

# THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1837.

VOLUME XXXIII.

MORIS ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRÆLIA DICAM.  
VING. GEORG. IV. 8.

NUMBER 36.

## THE QUEBEC MERCURY, PUBLISHED THREE TIMES A-WEEK.

**CONDICTIONS**  
Subscription, in town, one guinea per annum—Sent by Post, one pound five shillings, including postage.  
**PRICE OF ADVERTISING.**  
First insertion, 6 lines and under..... 2s 6d  
7 lines to ten..... 3s. 4d  
Upwards of 10 lines..... 4s. per line  
subsequent insertions—Quarter price.  
All Advertisements, unaccompanied with directions as to Inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.  
Orders for discontinuing Advertisements to be in writing, and delivered the day previous to publication.  
Persons not having Accounts at this Office, will be required to pay on giving Advertisements.

**AGENTS.**  
MONTREAL.—E. R. Fabre Esq.  
THREE-RIVERS, H. F. Hughes, Esq.  
W. M. HENRY, E. L. Hayden, Esq.  
ST. JOHN'S, DIST. MONT. Mr. Geo. Scott,  
KINGSTON, U. C. John Macaulay, Esq.  
TORONTO, John Ballard, Esq.

**MONEY.**  
ANY person in want of MONEY and having some good property to dispose of in the Upper or Lower Town will find an opportunity to sell the same for cash on application to A. B. at this office.  
Quebec, March, 1837.

**BANK OF MONTREAL.**  
NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend and Bonus of the surplus Profits of the Bank, which may safely be estimated at not less than Twenty per cent. or one-fifth of its Capital Stock, will be paid at the Office of the Institution on and after the first day of June next. By Order of the Board of Directors.  
BENJ. HOLMES, Cashier.  
Montreal, 14th March, 1837.

**BANK OF MONTREAL.**  
IN pursuance of the Resolutions passed at the General Meeting of Shareholders, held at the Office of the Bank, in this City, on the 21st day of November last, a Book of Subscription will be opened in the Office aforesaid, on Saturday, the first day of April next, under the management of Trustees, for the purpose of receiving the subscriptions of the present Shareholders to the Articles of Association, or deed of settlement, providing for the continuation of the business of the Bank after the first day of June next, when the existing Charter will expire, which Book of Subscription will be kept open until the 10th day of April and then closed.

Notice is further given, that on Tuesday, the Eleventh day of April, Books will be opened simultaneously at the Office of the Bank in this City, and in Quebec, to receive Subscriptions for Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds additional Capital, or Five Thousand new Shares at Fifty Pounds each, of which number of Shares One Thousand are appropriated for subscription in Quebec.


A deposit of Ten per cent. or Five Pounds, currency, per share will be required to be paid down on subscribing and the first instalment of fifteen per cent. or Seven pounds, ten shillings per share must be paid on the fifteenth day of May next. No individual or firm will be permitted to subscribe for more than Fifty Shares, in his or their names respectively, until three days after the opening of the Books of Subscription.

Should more be subscribed for than is required to complete the five thousand new Shares, the right is reserved to the Trustees of making a *pro rata* deduction from each subscriber over ten Shares, the deposit in such case to be returned.  
Subscribers paying up the whole amount of subscription prior to the first of June, will be entitled to the dividends on the full amount of their Stock.  
By Order,  
BENJ. HOLMES, Cashier.  
Montreal, 14th March, 1837.

N. B.—As it is in contemplation to call in the whole amount of the new Stock, within twelve months from and after the first of June next, thereby augmenting the present Capital Stock to Five Hundred Thousand Pounds, the Bank deems it advisable to give this intimation thereof, reserving to itself the option of calling in the said instalments in such manner and at such times as may be in the opinion of the Directors most conducive to the interests of the Institution, but Thirty days' notice will be given of each, and every call.

THE undersigned, an English BARRISTER, practising the profession at Quebec since 1823, offers his services as Counsel in Commercial cases, and in those relating to the Tenure by Free and Common Socage. Application at the Office of the Clerk of the Crown in the Court House.  
T. W. WILLAN,  
Quebec, 9th March, 1837.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF  
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN CHIEF.



## SODA WATER

In the highest state of perfection, is now, and will continue to be manufactured at  
**NIXON & CO.'S**  
ESTABLISHMENT, ST. JOHN STREET.

NIXON & CO. having determined to produce an article superior to any ever offered to the public in Canada, have spared no expense in fitting up their Apparatus, in a most splendid manner, and on quite a new principle; with it they challenge any SODA WATER manufacturer in Canada, to meet them in the fair field of competition, or to produce an article superior, or even equal, to theirs.—The Machinery for preparing which is entirely of their own invention and manufacture.  
They will also manufacture  
**MAGNESIA WATER, LEMONADE,**  
AND  
**SOLUTION OF MAGNESIA.**

This last article they would particularly recommend to the public as being a safe and easy method of taking Magnesia, and especially of giving it to children, as it is devoid of that nauseous taste which renders it so disagreeable to take.

NIXON & CO. having appointed Messrs. BEGG & RICHART, Chemists and Druggists, No. 13, St. John Street, as their Agents, all orders for the above articles will be executed by them on the shortest notice.  
N. B.—Coffee-houses, Hotels, Steam-Boats, &c. &c. ordered up and kept constantly supplied.  
Quebec, 7th March, 1837.

**CHEAP CLOTHING AND CLOTHES CLEANING ESTABLISHMENT.**  
No. 2, St. John Street, Suburbs, a few doors outside the Gate. Ladies, Gentlemen's and Children's Old Clothes washed and sold.

**QUEBEC FIRE ASSURANCE STOCK.**  
A FEW SHARES will be purchased on applying to A. B. at this Office.  
Quebec, March, 1837.

**NOTICE.**  
ALL persons who may be indebted to the estate of the late GEORGE VINE, are requested to liquidate the amounts due by them on or before the 1st day of May next, in default whereof legal proceedings will then be instituted against them without further notice.  
JOSIAH HUNT, N. P.  
Quebec, 9th March, 1837.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the public that he has on hand a selection of choice goods imported in the autumn for the demand of the early spring, consisting in Silks of the several new and favorite makes and colors, plain and fancy Tabbinets, Satin for Bonnets, French Merino Cloths, Chally, Muslin de Laine, and Balmirala Spring Dresses, French Gingham resembling fashionable checked Gros de Naples, fancy Shawls, Handkerchiefs, worked Muslin Capes and Pelorines, a few elegant made Dresses and Bonnets, Ladies' double and single cork soled Boots and Shoes of the best make, Kid Gloves of every kind and price, silk and cotton Hosiery with a general stock of other goods.  
—ALSO—  
A few Gentlemen's Beaver Hats of "Hoby's" best make.  
HORATIO CARWELL,  
7th March, 1837.

**JUST FINISHED AND FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.**  
TWO of his highly improved PICCOLO PIANO FORTEs, manufactured of the best materials and warranted to stand the climate.  
FRANCIS MILLIGAN,  
No. 11, Couillard-street.  
Quebec, March 6, 1837.

**QUEBEC MEDICAL BOARD.**  
HOTEL-DIEU, 3d MARCH, 1837.  
THERE will be a QUARTERLY MEETING of the Members of this Board, for the EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES for the study and practice of PHYSIC, on MONDAY, the 3d April next, at TEN o'clock, A. M.  
Candidates are requested to transmit their papers to the Secretary, at least three days before the day of Examination.  
J. Z. SAULT,  
Secretary.

**FOR SALE.**  
TEN arpents of the superior Land of Bas Bruon, adjoining St. Vallier suburbs. The situation of this land, intersected by streams of water in every part, is not to be equalled in the environs of Quebec, offering, as it does, every advantage for the establishment of manufactures of any kind. The soil is also excellent for agricultural purposes.  
Also, to be conceded, the front of the said land, situated on the Lorette Road and the Western side of the road leading to St. Foy, in lots of eighty feet in front by one hundred and twenty feet in depth.  
Apply on the spot, or to LOUIS PANET, Esq. Notary.  
Quebec, 2d March, 1837.

**SELLING OFF AT REDUCED PRICES.**  
THE subscriber having entered into an arrangement with Mr. E. P. A. where by he will become interested in the subscriber's business at the opening of the navigation.—The undersigned begs to inform the public that his present Stock of choice Goods will be offered at very reduced prices, as he is desirous of disposing of the whole previous to the 1st of May, and respectfully requests the favor of those whose accounts remain unpaid to settle the same previous to that date.  
R. SYMES,  
2d March, 1837.

THE undersigned have this day entered into partnership and will conduct their business under the firm of  
J. C. WHITE & Co.  
Quebec, 1st March, 1837.  
JAS. C. WHITE,  
DOUGLAS L. WHITE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale at their Stores, on McCallum's Wharf:  
Fine and middling Flour,  
Farine Entiere,  
Oat Meal,  
Boiling Pease,  
Seed Wheat,  
English Oats,  
Kamouaska Butter,  
And a few cwt. of Bran.  
Quebec, 1st March, 1837.  
J. C. WHITE & Co.  
McCallum's Wharf.

**FOR SALE.—A few Half-Barrels superior PASTRY FLOUR.**  
TREMAIN & MOIR.  
Quebec, 28th February, 1837.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to the public and his friends, for the liberal encouragement he has received as a Carpenter, since he has commenced business on his own account, and informs them that he will always be ready to undertake any work in his line, and from the testimonials he can obtain, he hopes to merit the patronage of the public.  
J. M. INGRAS.  
Laval-street, Quebec, 20th Febr. 1837.

**GILLESPIE, FINLAY & Co.**  
HAVE FOR SALE,  
CLARET, Young & Co.'s Brand,  
Hock, do. do. } in cases of 3 doz. each.  
Sauterne, do. do. }  
—ALSO—  
Brandy, Cognac and Spanish,  
U. C. Leaf Tobacco,  
And Or Tongues.  
18th Febr. 1837.

**NOTICE.**  
ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late LOUIS PAQUET, Merchant in the Suburbs of St. Roch, are requested to forward their accounts duly attested; and those who are indebted to the said estate, to pay immediately to the undersigned.  
G. D. BALZARETTI, Curator.  
Quebec, February 13th, 1837.

**TO BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, &c.**  
JOHN SHAW & Co.  
Importers of Hardware, &c.—St. John-street, Quebec,  
OFFER FOR SALE  
NINE HUNDRED Copies Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary, latest edition—8vo.  
400 Copies Johnson's Dictionary, in boards.  
In order to close a consignment the above will be given a decided bargain, with a liberal credit, if application be made early.  
Quebec, 11th February, 1837.

**Canada Marine Insurance Company.**  
CAPITAL, £150,000.  
J. BELL FORSYTH, President.  
DIRECTORS,  
JAMES DEAN, JER. LEAYCRAFT,  
FR. BUTEAU, D. BURNETT.

The Company will be prepared to take Marine Risks after 1st April next.  
By order, W. STEVENSON, Secretary.  
Quebec, 10th February, 1837.

**SELLING OFF AT CONT.**  
THE subscriber offers the whole of his extensive and valuable Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods at prime cost and many articles much less than cost, for cash, as the whole must be sold by 1st May.  
In the event of a reasonable offer being made for the entire stock, the purchaser may have a lease of the premises and terms of payment liberal.  
J. MACNIDER.  
February 9, 1837.

N. B.—All debts and obligations due to the late firm of JOHN MACNIDER & Co. outstanding on 30th April next, will be sold off by public auction, in order to pay off the claims against the said firm.  
J. M.  
THE TENTH ANNUAL BAZAAR.

FOR the support of the FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM, under the patronage of His Excellency the Earl of Gosford, will take place on WEDNESDAY the 5th, and THURSDAY the 6th of April.  
This Institution has never received any aid from the Legislature.  
The following Ladies will hold Tables, and all those who kindly contribute are requested to send the articles a week previous, if possible.

Mrs. FRIER, Mrs. BURNETT, and Mrs. J. B. FORSYTH } for  
Mrs. WALKER, Mrs. STRONG, Mrs. SCOTT, Mrs. MOUNTAIN, Mrs. MONTZAMBERT }  
F. GODBY, Secretary.  
Quebec, 6th Febr. 1837.


