

THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1840.

MORIS ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRÆLIA DICAM.
VIRG. GEORG. IV. 6.

VOLUME XXXVI.

NUMBER 44.



THE QUEBEC MERCURY. PUBLISHED THREE TIMES A WEEK.

CONDITIONS.
Subscription, in town, one guinea per annum—Sent by Post, one pound five shillings, including postage.
PRICE OF ADVERTISING.
First insertion, 6 lines and under..... 2s 6d
7 lines to ten..... 3s. 4d
Upwards of 10 lines..... 4d. per line.
Subsequent insertions—Quarter price.
All Advertisements, unaccompanied with directions are inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.
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SELECTIONS.

ETHICAL SONNETS.—By R. M. Milnes.
From Blackwood's Magazine for March.
GOOD INTENTIONS.
Fair thoughts of good and fantasies as fair!
Why is it your content to live confined
In the dark cave of meditative mind?
Nor show your forms and colours other where?
Why taste ye not the beautiful free air
Of life and action? If the wintry wind
Rages sometimes, must noble growth be pined,
And fresh extravagant boughs left off with care?
Behold the budding and the flowering flowers,
That die, and in their seed have life anew;
Oh! if the promptings of our better hours
With vegetative virtue sprung and grew,
They would fill up the room of living Time,
And leave the world small space to nourish weeds of crime.

ACTION AND THOUGHT.
There is a world where struggle and stern toll
Are all the nature of the soul of man—
Ordain'd to raise, from life's ungrateful soil,
Pain as he must and pleasure as he can.
Then to that other world of thought from this
Turns the sad soul, all hopeful to repose;
But round in weirdest metamorphosis,
False shapes and true, divine and devilish, close,
Above these two and resting upon each
A meditative and compassionate eye
Broodeth the spirit of God: thence evermore
On these poor wanderers cast from shore to shore,
Falleth a voice, omnipotent to teach
Them that will hear—"Despair not! it is I!"

PRAYER.
In reverence will we speak of those that woo
The ear divine with clear and ready prayer;
And while their voices cleave the Sabbath air
Know their bright thoughts are winging heavenward too,
Yet many a one—"the latchet of whose shoe"
These might not loose—will often only dare
Say some poor words between him and despair—
"Father forgive us know not what we do."
For, as Christ pray'd so echoes our weak heart,
Yearning the ways of God to vindicate;
But worn and wider'd by the shows of fate,
Of good oppressed and beautiful defiled,
Dim alien force, that draws or hids apart
From its dear home that wand'ring spirit—child.

MOUNT LEBANON AND THE CEDARS.—Starting from Deir el Akhar, at a quarter-past four in the morning, and ascending through woods of prickly oak and valonidi, we reached, in three hours, the ruined village Ainnet, from which begin the steep ridges of Lebanon. All the trees ceased now, except a series of dwarf cedar, emitting a delicious fragrance, which replaced them, and continued, though diminishing in number, almost to the summit. The rocky slope of the mountain is covered with yellow, white, red, and pink flowers, affording delicious food to the bees of Lebanon; their honey is excellent. At eight, we came in sight of Lake Leman of the East, or Yemouni, as every one pronounced it, lying to the south, embosomed between the upper and lower ridges. An hour afterwards, we reached an immense wreath of snow, lying on the breast of the mountain, just below the summit; and from that summit, five minutes afterwards, what a prospect opened before us! Two vast ridges of Lebanon, curving westwards from the central spot where we stood, like the horns of a bent bow, or the wings of a theatre, ran down towards the sea, breaking in their descent into a hundred minor hills, between which—unseen, unheard—and, though as deep and dark and jagged a chasm as ever yawned, the Kadisha, or Sacred River of Lebanon, rushes down to the Mediterranean. The blue and boundless Mediterranean, which, far on the western horizon, meets and mingles with the sky.

Our eyes coming home again, after roving over this noble view, we had leisure to observe a small group of trees, not larger, apparently, than a clump in an English park, at the very foot of the northern wing or horn of this grand natural theatre; these were the far-famed cedars. We were an hour and twenty minutes reaching them, the descent being very precipitous and difficult. As we entered the grove, the air was quite perfumed with their odour, the "smell of Lebanon," so celebrated by the pen of inspiration.

