quebec, 26th June, 1857.

**FOR SALE,**  
AT THE OFFICE OF THE QUEBEC GAZETTE,  
14, Mountain Street:  
**THE TERRESTRIAL GLOBE,** in Six Maps,  
laid down according to the Gnomonic Pro-  
jection.  
**THE STARS,** in Six Maps, ditto ditto ditto published  
under the superintendance of the Society for the Diffusion  
of Useful Knowledge.  
Quebec, 7th July, 1857.

**FOR SALE,**  
AT THE OFFICE OF "THE QUEBEC GAZETTE,"  
No. 14, Mountain Street.  
**THE AMERICAN ORCHARDIST;** or an  
account of the most valuable varieties of Fruit,  
of all climates, with their history, modes of culture, manage-  
ment, uses, &c.—By William Kenrick.  
**THE COMPLETE FARMER AND RURAL**  
**ECONOMIST,** containing a compendious Epitome of  
the most important branches of Agriculture and Rural Econ-  
omy.—By Thomas G. Fessenden.  
**MOBRAY ON POULTRY;** a Treatise on breed-  
ing, rearing and fattening all kinds of poultry, cows, swine,  
and other domestic animals.  
Quebec, 7th June, 1857.

**JUST** received, and for sale, at *The Quebec Ga-*  
*zette* Office, No. 14, Mountain Street:  
Maryat's Works, in 2 vols. cloth,  
Bulwer's do. 1 vol. do.  
Cooper's do. 26 vols. full bd.  
Sharpley, by Captain Maryat,  
Madras, in 2 vols. do.  
Tom Cringle's Log,  
Davis's Descriptive Geometry,  
" Analytical Geometry,  
" Legendre,  
" Bourdon,  
" Calculus,  
" Surveying,  
" Shades and Shadows,  
Graham on Indigestion.  
—ALSO—  
Levisac's Theoretical and Practical Grammar of the  
French Tongue.  
Woodbridge's Geography.  
Huntingdon's Penman, &c. &c.  
Quebec, 2nd June, 1857.

**JUST** received, and for sale at *THE QUEBEC GAZETTE*  
OFFICE, No. 14, Mountain Street, the following  
Annuals:—  
**THE TOKEN** and ATLANTIC SOUVENIR,  
elegantly bound in arabesque, with engravings  
by the most eminent artists.  
**THE GIFT**, edited by Miss LESLIE, ditto ditto.  
—ALSO—  
Russia and the Russians, by Leitch Ritchie  
Madrid in 1855, by a Resident Quarter, Edinburgh,  
A Twelve-month's Campaign with Zumalacarregui, in  
Navarre, by C. F. Henningsen  
De Lamarine's Narrative of a Residence among the  
Arabs  
American in England, 2 vols embossed cloth  
Skimming's; or, a Winter at Schloss Hamfeld, by  
Captain Galt Hall, 1 vol. cloth  
Quebec, 16th September, 1856.

**FOSTER'S REPUBLICATIONS.**  
**NOTICE.**—Subscribers, Agents, and others are  
herby notified, that by arrangements recently  
made, the re-prints of the *Quarterly, Edinburgh,*  
*Foreign, and London and Westminster Reviews,*  
*Blackwood's,* and the *Metropolitan Magazines,* heretofore pub-  
lished by the Subscriber, will together with *Foster's Cab-  
inet Miscellany,* henceforth be published by Mr. WILLIAM  
LEWIS, who becomes responsible for all dues accruing  
from and after this date, and all persons indebted on ac-  
count of the above publications are requested to make pay-  
ment to Mr. Wm. LEWIS, who alone is entitled to receive  
payment.  
THEODORE FOSTER.  
New York, June 5, 1857.

