



THE QUEBEC MERCURY. PUBLISHED THREE TIMES A-WEEK.

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AGENTS. MONTREAL.—P. R. Fabre, Esq. TRINITY RIVERS, H. F. Hughes, Esq. Wm. HENRY, E. L. Hayden, Esq. KINGSTON, U. C. The Post Master. TORONTO, W. G. Hinds, Esq.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

THE next English Mail for the "Unicorn," will be closed at the Quebec Office, on THURSDAY, the TWELFTH AUGUST instant. Paid Letters will be received till SEVEN, P.M., and Unpaid will be put into the box till NINE, P.M.

EDUCATION.

MR. THOM. Teacher, after respectfully returning thanks to his friends for the generous patronage he has received during a period of nearly thirty years, announces that his School will, after the present vacation, be re-opened on Wednesday, 1st September.

EDUCATION.

THE regular duties of the QUEBEC CLASSICAL SCHOOL, will be resumed on Monday August 16th. F. J. LUNDY, Principal.

EDUCATION.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JAMES HAMILTON THOMAS, from Harfordwest, Pembrokeshire, South Wales, who left there about 23 years ago.

NOTICE.

In the matter of Thomas Tweedell, of this City, Founder, Bankrupt. THE undersigned have been appointed Assignees to the above mentioned Bankrupt Estate.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

WANTED—An active, able and intelligent person, as Master or Commander, to take charge of the new Yacht belonging to this Corporation, intended to navigate on the Gulf and River St. Lawrence.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WANTED by the Quebec Branch of the Bank of Montreal, a persons qualified to fill the situation of Discount Clerk, vacant by the decease of the late Mr. James Hamilton.

CRUSHED SUGAR.

SEVENTY barrels of fine quality for Preserves, 20 lbs. double refined. —ALSO— A good supply of best quality Tea.

CABIN PASSAGE TO BELFAST.

THE fine fast sailing Ship GLENVIEW, Captain Salters, 700 tons, A. L., coppered and copper fastened, has excellent accommodations for Cabin Passengers, and will be ready to sail for the above port on the 5th August.

PASSAGE TO BRISTOL.

THE Ship THOMAS WORTHINGTON, 500 tons Register, coppered, and copper fastened, will sail for the above Port on or about the 12th of August next, has good accommodation for Cabin Passengers; having two cabins expressly fitted up for passengers, one can be entirely given up to a family, if required.

PASSAGE FROM LONDONDERRY.

PERSONS desirous of procuring Passages for their friends from Londonderry, by first rate conveyances, are requested to make immediate application to CREELMAN & LEPPER.

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Provincial Parliament.

Correspondence of the Montreal Courier. KINGSTON, Monday, Aug. 2, 1841.

The business of the day was chiefly private Bills. The House went into Committee on the Contingency Report.

Mr. Patrick, among others, was recommended to have the deficiency of his salary made up for last session. Several gentlemen spoke in behalf of him, considering it but just that a useful servant should be adequately rewarded.

The resolutions relative to paying Members were discussed in a short time in committee. Messrs. Hincks and Baldwin succeeded in rousing up Mr. Secretary Harrison on the occasion, who remarked that he did not see how the money was to be raised, there being no unappropriated revenue fund.

Mr. Morin regarded the silence of the Treasury Benches as ominous, and Mr. Buchanan, as expressive of his disapproval in a higher quarter.

The resolutions were referred to a Select Committee to report thereon. The speaker's salary came on next.

Mr. Hincks said, that probably it would be urged there were no funds for it.—(Hear.) Mr. Morin was of opinion that the House was in no way restrained by the Union Act from voting an adequate remuneration to the Speaker.

At the suggestion of Mr. Moffatt, and in accordance with the views of the Crown Officers, the subject was referred to the same committee as the one previously appointed. An Address combining both propositions to be submitted to His Excellency.

The reading of the Bill to abolish imprisonment for Debt, except in certain cases, passed for the first time.

The House then went into committee on relieving the inhabitants of Saguenay from the Sleigh Ordinance.

Mr. Watts spoke in favour of the Ordinance being enforced, having seen the good effects arising from it, where it had been.

Mr. Hale said, though at one time, with all the zest of youth he had enjoyed the delightful bumping of the cahots—he had no longer any relish for them.

Mr. B. Smith was of opinion that if the French Canadians preferred the enjoyment of this eccentric mode of travelling to a better system, it would be as well to leave it to them undisturbed.

Mr. Morin had not found the old system so objectionable as he had been stated.

Mr. Holmes gave an instance of a fair trial having been made with the American Sleigh and the old French Canadian one, by which the road which was travelled by the latter, was soon rendered impassable, while the former improved every time it was passed over, and remained excellent when the trial ceased.

Messrs. Neilson and Parent both spoke at much length against the Ordinance.

A resolution to rescind it however fell to the ground, the Committee rising by a motion from Mr. Parent himself (if it is given correctly.)

A Bill to authorize the Magistrates of Simcoe to finish the gaol there, was read the first time.

The Bill for incorporating the Caledonia Bridge Company also went through Committee.

Mr. Durand's Bill to repeal certain Acts relative to Macadamized roads was thrown out.

Mr. Durand defended it, on the score of benefiting the by roads within half a mile of the Macadamized road.

Mr. Johnson opposed it on account of a good road being within the short distance of half a mile from those inhabitants who sought to be benefited.

Mr. Merritt would wait for the legislation of the District Council Bill, which would include these matters.

Mr. Draper regarded the Bill as militating against the interests of the inhabitants who had farms fronting where the roads passed who would be deprived by it of the Statute labour without any substitute for it.

The voice of the House was thus against it and Mr. Durand sustained rather impatiently the same defeat on a cherished object which he had endeavoured to throw in the way of other important measures.

A Resolution was passed relative to the departments of the House—the Speaker deputed gentlemen connected with the Executive to wait upon His Excellency with an Address recommending certain persons to his consideration on behalf of old and valued servants of both of the late Houses of Assembly of Upper and Lower Canada.

The Bill imposing fines, more trifling fines, upon Alms Quakers and Tinkers, for refusing to contribute their personal exertions in defence of the country, in peace and war, went through the Committee with various amendments, securing to those peace-loving subjects an ignoble exemption from a duty which every man is bound not only by the ties of manhood but by the love of country, to perform whosoever waives his services are required.

Correspondence of the Montreal Gazette.

KINGSTON, Tuesday morning, August 3.

The business before the House yesterday, was, generally speaking, very uninteresting, and the attendance of members, in consequence, occasionally very thin.

The first item on the orders of the day, was the report on the Contingencies of the late Assembly of Upper Canada, which recommended the payment of a few outstanding claims of printers, clerks, &c. The amounts, both separately and collectively, were small, but they did not pass the collective wisdom without a word or two, such is the propensity here to talk, or as it is often quaintly said, "I cannot give a silent vote on this question." The Mirror of Parliament will cease on the 10th, and we may then, perhaps, find more of these silent votes.

Mr. Draper introduced a Bill, (without comment,) to amend the District Court Act. This is a measure which must advance, hand in hand, with the new Court of Requests Law—which is awaiting the third reading, but which will not be moved for until the present measure is in an equally advanced state. The second reading is fixed for Thursday.

Mr. Small moved that the resolutions adopted in the House some days ago, relative to the remuneration of members, be referred to a committee of five, to report by Bill or otherwise. He declared that he had hitherto delayed advancing this measure, under the hope that the Government would have brought forward some proposition on the subject, after learning the well understood wishes of the house on that occasion. Mr. Hincks very properly remarked, that that house could originate no bill on the subject, and Mr. Baldwin seemed to advance the same opinion. Mr. Harrison very adroitly managed to evade appeals made to him, as to the views of Government on the subject. In reply to some of these questions he replied that Government could not be expected to offer an opinion on a matter not yet ripe. The house had not yet decided from what source the payment of members was to be paid—nor had they pointed out the mode of raising the amount they might require. If they presented an address to His Excellency, they would, no doubt, receive an answer expressive of his views on the subject. The resolutions were eventually referred to a Committee, and it is probable they will report by address rather than by bill. The Government are supposed to be more in favour of payment through the means of local taxation, than out of the public chest.

The consideration of the St. Maurice election was postponed to the 12th, when the Returning Officer is ordered to appear at the bar, to be examined.

Colonel Prince introduced a bill to relieve certain purchasers at sheriffs' sales, whose deeds have not been made out prior to their death or removal from office—and also, a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, except in certain cases—the second reading of both bills on the 9th.

The House went into Committee on the propriety of voting a salary to the Speaker. The first Resolution, moved by Mr. Small, was to the effect that the Speaker ought to be remunerated, and the second left the amount in blank as to the sum to be voted. In consequence of the necessity of having a recommendation from the Crown, Mr. Small moved that the Committee should rise and report progress—evidently that the Treasury benches might take a hint, and be prepared, in a day or two, to come down with a Message of recommendation on the subject.

The House immediately after entered upon the second reading of the Bill to exempt the County of Saguenay from the Sleigh Ordinance, but after a short discussion, the Committee rose without reporting. Consequently this measure, as well as that of Mr. Turcotte to abolish this Ordinance in toto, have completely failed. The loss of the present measure was because the Ordinance will not be in force in Saguenay for two years, and there will be time enough to make changes, if necessary, before that period.

The House concurred in the Report of the Committee on Printing, which gives the contract for printing to Messrs. Cary & Desbarats, and the binding to Mr. Brewer.

The House also concurred in the motion to purchase the stock of the Welland Canal. They also concurred in a Resolution authorizing a loan to the Magistrates of the Simcoe District, to finish the Gaol and Court House. A bill to that effect was read a first time.

The Caledonia and Bridge Company went through Committee and was amended. Report to be received to-morrow.