We halted under one of the largest trees, inscribed with De La Borde's name on one side, and De La Martinière's on the other. But do not think that we were sacrilegious enough to wound these glorious trees; there are few English names comparatively, I am happy to say: I would as soon cut my name on the wall of a church.
Several generations of cedars, all growing promiscuously together, composed this beautiful grove. The younger are very numerous,—the second-rate would form a noble wood of themselves, were even the patriarchal dynasty quite extinct; one of them, by no means the largest, measured nineteen feet and a quarter in circumference, and, in repeat'd instances, two, three, and four large trunks springing from a single root; but they have all a fresher appearance than the patriarchs, and straighter stems—straight as young palm trees. Of the giants, there are seven standing very near each other, all on the same hill,—three more a little farther on, nearly in a line with them,—and, in a second walk of discovery, after my companions had laid down to rest, I had the pleasure of detecting two others, low down on the northern edge of the grove;—twelve therefore, in all, of which the ninth from the south is the smallest, but even that bears tokens of antiquity coeval with its brethren.

The stately bearing and graceful repose of the young cedars contrast singularly with the wild aspect and frantic attitude of the old ones, flinging abroad their knotted and muscular limbs like so many Laocœons while others broken off, lie rotting at their feet; but life is strong in them all;—they look as if they had been struggling for existence with evil spirits, and God had interposed and forbidden the war, that the trees He had planted might remain living witnesses to faithless men of that ancient "Glory of Lebanon."—Lebanon, the emblem of the righteous,—which departed from her when Israel rejected Christ; her vines drooping, her trees few, so that a child may number them, she stands blighted, a type of the unbeliever; and blighted she may remain till her second spring, the day

of renovation from the presence of the Lord, when at the voice God, Israel shall spring anew to life, and the cedar and the vine, the olive of Carmel and the rose of Sharon, emblems of the moral graces of God, reflected in his people, shall revive in the wilderness to "beautify the place of His sanctuary, to make the place of His feet glorious"—to swell the chorus of Universal Nature to the praise of the living God!
We had intended proceeding that evening for Paleré; but no, we could not resolve to leave those glorious trees, so soon,—the loveliest, the noblest, the holiest, in the world. The tent was pitched, and we spent the rest of the day under their "shadowy around." Oh! what a church that grove is! Never did I think Solomon's song so beautiful, and that most noble chapter of Ezekiel, the thirtieth-first. I had read it on the heights of Syene, Egypt on my right hand, and Ethiopia on my left, with many another denunciation, how awfully fulfilled! of desolation against Pathros, and judgments upon No,—but this was the place to enjoy it; lying under one of those vast trees, looking up a cry now and then into its thick boughs, the little birds warbling, and a perpetual hum of insect life pervading the air with its drowsy melody. Eden is close by,—these are "the trees of Eden," "the choice and best of of Lebanon,"—these are the trees (there can be none nobler,) which Solomon spoke of, "from the cedar of Lebanon to the hyssop on the wall," "the obelisk of repeated allusions and comparison throughout the Bible,—the emblem of the righteous David's Sabbath hymn,—and, honour above honour,—the likeness of the countenance of the Son of God in the inspired Canticles of Solomon.—From "Letters on Egypt, Edom, and the Holy Land," by Lord Lindsay.

ALL IS FOR THE BEST.—AN EASTERN TALE.—Sabbat hastened across the sandy plain. Many robbers were about, and he feared to be overtaken by night before he reached the little town of Bassa. He was a poor merchant, and his scanty stock in trade was all packed on the back of one ass. The tired beast went on slowly—it was quite dark before they reached the walls of Bassa—the gates were closed for the night.—In vain Sabbat knocked; in vain he besought the guard to let him and his poor beast pass in; the only answer he received was a fat refusal. Robbers, the guard told him, were in the neighbourhood, he was perhaps one of them; at all events the gate would be opened for no one, until the morning light. Sad news this for poor Sabbat, who had as much reason as any of the townfolk to fear the robbers. He consoled himself, however, by his favourite proverb, "God is good, and what he does must be for the best, whether we see it or not." Commending himself, therefore to this good God, he ties his ass to a tree at a little distance from the town, and with his bundle, which contained all his worldly treasure, for a pillow, he laid himself down to rest on the bare ground, and slept securely, and in peace. At break of day he went into the town, but what was his surprise to find it a scene of ruin and confusion. At midnight a troop of robbers had broken in, through a gate opposite to that near which Sabbat lay; and while he slept quietly, they plundered the town and slaughtered the inhabitants. "God is indeed good," cried Sabbat, clasping his hands, "and all he does is for the best; but we do not see sometimes till the morning, why our evening prayer is refused!"

