

No. 5208.]

MONDAY, 8TH JANUARY, 1838.

[Vol. 75.]

THE QUEBEC GAZETTE

Published Daily, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays in English; Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays in French.

TERMS.

For both papers, 50c. per annum, and 6c. postage. The French and English papers separately, 25c. p. a., and 6c. postage.

Advertisements delivered before 12 o'clock on day of publication inserted according to written orders, or in both languages (if inserted in both) without directions, at 5c. for six lines and under, first insertion, and 7c. for each subsequent insertion; for 10 lines and above 6c. first insertion, and 10c. for each subsequent insertion. In both languages double. Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.

AGENTS.

Montreal. J. & Co. **St. Denis.** J. Loughry
Three Rivers. Geo. Stobbs **St. Charles.** Dr. Duvert
Ottawa. W. G. Blanchard **St. Francis.** Dr. Johnson
Cap Sable. G. W. Allison **St. John's.** M. Demaree
Le. Anne. P. A. Dorian **St. Mary's.** M. Stevin
Lithuania. M. Filteau **St. Bonaventure.** M. Stevin
River de Loup. M. Chabou **St. Anne.** M. Pize
Nicolas. M. Cresson **River du Loup.** M. Pize
La Baie. M. McDonald **River du Loup.** M. Pize
St. Hubert. C. Whitehead **River du Loup.** M. Pize
Berthier. St. Tranchon **River du Loup.** M. Pize
St. Michel. Henry Penton **River du Loup.** M. Pize
St. Yvelin. Louis Bertrand

Mails: Montreal, Upper Canada and United States, every day Sunday and Friday excepted, at 6 P. M. in summer and 4 P. M. in winter. **Quebec.** St. John & Mississipi Bay, Tuesdays and Saturdays, same hours. **Saint Francis.** Tuesdays and Saturdays, same hours. **St. John's.** Tuesdays and Saturdays at 11 A. M. **La Baie.** Wednesdays, 12 noon. **Mail Bag.** Saturdays, 3 P. M. **Lithuania.** Wednesdays, 12 noon. **Mail Bag.** Saturdays, 3 P. M. **Lithuania.** Wednesdays, 12 noon. **Mail Bag.** Saturdays, 3 P. M. **Lithuania.** Wednesdays, 12 noon. **Mail Bag.** Saturdays, 3 P. M.

NEW LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

To sail from New-York on the 14th, and from Liverpool on the 16th of each month.

FROM NEW-YORK.

Ship GARRICK—Capt Robinson, 1st November.
Ship SHAKESPEARE—Capt Collins, 1st Dec.
Ship SIDDONS—Capt J. A. Pierce, 1st Jan.
Ship SHERIDAN—Capt. Russell, 1st Feb.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Ship SHERIDAN—Capt Robinson, 16th Dec.
Ship GARRICK—Capt Collins, 16th Dec.
Ship SHAKESPEARE—Capt Collins, 16th Jan.
Ship SIDDONS, Capt. J. A. Pierce, 16th Feb.

These ships are of the first class, upwards of 500 tons burthen, built in the city of New-York with such improvements as to combine great speed with unusual comfort for passengers. Every care has been taken in the arrangement of their accommodations. The price of passage here is 150 dollars, for which ample stores, including wines, &c. will be provided. These ships will be commanded by experienced masters, who will make every exertion to give general satisfaction. Neither the Captain nor the owners of these ships will be responsible for any loss, parcels or packages sent by them, unless regular bills of lading are signed therefor.—For freight or passage, apply to
E. K. COLLINS, 74, South St. New-York, or to
WM & JAS. BROWN & CO., Liverpool.

PROSPECTUS

OF A NEWSPAPER TO BE PUBLISHED AT QUEBEC IN THE FIRST WEEK OF JANUARY, ENTITLED THE LITERARY TRANSCRIPT, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCER.

IN submitting a new paper to the judgment of the public, it becomes a duty incumbent on its conductors to state, what are the objects contemplated in its publication. Briefly then,—The design of this paper will be to yield instruction and amusement to the domestic and social circle. It will contain choice extracts from the latest European and American periodicals,—selections from new, popular and entertaining works of the most celebrated authors, with other interesting literary and scientific publications.

The news of the day compressed into as small a compass as possible, yet sufficiently comprehensive to convey a just and general knowledge of the principal political and miscellaneous public events, will also be given.

Its columns will at all times be open to receive such communications as are adapted to the character of the work, and the known talent and taste existing in Quebec justify the hope we entertain, that the value of our publication will be enhanced by frequent contributions.

The publication in this city of such a paper as the one now proposed has by many been long considered a desideratum, and the kindly disposition which has already been evinced in behalf of our undertaking warrants our confident anticipations that THE LITERARY TRANSCRIPT will meet with encouragement and success.

THE LITERARY TRANSCRIPT will be published every Tuesday and Saturday morning; price one penny. Subscriptions will be received by the year, half year, or quarter, at the rate of TEN SHILLINGS per annum.

As the moderate price at which THE LITERARY TRANSCRIPT will be published is calculated to ensure it a very wide circulation, it will afford a desirable medium for advertising.

NEW PARTNERSHIP.

PIANO FORTE, CABINET, CHAIR, AND SOFA MANUFACTORY.

Caring, Turning, Designing, Model Making, &c. NO. 28, ST. JOHN STREET.

JAMES MCKENZIE returns cordial thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal encouragement he has hitherto received, and informs them that he has now entered into Partnership with THOMAS BOWLES, an experienced Musical Instrument and Cabinet Maker, from New-York.

MCKENZIE & BOWLES beg to express their hope, that from the excellence of their materials, their skill as workmen, and the very general nature of their establishment, they will be able promptly to execute all orders which they may be favored in the above mentioned—and in the fancy lines, in such a manner as to merit the approbation and increasing preference and patronage of their employers.

Piano-Fortes and other Instruments carefully repaired. Quebec, 1st November, 1837.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned Advocates and Solicitors have made arrangements to transact, jointly, the business of Land Agents in this city, apart from their respective professional engagements. They will attend to the investigation and completion of title, commutation of tenure, obtaining patents, &c. &c., and will superintend the execution of all Deeds and Conveyances that may be required. Any communications made to them personally, or by letter, addressed (post paid), to GARDNER and STUART, No. 8, St. Anne Street, Quebec, will receive immediate attention.

R. H. GARDNER, A. STUART, J. B. STUART, J. B. STUART.

Quebec, 30th Nov. 1837.

FOR SALE.—A few Gross GINGER BEER BOTTLES.—Apply to

TREMAIN & MOIR.

Quebec, 29th May 1837.



C. & J. SAURIN, COACH MAKERS.

HAVING had their establishment thoroughly fitted up are ready to receive orders for *Winter Carriages or American Sleighs* built to any style, which, from their practical experience they feel confident that they are able to execute in a superior manner, and on more moderate terms, than any ever done in Quebec. Carriages painted in the best style, and with the purest materials.—Summer Carriages stored. Quebec, 29th September, 1837.

N. B.—A number of fashionable NEW CARIOLES to be sold very cheap.

SODA WATER.

BEGG & URQUHART having been appointed by Messrs. NIXON & CO., Soda Water Manufacturers, as their sole Agents, beg leave to call the attention of the public to this article, which is of a very superior quality.

Having got a splendid Fountain fitted up in their Drug establishment
No. 15, St. John Street.—Upper Town. They invite a discerning public to call and judge of the quality for themselves. Private families, Hotels, Steam Boats, &c. supplied. Terms—Cash. Quebec, 24th March, 1837.

ON SALE.

PORK—Mess, Prime Mess and Prime.

BEEF—Mess in half barrels, Prime Mess and Prime.

Sherry Wine, in Quarter Cases, 10 Bags Corks, 4 Chests Souchong Tea.

50th Oct. 1837. HENDERSONS & CO. St. Peter Street.

THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER FOR SALE:

THREE HUNDRED Boxes Liverpool Soap, 30 Hds. Refined Sugar, 200 Bks. Irish Prime Mess Pork, 50 Crates Earthenware, 5 Serons Indigo, 50 Bags Pepper, 10 Cases Cassia, 50 Chests Bolea Tea, 6 Bales Palm Oil, 50 Bales Sheetings and Canvas.

Quebec, 12th July, 1837. J. M. FRASER & CO.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received: Eleutheria

the following Patent Medicines: Butler's Extract Sarsaparilla, Collin's Cephalic Snuff, Ching's Worm Lozenges, Dalby's Carmine, Dixon's Ambrosia Pills, Balsam of Horehound, Cowland's Lotion, Henry's Calomel Magnesia, Sandwell's Issue Plasters, James's Pains 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 Cherry Salts, Whitehead's Ess. Mustard.