The Bill repealing part of the law relating to macadamized roads, was, after a short discussion, thrown out.

The House in Committee considered the Report of the Committee on the Retired Officers of the House, and finally agreed to an Address to the Crown to recommend its consideration the past services of certain officers, who are now too old to serve, or who wish to be invalided.

The House shortly after adjourned.

Correspondence of the Montreal Gazette.

KINGSTON, Wednesday morning.

Yesterday, being one of the days selected by the Government for the prosecution of their measures before the House, many entries stood on the order book, and much debate, of an interesting kind, was very naturally expected, nor were the public disappointed. Among the routine business, and before the period when serious discussion is expected, came on the third reading of the Court of Requests Act. This was opposed by Mr. Merritt, who presented a Resolution to recommit the Bill, with a view of altering its features materially, and to render it conformable to certain principles laid down in his motion. He expressly stated he had no hopes of succeeding with his motion, but he wished his views and his vote to appear on the journals. He was seconded by Mr. Thorne, in a longer address than usual from this sterling independent man, who declared that the old Act worked well in his neighbourhood, and who deprecated the change as being injurious to the great body of the people. Mr. Durand also followed in opposition to the Bill, which, however, met the support of Messrs. Baldwin, Viger, Moffatt, and Hincks, on various different grounds. Mr. Cook came out as a champion for the Commissioners, but his efforts were feeble, compared with Mr. Roblin, who, in a speech of about an hour's length, fought for the Commissioners, and thoroughly examined the new Bill, clause by clause. This agriculturist addressed the House with a fluency and ease that might be expected only from a practiced debater—his arguments were forcibly and clearly explained, though occasionally mixed with sophistry and founded on erroneous views of the Act—his positions were defined, and never got jumbled together, as is often the case with unpractised speakers. After a word or two from Captain Stevie, in favour of the new Bill, Mr. Draper in a most masterly speech, replied to Messrs. Thorne and Roblin, and pointed out the disadvantages arising from the present system.

The Bill to provide for the freedom of elections, (Mr. Baldwin's) was brought under consideration in Committee, and the first clause carried; the Committee rising to sit again on Friday.

The government motion for the re-entregation of voters was also brought on, and it is understood that these two bills will be amended on the same day—and one regarded as a substitute or amendment to the other.

The bills for the regular disposal of the public lands and for the amendment of the Chancery Court, (as here latter came from the Council,) were read a second time and committed for Thursday—the Bill to facilitate the despatch of business before the Queen's Bench, in Upper Canada, was ordered to be engrossed.

The House then went into Committee on the Upper Canada Municipal Bill, and remained in session to a very late hour of the night. The speakers were numerous, the arguments, pro and con, very various, and the opposition to the Bill was, in a great measure, to the details and not to the principal. The discussion was dropped after midnight, and is to be renewed again, in committee, on a future day.

The Hastings Committee have decided in favour of Mr. Baldwin's right to his seat, and have declared "the petition of Murray frivolous and vexatious. A new writ will now be issued for the riding of York for which Mr. Baldwin was also returned.

From the Montreal Gazette, August 6.

TIMBER DUTIES.

With regard to the question which we give of the debate which took place in the Legislative Assembly upon this subject, no report of the speech of Mr. Derivshire was then before us, otherwise we should have alluded to it at greater length. It is however, due to the subject and the Honourable Member, that we should make the following extract from his observations, as reported in the Kingston Chronicle:—

With regard to the resolutions upon the rate, he thought the House would be wanting in a paramount duty if they voted to their country, if it allowed further time to elapse without making known to the Mother Country the opinion of the Legislature upon the proposed alteration of the Timber duties. Much misconception prevailed at home upon the subject of this trade, and the fiscal regulation by which it was protected. A Committee of the House of Commons, packed with members hostile to the Canadian timber trade, was not the best adapted to hag out the truth upon a question so complicated, and in which so many national interests were involved. A Committee of inquiry would have been a far better course than a Parliamentary Committee. It would have better elicited the truth, and been fairer to the parties whose interests were to be affected: for, in the first place it would have been notice of what was intended, and a full opportunity would have been afforded for a hearing. He sincerely hoped the Mother Country would pause in the course of policy upon which she had

entered; for, if prejudicial to the extent apprehended to this Colony, it would be fatal to the Mother Country.—Not an iota that sounded in the wilds of Canada but put in motion a shuttle in the factories of Manchester; and if England, for the sake of getting Russia, Sweden and Norway, as customers for her manufactures, were to destroy the Canada timber trade and lose this Colony as a purchaser for her manufactures, she would, he feared, play the part of the dog in the fable, who, in grasping at a shadow reflected in the water, let fall the substance which he held in his mouth—(hear, hear.) England would not sell her manufactures to the rude bears of the Baltic, or the serfs and white slaves of Russia, who had no taste for them, and whose highest notions of luxury consisted in eating black bread and drinking train oil. These countries had home manufactures which suited their wants, and it was the present policy of their government to foster & protect them, inasmuch as those governments had not arrived yet at that pitch of commercial enlightenment, which impelled our own to cast aside and sacrifice the interests of its own subjects and children to court the favour of its enemies (hear, hear.) The home government best its intended interference with the protective duties upon Canada timber upon the extension of an increased revenue. The sanguine estimate of the projectors of this measure was no more than a million. Even if they realized that sum, which he doubted, it was a poor consideration for so great a sacrifice as the interests of the vast colonial empire of Great Britain upon the American continent. The valuable nursery for seamen, maintained by the mercantile fleet of from 1000 to 2000 ships annually crossing and recrossing the Atlantic to the St. Lawrence had been adverted to. This to the mother country was one of the most serious considerations in the question. Nor was it immaterial to notice to whom the benefit of this growth of seamen was to go. Russian timber, it seemed, was to be received in British ports in Russian bottoms, so that an impetus was to be given to the Russian navy, whilst a proportionate degradation was to be inflicted on the British. It was difficult to understand a policy tending to an blow to depress the colonial interest of England, and transfer her naval power to her most formidable European rival. Russia, more than a match for Great Britain by land, who had already pushed the outposts of her power to the frontier of every British possession, only wanted a navy to commence a contest which her ambition had been long preparing. For his own part he saw a close connexion between the forests of Canada and the "wooden walls of old England," the bulwarks of her power; and he hoped the mother country would reflect upon these things, and while yet in time, stay the hand lifted to injure both—

From the Montreal Gazette, August 5.

We have been favoured with the Resolutions adopted in the Committee of the Legislative Assembly, on the Government Fiscal Bank. When first considered, the vote stood six to six—Mr. Duncan declining to vote, and Mr. Simpson being absent; but the latter having asked for its reconsideration, and the former, on this occasion, voting in its favour, the votes stood—

Yeas—Simpson, Dunscomb, Cameron, Moffatt, Dunn, Harrison, Quinnes—7.

Nays—Holmes, Buchanan, Cartwright, Neilson, Merritt, Morris, Burnet—7.

The Chairman, Mr. Hincks, having given his casting vote for the measure, the Committee will report the Resolutions given below. The plan of a Fiscal Bank, as proposed in the Resolutions, has excited much attention in town, and created no little excitement. We, in the meantime, content ourselves by publishing the Resolutions, but shall follow up the matter by a few observations in a subsequent number:—

1. That it is expedient that a Provincial Bank of Issue, under the management of Commissioners, be established by Legislative enactment, to which shall be confided the sole power of issuing paper payable on demand.

2. That the Bank shall issue notes of \$1 and upwards, of £1,000,000 cy. and no more, until otherwise provided by Legislative enactment, except in redemption of its own notes, or in return for bullion or coin.

3. That the said issue of £1,000,000 shall be made—against bullion or coin, and 3/4 against Government securities, purchased by, or paid into, the Bank, and the interest arising from such securities, shall be carried to the public account of the Province, after deducting the expense of management, and of any payments, special charges by Parliament as hereinbefore provided.

4. That from and after the 1st of February, 1843, it shall not be lawful for any Bank or individual, to issue any promissory note, payable on demand, or to order, if such note represents or reports to be, a bank note.

5. That each of the Banks now issuing paper, payable throughout the Province, shall make a return of the average amount of its circulation of such paper, during the years 1840 and 1841, and of the amount of bullion or coin in its vaults, during the same period.

6. That to every such Bank whose charter would be unexpired on the 1st February, 1843, there be made an allowance by the Bank of 2 1/2 per cent per annum, on the amount of the difference between such circulation, and the bullion or coin in its vaults, for the term of years for which such charter shall be unexpired, provided such term exceed five years; and if such charter have expired, or have less than five years to run after 1st February, 1843, then for the term of — years. Each such Bank to have deposited Government securities (approved by the Commissioners) or bullion or coin, to the extent of such amount, with the Bank of Issue, and having received its notes in exchange.

7. That the charters of Banks now in existence in the Province which expire before the first of February, 1843, be renewed, with power to issue paper payable on demand up to that date, when such power shall cease by law; but that every facility for increase of capital, for suing and being sued, for limited liability of shareholders, &c., be given to such Banks for such time as they may desire the same, subject only to such cessation of issue.

Lower Provinces.

From the Fredericton Sentinel, July 31.

There have been rumours during the last two or three days as to the movement of troops and stores in the upper part of the Province; but which we understand are unwarranted notices. We believe, however, that our American neighbours are not idle; and that considerable activity prevails on the other side of the line, particularly in the vicinity of Hamilton, to which the attention of the British authorities should be directed; as we are satisfied the State of Maine is making silent but extensive preparations to secure a foothold in case of matters proceeding to extremities.

