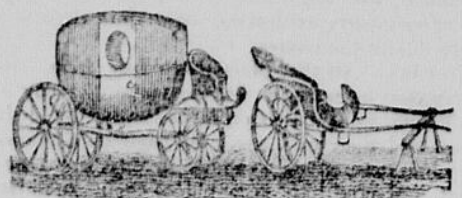




THE QUEBEC GAZETTE

Published Daily... TERMS...



C. & J. SAURIN, COACH MAKERS.

HAVING had their establishment thoroughly fitted up...

SODA WATER.

BEGG & URQUIHART having been appointed by Messrs. NIXON & CO. Soda Water Manufacturers...

NEW GOODS.

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

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

THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER FOR SALE: THREE HUNDRED Boxes Liverpool Soap, 30 Hds. Refined Sugar, 200 Brls. Irish Prime Mess Pork...

THE Subscribers have just received ELEUTHERIA the following Patent Medicines: Butler's Extract Sarsaparilla, Collins' Cephalic Snuff, Child's Worm Lozenges, Dally's Carminative, Dixon's Anodyne Pills, Baisson of Horehound, Gowland's Lotion, Henry's Colic Magnesia, Sandwell's Issue Plasters, James's Pains and Powders, Lieut. James's Horse Blisters, Mixon's Aperient, Ditto Sarsaparilla, Norton's Camomile Pills, Powell's Balsam of Aniseed, Rowland's Kalendar, Savory's Chelt. Salts, Whitehead's Ess. Mustard.

NO. 15, St. John Street, 51st May, 1857. BEGG & URQUIHART.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBERS: SIX Cases plain and fancy Oil Cloths, for Table Covers, Lining Carriages, &c. &c. J. M. FRASER & CO. Quebec, 21st August, 1857.

NOW LANDING, AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS 10,000 BUSHELS superior Red Wheat, 200 Barrels Oat Meal, 25 Barrels Pease, 25 Casks Westphalian Hams. TREMAIN & MOIR. Quebec, 8th August, 1857.

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

FOR SALE. VERY superior Port and Sherry Wine, in wood and bottles. Very superior Claret, Madeira and Champagne, in cases. Ditto Hock, in ditto, of various brands. The above Wine selling off at low prices to close consignments. Very superior Porter in 5 doz. casks, Ditto Brandy and Gin, in Pipes and Hds., Ditto London Sperm Candles, in 25 lbs. boxes, Ditto Sauces and Pickles. Assorted Cordage and Twines, Bleached Patent Canvas Duntie Sheetings, Register Cases and Fenders, Camp Ovens, Iron Pots and 5 feet Stoves, Superior No. 1, Pig Iron, Writing, Wrapping and Printing Paper and Quills, 150 cwt. superior dry Codfish, 10 bbls. Pickled Onions and 16 bbls. Herrings, 12 half Irish Pastry Flour, A lot of superior Upper Canada and Kamouraska Butter 5000 bundles superior Hay, A few childrens New Castle Smith Coals. —ALSO— White Lead, Black and Green Paint, Epsom Salts, Alum, English Starch, Tobacco Pipes, Refined Sugar, Wine and Beer Corks, Escribaine, Saltpetre, Window Glass, Lard, Perfumed White Soap, in 25 lbs. boxes. TREMAIN & MOIR, St. James Street Quebec, 25th January 1857. 51w-1w0

FOR SALE. A FEW Chaldrons superior Grate and Smith's COAL, now landing.—Apply to A. HAMILTON, Brebaut's Wharf, or to TREMAIN & MOIR. Quebec, 27th May, 1857.

NEW GOODS.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS: No. 1, St. Vallier Street, outside Palace Gate, viz: TWENTY Puns, old Jamaica Rum, 15 Hds. bright Muscovado Sugar, 50 Chests Bohem Tea, 50 Boxes Star B., 30 do. Fig Blue, 200 do. Liverpool Soap, 30 Cases real Sarsaparilla 1 doz. each, 6 Hds. Leaf Sugar, 20 Bks. Green Codfish, 25 Kigs Plug Tobacco, 10 Bbls. Day and Martin's Blacking, 15 do. Oatmeal, 10 Tones Carolina Rice, 40 Bags Fine Salt, 15 Boxes Tobacco Pipes, 10 Bags Refined Coffee, 100 doz. Bath Bricks, 4 Cases Assorted Sauces, 2 doz. each, 50 doz. Broom Heads and Scrubbers, &c. 4 Bags Fresh Spanish Sais, 5 do. Walnuts. —ALSO— 150 Tins choice Kamouraska Butter, and A few Kegs of very superior U. Canada Dairy do. RALPH RIDLEY & CO. Quebec, 25th Nov. 1857. 51w-2w

JUST LANDED, AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS: 42 HOGHEADS Muscovado Sugar, 80 Bags East India Sugar, L. P. and Cargo Teneffie Wine, 20 bundles Copper Bolts, 1 cask Copper Nails and Rings, 9 cases Sheeting Copper, 74 bolts of Canvas, 400 boxes Blue, 140 barrels, 50 half barrels, 1 Pich. WILLIAM PRICE & CO. Quebec, 25th Sept. 1857. u-d

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

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER: REAL Tabbinets, Damask and Plain, manufactured in Dublin for the London Autumn Trade, 80 cts of the different rich and fashionable makes, French Cloth Merinoes, and Stuffs in addition to his general assortment of the newest Fashion Goods.

Silk, Cotton, and Woollen Hosiery and Gloves of various kinds. Plain Goods for family use, in Russia Sheetings, Irish Linens, Damask Table Linen, Table Napkins, and Linen, Toweling, Shirting Cottons, and India long Cloth, Damask and Watered cloths for Curtains, with complete Trimmings, Brussels Carpeting; Saxon Wool and Welch Hannels, Table Covers, Marseilles Bed Quilts, &c. &c. &c.—The whole of which is warranted of the best quality, and will be offered to the public at prices unusually low. HORATIO CARWELL. Quebec, 26th July, 1857. u-d Palace-Street.

NOW landing, ex Kent, from Hamburg, and for sale by the Subscribers, about 10,000 Bushels Superior Red Wheat. TREMAIN & MOIR. Quebec, 4th Sept. 1857. u-d

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

FOR SALE. LIVERPOOL SALT about. D VASS & CO. Quebec, 22nd May, 1857.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER: A FEW Baskets of Sparkling, Silvery & Oil de Perdre, received in September last from Epernay, and warranted genuine. H. G. FORSYTH, Agent for G. Joux, Esquire. Quebec 20th Nov. 1857. 17-s

INDIA RUBBER SHOES. THE Subscribers have just received a large supply of Ladies' and Gentlemen's India Rubber Shoes of a superior quality—part of them handsomely figured. MUSSON & SAVAGE. Quebec, 27th Oct. 1857. 15-d-2w

JUST RECEIVED, Per the "Tam O'Shanter," and "Robertson," AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS: 200 CASKS Dudley's Nails, assorted, 400 Cases Canada Plates, A few Cases best C. S. Mill Sais. J. M. FRASER & CO. Quebec, 4th October, 1857. u-d

FOR SALE. 15,000 BRIDGEWATER front BRICKS now landing ex Cybele.—Apply to A. HAMILTON, Brebaut's Wharf, or to TREMAIN & MOIR. 22nd May, 1857. u-d McCallum's Wharf.

FOR SALE. A FEW Chaldrons superior Newcastle GRATE COALS, in quantities to suit purchasers. HENDERSON & CO. Quebec, 50th October, 1857. u-d St. Peter-street.

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

JUST ARRIVED, AND FOR SALE. SUPERIOR Port Wine and Madeira, in Pipes, 5 Hds. and Qr. Casks. RYAN BROTHERS. No. 6, Commercial Buildings. Quebec, 18th October, 1857. u-s-2w

FOR SALE. HAMBURGH Prime Mess Pork, Irish ditto ditto, London Particular, Teneffie Wine, in Pipes, Hds., Cargo Gimpowder Tea, Patent and Moald Shot, White Lead, Canvas, Two Cases of Hats, Bolt and Sheathen Copp. WILLIAM PRICE & CO. Quebec August 1857. u-d

FOR SALE, AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE. SEVERAL Cwt. of OLD NEWSPAPERS of all qualities and sizes. Quebec, 4th October, 1857.

MAXHAM & BOURNE offer for Sale: Soap, Candles, Indigo, Refined Sugar, Leaf Tobacco, Twankay Tea, Linned Oil, Palmis, Tobacco Pipes, Nails, &c. &c. 28th Window Glass, Fig Blue, &c. &c. 14th June, 1857.

NEW GOODS.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS: 30 BARRELS Superfine Flour, 100 do. Fine do. U. Canada, 150 cwt. Farine Entiere, Pease and Bran, No. 1 and 2 Herrings, No. 3, Mackerel, U. Canada Butter, in kegs, Canes—Cod Oil, Stoves, assorted sizes. JNO. GORDON & CO. Quebec, 18th Dec. 1857.

FOR SALE. SUPERFINE, Fine and Middlings Flour, Mess, Prime Mess and Prime Beef, Prime Mess, Prime and Cargo Pork, New U. Canada Butter, B. M. Raisins in Boxes and Qr. Boxes, Turkey Eggs.—By J. V. LEYCRRAFT, DUNSCOMB & CO. Nov. 12th Dec. 1857. 6-s

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE: 240 Barrels U. C. White Peas, 27 do do Fine Flour, 50 Kegs do Superior Butter, 200 Barrels Pastry Flour, of the celebrated brand Walland Mills. EBENEZER BAIRD. Quebec, 11th December, 1857.

THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER FOR SALE: TEN Baskets Champagne, 10 Hds. Port, 30 Qr. Casks Sherry, 30 Qr. Casks Sherry, 50 Boxes Cavendish Tobacco 16's, 150 half Bales Hams, 6 Bales White Wax, 9 Bags Corks, 20 Boxes Currants, Mess, Prime Mess and Prime Pork. HENDERSON & CO. St. Peter Street. Quebec, 11th Dec. 1857. u-d

FOR SALE. ONE HUNDRED AND TWELVE Bags superior Coffee, 29 Boxes Liverpool Soap, 4 Hds. Superior Madeira Wine, 12 Qr. Casks, 14 Casks Bottled Sherry, 15 Cases Champagne, 15 Bales bleached and brown Canvas, 4 do. O natures, 2000 Sheets Patent Sheathing Felt. TUCKER, HEATH & CO. Quebec, 4th Dec. 1857. 5-s-2w

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE RECEIVING FOR SALE: THIRTY-FIVE Hds. Leaf Tobacco, 60 Kegs Super Tobacco, 4 Boxes Superior "Ladies' Twist" do. 80 Boxes Candles, 60 boxes Soap, Nails, Steel, &c. &c. J. H. JOSEPH & CO. Quebec, 24th Nov. 1857. 5-s Queen's Wharf.

FOR SALE. BRIGHT PINE AND SPRUCE DEALS, at Point Levy and India Wharf.—Apply to WM. PHILLIPS, Old Custom House Quebec, 25th Oct. 1857.