BEGG & URQUHART.

No. 15, St. John Street, 31st May, 1837.

NOW LANDING,

EX "DANUBE," AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS

10,000 BUSHELS superior Red Wheat,

200 Barrels Oat Meal,

25 Barrels Pease,

2 Casks Westphalia Ham.

Quebec, 8th August, 1837. TREMAIN & MOIR.

THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER FOR SALE.

corner of St. Peter Street, opposite to L. T. MacPherson, Esquire:

12 Hds. Virginia Leaf Tobacco, 120 Bks. Prime Beef, 50 Kegs superior Lard, 50 do. do. Butter, 15 Bags fresh Filberts, 5 Bales Almonds, 10 Kegs Ground Ginger, 5 Bgs. Cakes, 5 Qrs. Cases Malaga Wine, 5 do. do. White Wine, 8 Hds. L. P. Tenerife, 5 do. Muscovado Sugar, 1 Puncheon Treacle, 50 Boxes Soap.

22d May, 1837. D. VASS & CO.

FOR SALE.

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 Spirit Candles, in 25 lbs. boxes.

Ditto Sauces and Pickles.

Assorted Cordage and Twines, Bleached Patent Canvas.

Dundee Sheetings.

Register Grates and Fenders.

Camp Ovens, Iron Pots and 5 feet Stoves.

Superior No. 1, Pig Iron.

Writing, Wrapping and Printing Paper and Quills.

120 cwt. superior dry Codfish, and 16 brls. Herrings.

17 half hds. Pasteur Flour.

A lot of superior Upper Canada and Kamouraska Butter.

2000 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, Saltpetre, Window Glass, Lard, Perfumed Hair Soap, in 28 lbs. boxes.

TREMAIN & MOIR, St. James Street

Quebec, 25th January 1837 25th—12th

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, 1837.

JUST received per the Themis from Bordeaux

a fresh supply of superior French Wines consisting of—

Creaming Champagne

Chateau Lafite in pints and quarts

Vin de St-Julien

Vintage of 1828.

J. M. FRASER & CO.

Quebec, 25th Dec 1837.

FOR SALE.

LIVERPOOL SALT aloft.

D. VASS & CO.

Quebec, 22nd May, 1837.

ENGLISH SHEET ALMANACK.

Published at the Office of the Quebec Gazette, No. 14, MOUNTAIN STREET.

JUST PUBLISHED

PRICE 6D. EACH, OR 4S. PER DOZEN.

THE QUEBEC SHEET ALMANACK, FOR 1838.

Besides the usual corrected Calendar filled with remarkable events, it contains, a List of Her Majesty's Ministers; a List of Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions, with the date of their capture, cession, or settlement, &c.; List of Governors and Administrators of the Government of Canada, since the erection of the Royal Government in 1663; Population Table; Civil and Military Registers; Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, and of the House of Assembly; Public and other Offices; Courts of Justice; Eclipses; Times of high-water at new and full moon on the St. Lawrence, &c. &c. Gazette Office, 15th Nov. 1837.

PIANO FORTES.

MAXHAM & BOURNE offer for Sale, three superior PIANO FORTES, manufactured by Messrs. MONTEMEYER, ANDERSON & CO., Edinburgh.

14th Dec 1837.

HOBBS & BICKELL,

NO. 18, ST. JOHN STREET, OFFER FOR SALE:

SEVENTY Barrels of American Winter Apples,

50 Barrels Niagara Pears,

50 Barrels ditto, and 1 ditto Fresh Malaga Grapes,

Barcelona Nuts, Walnuts, Almonds, soft and hard shell.

—ALSO—

200 Minuts of Marmos Fat and Boiling Pease,

30 Tins Kamouraska Butter,

15 Barrels new Oatmeal,

10 do. London Porter,

5 Cases American Cheese,

With a general assortment of Wines, Liquors, Teas and Groceries, consisting of Port, Sherry, and other Wines in wood and bottle, Lard, Cognac and other Brandy, Real Holland and Old Tom, Gin, in cases, English Cheese, &c. &c.

FOR SALE.

SUPERFINE, Fine and Middlings Flour,

Mess, Prime Mess and Prime Beef,

Prime Mess, Prime and Cargo Pork,

New U. Canada Butter,

B. M. Raisins in Boxes and Qr. Boxes,

Turkey Figs.—By

J. W. LEACRAFT, DUNSCOMB & CO.

Nov. 15th Dec. 1837.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE:—

240 Barrels U. C. White Peas,

217 do. do. Fine Flour,

50 Kegs do. Superior Butter,

200 Barrels Pastry Flour, of the celebrated brand

Walden Mills.

Quebec, 11th December, 1837.

THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER FOR SALE:—

TEN Baskets Champagne, } Wines,

10 Hds. Port, } 30 Qr. Cases Sherry,

50 Boxes Cayenne Tobacco, 10's,

150 halfkegs Raisins,

6 Bales White Wax, 9 bgs. Corks,

20 boxes Currants,

Mess, Prime mess and Prime Pork.

HENDERSON & CO.

Quebec, 11th Dec. 1837.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

And lately received from New York:

FIFTY-SIX Barrels Apples and Pears,

20 half kegs and 14 qrs. kegs Grapes,

9 boxes Fruits, preserved in Brandy,

40 do. preserved Canton Ginger,

25 do. Oranges, (new fruit) in fine order,

10 baskets Champagne,

100 kegs Lard,

5 carotels Currants,

50 boxes Sperm Candles, 6's,

10,000 cigars, fine and different brands,

10 Hds. Olive Oil,

50 Hds. Roasted Coffee,

150 kegs Tobacco, 10's,

15 cases Honey-dew Tobacco,

22 Hds. Am. Leaf do,

15 boxes Cavendish do, 10's,

—ALSO—

Loaf Sugar, Mus. Sugar, Montreal Whiskey, Spirits

Turpentine, Hemp and Canary Seed, Cargo and Ohio

Mess Pork.

Quebec, 6th Dec. 1837.

TORRANCE & YOUNG.

12-d

JUST LANDED,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS:

42 HOGSHEADS Muscovado Sugar,

100 Bags East India Sugar,

L. P. and Cargo Tenerife Wine,

20 Bundles Copper Bolts,

1 cask Copper Nails and Rings,

9 cases Sheathing Copper,

74 Bales of Canvas,

400 boxes Blue,

140 barrels } Pitch,

60 half barrels }

WILLIAM PRICE & CO.

Quebec, 25th Sept. 1837.

FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS:

No. 1, St. Vallier Street, outside Palace Gate, viz:

TWENTY Pans, old Jamaica Rum,

15 Hds. bright Muscovado Sugar,

50 Cases Bolea Tea,

50 Boxes Starch,

50 do. Fig Biscuits,

200 do. Liverpool Soap,

30 Cases real Scheidam, 1 doz. each,

6 Hds. Leaf Sugar,

30 Bds. Green Codfish,

25 Kegs Plug Tobacco,

10 Bks. Day and Martin's Blacking,

are constantly visible. As to the stars which begin to show themselves towards the east, to disappear in the west, it is natural to think that they describe below the horizon the circle which they have begun to describe above it, and of which the horizon hides from us the inferior part. This truth becomes sensible when we advance towards the north; the circles of the stars situated towards this part of the world disengage themselves more and more from beneath the horizon; these stars cease at last to disappear, while other stars situated to the south become always visible. We observe the contrary in advancing towards the south; some stars, which remained constantly above the horizon, rise and set alternately; and now stars, hitherto invisible, begin to appear. The surface of the earth is not then that which it appears to us to be, a plane upon which the celestial vault is sustained. This is an illusion which the first observers were not long in rectifying by considerations analogous to the preceding; they soon recognized that the heavens envelope the earth on all sides, and that the stars shine there incessantly, describing, each day, their different circles. We shall see, in following up this subject, astronomy often occupied to correct similar illusions, and to recognize real objects in their deceiving appearances.

(Laplace's Systeme du Monde.)

The Examiner of Sunday last (29th Oct.) publishes the following reminiscences:—

"TEMPORA MUTANTUR.

"THE PEERS.—The Peers are to be considered as old and useless lumber, and it is high time that they were deprived of the means of doing mischief.—Times, 1834. The Lords have saved the country by their wisdom and firmness. It is, indeed, an established fact, that their usefulness to the state was never so gloriously manifested as at the present time.—Times, 1837.