**NOTICE.**  
IN consequence of the late destructive fires in Quebec, and the increase of losses occasioned, to the Insurance Companies, ascribable, in a great degree, to the absence of any adequate means to extinguish and arrest the progress of Fire, the undersigned have resolved (on the part of the Associations which they respectively represent) to add an extra charge of 50 per cent. to the rates of Insurance charged, previous to the 1st September last, upon all Insurance in the City and Suburbs of Quebec, until effective measures are adopted for the establishment of an efficient Fire Department, thereby affording that co-operation on the part of the public, to extinguish and arrest the progress of Fires, which existed at former periods and with reference to which the ordinary rates of Insurance were established.  
Quebec, 1st February, 1837.

GILLESPIE, FINLAY & Co.  
Sub-Agents of Phoenix Fire Insurance Company.  
FORSYTH, WALKER & Co.  
Agents Alliance Assurance Company.  
RODGER DEAN & Co.  
Agents for the West of Scotland Company.

TWO CULLERS are wanted, one for Timber and the other for Denis and Staves, with the charge of a Wharf.—they must be of known character and capability.  
ATKINSON, USBORNE & Co.  
Quebec, 19th January, 1837.

**FOR SALE BY MAXHAM & BOURNE.**  
PRIME MESS, Prime and Cargo Pork,  
Soap and Candles.  
Quebec, 18th January, 1837.

**WHARF AND STORES TO LET.**  
THE upper half of Irvine's Wharf—Also—Three Stores thereon with Cellars and Counting-Houses attached, to be let together or separately, from the 1st of May next.  
Apply to  
LESLIE, STUART & Co.  
10th January, 1837.



The following Valuable Remedy is sold, by Appointment of BARCLAY and SONS, by  
**MR. J. J. SIMS,**  
Apothecary and Druggist,  
UPPER TOWN MARKET, QUEBEC.

**IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.**  
Under the patronage of and recommended by Major General Sir JAMES CHARLES D'ALBAC, K. C. H. Inspecting General of His Majesty's Cavalry Forges, by Lieut. ROBERT JAMES, of the 56th Regiment of Foot, a Graduate of the London Veterinary College, of a  
**HORSE BLISTER.**  
Immediately after its application, the animal may be turned to grass or into a loose box, without a cradle or other restraint, as no horse, whatever his breed or courage, will gnaw it, although fired at the same time. It will not touch the human hand. It will never blister, however frequently applied. The hair returns in ten days. It may be used on a foal, however young.  
Extract from the Report of Major General Sir C. D'Albac to the Adjutant General, 14th June, 1834.

"Having seen its effects in two or three instances, and heard it well spoken of by other persons, I am well inclined to think favourably of it as a safe, mild, and effectual blister; nor should I hesitate to apply it to any horse of my own, or to recommend its use as from one private individual to another; but to offer an unqualified recommendation for any medicine for adoption by His Majesty's Cavalry Regiments, might possibly be considered as encroaching upon the prerogative of the principal veterinary surgeon."

**ALSO,**  
Webster's English Diet Drink,  
Moxon's Effervescent Magnesia,  
Ditto Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla,  
Butler's do. do.  
Cockle's Antibilious Pills,  
Ditto Camomile do.  
Jarvis's India Rubber Polish, for boots, shoes, harness, &c. &c.  
Nov. 29th, 1836.

**BILLIARD TABLE FOR SALE.**  
AN excellent Billiard Table, with six lamps, cues, mallets, balls, &c. To be sold low for Cash, or approved short credit.—Apply to  
B. COLE, A. & B.  
11th October, 1836.

**Hatest from Europe.**  
FIVE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the Liverpool packet ship *Virginia*, we have London dates to the evening of the 7th February, and Liverpool of the 5th.  
The great parties in the House of Commons have not yet, it will be seen, come into any serious collision; and resemble two armies leaning on their arms, mutually watching the movements of one another. But the conflict is inevitably fast approaching, which will decide whether Conservatives or Whig-Radicals are to rule the destinies of the Empire.

To a question put by Mr. Hume, as to there being any intention of altering the Timber Duties, Mr. P. Thompson replied "that circumstances connected with the revenue and sound policy also, prevented his giving any answer to the question."  
His Majesty's answer to the Address from the Commons, was somewhat of the briefest. It was simply as follows:  
"I have received with satisfaction your loyal and dutiful Address. I look with confidence to your mature consideration of those subjects to which I have called your attention. I shall use my utmost endeavours, with the blessing of Divine Providence, to preserve the honour and peace of Europe, the honor of the Crown, and happiness of my subjects."

The Conservative cause has obtained another triumph in the result of the Evesham election. Mr. Bowles, a Conservative, has beaten the Treasury candidate, Lord Marcus Hill, by a considerable majority, notwithstanding that the ministerial party were in the field a full week before the Conservatives had selected a party to oppose them.

The reporters of the London papers complain bitterly that after all expenditure for improving the transmission of sound in the House of Commons, the speakers are more inaudible in the gallery than ever. They gratefully admit that every thing has been done for their accommodation, in other respects, but they cannot hear.

A most extraordinary sensation has been produced by the conduct of the Lord Chancellor, who has made a prisoner of Mr. Lechmere Charlton, member of the House of Commons, for an alleged contempt of the Court of Chancery in writing some offensive letter to Mr. Brougham, one of the Masters of that Court. This matter has been referred to a Committee of Privileges, which Committee has come to a decision, in which the Attorney and Solicitor General, and Mr. Roebuck, with their teller, form the majority. The question is one of so much importance to the liberty of the subject, and to the independence of the House of Commons, that we feel some difficulty in the present stage of the affair to say more than this. It is decided that the Lord Chancellor, as a Judge of a Court of Record, has the power of summarily arresting and imprisoning a Member of Parliament, for an alleged contempt committed out of his Court, and which neither disturbs the proceedings of that Court, nor delays the progress of a suit pending before it, there is not a Recorder in England who has not a similar power, and who may not, at his will and pleasure, send half the Members of the House of Commons to jail upon a similar allegation. Who will deny that the House of Lords is the highest Court of Record in the Empire. If the Lord Chancellor is legally invested with the power which Lord Effertham has exercised, merely because Mr. Lechmere Charlton has written two ungracious letters, what is to hinder the House of Lords from taking equally summary and violent measures against every Member of Parliament who denounces their Lordships' House in language ten times more violent than that used by Mr. Lechmere Charlton towards the Chancellor and the Master in Chancery in the present case, and in his letters, as this alleged contempt was conveyed, but it speaks upon hustings, and at taverns, and in assemblies and associations.—*John Bull.*

A letter from a Highlander in Liverpool, dated 7th Febr. calls the attention of his countrymen to the appalling destruction which prevails at present in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, occasioned by the entire failure of the crops of this and last year, and aggravated by the severity of the winter and want of employment. Thousands are in a state of want, verging on starvation—this was fully proved at a public meeting held at Edinburgh on the 20th of January, and one of the speakers, a benevolent man, and an extensive proprietor, who, after stating the destitution that prevailed, expressed it as his conviction, that a very general and large subscription over the whole country, and that every effort which could be made, were necessary to avert the fearful crisis which is fast approaching. The miseries the poor Highlanders have endured and are now enduring are indescribable; but they bear all their hardships without a murmur. An innate spirit of independence and honest pride make them very reluctant to complain—but necessity has no law, and the unobtrusive, peaceable, and self-denying people should enlist our sympathies and exertions in their behalf.

Earl Graham (Duke of Montrose) on Tuesday, sat for the first time in Parliament, since the death of his father.  
REPRESENTATION OF NORWICH.—Lord Stormont, having formally announced to the electors of Norwich, that whenever a dissolution of the present Parliament shall take place, he intends to offer himself for his own county (Petershire), a meeting of his present constituents took place on Tuesday evening last, when it was resolved to invite the Marquis of Douro—the son and heir of England's greatest Chieftain—to supply the vacancy.

We have great pleasure in announcing that his Grace the Duke of Montrose was, yesterday, in the University Senate, elected Chancellor of the University of Glasgow, in room of his late lamented father.—*Glasgow Courier, Feb. 7.*

THE INFLUENZA.—We are happy to be able to state that his disease, and the mortality resulting from it, have been considerably on the decline this week.—*Edinburgh Courier.*

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.—Numerous petitions were presented in the House of Lords, on the 6th of February, for the abolition of church rates. Lord Brougham, who presented one with 14,000 signatures, expressed a hope that the measures in preparation by the government, would be satisfactory to the petitioners.

In the House of Commons, on the same day, a member inquired whether any steps had been taken, relative to the seizure of the brig *Vixen* by the Russians. Lord Palmerston answered that the matter had been submitted to the King's advocate, and the government was waiting for his opinion.—He was able to say, however, with respect to the toll at the mouth of the Danube, that the Russian government would throw no impediments in the way of British vessels.

The attorney general had leave to bring in a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt.  
An amendment to a motion for the re-appointment of the committee on joint-stock banks, to extend the inquiry into the state of the currency, and the causes of embarrassment, was rejected, 121 to 42. It was moved by Mr. Hume, and supported by Mr. O'Connell, and opposed by Sir Robert Peel and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the ground that it would delay the report of the committee, which it was important to have brought in immediately.

On the 3d, in the House of Lords, Lord Brougham inquired whether there would be any objection to abolishing the punishment of death in cases of forgery, and Lord Lansdowne said he would consult the home secretary on the subject.  
In the Commons, a petition against the vote by ballot was presented, from a meeting called to petition for the vote by ballot.

Lord John Russell gave notice, that on the 7th, he should go into full details respecting the proceedings of the Irish government, adding that himself and his Majesty's government generally, were happy to participate in Lord Mulgrave's responsibility for whatever had been done or left undone.

In the House of Lords on the 2d, Lord Brougham introduced a bill for promoting education.

In the Commons, a member moved for an account of military and naval stores, arms and ammunition, furnished to the Queen of Spain under the quadruple treaty, and the amount of payment received for the same; also the number of vessels of war and steamboats, and of marines, artillery, engineers, &c. employed, in her service. And the motion was agreed to. At a subsequent day, however, it was reconsidered and rejected, at the request of Lord Palmerston, who said that he had assented to the motion by mistake.

**RICHARD CARLILE A CHRISTIAN.**—We copy the following from the police report of the London Morning Herald, Feb. 11th.

Mr. Richard Carlile, who for many years, past sustained an unenviable notoriety as a vendor of deistical and blasphemous publications, presented himself before Mr. Alderman T. Wood, to attest his conviction of the truth of Christianity.—He produced a set of declarations, such as are taken by dissenting ministers, as preliminary to other necessary steps to becoming a legal teacher of a congregation. He was desired to read his declarations aloud, which he did, in a decorous and apparently sincere manner.

The first was a declaration of fidelity to the King, and of abhorrence of certain popish tenets. Then followed a profession of faith:—"I, Richard Carlile, profess faith in God the Father; and Jesus Christ, his eternal Son, the true God, and in the HOLY SPIRIT—one God, blessed evermore. And do acknowledge the holy scriptures of the Old and New Testament to be given by Divine inspiration." The next was that he preferred the Protestant to the Roman catholic version of the Bible. "I, Richard Carlile, do solemnly declare, in the presence of ALMIGHTY GOD, that I am a Christian and a protestant, and as such as I believe that the scriptures of the Old and New Testament, as commonly received among protestant churches, do contain the revealed will of God, and that I do receive the same as the rule of my doctrine and practice."

Having subscribed these declarations, the Alderman granted a certificate to that effect.

The Alderman having congratulated him upon the occasion of his appearance.

Mr. Carlile, in reply, intimated that he had read the scriptures frequently and carefully, and the issue of that research had been a removal of his former errors.

**THE EARL OF SELKIRK.**—On Saturday the 14th of January, the Right Hon. the Earl of Selkirk arrived at his seat of St. Mary's Isle, from a tour in the Canadas, and the United States. His Lordship left this country in the autumn of 1835, and although his intention to be at New York to sail by the packet of the 16th of December for Liverpool, was known in this country, there was no further account of his Lordship until he passed through the town of Kirkcubright, on Sunday afternoon, on his way to St. Mary's Isle. Immediately the bells were set a ringing; the flags were hoisted on the tower of the Jail, and on the Castle; the vessels in the harbour and river hoisted their colours; and the banners of the different Incorporated Trades were displayed; while the roaring of cannon announced his Lordship's arrival to those at a distance.—The Magistrates and Council met and voted an address of congratulations to his Lordship on his safe return. The same was done by the Incorporated Trades. As day-light disappeared, the hills in the parishes Kirkcubright, Fyvieholm, Borge, Tongland, and Berwick, became illuminated from magnificent bonfires on their summits.—In the evening, a party of about sixty gentlemen in the town, and from the country, supped in the Selkirk Arms Inn, (which was brilliantly illuminated) Provost Shand in the chair, and Haillie McKeachine, crupier. The Incorporated Trades met in the Town Hall; and there were several other meetings, all anxious to testify their joy at the arrival in safety and in health, of the head of a house so universally esteemed and beloved. Many a bumper was drunk to the health of the Noble Earl, and other members of the family; and the song and glass went round until the near approach of Sunday warned them of its being time to depart.