By a notification in last Wednesday's Gazette, the Superintendants of Great Roads and Commissioners of Bye Roads, are directed, by order of His Excellency, to abstain from carrying on any work upon the Roads after the 15th of August, excepting partial repairs for cleaning out drains and removing obstructions; with the exception of those new lines of road which may be in progress, or on the new line of road extending to Quebec.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.—M. H. Perley, Esquire, arrived in town on Wednesday last, from a tour through the far west of the Province, where, under the direction of His Excellency Sir William P. Dummer, he has been making inquiry into the state of the Indians, for the purpose of ascertaining their condition.

Such labour has long been required, and we hope that the intentions of our benevolent Governor, and the activity of Mr. Perley, will be successful in this important work. The matter is in good hands.

FROM DEMARARA.—The schooner *Lucy*, Captain Chase, arrived at Portland from Demarara on Friday last, after a voyage of twenty-three days. The *Lucy* had landed upwards of one hundred Portuguese labourers, passengers from Madeira to Demarara, to work on the plantations instead of the negroes, and they were received with great kindness by the colonial authorities, being supplied with food and clothing, and placed in situations to obtain immediate employment. Captain Chase represents the conduct of the emancipated slaves as indolent, idle, and disorderly in the extreme, and that no dependence can be placed upon them for the ordinary duties on the plantations, and in the trades they formerly worked at.—*Montreal Courier*.

Royal Gazette, Fredericton, July 28.

Captain Charles Drury, of the 1st Battalion Saint John City Militia, to be Provincial Aid de Camp to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

By Command,

GEO. SHORE, A. G. M.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has arrived here from an extensive tour through the principal Counties of the Province. We have also much pleasure to announce the safe arrival of Lady Colebrooke and the other members of Sir William's family, who came to Halifax in the Steamer *Columbia*, and were accompanied to Saint John by A. Reid, Esquire, His Excellency's Private Secretary. His Excellency Sir Charles Fitzroy, Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island, accompanied by Mr. private Secretary, Mr. George Fitzroy, and the Hon. Mr. Haveland, who is on a temporary visit to this Province, joined Sir William at Saint John, and the distinguished individuals proceeded on Thursday morning for this place, and arrived on the afternoon of the same day, in the Steamer *New Brunswick*. They were received by a Guard of Honour of the 69th Regiment, and a salute from the Royal Artillery, and the whole party immediately proceeded to Government House. His Excellency Sir C. Fitzroy embarked on board the Steamer *New Brunswick* on Monday last, on his return to P. E. Island.

THE OTTAWA.

IMPORTANT TO EMIGRANTS.

The undersigned, desirous that Emigrants coming to the Province of Canada to settle, should establish themselves as to be assured of doing well, will give, gratuitously, such advice to able bodied, steady and industrious men, as, if followed, will effect the great object he has in view—namely, that of the settlement of the country—and the comfort and happiness of the settler. The undersigned may mention that he is unconnected with any Government or other scheme of bodies or individuals for the settlement of the Province.

JAMES H. KERR

St. Louis Heights, Aug 7th 1841.

Editors of newspapers in Quebec and Montreal, who wish well to Emigrants, will perhaps give this notice an occasional prominent insertion in their papers.

QUEBEC, AUGUST 7, 1841.

Many speculations are on foot, arising out of the expected change in the Ministry, as to the probable result which may be occasioned in the administration of the Government in Canada.—Lord Aberdeen, Lord Canterbury and Sir George Murray have each been spoken of as successors to Lord SYDENHAM in his important charge. We say nothing of Lord Mountcashel, whose name was formerly brought forward,—for we cannot suppose such an appointment can have been contemplated, though it has been named in some of the late London papers. We do not believe that any change will take place, unless indeed the health of the present Governor General should render the return of His Excellency to his native land advisable, a circumstance which would be deeply regretted. His Lordship has entered upon the Government of the United Province with judgment, industry and energy, and his talents bid fair to overcome even greater obstacles than those which have been opposed to the introduction of the regime, necessarily incidental to the new order of things. We therefore are inclined to believe that no change will take place; but that, on the contrary, Lord SYDENHAM will be left, (unless his own wishes should lead to his resignation,) to complete the great and important work he has so happily commenced. His retirement from the administration of the Colonial Government would, indeed, be a circumstance to be deplored; he has made himself fully master of our wants and circumstances, and has gained the confidence of the great majority of the Colonists. The wish of all ought therefore to be that his invaluable services may be preserved to the Province, and that, whatever party may be in power, his measures may meet with that support at home, essential to the success of his liberal and enlightened views.

New York papers are of Tuesday evening, the 31st of August; they contain the news by the Steam Packet *Acadia*.

The Commercial Advertiser of that evening publishes an abstract of the Fiscal Bank Bill which it is expected will pass this week and become a law.

The "negro insurrection" reported in the New Orleans papers, turns out to have been very much exaggerated: it appears to have been unknown beyond a very few plantations. No more arrests had taken place amongst the slaves; those who had been arrested would be tried in the usual mode, and disposed of according to their deserts. There required no extraordinary means to preserve the public peace.

The Florida war will, it is hoped by Colonel Worth now commanding in that quarter, be speedily brought to a close: the same hope has been entertained for some years past, by successive commanders, but has unfortunately never been realized.

Kingston dates are of Wednesday the 4th August. Extracts from the Parliamentary reports of the preceding day will be found under the usual head. The Chronicle says that in the debate which took place, in Committee of the whole, on the Municipal Bill, the members from East Canada, including Messrs. Neilson and Morin, spoke in favour of the principle of the Bill, though they objected to some of the details. The Chronicle entertains no doubt that, with some modification, the Bill will pass both Houses.

The Currency Bill was to be taken into consideration, in Committee of the whole, on Wednesday evening.

On Friday, 30th July, the stabling at Dickinson's landing, with seventeen horses and a number of sleighs and carriages, were destroyed by fire. The whole were the property of the stage proprietors, and their value is estimated at £1,000. We have not heard if any part was insured.

Major General Clitherow arrived at Kingston on Saturday, 31st July, to assume the command of the Troops in Upper Canada.

The following article appeared in the New York Commercial Advertiser of Monday last. With regard to the paragraph which has occasioned it, it is but justice to ourselves to say that, though it appeared in the Quebec Mercury it was copied from a Kingston paper, in which the neglect attributed to Capt. Nye, of the Packet-ship *Independence*, was most circumstantially related by a person, who represented himself to have been a passenger in the packet, and an eye witness of what he reported. The action imputed to that gentleman, was so much the reverse of the humanity which has on all occasions marked the conduct of the commanders of the New York packets, that had it not been for the mistennes with which the circumstances were stated, it would not, in any shape, have found a place in our columns; and we cannot account for its appearance,

without a reference to the journal from which it was copied. But we avail ourselves of the first opportunity of inserting the remarks of our New York contemporary, and the letter of the worthy Captain, which we have no doubt, contains a true statement of circumstances, that have been mistaken by the passenger, who furnished the account to the Kingston paper, at all events they are much more in accordance with the character of a seaman than the relation he has circulated:

THE PACKET INDEPENDENCE.—In reference to the paragraph we copied from the Quebec Mercury, charging Capt. Nye with a refusal to take off the crew of a French schooner in distress, we have the pleasure of saying that one of Capt. Nye's passengers has called on us this morning, of his own accord, to say that the story is utterly untrue; and indeed any one might presume, who knew anything of Capt. Nye, or of our packet captains generally.

Since the above was written we have received the following note from Capt. Nye:

To the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser:

I noticed in your paper of the 30th ultimo, a paragraph copied from the Quebec Mercury, in which it is stated, I passed a French schooner in a sinking condition, on my late passage from Liverpool, refusing at the same time to relieve her crew. Were the author of this story and his object known to the public, it would be quite unnecessary for me to notice it; but as you offer the opportunity of correcting it, I will simply state the facts.

On the morning of June 9 we saw a schooner ahead, standing on the same course as the *Independence*. Soon after it fell calm, the schooner being 1½ mile distant. At 3 p.m. a light breeze from the East brought us near her, when the French flag was hoisted, our own being at the same time. When we were along side, within ten yards, they very quietly asked where we were from, and where bound. Having answered, I put the same questions, to which they replied, "from France, bound to St. Peter's." After a short pause the captain said "my vessel makes some water"—a very common occurrence at sea. A man was pumping at the time, which I suppose elicited the remark. Soon after, he left the pump to assist the remainder of the crew in hauling the sails, which had been hauled down in the previous calm. We did not return to it while in sight. At this time the captain asked another question, which I did not understand—whether did Mr. White, one of the cabin passengers, who spoke French—probably from the increasing distance. My impression, however, is, that he asked the question. Their flag was then hauled down and we passed on, without any remark being made to me by a passenger on board. Three hours after, when the schooner was nearly out of sight, I received a note, signed by Kay and one or two others, requesting me to return to her and take off the crew, and offering to pay me.

I have relieved some of my fellow-men from peril on the ocean, and I trust, if again called upon by the sight of distress, I shall need no prospect of remuneration to stimulate me to the performance of duty. If the schooner had been in need of assistance they had time to board us in the calm, as their boats were in perfect order. If she had been in a sinking condition, would they not have made a signal of distress? Would not that have been the first communication when we came within hail? The story is too absurd to require my respecting longer on your columns. I will merely add that Kay, the author of it, is a one of two hundred and ninety emigrants to the *Independence*. Some difference of opinion between him and myself, in regard to his right to enjoy certain privileges allowed exclusively to cabin passengers, was probably his motive for the fabrication.

Your obedient humble servant,

E. NYE.

SHIP INDEPENDENCE.

It is said in the Prince Edward Island Gazette that Sir Charles Fitzroy, Lieut. Governor of that Island, has been offered the Government of the Leeward Islands, vacant by the removal of Sir William Colebrooke to New Brunswick.