"PEEL AND LYNDBURST.—No man, with the least comprehension, would pronounce Sir R. Peel anything but a shallow-pated red tapist, and Lord Lyndhurst a designing knave.—Times, 1834. He must indeed be either an errant knave or a fool who denies the established fact, that Sir R. Peel is the greatest of living statesmen, and that Baron Lyndhurst is the most honest and learned politician of his time.—Times, 1837.

"OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—The monks at Oxford are the most narrow-minded of ecclesiastics. It is time that they should begin to set their house in order, for the hand of sound and sweeping reform is now approaching them.—Times, 1834. The pious and learned divines of the University of Oxford are the true bulwarks of Christianity. It is an established fact, beyond all doubt, that their liberal feelings it is owing that all religious disabilities have been removed.—Times, 1837.

"CHURCH-RATES.—What are church rates but the most nefarious exactions when levelled against our dissenting brethren? The Almighty has left man's conscience free, and it is therefore a robbery in the eyes of Heaven to extort from a man support for that creed which he does not believe.—Times, 1834. The unholiness against payment of church-rates amongst low radicals and dissenters amounts almost to sedition and blasphemy. Those who choose to secede from our established church—and it is an established fact that it is the only true church—ought to be made to pay the penalty for their backsliding.—Times, 1837.

"CONSERVATIVES.—What are the conservatives but the most inveterate obstructives? What do they seek to gain but power at the expense of honour, justice, and the welfare of the people?—Times, 1834. We rejoice at finding the cause of conservatism so rapidly advancing; we could almost assert that the spirit of providence is directly visible in that advancement. It is an established fact that the conservatives have ever been eager to promote all such reforms as tend to the benefit and happiness of the community.—Times, 1837.

UNITED STATES.

[From the New-York Evening Star Dec. 28.]
MEETING FOR CANADA.—Last evening, a considerable number of citizens assembled at Vauxhall to express sympathy and take up a collection for the Canadians, and Committees were appointed for that purpose. On the Canadian borders in this State and in Vermont there appears to be great warmth in favor of the Canadians, which, if kept under proper restraint, and running into no measures which may violate our neutrality, cannot be objectionable. It astonishes us, however, to see how unthinkingly Americans may act when their feelings are enlisted by men professing to be the friends of Liberty. Papineau, Brown and others, who have escaped from Canada, have brought upon the poor, ignorant and innocent Canadians the most deplorable distress. Their villages and houses have been destroyed—hundreds killed—widows and orphans in every direction presenting themselves for aid, and in the deepest misery, and these deluded persons really did not know for what they were contending; they had, to our knowledge and personal observation, every kind of liberty that we have, or we can desire. In Upper Canada, a better class of radicals are for getting possession of the country, and they come over our lines, enlist the sympathies of our people, take our arms, and fortify a British possession in the Niagara, from which a force is to be rallied against Canada. They must stand the hazard of the die. We cannot, ought not, will not jeopardize what remains of the prosperity and happiness of our country, to countenance this Quixotic project. We are happy at peace with England—the best understanding prevails between the two countries, and nothing should, or we think will, be done by the Government to impair our pacific relations.

[From the Journal of Commerce.]

New-York, December 30th.

THE CANADA MEETING AT VAUXHALL GARDEN.

The report and resolutions adopted by this meeting are published at length in the Post of last evening. The report is got up in a bad spirit towards England, and is liable to engender bad passions among ourselves. Many of the assumptions, we have no doubt, are fallacious and unjust. In reading the Report one would suppose, until he reached the last paragraph, that it was going to conclude with a declaration of war, or some such dreadful consummation; but lo! and behold it tapers down to the modest purpose of relieving the personal wants of the sufferers, and this is explained by the resolutions to mean only such of them as have taken refuge in the United States! Parturient montes, &c. &c.

[The two last Resolutions adopted at the meeting.]
Resolved, That as friends of suffering humanity we will cheerfully yield our aid to protect and succour the Patriots who have been driven from the Canadian Province to these States; and that subscriptions be raised to assist the Canadians who have taken refuge among us, in every manner not forbidden by our treaties with Great Britain or by the Laws of Nations.

Resolved, That a Committee of Two from each Ward be now appointed by the Chair to collect subscriptions for the purposes above mentioned.

PER CONTRA.—A hand-bill, of which the following is a copy, was circulated yesterday morning,

being intended no doubt as an antidote to the Canada meeting on Wednesday evening.—There is some wisdom, and some truth, both in the historical facts, and in the prophecies. Or rather, if the first prediction shall be fulfilled, in any sense making it the act of the nation or the people, the other prophecies will, several of them at least, most assuredly be verified. Yet we hope and believe the American are not such fools as to run into the fire with their eyes open.

MEETING IN BEHALF OF CANADA!

The essence of Liberty consists in the Freedom of Discussion.
"Those who in quarrels interpose,
Must often wipe a bloody nose."

A few facts from modern history for thinking and calculating Americans.

The King of France interfered in the American Revolution, not from his love of Liberty, but his hatred to England.—Result.—He revolutionized his own dominions, and lost his Crown and Head.

Austria and Prussia interfered in the French Revolution.—Result.—Vienna and Berlin, their Capitals, were entered by victorious French armies.

Napoleon interfered with Russia, and marched a victorious army of half a million of men to Moscow.—Result.—Paris captured twice by invading armies.

Napoleon bent all his powers and all his energies to the subjugation of England.—Result.—He died a prisoner to England on the Rock of St. Helena. So much for the past.

PROPHECY!!!

Americans will interfere in the revolt in Canada.—Results.—A declaration of war against America by England.

An alliance offensive and defensive between England and Mexico.

The Ocean swarming with British and Mexican Privateers.

British Steam Frigates and Privateers on the great lakes, where they have little to lose and much to gain.

The Ports of Mexico defended by British Fleets and Garrisons.

An Anglo Mexican Fleet and Army hovering on the South.

An expedition fitted out in the West Indies with an army of Free Blacks, to sympathize and take part with the two millions of slaves in the Southern States, and co-operate with the Abolitionists of the North.

The Indians in the West, removed from their native soil by force, raising the tomahawk and scalping knife, and carrying fire and slaughter into the Western States on a frontier of a thousand miles.—and finally a DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION!

So much for interference in the quarrels of others, even if on understanding the question thoroughly, you take the right side.

If you set your neighbour's house on fire, a change of wind may bring the flames you have kindled, to your own dwellings.

England, at peace with all the World, cannot, and will not, be treated in Canada, as Mexico was in Texas.

A treaty between nations is virtually a contract between all the individuals of each Nation. Americans, be honest, and fulfil your contracts in the face of the whole world! You cannot honestly assist the enemies of England, even by words.

A FRIEND OF PEACE AND GOOD WILL.

New-York, Dec. 27, 1837.

[From the Buffalo Daily Com. Advertiser.]

AFFAIRS OF UPPER CANADA.—Things are approaching a crisis. The Governor has been transporting boats from Niagara, in waggons, to Chippawa, where breast-works have been thrown up opposite Navy Island.

They have 16 cannon, a very large quantity of ammunition, and are well prepared for an assault. Yesterday the actual force enlisted and enrolled, was 523; this is exclusive of a large number, employed in various ways, who do not belong to the regular force.

New-York, Dec. 28th.

LATEST FROM CHINA.—By the ship Champlain, the Journal of Commerce has Canton dates to Aug. 28th. The ship Morrison, Capt. Rogers, sailed in July for Japan, with Mr. and Mrs. King of Canton, and the Rev. Charles Gutzlaff, Dr. Parker, and Mr. S. W. Williams, Missionaries. They took also three young natives of Japan, that had been saved from shipwreck. From them Mr. Gutzlaff had learned much of the Japanese tongue, which is nearly Chinese. The missionary ship was to go to Jeddo the capital, thence returning by the Loo Choo Islands. The object was commercial and religious joined. Mrs. King, who was of the company, is the daughter of Dr. Matthews of this City, and will probably be the first Christian female that has set foot in Japan.

THE FLORIDA WAR.—We have every reason to believe that from the interference of the Cherokees and the measures pursued by the commanding officer, the war in Florida may be considered as drawing to a close, and the people will rejoice at it because it is said to cost them on an average \$75,000 per day, and the vast sums sacrificed to subdue a handful of Indians owing to mismanagement, would hardly be credited. Five times the value of Florida has been expended to defend it.

LATEST FROM FLORIDA WAR NOT ENDED.—The Baltimore American has a letter from near Fort Mellon, dated Dec. 13th, which states that the prospect of a speedy termination of hostility has undergone an unfavourable change.