HOW TO LIVE.—We have lived so many years; and every day, every minute we make an escape from those thousands of dangers and deaths that encompass us round about; and such escapings we must reckon to be an extraordinary fortune, and therefore it cannot last long. Vain are the thoughts of man who, when he is young or healthful, thinks he hath a long thread of life to run over, and that it is violent and strange for young persons to die; and natural and proper only for the aged. It is as natural for a man to die by drowning as by a fever; and what greater violence or more unnatural thing is it, that the horse throws his rider into the river, than that a drunken meeting casts him into a fever? And the strength of youth is soon broken by the strong sickness of youth and the stronger intemperance, as the weakness of old age by a cough or asthma, or a continual rheum; nay it is more natural for young men and women to die than for old; because that is more natural which hath more natural causes, and that is more natural which is most common; but to die with age is an extreme rare thing; and there are more persons carried forth to burial before the five-and-thirtieth year of their age than after it; and therefore let no vain confidence make you hope for long life; if you have lived but a little and are still in youth remember that now you are in your biggest throng of dangers both of body and soul; and the proper sins of youth, to which they rush infinitely and without consideration, are also the proper and immediate instruments of death. But if you are old, you have escaped long and wonderfully, and the time of your escapings is out; you must not forever think to live upon wonders, or that God will work miracles to satisfy your longing follies or unreasonable desires of living longer to sin and to the world. Go home and think to die, and what you would choose to be doing when you die that do daily; for you will come to that pass to rejoice that you did so, or wish that you had; that will be the condition of every one of us, for God regardeth no man's person.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

PLEASURES OF THE OLD.—But is the old man, it may be asked, to have no pleasure? his summer is gone it is true; but is the winter to come upon him with nothing but gloom? Pleasures, did you say? Yes; the old may have the sublimest pleasures, if grace but rule in the heart. A cheerful old man is always a gratifying sight, cheering us forward amidst a troublesome world to go on our way rejoicing. But let him be cheerful, not from carnal thoughtlessness, which too many are, but from spiritual principle. Let his cheerfulness be, not the noisy crackling of a momentary impulse, but the mild and steady warmth of a settled piety. Let it be the joy of a heart reconciled to God the Father in Christ the Son. Then, though winter is come to him, yet the winter of age has its comforts, as well as the winter of nature around us. The aged Christian has had enough of the world and its noise and bustle. If he fills his cup with its waters now, it is from the gentle stream, and no longer from the torrent. He shuts out, as far as is consistent with the duties of his station, the vain distraction of earthly business; he draws more closely around him his domestic ties; he composes his mind by prayer; he keeps his eyes fixed on the promises; he knows on whom he has trusted, and on what rock he has built his house—viz: on the rock of the atonement; and in the discharge of every social and christian requirement, he is desirous of making his calling and election sure, and to shew to his family and friends the power of God unto salvation, and the comforts of religion, through grace, in blotting out sin and building up a scriptural assurance of pardon and peace.—Like a weary traveller he is coming gently and thankfully to his home and resting-place. Like the sun in the firmament, he is declining venerably, after his worldly course, into the ocean of eternity. "In sure and certain hope" of rising again to perpetual day.—*Rev. E. Sabell.*

CONTENTMENT.—Contentment is the gift of Heaven, and not the certain effect of anything upon earth; and it is easy for Providence to convey it without wealth as with it; being the undeniable prerogative of the First Cause, that whatsoever it does by the mediation of second causes, it can do immediately by itself, without them. The Heavens can do every day derive water and refreshment upon the earth, without either pipes or conduits, though the weakness of human industry is forced to fly to these little assistances to compass the same effects. Happiness and comfort stream immediately from God himself, as the light issues from the sun, and sometimes looks and darts itself into the meanest corners, while it forbears to visit the largest and noblest rooms.—Every man is happy or miserable, as the temple of his mind places him, either directly under, or beside the influences of the divine nature, which enlighten or enliven the well-disposed mind with secret, ineffable joys, and such as the vicious or unprepared mind is wholly unacquainted with.—*South.*

American papers.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.