The 68th Regiment which arrived on Thursday last in H. M. S. *Apollo*, is thus distributed:—

The Head Quarters with three companies proceeded to Sorel last night, where the detachment of the Regiment that, some time past, arrived from England has been stationed.

The following officers accompany the Head Quarter Division,—Major Huey—Captain Mackinnon—Lieut. Taylor—Ensigns Grant and Rhodes—Adjutant Cross—Surgeon Atkinson—Quarter Master Baxter.

The remaining three companies embarked to-day in the steamboat *Lumber Merchant*, for River du Loup, to relieve an equal number of Companies of the 56th Regiment now under command of Captain Walsley at Temiscouata and Madawaska.

The officers with the detachment are Captain Smyth, commanding—Captain Parkinson—Lieutenants Blount and Johnson—Ensigns Horner, Brown, and Beal—Asst. Surgeon Irvine.

Sergeant Bell of the 68th Regiment met with his death this morning under the following circumstances. He was pay sergeant of one of the companies going to the Eastern Posts, and was on the ladder at the side of the *Apollo*, in the very act of stepping into a boat as he was going ashore on duty, when one of the boat's crew fell overboard. The sergeant endeavoured to catch him, but in making the attempt lost his balance, fell off the ladder and was drowned. The boat-man fortunately caught a rope and was saved.

The Bishop of Nancy arrived in Quebec yesterday morning, and will leave again on Monday for St. Marie de la Beauce.

The traders in this city have already taken alarm at the reduction in the value of coins proposed by the Bill introduced into the Legislative Assembly: the English shillings which have for a long time passed at Is. 3d. are now only received at Is. 2d. currency, under the apprehension that a sudden change may be made by the Act of the Provincial Legislature, which may occasion a serious loss to the holders of this coin.

A melancholy occurrence took place on Lake Beauport on Thursday evening, which occasioned the death of a young lady of this city, Miss Christophina Brown, aged 17, daughter of Mr. Brown of Buaide-Street. This young person was in a canoe, with, we understand, a female companion, when the fragile bark was upset, and although not in deep water, she was drowned, to the unspeakable regret of her family and numerous friends.

The Concert proposed to be given by Mr. and Mrs. Seguin and Mr. Manvers and his daughter, will take place at the ALSTON HOTEL, on Monday evening next, and not on Tuesday, as was erroneously stated in the *Mercury* of Thursday last. The merits of all these talented performers are so well known to the public, that it is unnecessary to enlarge upon them. We will merely observe, that our old friends the Seguins are departing for England, and we hope their farewell visit to Quebec will be as agreeable as their former sojourns have proved.

The New York Spirit of the Times, of the 31st July contains the following notice:—

"A HORSE FOR CANADA.—There is now on sale in this vicinity a fine thoroughbred bay stallion, six years old, sixteen hands high, that would precisely suit a Canadian Turf-man. He has been trained and run, with some credit, upon our courses. Under much heavier weights than those carried in "the States," it is thought he would be a good performer. He is a fine looking horse and perfectly sound. He will be sold for half price. Who wants him?"

It is rather late now to bring a horse from so great a distance for the September meeting on the Quebec Course, but one of the above description would prove of value in improving the breed in Canada, where bone and size is required, to produce the horse to all work, most in request in this Province. The Spirit of the Times is published at No. 1, Barclay Street, New York, and further particulars may be learned on application to the Editor of that largely circulating sporting print.

We are requested to notice the arrival of Charles Freeman, the American Giant, who was a passenger in the *Union*. He has taken up his quarters at the Blucher Inn, Upper Town Market, where he may be seen for some days. He measures 7 feet 4 inches, and his strength is said to be proportioned to his stature.

TEMPERANCE PLEASURE ESCURSION.

Yesterday being the Anniversary of the formation of the "Quebec Young Men's Total Abstinence Society," was celebrated by an excursion to Crane Island, which was very truly styled one of pleasure. At half-past nine o'clock the fine steamer *St. George*, which had been engaged for the occasion, left the Steamboat Company's wharf, and proceeded down the river, encountering a brisk breeze from the eastward. The weather was delightful, the wind being just sufficiently strong to enjoy the heat of the sun and brace the nerves of all who enjoyed it. The number of persons on board the boat was upwards of three hundred, all of whom, of course, did not belong to the Temperance Society. The Young Men of the Society mustered in force, the Benedicts with their wives and children, and the Bachelors, generally, were accompanied by fair relations and friends. A number of highly respectable families, of Quebec, some of whom, we were pleased to see, were French Canadians, and several Roman Catholic Clergymen also formed part of the company.

The boat arrived at Crane Island shortly before one o'clock, and anchored, according to previous arrangement, in order to afford an opportunity for a ramble on the island so celebrated for its excellent butter. The steamer could not land her passengers on the island as she does at Quebec, but there was no want of small boats, and most of the company went ashore, where they remained amusing themselves until the return bell brought them again on board the steamer, and before five o'clock the boat was rapidly returning to Quebec, the tide being in her favour, as it was in going down. The wind, however, which during the morning had blown stiffly from the eastward, subsided after noon, and the heat was then rather oppressive, but on the return a fresh breeze sprung up from the westward, rendering the air again cool and delightful. A finer day, indeed, as respects weather, could not have been chosen for a pleasure excursion.

On her way up the steamer met a number of outward bound vessels under full sail. Two of them—Temperance Ships we believe—greeted the party with three hearty cheers, which were with great pleasure returned. At half past eight she was alongside the wharf she had left in the morning, and the numerous company proceeded to their homes delighted with the pleasures of an excursion conducted upon Temperance principles.

During the whole of the day the Committee of the Society were unwearied in their attentions to the rest of the company. The arrangements to prevent confusion at lunch and tea succeeded well, although it was necessary that the company should partake of each meal in three successive divisions. The quality and quantity of the edibles left nothing to be desired; of pure cold water there was an ample supply, at lunch, and at the after meal excellent coffee and tea were in profusion. In every respect the Young Men's Society deserve great credit for the manner in which they promoted and conducted this pleasant excursion.

The Band of the Grenadier Guards was on board, and contributed much towards the pleasures of the day by their superior execution of a number of favourite airs.

EXPORT OF FLOUR AND WHEAT, FROM CANADA.

The following statement will show correctly, we believe, so far as it goes, the amount of Flour, Wheat, Pork, and Beef exported from the ports of Quebec and Montreal up to the 10th July, inclusive, of the season of 1841. We would have brought the statement up to a later date, but materials failed us. At a future period we will enlarge the statement, if in our power:—

Export of Flour and Wheat from the Port of Quebec in 1841, to the 10th July, inclusive.

	Flour, Bbls.	Wheat, Bush.
To Liverpool,	36824	29388
London,	21	
Plymouth,	1126	
Lancaster,	1565	
Other English Ports,	439	
Cardiff,	1199	
Glasgow,	8721	2651
Dundee,	490	
Londonderry,		3000
Dublin,		2000
Waterford,		825
Total Export from Quebec, 50,385		37,864

Export of Flour from the Port of Montreal in 1841 to 10th July, inclusive.

	Flour, Bbls.	Wheat, Bush.
To Liverpool,	57750	99626
London,	9450	17695
Plymouth,		7007
Preston,	1942	
Bristol,		8590
Glasgow,	26113	21894
Greenock,	2215	8300
Dundee,	5791	
Kirkcaldy,	829	
Leith,	768	
Londonderry,		19045
Kingstown,		13350
Belfast,		12032
Limerick,		10020
Waterford,		8094
Dublin,		7637
Total Exports from Montreal, 104,858		233,290

The total amount of Flour and Wheat exported to the United Kingdom from Canada, during the above period is, therefore, Flour, 155,243 barrels, and Wheat, 271,154 bushels.

Export of Beef, Flour and Pork from the Ports of Quebec and Montreal, to the Eastern Provinces of B. N. A. and to the British West Indies, in 1841, to the 10th July, inclusive.

	Montreal.	Quebec.
Beef,	310	2171 barrels.
Flour,	2781	5095 "
Pork,	9456	8024 "
Totals:—Beef, 2481 barrels; Flour, 7866 barrels; Pork, 17480 barrels.		

CHAMBLEY CANAL.—We are requested to state that the petition from the inhabitants of Quebec, praying for the improvement of the navigation of the River Richelieu, has been transmitted to His Excellency the Governor General, and an immediate answer received through the Hon. D. Daly, Provincial Secretary, that the subject will receive its full share of His Excellency's consideration.

Articles excluded in our two last numbers, by the English news, received via New York and Halifax.

We understand that the sum of £37 12s. was collected in the English Cathedral, last Sunday, in aid of the fund of the National School.

MR. JUSTICE VALLIERES.

We learn from the Quebec Mercury that in consequence of Mr. Justice Vallieres, of Three Rivers, having declined to sit in the Court of Appeals, under Mr. Justice Rolland, as President, there was no quorum of that tribunal for the Quebec cases; and that the suits of that District had been deprived of appeal during the late term. Our contemporary forbears to comment upon the motives which are said to have induced the learned Judge for the District of Three Rivers, to come to this determination; but in doing so, we must beg leave to inform our friend of the Mercury, that "if he was made acquainted with the motives to which he alludes, he betrayed his duty as a public journalist; for the Tribunals of Justice, not less than the Executive Government, the Legislature, and all public functionaries, are amenable to the expression of public opinion. We shall not deal with the matter in the same way. We understand that the reasons suggested by Judge Vallieres for breaking up the Court of Appeals, in as far as regards the suits for the District of Quebec, were, that being a senior judge on the bench of the Province to Judge Rolland, his pride was hurt by being placed in a subordinate place, in the late commission issued by the Governor General for holding the Court of Appeals at Quebec. If this be the fact, and we believe it is, it speaks volumes as to the true character of the judicial character. The commission was issued in the name of his sovereign, and not only as a judge, but as a loyal subject and a lawyer, he ought to have known that it was his duty to have served in any capacity or in any place assigned to him. The youngest judge on the bench might be put over his head in the commission in question; but when it is considered that Judge Vallieres is merely a District Judge seldom authorized till lately to sit in the Court of Appeals, the public will be still less inclined to sympathize with him in his childish and petty reasons for inflicting so much injury upon the suitors for justice in the District of Quebec. In fact, a judge who could exhibit so little control over his pride of feeling, ought never again to be placed in a situation to enable him to inflict similar injuries upon the public. This is not the first time the learned judge has stood forth as the champion of his own personal feelings in interpreting the plain dictates of the law; but we hope it will be the last. Such injudicious conduct and egotism are unworthy of the dignity and sober reflections of any of Her Majesty's Judges; and when repeated on more occasions than one, and when no admonition, however severe, will have the effect of bringing about a more salutary state of feeling and reasoning, it is high time, in our opinion, that the tie which binds him to the State should be altogether severed.