St. Augustine, 17th Dec.—"The war will continue.—The diplomacy is over.—General Jessup has received his ultimatum.—Sam Jones and his Warriors say they will die on their own soil rather than yield.—Seventy were brought in to-day, including Micapony and Little Cloud Chiefs."

The Northern mail now closes at 4 past 6 A. M. and the way mails on both sides of the river, at 6 A. M. The Oswego mail, via Newark, closes at 2 1/2 o'clock P. M.

MEXICO AND TEXAS.—From the following letter received from Capt. Wm. Marvine, commander of the U. S. sloop of War Natchez, it would appear that hostilities are on the point of recommencing between Mexico and Texas:

U. S. SLOOP OF WAR NATCHES, &c.

Off S. W. Pass, Miss., Dec. 15th, 1837.

The merchants of New Orleans interested in the trade of Texas, are respectfully informed that the subjoined information relative to the movements of the Mexican army and navy was received by me, at the Brassos de Santiago, from a source entitled to credit.

WM. MARVINE,

Commander, U. S. Navy.

"November 22d.—A battalion of infantry consisting of about two hundred men, crossed the Rio Grande and took up their line of march towards Texas, with two pieces of artillery.

Nov. 23d.—A battalion of Cavalry crossed and joined the Infantry, consisting of about 250 men.

Nov. 27th.—A battalion of Sepas crossed the river with the intention of uniting with the other men. There were also about twelve hundred men stationed near the stream Colorado, in the limits of Texas. On the 22d about six hundred men entered Matamoros from the interior. The division in that

place consists of near three thousand men. It is confidently believed that this division intends marching into Texas.

It is supposed that the first movement of the Mexicans is to take possession of the Arkansas inlet, which leads to the Copano—probably the squadron will be up in a few days from Vera Cruz."

From the New Orleans Commercial.

TEXAS.—From the best information we can obtain, the object of the Mexican troops in crossing the Rio Grande, (as mentioned below) has been to overtake or intercept the Comanches, who have probably made "a raid" upon the southern provinces of Mexico, and these troops have crossed the river upon their trail. The season, the condition of Mexico, and the number of the troops, alike preclude the idea of a serious attempt on the part of Mexico to invade Texas.

Albany, Jan. 2nd.

SPECIAL MESSAGE.

To the Legislature,

I received last evening, after my annual message was prepared, information of an occurrence which I hasten to communicate to you.

The territory of this State has been invaded, and some of our citizens murdered, by an armed force from the Province of Upper Canada.

By the documents accompanying this communication, it will be perceived that the steamboat *Caroline*, owned by one of our citizens, while lying at Schlosser, on the Niagara river, within the limits of this State, on the night of the 29th of December last, was forcibly seized by a party of seventy or eighty armed men in boats, which came from, and returned to the Canadian shore. The crew, and other persons in this steamboat, amounting to 33, were suddenly attacked at midnight, after they had retired to repose, and probably more than one-third of them wantonly massacred. The boat was detached from the wharf to which it had been secured, set on fire, taken into the middle of the river, and, by the force of the current, carried over in the Niagara Falls. Twelve of the persons who were on board of it are missing, and there is ground to fear that they were killed by the invaders in their attack upon it, or perished in its descent over the cataract. Of those who escaped from the boat, one was killed on the wharf, and several others were wounded.

I am warranted in assuring you, that the authorities, not only of this State, but of the United States, have felt an anxious solicitude to maintain the relations of peace and strict neutrality with the British Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at all times, since the commencement of the civil disturbances therein, and have, in all respects, done what was incumbent upon them to do to sustain these relations. The occurrence to which I have alluded, is an outrage that has not been provoked by any act done, or duty neglected, by the Government of this State or of the Union. If it should appear that this boat was intended to be used for the purpose of keeping up and intercourse between this State and Navy Island, which is now held by an assemblage of persons, in defiance of the Canadian Government, this circumstance would furnish no justification for the hostile invasion of our territory and the destruction of the lives of our citizens.

The General Government is intrusted with the maintenance of our foreign relations, and will undoubtedly take the necessary steps to redress the wrong and sustain the honor of the country.

Though I have received no official information of the fact, I have good reason to believe that the local authorities of this State have taken prompt and efficient means, not only to protect our soil from further invasion, but to repress any retaliatory measure of aggression which our citizens under the impulse of deeply excited and indignant feelings, might rashly resolve to adopt; and that the patriotic militia in the vicinity of the scene of the outrage, have obeyed with alacrity the call which has been made upon them for these purposes.

It will probably be necessary for this State to keep up a military force for the protection of our citizens and the maintenance of peace, until an opportunity is given to the General Government to interpose with its power. In that event, I apprehend that it will be necessary for you to provide by law for the payment and maintenance of such forces as the occasion may require.

I shall doubtless receive within a short time, official information of what the local authorities have done, and be better enabled to form an opinion of what will be necessary on the part of this State to preserve our rights and the public tranquillity. I shall then communicate further with you on the subject, and suggest such matters in relation to it as may require your consideration.

W. L. MARCY.

Albany, Jan. 2, 1838.

UPPER CANADA.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT

OF

UPPER CANADA.

Toronto, Dec. 28th, 1837.

[Parts of the Lt. Governor's Speech Omitted in the Quebec Gazette of Friday, January 5th.]

"Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

"I have deemed it necessary to convene the Legislature of Upper Canada a few days earlier than has been customary, for the purpose of communicating with you on the present state of the Province; but before I draw your attention to this important subject, I cannot refrain from condoling with you on the loss which, since our last meeting, we have sustained in the demise of His late Grace our Majesty King William the Fourth, of blessed memory, whose parental attachment to the Canadas will, I feel confident, long be remembered by its inhabitants with filial gratitude and respect.

"The Throne of the British Empire is now adorned by Her Majesty Queen Victoria, whose youth, education, virtues and sex, endearing her to her Subjects, claim their loyal protection and support.

"Notwithstanding the prosperity and happiness of this Province, it is with pain I inform you, that I have suddenly been called upon to suppress a rebellion, which must have appeared to the Province at large of so extraordinary a character, that it is proper I should advert to its origin and progress.

"With every disinclination to revive political differences of opinion, which must exist in every free country, and which no liberal man would ever be desirous to suppress, I will merely remind you, that shortly after I arrived in this Province with instructions from His late Majesty to correct whatever grievances might exist, it unavoidably became necessary that I should constitutionally appeal to the sense of the people—I did so, and they unequivocally supported me.

"A few individuals disappointed at the result did not scruple to declare, that the people of Upper Canada had been mistaken in their verdict, which it was asserted had been obtained by improper means.

"This second subject of discussion I deemed it advisable to bring plainly before the public—it was accordingly submitted to the consideration of His late Majesty and the Imperial Government, the House of Commons, and the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, and by all these tribunals the ques-

tion was decided against those, who with groundless slander had assailed their Government, and who being rapidly deserted by their original supporters were now reduced to a very few individuals.

"Finding that against cold argument they could advance nothing they desperately determined to try an appeal to physical strength, the avowed object of which was to force Her Majesty's Subjects from their allegiance, and to subvert the British Constitution under the pretext of reform.

"As soon as this conspiracy became known to me, I determined that for the public good I would allow it to work its own cure, but as I felt convinced that that cure would never be admitted to be perfect if Her Majesty's Troops were required to take any part in the contest, I cheerfully approved of their leaving the Province, in order that the people of Upper Canada, in a state of uncontrolled independence, might be allowed another opportunity of unequivocally demonstrating whether they would support or desert me in the determination I had evinced, "to maintain for them the British Constitution inviolate."

"Besides parting with the troops, I further resolved to place in the hands of the civil portion of the community all the muskets, (about 4000) which the Government had in store, and I accordingly delivered them over to the custody of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, of the City of Toronto.

"Without either soldiers or weapons to enforce my cause, I allowed the leader of the intended insurrection a full opportunity to make his intended experiment—I freely allowed him to write what he chose—say what he chose, and do what he chose—I allowed him to assemble his deluded adherents for the purpose of drill—I even allowed them unopposed to assemble with loaded fire-arms, and in spite of the remonstrances which, from almost every District in the Province, I received from the peaceable portion of the community, I allowed him to make deliberate preparations for revolt; for I freely confess that I did under-rate the degree of audacity and cruelty which these armed insulters of the law were prepared, as events have proved, to exhibit. It did not seem to me credible, that in the bosom of this peaceful country, where every one was enjoying the protection of equal laws, and reaping the fruit of his labours almost undiminished by taxes, any number of persons could be found willing to assail the lives, plunder the property of their unoffending fellow Subjects, and to attempt the destruction of a Government from which they had received nothing but good.