Sir James Colquhoun, of Luss, has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of Dumbarton—a nomination which will, no doubt, secure to Ministers the allegiance of that hesitating and feeble politician.—*Glasgow Courier, 21st Jan.*

**SIR ROBERT PEEL.**—A number of gentlemen from Kilmarnock, attended the Peel Banquet at Glasgow last week. Several of them were strenuous supporters of the Reform Bill, and could readily furnish the Member for Glasgow with a definition of the word re-act-ion.—*Ayr Observer.*

On Thursday, the marriage of the Duke of Rothboroughe to Miss Dalbnie, was celebrated with great splendor at Kelso.—Four bullocks belonging to his Grace were distributed among about 400 poor families, and a half quarter loaf given to each person. At the Cross Keys Hotel, about 200 of his Grace's tenants, and several of the inhabitants of the town of Kelso, sat down to a most sumptuous entertainment, at which Mr. Innes, chamberlain to his Grace, presided. An illumination took place in the evening.

### From American papers.

**RIOT IN TROY.**—There was a serious riot in Troy yesterday, which commenced in the forenoon, and continued with more or less violence until evening, when it was quelled by the presence of a military corps. It originated, as we are informed, from a supposed indignity offered to the memory of St. Patrick, by some boys parading in effigy through the streets. Several affrays occurred during the day, in which it is said, two or three were severely wounded.

Towards night many of the rioters appeared with arms, and matters assumed so threatening an aspect, that a company of guards was called out, and headed by the civil authorities, proceeded to the scene of confusion, which was in the south part of the city. Peremptory orders were given to fire upon the mob at the slightest resistance. The rioters fled without giving them the opportunity. Some of the ringleaders were seized and sent to prison; and by the aid of the military and a double watch, quiet was maintained through the rest of the night.

This closed another disgraceful scene of tumult, terror and bloodshed, with a loss of life and limb fully equal to a Florida battle, and a resort to arms for the protection which the laws, disregarded and despised, are no longer capable of affording, against the fury of a mob. A pretty commentary this, upon that cautious, mincing phraseology which lightly glides over such outrages, covering up their atrocious features, and speaking of the sufferers as those who, by their own imprudence, have been subjected to the consequences of popular indignation."

**POSTSCRIPT.**—This information was furnished by a friend in the early part of the day, but we learn, as our paper is going to press, that no lives are lost. One man (a brewer) was wounded by a musket ball.

**REPORTED SURRENDER OF THE SEMINOLE CHIEFTAINS.**—A rumour reached town yesterday morning by the steam packet South Carolina, that all the Seminoles, with the exception of Osceola, surrendered to General Jessup, and they had determined to bring him dead or alive. We do not vouch for the truth of the report, especially as the Charleston papers to Thursday afternoon are silent on the subject. In fact the Courier of Tuesday predicts another year's absence of the citizens of Florida from their plantations.

**TRIAL OF THE FLOUR ROBBERS AT NEW YORK.**—The trial of William S. Arens, John Gar, Edward Smith and Edward S. Weeks alias Meeks, took place on the 15th instant, in the Court of General Sessions, which resulted in the acquittal of Arens and Weeks and the conviction of Smith and Gar.

**METEOROLOGICAL REPORT,**  
From M. W. MARTIN'S OBSERVATORY, ST. PETER STREET,  
W. Long, 71-15-30 } QUEBEC. } N. Lat. 46-43-30  
For the last week, taken at 8 A.M.

Date.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.	REMARKS.
19	23	29-47	East	Light Breeze, Snow.
20	21	29-17	West	Fine Breeze, Clear.
21	17	29-47	do.	do. do.
22	28	29-40	East.	Strong Breeze, Cloudy.
23	38	29-47	do.	Light Breeze, do.
24	35	29-47	do.	Light Breeze, do.
25	37	29-47	do.	do. do. do.

Variation of Thermometer for the past week.  
Highest—38  
Lowest—15

Variation of Barometer for the past week.  
Highest—29-47  
Lowest—29-17

**It is particularly requested that those who favour the QUEBEC MERCURY with advertisements, send written instructions, specifying the number of insertions; they wish them to have in each week, and the period for which they are to continue. Advertisements without such instructions, being considered as unlimited, are published until countermanded, and charged accordingly.**

## QUEBEC, MARCH 25, 1837.

This morning we received our files of London papers to the 7th February inclusive, by the packet ship *Virginian*, from Liverpool, which arrived at New York on the 16th instant. Extracts will be found under the usual head. The English news is not very important; nothing has yet been brought forward respecting this country, and the only matter which has been touched upon in which these Colonies are particularly interested, is the duty on timber; respecting which the Ministers declined answering Mr. Hume's question, whether any alteration in them would take place this year.

The Ministerial plan for the Poor Laws in Ireland is to add one to the Poor Law Commissioners of England, and place Ireland under the present English Commission and English system.

The influenza still continued to spread,—the accounts from the West of England are really alarming, nearly one-third of the population in London and other large cities have been attacked by it, and it has been even more destructive than the cholera. His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex has suffered severely and the attack has been followed by a return of his old complaint, the asthma, to such a degree as to prevent His Highness lying down to take repose.

Sir John Hanmer has placed on the Books of the House of Commons a very proper notice—namely, for a Select Committee "To enquire into the practice of Members of Parliament becoming paid parliamentary Agents for Colonies, or other of His Majesty's subjects."

A violent gale was experienced at Malaga on the 1st January, which increased to a hurricane;—His Majesty's ships *Tyne*, *Orestes*, and *Jasseur* experienced serious damage in the hulls and rigging. The *Orestes* has proceeded to Malta, jury-rigged, to refit.

The Continental news has been anticipated by the arrival of the packet ship from Havre.

Though by no means desiring a Union of the Canadas, and far from anticipating those benefits which its more sanguine supporters conceive must be derived from such a measure, we have no objection to open our columns to the free discussion of a subject, which it may yet be deemed necessary to resort to, for allaying the long-continued dissensions by which this Province has been torn. It is a favourite cry with one English paper, especially devoted to the Clique interest in Montreal, that "our neighbours have their eyes upon us." We are glad of it, for there are persons who have a sense of decency, without any stronger incentive to well-doing, who are generally a little careful when they know their actions are before their neighbours. As the disaffected press in this province is apt to calculate largely on the desire entertained by the United States to possess themselves of the Canadas, it may not be amiss to copy the remarks of a leading New York Journal, *The Evening Star*, upon the "Affairs of Canada" in which, at the outset, such a project is distinctly, and for sufficient cause, disclaimed. The plan of Union for the two Provinces which the *Star* has sketched, though by no means perfect, has in it the remarkable feature, that the Elective principle, in the Constitution of the Legislative and Executive Councils is not introduced, but the appointments are left to the nomination of the Governor, subject to approval by the Crown.—This, let it be recollected, is from a staunch republican, who at least has made himself sufficiently acquainted with the population of these provinces, to see that they are not yet prepared for the exercise of the elective principle, and perhaps, from occurrences in his own land, has had his faith somewhat shaken as to the beneficial results derived from carrying out of this same pet project of our patriots, the Elective principle:—

"AFFAIRS OF CANADA.—The growth of what is called 'free principles,' together with the powerful influence of the French party, and many local causes of disquietude, still keep Upper and Lower Canada in a state of excitement. Some time ago a bill was passed, by one of the houses of Upper Canada allowing aliens and non-residents to hold a certain quantity of land, but that bill never reached the Legislative Council. It was probably deemed inexpedient to open the door to an influx of American settlers, who, in time, would acquire an influence and control in the colonies, such as we complain of foreigners having already obtained in this country.

It is very evident that in legislation as well in the organization of parties, and the extent of power and authority in both provinces, an eye of some little anxiety is cast towards the United States. The French party is anxious to preserve their ancient rights secured by the treaty. The French and English party are anxious to maintain the supremacy of the crown and their own principle: a portion of both parties, particularly in Upper Canada, are friendly to a union with us, and there is another portion of each of these parties friendly to a free and independent republic in the event of a separation from the mother country.

All uneasiness and apprehensions that may be remotely entertained relative to the interference or influence of the United States in the affairs of Canada, should be at once banished from the mind of every man engaged in the work of reform.—Our country is already too large—combines too many conflicting interests and jarring claims; it is, by its existing extent and future prospects, tending to swell the power of the general government too alarming to cast our eyes on more conquests or covet new possessions. Our safety consists in Canada remaining as it is—in the possession of a government capable of protecting it against evil—usurpers and speculating politicians amongst its own subjects, and of carrying out a system of commercial intercourse beneficial to both countries.

We cannot cast our eyes on the fertile and productive lands of Upper Canada, the best grain country on earth, nor look to the productions of both provinces in ashes, furs, lumber, &c. without wishing that all uneasiness, apprehensions and jealousies towards the Americans might at once be allayed. It is the interest of both nations to cultivate a close and friendly commercial and trading intercourse, and it would be exceedingly advantageous to Canada to have a portion of the capital and enterprise of this country thrown into both provinces, wherever mutual benefits could be secured, or new interests developed. It is therefore the policy of the United States, and we wish it to be so understood by our neighbours, to cultivate a friendly and cordial good feeling between the two countries, founded only on mutual interests, and with no ulterior views to any closer political connection than that which at present exists.

With this declaration, there may be no impropriety in a little friendly advice as to the best means of producing tranquillity and unity of sentiment and action in Canada—burying all animosities, settling conflicting claims, and developing the true interests and resources of that valuable territory.

The first and most important step, we are inclined to believe, would be the UNION OF THE TWO PROVINCES. We can see no good policy in having two separate and distinct Governments in one single and continuous possession. On the contrary, there are many local causes of jealousy and adverse interests which operate to the prejudice of both, as they now stand. The following synopsis strikes us, Americans, as being the most expedient and judicious for the interests of all concerned:—

"1. Upper and Lower Canada to be united under the name and form of THE CANADA, including all the boundaries and possessions claimed by both provinces, and under the control

of a Governor and Commander in Chief, to be appointed by the Crown.

"2. The Canadas to be divided into counties, and the ratio of representation to be governed by the population of each; and each county to elect a certain number of delegates to the House of Commons, to be freeholders, and to be elected by freeholders.

"3. A legislative Council (or Senate) to consist of not more than thirty-two members taken from eight districts into which the province may be divided, to be nominated for life by the Governor and Commander in Chief, and confirmed by the King.

"4. An Executive Council or Cabinet, to consist of the Heads of Departments, who shall be his official advisers.

"5. The Judiciary to consist of a Chief Justice and Chancellor, to be appointed by the king, and a certain number of puisne judges to be nominated by the Governor and Council; the Chief Justice to have a seat but not a vote in the Legislative Council.

"6. All the seigniorial properties, rights, and rights of primogeniture, and religious principles, as secured to the French population of Lower Canada by the treaty of Quebec, and the conditions of alliance to the British Crown, to be confirmed, secured and made perpetual.

"7. A seat of government to be fixed upon as nearly in the centre of the province as possible.

"8. All the income from the clergy reserves to be applied to the support of district or common schools—for the endowment of colleges, and the benefit of education, without reference to sects or denominations.

"This is the form of government required for the Colony or British possessions in the Canadas, and not the form of government for a republic, yet sufficiently approximating, as may be required by the interests and tranquillity of a territory held by the crown.

"The French party in Canada has been exceedingly sensitive at the least infringement of the rights secured to them by the conditions of the original cession, and the English party is desirous that some of these rights should be curtailed, which are inconsistent with the enlightened character of the times. There is no doubt that very great privileges were secured to the Canadians, when they surrendered that country to the British, which the uniform good faith of the English government should always hold sacred. The French party is, no doubt, honest and loyal, but less enlightened than the English party; the union of the provinces, however, which makes their interests one and indivisible, amalgamates and unites the people—carefully secure the privileges of all by fair representation, with protection to property and religious rights, extending the benefits of education and the speedy administration of justice, will make Canada a powerful, tranquil and prosperous province.