"If our friend of the Montreal Gazette had written the paragraph on which he, somewhat unceremoniously, takes upon himself to read us a lecture, under the circumstances that it was written by us, we very much question if he would not have expressed himself as guardedly as we did on the occasion.

"Your if is the only peace-maker—much virtue in it."

A writer under the signature "Sophet," has addressed a letter to the Quebec Gazette, in justification of Mr. Vallieres' conduct. But it does not alter the facts given, with the exception of the following statement:—

"When new Commissions were issued to the Judges on the accession of King William IV., the Commission of Mr. Justice Vallieres de St. Real was made anterior in date to that of Mr. Justice Rolland, and the same order of precedence has been observed in the several Commissions of the Peace issued since 1830, and in which the name of Mr. Justice Vallieres de St. Real has uniformly preceded the name of Mr. Justice Rolland."

This writer further says, that not more than two or three causes at the utmost have been delayed by the non-attendance of Mr. Vallieres.

With respect to the order of precedence, admitting all that has been said on that head by the Judge's friend to be true, still it does not alter the question, which amounts to this: Would not the proper course for Mr. Vallieres to have pursued have been to sit in the Court of Appeals under Mr. Justice Rolland, in the first instance, and then prefer his complaint or remonstrance to the Government. Such conduct would not have prejudiced any claim he might have to bring forward, and it would have relieved him of the charge to which he is now obnoxious of having obstructed the course of justice by absenting himself from the Court.

As to the excuse that not more than two or three parties were prejudiced by the Judge's non attendance if it worth anything, it makes against the Judge and amounts to no more than this.—Well if he has done wrong the damage after all has not been so very great, he has only ruined two or three persons instead of a dozen or two, as has been ill naturedly reported of him.

A second letter from SOPHET has since appeared in the Gazette: it contains nothing which justifies Mr. Valliere's conduct in interrupting the course of justice by deserting his duty in the Court of Appeals.

POPULAR EDUCATION.

To the Editor of the Quebec Mercury. SIR,—Circumstances I regret have prevented my following up, before this, the remarks to which you gave insertion in your paper of the 13th instant.

I now proceed in examining Mr. Mondelet's plan for removing the difficulties which, on account of religious differences, surround legislation for popular schools. He recommends (paragraph 46.) as if it were quite a new and happy discovery, the well known and almost universally scouted expedient of making "judicious extracts" from the Scriptures, which are to answer all the purpose of religious education in our schools. It is almost amusing, how he introduces this recommendation of his, as if it would lead to a perfectly untried and unelaborated experiment, to which he can so little conceive of opposition that he calls it "an insult" to the clergymen of different denominations of Christians in Canada, to imagine that they would be opposed to such a course. And then he goes on to "take it for granted" that there will be no difficulty in bringing about an agreement on this matter, and again builds his castle on so airy a foundation.

How very much must Mr. Mondelet be astonished to hear of petition after petition, which is at this time presented to the different branches of the Legislature, coming from the Clergy and Church members of every variety of denomination of Protestants, and praying that the entire, unmutated volume of the Scriptures may be introduced into all the popular schools for which our Senators shall be called to legislate! How much more will he be astonished when he sees even the Roman Catholic portion of the community, through a correspondent who speaks for them in the columns of the Gazette de Quebec, reject his scheme, and thus no portion of the people whom he hoped to unite in one strain of concordant sentiment, disposed to be pleased with his recommendations!

I do not know, of course, whether by this time he is not still of opinion that "a respectable number of divines of all the different denominations" may without difficulty be brought together for the purpose of agreeing upon extracts from the Bible which shall suit all parties; but surely he does not fancy now that any number of respectable divines will be found to engage in that labour.

No; Mr. Mondelet has undertaken the thankless task of pleasing all parties, and he has really pleased none; and if his book has in this matter effected anything, it is only its having hastened the measures which the religious portion of the community in every part of the country is now taking, towards entering its solemn protest against the infliction upon the community of a system of general instruction apart from the reverential use of the Scriptures in their integrity as a gift from God for the regulation of man's heart and life.

I have now done with that portion of the author's book by which my attention has been more especially attracted, and on which I regret that it is not in my power to bestow approbation. Perhaps I may be permitted to occupy a little more space with remarks which the book suggests.

The financial part of the consideration in the Author's 15th Letter is stated in so very indistinct a manner that I cannot attempt anything like a review of the same. I am glad, however, to perceive that he recommends in the following letter the system which the State of New York has adopted, of making legislative provision for aid which it offers to every school-district throughout the State, upon the district meet the offer with local taxation, and the local taxation, it may be well to remark, applied to all the inhabitants, whether they have children, or not; so that those who have no children pay, as they ought to do, towards educating the children of their neighbours; and the wealthy, who prefer educating their children at expensive private schools, will help to support the schools which alone are accessible to their neighbours in less favourable circumstances. This plan creates an interest in all classes of inhabitants on behalf of the school which they are taxed to uphold, at the same time that it justifies the condition imposed upon all Districts alike, of conforming to the rules, for superintendence, inspection, and management which shall become binding upon the schools of the whole Province or Inspectorate.

I would hope that the same plan would be found to obviate all occasion for legislative provision to enforce the attendance of children, whether by fine on the parents, or by any other measure, to all of which I should feel the utmost reluctance. There ought to be strict regulations requiring the scholars' regular attendance when once their names are entered at school. But as regards their being entered as scholars at all, I think when people have to pay their hand in their pockets, take out their shillings, and put tax for the support of a good school convention for their child to go to, then, in the great majority of cases the child will be sent. People generally want to get something for their money. The enforcement of the fine or penalty would be attended with considerable difficulty. It could not be inflicted upon those parents who keep their children from the public school only because they prefer to have them taught by private teachers, or who teach them at home. Parents had better be left to the operation of the principle of self-interest in this matter, which will be called into exercise by the exhibition of good schools at which children are efficiently governed and instructed; and as information comes to be more generally diffused, we shall find the simple position to become more powerfully influential in nearly every parent's breast which, if my recollection serves me right, was the commanding one when I was at the age for elementary instruction, the simple position that "Charley mustn't remain a dunce."

31st July, 1841. HSL.

To the Editor of the Quebec Mercury. Mr. Editor.—During the present season the manly old English game of CRICKET has been in high vogue in the principal towns and military stations throughout the Province, nor has Quebec been behind other garrisons in promoting this noble sport. There has been a great deal of good play and some well contested matches, amongst the military, on the Plains of Abraham; and I understand that a match of considerable interest is shortly to come off, of which I hope due notice may be given, that the public may be enabled to witness the game. But to the point, there is a matter, much disputed amongst cricketers of the conservative as well as of the liberal school, the advocates of each school being strenuous in the support of their respective systems. As the subject has been much discussed in Canada, and elsewhere, where Englishmen do congregate and the game can be played, I have thought that the following account of a match lately played in England, with a view of testing the merits of the two modes of bowling, may not be uninteresting to the lovers of the wicket, and I accordingly enclose it to you, hoping that it will shortly find a place in the Mercury. I am, &c. Quebec, 3d August, 1841. A SLOW BOWLER.

CRICKET. THE SLOW & THE FAST BOWLERS.—The long pending match, which has excited such interest in the sporting world, particularly in the cricketing counties, between three slow bowlers, with six gentlemen, and two fast bowlers, with the same number of gentlemen and players, was decided at Lord's after three days' scientific play, in favour of the slow bowler, by a majority of 60 runs. From the subsequent list it will be seen that most of the celebrated players in England were engaged in the game. Slow bowlers—Bates, Collier, and Lilly white; Gentlemen—The Honble Capt. Lubbock, E. Barrett, Esq., R. Kynaston, Esq., C. G. Taylor, Esq., F. Incekeray, Esq., and F. M. Wylie, Esq. Fast bowlers—Guy and Wessman, Esq. Gentlemen—A. Myne, Esq., C. G. Whitaker, Esq., and Redgate, Esq. Gentlemen—N. Bland, Esq., R. W. Keate, C. W. A. Napier, Esq., H. Pickering, Esq., W. Ward, Esq., and Capt. Price. Players—Box and Pileh. Previous to the commencement of the game the bowling was rather in favour of the fast bowlers. The slow bowlers went in first, and scored 38 runs. Lillywhite (run out) only got 2, while Wessman obtained 35, Guy 31, and Collier (not out) 16 runs. The bowlers in their innings were A. Myne, Esq., and Redgate. The bats were 16, wide balls, 8, and no balls, 3. The fast bowlers then took the field, and scored 121 runs. A. Myne, Esq. (caught by Guy) scored 36; Pileh (caught by Collier) 22; Box (caught by Collier) 12; and G. C. Whitaker, Esq. (bowled by Lillywhite) 17 runs. The bowlers were Messrs. Lillywhite and Bates. The slow bowlers in their second innings scored 133 runs. Lillywhite (not out) made 40; Guy (caught by C. G. Whitaker, Esq.) 42; and Bates (bowled by A. Myne, Esq.) 12 runs. A. Myne, Esq., and Redgate were again the bowlers. The bats were 11; wide balls, 4; and no balls, 2. The fast bowlers in their second innings obtained 93 runs, out of which Pileh (bowled by Lillywhite) got 39, and Bates were the only bowlers. The game throughout was well contested, the bowling on both sides being very scientific; and that of Lillywhite, which had such effect on the wickets of his opponents, was particularly admired. Pileh, Wessman, A. Myne, Esq., and Guy, exhibited some splendid bowling; and the latter player was also extremely active in fielding. Notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the weather the ground on each day was well attended, and the pavilion was often crowded with the nobles and other distinguished members of the Marylebone Club, among whom here to an immense amount were pending the result of the match.