FOR SALE. A FEW Cases of very superior Claret. RYAN BROTHERS, 6, Commercial Buildings. Quebec, 22nd November, 1857. u-s

SCOTCH WHISKEY. TWO Puncheons of real Cauletown Scotch Whiskey will be divided by the Subscriber, in a day or two, not in less quantities than 20 gallons, nothing ever imported of the kind can exceed the fine flavor and quality of the Whiskey.—The price moderate. —ALSO— 2 Cases of Single and Double barreled Fowling Pieces, all proved, and of a superior twist. Upper Canada Pastry Flour for Sale. ROBT. McILMONT, No. 6, Sault-au-Matelot Street, Lower Town. Quebec, 4th December, 1857. 5-d-1w

WILLIAM ASHTON & CO. OFFER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, A large and well selected stock of Goods in the FUR TRADE, CONSISTING OF: CORONET, Canada, and Conical shaped real Otter and South Sea Seal Caps, Nutria and imitation do., able coat and mock Fitch do., fancy Cloth Crowns and Fur Banns, in great variety, Ladies' Mulls, Boas, Tippets, &c. &c. Gloves, Gaudies, Mittens, &c. &c. Russia Lamb, Mix and Jernet Skins, Buffalo Robes, Bear Skins, &c. part of which goods having been purchased on the best terms and part manufactured on the premises, these are enabled to dispose of them on more MODERATE TERMS than the trade usually supply them. Ladies, Gentlemen's, and Children's Furms made to order, altered or repaired with punctuality and despatch. NO SECOND PRICE. Quebec, 6th November, 1857. 6-s

FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, And lately received from New York: FIFTY-SIX Barrels Apples and Pears, 20 half kegs and 14 qr. kegs Grapes, 9 boxes Fruits, preserved in Brandy, 40 do. preserved Canton Ginger, 25 do. Oranges, (new fruit) in fine order, 10 baskets Champagne, 100 kegs Lard, 5 carrels Currants, 20 boxes Sperm Candles, 6's, 10,000 Cigars, fine and different brands, 10 lbs. Olive Oil, 50 lbs. Roasted Coffee, 150 kegs Tobacco, 16's, 15 cases Honey-dew Tobacco, 22 Hds. Am. Leaf do. 15 boxes Cavendish do. 16's. —ALSO— Leaf Sugar, Mus. Sugar, Montreal Whiskey, Spirits Turpentine, Hemp and Canary Seed, Cargo and Ohio Mess Pork. TORRANCE & YOUNG. Quebec, 6th Dec. 1857. 12-d

HOBBS & BICKELL, NO. 18, ST. JOHN STREET, OFFER FOR SALE: SEVENTY Barrels of American Winter Apples, 10 Barrels Niagara Pears, 30 Barrels, 3 do, and 4 do. Fresh Malaga Grapes, Barcelona Nuts, Walnuts, Almonds, soft and hard shell. —ALSO— 200 Minots of Marrow Fat and Boiling Pease, 50 Tins Kamouraska Butter, 15 Barrels new Oatmeal, 10 do. London Porter, 5 Cases American Cheese, With a general assortment of Wines, Liqueurs, Teas and Groceries, consisting of Port, Sherry, and other Wines in wood and bottles, Pale, Cognac and other Brandy, Real Holland and Old Tom, Gin, in cases, English Cheese, &c. &c. u-s

POETRY.

For the Toronto Patriot. ARISE! ARISE! Arise! arise! for our homes arise, In the name of the land that bore us— Let our war-cry ring through the echoing skies, And our country's flag wave o'er us! Up! up! in the patriot's holy might, With heart and hand for our monarch's right! Up! up! in arms! let our battle shout Through the startled forests be thunder'd out— Up! up! for all we have cherish'd most— Our names of Britain—our Freedom's boast, For our happy hearth—for our maidens' smiles, And the Virgin Queen of our parent Isles! Arise! arise! for our homes arise! Ere the rebel chain hath bound us, Too long was the spell on our dreaming eyes While traitors watch'd around us! Up! up! each heart to the Briton's name For the "Home of England"—our island fame— Let the patriot fire in its strength be caught, By the gallant breast of our sturdy Scot— And the German rush to the foremost line With his father's war-cry "Die Rhein! Die Rhein!" And first in the fervor of heart and hand Green Erin—marshals thy fiery band! Arise! arise! for our homes arise! In the strength of combined endeavor Bid the shadows pass from our opening eyes; Awake! or sleep forever! Up! up! each loyal and faithful heart For the Christian's duty—the Hero's part— And ye, who stress to their King were true— When of old the signal of battle flew— Who held to the faith of their early years, And the vows that bound them thro' smiles and tears,— Behold ye now of their patriot fame, And the son be true to the father's name! Arise! arise! 'tis the hour—arise! For treason is darker—nearest— Up! up! for the setting, we fondlest prize And strike—for our best—our dearest! Up! up! from our thousand forest homes Where the wintry note of the Huron fawns— Where the Erie—'tis from his blissful rest— Where the Simcoe sleeps in the dark wood's breast! Where the tourist wanders down the giant steep With his song of the thunders' music sweep— Where the wave of the blue Ontario smiles As he murmurs soft rumin' o' thousand Isles! Arise! arise! in one gathered might, There's a glorious guide before us! The "Lion King" in its crimson light, With its victor's foot-spread o'er us! Up! up! let each member, lesser thought In our noble striving be all forgot! Up! up! at our country's sacred call, 'Neath her banner's shadow come one, come all! 'Tis floating now in our wintry sky, The beacon light for the Briton's eye! Let treason shrink where its folds are seen, And our war-cry's thunder'd, "Our God and Queen." J. H. H.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS

A NEW METHOD of Teaching Music—A Highland piper having a scholar to teach, disinclined to crack his brain with the names of semibreves, minims, crotchets, and quavers. "Here Donald," said he, "take your pipes, lad, and give a blast—No, vera, well blawna indeed; but what's a sound, Donald, without sense? Ye may blaw for ever without making a tune o't if I dinna tell ye how the queer things on the paper maun help. Ye see that big fellow wi' a round open face (pointing to a semibreve between the two lines of the bar), he moves slowly from that line to this, while ye beat an w' your it, and gie a long blast; if now ye put a leg to him, ye mak' twa o' him, and he'll move twice as fast, and if ye black his face, he'll run four times faster than the fellow wi' the white face; ye'll bend his knee, or to his legs, he'll hop eight times faster than that white-faced chap that I showed ye first. Now, when'er ye blaw your pipes, Donald, remember this, that the tighter these fellows' legs are tied, the faster they'll run, and the quicker they're sure to dance.

LITERARY PROJECTIONS OF SCOTT.—Sir Walter concluded before he went to town in November another negotiation of importance with this house (Constables). They agreed to give for the remaining copyright of the four novels published between December, 1819, and January, 1821, to wit: Ivanhoe, the Monastery, the Abbot, and Kenilworth—the sum of five thousand guineas. The stipulation about not revealing the author's name, under a penalty of £2000, was repeated. By these four novels, the fruits of scarcely more than twelve months' labor, he had already cleared at least £10,000; this bargain was completed. They, like their predecessors, were now issued in a collective shape, under the title of "Historical Romances, by the author of Waverley." I cannot pretend to guess what the actual state of Scott's pecuniary affairs was at the time when John Ballantyne's death relieved them from one great source of complication and difficulty. But I have said enough to satisfy every reader, that when he began the second, and far the larger division of his building at Abbotsford, he must have contemplated the utmost sum it could cost him as a mere trifle in relation to the sources at his command. He must have reckoned on clearing £30,000 at least, in the course of a couple of years by the novels written within such a period.

The publisher of his tales, who best knew how they were produced, and what they brought of gross profit, and who must have had the strongest interest in keeping the author's name untarnished by any risk or reputation of failure, would willingly, as we have seen, have given him £5,000 more within a space of two years for works of a less serious sort, likely to be despatched at leisure hours, without at all interfering with the main manufacture. But alas! even this was not all. Messrs. Constable had such faith in the prospective fertility of his imagination, that they were by this time quite ready to sign bargains and grant bills for novels and romances to be produced hereafter, but of which the subjects and the names were alike unknown to them and to the man from whose pen they were to proceed.—(Lockhart's Life, vol. 5.)

UNITED STATES.

The financial budget, properly speaking, is in every aspect most remarkable, and may be thus summed up: Balance in the Treasury, 1st January, 1857, 245,068,523 Receipts this year, including Treasury notes, 23,499,981 Deduct appropriations of this year, 69,468,504 35,381,361 Nominal amount, 1st Jan., 1858, 34,187,143 Unavailable funds, 33,101,645 Actual balance, 21,085,498

LITERARY TRANSCRIPT.

OF A NEWSPAPER TO BE PUBLISHED AT QUEBEC IN THE FIRST WEEK OF JANUARY, ENTITLED THE LITERARY TRANSCRIPT, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCER. IN submitting a new paper to the judgment of the public, it becomes a duty incumbent on its conductors to state, what are the objects contemplated in its publication. Briefly then.—The design of this paper will be to yield instruction and amusement to the domestic and social circle. It will contain choice extracts from the latest European and American periodicals,—selections from new, popular and entertaining works of the most celebrated authors, with other interesting literary and scientific publications. The news of the day compressed into as small a compass as possible, yet sufficiently comprehensive to convey a true and general knowledge of the principal political and miscellaneous public events, will also be given. Its columns will at all times be open to receive such communications as are adapted to the character of the work, and the known talent and taste existing in Quebec justify the hope we entertain, that the value of our publication will be enhanced by frequent contributions. The publication in this city of such a paper as the one now proposed has by many been long considered a desideratum, and the kindly disposition which has already been evinced in behalf of our undertaking warrants our confident anticipations that THE LITERARY TRANSCRIPT will meet with encouragement and success. THE LITERARY TRANSCRIPT will be published every Tuesday and Saturday morning; price one penny. Subscriptions will be received for the year, half year, or quarter, at the rate of TEN SHILLINGS PER ANNUM. As the moderate price at which THE LITERARY TRANSCRIPT will be published is calculated to ensure it a very wide circulation, it will afford a desirable medium for advertising. Subscriptions, advertisements and communications will be received at the office, No. 24, St. Peter Street. Subscriptions Lists are left at The Quebec Gazette Office, and at the Exchange Reading Room, Quebec, 1st December, 1857.

NEW PARTNERSHIP.

PIANO FORTE, CABINET, CHAIR, SOFA MANUFACTORY. Carving, Turning, Designing, Model Making, &c. No. 28, ST. JOHN STREET. JAMES MCKENZIE returns cordial thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal encouragement he has hitherto received, and informs them that he has now entered into Partnership with HENRY BOWLES, an experienced Musical Instrument and Cabinet Maker, from New York. MCKENZIE & BOWLES beg to express their hope that from the excellence of their materials, their skill as workmen, and the very general nature of their establishment, they will be able promptly to execute all orders with which they may be favored in the above mentioned—and in the Fancy lines, in such a manner as to merit the unqualified approbation, and increasing preference and patronage of their employers. Piano-Fortes and other Instruments carefully repaired. Quebec, 1st November, 1857. u-d

NOTICE.

THE undersigned Advocates and Solicitors have made arrangements to transact, jointly, the business of Land Agents in this city, apart from their respective professional avocations. They will attend to the investigation and preparation of titles, continuation of records, obtaining patents, &c. &c., and will superintend the execution of all Deeds and Conveyances that may be required. Any communications made to them personally, or by letter, addressed (post paid) to GARDNER and STRAUB, No. 8, St. Anne Street, Quebec, will receive immediate attention. R. H. GARDNER, A. STRAUB, JURS. Quebec, 20th Nov. 1857. 6m-d

GLOBE HOTEL, No. 11, St. Lewis Street near the Court House. 4th December, 1857.

Boston, Dec. 13.—TREASURY REPORT.—We commence to-day, on the first page of the daily paper, the publication of the annual Treasury Report.—The first part relates to the receipts and expenditures of the years 1836 and 1837, and the Estimates for 1838. The expenditures of 1836 are ascertained to have amounted to \$29,655,244.

The ascertained and estimated expenditures of 1837, amount to \$35,281,361. The estimated amount required for the year 1838, including \$5,000,000 for the redemption of Treasury notes which will fall due, is \$31,926,892.

The balance in the Treasury, Jan. 1, 1836, was \$26,749,803
Jan. 1, 1837, 45,968,523
Jan. 1, 1838, \$34,187,143, available, 1,085,498
Jan. 1, 1839, estimated, do, 1,118,393
The exports of the year, ending the 30th of September last, as ascertained and estimated, amounted to \$116,906,060.

Of which \$5,183,199 were of domestic and \$1,722,861 of foreign origin. The amount of domestic exports is less than in the preceding year by \$1,733,481, and of foreign about the same.