Although the Annual Cattle Show, and distribution of Prizes by the Agricultural Society, at this season of the year; have, from want of funds, been discontinued, the butchers still continue the custom of killing the finest meat they can procure, to treat their customers with prime joints at the expiration of Lent; and we have seen to day some well fed beef, veal, and mutton, at the different shambles in the Upper Town. Mr. Spiers had several carcasses of excellent mutton, and lambs of unusual size and quality, for this season of the year; at Mr. Munn's stall, was some good meat, and two enormous pigs, said to be imported, but excepting excessive size, they did not show the essentials of profitable animals for feeding. The show at Mr. Burns's as well as at his neighbour's, Mr. Tozer, both from quantity, quality, and variety, were the best in the Market, and some of their beef particularly Mr. Tozer's, was equal to such as used to be exhibited when the premiums of the Agricultural Society, gave additional inducement to the farmers to bring the finest cattle to market, and in the best order. The prices were however high, 7d. to 8d. a pound for good pieces of beef, veal 7d. to 1s., and mutton 7d. to 10d.

The Canadian trains from the country, also showed a quantity of tolerable meat, and other provisions; but the prices in general were not much lower than at the butchers' stalls.

**THE KNICKERBOCKER.** The number of this favourite periodical for the present month was rather "behind time" in its arrival; a fault which in the numbers of the preceding three or four months could not be complained of, so that we are fain to believe the deep snow, and inclement weather have retarded the progress of the literary vehicles as well as of the locomotive vehicles by whatever power, im- or- propelled. It is however richly stored with articles suited to all tastes, that is of the "reading public;" some of these it will be our pleasing task to notice on this occasion.

The opening paper is a review of a pamphlet, "On Popular and Liberal Education," by Professor Caldwell, of the Transylvania University, Kentucky. The pamphlet gives unfavourable accounts of the state of popular education generally in the United States, though it makes some exceptions, and attributes this defect to causes which must always militate against education, viz. the want of adequate remuneration to the teachers, occasioning those important offices to be held by persons ill suited to the task and unable to command respect from the pupils committed to their charge. The Professor condemns that indiscriminate system of instruction, which would educate all on the same plan, without consulting the individual taste and ability of the pupils, or the pursuits to which their future lives are to be devoted. "Let those therefore," he says "whom nature has endued with a peculiar fitness and a predominate love, for the study of languages, indulge their inclination, and become polyglots, and even pedants, if they please; for the knowledge of the dead languages makes more pedants than all other sorts of languages. But let youths, who are differently endowed, pursue a different course. Let their minds be mainly directed to those branches for which they are most peculiarly qualified. It is thus, and thus alone, that the educated portion of the community can attain to the highest eminence and usefulness, for which their faculties have fitted them. A contrary course has often driven young men from colleges and universities, who, had they been indulged in their favourite studies, and liberated from those towards which they had a native and unconquerable aversion, might have become ornaments to science, and benefactors of their race."

On this principle the Professor, if we read him correctly, disapproves of persevering in the study of the Classics, where the scholar evinces an evident distaste for such acquirements, and especially where the line of life in which he is to move does not render such acquirement necessary to his success, or standing in society.

*Wilson Cornforth* is continued in the present number, and the interest of the tale is not only kept up, but increases as the story advances. The *Purveys*, is a happy exposure of the silly vanity, which prompts a certain class of Americans, to hunt the society of titled foreigners. The moral of the tale is exemplified in the different fates of two sisters, one of whom marries a scape-grace Spanish adventurer, who has assumed a title, and the other is married to a respectable American of her own rank of life, with whom she lives happy, whilst her sister encounters all the miseries of an imprudent marriage.

*The Lady and the Painter*, is an admirable satire on the manners of certain fashionables. We have selected from it the painter's studio, as the most graphic part of the sketch, it will be found highly entertaining, and though the liberality of the patronising lady may appear caricatured, we fear there are too many of the brethren of the brush in Europe, as in America, who can attest that it is a painful reality.

*Raphael Randolph* was one of those unfortunate young men of genius, whose lot it is to struggle with the most distressing embarrassment, before their talent is acknowledged—an artist who for many years found it difficult to obtain even the materials wherewith to work. From his very boyhood, a love

for the fine arts had been his passion and his bane—sooner than to see his youth in dreams of the bright ideal—wasted, did I say working day world. His visionary fervor bore him onward through struggles that would have crushed a riper mind and to him. His purple light hovered over his head, and shed a hope faded entirely away, and left him with all his genius when the idea faded upon him—scorching his heart and brain, and almost crazing his mind—that he had mistaken his abilities—that despised by his contemporaries, and his mind of genius, and that grave, forgotten. It is this fear, common to all men of true genius, which carries the bitterness of death with it, and which even popular applause can banish.

The painter strode to and fro in his confined study. It was crowded with pictures, because they were worthy of a purchase. Here was the *Venus Anadyomene*, lovely as a poet's dream, there the bride of Neptune floating in her sea-armor. In another corner, frowned the gloomy countenance of a knight of the middle ages, clad in iron mail, with eyes following the movement of the artist who had called him to life, like the demon of Frankenstein asking for a soul. Noble and lady, the demon of priest, looked aside by side from their mysterious canvas, and might lose yourself in the contemplation of battling, if you were of a military turn—in atoms and shipwrecks, if you loved the sea—in Arcadian loveliness, if you were enraptured of the land. Over these the painter passed a hurried glance of pride, but he fastened before one picture, and viewed it with the rapt gaze of a lover. It represented a fair being, young, but yet a woman, soft and ethereal as the snowy cloud that floats over the blue sky of noon. The rose tint melted on her pearly cheek, and her bright flowing locks cast a golden gleam upon her radiant brow. And for the mellow shade of those amber-dropping tresses, her lustrous eyes beam'd forth with the very soul of tenderness. Her parted lips seemed ready to give utterance to the vote of love. It was such a picture, in short, as even genius is capable of producing, only in moments of undoubted inspiration.

Beautiful painting! cried the artist, with pride, thou art inferior only to thy bright original. Alas! that thou shouldst have crossed my path in a distant land, and then only for an instant—but that instant was enough to stamp her radiant image on my heart and brain forever, to wear out only with my life. Oh! sunny Italy! when shall I revisit thy pleasant shore! When shall I again bask beneath the cloudless sky of Florence the Eden of a climate, that I would tread thy shores again; though I hardly dare to own it to myself—it is in the hope of meeting that angelic and unknown girl, and linking her destiny with mine.

Here he was interrupted in his wild colloquy, by the entrance of visitors—Mrs. Rivers and the gallant Percy—Walter Mott, and his sister. The first object which met the eyes of the artist, was the beautiful portrait which the artist justly regarded as his masterpiece. He uttered an exclamation of delight, and asked the painter if it were a fancy piece. Randolph bowed deeply, but answered in the affirmative.

I thought it was a *Venus*, said Mrs. Rivers. And I that it was your portrait, madam, said the gallant captain, and was about to remark, that although the likeness was apparent, it was not very flattering.

Mrs. Rivers smiled, sighed, and cast down her eyes. Venturing again to raise them she encountered the glance of Miss Sallow, looking down upon her from a splendid frame, with a green and yellow melancholy.

So I said Mrs. Rivers, pointing to the portrait, I see, Mr. Randolph, you have the ancient custom of serving up a dead head to your friends.

Does that picture belong to Miss Sallow?

No, madam, replied the artist. She refused to pay me for it.

Why, pray I asked the lady. Because it was a likeness, madam.

A pretty person to patronize the fine arts! exclaimed Percy.

Nay, now, said Mrs. Rivers, you must not say that, for any one who looks in her face, can see that she paints herself.

Paints herself!—very good! cried the captain. Well, you must allow that she has some accomplishments—she plays on the piano.

That's only to display her hands, said Mrs. Rivers. She thinks her whiteness will compensate for her gamboge complexion.

She's like a gold watch—yellow face, and slender hands, said Walter.

Like a repeater, suggested Mrs. Rivers, for she never keeps a secret.

Or like a repeater, said Walter, because she's silent in company, or only soars once an hour, to remind you of the time of day.

Or like an almanac, continued he, for you can get nothing out of her but the state of the weather.

Come, come, Walter, said Emily Morrhau, spare her, do. If you abuse her so much, I shall think you're in love with her. It is lucky for us that Mr. Epic is not here, for he is an admirer of hers.

He is the only person that admires her, said Walter, and she is even with him, for she is the only person who admires him.

Come, come, cried Mrs. Rivers, you must not abuse my author.

Author! exclaimed Percy; he is the author of nothing but facts; his is all borrowed.

While this conversation was going on, the poor artist stood apart, with folded arms, mortified that his pictures were of second order consideration to the fashionable talkers. Perhaps Emily Morrhau, with a woman's penetration, read something of his feelings, for she pointed out some of Randolph's favourites to Captain Percy, and they examined them together. Mrs. Rivers, who pretended to be a taste for the fine arts, and had taken lessons in painting for a quarter, afforded Randolph the benefit of her criticism. She praised this picture, and censured that, and was very learned in drawing and fore-shortening. At length, leaning on the arm of Walter, she passed before the lovely head which the artist almost worshipped as Pegasus did his statue.

A fancy sketch, I think you said, observed the lady, quietly, raising her glass and scanning the work.

The artist bowed.

Well, well, I should have judged so, for the tints are out of nature; beside, who ever saw a woman with hair of that color and dark eyes united! But, notwithstanding, it is tolerable; there are some touches which are really not bad. You went study and care, my young friend. I think I perceive evidence of taste in your composition. But don't be discouraged. I like you, you'll mend, she added with an affable smile. Then she continued, addressing herself partly to Walter, I must not forget that my errand here was to encourage, not to criticize. Percy, Sir, have you any scraps?

What, madam, I asked the artist, with a bewildered stare.

Unwilling that the precipitation should ruin the chance of a market, Walter explained, that Mrs. Rivers wished to know if he had any vignette water color sketches, suitable for ornamenting albums, &c. Think, my friend, said he, have you no loose sketches in your portfolio?

Randolph eagerly searched a portfolio, and threw it open on the table. It was full of the most exquisite little designs—bridges, waterfalls, castles, brigades' heads, fragments of Gothic churches, beautiful moreances, which an artist loves to gaze up. Mrs. Rivers examined them with the eye of a purchaser and a connoisseur, frequently appearing to the terrified artist to confirm the justice of her criticisms. The dialogue ran something in the following manner:—

He! this landscape is well done—very well. But don't you think it wants a wash of bistre in the fore ground, and deepening of neutral tints upon the hills?

There is no doubting your judgment, said the artist.

I think, continued the lady, your perspective is faulty. Care, my young friend, in these little details, and upon a small scale, is important. Depend upon it, you'll never see without it. Mr. Tins would never have relied on a fortune, if he had neglected them.

Who, madam, was Mr. Tins, if I may be so bold as to ask?

Oh! the gentleman who took possession by the camera lucida. Well, she said, at length, after having selected two of three sheets of sketches, what are these worth to you?

They are trifles, madam, hardly worth your acceptance.

No, no—you must not talk in that way young man. Professional men should never throw away their labor. Take this purse. I wish it contained more for your sake; and, she added with sentiment, perceiving that the artist was about to empty it, keep the purse, to remind you that you have one friend, at least, who sympathises with your struggles.

The poor painter bowed in speechless gratitude. As soon as he was alone, he emptied the purse. It contained four-and-six-pence!

No such for the patroness of the fine arts!

"Plain thoughts on Poetry"—we are so much pleased with, that we shall endeavour to borrow some portions of them, were it only for the benefit of some of our Monday-morning correspondents whose effusions after a wet Sunday, give insupportable proof that instead of having been engaged in the sacred duties of the Sabbath, they have devoted their hours of unwilling confinement, to the unprofitable worship of a Muse by no means propitious to their supplications.

Amongst the poetical pieces of the March number—*The departure of St. Paul*, in blank verse, and a poem entitled *Time*, are of a high order, and there are many other very pleasing

poems; indeed in the poetical department the Knickerbocker is at all times remarkably well supported.

OLLAPON, has furnished his eighteenth paper, as instructive, as amusing and as eccentric as ever.