**In the Press and shortly will be published:—**  
1. **THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER RE-**  
**VIEW,** No. IX, and LI.  
2. **THE FOREIGN QUARTERLY REVIEW,**  
No. XXXVII.  
3. **THE EDINBURGH REVIEW,** No. CXXXI.  
4. **THE LONDON QUARTERLY,** No. CXV.  
5. **BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE,** for April.  
6. **THE METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE,** for April.  
7. **FOSTER'S CABINET MISCELLANY,** No.  
XXII, being the third part of PIERCE'S LIFE OF  
GOLDSMITH.  
The Reviews and Magazines will be continued to be issued  
with all the punctuality the receipt of the original cop-  
ies, together with the necessary delay reprinting them, will  
admit of—while the quality of the paper and the typog-  
raphical execution of the works, will be rendered worthy in  
every respect of the extensive and increasing patronage be-  
stowed on them.  
TERMS:—  
For the *London Quarterly, Edinburgh, Foreign, and*  
*London and Westminster Reviews,* 8 dollars per annum;  
for three of them, 7 dollars; two of them, 5 dollars; one of  
them, 3 dollars. For *Blackwood's Magazine,* per annum,  
5 dollars; *Metropolitan,* 4 dollars; *Blackwood and Metro-*  
*politan* together, 8 dollars; and for the four Reviews,  
*Blackwood's* and the *Metropolitan Magazines,* 16 dollars.  
*Foster's Cabinet Miscellany* per annum, 5 dollars; single  
copies, 12¢ each.

New York: Published by Wm. Lewis, at the corner of  
*Broadway* and *Pine Street*. Subscribers receive in  
Montreal by Messrs. ARMOUR & RUSSELL; at Quebec, by  
the Editor of the *Quebec Gazette*, and by the several Agents  
in the principal towns of both the Upper and Lower Pro-  
vinces. 6 s 2 w

**NOTICE.**

**PUBLIC NOTICE** is hereby given, that the un-  
dersigned proprietor of the fief and seigniority of  
Riviere de la Magdeleine heretofore described, situate,  
lying and being in the District of Gaspé, in the Province of  
Lower Canada, have made application to His Majesty, by  
petition through His Excellency the Governor in Chief,  
for a commutation of and release from the droit de quint,  
the droit de relief, and other feudal burthens due and to  
grow due to His Majesty, his heirs and successors, on that  
certain fief and seigniority of Riviere de la Magdeleine situate  
in the District of Gaspé, in the Province of Lower Can-  
ada, on the south side of the Riviere de la Magdeleine, of an  
league in front, to wit, half a league above and half a league  
below the said Riviere de la Magdeleine along the River St.  
Lawrence by two leagues only in depth with the appurten-  
ances; and to obtain a fresh grant unto them, the un-  
dersigned proprietors, their heirs and assigns, of the said  
above described fief and seigniority of Riviere de la Magdeleine,  
to be thenceforth holden in free and common socage, in like  
manner as lands are now holden in free and common socage,  
in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and  
Ireland, called England.

WHEREFORE all persons who have, or may have, or claim  
to have any present or contingent right, interest, security,  
charge or incumbrance, either by mortgage (*hypothèque*),  
general or special, express or implied, or under any other  
title, or by any other means whatsoever, in or upon the  
lands comprised in the said above described fief and seignior-  
ity, in respect of which the said commutation, release and  
extinguishment of feudal and seigniorial rights, dues and  
burthens have been so applied for, are hereby required to  
signify in writing, within three calendar months, from the  
date hereof, their assent or dissent from the surrender,  
regrant and change of tenure of the said lands, and the com-  
mutation, release and extinguishment of the feudal and seigniorial  
rights, dues and burthens applied for as aforesaid, and to lodge such assent  
or dissent, within the said last mentioned period of three calendar  
months, at the office of the Executive Council of this Province.

MATTHEW BELL.  
Three Rivers, 29th March, 1857. 5-m

**NOTICE.**

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lands comprised in the said above described fief and seignior-  
ity, in respect of which the said commutation, release and  
extinguishment of feudal and seigniorial rights, dues and  
burthens have been so applied for, are hereby required to  
signify in writing, within three calendar months, from the  
date hereof, their assent or dissent from the surrender,  
regrant and change of tenure of the said lands, and the com-  
mutation, release and extinguishment of the feudal and seigniorial  
rights, dues and burthens applied for as aforesaid, and to lodge such assent  
or dissent, within the said last mentioned period of three calendar  
months, at the office of the Executive Council of this Province.

JOHN GREENSHIELDS,  
JAMES WEIR,  
By their Atty. ANDREW PATRICKSON,  
Quebec, 5th April, 1857. 5-m

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extinguishment of feudal and seigniorial rights, dues and  
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signify in writing, within three calendar months, from the  
date hereof, their assent or dissent from the surrender,  
regrant and change of tenure of the said lands, and the com-  
mutation, release and extinguishment of the feudal