The value of imports is \$140,852,980, or 49,127,055 less than in 1836. The imports of the quarter ending Sept. 30, amounted to only \$22,829,611, and exports 19,159,034.

Boston, December 15.—It is understood that the President, through the Secretary of State, has requested the Governors of New York, Vermont, and the other frontier States, to take measures to guard against a violation of the laws of the United States which have been passed for the preservation of the relations of amity with foreign powers, and of the obligations of treaties between us and Great Britain. It would seem there is need of some such interference to prevent such violation of the laws on the Vermont border. It is said that the northern part of the State is rendered almost destitute of cannon and other arms and ammunition, by the supplies which have been furnished to the insurgents in Canada.

[From the Burlington Free Press, dated Dec. 12.]
Appearance now warrant the belief that the Canada war is at an end, for the present. We have good reason for believing that there is at the present moment no embodied armed force in the Lower Province in opposition to the government. During the past week the troops have passed through the disturbed district without opposition, visiting St. Denis, St. Charles and St. Hyacinthe, burning the property of Nelson and other obnoxious individuals. The gathering at the Lake of two Mountains is also said to have dispersed. The proclamation of martial law in the district of Montreal, and the offer of large rewards for the arrest of the leading patriots, has driven a large number across the line into the States. Among others, Mr. T. S. Brown arrived at this place on Monday.

It is now rendered very certain that the late movement in Canada was an event not anticipated by the leading radicals, and, of course, not provided for.—There seems to have been no concert among the head men, and nothing of that kind of preparation necessary to sustain and carry on a revolutionary movement. Mr. Papineau, as we now learn, has been in no way cognizant of what has taken place at St. Denis and St. Charles; and up to the present time, his location is not known.

New York, Dec. 11h.—Our New Orleans slips are of 1st instant. By later advices received from Vera Cruz, it appears that there had been a change in the Mexican Ministry. The treasury department has been given Mr. Brocagener, a man of probity and patriotism; that of war to Gen. Mora; and Mr. Goroziza, formerly ambassador to the United States, was called to the office of foreign affairs. A new revolution, nevertheless, was daily threatened and seemed impending.

The revolutionary movements of Puebla had been suppressed. Its leader was the assassin who, some time since, murdered the Swiss Consul, and had been sentenced to ten years imprisonment. He contrived to escape from prison, and placed himself at the head of the revolt. It was supposed that Santa Anna had a hand in the movement, and it is added that the Government was afraid to bring him to trial.

The New Orleans papers speak in high terms of the steam packet Cuba as a sea boat. She is Baltimore built and fitted.

STATE OF VERMONT.

A PROCLAMATION

BY THE GOVERNOR

It is known to my fellow citizens that disturbances have broken out in the neighbouring Province of Lower Canada, which have resulted in bloodshed. The head of the Provincial Government has issued his proclamation declaring Martial Law in the District of Montreal.

The state of things necessarily changes the relations which have heretofore existed between the inhabitants of this State and that Province, and the possibility that any, through the influence of ardent feelings, may be betrayed into acts of unauthorized interference induces me to call the attention of my fellow citizens to the subject.

With the kingdom of Great Britain we are in a state of profound peace. We have treaties with that government which it is our duty, and I trust our desire to fulfill to the letter.

It is obvious that as a nation we have no right to intermeddle with the constitution of any neighboring power. While as republicans we prefer that form of government under which it is our happiness to live, a decent regard for the opinion of others, will prevent all dictation as to the form of their government.

Principles which have been admitted for ages, forbid all national interference unless in the character of allies, and it is scarcely necessary to add that individuals should not do that which the government cannot—must not do.

It has been represented to me that in some few instances arms have been furnished, and hostile forces organized within this state. No one can be ignorant of the consequences of such a state of things if allowed. Such forces may be repelled, and our territory be made the theatre of active warfare. This is not to be tolerated for a moment, and every good citizen will appreciate the importance of rebuking all such acts as may tend to produce it.

That comity which binds nations to each other condemns all interference in their intestine broils, and the laws of Congress are explicit in their denunciation, subjecting those who improperly interfere to heavy penalties and imprisonment.

Under these circumstances and with these feelings, I have thought it my duty to issue this MY PROCLAMATION, cautioning my fellow citizens against all acts, that may subject them to penalties, or in any way compromise the government.

ty—neither lending such aid to either as would be inconsistent with that character, nor denying the rights of hospitality to either, so as they are within our borders, and maintain the character of quiet and peaceable citizens.

My fellow citizens will appreciate the feelings by which I am actuated. The nation's honour cannot be confided to better hands than their own. Their zeal in the cause of liberty was never doubted. It is only necessary to caution them against such interference with the rights of others as might jeopardize the peace of our country.

Given under my hand this 13th day of December, A. D. 1837, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-second.

S. H. JENSON,
By the Governor,
G. B. MANSEB, Secretary.

LOWER PROVINCES.

Fredericton, December 8, 1837.
By His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, K. C. H. and C. B., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.
J. Harvey, Lt. Governor.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Tuesday, the nineteenth day of December instant, and it is highly expedient for divers weighty considerations, arising out of the state of affairs in Lower Canada that the said General Assembly should meet at an early period: I do, therefore, hereby summon the said General Assembly to meet at Fredericton, on Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of December instant, for the despatch of business.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Fredericton, the eighth day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and in the first year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
W. F. ODFEL.

LOWER CANADA.

[From the Montreal Morning Courier, of Dec. 13.]
The following reply, made to the Loyal Address from the inhabitants of Montreal, of French origin, has been handed to us for publication.

Castle of St. Lewis,
Quebec, 13th December, 1837.

GENTLEMEN,
I this day had the honor to receive your letter of the 9th instant, enclosing the Resolutions passed on the 4th, at a meeting of the citizens of Montreal of French origin, together with the very numerous signed address to the Governor-in-Chief, which was unanimously adopted at the meeting; and having submitted the same to His Excellency, he has commanded me to request that you would be good enough to signify to the signers of this address, that it has afforded him a very lively satisfaction to receive at this conjuncture from the citizens of French origin in Montreal, the frank expression of gratitude, loyalty, and attachment to the Government of Great Britain, which it contains.—His Excellency has also directed me to add, that it is his intention at an early opportunity to transmit the proceedings of the meeting to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in order that the same be laid at the foot of the Throne as a testimony that a large and influential portion of the citizens of French origin in the opulent and populous City of Montreal, disavow and discountenance the disorganizing principles, and revolutionary designs of men, who have abused the confidence placed in them by their fellow-citizens, to lure them on to acts of the most criminal dye,—rapine, murder, and rebellion. His Excellency relies with confidence upon the assurances of those who have signed the Address, that they will second with all their influence, his efforts to restore tranquility to the Country, and harmony between all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in the Province; and he trusts that they will individually and actively follow up the laudable intentions they have thus collectively manifested, by using all the means in their power to induce the deluded peasantry to return to their homes and peaceful occupations, and by a prompt submission to the laws, justify a continuance of the mild and parental policy of Government, under whose protection and fostering care they have for so long a period possessed the unmolested enjoyment of their Religion, their Language, their Laws, and their Institutions.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble servant,
S. WALCOTT, Civil Secretary.

The Honble. P. De Rocheblave }
and P. Lacombe, Esquire, }
Montreal.

We have been requested to state that the Volunteers residing on Caldwell's Manor and in the township of Noyan, are entitled to a full share of the laurels gained by the defeat of the rebels at Missisquoi Bay. They were extremely active during the engagement, and had the honour of taking the colours from the rebels, which they have deposited at Isle aux Noix, from whence they will have them removed to Montreal in a few days. The remainder of the plunder taken from the defeated rebels, was divided between them and the men from Missisquoi. The credit may well be divided too. There is enough of it for both.

[From the Montreal Herald, of Dec. 19.]
We have heard from a source on which we can place implicit reliance that a very large majority of the inhabitants of the State of Vermont is eager to join the insurgents in this province in spite of the proclamation from the Governor. We are sorry that such is the case, for we had trusted that the good sense of our neighbours would have been sufficient to enable them to "calculate" not only the injustice, but the utter impossibility of the rebels succeeding in their unnatural warfare. Should the Vermonters be so foolish as to come to this province in hostile array, we can promise them a warm reception, and such a welcome as British freemen ever have given to those who would enslave them.

We have learned, that a great excitement has been raised through the arrest of Mr. T. S. Brown now of Middlebury for debt at the suit of the Montreal Bank.—We hear, that public meetings are held and drilling practised in every quarter. If they do take any interest in Mr. Brown, it would be certainly more honest and probably more economical to pay his debts at once.

Several New York papers mention that Mr. Lemoine, the Cashier of the People's Bank, in this city, was arrested at Albany on the 10th instant, under a warrant from Lord Gosford, endorsed by Governor Marcy, and that Mr. L. had in his possession about a hundred and thirty thousand dollars. We are able to give this statement as most unqualified contradiction, as Mr. Lemoine is still in town, and attending to his duties in the Bank.

A private letter from Toronto mentions that Messrs. Duncomb and Alway were at the head of a band of rebels at Norwich, and that Col. McNab had left Hamilton with a party of Constitutionalists to meet them.

[From the Montreal Gazette of the 19th Dec.]

Head Quarters.

Montreal, Dec. 17, 1837.
Sir,—I am directed by the Lieutenant General Commanding, to acquaint you for the information of the Magistrates of Montreal, that the force under his command from St. Eustache, and that from the Carillon, marched on the 15th instant, on the Grand Brulé, and halted that day at St. Benoit, where the arms of the rebels, who had for several weeks been pillaging that section of the country, were delivered up. The farmers who had been compelled to fly from their homes, in consequence of the menaces of the insurgent leaders, Girard, Girard, Chevier, Dumouhelle and Chartier, and the outrages committed by them, are returning to their farms.

Colonel Maitland, as you will perceive by the following extract of a Report from him, marched to St. Scholastique yesterday, and will return to Montreal by St. Therese.

The Royal Artillery, Royal and 83d Regiments, and the Montreal Cavalry and Rifle Corps have returned to Montreal.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

JOHN EDEN, Depty. Adjt. Gen.

St. Therese,

8, A. M. 18th Dec. 1837.
Sir,—I have the honour to report to you, for the information of His Excellency the Lieut. General Commanding, that I arrived here about one o'clock yesterday afternoon.

From information I received in the evening, relative to the rebel, Scott, of St. Eustache, being concealed in the neighbourhood, I despatched five of the Montreal Cavalry, who are attached to this division, in search of him, and I am happy to inform you, they found him in a farm-house, about five miles from this place. He is now in safe custody, and I shall bring him into Montreal to-morrow.

The march of the troops under my command, from St. Scholastique to this place, has been attended with the best effect; their appearance has struck a terror among the ill-disposed, whilst it has given a security to the loyal inhabitants, who had been pillaged and driven from their property, and whom we met returning with joy, from all directions, to take possession of their homes.

I have found the six Montreal Cavalry extremely zealous and useful, and I trust His Excellency the Lieut. General will be pleased to recommend them to the Governor-in-Chief, for the reward offered for the apprehension of the rebel, Scott, and which they so much deserve.

I have much pleasure in adding, that the troops have conducted themselves well, and they have not committed the smallest depredation upon any of the inhabitants.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

JOHN MAITLAND,

Colonel Commanding 32d Regt.
P. S.—I leave this for St. Martin at eight o'clock this morning, and, according to your orders, shall reach Montreal to-morrow.

Colonel the Hon. C. Gore, Deputy Quarter Master General.

At half-past one, this afternoon, the 32d Regiment with the Hon. Colonel Maitland at their head marched into town, amidst the enthusiastic cheering of the inhabitants, who lined and crowded the streets. The detachment of Dragoons, who accompanied the troops, brought the rebel prisoner, Scott, along with them, and consigned him to prison.

On Saturday, the 9th instant, Captain March's company of La Colle Volunteers joined the Garrison of Isle aux Noix, fifty-two in number. They are a body of fine young men, and in high spirits. With such an experienced commander, should their services be required in the field, no doubt they would do their duty. They are engaged until the 1st June, 1838.