In the LITERARY NOTICES is a critical exposure of an impudent piracy committed by a professor of some University in Ohio, on a translation of a work, of Professor Thierich, of Munich, on the Greek Grammar; this translation Professor Patton, formerly of the College of New Jersey, having made and published, the Ohio Professor has appropriated and sent forth with little change, even of title, as his own translation of the German original, with which, it is surmised, the pirate has not the slightest acquaintance. The singular name of the learned man of Ohio who has played this barefaced trick is Navy who to borrow a very vulgar Americanism, may be presumed to "feel quite nasty," under the castigation he has received from the Knickerbocker.

The Pickwick papers, with portions of which most of our readers are acquainted, have been republished in New York—there is another volume of the same class of humour, "The Tugs at Ramsgate"—with other tales. The Tugs are fashionable of the Rambolton school, but inferior in point and in the ridiculous to that highly esteemed epistle writer. An American volume, "Three experiments of living," is highly spoken of—the three methods are "living within the means—living up to the means—and living beyond the means"—each division," the reviewer says, "is illustrated by incidents, simple in themselves but highly effective and even dramatic," of this indeed, the extracts, for which we have not room, afford abundant proof.

The EDITOR'S TABLE contains critiques on Theatricals, Works of Art, and Miscellaneous articles, and is as profusely covered, and as entertaining as usual.

The Mercury of Saturday in noticing the Telegraph says—"We know not what line of politics it will pursue."—Politics are entirely excluded from the Telegraph, as we stated in Monday's number.—Telegraph.

The Court was occupied during the whole of Wednesday and a great part of Thursday, on the trial of Rex vs. William Phillips, for a nuisance in constructing a wharf and store on the public beach at Point Levi. A special jury was impanelled for the trial. Mr. Vanfelson conducted the prosecution and Mr. Andrew Stuart appeared for the defence. The verdict returned compels Mr Phillips to remove the wharf and store.—ib.

CURIOUS ROBBERY.—We are informed that the Church at Pointe Levy was broken into on Thursday night, and a silver crucifix carried off. It is also said that a man was attacked and robbed on the ice opposite the town. We have as yet been unable to gain more definite information on the subject.—ib.

KING'S BENCH.

CRIMINAL TERM.

SATURDAY, March 25.

Before the Court proceeded to the trial of Gillen, Mr. Vanfelson moved for a Bench warrant against the person of Wm. Phillips, Esq. who was on the first day of the present term convicted of a nuisance.

A. Stuart, Esq. said he should be prepared on Tuesday next to show cause against the motion, to which the Court agreed.

A Constable was brought up by Wm. Davies, Esq. High Constable of the district, and fined by the Bench five shillings for having been found drunk on duty, the accused party appeared minus of the needful and Mr. Davies walked out of Court with the offender.

JOHN GILLEN, for the Murder of JAMES PARISH, both private soldiers of the 66th Regt. in this Garrison.

The case was opened on the part of the Crown by His Majesty's Attorney General.

W. K. McCord, Esq. was counsel on the part of the prisoner, and he adopted that privilege which is allowed by law to an advocate to challenge twenty of the Jurors, but the challenge of the learned counsel did not extend to that number.

The witnesses during the opening address of the Attorney General were desired to leave the Court and not to re-enter until called upon to give evidence, this appears to be an unusual practice but it was consented to, by the Court and counsel.

The first witness called was, Bernard Conyers, a sergeant of 66th Regt., knows the prisoner—was a soldier in the 66th and so was Parish also—was sergeant of the Regimental Guard on 21st December last, at Jesuits' Barracks, does not know whether prisoner was out, found him after twelve in the guard-room as prisoner, Parish and others were on guard that day, witnesses in this prosecution, prisoner became riotous and was ordered to be confined, and afterwards put into the cells, no remark was made by any of the men that prisoner had a knife upon him, but afterwards heard a cry that he had a knife, did not find any knife upon him, did not search his pockets, prisoner and the escort did not carry side arms,—the distance from the guard-room is only by a rise of a few steps, there is a passage from the guard-room to the cell door of 12 yards distance, saw him escorted into the cell, followed the escort immediately with them, had a light which was extinguished by the confusion, prisoner made resistance he was forced into the cell, had before heard the man cry that prisoner had a knife, he was secured in the cell and looked up for a second time, searched for the knife afterward, it is difficult to shut the door of the cell even against a weak man, searched him finding he had no knife still secured him, one of the guard named Parish had been stabbed, meaning James Parish the deceased, was on his return from the cell when he heard Parish had been stuck on hearing this went to guard-room saw Parish there inspected him, found a wound inflicted on the lower part of the belly on the left side, this was between ten and eleven o'clock,—deceased had his hand on his wound, saw a little blood on a rag which deceased held on himself, from the time of taking prisoner from the guard-room to the cell about 10 minutes had elapsed, none of the escort had any side arms, finding him wounded reported the case to Sergeant-Major McDonald, sent orders to take the deceased to Dr. Anglin, Dr. Anglin was ill and could not be seen, gave into the hands of the Hospital Surgeant about 11 o'clock, thinks the deceased was 55 or 56 years of age, had been in the Regiment more than 12 years, was a peaceable man, one of the most quiet in the Regiment, did not see him after he had handed him over to the Hospital Surgeant.

Cross-examined.—The prisoner appeared half drunk; the guard room and cells are two separate buildings; did not see any person offer to irritate the prisoner; four men carried him into the cell; no violence was offered, except by one man who kicked prisoner on the hand; the passage to the cell is about two or three yards wide; stove is convenient to the cell; it was not till after prisoner had been put into the cell a second time that there was any call about a knife; examined prisoner and saw no mark of violence upon him; exhibited signs of being drunk.

James Dodd, private in 66th Regiment—was on guard at Jesuit Barracks 21st December: was on sentry when prisoner was brought in relieved from guard; at 10 o'clock was in guard room, and was one of the guard that night, prisoner was there then, he was riotous and drunk at the time, Sergeant Conyers was Sergeant of the guard, Sergeant ordered prisoner to be taken to the cells; witness was not one of the escort, remained in guard-room; deceased returned in five or six minutes, when he came back had his hands on the lower part of his belly, and said he feared Gillan had done his job to him; asked if Gillan had kicked him, he said no, but that he had stabbed him with a knife; witness asked the deceased if he thought Gillan had the knife, and he replied no, that he had thrown the knife away from his hand amongst the buckets; went, after the deceased had been taken to the hospital, to assist in putting the prisoner in irons, and then searched for the knife, and found none on the prisoner, this was done by order of the Sergeant Major; where Parish said the knife had been thrown, there found a knife in a water bucket, did not know to whom the knife belonged; coroner asked of the witness, at the time of the inquest, if the knife, he found, was the one he then produced? Witness answered yes, it was the same knife he had found; gave the knife to the Sergeant

Major. Parish stated, on entering the guard-room, that Gillan had done his business; witness saw the wound on the left side of the belly and a little blood.

Cross-examined.—The prisoner when witness first saw him was drunk; heard no complaint of his having been ill used; prisoner did not complain next morning of ill usage.

Patrick Martin, a soldier of the 66th Regiment, was on guard with Parish on the 21st Decr. last, saw prisoner in the guard-room about 10 minutes past 8 on the 21st December; remained till between 10 and 11 o'clock; became riotous in guard-room, was removed to the cells; witness was one of the escort to convey prisoner to the cells; in proceeding to the cell the light went out, and was carried by the witness, a skirt of the Sergeant's coat put out the light; returned to the guard-room to relight the candle, the deceased came in and exclaimed that Gillan had stuck him, and was in the act of holding his hands to the left side of his belly; proceeded afterwards with the candle, found nothing upon prisoner in the cell; the knife was found by Jas. Dodd, the last witness, in the water bucket; the knife was here produced, by the coroner, and identified by the witness, which Gillan had offered for sale to the witness for four pence two days before, did not buy it, and prisoner kept it.

Cross-examined.—Saw prisoner brought into guard-room; he was intoxicated, and remained in guard-room till between 10 and 11 o'clock; broken pipes and chips were thrown at the prisoner, and that he said they were trying to irritate him; he might have sold the knife to some other person.

Wm. Newson, private in the 66th regt. was on guard at the Jesuit Barracks, on the 21st Decr.; the prisoner was brought into guard house after twelve—he said he would have some of the guard's lives, was riotous, was ordered by Sergt. Conyers to be taken to the cells, guard had given no provocation to the prisoner—witness formed one of the escort in taking prisoner to the cells, held him by the arm—in carrying him was on the right side of him; had a struggle with him as also had the deceased; after the prisoner had been placed in the cell, heard Parish cry out prisoner was sticking him with a knife; prisoner was in a situation at the time to open a knife; he laid down in the passage; when the light went out, the deceased cried in the cell that he had been stuck; this was after the light was out, and happened in a corner of the cell; did not hear any thing fall nor see the knife; the nearest bucket was between six and seven feet from the witness in the passage; he, (prisoner) got out of the cell into the passage; Parish cried out before prisoner left the cell; this was in a corner of the cell; the escort got the prisoner into the cell, but he crept out of the cell on his hands and knees, and the light went out; it was at that time the deceased cried out; this was at a distance of six or seven paces from the bucket; has known deceased a long time; was a peaceable, quiet man; had on his side arms and his pouch at the time in question.

Cross-examined.—Heard prisoner threaten the lives of the guard; this was after prisoner had been in guard room half an hour; no person said any thing to him offensive, but they threw stones and other things at the prisoner; before he was ordered to the cells began to be riotous in the guard house; at the time of throwing the stones, &c. at him was one of the escort to the cell; the bucket was on the left side of the stove in the passage; stove is between the door of the cell and the bucket, where the knife was found; the escort entered the cell with the prisoner; the escort was outside the door of the cell when it was attempted to shut prisoner up; some of them remained between the door of the cell and the stove in the passage, the prisoner escaped from the cell, and the light went out; the witness went on one side of the stove; passage is about two yards wide; buckets were left near the stove; cannot say the relative position of the parties at the time; Parish and witness tried to get prisoner into the cell; he had hold of him; could not say which way he had his face turned; when the light went out witness let go the prisoner; assisted in replacing the prisoner in the cell; cannot say in which part of the passage this happened; was on the left side of the stove when Parish cried out he was stuck, and next to Parish; the latter and the prisoner were in the corner, and on the other part of the stove; heard nothing fall or thrown into the bucket; was three paces from the bucket; thinks prisoner crept on his hands and knees, and put the knife into the bucket; witness had on his side arms; when the light was brought back Parish and Gillen were near each other, in the passage; Gillen was laid down drunk; he believes he heard the prisoner say he was sorry for what he had done; when the candle was brought prisoner was carried into the cell and the door locked upon him; heard prisoner say afterwards that his sides were sore; this was by putting him into the cell; it required much force and wrought to the utmost to imprison him; did not hear him complain of being hurt by any individual particularly; was very drunk.

Re-examined by the Attorney-General—Heard the prisoner say on the following day, he was very sorry for what he had done—this was at breakfast time.

Edward O'Brien, private of the 66th Regiment,—was on guard at the Jesuits' barracks, on the 21st December last; recollects the prisoner coming into the guard room that night, about 8 o'clock; he was intoxicated; did not lay down; witness was reading a newspaper at the table at the time; prisoner went up to the top guard-bed, and quarrelled with some other man; Parish was one of the escort who took him to the cell, by order of the sergeant major; the candle went out on the way, in the passage, during this time Parish cried out that he (the prisoner) is sticking me with a knife, turned round and went to the guard room; the sergeant of the guard exclaimed the prisoner has a knife, and examined the person of the prisoner; the witness saw the wounded man and the wound, and he afterwards heard of his death in the hospital in consequence; was immediately behind the deceased at the infliction of the wound, which appeared to have been committed with a sharp pointed instrument, which had passed through his coat, shirt and drawers into the lower part of his left side.

Cross-examined.—Prisoner went on the top guard-bed in the guard room; he was quarrelling with another man who knocked him down; witness was lying on the bottom guard-bed, and saw prisoner shoved down; cannot say whether provocation had been given by the other party; prisoner fell on the floor; it was moonlight, and witness could distinguish objects very well by the light; did not see prisoner use or have a knife before taken to the cell; when the candle was returned prisoner was lying prostrate on his back; Newson and myself had hold of him, and held him some time; he had hold of a leg of the stove, by the left hand; his right side was towards the cell, across the passage; the deceased was gone at this time; before the candle was again brought the deceased had received the wound; the bucket in which the knife was found was 3 or 4 yards from the prisoner; the bucket was behind the deceased; heard prisoner complain of ill treatment used to him in forcing him into the cell; the deceased was between the prisoner and the buckets; during the time the candle was out treatment was rough, but no violence used, not more than was necessary in consequence of his riotous conduct.