"The ultimate object of the conspiracy was veiled under a mysterious secrecy which I had no desire to penetrate; and relying implicitly on the people, so little did I enquire into it, or impede it, that I was actually in bed and asleep, when I was awakened by a messenger who abruptly informed me that a numerous body of armed rebels had been congregated by their leader—that the murder of a veteran Officer of distinction, a settler in the Province, had already been committed—and that the assailants were within an hour's march of Toronto.

"The long-looked for crisis had now arrived; and accordingly, defenceless and unarmed, I called upon the Militia of Upper Canada to defend their Government, and then confidently awaited the result.

"With an enthusiasm which it is impossible for me to describe, they instantly obeyed the summons.

"Upwards of 10,000 men immediately marched towards the capital—and in the depth of a Canadian winter, with no clothes but those they stood in—without food, and generally speaking without arms—Reformers as well as Constitutionalists—nobly refused forward to defend the revered Constitution of their ancestors, although the rebel who had dared to attack it, was offering to his adherents 300 acres of land, and the plunder of our Banks.

"As soon as the people had organized themselves, I saw it would be necessary to make an attack; however, feeling the greatest possible reluctance at the prospect of a sanguinary conflict with the deluded Subjects of Her Majesty who were opposed to me, I despatched to them two of their own party, to tell them that before any collision should take place, I parentally called upon them, as their Governor, to avoid the effusion of human blood.

"The answer I received from the rebel leader was, that he would only consent that his demands should be settled by a National Convention, and that he would wait till two o'clock for my answer.

"Having now, to the best of my ability, performed the religious as well as moral duty which I owed to the Province, I issued a Proclamation calling upon those who had been seduced to join in the unnatural rebellion, to return to their duty, in which case I informed them that they would find the Government of their Queen as indulgent as it was just; and having given them this last opportunity to disperse, I allowed the brave Militia of Upper Canada to advance, and the result of this trial by battle was the public verdict which I had always anticipated.

"The rebels dispersed in all directions, surrendered every where at discretion; those of their leaders who were not taken prisoners, absconded to the United States; and before sunset the whole conspiracy exploded.

"In the London District, a similar proof of public opinion was practically evinced. To the Militia nobly commanded by Colonel MacNab, Speaker of the House of Assembly, upwards of three hundred misguided men laid down their arms—craving pardon for their guilt—asking permission to assist the loyal Militia in capturing the fugitive leaders, who they declared had not only deceived but deserted them—and the affair being thus concluded, there remained not a rebel throughout the whole Province in arms!—indeed so complete was their defeat, that general orders were immediately issued by me, announcing that there was "no further occasion for the resort of Militia to Toronto"—and that the Militia of the Bathurst, Johnstown, Ottawa and Eastern Districts, might march to Lower Canada, in aid of the Queen's Forces.

"Honourable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen:

"If you were assembled under ordinary circumstances, there would be several matters relating to the improvement of the Province, to the general welfare of its inhabitants, and to the encouragement of immigration, which I should desire to submit to your consideration; but you will probably agree with me in thinking that it may be prudent to admit of your speedy return to your several Districts, by forbearing as much as possible to enter at this time upon the discussion of business which can be properly postponed.

"Nothing perhaps presses so earnestly for immediate consideration, as the adoption of such measures as may most effectually secure the inhabitants of this Province against the recurrence of the danger to which they have lately been exposed.

"Every one must feel that the people who at this inclement season forsook their families, and rushed in thousands to the defence of their independence and their laws, deserve that every exertion should be made by their Legislature for their future protection; and having seen the misery which the late violent insurrection against the laws has inflicted upon many hundreds of people and their families, we must feel that humanity requires every reasonable precaution to be taken, for enabling the Government in future to suppress such guilty proceedings in their earliest stages.

"You are intimately acquainted with the character, the wishes and the interests of your fellow Subjects, for whom it is your privilege to legislate; you are well able to judge of the causes of those evils which we deplore, and I can leave it to your confidence to your discretion to devise whatever measures may appear best suited for maintaining the public tranquillity, and for protecting the lives and properties of Her Majesty's Subjects.

"You will not fail also to devote your most serious consideration to the means of preventing or repelling such hostile aggressions upon our territory, by the people of a friendly power, as our frontier at this moment exhibits; for we owe it to our honour, and to the British name, to be vigilant and firm at such a crisis."

EXTRACT FROM DR. HORNE'S NARRATIVE OF THE BURNING OF HIS HOUSE.

Toronto, 28th Dec. 1837.

"When I applied at the depot for men to go out on Yonge Street, I was informed that the quarters requiring protection were so numerous and important, that the force then in arms would be insufficient for their full defence, and in consequence I could not have fifty, nor even twenty, at that time. It therefore became incumbent on me to endeavor to get to my family by a private road through the woods; but when half way out, hearing a great deal of firing near the town, I supposed the action had commenced, and immediately returned to take a share in the duty of defence—and found it was only caused by trying the new muskets. Finding that a party of the rebels, who had come through the woods from the Don, occupied the Toll-gate on Yonge Street, I determined once more to make my way through the woods, although at a very considerable risk of capture;—and when I arrived at the opening beyond, I saw my house in flames and near to me the females and children of my family, on their sad and lonely way to a place of shelter, with only the clothes they had on at the time.—From them I learnt that Mackenzie led the party, (not more than 200, and not one-half of them armed with muskets,) that he assisted in person in putting fire to the house, and that to increase the rapidity of the flames, he himself broke up the chairs and tables to throw upon the fire.

"Whatever may have been the motives for this atrocious act, the consequences have been the very reverse of what they anticipated. Far from being intimidated, those who were before inclined to remain neutral, instantly came forward with alacrity, and those already preparing to take up arms, hurried on with increased energy. And a very considerable number of the malcontents, having at length their eyes opened to the real character of the movement, at once refused all further participation in it.

"It was on my way down Yonge St. a second time, that I found Dr. Rolph and his companion, stopping on their return from their pretended mission of mediation, at the Rebel corner, where from 100 to 150 of the city lunkers were eagerly swallowing the information Rolph was evidently detailing for their benefit. His object seemed to be, to exaggerate the force and condition of the insurgents, and to impress a belief, that our authorities were in a terrible fright. I told him, that I understood the nature or intent of their mission was, to show these misguided people the folly and danger to themselves, of their enterprise, and that it was impossible for them to succeed. "Oh no, no, Sir, such and such were our instructions—and had they been in writing we might have succeeded better, &c." Unable longer to restrain my indignation, I exclaimed, "What?—Treat with Rebels, with arms in their hands?—Never!" and moved on.

"Far and near, as the news of this foul and unnatural rebellion spread, the loyal population poured out its hundreds and thousands, all eager to be among the first to repel the savage and blood-thirsty foe, until the constantly increasing multitude of our friends, compelled the government to prevent any further arrivals, and to return to their homes the greater part of those in town, with the most lively feelings of gratitude for their prompt and valuable assistance in the hour of peril.

"R. C. HORNE."

The following Extracts from the Christian Guardian's account of the late disturbance will be found interesting, as they relate to that arch-traitor John Rolph.

"His Excellency humbly suggested to Dr. John Rolph and Robert Baldwin, Esq., that, by their interference the rebels might be induced quietly to disperse, and the effusion of blood be prevented.—Messrs. Rolph and Baldwin accordingly proceeded to their head quarters; and had an interview with the leaders, which terminated in an insolent proposal of terms with which no Representative of the British Crown could have either inclination or power to comply.—This result was the only one which could have been reasonably looked for, had it then been known as fully as it is now that Dr. Rolph was deeply concerned as a principal in the plot. It is painful to reflect, that an individual who had attached to the popularity which the Doctor is known to have gained, could stoop to the degrading duplicity by which his conduct has been marked in this affair. We have seen an affidavit, made by one of our fellow-citizens, a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Society, who was a prisoner among the rebels, stating that he was actually made a prisoner by Rolph, and detained by him, until taken into custody by Mackenzie and a guard of armed men; and this, too, at the time when Rolph was returning to the City with his flag of truce! And we think we have sufficient authority to say, that documents have been found among Mackenzie's papers, by which it appears that Rolph recommended the attack to be made on the City at an earlier period than it originally fixed upon! With the consciousness of having acted this iniquitous and dishonourable part it is not surprising that he took an early opportunity to abscond, and seek refuge in a foreign country."