We learn that a person said to have been connected with Henry's Bank, a private institution at La Prairie, Lower Canada, and to have absconded with its funds to a considerable amount, was arrested on Sunday evening, at the Eagle Tavern, in this city; and that the cashier of the same bank, an alleged accomplice, was arrested near Sandy Hill, on the same day.—*Albany Argus.*

"It is the fixed determination of the President faithfully to discharge, so far as his power extends, all the obligations of this Government; and that obligation especially, which requires that we shall abstain, under every temptation, from intermeddling with the domestic disputes of other nations. You are therefore earnestly enjoined to be attentive to all movements of a hostile character, contemplated or attempted, within your district, and to prosecute, without discrimination, all violators of those laws of the United States, which have been enacted to preserve peace with foreign powers, and to fulfil the obligations of our treaties with them."

In obedience to these instructions, we learn from the *Albany Argus*, that the District Attorney had prepared the necessary documents for carrying them into effect in the State of New York; and we have no doubt, that the corresponding officers in the other States, to whom the communication of the Secretary of State has been addressed, will be equally prompt in the execution of the duty imposed upon them. The following are extracts from the documents issued by the District Attorney at Albany:—

"It is deemed not unappropriate at this time to give general publicity to some of the provisions of an Act of Congress, passed April 25th, 1818. Any infraction of the provisions of this Act is an indictable offence.

"The second section of this Act provides, that if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, enlist or enter himself, or hire or retain another person to enlist or enter himself, or to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be enlisted or entered, in the service of any foreign power, state, colony, district or people, as a soldier, or as a marine or seaman, &c., every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisoned not exceeding three years. This section does not however extend to any foreigner transiently within the United States who may enter on board any armed vessel arriving armed, if the U. States, are at peace with the country to which such vessel belongs.

"The sixth section provides that if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begin, or set on foot, or provide, or prepare the means for, any military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominions of any foreign Prince or State, or of any colony, district or people, with whom the United States are at peace, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding three thousand dollars, and imprisoned not exceeding three years."

[From the Morning Courier of the 20th Dec.]
For our readers in Lower Canada it is quite needless to make the remark; but for the people of the United States, the case may be otherwise.—There has not been, to this day, a single prisoner either executed or condemned by Martial law, or by any other law.

There have been prisoners released by Martial Law, however; and got a few of them. Thirty-two men were brought to Montreal by Col. Wetherill, all taken in arms and therefore by law liable to suffer death. The first act of Sir John Colborne under Martial Law, as we have before remarked, was to discharge above 20 of them without punishment of any kind.—A hundred and twelve prisoners taken in arms at St. Eustache, were brought into town on Sunday last. The second application of Martial Law discharged seventy-one of them unpunished, the day after. That the fact may be more clearly evidenced, we subjoin their names. Here follow the names.

Not is this all that Martial law has done. Some thirty men came in to St. Eustache the day after the engagement at that place, and surrendered themselves and their weapons. By their own admission they had used those weapons against the Government. Martial Law accepted of their submission, and let them go. At St. Benoit, and St. Scholastique, hundreds of others did the same and still with the same result. Near the latter village, in particular, as we have just learned from the best authority, six arrests of notorious rebels were made by Colonel Maitland, on his march from St. Benoit.—They had been active in all that plundering and ill-treatment of their loyal neighbours, which had driven so many of them to Montreal for protection. One of these loyal neighbours, a Magistrate, whose property had been pillaged and his person threatened by them, begged for their release. Martial Law gave the Commanding Officer the power of release, and it was exercised. Is all this undue severity, or is it not rather the very extreme of mercy, that can be thought compatible with the public safety?

But Martial Law will bring severity in its train, we may be told. Punishment for treasons, such as those that are likely to be judged by it, there must doubtless be. By Martial Law or by Civil Law, society must defend itself against those who set themselves to destroy its institutions. Let the miseries that have sprung from the insane attempt at revolution which has just been crushed, tell whether such attempts can go unpunished.—The question is, will Martial Law in the present instance go too far in its punishments. He who reads what Martial Law has done, may be safely left to answer. The past is prophetic of the future.—(*Courier.*)

A small detachment, one company, we believe, went out yesterday to St. Eustache, in consequence of a report that some people in that neighbourhood were making too free with other people's property, in the way of plunder.

The *Herald* of yesterday speaks of St. Benoit and St. Scholastique, as having both been burnt. We have made particular enquiries, and can state that with regard to the latter village, the report is wholly unfounded. One house, occupied by soldiers, took fire by accident in the night, and the fire was promptly extinguished by them, the officers all turning out to aid in extinguishing it. In the morning, two houses and no more were burnt. They were the property of two of the most notorious rebels in the place, who were themselves absent from it from a consciousness of their guilt.

The burning of St. Benoit even, was not intended. Certain houses only were to have been fired; but some of the Volunteers from the country, who had been plundered by the rebels of the village, set fire to it for revenge, in other places, and before the time intended. The wind was high, and the whole place was in flames almost instantly. To show how little such a burning was intended, we may mention, that the 32d had been ordered to march to St. Scholastique at 10, and the fire actually drove them from their quarters at 8.

The 32d Regiment, under the Hon. Col. Maitland, returned to town yesterday, from St. Scholastique and St. Therese, bringing with them as prisoners, Messrs. W. H. Scott, M. P. P., —Berthelot pere, and —Morris, and two sons of the Dumouchelle who was brought in on Sunday. Mr. Morris was discharged, on arriving at the prison, the evidence against him being considered insufficient to warrant his detention.

We have heard the opinion expressed of late by several commercial men, that some steps should be taken, for procuring an extension of the time for paying the heavy amount of Custom House bonds, which fall due in the course of next month; but it is somewhat singular, that none of them have yet taken the initiative in so important and necessary a measure.—*Last evening's Gazette.*

In reference to the above, we beg to inform our cotemporary of the *Gazette*, that the Committee of Trade have had the matter under consideration, and that a Petition to the Governor, prepared by that body, and numerous signed by the Merchants here, was yesterday dispatched to Quebec, praying for an extension of time for the payment of the Bonds *in specie*, or that the same might be made in notes of the Montreal Bank.

Frelighsburg, (Missisquoi) Dec. 12th.—Stirring events have taken place in this section of the country, in the course of last week, which, we have no doubt will surprise a good part of the civilized world. On the other side of the Line 45, in the State of Vermont, a party of Canadians, from the French Seigniories of the province, to the number of more than 200, assembled, for the purpose of a predatory invasion of this province. Individual citizens of the State of Vermont, residing about Swanton and St. Albans, aided, assisted and comforted these people, by giving them arms, ammunition, two pieces of artillery, and long pikes, for the avowed purpose of committing depredation and rapine in this province. Now, in our peculiar circumstances, here on the frontiers, adjoining the State of Vermont, we appeal to the whole civilized world, if any thing so unfriendly, so unneighbourly, so utterly unkind, has ever taken place among nations, calling themselves christians or civilized? The people on both sides of the Line 45, have always lived on the most friendly terms of peace, amity, constant intercourse, mutual good offices, and intermarriages, in fact, as if they were one people. They traded with one another, and mixed together in the most friendly manner. Even during the last war, when the two nations were in the field, the people on both sides of the Line entered into an arrangement, that no private infractions of the Law should be allowed;—that means should be used to apprehend any and every private depredator, on whatever side. The arrangement was invariably kept to the end. The late Lord Bishop of Quebec, the minister of this place, took a very active hand, as he did in every good work, to recommend this pacific arrangement to the people on both sides. It was approved of by the Governments and by all good men. Furthermore, the people of Vermont, our neighbours, whenever they entered this province, never were in the habit, either in the cities, or in the country parts, of holding intercourse with the French Canadians, but as little and as slightly as possible, any more than with the inhabitants of Siberia. They were always separated from them by every conceivable consideration of difference in language, feelings, prejudices and customs. Expecting, for some time a storm, we had always flattered ourselves with a hope that they would befriend us. Yet these our neighbours, have raised and accounted a gang of men within their territory, a country in peace with Great Britain, and gave them arms, cannon, ammunition, for the avowed purpose of committing depredations upon us. Accordingly,

this predatory band, thus prepared, and furnished with arms by American citizens residing at Swanton, St. Albans, &c., to the number of 200 entered the Farm of Capt. Charles Miller, St. Armand West, dec. From his stable they took three horses from his house took his provisions—such as pork, butter, cheese, &c. Then proceeding to the next house, that of Mr. Sixty, they added to the loot, by the most abusive language, freely bestowed on Mr. Sixty by the accomplished Gagnon, the Captain of the party, whose head our Proclamations have valued at £100. Further on, at the next house, the residence of Mr. Hiram Moore, where the road crosses the Bay Road, when they were just entering, they were met by a party of our people, who were looking out for them on the west road, but got timely notice of their approach so as to come up at the moment of intersecting the road. The action commenced immediately. Our people killed one or two, wounded in the foot and taken with six others prisoners. They took about 70 stand of arms, two pieces of artillery, five kegs of ammunition, three pieces of horses, two of which were killed, and two stolen band to flight, but did not pursue. The whole logistics went back to Vermont. What is very providential, not one of our people was hurt, though the bullets were flying like hail, and whizzing by them, and touching their clothes, in all directions. From this statement, made in the soberest terms, by which a matter of fact can be related, we confidently appeal to the civilized world, if it can be paralleled by such another—an expedition of a predatory, marauding, bloody character, aided by the citizens of a country at peace with our country, against their neighbours, their relations in almost every house. The deed was most atrocious, but nobly punished. The God of nations will surely not overlook such wanton perversity; and, indeed, it appears that he has not overlooked it, by the signal preservation of our people, in a scene so new to them. But people will fight thieves and robbers for the protection of their lives, their wives, their children and their homes. They saw all these in danger, and their homes began. To our neighbours, at Swanton and St. Albans, we would recommend a serious perusal of the Speeches of their countrymen, particularly that of Mr. Day, at the meeting of Americans in Montreal. From Mr. Day's Speech, they will learn if they have common sense, what the nature of the quarrel is. One word more; these praters about liberty, on the other side 45, have given their aid to put down liberty, as well as men of their own kindred, in order to establish a despotism more barbarian like than the despotism of the Grand Turk. (Standard.)

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New-York, Dec. 14.—The packet ship *Montreal*, Capt. Griffing, arrived this morning from London via Portsmouth. Captain G. sailed from the latter port on the 6th Novr., and brings London papers to the 5th, two days later than we received by the *Chatham* at Boston.

We are grieved to learn that the water broke into the Thames tunnel again, on the morning of November 3rd, and that one of the workmen lost his life. The others, 70 in number, escaped in time.

The arrival of the New York packets *George Washington* and *Quebec*, at Liverpool and Portsmouth, is announced in the London evening papers of the 3d. Those papers contain extracts from New York journals of the 10th October, at which time the sub-treasury bill had just passed in the senate.

A meeting was held at Birmingham on the 6th of October, at which a petition to the Queen was agreed upon, praying for a charter of incorporation. It will probably be granted, and Birmingham thus become a city.

The secretary of the National Association in Ireland, has at last concluded to pay his tithes, having resisted for many months. By the way, we must not forget to mention that the National Association was dissolved on the 31st, according to order from the great agitator, who seems to have put it out as easily as he got it up.

Among the recent deaths announced in England, we observe those of the dowager-viscountess of Exmouth, widow of the celebrated viscount-Admiral, and Lady Catherine Bathurst, sister of the late Earl Bathurst.

QUEBEC:

FRIDAY, 22ND DECEMBER, 1837.

LATEST DATES

From London.....Nov. 5 | From New-York.....Dec. 14
From Liverpool.....Nov. 6 | From Halifax.....Dec. 8
From Paris.....Nov. 4 | From Toronto.....Dec. 13

The New York papers of the 14th instant, contain London dates of the 5th Novr. We refer to a few extracts from the *Commercial Advertiser* of the 14th.