Whilst on the subject of CRICKET, we avail ourselves of the opportunity of conveying to the patrons of the game in Quebec, the following CHALLENGE, which appeared in that general and accurate source of sporting intelligence, the New York Spirit of the Times, of the 31st July:— "The St. George Cricket Club of New York are desirous of playing a match at Cricket with any regularly organized Club in the United States, or Canada, Home, and Hume, or in any other way that may be agreed upon. Any Club disposed to meet them will please address a letter with proposals to THE PRESIDENT OF THE ST. GEORGE CRICKET CLUB, No. 71, John Street, New York."

The Treasurer of the Protestant Female Orphan Asylum begs to acknowledge the receipt of 10s. by the hands of Mr. Paret, Coroner, being a donation from John Gunn, Master of the 'Big' 'Niche.' Quebec August 6th, 1841.

To H.—The Fable of the Warrior and the Vestal is declined.

Mr. Fletcher, of London, is now in Quebec, and proposes to give three Lectures on PHRENOLOGY at the Mechanics' Institute. They will be delivered on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, and commence at 8 o'clock each evening. The subject has become somewhat thread-bare here, but as Mr. Fletcher gives free admission to his lectures, we have no doubt, he will draw together a numerous assemblage of the disciples of Gall and Spurzheim, and may desire to refresh their phrenological recollections, and gain such further instructions as the present lecturer may be able to impart. Mr. Fletcher has been highly spoken of by the press of the United States, from Boston to Baltimore, and has flattering testimonials from our Quakers, of his great ability as a Phrenologist.

To the Editor of the Quebec Mercury. Quebec, August 6, 1841.

Sir,—Will you allow me, through the medium of your Journal, to suggest to those who are intrusted with the improvement of the roads, the importance of a rule observed, invariably, I believe in England; viz., never to extend a layer of stone above a quarter of a mile, and to allow a distance between two fresh pieces of road, sufficient to relieve and refresh horses which may be drawing a heavy load. The immoderate quantity of stone laid down in one place, and at one time, on the Beauport road, is greatly calculated to produce general dissatisfaction, and to excite that to be a real burden, which if otherwise executed, could not fail very soon to recommend itself to all—as a great and valuable improvement. The observance of the above plan seems the more desirable and even necessary, as the same means are not used here as in England to render the travelling easy,—that is, by watering and rolling the newly formed roads.—I should be sorry to multiply the difficulties which attend the carrying out of any laws for the improvement of the Province, and am aware that objections might easily be raised to the plan at which I have hinted,—but I have no doubt whatever as to the general feeling of those who will be called upon to pay for these improvements,—the universal complaint is, that we shall have to pay for roads which, for months, it will be miserable to ride over.

I am, Sir, Yours respectfully, A FRIEND TO IMPROVEMENT.

Office of H. M. Chief Agent for Emigrants. Quebec, 7th August, 1841.

Table with 2 columns: Location, Number of Emigrants. Rows include England (291), Ireland (243), Scotland (494), Previously reported (1,028), and To same period last year (19,074).

Increase in favor of 1841. 4,540. A. C. BUCHANAN, Chief Agent.

Port of Quebec.

Table with 2 columns: Ship Name, Arrival Date. Rows include Agnes Gilmour, Saint Andrew, Bark Sarah Wilkie, Brig Harmony, and A schooner from Bay Chaleur.

CLEARED.

Table with 2 columns: Ship Name, Destination. Rows include Nancy Wilson, Scho. Taurus, Brig Roseborough, Brig Edgar, Brig Meanwell, Ship Princess Royal, Ship Terry, Scho. Marcha, Brig Xanthus, Brig Jane Wood, Bark Ocean Queen, Scho. Lucy Biss, Brig Swan, Bark Ireland, Ship Rodger Stewart, and Ship Glenview.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

Table with 2 columns: Ship Name, Destination. Rows include Hope, Bachelor, Lady, Express, Carshalton Packet, Calm, Beldivier, India, and Barbara.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Royal Mail Steam ship ACADIA reached Halifax at 10 A.M. on Saturday last, and after remaining there till 5 P.M. for the mail, left for Boston where she arrived on Monday morning at half-past two o'clock, completing the voyage in 12 1/2 days. Off Tascara the Acadia passed a number of Canadian vessels, and whilst on the Banks came near a ship bound for Montreal with emigrants from Scotland which was asking for Newfoundland under jury mast. The Acadia offered assistance which was not, however, required. The Unicorn passed on her way up the river, about 10 sail bound up, among them the bark Neptune, with passengers.

New York, July 30th.—Cleared for Quebec, British Bark David, Brown. Philadelphia, July 29th.—Cleared for Quebec, British Bark Columbus, Cramer.

MARRIED.

At St. Anne, Yamachiche, on the 21st instant, by the Rev. Mr. C. S. N. Dumoulin, E. L. Pacaud, Esq. Advocate—Theresa Rivers, to Anne, Hermine, only daughter of the late Charles J. Dumoulin, Esq. At Kingston, on the 4th instant, Mr. John McDerrick, Merchant, Toronto, to Janet, daughter of Mr. Wm. Dickson, Lunenburg, Scotland. At Kingston, on the 2d instant, H. Fraser, Esq. Merchant, to Catherine, daughter of Robert Drummond, Esquire, of Kingston. At Kingston, on the 23d instant, Mr. Robert Easton, of Her Majesty's Commissariat Department, to Miss Julia Ann, daughter of Mr. T. Whitley, of that town.

DIED.

Drowned, in Lake Beauport, by the upsetting of a boat, on Thursday evening last, Christophina, daughter of Mr. C. T. Brown, of this city, aged 17 years. The funeral will take place, to-morrow, at two o'clock, P. M. from the residence of her late mother, No. 8, Bunde street, when friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to be in attendance without further intimation. At Grimby, on the 22d ultimo, Lieutenant Colonel Henry Nelles, late Post Master of that place, aged 52 years and 7 months. At his residence in Fredericksburgh, on the 3d instant, Rev. R. Macdonald, aged 73, much regretted and universally esteemed.

WANTED.

A steady JOURNEYMAN WATCHMAKER; one of good habits will find good encouragement, if applying at this office. Quebec, 7th Aug. 1841.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

No. 2, HALDIMAND STREET. STUDIES TO BE RESUMED ON MONDAY, 9th instant. Quebec, 3d August, 1841.

Mr. WILLIAMS, the English Oculist, before he leaves the Continent of America for England, is very anxious about the indigent blind of Nova Scotia and the Canada about equally participate in the advantages of his remedies with the thousands he has benefited in the principal cities of the United States, since the day of his arrival in this country.

It must be understood that the proper authority of the cities, towns or villages, where the blind poor belong, do furnish such unfortunate persons with the means of conveyance and subsistence during their attendance on him, at either of the places where he may be induced to pass a short period for the purpose of endeavouring to do them good—and he now pledges himself if such poor persons bring with them Certificates of their indigence, to use his best efforts to restore them to sight without any charge. But he begs to be understood, he cannot have anything to do with such as are afflicted with catarrh, for the cure of which a surgical operation is indispensable. He cures himself from his long practice in London, France, the Netherlands and the United States, as well as having been appointed honorary Oculist to their late Majesties Louis the 18th and Charles the 10th, as well also as now being honoured with the same titles to their Majesties Louis Philippe the 1st, King of the French, and Leopold the 1st King of the Belgians, will be sufficient, he hopes, to encourage the rich, at least, to send him all their poor, that he may do unto them all the good in his power, as promptly as possible, (as being now almost 70 years of age) he cannot expect to be able to spend much time any where, and he desires, if possible, to return, in order to join his family in England.

All persons afflicted with weakness of sight or inflammation of the eyes, may be supplied with remedies by Mr. W. at 3 dollars per packet, which contains also his book, entitled, "Every man his own Oculist." The book may be had separate, at 50 cents, of the author, at Mrs. F. LANE'S Private Boarding House, No. 41, St. Ursule Street, Upper Town, Quebec. The poor to attend at Noon, in the School Room of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, St. Ann Street, Upper Town. N. B.—Before Mr. Williams left New York he appointed Dr. A. Doolittle, the celebrated Botanic Physician, residing at 245 Centre Street, as his principal Agent for the City and State of New York. Mr. W. thinks it his duty to inform such as are afflicted with Cancer, Polypus, or Tic Doloroux that Dr. A. Doolittle cures such diseases, without the aid of Surgery. Several cures of that kind came under Mr. W.'s observation.

Mr. Williams, the English Oculist, requests us to inform the afflicted public, that he is so much pleased with Quebec and its vicinity, he proposes to remain at his present lodgings, No. 41, St. Ursule-street, Quebec, till the 4th September next, when he hopes to visit Montreal for a short period.—That all blind persons in easy circumstances, residing at a distance from him, may be supplied with his remedies, on reference being made in Quebec, for the payment of his occasional fees, in advance, if their cases are stated in letters, post paid, and there appears to Mr. Williams, that there is any hope of benefit.