Cornwall, Jan. 4.—THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.—By a note with which we have been favoured by Anthony Mannahan, Esq., we learn that in the Assembly, Henry Ruttan, Esq., was chosen Speaker in the House, pro tempore, by a vote of 28 yeas to 1 nay.—The business will probably be confined to such enactments as are required by the late rebellion, and the prompt prevention of any such occurrence in future, by arresting it in its incipient proceedings. The following Members of the Assembly are implicated in the rebellion more or less, and therefore absent perforce:—Alway, Dancombe, of Oxford, Gibson, McMicking, Moore, Morrison, Rolph and Wells. (Kingston Herald.)

LOWER CANADA.

[From the Montreal Gazette of Jan. 6th.]

We have been favoured with the perusal of a private letter, from a gentleman in Toronto, dated on the 1st January, from which we give the following notice of the affair:—

The writer states, that every thing appeared perfectly quiet in the rear, to the eastward, and westward of Toronto, as far as London, and that no fears whatever were entertained, that any violation of the peace in these quarters should again take place, but

that upon the Niagara frontier, a large force, amounting to upwards of 3000 men, were obliged to be kept up, for the purpose of preventing any inroads from the Americans, which did not appear however, to be likely, as the public feeling in favour of the rebels appeared to be fast subsiding. On the whole, Mackenzie and his forces seemed to act rather on the defensive than otherwise. The writer then says:—"The authorities at Buffalo, a few days ago, issued orders to the constabulary force and Militia to prevent any communication between Navy Island and their shore. The consequence was that Mackenzie had to engage a steamer to supply him from Buffalo. This new means of communication did not pass unobserved by our men, who on Friday evening, under the command of Captain Drev, R. N. determined on attacking the steamer at Schlosser where she was lying. About sixty men accordingly took to boats, crossed over about two o'clock in the morning, resolved on making a prize. The men on board were aware of their approach—made preparations, and fired on our men. They, however, pressed on, returned the fire, killing four men. They then captured the boat, having nine prisoners on board. Three of our fellows were wounded, one badly, having two balls in his wrist, and one in his body. His name is McCormack, from the Western District. Captain Warren, late of the 66th, was wounded by a sabre, in the arm. Neither, however, is considered dangerous. They intended, (having taken the boat) to cross with her to Chippewa; but finding the current too strong, they set her on fire—lashed her helm, and allowed her to drift down the rapids and over the Falls. Now, this was, no doubt, a very gallant thing; but many people here think it may be productive of bad consequences, as at the time of capture she was on the American side; and they say that the people are rising like bees in all quarters; that all communication, except by mail, has been stopped by them, and that they have taken several of our men prisoners. Judge McLean is at Washington, and we daily expect to hear the result of his application to headquarters.

From all the information we can get, I do not think it likely that the Americans on Navy Island will attack us; and we will not attack them, unless Mr. McLean is unsuccessful, when I believe it is intended to go at it, and conquer or die.

At the time of the steamer's capture, it had a British flag up, and she belongs to Brundage, of Chippewa.

In terms of the Resolutions passed at the public meeting held at Quebec, on the 4th ultimo, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of entering into a subscription towards erecting a monument to the memory of Lieut. Weir, late of the 32d Regiment, Colonel the Hon. J. Maitland, commanding that Regiment here, has received a letter from Mr. H. Pemberton, Treasurer to the meeting, enclosing \$75, being the amount subscribed in pursuance of the Resolutions.

In acknowledging the receipt of this communication, Colonel Maitland observes:—"I cannot express to you the gratification that the officers of the 32d Regiment feel at the sympathy expressed by the meeting at the cruel and untimely fate that has befallen this lamented officer, and I have to request you will be pleased to convey to the subscribers, who simultaneously came forward on this melancholy occasion, the best thanks of myself and officers of the Regiment."

It is our intention to erect in the Protestant Church of Montreal, a simple monument to Mr. Weir's memory; and the handsome subscription of the meeting at Quebec, on the 14th instant, will be added to that of the officers of the Regiment to defray the expense.

Additional prisoners at Montreal:—Felix Chénier, André Monjean, Richard Hubert, François Xavier Hubert, Timothée Franchère, Eustache Soupras, Louis Marchand, Charles Mongeon, C. S. Gigon, Ephraïm Knight, M. P. P.

The six last mentioned individuals were lately refugees at Swanton, who have preferred surrendering themselves to the authorities to a continued residence in Vermont. R. Hubert, committed yesterday, is an Advocate of this city, and concerned in the insurrection in the County of the Two Mountains.

QUEBEC:

MONDAY, 8th JANUARY, 1838.

LATEST DATES	
From London, Nov. 10	From New York, Jan. 28
From Liverpool, Nov. 11	From Halifax, Dec. 28
From Paris, Nov. 8	From Toronto, Jan. 1

We received this morning New York papers of the 1st instant, Albany papers of the 3rd, from the State of Maine of the same date, and from Halifax and New Brunswick of the 28th Dec. and Kingston, U. C. of the 3rd January.

There were no later European dates at New York on the 1st.

All was quiet on the United States frontier adjacent to Lower Canada and New Brunswick, on the 3rd instant. A few of the Refugees of the late revolt have returned from Vermont and given themselves up and are in gaol at Montreal.

A letter from New York of the 1st January, says, that Messrs. Papineau and O'Callaghan, were in that city; where people were quite cool on Canada affairs; the subscriptions small.

The dates from Buffalo are of the evening of the 20th Dec. Nothing of moment had then occurred on the frontier beyond what is detailed in the special Message of the Governor of New York to the Legislature, dated the 2d instant, which will be found in this day's Gazette. We regret the event alluded to exceedingly, as we are convinced that both Governor Marcy and the United States Government, were doing everything in their power, to preserve the peace of the frontier. The "violation of the American territory," will be made the most of by the enemies of both countries. The United States people are justly susceptible in regard to any violation of their rights by a foreign power, but we are afraid that they are not quite so susceptible when they violate the rights of others. The British territory was clearly violated by the armament fitted out within the United States territory, which took possession of Navy Island.

An extract of a private letter, copied from the Montreal Gazette, of the 6th inst., gives some further particulars of the affair, which must come under discussion between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain.

"Sir Francis Head crossed from Toronto to Niagara on the 1st January, for the purpose, it is supposed, of counteracting as far as in his power the ill effects likely to grow out of the unpleasant affair at Fort Schlosser."

The Nova Scotia Legislature is to meet on the 25th January, for the despatch of business.

Bermuda papers of the 28th Nov. state, that H. M. S. Cornwallis, had proceeded to Barbadoes to bring the 65th Regiment to Halifax, or the 56th from Jamaica, these two Regiments being to be replaced by the 70th from Malta, and the 68th from Gibraltar.

The utmost interest is taken in Canada affairs in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. In most places of any importance loyal meetings have been held. We are glad to see that at the latest dates they were aware of the defeat of the Rebellion in both Provinces, and of the falsehood of the unfavorable reports conveyed through the American papers.

MONTREAL CORRESPONDENCE.

"Friday evening, Jan. 5th—Capt. Birtwhistle's Company of the 32nd Regt. left this morning for Upper Canada; and the remainder, it is said, will follow in a few days.

"A fire broke this morning about 9 o'clock in the building used as a distillery in the premises of Messrs. Thomas and W. Molson, which was entirely destroyed. I have not heard the estimated amount of loss nor where the building was insured.

Soupras, Franchère, Drolet, Knight, M. P. P., and some others, have come to town and given themselves up.

"Private letters are acknowledged on the News-room book of the 30th ult. They state that the Companies of the 24th which had reached Chippewa, and some Artillery, were left to watch the movements on Navy Island."

"Saturday evening, Jan. 6th.—The news of the destruction of the Caroline steamer, off Navy Island, which reached this city last night, has been the all engrossing subject of conversation this day.

"The remainder of the 32nd Regt. are to leave to-morrow morning for Upper Canada; and two companies of the 83rd are to leave for the same destination on Monday."

MISTAKES.

In writing for the newspapers some inaccuracies of expression frequently occur. In the Gazette of the 3rd instant, we said that the only one of the North American Provinces "of whose loyalty any doubt could be entertained, (although we never felt any,) was Nova Scotia." This was, in some degree, inconsistent with another part of the same paragraph wherein we said, that "if Lower Canada is truly represented by the majority of the House of Assembly, it may fairly be considered as in favor of the late revolt."

We are indebted to the *Canadien* for having led us to discover this inaccuracy, which, probably, would have escaped any one less sensitive on the subject of the loyalty of Lower Canada, than the *Canadien*, at present.