THE REBELLION.—The true accounts from Upper Canada, Missisquoi, and the Rivers Chaudiere and Yamaska had just been received at New York at the latest dates. *The Express*, was beginning to think that the contest was ended "for the present." Hope was still, however, entertained from the rebel force in the County of the Two Mountains, which hope will soon be seen to have been as unfounded as any that preceded.

The President of the United States has done his duty by requesting the Governors of all the States adjoining the British Provinces, as well as the United States officers, to enforce the law against all recruiting or armaments destined for Canada.

There was certainly a very unneighbourly feeling on the frontier, arising from the falsehoods and misrepresentations of those concerned in or connected with the rebellion, and the old revolutionary feeling against the British Government. No moment was spared; the Government was represented as tyrannical in the extreme; falsely accused of having put down the liberty of the press; all that was said in the provincial papers was false; extracts were given from some of them as proof of a cruel hatred against the French Canadians; public meetings, of one sort, or other, were held at Buffalo, at Ogdensburg, at Fort Covington, Champlain, Swanton, St. Albans, Middlebury, and other places, when the proclamation of martial law and offering rewards for the apprehension of the persons charged with treason, were denounced, and arming was recommended and acted upon. At one time it was hardly safe for a loyal British subject, to be within the frontiers and some of them were ill-treated.

We are glad to see by Vermont and Maine papers of the 16th instant, that this spirit is abated, and although these papers are avowedly favorable to the insurgents, they acknowledge that the undertaking is hopeless. We recommend to these papers an article on the "United States Press," furnished by a correspondent for this day's *Gazette*.

Kingston papers of the 16th instant, state that the silly attempt at rebellion in that Province, is ended. Mackenzie, according to the last accounts, was at Buffalo. He is said to have escaped in woman's attire. The Honorable ROBERT S. JAMESON, Vice Chancellor, has been appointed as the Head of a Special Commission to examine all persons accused of High Treason.

Col. McNam, with 500 volunteers had gone to the London District, to arrest some persons implicated in Mackenzie's plot.

The militia of Upper Canada, it is stated, can furnish an effective force of forty thousand men, commanded by officers who "have seen service" and there is no doubt of the loyalty of nearly the whole body.

We refer to the extracts from the Montreal Courier of Wednesday, for the latest proceedings at Montreal. Martial Law will prove to be a law of mercy. Upwards of a hundred prisoners taken in mercy, have already been discharged, who under the Provincial Law would have had to remain in prison till March.

Letters from Montreal received to-day report that Messrs. Girouard and Chartier have been taken. The former with another, supposed to be Pelletier, were known to have been near Pointe au Boquet. Brown is said to have been liberated by a mob at Middlebury.

His Excellency the Governor in Chief, has issued a Proclamation enjoining on all Her Majesty's loyal subjects in this Province, to abstain from any acts contrary to the relations of peace and amity, which subsist between the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

The Canadian rejects our admonitions, because he doubts our impartiality: and why? Because we do not pass over a mischievous calumny on a whole class of the inhabitants of the Province, issued at our own door, to notice something injurious to another class, published in other parts of the Province. Perhaps it would be wiser for the Canadian to enquire into the truth or falsehood of what he calls the "Oligarchie," which he asserts "arise tout de suite de la part de la France," with the disposition of a Néro towards the inhabitants of French origin, wishing them to have only one head that they might cut it off; it would, perhaps, be wiser and more just, to enquire into the truth, and consider well the natural tendency of such extravagant assertions, rather than to enquire into the impartiality of those who object to them as being contrary to the peace of the Province and the public welfare.

The Canadian of Wednesday contains another unfounded and mischievous aspersion in the following words, speaking of the rebellion in the District of Montreal: "C'est une révolte portée évidemment au caractère de désespoir, qui n'est qu'un acte de violence." Mais cette révolte des esprits, qui n'est qu'un acte de violence, est le résultat de la part au gouvernement? L'histoire en trouvera certainement l'explication dans les colonnes du Herald, du Montreal Gazette, et autres organes de l'oligarchie, et dans l'esprit de nos deux gouvernements de la même origine, qui y porte partout et en tout temps. Si ces hommes n'avaient été soumis que de sentiments de fraternité, ils n'auraient pu être qu'une égale de droits et de devoirs politiques, et il n'y aurait eu que la question de la part au gouvernement. L'histoire en trouvera certainement l'explication dans les colonnes du Herald, du Montreal Gazette, et autres organes de l'oligarchie, et dans l'esprit de nos deux gouvernements de la même origine, qui y porte partout et en tout temps.

This is certainly a lame apology for rebellion, which has proved a kind of political suicide. But if it is lame in regard to those who have been concerned in it, it is unjust to the class of persons meant by *l'oligarchie*, whom it accuses of having occasioned the guilty proceedings of "nos compatriotes." We are curious to know in what peculiarly delicate sentiments of French origin, Mr. T. S. Brown, Doctors Wolfred Nelson and O'Callaghan, and Messrs. Knight and Girod were wounded, by the conduct of the "oligarchie" in Lower Canada, and how it operated on McKenzie and his associates in Upper Canada? None of those named are of French origin, and only three of them, we believe, are natural born British subjects. Yet it was they who first commenced the rebellion, and we think with regard to one or two of them, at least, the *oligarchie* might as well be rendered accountable for the conduct of Chambers and his gang, as for theirs.

We are sorry that the Canadian persists in its course of resorting to national distinctions, and that it should trouble itself so much about newspaper paragraphs, which, however dangerous when they appeal to popular prejudices and passions connected with national origin, most frequently, express only the opinions of a few persons. In most cases of this

kind, the safest course in the friends of peace is forbearance, and a particular attention to ones own conduct, and it is that which we have habitually followed, with regard to all the violent revolutionary papers.

There have been various statements respecting the birth-place of Mr. T. S. Brown, late of Montreal, ironmonger, who assumed the title of *General* of the rebels at the parish of St. Charles, River Chambly. We are credibly informed that he is a native of Middlebury in the State of Vermont, the son of English immigrants. He has resided several years at Montreal, where he married a Miss HUGHES (since dead.) His affairs, we believe, were in a state of bankruptcy. He is a person of some talents and education, but deficient in judgment, ambitious of distinction, and dissatisfied with the rank which he held in the society of Montreal.

Some of the United States papers have said, that he was a native of Nova-Scotia or New-Brunswick. He is not a natural born British subject; and we believe one of the few native American citizens who forget themselves so far as to become inhabitants of the British dominions and then join or are concerned in attempts to subvert the Government under which they voluntarily placed themselves, and from whose territory they can depart at pleasure, and have the benefit of the institutions of their native land, if they like them better.

UNITED STATES PRESS. The *Portland Advertiser* of the 8th instant, expresses at the head of the editorial article, its satisfaction, "that several conventions have been held in various parts of the country for improving the condition of the press." The columns of that number of the paper afford abundant evidence of the necessity of such improvement, and particularly in the essential article of truth; for, two columns are filled with a series of the most unblushing falsehoods, under the head of "HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM CANADA."—"DEFEAT OF THE BRITISH TROOPS AT ST. CHARLES," &c. One is unwilling to believe that the editors of so respectable a journal would lend themselves and their paper to the propagation of such gross and manifest misrepresentations, if they were not themselves misled by articles fabricated by such men as O'Callaghan, and systematically disseminated through the United States by means of their journals. We see accordingly, extracts, here inserted, from the *Boston Atlas* and several American papers, giving an account of a victory achieved over the Queen's troops at St. Charles, when every man in this country, whether constitutionalist or rebel, knows that the rebels were completely defeated.

The credulity of many of the American editors, and of their readers, is not more exemplified by their swallowing such gross lies than by their assimilating the efforts of such men as Papineau, Brown, O'Callaghan and Girod with the great men who took the lead in the struggle which ended in the recognition of American independence. Are these men, who are accustomed to a cheap government, aware that PAPINEAU was the best paid public officer in the colony, receiving 4,000 dollars annually for presiding over the Assembly? Are they aware that he precipitated his countrymen into a vain struggle with Great Britain, without having made any preparations in arms and ammunition? Do they know that he, with his friend O'Callaghan, slunk from the camp at St. Charles, at the approach of the troops, deserted his deluded friends and followers, and sneaked into the United States? Have they yet heard that Girod—a Swiss adventurer without fortune or character, was received to the bosom of Papineau as one of his confidential advisers; that with the countenance and support which Papineau conferred upon Girod, he was enabled to bring together a large body of men at St. Eustache, by whose means he exercised every act of violence upon the British settlers there; and that upon the approach of the forces he rode off upon a stolen white mare from his rebel army, under the false pretext that the troops had been defeated, and that he was going to raise other parts of the country? In Vermont, at least, they ought to know who Thomas Storrow Brown, yelped General Brown, is. That he is a bankrupt, without fortune, means, or character, and that he, too, deserted his banditti force. That O'Callaghan is a renegade Irishman, a disappointed game-hunter, an unsuccessful practitioner in medicine, and a practised, systematic and unblushing liar. The pecuniary support which he has received from Papineau and his party, has been abstracted from the public chest under the name of contingencies; and he is now at

his old work in the State of Vermont, after having deserted the deluded men who have forfeited their lives in this struggle. What a bitter and unjust insult would it be to name, even, the leaders of the American revolution in comparison with wretches and runaways like these; who, whatever may be the change in the political condition of this country, must always be blamed for their rashness, and despised for their cowardice. The causes of the American revolution, and of this abortive and inconsiderate outbreak, are altogether different. The war of the revolution was a war of principle, the present outbreak is an outbreak proceeding from national prejudice and national hate, and an avidity for place and power to be conferred exclusively upon one portion of the people of this Province to the entire exclusion of the other. It is undoubtedly true, that at a distance from us the seeing of English names among the rebels may lead to the belief that a portion of the English are embarked in this enterprise; no conclusion, however, can be more incorrect,—men of English origin know well the true motives of this faction, and willingly leave to them as leaders, men whom they would not receive in their ranks.

The time will come, and it cannot be long, when the people of the United States will understand this, but it is not to be denied that the continual repetition of falsehoods,—such as are copied in the *Portland Advertiser*,—will have their effect upon the unthinking portion of the citizens of the United States, and it is to be feared that there, as elsewhere, these constitute a large majority. To this class of persons, false is the best form of instruction, and to put them upon their guard against believing stories, because they are often repeated, let them listen to the story of the pious Brahmin and his sheep.

A pious Brahmin, says Pilpar, made a vow that on a certain day he would sacrifice a sheep, and on the appointed morning he went forth to buy one. There lived in his neighbourhood three rogues who knew of his vow, and laid a scheme for profiting by it. The first met him and said, "Oh, Brahmin, wilt thou buy a sheep? I have one fit for sacrifice." "It is for that very purpose," said the holy man, "that I came forth this day." Then the impostor opened a bag, and brought out of it an unclean beast, an ugly dog, lame and blind. Thereon the Brahmin cried out, "wretch, who touchest things impure, and interest things untrue, callest thou that cur a sheep?—'Truly,' answered the other, 'it is a sheep of the finest fleece, and of the sweetest flesh. Oh, Brahmin, it will be an offering most acceptable to the Gods.'—'Friend,' said the Brahmin, 'either thou or I must be blind.' Just then one of the accomplices came up. 'Praised be the Gods,' said this second rogue, 'that I have been saved the trouble of going to market for a sheep! This is such a sheep as I wanted. For how much wilt thou sell it?' When the Brahmin heard this, his mind wavered to and fro, like one swinging in the air at a holy festival. 'Sir,' said he to the new comer, 'take heed what thou dost; this is no sheep, but an unclean cur.'—'Oh, Brahmin,' said the new comer, 'thou art drunk or mad.' At this time the third confederate drew near. 'Let us ask this man,' said the Brahmin, 'what the creature is, and I will stand by what he shall say.' To this the others agreed; and the Brahmin called out, 'Oh, stranger, what dost thou call this beast?'—'Surely, Oh, Brahmin,' said the knave, 'it is a fine sheep. Then the Brahmin said, 'surely the Gods have taken away my senses; and he asked pardon of him who carried the dog, and bought it for a measure of rice, and a pot of ghee, and offered it up to the Gods, who, being wroth at this unclean sacrifice, smote him with a sore disease in all his joints.