James Isard, private 66th Regt. for nearly 6 years; sold a knife to the prisoner about the 20th November, the knife produced is the knife he sold to him.

Cross-examined.—Has been in Devonport, took an oath of fidelity, has been tried and convicted of desertion, knows the knife by a small piece being out of the handle.

Colonel Baird, commands the 66th Regt. By a standing order of the Regiment, and which prevails in the Army generally, when a soldier becomes riotous it is the usual practice to commit him to the Barrack cells.

B. B. Panet, Esq. Coroner, &c.—Is coroner of Quebec, held an Inquest in December last, in the Garrison Library, on the body of private Parish, of the 66th Regiment; private Dodd gave him the knife at the inquest, which he now produced in Court, the knife is the same he received from Dodd.

Dr. Henry—Is Surgeon in the 66th Regiment, and was so in December and for many years; has been 26 years in the Army, 25 of which in same Regiment; hospital of Regiment under his charge, and was so in Dec. last; was called to attend the late Jas. Parish on the morning of the 22d Dec. last, and he was then in the hospital; attended from that time to the day of his death; saw him dead; he died on the 27th of December, nearly six days after he was brought in; saw him at ten o'clock on the morning of the 22d Dec.; he found the deceased had been stabbed on the lower part of the belly, on the left side, about three inches above the groin; there was no bleeding nor protrusion of the intestines, nor any very dangerous symptom at first, consequently Dr. Skey, and Dr. Anglin, a surgeon of the Regiment, on the case, bled the patient soon after and gave him suitable remedies to prevent the occurrence of inflammation, which might be apprehended; he continued ill and low in the morning of the 26th, when an obstruction of the intestines was discovered; this was reduced by

myself, in presence of Dr. Skey, and to prevent the intestines from protruding again, his bowels were open once after the reduction, but he continued sick, and next morning was in a dying state, and expired in the middle of the next day, the 27th December, about one o'clock. Upon examination of the body, it was found to be inflamed; the place of inflammation was found in the membrane line of the belly.—

Here Dr. Henry gave an account of the postmortem examination of the body of the deceased. On question from the Attorney General, the Doctor said he had examined the deceased externally, saw a wound which appeared to have been inflicted by a knife, the outer part of which closed but the inner part most likely remained open, the wound could not have been inflicted by a bayonet, and the man died of inflammation, &c. in consequence of the infliction of the wound, this was the immediate cause of death there was no other assignable cause.

Questioned by the Chief Justice.—All wounds penetrating the cavity of the belly are dangerous to the life of the individual upon whom they are inflicted.

Re-Examined.—The man had three attacks of diarrhoea in Kingston within a few months and the body might be predisposed to generate inflammation, he was recovered with some difficulty.

Cross-examined.—Was called to attend the deceased on the morning of 22d, heroin might have been apprehended earlier, the wound was every day carefully attended to. Nothing further of importance as connected with the accusation against the unfortunate man on his trial was elicited from this witness.

Dr. Jos. Skey, recollects Dr. Henry reporting the case of Jas. Parish, during his visit of inspection at the hospital, on the morning of the 22d Dec. last, he had been bled before I saw him; I examined him with Dr. Henry, the wound was a punctured one, and not caused by a bayonet; am of opinion that the course pursued by Dr. Henry was a proper one, putting in view as he laid and subsequent facts undisputed; I was not present at the post mortem examination, which I regret; am of opinion that the wound inflicted on the lower part of the belly was the cause of death. The remaining part of Dr. Skey's evidence went to corroborate and confirm that given by Dr. Henry.

Dr. Jas. Douglass, was called on the 28th December last by the Coroner, to perform a postmortem examination of the body of the late James Parish, there laid in the library of the Military Hospital, the wound which had been inflicted on the lower part of the body had not the appearance of having been caused by a bayonet, this witness further corroborated the evidence of the medical witnesses.

Sergeant Major McDonald—Recollects on the night of 21st December last, heard that James Parish, the deceased, had been stabbed; ordered the sergeant to take the man to Dr. Anglin's, went to the cell and found Gillan on the floor; searched in the cell and in the passage, and there in a water-bucket a knife was found, which is the same as is now shown me.

The prisoner called no witnesses, nor did Mr. McCord address the Jury in his defence; nevertheless, it is due to that learned gentleman to say, that the accused had in him an able and zealous advocate.

Four o'clock—The summing up and charge to the Jury is proceeding with; but as it is likely to occupy considerable time, we are compelled to put our paper to press.

A bill was found this day against Elizabeth Peables, Michl. Fagles, and — Parrel, his wife, for robbing Mr. Sinclair, in Sept. last.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, 22d March.—A General's salute this morning from the Island St. Helens, announced the arrival of Major General Sir John Colborne. I have not heard the object of his visit. No mail to-day from beyond Albany.

In the list of passengers by the packet ship *England*, sailed for Liverpool on the 18th instant, we notice the names of Sir George and Lady Gifford, and a servant; T. F. Elliot, Esq. Mrs. Elliot, and servant; Noah Feer, Esq. of Quebec; George Malloch, Esq. of Brockville, and Hammet Pinney, Esquire, of March, U. C.

A man named Starnes, with an accomplice, were yesterday committed to prison, on a charge of circulating counterfeit bills of the Amherst Bank, Massachusetts.

Extract of a letter from Three Rivers, dated 21st March.—"One of Sir John Colborne's sons, I believe the eldest of the two boarded at the Rectory, had a narrow escape from drowning on Tuesday afternoon. He had gone to take a walk alone, and fell through the ice at the mouth of the Black River, but was providentially rescued by James Parves, brother-in-law to Mr. McDougall, when in a state of great exhaustion. Mr. Colborne was about thirty minutes in the water; he was carried to Mr. McDougall's house, where he was treated with every attention; although weak, he was able to walk home in the evening, and is now quite recovered. It is proposed to present Parves with a medal, for the courage and intrepidity he displayed on the occasion."

THE CANTY OF LEBANON.—I understand that Mr. Smith O'Brien will be immediately called on by the Liberal Club to resign his seat, in consequence of his having written the sharply-rebuking letter to Mr. O'Connell, which I forwarded to the Herald on Saturday last. This at once causes a split amongst the Liberals in Limerick that is likely to favour a Conservative candidate, for all the independent candidates are in Mr. O'Brien's favour. The Clubs are to meet, however, on the subject next Saturday.

GREAT EARTHQUAKE IN SYRIA.—The Boston Patriot has advices from Smyrna to Jan 26th. Some alarm in the early part of the month was created by the rumour of a plague at Smyrna. There proved to be only 2 cases. From Beirut, by advices to Jan. 11, we learn that the whole of Syria had been thrown into consternation by an earthquake, Jan. 1, which destroyed several towns and villages. On the evening of the New Year, a little before sunset, the towns of Tiberias, Japhet, and several other neighbouring villages, were entirely overthrown by this dreadful calamity. The shock extended many leagues. The towns were a heap of ruins, and, awful to relate, nine-tenths of the inhabitants perished! Nothing had been heard from Jerusalem or Jaffa. All the new buildings at Acre were destroyed. At Seide, the French Consul's wife was dragged from the ruins with her leg crushed.

Great damage had been done about Smyrna by the storms and rains, which inundated the fields, blew down trees, &c. Col. Chesney and his steamboat were at Bagdad.

### Houses For Sale and To Let.

At the Congregation Nursery, Montreal, on the 18th instant, Marie Louise Letras ditte Duerger, commonly known by the name of Sister St. Michel, aged 83 years, 76 years and 7 months of which she has been a Nun at the above establishment. At Crosby House, Cumberland, England, on the 19th January, aged 34 years, Barbara, the beloved wife of the Rev. Jos. Hudson, Chaplain to the Forces, Quebec.

### To the Scientific and Literary.

A RAFFLE.

A highly finished four foot acromatic TELESCOPE, by an eminent London maker, brass tube, brass table stand, two Astronomical and two Terrestrial eye pieces, vertical rack and adjustment, &c. will be put up for sale by raffle, when the list is complete by Cole, A. & B.

Terms.—40 subscribers at \$4 each, to be paid on subscribing, and will be returned, if the list is not complete in 30 days.

Quebec, 25th March, 1837.

### NOTICE.

AS the opening of the navigation is so soon approaching, the Directors of the QUEBEC AND GASPE FISHING COMPANY, have deemed it advisable to give up all idea of carrying on the business, as only £18,500 stock has been taken, in lieu of £25,000, the sum deemed necessary to carry it on efficiently.

(Signed.) J. LEAYCRAFT, Chairman.

Quebec, 25th March, 1837.

BROWNS, of LONDON, Tuscan, Leghorn, Straw Hat, makers and cleaners, (alter old Bonnets in the first style) intimate they will import an elegant assortment of Bonnets for wholesale and retail by the first arrival from London, No. 9, St. John Street, Suburb.

NOTE.—Strangers are requested to be particular as to the Number of the House.

Quebec, 23rd March, 1837.

FOR SALE, in one or two Lots, those two Emplacements situate in the Upper Town of Quebec, Palace Street, each containing twenty-two feet six inches in front upon said street, by 157 feet in depth, joining on the south Wm. Wilson, Esq. and on the north Mrs. McGregor, with the ruins of the two houses burnt last summer.

One of these emplacements belongs to Thos. C. Aylwin, Esq. and the other to Mrs. McGregor.

For further particulars apply to Robert Symes, Esq.; or, to LOUIS PANET, Notary.

Quebec, 24th March, 1836.

THIS DAY IS OPENED,  
The Wholesale and Retail  
LONDON HAT  
WAREHOUSE,  
No. 3, MOUNTAIN-ST.  
Next Door to Prescott Gate,  
WHERE the subscribers are now unpacking a stock of Goods in the HAT line, received by the latest Fall Ships, which, perhaps up to the present, for quantity and variety, has not been paralleled in the Canada.

Their Retail Store, No. 14, JOHN STREET, is tastily stocked with the newest and most approved Shapes.

The above Goods only require to be examined to convince the Public that the undersigned still continue to maintain that proud pre-eminence which has placed them at the head of the HAT TRADE, not only in these Provinces, but throughout the WEST INDIES—GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

W. ASHTON & Co.  
No Second Price.  
Quebec, 23d March, 1837.

WANTED.  
ON the 1st May—A COOK, who can produce perfectly satisfactory testimonials in regard to character and capability. Handsome wages will be given.

Apply at this Office.  
Quebec, March 22, 1837.

NOTICE.  
QUEBEC LIBRARY.  
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of the Quebec Library will be held on TUESDAY, the 4th of April next, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon; for the purpose of electing Trustees for the ensuing session.

By order of the Trustees,  
F. H. ANDREWS, Librarian.

21st March, 1837.

ALBION ASSEMBLIES.  
THE next Assembly will take place on MONDAY, the 27th March.

Quebec, 17th March, 1837.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.  
LODGINGS with BOARD, by a single Gentleman.—Apply to Mr. Ford, at this Office, stating situation and terms.

Quebec, 14th March, 1837.

BILLIARD TABLE FOR SALE.  
AN excellent Billiard Table for sale, with cues, maces, balls, &c. to be sold low for cash.—Apply to LOUIS LEFEVRE.

11th March, 1837.

NOTICE.  
THE Partnership existing between the undersigned, under the Firm of Masse & Boisseau, will expire on the 31st of the present month. The business will be continued after that date by PIERRE BOISSEAU, in his own name.

L. MASSUE,  
P. BOISSEAU.  
1-m-3

Quebec, 11th March, 1837.

NOTICE.  
IT is requested that those Members of the QUEBEC MACHANICS' INSTITUTE, who may have Books out belonging to the said Institute, will return them as soon as possible, for the purpose of having the LIBRARY arranged; and no Books can be taken out of the said Institute until further notice be given.

W. KENDALL, Librarian.

Quebec, 10th March, 1837.

AUCTION ROOM AND STORES  
TO LET.  
THE Auction Room and extensive Store, Vaults, &c. in Freeman's Hall, are to let from the 1st Feb. 2, 1837.—Apply to T. CARY & Co.