One word to the *Canadien* on the subject of the loyalty of Lower Canada, and we have done. We have always said that we believe that the majority of the inhabitants of this Province is loyal, and attached to British connexion. The late events have not altered our opinion on that subject. If they were truly represented by the majority of the House of Assembly, then our opinion would be erroneous; for the loyalty of that body was clearly of the description of the loyalty of the *Canadien*, going and coming according to circumstances, great in profession and small in performance.

We are afraid that the *Canadien* does not perfectly understand the nature of loyalty. The French word *loyauté* does not entirely express it, but it expresses the essence of loyalty, honour and sincerity, fidelity in all engagements. The subject owes the same inviolable fidelity to the Sovereign as the wife owes to her husband, for better, for worse for richer for poorer. It cannot be cast off at pleasure, without flying into the depths of dishonour. As to that loyalty which may be *deceivable* and *moderate*, by newspaper paragraphs, or *soupons* with respect to the sentiments of the metropolitan Government, we had rather be without it.

"For loyalty is still the same, Whether it win or lose the game; True as the dial to the sun, Although it be not shown upon."

The weather at Quebec still continues of the extraordinary character by which it has been marked since the setting in of the winter. We have had only two very cold days, and last night the second heavy rain in January. The snow which was never a foot in depth, is now very much diminished and the ground bare in many places. At Kingston and Montreal there is nothing to impede navigation.

To the Editor of The Quebec Gazette.

Sir,—Although I take no active part in the politics of the day, still I feel a deep concern in the present political state of our country; and as the best remedy to the many evils, I would suggest the union of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia,—in such a vast scheme, would soon be swallowed up all difference of caste, bad customs and local jealousies; it would tend most speedily and effectually to open all the internal communications and to develop the great natural resources and riches of the whole, and it would tend to establish a bond of strength and union with the mother country, not easily shaken. This scheme would be equally beneficial to the whole, and its detail and working not difficult.

Your most obedient,

A SUBSCRIBER.

* Several articles too late for to-day.

* We are desired to state that the amount raised by the Wesleyan Missionary Bazaar, after defraying incidental expenses, was \$376.

* We are requested to state, that the first number of THE LITERARY TRANSCRIPT AND INTELLIGENCER, will appear on Saturday morning next.—Price,—One Penny.

Advertisements, Communications, &c. are received at the Office, No. 26, St. Peter Street.

COMMERCIAL.

REVIEW OF THE NEW-YORK MARKET, FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 30.

ASHES.—Pots are very dull and are offered at D5 50. Pearls are D6 25 with few sales.

FISH.—Mackerel were sold at D10 50 D8 25 and D5 25. Eastport pickled Cod brought D5 10; scale Fish D3, and dry salted Herring D2 25. Dry Cod are D3 62 per 112 lbs.

PROVISIONS.—Everything is dull and prices of pork and lard a shade lower.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES.—Specie has continued to decline. Bill drawers for the packet of the 1st. January made a stand for an advance, and the quantity of bills being less than for the last two packets, they succeeded in selling at 10 a 10½ for prime bills and 9½ for fair. Domestic Exchanges are constantly becoming more and more favorable to the distant parts of the country.

CORN EXCHANGE.—There is little to be said, except that every thing is extremely dull. Prices are in the main unaltered. 1000 bbls Richmond city

Flour sold at D10; some Philadelphia at D9 62; Ohio D9 and Western Canal D9.

BUSINESS GENERALLY.—Is very dull, but this has been holiday week.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE PROVINCE.

Quebec, 3d January, 1838.
His Excellency the Governor in Chief has been pleased to make the following appointment, viz:—
Robert MacKay, Esquire, to be Barrister Advocate, Attorney, Solicitor and Proctor in all Her Majesty's Courts of Justice.

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF MILITIA.

Quebec, 4th January, 1838.
His Excellency the Governor in Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments in the undermentioned Volunteer Corps, viz:—
Royal Quebec Volunteer Corps.

5th COMPANY.
Lieut. John P. O'Meara, to be Captain, vice D. Daly, resigned. Commission dated 1st January, 1838.
Lieut. J. H. Kirby, to be Lieut. vice O'Meara, promoted.

Edward G. Cannon, gent. to be Ensign, vice Kirby, promoted.

6th COMPANY.
Lieut. W. K. Rayside, to be Captain, vice J. H. Kirby, resigned.
Ensign A. C. Buchanan, to be Lieut. vice Rayside, promoted.

Walter Douglas, gent. to be Ensign, vice Buchanan, promoted.

Royal Township Volunteers.
Colonel F. G. Heriot, C. D. to be Col. Commanding. Commission dated 1st Dec. 1837.

John Moore, Esq. to be Captain, vice John Brady, resigned.

Edmund G. Kirby, to be Lieut. vice Moore, promoted.

David Matheson, — — — — —
Wm. Robins, — — — — —
Alex. Kilborn, — — — — —

Geo. F. Bowen, gent. to be 1st Lieut. vice Kilborn, promoted.

David Kilborn, — — — — —
Wm. G. Mack, — — — — —
Lewis McIver, — — — — —

R. Langworthy, — — — — — 2nd
Frederick Poyart, — — — — —
Thos. Gordon, — — — — —

E. Journaux, — — — — —
Jas. Duncan, — — — — —
Henry Evans, — — — — —

Geo. Master, — — — — — Adjutant.
Thos. Fleming, — — — — — Quarter Master.

Thos. Fleming, — — — — —
Lieut. Freeman, gent. to be Ensign, vice Bratford, resigned.

Engineer Rifle Corps.
2d COMPANY.
Frederick Hacker, Esq. to be 1st Captain.

John Phillips, — — — — — 2d
George Brown, gent. — — — — — 1st Lieutenant.

Ed. T. Fletcher, — — — — — 2nd
By Command.

L. JACQUES DUCHESNEAU,
Deputy Adj. Genl. Mil.

We are sorry to be under the necessity of informing the Subscribers to the *Quebec Gazette*, who have not paid their annual Subscription up to the first May last, that we must discontinue sending their papers, unless payment is speedily made. The general practice in America is, that payment is made for newspapers in advance. We have constantly waited till the end of the year; but it is wrong to infer that payment is not to be made at all. In truth, if we are not paid our just dues, we must not only suspend payment, but also, suspend publication.

Gazette Office, 8th January, 1838.

QUEBEC FIRE OFFICE, 6th Jan., 1837.—Director for the ensuing week:—FIS. BUEFAU, Esquire.

QUEBEC LIGHT INFANTRY.
A MEETING of the Members of the Company now forming, to be commanded by H. Le Mesurier, Esq., will be held at the Orderly Room of the Regiment, in the House of Assembly, at SEVEN O'CLOCK TO-MORROW EVENING, at which their attendance is particularly requested.

Monday, 8th Jan., 1838.

QUEBEC GARRISON LIBRARY.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Subscribers to the Quebec Garrison Library will take place on WEDNESDAY next, the 10th Jan., 1838, at ONE O'CLOCK.

8th January, 1838. T. F. PINK, Sec'y.

LITERARY AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING for the Election of Officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the Society's Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at TEN O'CLOCK. A. M.

5th Jan., 1838. F. H. ANDREWS, Asst. Sec'y.

J. McNEILL,

MASTER-BUILDER.

HAVING lately returned from Europe where he has been to improve himself in the different branches of his profession, he returns his sincere thanks to the public for the liberal encouragement which he has received previous to his absence from Quebec, and begs for a continuation of the Public's favour in the different branches of his profession. An application being made to his residence, St. Anne Street, No. 10, opposite the English Cathedral. T. McNeill begs to refer to the following certificate for his abilities in some portions of the various duties of his profession:—

"I hereby certify to all to whom these presents may come, that I have had occasion to employ Joseph McNeill, of Quebec, Master Mason, to repair, improve, and correct my chimney, one of which, the kitchen chimney, was perfectly useless from some defect in its construction—all of which he has done in a good masterly, and workmanlike manner; and has perfectly cured my kitchen chimney from smoking—His being well qualified in the art of chimney making, induces me to recommend him to all those who may have occasion to employ him in that department."

"EDWARD BURROUGHS.
Quebec, 5th January 1838."

"Mr. McNeill was employed by me to construct the Chimneys of the house I occupy. He performed the duty much to my satisfaction, and the Chimneys are in every way staunch and do not smoke, which induces me to recommend him to be a first-rate master workman."

"Quebec, Nov. 29, 1837."
"Mr. McNeill has been employed by me to repair the last two years in performing all the Masonry repairs at the Chateau, which have been extensive and he has given me much satisfaction, more particularly by entirely curing several bad cases of smoking chimneys."