Now, the press has not only one mouth as each of the three rogues had who met the pious Brahmin, nor a feeble voice which can only be heard at a very short distance, but it has a voice which reaches from pole to pole, and ought only to convey the language of truth.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

The following account of Public Meetings recently held in different parts of the Province, to express the fidelity of the Inhabitants to Her Majesty, and the connexion with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, are abridged from the French Gazette of yesterday:

COUNTY OF DORCHESTER.—A meeting was held at St. Henri on the 13th instant, Mr. BOUFFARD, member for the County, in the Chair, the report of which is not yet received.

COUNTY OF CHAMPLAIN.—A meeting was held at St. Genevieve, on the 19th instant, DAVID TROBEL, Esquire, J. P. in the Chair, FRS. FLITEAU, Secretary. The Resolutions are decidedly against the late rebellious movements, and in support of the public authority.

Another meeting was held on the 17th instant, at Champlain, L. E. DUBOIS, Esquire, J. P. in the Chair, and N. J. MARTINEAU, Esq. J. P. Secretary. The Resolutions are decided, but are in favor of return by peaceable means.

COUNTY OF NICOLET.—A meeting was held at Bécancourt, on the 18th inst. when Captain REAUX, the senior capt. read the Governor's Proclamation of the 29th November, and two Resolutions were passed, expressive of the attachment of the meeting to a religious observance of their duty to Her Majesty, and the maintenance of public peace.

COUNTY OF TERREBONNE.—A meeting was held at St. Vincent de Paul on the 12th Dec. ARTHUR, WEBSTER, Esquire, in the Chair, and Capt. GERMAIN and Dr. JOSEPH PRATTE, Secretaries, when 9 Resolutions were passed, and an Association formed in support of the public authority, and the Address of St. Roch Suburb, adopted and unanimously signed.

COUNTY OF LAPRAIRIE.—A meeting was held at Laprairie on the 9th Dec. when an Address to the Governor was adopted, containing decided expressions of fidelity and duty.

COUNTY OF L'ACADIE.—A loyal Address to the Governor was adopted in that County on the 9th December.

A meeting is announced for the County of Saguenay; and also for the County of Belleschasse, on the 20th instant.

The only places in which Agitation Meetings were held in the Districts of Three Rivers and Quebec, were—for St. Maurice, at Marchiche; for Quebec, at St. Paul's Market, Glacis School House and St. Roch's Church door; for Portneuf, at Deschambault; for Saguenay, at Malley, and for Belleschasse, at St. Thomas.

QUEBEC CONSTITUTIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The following is a List of the members of the Committee for the ensuing year, elected by ballot, at the Rooms of the Association, St. Lewis street, on Monday and Tuesday last:

David Burnet, John Jones, Junior, James Bell Forsyth, Peter Langlois, John Duval, William Briscoe, R. H. Gairdner, Andrew Stuart, William Price, Thomas Ainslie Young, Ebenezer Baird, William Patton, Robert Symes, Henry Le Messurier, William King McCord, George Black, William Power, Andrew Patterson, James Hastings Kerr, Robert Shaw and Alexander Simpson.

Alexander Simpson, Treasurer. The Executive Committee, as reported by the Scrutineers in the order of the votes,—the Officers are not yet named.

COMMITTEE OF THE LAST YEAR.

John Neilson, Chairman. Wm. Price, Esq. Henry Le Messurier, Esq. } Vice-Presidents T. A. Young, Esq. Secretary.

James Bell Forsyth, R. H. Gairdner, James Dean, J. M. Fraser, Wm. Power, Ed. Moutzambert, Allan Gilmore, J. H. Kerr, J. Strang, John Duval, G. Pemberton, A. Stuart, P. Langlois, David Burnet, Ed. Glackemeyer, A. Simpson, George Black.

The examination of Mr. Wilkie's English, Latin, Greek and Mathematical classes took place yesterday, in presence of a number of ladies and gentlemen. The Rev. J. Cook of St. Andrew's Church, the Rev. F. J. Lundy, the Rev. J. McMorin, and J. W. Willan, Esq., assisted in the examination of the pupils. It is scarcely necessary to say, that on this occasion, Mr. Wilkie sustained his well earned reputation. The great and uniform proficiency of the different classes was in the highest degree creditable to the skill and industry of their teacher. The promptness and use with which the pupils of the elder classes translated and analyzed various difficult passages of the Greek classes, was especially deserving of admiration. The mathematical pupils also highly distinguished themselves. Mr. Wilkie is now an old citizen of Quebec, but we trust he will be long spared to continue his useful and honorable labours.

Yesterday at Sun rise, in the Lower Town, the Thermometer was at 12° below zero, this morning at 16°.

We are happy in having from the Canadian a confirmation of what we had before heard from other quarters, namely, that Thomas A. Young, Esq. has been appointed Inspector of Police in this city, a situation for which he is eminently qualified by his knowledge of the laws and his zeal and activity in executing them. In times like the present we want in all Municipal Offices men who have the courage to act and who will do their duty without flinching, and such a man we know Mr. Young to be.—(Mercury.)

Monday next being CHRISTMAS DAY, no paper will be issued from this Office. We take this opportunity to present all our patrons and friends with the usual compliments of the season, and congratulate them on a state of things more consonant to the feelings which ought to prevail on this joyous occasion, than that which has lately prevailed.

* * * We are requested to intimate that the WESLEYAN BAZAAR will commence on WEDNESDAY the 27th instant, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon.

COMMERCIAL.

New-York, Dec. 14th.—THE MARKET.—Coffee and Sugar are dull, and tending downwards. Macerel have advanced about 1 1/2 cts. bl. Liverpool Coal has been sold at \$12.50 cts. On the Corn Exchange there are no alterations to notice. 40,000 lbs. Barbary Wool sold at 11 1/2 cts. half cash. Cotton is rather firmer for the news.

DIED. On Monday last, after a protracted illness, Mr. Lawrence Downey, late of St. John's, Newfoundland, aged 60 years.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

THE GENERAL QUARTERLY MEETING of the Society will take place on SATURDAY next, the 23rd instant, at the Albion Hotel, at FOUR o'clock, P. M. where Members are requested to attend. W. M. KEMBLE, Secretary.

Quebec, 18th December, 1837.

PEOPLE'S BANK.

NOTICE.—FELIX SOULIGNY and J. F. ALLARD, Esquires, have this day been elected Partners (Gérants principaux) of the firm of Viger, De Wit & Co. Bankers.

By order of the Board. B. H. LE MOINE, Cashier.

Montreal, 16th Dec. 1837. 2-d

THE LADIES OF THE WESLEYAN MISSIONARY BAZAAR beg leave to intimate to their friends and the public in general, that their Annual Sale will take place in the Christmas week, commencing on WEDNESDAY, the 27th December ensuing, in the Wesleyan School Room, St. Ann Street.

N. B.—Articles intended for the Bazaar will be thankfully received by the following Ladies, viz: Mrs. CROSCOMBE, Mrs. LANGLOIS, Mrs. NOAD, Mrs. CUMMINGS, Mrs. HEALEY.

Quebec, 10th November, 1837.

ANTHONY ANDERSON BURN, VICTUALLER,

NEPHEW AND SUCCESSOR IN BUSINESS TO THE LATE MR. JOHN ANDERSON.

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

Quebec, 21st December, 1837. u s

IRISH WHISKEY.

SUPERIOR flavoured Enniskillen Whiskey for Sale. J. M. MURKLE, St. Peter Street.

22nd Dec. 1837. u d

NOTICE.

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

Quebec, 8th November, 1837. u d

STOCK OF LUMBER IN THE PORT OF QUEBEC.—21st DECEMBER 1837.

	Oak Tim-ber.	Elm Tim-ber.	Ash Tim-ber.	Birch Tim-ber.	White Pine Timber.	Red Pine Timber.	Standard Staves	White Oak Pun. Staves.	Red Oak Pun. Staves.	Barrel W. O. Staves.	Ash Staves.	Pine Deals	Source Deals.	1 1/2 and 2 in. Plank.	Ash Oaks.	Hand-spike.	Lathwood.	Mesta Pine.	Spars Pine.	
	(feet.)	(feet.)	(feet.)	(feet.)	(feet.)	(feet.)	M C Qrs.	S M C Qrs	S M C Qrs	S M C Qrs	S M C Qrs	Standard	Standard.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Cords.	Pieces.	Pieces.	
Carouge Cove,	4669				59300	583000						5600	2570							
Carouge River,	1091				228404	69465														
Ring's-End Cove,	1020				21385	7242			9 1 2 7											
New London Cove,	22036	27063	1443	1567	154417	141887	13 0 3 6	3 1 1 7		29 0 3 11		1554				3640				
Sillierie Cove,	45602	20508	25046	648	380415	167832	217 8 2 12	148 3 1 18	26 9 1 12	414 6 3 15	1 6 3 26	62358	12742	1153	1500	2252	163			
St. Michael's Cove,	358007	5594	5163	85	215169	207445	1010 1 3 12	449 7 0 3	11 2 0 16	49 5 3 4		64151	8016	16310		4185	391			
Woodfield Harbour,	1765	9160	1354	115	111121	99489	148 9 3 16	55 2 1 0	94 5 1 26	405 6 1 27	9 9 3 9	22984				1219				
Spencer Cove,		35343	4500		141395	73535						21016	4989							
Wolfe's Cove,	65371	20538	15256	1576	150756	536236	86 7 3 28	50 8 3 28	20 9 2 0	10 1 3 24	5 9 0 4	50257	1200			200	5006	25		
L'Ance des Meres,	1048	1139	105		141280	251380	45 0 1 16	162 4 3 3	4 5 0 23	74 7 1 8		969				2559	7545			50
Cape Cove,		5953	121	29	103201	35841						27035	400							
Diamond Harbour,	12946	12845	1179	52	51280	3443	36 7 0 7	43 2 1 16	8 9 0 20	100 1 3 4		83364				5815	1480			
Prés-de-Ville,												21201	8455							
Town Wharves,												14888	6347	51732						
Munn's Cove,	5000	10000			15000															
Hare Point,	22083	3568	2468	948	98551	119501	24 6 2 11	16 5 1 14				8479								5
Dorchester Beach,	18214	32618	9184	2151	275979	95795	0 1 2 15		6 7 3 14	52 6 0 0										
St. Charles River,	5900				56500	7540			45 0 0 0				1800	2500						
Montmorency,												48500	44000							
Point Lévi,												1150	1277							
St. Charles Cove,					148580	52689						30000		773			756			
Patton's Cove,	9365	85059	6754	698	67415	144195	1 9 0 12					32777	4075				1050	2164	71	100
Hallow Cove,	14940	67400	12200	2000	400000	210000	15 6 2 11	1 7 3 14	11 7 3 0	205 7 2 17		25222	5691			1000				
Eichemin,													19000							
New Liverpool,	17667	14607	12786	1715	76973	298848	15 0 2 14	15 6 2 6	3 8 0 7	13 6 3 11		41772	31463			3351	2524	181	66	15
Do,												85600								
Stocks in the six last years.	1837	606924	358647	99659	11764	300370														

BEGG & URQUHART,
AGENTS FOR
MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.

General Remarks.
THESE Medicines have long been known and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health, to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

In many hundreds of certificate instances, they have even rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the desperate attempts of the day had utterly failed, and to many thousands they have permanently cured that uniform decay of health, to which our life itself is but a partial blemish. So great indeed, has their efficacy invariably and infallibly proved, that it has appeared scarcely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they are so judiciously adapted to the springs and channels of life, and enabling them with renewed tone and vigor, that they were indebted for their name, which was bestowed upon them at the spontaneous request of several individuals whose lives they had obviously saved.