THE undersigned request a MEETING of their Fellow citizens, at the EXCHANGE READING ROOM on WEDNESDAY next at ONE o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration a series of Resolutions, adopted in a Committee of the Legislative Assembly, regarding the proposed establishment of a GOVERNMENT BANK OF CANADA.

- Wm. Walker, James Gibb, J. W. Leaveraff, J. Bell Forsyth, P. Langlois, jr., Hy. J. Noad, Henry W. Welch, Thomas Foster, E. Gluckmeyer, Andrew Paterson, John H. Young, Andrew Strang, Robert Shaw, P. Pelletier, Julien Chouinard, William Henry Roy, F. Bitteau, Jno. Campbell, F. R. Gray, Robert Wood, Jno. S. Anderson, P. Boisseau, A. S. Matte.

Quebec, 7th August, 1841.



GRAND VOCAL CONCERT.

MRS. SEGUN, MISS MANVERS, MR. MANVERS, AND MR. SEGUN, respectfully inform their friends and patrons, that they have been induced to visit Quebec in order to give a

FAREWELL CONCERT

previous to their departure for Europe. THE CONCERT WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE ALBION HOTEL, ON MONDAY EVENING, August 9th, 1841. To commence at HALF PAST EIGHT o'clock.

Full particulars and programmes will be immediately issued. Tickets, Five Shillings each, to be had at the Hotel, and at the doors. Quebec, 6th August, 1841.

IMMENSE ATTRACTION, AT THE ROYAL THEATRE, REAL GIANT!

A Youth of 20, weighing 330 lbs. height, 7 feet 3 inches, with the strength of Sampson. The young American double jointed Giant, CHARLES FREEMAN, the largest, best proportioned and strongest free man in the world! This prodigious mass of humanity, yet scarcely out of his teens, is the only individual for one of his extraordinary dimensions who ever combined the qualities of perfect symmetry of person, precise proportion of limbs, gracefulness of gait and position, and Herculean muscular strength! His present height is 7 feet 3 inches. His breadth across the shoulders 29 inches, or 4 feet, 3 inches around the chest; and as he has not yet acquired his full growth, should he continue to increase in size in the same proportion he has for the last 22 years, he will, by the time he arrives at the age of 25, in all probability, attain the gigantic altitude of 8 feet. The exhibitor has the honor to assure the public in announcing the arrival of this modern GOLIATH! that no exaggeration whatever has been made of his extraordinary dimensions and qualities—the public may satisfy themselves by a personal inspection of his powers, that young Freeman is able to lift 1,500 lbs. with his bare hands. In conjunction with the Giant a large variety of other Gymnastic and Classical Rope performances, (see small bills.) Mr. Freeman will receive visitors after this week in the day time, at the Blucher Inn, Hay Market—Admission 1s. 3d. Children, half price. Quebec, 6th August, 1841.

HOPE FOUNDRY, CANOTIERIE STREET, QUEBEC.

Quebec, 6th August, 1841. In

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office, till 5 O'CLOCK, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of AUGUST, 1841, for the following supply of inspected FINE FLOUR, 4,000 Barrels of 126 lbs. each, in good and sufficient packages, on each of which must be branded the name of the Mill at which the Flour was manufactured. The whole to be delivered by the Contractor into such of the Magazines at Quebec, as may be required, and in the following portions, viz: On the 15th October, 1841, 1000 Barrels. " 1st January, 1842, 1500 " " 1st July, do, 1500 " The whole quantity to be warranted to keep sweet and sound for six months after each delivery, and should any part prove inferior or bad within the period of warranty, it must be replaced at the expense of the Contractor. The Tenders to state the price, in Antiflex currency, per Barrel, and to bear inscribed on them the real signatures of two or more responsible sureties (subject to approval,) for the due fulfilment of any contract that may be entered into. The conditions and any other information required, may be obtained at this Office. Commissariat, Quebec, 7th August, 1841.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT. SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office, till 5 O'CLOCK, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1841, for the supply of

FORAGE For the use of Her Majesty's Troops, Staff and Departments entitled thereto. The undermentioned is the daily ration: For Cavalry and Artillery: 10 lbs. Oats, (or, when required, 14 lbs. of Bran in lieu.) 12 lbs. Hay, 8 lbs. Straw. And for other Regiments, Staff, &c. 9 lbs. Oats, 16 lbs. Hay, 6 lbs. Straw.

All to be of the best quality. The Oats and Hay to be of the growth of the year 1841—and to be delivered by the contractor to the parties entitled to draw forage. The Contractor will be required to keep a convenient situated Store, and the Forage must at all times be subject to the approval or rejection of the Commissariat. Tenders to state the price, in Halifax currency, for each description of Ration or Forage respectively, as well as for any item thereof, should a part only be required. Commissariat, Quebec, 27th July, 1841.

JUVENILE BAZAAR.

A Juvenile Bazaar, will be held at No. 19, St. Lewis Road, on WEDNESDAY next, the 11th instant. Doors open at 12 o'clock noon. Persons favourable to the cause of Charity, are invited to attend. Quebec, 9th August, 1841.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE well known splendid ship BRADSHAW, R. Milroy, commander, commences taking in Flour between decks on Monday evening, and has room for 1,500 barrels on freight, if applied for immediately to T. FROST & Co. Quebec, 7th August, 1841.

PASSAGE TO BELFAST.

THE A. I. coppered, copper fastened and fast sailing ship "JOSEPHA," register 450 tons, will sail for the above port on the 18th instant, has excellent accommodation for a few Cabin and Steerage passengers by early application to Capt. Leitch, on board, at the India Wharf, or to G. H. PARKE & Co. Quebec, 7th Augt. 1841.

To Sail on the 17th instant for GREENOCK.

THE very fine, first class, fast-sailing coppered and copper-fastened SHIP CAROLINE, 548 tons register, Archd. Campbell, Master. For freight or passage, which will be taken on moderate terms, apply to the master on board, loading at Wolfe's Cove.—August 6, 1841.

FOR SALE.

TWO first rate Double Barrelled GUNS, with Apparatus complete, made by Jno. Hayes & Co., of London. Apply to THOMAS GLOVER, At Mr. Sayer's, Palace Street. Quebec, July 29, 1841.

QUEBEC BAKING SOCIETY.

Inspectors for the next week: Messrs. THOS. HOLDSWORTH, and A. LAURIE. Price of Bread: White loaf—4lb. - 8d. Brown loaf—6lb. - 10d. Saturday, 7th August, 1841. u-1

AUCTIONS.

Will be sold, on MONDAY next, the 9th inst. at the residence of P. RICHARD, Grocer, Crown street, St. Roch, by order of the Assignees: THE remainder of his Stock of Groceries and Furniture, &c. &c. Sale to commence at TWO o'clock. Conditions—Cash, on delivery. B. COLE, A. & B. Quebec, 7th Augt. 1841.

EVENING SALE.

Will be sold, at the Sale Rooms of the subscriber, on MONDAY Evening next, the 9th instant, without reserve, AN assortment of Cutlery of almost every description; Pocket-books, Ladies' Work-boxes, Writing-desks, Dressing-cases, and a variety of other articles. Sale at SEVEN o'clock. Conditions, Cash. B. COLE, A. & B. Quebec, 7th August, 1841.

BANKRUPT ESTATE.

Will be sold on TUESDAY next, the 10th instant, at TWO o'clock, at No. 154, Main Street, St. John Suburb. By order of the Assignees: A QUANTITY OF BAKING UTENSILS, Carts, one Horse Harness, Fire Wood, &c. &c. —ALSO, Some Household Furniture. Condition—Cash on delivery. B. COLE, A. & B. Quebec, 7th August, 1841.

Will be sold on WEDNESDAY next, the 11th inst., at the Store of the Subscriber, Palace Street:

A Quantity of Household Furniture, &c. the property of the late Miss Daly, consisting of dining, card, lloo and other tables, chairs, sofas, bedsteads, beds and bedding, glass and earthenware, and a variety of other articles. Sale at TWO o'clock. Conditions—Cash. B. COLE, A. & B. Quebec, 7th Augt. 1841.

In the matter of Thomas Tweedell, Bankrupt.

Will be sold, on THURSDAY next, the 12th instant, and following days, on the premises occupied by Mr. THOMAS TWEEDELL, in Champlain Street, Princes-Ville: ALL the movable Effects belonging to the said Estate—A consisting of Blacksmiths' and other tools, iron, foundry tools and moulds; a quantity of castings, winches, cam-bouses, &c. &c. About 7,500 Fire Bricks, do. 20,000 Building Bricks, do. 10 chaldrons Coals.

Also—All the Household Furniture, a Horse, Carriage, light Cart, Working Cart, Carole, &c. &c. &c. Sale at TWO o'clock presently each day. ARCHD. CAMPBELL, Notary Public, Assignee. Quebec, 5th August, 1841.

WILL be sold by Public Sale on WEDNESDAY the EIGHTEEN day of SEPTEMBER next at ONE o'clock in the afternoon, the following moveable property of the Bankrupt Estate of BENJAMIN LE MOINE of this City:—The Hotel and dependencies of the said estate, consisting of a commodious and substantial House, being a first class stone finished building, consisting of basement, first and second stories and attic, the whole conveniently laid out either for private or public purposes, with an outer kitchen and spacious yard, stables, coach house and other dependencies; the house is SIXTY feet long and THIRTY-FIVE feet wide, and the whole lot is eighty feet front on St. George's Street, and fifty feet deep along the Seminary garden or thereabouts French measure; and is bounded in front by St. George's Street, in rear by the gentlemen of the Quebec Seminary, on the East side by Her Majesty, and on the West side by the heirs or representatives Charles Racine.