AUCTIONS.  
Will be sold on TUESDAY next, the 24th instant, at the Store of the Subscriber, St. John Street:  
A General assortment of Household Furniture.

—ALSO—  
50 barrels of Caplin and a few boxes of Cocoa Nuts.

Sale at ONE o'clock.

Quebec, 23th March, 1837. B. COLE, A. & B.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT SHERIFF'S SALE.  
LOT No. 1.—A three stories Brick House, situate in St. Paul Street, opposite the New Market, with Stables &c. in the rear adjoining, on one side the property of L. Simard, on the other that of Vanderheyden.

No. 2.—A two stories wooden House situate in Ancien Chantier Street, in rear of the above mentioned house.

No. 3.—A large two stories brick House situate in rear of and adjoining the last mentioned house, forming the corner of Lacroix and Ancien Chantier Streets.

No. 4.—A two stories stone House situate in Lacroix Street and adjoining lot No. 3.

No. 5.—A large two stories building divided into four dwellings situate in St. Dominique Street, St. Roch Suburb, opposite Mr. Munn's buildings.

No. 6.—A similar building situate in rear of the above.

Lots No. 1, 2, 3, 4, to be sold at the Sheriff's Office on the 27th instant, at TEN A. M. and Lots No. 5 and 6, to be sold at the Church door of the Parish of St. Roch, on 25th instant, at TEN A. M.

Quebec, 23rd March, 1837.

Will be sold on MONDAY next, the 27th instant, at the residence of Mrs. LAWRENCE, St. Stanislaus-street, near the subscriber's store.

THE whole of her Household Furniture, consisting of tables, chairs, chests of drawers, sofas, carpets, looking glasses, bedsteads, beds and bedding, glass and earthenware, an excellent eight day clock, kitchen utensils, stoves and other articles.

ALSO,  
Two Lots of Land, in Valcartier.  
A first rate Gold Watch, Chain and Seal.

Sale at ONE o'clock.

Conditions—CASH. B. COLE, A. & B.

Quebec, 21st March, 1837.

SALE OF TEAS.  
The following TEAS will be offered at public sale, at Messrs. WILLIAM PRICE & Co.'s Stores, Brewery Premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant:

SIXTY chests Twankay, upset price 2s 5d  
60 chests do. do. 2s 6d ex Rowland  
60 boxes Young Hyson, do. 2s 10d from  
50 catty boxes do. do. 2s 11d Canton.  
30 boxes Souchong, do. 2s 3d  
100 chests Bobas, do. 1s 2d

To be put up in lots of 5 chests, 5 boxes, 10 half chests, 10 catty boxes.

Sale to commence at half-past ONE o'clock.

PETER SHEPPARD, A. & B.  
Quebec, 21st March, 1837.

FOR SALE,

Pipes Port Wine, 3 pipes and 10 blids. Gin, Copper bolt rods and deck spikes, Iron, flat, round, and square, Spike nails 5 to 8 inch, Horse nails 6 to 12 lb. Chain cables, Anchors and kedges, Topail sheet and Rafting chains Patent English blocks, Cordage assorted, Patent deck lights, Dr. Not's patent stoves, Burr stones—Oven tiles, Grindstones, Roman Cement, Red chalk, Glass lamps with shades and burners, Curtis and Harvey's canister gunpowder, Palmer's penny blacking, Sofa web and web head halters, Post, and Foolscap paper.

ATKINSON, USBORNE & Co. 251 Nov. 1836. u 7. St. James street.

BEST REMEDY FOR SORE OR WEAK EYES, SCURVY SALT RHEUM, RECENT WOUNDS, CUTS, BURNS, &c.

MR. MCPHERSON,

50, ST. JOHN STREET, QUEBEC. RESPECTFULLY intimates to the public, that his VEGETABLE OINTMENT, which has been in the sole possession of his family for a period of 110 years, now stands higher in estimation than any other Ointment ever offered to the public for the above complaints. By using it, hundreds have been cured in Quebec, Montreal, and Upper Canada, as well as in Great Britain, of which fact, certificates are in his possession. It may be had of the Proprietor, or of his Agents, Messrs. MESSON & SAVAGE, Druggists, Quebec; Mr. JOHNSTON, MITTAN; CARTER & McDONALD, Montreal; E. & G. McDONALD, St. John; D. FAIRBAIN, Brockville; G. HERRICK, Kingston; Mr. BRENT, Port Hope; R. FAIRBAIN, Darlington; J. W. BRENT, Toronto; Mr. HARVEY, Niagara; Mr. LYON, Hamilton. Agents will be appointed in all the principal towns of the United States. Sold in Botes with printed directions, at 2s., 4s., 6s. and 8s. each. Liberal discount allowed to Agents. 17th Nov. 1836. u-1

A. PARROTT,

UPPER TOWN MARKET PLACE, COPPER SMITH, BRAZIER AND PLUMBER, BRASS FOUNDER, &c.

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he continues to execute all orders in the above line on his usual moderate terms. Brass Musical Instruments neatly repaired. All articles in the Distilling and Brewing line made and repaired. Plated-ware, Parlor and Hall Lamps, and Kitchen utensils made to order, and carefully tinned and repaired. Sheet-Brass, Tin, and Sheet-Iron work executed in the best manner. Quebec, 27th Oct. 1836. u-1

FOR SALE,

CLARET, very superior, in three dozen cases, Cham. aigne, do. direct from Havre, Madeira, do. in blids. and qr. casks, Port Wine in Pipes.

—ALSO—

Just landed ex Spring Hill, a very large and excellent assortment of paper and stationery.

THOS. RYAN,

No. 5, Commercial Chambers, Quebec, October 12, 1836. u

JUST received and for Sale by the Subscribers, 100 baskets fine White Sparkling Sillery Champagne, 25 do. Pink do. Oeil de Perdrix, Ruinhart's pere et fils, Comet brand, put up expressly for the London market.

—ALSO—

Fine Old Port Wine, Page's brand, Madeira, Sherry, and Marsala in wood, with their usual assortment of Bottled Wines, 60 barrels Turkey Raisins, 30 do. refined Saltpetre, 800 boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes, LEMESURIER, TILSTONE & Co. Quebec, 27th September, 1836. u

NEW LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS. TWO sail from New York on the 30th, from Liverpool on the 15th of each month, commencing on the 30th October.

FROM NEW YORK. New Ship Carriek—20th October. Ship Shakspeare—30th November. New Ship Siddons—30th December. New Ship Sheridan—30th January.

FROM LIVERPOOL. Ship Garrick—15th December. Ship Shakspeare—15th January. Ship Siddons—15th February. Ship Sheridan—15th March.

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 hence is \$150, 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 captains nor the owners of these ships will be responsible for any letters, 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 street, New York, or to WM. & JAS. BROWN & Co., Liverpool. Sept. 17. u-1

No. 27, St. PETER STREET,

THE subscriber offers for sale, Rosin, Tar, Pitch, bright Varnish, Spirits of Turpentine, Manilla Lines and Rope, first quality Plug Tobacco, Starch Lemon Syrup, &c.

In different Coves, several thousand feet of Oak, White Pine, and Standard Staves. Will also purchase Flax Seed. EBENEZER BAIRD, No. 27, St. Peter-Street, 14th Sept. 1836. u-1

HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS,

AT THE ALBION HOTEL, QUEBEC.

CHOFFMAN, JEW. has pleasure in announcing, that the arrangement of his Baths, is now complete; and being the ONLY ACCOMMODATION OF THE KIND IN QUEBEC, he trusts that his fixtures and apparatus in this department will be found satisfactory and agreeable. Quebec, 6th September, 1836. u

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, AND now landing ex FRANCES KIRKERS, from London,

4000 minots Wheat, in excellent order, 400 barrels Dantzic superfine Flour, 192 cwt. fine Rice, 25 hhd. Refined Sugar, 30 casks Saltpetre,

And on hand—Cognac and Bordeaux Brandy, Jamaica Spirits, Fine Rotterdam Gin, French White Wine Vinegar, White Soap, Nails, Spikes, French Liqueurs, half shell Almonds, And their usual assortment of WINES, consisting of Fine Sparkling Champagne, Ruinhart's brand; Claret; Madeira; Port, Page's brand; Sherry, Sauterne and Marsala. LE MESURIER, TILSTONE & Co. Quebec, 19th August, 1836. u

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, containing about 40,000 acres, situate in the Township of Dorset. The above property is owned by Major W. Penderlath, of Ramsgate, in the County of Kent, England, who lately, acquired the same at Sheriff's Sale. Unquestionable titles will be given.

For further particulars application may be made to the Honorable Roderick McKenzie, Terrebonne, or to the subscriber, Wm. S. SEWELL. Quebec, 21st Jan. 1836. u

FOR SALE,

THREE valuable building Lots on St. Ursule Street adjoining the Glacs. Apply to 2d December, 1835. MATHEW REIL.

TO LET,

A Large and well cultivated FARM on the Little River, about two miles from Quebec Apply at this Office. 2th February, 1837. u

TO BE LET, from the 1st of May next,

THAT large and convenient establishment in Palace Street, known as the Mansion House, lately occupied by Mrs. Stilson and at present by Mr. A. W. Brown. This house possesses all the conveniences and advantages required for a Hotel or Boarding House on a large scale; it will be let with or without the furniture at a low rent. This house is offered for sale cheap, and on easy terms of payment. Apply to W. PHILLIPS, Old Custom House, Lower Town. Quebec, 22d March, 1837. u

TO LET,

TWO new and excellent brick Houses, situate in the Upper Town, St. Genevieve Street, belonging to Wm. J. S. STOTT, Esq.—the one occupied at present by Henry Pemberton, Esq., and the other by Captain Temple, with out houses and other buildings, &c. Apply to LOUIS PANET, Notary. Quebec, 16th March, 1837. u

TO LET,

THAT agreeably situated house on the Ramparts of the Upper Town, commanding an extensive view of the river and harbour, occupied for upwards of 6 years by D. R. STUART Esq. Possession will be given on the 1st of May next. Apply to the undersigned Notary, Upper Town, St. Joseph Street. ANT. A. PARENT, N. P. Quebec 18th March, 1837. u-1

TO LET,

From the First of May next, A Comfortable Cottage, situate at Mount Pleasant, belonging to the estate of the late T. A. Major Frost. The house contains five good rooms, besides kitchen, servants' apartments and cellars, and will have attached to it a garden and good stables. Apply to JOSIAH HUNT, Esq. N. P., Lower Town. 7th March, 1837. u

TO LET,

A BLACKSMITH'S SHOP and part of the House Rue St. Roch, occupied by Flavien Cochon, Blacksmith—Apply to PIERRE DROLET, No. 1, St. Joseph-st. St. Rochs. Quebec, 2d March, 1837. u

TO LET,

THE House No. 24, St. Ann-street, lately occupied by Thos. Aylwin, Esq. Possession given, 1st May. Apply to Mr. ROBERT ALSOP, Jun. Advocate, next door. Quebec, March 1, 1837. u-2

FOR SALE,

THAT large three story stone House, situate in the Upper Town of Quebec, St. John-street, between the properties of the late A. Wexler and J. Provencal, with a spacious lot of ground in the rear. The stand is most advantageous for commercial pursuits, and the house is well adapted for any kind of business.

—ALSO—

That beautiful FARM, containing 150 arpents in superficies, only three miles distant from town, situate on the north bank of the Little River St. Charles, between the properties of the Hon. Chief Justice and L. T. McPherson, Esq. with an excellent House, Barn, Stable, &c. The land is in a high state of cultivation and affords every advantage to amateurs. Unquestionable titles will be procured, and the above properties will be sold cheap.—Apply to LOUIS PANET, Notary. 1st March, 1837. u

TO LET,

A Three story House in St. Genevieve street, fronting the Government Garden, and now occupied by As.-Com.-Genl. Eppes.

—ALSO—

The House and Office in Stan's-street, now occupied by Messrs. Hacker & Co.

—ALSO—

The House and Shop in Buaude-street, occupied by Messrs. J. & J. Thornton.

—ALSO—

Two excellent Houses, with Stabling, &c. in the rear of Messrs. Kidd & Co. St. John-street, suited to a Cabinet Maker, a Carpenter, or a Tailor's establishment. Apply to H. D. SEWELL, 25, St. Louis-st. 28th February, 1837. u

TO LET,

A Large Store (Hangard), two stories high, with yard, &c. in Charles Street.