The proprietor rejoices in the opportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the daily press, for placing his **VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS** in the community. Unlike the reach of every individual, which is confined to a narrow circle of personal acquaintance, these pills are known to all, and reach the most remote quarters, which is of great importance, as the Life Pills are purely and solely vegetable, and contain neither Mercury, Arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently to some eminent European chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant practitioners of medical science, and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

The first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse them, and leave such collected masses, which, as they are not habitually costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well-informed men against the quick medicines of the age. The second effect of the **VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS** is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which is essential to the regular activity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing varieties of human diseases, to which the Vegetable Life Pills are well known to be infallible:
DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure bilious bile, instead of the stale and acid kind;—**Flatulency**, **Dilatation of the Heart**, **Loss of Appetite**, **Heart burn**, and **Head-ache**, **Restlessness**, **Ill temper**, **Anxiety**, **Languor**, and **Melancholy**, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence, as the bowels are purified, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purgatives leave the bowels costive within two days. **Diarrhoea** and **Cholera**, by removing the sharp acid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricative secretion of the mucus membrane. **Fevers of all kinds**, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of perspiration in some cases, and the thorough purification of all internal obstructions in others. The **LIFE PILLS** have been known to cure **Rheumatism** permanently in three weeks, and **Gout** in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints. **Dropsies of all kinds**, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of **Gravel**. Also, **Worms**, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels, the slimy matter to which they attach themselves. **Ascites** and **Consumption**, by relieving the air vessels of the lungs from the mucus, which even slight colds will occasion, which if not removed becomes hardened, and produces those dreadful diseases. **Scurvy**, **Ulcers** and **Incurable Sores**, by the perfect purity which these Life Pills give to the blood, and all the humors; **Scurvitic Eruptions**, and **Bad Complexions**, by their alterative effect upon the fluids, they feed the skin, the morbid state of which occasions all **Erysipelas**, **Scalds**, **Salters**, **Clouds**, and other disagreeable Complexions. The use of these Pills for a very short time, will effect an entire cure of **Salt rheum**, **Erysipelas**, and a striking improvement in the **Clearness of the skin**. **Common Colds** and **Influenza**, will always be cured by one dose, or by two, even in the worst cases. **Piles**—as a remedy for this most distressing and obnoxious malady, the Vegetable Life Pills possess a distinct and extraordinary recommendation. It is well known to hundreds in this city, that the proprietor of these invaluable Pills, was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of thirty five years, and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed, until the whole compass of the Materia Medica. He, however, at length, tried the medicine which he now offers to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible, by all his medical men.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—The Proprietor of the **VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS** does not follow the base and mercenary practice of the quacks of the day, in advising persons to take his Pills in large quantities. No good medicine can possibly be so required. These Pills are to be taken at bed-time every night, for a week or fortnight, according to the obstinacy of the disease. The usual dose is 2 or 5, according to the constitution of the patient. No delicate persons should begin with but two, and increase as the nature of the case may require; those more robust, or of every costive habit, may begin with 5, and increase to 4, or even 5 Pills, and they will effect a sufficiently happy change to guide the patient in their further use. These Pills sometimes occasion sickness and vomiting, though very seldom, unless the stomach is very full; this, however, may be considered a favorable symptom, as the patient will find himself at once relieved, and by persevering in the use, will recover. They usually operate within 10 or 12 hours, and never give pain, unless the bowels are very much encumbered. They may be taken by the most delicate females under any circumstances—it is, however, recommended, that those in later periods of pregnancy should take but one at a time, and thus continue to keep the bowels open; and even two may be taken where the patient is very costive. One pill in solution of two thin spoons full of water, is to be taken on an infant in the following doses—a tea spoon full every two hours till it operates; for a child from one to five years of age, half a pill—and from five to ten, one pill.

THE PHENIX BITTERS, are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring embers of health to a glowing vigor throughout the constitution, as the Phoenix is said to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phoenix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots, herbs, and certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure **FEVERS** and **AGUES** of all kinds; will never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla, and will immediately cure the determination of **BLOOD TO THE HEAD**; never fail in the sickness incident to young females; and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of nervous debility and weakness of the most impaired constitutions. As a remedy for **Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism**, the efficacy of the Phoenix Bitters will be demonstrated by the use of a single bottle. The usual dose of these bitters is half a wine glass full, in water or wine, and this quantity may be taken two or three times a day, about half an hour before meals, or a less quantity may be taken at all times. To those who are afflicted with indigestion after meals, these Bitters will prove invaluable, as they very greatly increase the action of the stomach, which helps them to perform their functions, and enable the stomach to discharge into the bowels whatever is offensive. This indigestion is easily and speedily removed, appetite restored, and the mouths of the absorbent vessels being cleansed, nutrition is facilitated, and strength of body and energy of mind are the happy results. For further particulars of **MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS**, and **PHENIX BITTERS**, apply at Mr. Moffat's Office, No. 546, Broadway, New York, where the Pills can be obtained for 25 cents, 50 cents, or a dollar, per box; and the Bitters for 1 dollar or 2 dollars, per bottle. Numerous certificates of the wonderful efficacy of both, are to be had on application.

In some obstinate and complicated cases of chronic and inflammatory Rheumatism, Liver Complaints, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Palsy, Piles, injuries from the use of mercury, *symplic* and other diseases of long standing it may be necessary to take both the Life Pills and the Phoenix Bitters, in the doses before recommended.

N. B.—These Pills and the Bitters will be mercury out of the system infinitely faster than the best preparations of

of Sarsaparilla, and are a certain remedy for the running of blood to the head, or all violent headaches, *de d'aleureux*, &c.—All persons who are predisposed to apoplexy, palsy, &c., should never be without the Life Pills, or the Bitters, for one dose in time will save life. They regulate the circulation of the blood, draw all pressure from the head, restore perspiration, and throw off every impurity by the pores of the skin.

NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned, proprietors of the part and portion hereinafter described of the fief and seigniorie of Madawaska and Lake Temiscouata, situate in the district of Quebec, in the province of Lower Canada, have made application to Her Majesty, by Petition through His Excellency the Governor in Chief, for a commutation of and release from the *droit de quint*, the *droit de relief*, and other feudal burthens, due and to grow due to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, on those parts and portions of the fief and seigniorie of Madawaska and Lake Temiscouata, situate on the south side of the St. Lawrence, in the County of Rimouski, in the District of Quebec aforesaid, which said parts or portions are those described in their title:—

Two certain parts or shares of and in the third part or share of and in each of the fiefs Madawaska and Lake Temiscouata, in the County of Carleton, in the District of Quebec, and their appurtenances hereinafter described, which said third part or share of and in each of the said fiefs Madawaska and Lake Temiscouata is known and distinguished as all that part or share of and in each of the said fiefs, which is on the west side of the Lake Temiscouata and the River Madawaska, to the southward of the Portage Road, in descending the said lake and river, to the southern boundary of the said fief Madawaska and as is described on the plan of the said fiefs Madawaska and Lake Temiscouata, annexed to a certain deed of sale from Jacques Duchesne, Esquire, to and in favour of the said Jacques Duchesne, Esquire, and passed before Scott and Colledge, public notaries, on the tenth September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine; and which said two parts or shares of and in the third part or share of and in the said fiefs are known and distinguished by the letter A. in the said plan, and as follows, that is to say: the southern half of that part of the said fief Temiscouata, which is on the west side of the Lake and between the Portage Road aforesaid and the River Gagneux; and the southern half of the remainder of the said fief Temiscouata to the southward of the said River Gagneux, as well as of that part of the said fief Madawaska, on the west side of the said river Madawaska, adjoining to the said remainder; which said parts and portions of the said fief and seigniorie contain about sixty one thousand arpents in superficies, more or less, and to obtain a free grant to them the undersigned proprietors, their heirs and assigns, of all such parts and parcels of the said above described parts and portions of the said fief and seigniorie of Madawaska and Lake Temiscouata, to be henceforth holden in free and common socage, in like manner as lands are now holden in free and common socage in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, called England.

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

MARGARET SUTHERLAND,
SARUEL S. WOOD,
M. M. HALLOWELL, wife of the
Rev. S. S. Wood,
WILLIAM HULLLOWELL,
MARIA LOUISA HALLOWELL,
T. A. STAYNER,
LOUISA SUTHERLAND, wife of
T. A. Stayner.
Quebec, November 11th, 1857. 3-m-o-w

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned proprietors of the river and seigniorie of Grand Pabos, situate in the Bay of Chateaux, in the District of Gaspé, in the Province of Lower Canada, have made application to Her Majesty, by petition to His Excellency the Governor in Chief, for a commutation of and release from the *droit de quint*, the *droit de relief*, and other feudal burthens, due and to grow due to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors on the said river and seigniorie of Grand Pabos, which river and seigniorie in the original grant is thus conceded:—We give grant and concede by these presents to Sieur Hubert, the said river of Grand Pabos, otherwise called River Duval, situate in the Bay of Chateaux, with two leagues and a half in front on the east side of the said river, and half a league on the west side of the said river, *Entrant*, near the river of Little Pabos, which is comprised on a like deed; which seigniorie as described in the said original grant, and three thousand five hundred acres of land more or less, and to obtain a free grant into them the undersigned proprietors, their heirs and assigns, to be henceforth holden in free and common socage, in like manner as lands are now holden in free and common socage in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, called England.

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

FELIX STEWART,
ANABELLA O'HARA,
MARIA SOPHIA O'HARA,
JANE BAIRD O'HARA wife of
John Douglas McConnell,
JOHN DOUGLASS MCCONNELL,
MARIA CHARLOTTE O'HARA, wife of
the Reverend William Arnold,
WILLIAM ARNOLD.
Quebec, 14th December, 1857. 5-m-o-w

QUEBEC BANK.
NOTICE.—A Dividend of five per Cent in the amount of the Capital Stock has been this day declared and will be payable at the bank on or after **TUESDAY** the 2nd of January next.
By order of the Directors.
NOAH FREER, Cashier.
Quebec, 1st Dec. 1857.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned having been appointed the Attorney of **THOMAS SAUNDERS**, of Dublin, Merchant, requests all persons indebted to him, to make immediate payment of such sums as they may be indebted to him, otherwise they will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.
H. N. JONES
Quebec, 29th Sept. 1857.

NOTICE.
I hereby given, that the Montreal Bank, the Bank of British North America and the Quebec Bank, will receive in deposit or in exchange for Bank Notes, drafts on the Quebec Bank, signed by James Gibb Esquire, and endorsed by B. TRIMMINS, Esquire, for 60, 90, 120, 150, and 200, in any quantity.
C. GETHINGS,
Acting Cashier, Quebec Bank.
10th June, 1857.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.
THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of **F. BUTEAU & CO.** has been dissolved, by mutual agreement, from this date, and the Subscriber authorized to settle all its affairs. The Subscriber will continue the same business in his own name alone.
F. BUTEAU.
Quebec, 1st September, 1857.

PROPERTY FOR SALE & TO LET.

TO BE LET.
UNTIL THE FIRST MAY NEXT.
TWO large FIRE PROOF VAULTS in the Palace Street; also the upper part of the House, No. 19, in St. John's Street; it is well calculated for a large and respectable family.—For particulars apply to Mr. WILSON, on the premises.
Quebec, 27th November, 1857. u-d

TO BE LET,
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
TWO LARGE FIRE PROOF VAULTS in St. Peter Street, Lower Town, for Storage of West India Produce, Wines, Provisions, or other valuable Goods.—Apply
Wm. PHILLIPS,
Old Custom House Building.
Quebec, 1st Dec. 1857. u-d

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
FINE LOT OF GROUND, situated in the Parish of Champlain, and about four miles from the Church, containing forty-five feet in front and about two arpents in depth, bounded by the River St. Lawrence, with a good HOUSE, and Out-Houses, well adapted for trade, and an excellent Fishery. A Sheriff's title will be given, and the purchaser will have a liberal credit on giving good securities. The whole will be sold on the most reasonable terms.
Apply to **A. E. DUBORD**, Esq. J. P. on the spot, or to the undersigned Proprietor, at his residence Gentry.
A. STEIN,
Gentry, 7th October, 1857. 6-m-1w-d Merchant.