The Conditions of Sale may be known at the Office of the undersigned Assignee, and the Sale will be held on the premises on the day and at the hour before mentioned. L. T. MACPHERSON, Assignee Bankrupt Estate, BENJAMIN LE MOINE. Quebec, 6th May, 1841. u-1



QUEBEC RACES.

SEPTEMBER MEETING, 1841. FIRST DAY, Wednesday, 1st of September.

THE TRIAL STAKES

Of £—, added to a Sweepstake of £2 lbs. each, open for all horses, bred in Upper or Lower Canada, that never won Plate or Sweepstake before the day of entry.

THE MERCHANTS' PLATE

Of £100, added to a Sweepstake of £10 each, for all horses, 2 mile heats—Montreal Turf Club weights.

STEWARDS' PLATE

Of £—, added to a Sweepstake of £2 lbs. each. Heats, one round the course and a distance.

SECOND DAY, Thursday, 22 of September.

GARRISON PLATE

Of £50, added to a Sweepstake of £5 each, (this year only) for horses the property of H. M. subjects.

LADIES' PURSE

Of £—, added to a Sweepstake of £5 each, free for all horses; Montreal Turf Club weights.

BRETON PLATE

Of £—, added to a Sweepstake of £5 each, free for all horses that have been beaten during the Meeting.

THE SCURRY STAKES

Of £—, added to a Sweepstake of £5 each, for Horses that have been ridden as hacks in 1841.

Horses to be entered for all Stakes excepting for the Breton Plate, and the Scurry Stakes, on Tuesday, the 21st August, 1841.

All persons entering a horse, shall pay one dollar entrance and the winner of any race, (50 dollars extra.

Hours of starting, One o'clock each day; and half-an-hour later between each heat.

All Dogs found on the Course will be destroyed. No money given for a walk over.

The Colours of the riders to be declared at the time of entrance.

All disputes to be settled by the Stewards, who will enforce the Rules of the Montreal Turf Club.

The Stewards have the power of postponing the Races in case of bad weather.

Admission Tickets to the Stand House, 2s. 6d. to be had at the door.

At a Meeting of the Stewards, it was resolved, that they should form a Club, to be called the Quebec Turf Club.

That five gentlemen from the list of Stewards should constitute a Committee for the disposal of business.

That the time for starting each heat shall be put up outside the Stewards' Stand.

STEWARDS:

- The Earl of CALEDON, Coldstream Guards, Lord FREDERICK PAULET, Major of Brigade, HENRY CALDWELL, Esq.

FOR SALE

By the Subscriber, Notre Dame Street, Lower Town, 100 lbs. and 50 lbs. Sugar.

FOR SALE

WALLEN COALS, for house use, now landing at James and Elizabeth, at the Exchange Wharf.

WANTED TO PURCHASE

MONTREAL BANK STOCK—Apply at this Office. Mercury Office, 3d July, 1841.

NOTICE

A YOUNG LADY accustomed to teach, is desirous of obtaining a Situation as GOVERNESS in a Private Family or School.



STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE well known steamer Canada having been taken off the Towing Line and newly fitted up, possesses superior accommodations for passengers.

Travellers are requested to visit the Boat, and judge of her by personal inspection.

Table with columns: FROM QUEBEC, FROM MONTREAL, TO QUEBEC, TO MONTREAL. Includes dates and ship names like QUEEN.



NOTICE.

THE Steamboat Canadian Eagle will tow Vessels from one port of the Harbour to another.

Agent for St. Lawrence and Tow Boat Companies. Quebec, 10th June, 1841.

CHOICE WINES.

THE subscribers have received their usual supplies of Champagne and Claret.

RYAN BROTHERS, No. 17, St. Peter Street, Quebec, 24 August, 1841.

NOW LANDING AND FOR SALE. FIVE Hundred and Ninety-four Barrels No. 2 Mackerel.

R. PENISTON, India Wharf, 22d July, 1841.

THOS. ANDREWS, late Foreman of Mr. E. Woodrury, begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced business in the rear of Mr. Paton's Tailor.

All orders favoured in the above line will be punctually attended to, and made up on the most reasonable terms.

NOTICE

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late FRS. LEBOULLIER, Esquire, are requested to transmit them, duly attested, to the undersigned.

July 19 1841. E. DESBARATS, Executor.

NOW LANDING AND FOR SALE. SUPERIOR Port Wine in pipes, hds, and qt. casks.

Quebec, 7th July, 1841. RYAN BROTHERS.

ROBERT BAKER.

Confectioner and Ship Bread Baker, MOST respectfully informs his friends and the Merchants of Quebec, and Ship Masters, that he has always on hand fresh SHIP BREAD of all descriptions.

CRACKERS, Wine and Water BISCUIT, at Mr. Buteau Stores, St. Paul Street, Lower Town, and No. 10, St. Job's Street, Upper Town.

JUST ARRIVED, per Winescales, from Liverpool, and for sale by the subscribers:

60 Casks Diamond Head Spikes, 40 Casks Horse Shoe Nails, 600 Boxes Liverpool Soap.

Levey's Wharf, 5th July, 1841. CHARLES E. LEVEY & Co.

FOR SALE.

WALLEN COALS, for house use, now landing at James and Elizabeth, at the Exchange Wharf.

Quebec, 5th July, 1841. CHAS. POSTON, 21, Peter Street.

WANTED TO PURCHASE. MONTREAL BANK STOCK—Apply at this Office.

QUEBEC MEDICAL HALL, No. 2, Fabrique Street.

JOSEPH BOWLES, Apothecary and Druggist, most respectfully informs his friends and the inhabitants of Quebec and its vicinity.

A lot of Fresh Bermuda Arrow Root put up in small boxes, just received.

Quebec, 22d June, 1841. 1m & 2

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

DURING the Summer the Quebec Post Office will be open to the Public from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M.

By Order of the Dy. Post Master General. General Post Office, Quebec, June, 1841.

CITY BANK.—QUEBEC BRANCH.

INTEREST at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, will be allowed by this bank on special deposits, to remain at least three months—the depositor giving 15 days notice of intention to withdraw.

25th June, 1841. Exchange Purchased. C. GETHINGS, Cashier.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the undersigned for the building of two deep water Blocks at Convent Cove.

June 22d 1841. E. OLIVER, Reynar's Wharf.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will make ADVANCES on TIMBER placed in CONVENT COVE.

June 22d, 1841. E. OLIVER.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON

EXCHANGE ON LONDON, bought and sold. 18th Feb'y. 1839. NOAH FREER.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON

EXCHANGE ON LONDON purchased at the CITY BANK. C. GETHINGS, Cashier.

D. CAMERON.

MERCHANT TAILOR, CORNER OF BOULEVARD ST. PETER AND ST. PETER STREET, Lower Town.

HAS on hand an extensive assortment of superfine and fine West of England cloths, Casimires, Tweeds, Dorkins, Cambletons, Drills, and Valenciennes.

GLASSWARE, CHINA AND EARTHENWARE. R. & R. ATKINS, corner of John and Palace Streets.

COALS. SUPERIOR Newcastle Grist Coal, for Sale by W. STEVENSON.

NOTICE. THE undersigned having been duly appointed Curator of the vacant Estate and succession of the late ROBERT SIMPSON, Esquire.

ROAD LOAN. WANTED to Borrow, under the authority of 4th Victoria, Chapter 17, £10,000 Currency.

J. S. KIRKWOOD. (Late of the firm of Noad & Kirkwood.) BEGS respectfully to inform the nobility, gentry and public in general.

NOTICE. THE undivided half of the GRIST AND OIL MILLS, DISTILLERY and other buildings at Beauport.

NOTICE. ADVANTAGEOUS INVESTMENT. THE undivided half of the GRIST AND OIL MILLS, DISTILLERY and other buildings at Beauport.

FOR SALE. NINE contiguous Emplacements, of various sizes, lying between St. John and D'Armaguon Streets.

TO BE LET. Till the first day next, with immediate possession, THE Stone House, No. 225, St. Valer Street.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FOR SALE OR TO LET. And immediate possession given.

TO LET. From the first of May next, THAT commodious dwelling House, No. 10, Prince Edward Street, St. Roch.

LAW BLANKS, For Sale at an Office.

ANCHORS, CHAINS, RIGGING, MARRONS, IRON, WHITING, FIRE BRICKS, PIG IRON, &c. &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, Anchors from 2 to 25 cwt. Chain Cables and Small Chains.

FOR SALE. ONE Hundred Barrels COAL TAR. Apply to the subscriber.

FOR SALE. THREE HUNDRED Bolts of the Best Patent Canvas, 100 Coils, do. Cordage, various sizes.

FORWARDING. Ferguson and Ferguson, Montreal. McGibbon and Ferguson, Kingston.

THE subscribers have leased the Stores formerly occupied by Messrs. Thomas Frost & Co.

THE Subscriber having made arrangements in England, is ready to make advances on the consignment of Produce to his friends in London, Liverpool, Scotland, Ireland, or to any port on the Continent.

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THE Subscriber having made arrangements in England, is ready to make advances on the consignment of Produce to his friends in London, Liverpool, Scotland, Ireland, or to any port on the Continent.

JUST received and for Sale by the subscriber, either in wood or bottle, in quantities to suit purchasers.

JUST received and for Sale by the Subscriber, 150 barrels Prime and Prime Mess Pork.

PLASTER AND LUMBER. THE subscriber offers for sale at his Stores, St. Paul Street.

EAGLE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON. PERSONS Insured by this Company for the whole term of life.

NOTICE. ADVANTAGEOUS INVESTMENT. THE undivided half of the GRIST AND OIL MILLS, DISTILLERY and other buildings at Beauport.

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