—ALSO—

The upper part of a very convenient House. Apply to AUGUST JOURDAIN, 28, Charles Street. Quebec, 23th Feb. 1837. u-1

TO LET,

HOUSE, No. 3, St. Anne Street, which is well adapted for a private genteel family. —ALSO— The Premises lately known as the Quebec Tattersalls. Enquire of G. H. HYDE. Quebec, 25th Febr. 1837. u

TO LET

From first May, next, A Com modious Cottage, with stables and other out-houses, about two miles from town, on the St. Foy Road:—Apply at this office. Quebec 24th Febr. 1837. u

HOUSE TO LET,

No. 3, Des Grisons-street, on the Cape. MRS. BRYSON. u-1 Quebec, 20th February, 1837.

TO BE LET,

And possession given on the 1st of May. THE house and offices in St. Peter street with the large two story store and yard in rear, now occupied by Messrs. R. F. Matland & Co. The three story brick house in St. James street, with stable and offices in the rear, occupied as a residence by James Dean, Esq.

The office, large store and coal sheds in the occupation of Messrs. Tremblay & Moir. Half of the four story black store in James street, with two offices at one end, now occupied by Messrs. Atkinson, Osborne & Co. A three story stone house with large cellar, in Sault au-Matelot street, lately occupied by Messrs. Moore & Brothers, possession immediately. This last described house is for sale on easy terms of payment or a Constituit.—Apply to WM. PHILLIPS, Old Custom House. Quebec, Feb. 18, 1837. u

TO LET,

From the First of May next, THE House No. 32, St. Lewis-street, with Stable and Coach-House, at present occupied by E. Desbarats, Esq.—Application to be made to JOSIAH HUNT, N. P. Quebec, February, 1837. u

TO BE LET,

With immediate possession if required, THAT elegantly finished House, with spacious coach houses, stabling, &c. &c. situated on the Place d'Armes, the property of B. A. C. GUY, Esq., and recently occupied by T. F. Elliott, Esq. The premises may be viewed on application to Louis Panet, Esq. and particulars obtained from W. WICKSTED, Haldimand street. Quebec, 16th February, 1837. u-3

TO LET,

A Large Store and Office in Mr. Bateau's new Buildings, fronting the Cal-de-Sac and Napoleon Wharf—Apply to RODGER, DEAN & CO. St. James Street, Lower Town. Quebec, 15th Febr. 1837. u

TO BE LET,

With possession on the first May next, HUNT'S WH RF, at present occupied by the Saint Lawrence Steam Boat Company, with part of the large Store and two Offices on the Wharf. ALSO, Two Counting Houses on the lower flat and several Rooms on the upper flats of the large house, forming the corner of St. Antoine Street and fronting on St. Peter Street.

—ALSO—

That central, large and commodious Store and Counting Houses, in St. Peter Street, now occupied by C. A. Holt & Co.

—ALSO—

That pleasant and commodious House on the Cape, St. Denis Street, facing the Glacs, at present occupied by Captain Sharp of the Royals.

—ALSO—

The two Dwelling Houses adjoining the one occupied by Capt. Sharp, one of them occupied by H. A. Jones, Esq. and the other at present unoccupied. Apply to Mr. MCPHERSON, Notary. St. Peter Street, Lower Town. Quebec, 15th Feb. 1837. u

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

A Large two story Stone House, with Cellars underneath extending upwards of 62 feet in front, of Sault-au-Matelot Street, and having an entrance of 22 feet wide from St. Peter Street. The lower floor at present occupied as a Store and Office, by Messrs Moore Brothers, and the upper part as a dwelling by Mr. McLellan. To be let together or separately, or the whole will be sold on reasonable terms.—Apply to RODGER, DEAN & Co. St. James Street, Lower Town, 14th Febr. 1837. u

TO LET,

THE house at present occupied by Captain RAYSIDE, in Sault-au-Matelot Street, with a store on St. Peter Street.—Apply to JAMES BLACK. Quebec, 14th February, 1837. u

TO BE LET

No. 25, St. Ursule Street, now occupied by the Rev. J. STROV. W. S. SEWELL. Quebec, 14th February, 1837. u

FOR SALE OR TO BE LEASED,

THAT valuable and extensive Property at Pres de Ville, called Brebant's Wharf, for many years occupied by Messrs. Moir & Heath. The Wharf accommodates three lengths of large Shipping, and thereon are erected two excellent Dwelling Houses (one of which contains a large Bake-house) three large Stores and out buildings. Apply to Lieut.-Col. ANTHOBN, P. A.D.C. 28 St. Ann Street Quebec, 14th February, 1837. u

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

THAT agreeably situated House, Mount Carmel-street, facing the Castle Garden, and commanding an extensive view of the river. If sold, the greater part of the purchase money will be left on same for a number of years. Possession on or before the 1st May next.—Apply to THOS. AMOT. Quebec, 13th February, 1837. u

LORETTE HOUSE TO LET,

TO LET, and possession given on the 1st May next, the house belonging to the undersigned, at Indian Lorette, at present occupied by Mr. RICHARD DEVER, as an Hotel. It is a two story stone house, with an hangard, coach-house, stable, garden, &c. &c. offering every possible advantage to a person desirous and capable of keeping a public house on a respectable footing; it is undoubtedly one of the most beautiful situations in the environs of Quebec. For further particulars apply to the proprietor, G. D. BALZARETTI. February 13, 1837. u

TO LET,

THE Shop at present occupied by Messrs. GRACE & McVIGAN, next door to the subscriber— Possession 1st May next. J. MACNIDER. February 9, 1837. u

FOR SALE,

THE House and lot forming the corner of St. Lewis and St. Ursule streets, at present occupied by Wm. Petry, Esq. The lot being extensive, running up St. Ursule-street about 100 feet, will admit the construction of two houses. Terms of payment will be made easy to the purchaser. No part of the money being required at present. Enquire at this Office. Quebec, 8th February, 1837. u

HOUSES TO LET,

THE premises occupied by NOAH FREER, Esq., Port Lewis Heights, and two Houses in that vicinity, also the residence of Wm. KEMBLE, Esq near the Esplanade, and a small House opposite JOHN G. CLAPHAM. Quebec, 7th Febr., 1837. u

TO LET,

And possession given on the first of May next, THAT pleasantly situated House in St. Lewis Suburbs at present occupied by the subscriber, ARCHD. FERGUSON. Quebec, 6th February, 1837. u

TO LET,

From the 1st of May next, THE Farm, House and dependancies belonging to the heirs Stewart, situate at the Cimetiere, Beauport Road.—Apply to Mr. Justice PANET, or the subscriber, E. B. LINDSAY, N. P. u-1 Quebec, 4th February, 1837.

TO LET,

A House in St. Ann Street, Upper Town, occupied present by Mr. Charles Failey and R. G. Belleau, Notaries Public, with new stabling complete which will contain eight horses, with a large yard paved with 3-inch plank. Also—a store above the stable with coach-houses &c. fit for an Auctioneer or wholesale merchant.—Apply to JEAN B. LAVIOLETTE, Tavern-keeper, Lower Town market. Quebec, 2d February, 1837. u

TO LET,

ROSEMOUNT HOUSE, from 1st May next within 2 miles of Quebec, off the St. Louis Road, a little to the South. It commands a most agreeable prospect of the river &c. The grounds well much improved and a handsome gate erected at the entrance, in the Spring, the out premises are excellent with a constant supply of superior well water, summer and winter. ALSO, A comfortable COTTAGE at the same. A very desirable Vegetable FARM, of 45 good acres Acres. Apply on the premises to MICHAEL HYNEN, Rosemount, 4th Feb 1837. u-1

FOR SALE,

House in Couillard Street, No. 13, Upper Town Apply on the premises to Mrs. SHANBERRY, or JOSIAH HUNT, N. P. Quebec, 2nd February, 1837. u

TO LET,

THE House occupied by Mr. James Catterall, corner of Buade and Garden streets, a desirable stand for a grocery store. For particulars apply to Mrs. JOHN POZEM, No. 2, St. Stanislaus street. Quebec, 2d February, 1837. u

TO LET,

THAT two story stone house, No. 27, St. John Street, at present occupied by Mr. Drysdale, watch-maker, with the Blacksmith's shop and counting factory in the rear. C. HOFFMAN. Quebec, 1st February, 1837. u

TO LET,

A Three story House, two occupied as stores and the other as a dwelling, together with an hangard and stabling for two horses. This house is situated opposite the Quebec Bank; it is an excellent stand for a Wholesale Merchant, and has been occupied as such for several years, by Mr. John Young. For further information apply to P. PELLETIER. Quebec, 1st Febr. 1837. u

TO LET, from the First of May next,

THE TAVERN at CAROUGE now occupied by Mr GINGRAS.—Apply to ATKINSON, USBORNE & Co. 28th. January, 1837. u

TO LET,

And possession given on the first of May next, THAT elegant and pleasant three story dwelling House, situated on the Ramparts, near Mount Carmel house, at present occupied by Mrs. Hares, together with a spacious yard, flower garden, stable, &c. This situation is very salubrious and commands one of the finest views about Quebec.—Apply to M. TESSIER, Notary. Quebec, 26th Jan. 1837. u

TO LET, from the First May next,

THE HOUSE and SHOP now occupied by Mr. Wm. Palmer as a Grocery Store, No. 22, St. John-street.—Apply to C. J. R. ARDOUIN. u-3 Quebec, 24th Jan. 1837.

TO BE LET,

And possession given on the 1st May next, THAT large commodious House and premises, No. 13, St. Ursule Street, the property of the subscriber, and lately in the occupation of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Quebec, having an excellent stone Stable and Coach-house. The House and Out-houses are in good order, and the whole with many conveniences, well adapted for the accommodation of a large family. NOAH FREER. Quebec, 24th Jan. 1837. u

TO LET,

THAT fine two story dwelling House, with Stables, and a large Garden on the St. Louis Road, next to Clapham Terrace. Possession given on the 1st May next. Apply to ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, or to C. S. BOURNE. Quebec, 18th January, 1837. u

TO LET,

And possession given on the 1st of May next, THAT large three story House situate in St. Ann-street, (No. 24) the property of K. C. Chandler, Esq., now occupied by Mrs. Hoogs as a boarding house, for which purpose it is well adapted, having a large yard, a good four-stall-stable, coach-house, &c., an excellent cellar, and a cellar-kitchen, with a pump therein. This House is beautifully situated, having an extensive view across the St. Charles; its proximity also to the Esplanade, and central situation must render it a very desirable residence. Application to be made on the premises, or to Thomas Triggs, Esq. Quebec, 12th January, 1837. u-1

TO LET,

THE large house now occupied by Mr. James Douglas, corner of St. Anne and Garden Streets, a desirable stand for a Grocery Store. —ALSO— THE house in Hope Street, now occupied by Mr. Vivian, well adapted for a School-house, having large accommodation. —ALSO— THE house in Stanislaus Street, No. 2, with stabling and out-houses. —ALSO— THE house in St. Joseph Street, with a bake oven in the cellar. For particulars apply to GEORGE POZEL. Quebec, 20th December, 1836. u-2

TO LET,

A SMALL HOUSE in Rue Dyon, St. John Suburbs, Apply to R. H. GAIRDNER, No. 8, St. Anne street, 4th, Nov. 1836. u

TO LET,

THE House in St. John Street, Upper Town, next door to Mr. Cole, now occupied by Mr. Dodd, master tailor. This House is an excellent stand for a master tailor or other tradesman. Rent moderate. Apply to Mr. Lawlor, proprietor. 4th April, 1836. u

TO BE LET,

THE House in St. Peter Street and premises in the rear, formerly occupied by Messrs. Paterson, Young & Co.—Apply to GILLESPIE, FINLAY & Co. 30th March, 1836. u

FOR SALE OR TO LET, with immediate possession,

that stone House with stable and coach-house, pleasantly situated in St. Vallier-street, at the foot of Palace Hill, lately occupied by John Davidson, Esquire; it is well adapted for a small family. Application to be made to JAMES H. KENN, Esquire. Quebec, 17th September, 1835. u

AVENDRE OU A LOUER, avec possession

immédiate, cette maison de pierre avec étails et remise avantageusement située sur la rue St. Vallier, au bas de la côte du Palais, est destinée à être vendue ou louée; elle est très convenable à une petite famille. S'adresser à James H. KENN, écuyer. Quebec, 17e Septembre, 1835. u

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