FOR SALE.
TWO adjoining HOUSES, situated in St. Roch Suburbs, on the line of St. Valier Street, belonging to the Estate of the late Mrs. LALLOUX and the late F. X. SIBON, Advocate. The lots of the said Houses extend to the summit of the Côte St. Genevieve.—For further information, apply to either of the undersigned.
G. FELLEU,
P. GAGNON,
BAQUELLET.
Quebec, 1st Sept. 1857.

FOR SALE.
ON LIBERAL TERMS, OR A *constituit*;
Or to Let for a number of years.
THE Property of Judge PANET, situated at the Little River St. Charles, near Scott's Bridge, Quebec, 50th Oct. 1857. u-d-1w

TO BE LET.
THE LARGE STORE on Irvine's Wharf, surpassed by none in Quebec, for Grain. The Cellars or Lower Flat, are well adapted for Provisions, Liquors or other heavy Goods.—Apply to
GIBB & SHAW,
Lower Town, 8th May, 1857.

TO LET.
AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY.
THE HOUSE ON THE CAPE, fronting the Governor's Gardens, formerly occupied by The Lord Bishop of Quebec, and at present by Mr. JUSTICE BERNARD.—Apply on the premises, or to J. NELSON, Gazette Office, Mountain Street.
Quebec, 24th May, 1857. u-d

COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS.
ST. PETER STREET, LOWER TOWN, QUEBEC.
THIS property is now on sale, value \$6,500, the rent roll annexed proves that its value is not founded on mere calculations, for when filled up, which there is no doubt it will soon be, the annual revenue is nearly \$2000.
No. 1.—J. C. Sinton, Broker.
No. 2.—James George, Merchant.
No. 3.—R. MacLellan, do.
No. 4.—H. N. Jones, do.
No. 5.—Ryan Brothers, do.
No. 6.—Amesbury & P. Paris, do.
No. 7.—J. Dyde, Steam-boat Office.
No. 8.—J. Nevins, Merchant.
No. 9.—Jeffers & Son, Agents.
No. 26.—St. Peter Street, R. F. Maitland & Co. Merchants.
Stores, Offices, and Cellars to Let.
All sorts Merchandise Warehouse.
Apply to Messrs. JEFFERY & SON, No. 9, Quebec, 1st May, 1857. u-d

TO BE LET.
THE large well finished DWELLING HOUSE, near the Quebec Bank, and occupied by Mrs. Gooley, will be let from the first May next.
—ALSO—
Several Offices, with Vaults, and Cellars, all in the same premises. Rent, moderate, and terms can be made known on application at the Counting House of
QUEBEC, 27th April, 1857. u-d
SYMES & ROSS.

TO LET.
TWO excellent brick HOUSES, situated in Ste. Genevieve Street, Upper Town, 1225 belong to Mrs. J. S. STEVEN Esquire; the one occupied by H. Pemberton Esq. and the other by Captain Temple, with Coach-Houses, Hangars, and other dependencies—apply to
LOUIS PANET, Notary.
Quebec, 16th March, 1857. u-d

FOR SALE.—The **SAW-MILL**, at VALCARTIER, as it now is, with the lot and site on which it is erected, consisting of five superficial arpents.—The distance is six miles from Indian Lorete and 15 from Quebec.—Apply to A. STUART, for J. NELSON, Esq., Proprietors.
Quebec, 10th March, 1857. u-d

TO BE LET.
WITH POSSESSION ON THE FIRST MAY NEXT.
ALL that newly erected, elegant and commodious stone House, situate in the Rue Sous-le-Fort—(the situation and accommodation of which combine advantages unequalled in the Lower Town of Quebec.
The Basement Story consists of two large Cellars, a large Kitchen and three Pantries. On the ground floor are two large Saloons and Dining Room. On the first floor are two very large Rooms, which may, by means of the folding doors between, be converted into one, whenever required, of about 70 feet by 22 feet, and 15 feet high. The three upper stories contain about 37 rooms. On each flat is a Water Closet—and a bath may be fixed on each bed-room flat, if required. A large Gallery will be erected on the roof. The premises are adjacent and in the direct road to the much frequented Stean Boat Wharfs, and to the Custom House, and are now being fitted up with a view to the carrying on of any extensive business therein, as a Hotel and Restaurant. The use of the Wharf in the rear will be given for either Water or Wood.
For further particulars, apply to the Proprietor,
GEORGE ARNOLD.
Quebec, 18th January 1857. 1w-0-0

NOTICE.
THE late SAMUEL NELSON, of the City of Quebec, Printer, Bookseller and Stationer, having made a Donation of all his property to the undersigned, and in trust for his Sisters and Brother, the business heretofore carried on by the said SAMUEL NELSON, will be conducted in the name of the undersigned, till further notice, by his father, JOHN NELSON, under a power of Attorney and as legally authorized for the interested, and all persons having claims against the said SAMUEL NELSON, are hereby notified to give in the same, duly authenticated, without delay, and all persons indebted to the said SAMUEL NELSON, or the late Firm of NELSON & COWAN, are hereby required to pay to the said JOHN NELSON who is duly authorized to grant acquittances.
WILLIAM NELSON.
Quebec, 24th July, 1857. u-d

NOTICE.
THE AMERICAN ORCHARDIST; or an account of the most valuable varieties of Fruit, of all climates, with their history, modes of culture, management, uses, &c.—By William Kenrick.
THE COMPLETE FARMER AND RURAL ECONOMIST, containing a comprehensive E. tome of the most important branches of Agriculture and Rural Economy.—By Thomas G. Boscawen.
MOULBAY ON POLICRY, a Treatise in breeding rearing and tending all kinds of poultry, cows, swine, and other domestic animals.
Quebec, 7th June, 1857.

FOR SALE.
AT THE OFFICE OF "THE QUEBEC GAZETTE,"
No. 14, Mountain Street.
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Quebec, 7th June, 1857.

**Province of Lower Canada }
District of Quebec. }
IN THE KING'S BENCH,
The 20th October, 1857.**

No. 1904.
EX PARTE—Henry Le Mesurier and William Stevenson, Esquires, both of the City of Quebec, Merchants, Curators in due form of Law appointed to the vacant Estate and succession of the late James Hamilton, in his lifetime of the said City of Quebec. Merchant, deceased.—Petitioners.

THE Court having maturely deliberated upon the motion of the nineteenth instant, doth permit the Petitioners Henry Le Mesurier and William Stevenson, Esquires, to file the petition moved for, and thereupon it is ordered that all persons having claims upon the Estate and succession of the late James Hamilton, in his lifetime of the said City of Quebec, Merchant, deceased, do file the same in the Office of the Prothonary of this Court on or before the first day of February Term next; and that for this purpose public notice be given, in the usual and accustomed manner, in one or more of the public papers published in the City of Quebec, of which the Quebec Gazette, published by authority, to be one of the said papers, during the period aforesaid, to the end, that distribution may be made of the assets of the said Estate upon the account of the said Petitioners in their qualities of Curators to the said Estate to be rendered of their gestion and administration in the premises.

PERRAULT & BURROUGHS, P. K. B.
PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE suspension of specie payments by the Banking Institutions of New York has induced the Directors of the undermentioned Banks in this City to take into consideration the effect which that measure will produce on the currency of the country.
After the most mature deliberation, they can come to no other conclusion, than that it will operate as a drain of specie from the Canada to the United States; and as the only means in their power to prevent such a ruinous effect, and to avert the disastrous consequences to the Commercial and Agricultural interests of the country which most inevitably ensue, and involve alike the Merchant, the Mechanic, and the Labourer.—They find themselves compelled to adopt a similar course, in which they are borne out by the unanimous opinion of the Mercantile Body, expressed in Resolutions adopted at a public meeting held this day.
The Directors do therefore now give notice that payments in specie will be discontinued from this time.
The Notes of the undermentioned Banks will be received as usual in payment of Debts due to the said Banks, and in discharge of the present course, as imperatively forced upon the Directors, not without a confident hope that the Notes of these Banks will pass current as usual, until such a change shall take place as may render the resumption of payments in specie practicable.
By Order of the respective Boards.
A. SIMPSON,
Cashier of the Quebec Branch of the Bank of Montreal.
C. GETHINGS,
Acting Cashier, Quebec Bank.
Quebec, 16th May, 1857. u-d

THE undersigned Testamentary Executor of the late Mr. CORNELIUS BROWN, who died at Quebec, Equinox Bay, requests all persons who may be in possession of any effects belonging to the Succession of the said C. Brown, or are indebted to the same, to return the said effects and make payment of their accounts without delay; and those who may have any claims against the said Succession are requested to give them in to the undersigned, duly authenticated, at his Office, St. Peter Street, Lower Town, or at the Office of C. M. DERRIN, Esquire, Notary, St. Joseph Street, Upper Town, Quebec, before the 15th of June, 1857. u-d
VICE HAMEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.
THE Subscriber, Testamentary Executor of the late **ALEXANDER FRASER**, Esquire, to his lifetime Seigneur of Rivière de Loup, requests all persons who may have any claim against the said Alexander Fraser, to transmit their accounts duly authenticated, within three months from the present date, to **JEAN BAPTISTE TACHÉ**, Esquire, Notary, at Kamouraska; and all persons indebted to the Estate of the said Alexander Fraser, are hereby required to pay, within the same delay, to the said JEAN BAPTISTE TACHÉ, Agent, named by the undersigned.
THOMAS JONES.
Quebec, 19th August, 1857. u-d

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber having been duly appointed Curator to the vacant Estate of the late **MURDOCH MCKENZIE**, Esquire, in his lifetime lately of La Baie du Febvre, in the District of Three Rivers, and previously of the City of Quebec, Merchant, requests all those who may have any claims against the said Estate, to transmit their accounts duly authenticated; and all those indebted to the Estate are hereby required to pay the same to the undersigned.
S. MACAULAY.
Quebec, 20th August, 1857. u-d-1w

REMOVAL.
PROUDLY'S ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL.
THE Subscriber returns his grateful thanks to his numerous friends and customers, for the support he received in his Hotel, which was destroyed by the fire which broke out on the Queen's Wharf, in September last—and begs to announce that he has leased the property of Jno. Jones, Esq. in Saint-au-Matlot Street (part of which was formerly occupied by the Quebec Bank) which contains every convenience desirable in a first rate Hotel.
There are excellent Stables and Coach House on the premises.
The Subscriber assures those who may favor him with their support, that every exertion will be made to give satisfaction.
Quebec, 5th May, 1857.
HENRY PROUDLY.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE
AT THE OFFICE OF THE QUEBEC GAZETTE,
14, Mountain Street.
ASTORIA; by Washington Irving.
THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS; OR, ADVENTURES IN THE FAR WEST; by Wm. SNARLEYOW; by Capt. Marryat, complete in two volumes.
Quebec, 1st August, 1857.

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

FOR SALE.
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE—PRICE 1s. 3d.
THE SCIENCE OF ETIQUETTE.
By ASTEIOS—Glasgow: John Reid & Co. 1857.
CONTENTS—Introduction, Introductory Letters, Introduction to Society, at Home and from Home, Visiting, Tattling and Gossiping, Table, Personal Habits, Situations and Ceremonies, Dress, Dining, Presents, Letters and Appointments, Travelling, Servants, Fashion.
"Polite without impertinence, pleasant without being offensive, attentive to the comfort of all, employing a well regulated kindness, witty at the proper times, discreet, judicious, generous; he exercises in his sphere a high degree of moral authority; he is not, and he alone, is a GENTLEMAN."
Quebec, 21st June, 1857.

FOR SALE.
AT THE OFFICE OF "THE QUEBEC GAZETTE,"
No. 14, Mountain Street.
THE AMERICAN ORCHARDIST; or an account of the most valuable varieties of Fruit, of all climates, with their history, modes of culture, management, uses, &c.—By William Kenrick.
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