"HASTINGS DOYLE, A. D. C.
Castle of St. Lewis, 5th March, 1834."

Architects and Builders will be furnished with plans and explanations of the different modes adopted by J. McNeill, for the prevention and cure of smoky chimneys, by applying at No. 10, St. Anne Street.

Quebec, 5th January 1838.

NOTICE.
ALL persons having claims against the late A. A. BOSTWICK, Esquire, Advocate, are requested to send them in duly attested, and without delay to the undersigned.

EDWARD GREIVE.
Three Rivers, 28th Dec. 1837.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BANKRUPT ESTATE.

BY R. COLE.

On THURSDAY NEXT, the 13th instant and following days, at the residence of Mr. JOHN MOREAU, Mountain-street, near the top of the Long Steps.

THE whole of his Stock in Trade as a Dry Goods Merchant and Clothier, consisting of superfine and broad cloths, linens, flannels, sheetings, shirtings, printed calicoes, muslins, lace, ribbons, umbrellas, boots and shoes, a quantity of furs, hats, stockings, shawls, handkerchiefs, threads, tapes, needles, and a quantity of jewellery, with a great variety of other articles.

Also—
A quantity of ready-made clothing, top and other coats, jackets, trousers, vests, cotton shirts, Guernsey frocks, &c. &c. &c.
The whole to be sold without the least reserve, for cash, on delivery of the goods.

Sale each day at ONE o'clock.



STEAM BOAT FOR SALE.

To be sold by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 1st February, at Plumondon's Hotel, at ONE o'clock.

THE Steamboat THREE RIVERS, in complete order, with Jolly Boat, Cabin, Bar, and Kitchen Utensils, Beds, Bedding, &c. &c.

—IMMEDIATELY AFTER—
A quantity of 3 inch Deals, and other Timber used for Wharves.

Terms of payment liberal.—For particulars enquire by letter, postpaid, to either of the undersigned.
H. F. HUGHES, President.
JAMES DICKSON, Secy.

Three Rivers, 6th Nov. 1837.

NOTICE.

THE term of partnership of WILLIAM PATTON & Co., having expired, the same is dissolved; all unsettled accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

WILLIAM PATTON,
H. N. PATTON.
Quebec, 8th Jan., 1838.

BY PETER SHEPPARD.

STEAMBOAT AND CUTTER.
On THURSDAY, the 1st day of March next, at the Exchange, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon.

THE Steam Towing-Boat LADY OF THE LAKE, with all her appurtenances, now wintering on the Patent Slip, at Pointe Lévy, where she can be inspected at any time, on application to Mr. George Taylor, at the same hour and place. The Cutter *Dolphin*, now lying in the Cul-de-Sac, with all her Sails, Rigging, and materials.

The object of the proprietors being to wind up the concerns of their late Partnership of Wm. Patton & Co.—These Vessels will be positively sold without reserve. For further information apply to—

WM. CHAPMAN & CO.,
Commercial Chambers.
Quebec, 3rd January, 1838.

TO LET.

AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY.
THE Farm, known as NEW KILMAINOCK, four miles from town, consisting of about 180 acres, 100 of which are under culture.—Apply to—

D. J. GRADDON,
27th Dec. 1837. u-5w Palace street

THE Subscribers beg to inform their friends, that Mr. WOOLRICH will leave this City for Europe early in January, for the purpose of selecting their usual Spring importation; and they earnestly request all those persons indebted to them, to settle their accounts, as early as possibly convenient, previous to his departure.

R. SYMES & CO.
Quebec, 20th Dec. 1837.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late Henry B. Urquhart, hair-dresser, of this City, are requested to send in their accounts duly attested; and all those who are indebted to the said estate, to pay immediately to the undersigned.

RICHARD DEVERRY,
Quebec, 28th Nov. 1837.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having in charge the arrangement of the affairs of Mr. ANTHONY BISSON, requests that all persons having claims against his Estate will send in their accounts to ARCHB. CAMPBELL, Notary, GEO. PEMBERTON.

Quebec, 8th November, 1837. u-d

WILLIAM ASHTON & CO.

OFFER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
A large and well selected stock of Goods in the FUR LINE,

CONSISTING OF:—
CORONET, Canada, and Conical shaped real Otter and South Sea Seal Caps, Nutria and imitation do., able real and mock Fitch do., Lin., Cloth Crocans and Fur Bands, in great variety, Ladies' Mitts, Boas, Tippets, &c. &c. Gloves, Gauntlets, Mittens, &c. &c. Martin, Russia Lamb, Mix and Jernet Skins, Buffalo Robes, Bear Skins, &c. part of which goods having been purchased on the best terms and part manufactured on the premises, they are enabled to dispose of them on more MODERATE TERMS than the trade usually supply them.

Ladies, Gentlemen's, and Children's furs made to order, altered or repaired with punctuality and despatch.

No SECOND PRICE.
Quebec, 6th November, 1837. u-3

ANTHONY ANDERSON BURN,
VICTUALLER,
NEPHEW AND SUCCESSOR IN BUSINESS TO THE LATE MR. JOHN ANDERSON.

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for their liberal support since he commenced business; and begs to inform them that he continues to have on hand Corn, Beef—Hump—Bacon—Pork—Procs. &c.; also, Mutton for Saddles and Hanches, all of the best quality as testified by his numerous customers; and which can be had on the shortest notice at his Stall, No. 2, Upper Town Market, or at his residence next door to Mr. Mills, Confectioner, Conillard-street.

Quebec, 21st December, 1837. u-s

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber informs the public that the business heretofore conducted at his Store in the name and firm of B. LACHANCE & SON, will be, from this date, carried on in the name of the Subscriber only.

B. LACHANCE.
Quebec, 6th Dec. 1838. u-d

TO LET.

WITH POSSESSION ON THE FIRST MAY NEXT.
THE WAREHOUSE, COUNTING-HOUSE, and vacant ground, facing the Quebec Exchange, now occupied by Messrs. Holt & Co. Apply to—

L. T. MACPHERSON.
Quebec, 13th November, 1837. u-d-1w

PASSAGE.

FROM DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY.
PERSONS wishing to get out their friends in the Spring, by good Ships, from the above Ports, are requested to apply to the undersigned.

RYAN BROTHERS,
No. 6, Commercial Buildings.
Quebec, 1st December, 1837. u-s

FOR SALE.

LIVERPOOL SALT allot.
D. VASS & CO.
Quebec, 22nd May, 1837.

VISITING CARDS,

ENGRAVED AND PRINTED, on short notice, by J. JONES, Engraver and Printer, 14, Coulbroad Street, Upper Town.

Quebec, 27th December, 1837. 6 s

STATIONERY, SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.

AT THE OFFICE OF THE QUEBEC GAZETTE, 14, Mountain Street.

JUST received from London, per Toronto, a choice assortment of English Stationery, consisting of—
Writing Inks, (blue & black) Office Tape & Paste,
Pewster Ink-tands, various Pocket Books,
sized, Penknives and Erasers,
Quills and Steel Pens, Slates,
Copying Paper, Black Books,
Green Wax Tapers, Blotting Cases.

—ALSO—
Murray's Spelling Book, Bonycastle's Arithmetic,
Universal ditto, Ditto Mensuration,
Mayor's ditto, Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary,
Carpenter's ditto, Church of England Prayer Book,
Syllabaire Français, Roman Catholic ditto, &c., &c., &c.

Key to ditto,
With a variety of other useful works on science and literature.
Quebec 27th October, 1837.

FOR SALE.

AT THE OFFICE OF THE QUEBEC GAZETTE, No. 14, Mountain Street.
A SPLENDID PORTABLE BAROMETER, of the manufacture of Guay Lussac, Paris.—Cheap for Cash.
Quebec, 20th June, 1837.

FOR SALE.

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 Hhds,
Ditto London Spirit Candles, in 25 lbs. boxes,
Ditto Sausages and Pickles,
Assorted Carding and Twines, Bleached Patent Canvas, Dundee Sheetings,
Register Grates and Fenders,
Camp Ovens, Iron Pots and 3 feet Stoves,
Superior No. 1, Pig Iron,
Writing, Wrapping and Printing Paper and Quills,
120 ewt. superior dry Codfish,
10 bbls. Pickled ditto, and 16 brls. Herrings
17 half brls. Pasteur Flour,
A lot of superior Upper Canada and Kamouraska Butter
2000 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, Saltpetre, Window Glass, Lard, Perfumed White Soap, &c., &c., &c.