From the New York New World.
We beg the earnest attention of our people to the following facts. We need not add, perhaps, after the continual confirmations of all that we have said, touching this greatly misunderstood question of the North Eastern Boundary, that what we say now, may be depended upon. Our readers will judge from themselves, upon our simple assurance, that we know these things to be true, on authority not to be questioned.

"Mr. Fox, in his note to Mr. Forsyth, states that no artillery is to be found at the British posts on the disputed territory. True, none is to be seen. But there are twelve pieces of artillery, masked, with all the appendages, ready to be mounted in half an hour, on wagons at the Temiscouata fort.

"The number of troops given by Mr. Fox, and the agent of Maine, (as reported to the latter by the British commanding officer!) is only two hundred. True: troops in uniform; but if we include the Royal miners and sappers, used and dressed as laborers, we shall have just three hundred and fifty three; doctors and servants, twenty nine—all told, three hundred and eighty two; beside mail-carriers, expresses and workmen on the roads—all trained soldiers—amounting in the whole to nearly eight hundred instead of two hundred armed men.

"Let me apprise you now of another manoeuvre. The two hundred and fifty six men, ordered to reinforce the troops on the disputed territory, under Col. Goldie, of which I informed you about six weeks ago, and which report as you see has just been confirmed by the New Brunswick papers, are countermanded!—laborers having been found to answer the purpose better, and to save appearances. I warn you now, that this well-contrived manoeuvre will succeed in blinding your editors generally. Within a few days, or a few weeks at farthest, the whole story will be denied, though the movement was acknowledged by the New Brunswick papers, and the outcry will be heard, that the American people and the American government are under a strange delusion, or have been strangely misinformed.

"Observe: the reason confidentially given by the British Provincial authorities, is at variance with that given by Mr. Fox himself. They say that the occupation is necessary to prevent the inhabitants of the disputed territory from rising. Do you want names? You shall have one to begin with.—Mr. ***** the attaché of the Governor General, wrote a confidential letter to a private citizen of Portland, to say this, (which letter was intended for the people and the government!)

"That this reinforcement was not sent as I told you it would be, was owing altogether to the timely information of a friend well known to you.

"Permit me to prophesy. The British troops will be withdrawn, as the river opens. After which, having it in their power to throw into the disputed territory any required number of men by their steamboats and batteaux (which are all ready now) it would be sufficient for them to keep a corporal's guard upon the spot—except to provide against a surprise. Within four days after an outbreak, they could move two thousand men from Quebec; that is, before the United States troops could reach Houlton!

"One other fact. The British are now strengthening Woodstock. This will give them the absolute command of the military road just finished by Maine, as well as of Fort Fairfield, and all the barracks there! Cast your eye upon the map, and you will see the inevitable consequences.—To your tents therefore!" J. N.

Portland, Me. March 21.
The Signal states, the British and American military force on and near the disputed boundary, as follows:—

American.		British.	
Regulars	150	Regulars	1200
Militia	90	Militia	2300
	240		3500

It is stated that orders have been sent to Houlton to prepare accommodations for one regiment of U. S. troops, and that similar orders have been received at Woodstock, for one regiment of English troops.—*New York Gazette.*

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, April 3.
WAR DEPARTMENT,
March 27, 1840.

SIR: The resolution of the Senate of the 12th instant, "That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate, if, in his judgment, compatible with the public interest, any information which may be in the possession of the Government, or which can be conveniently obtained, of the military and naval preparations of the British authorities on the Northern frontier of the United States, from Lake Superior to the Atlantic ocean; designating the permanent from the temporary and field works, and particularly noting those which are within the claimed limits of the United States;" having been referred to you by this Department, it was immediately referred to Major General Scott, and other officers who have been stationed on the frontier referred to, for such information on the subject as they possessed, and could readily procure; and an examination is now in progress for such as may be contained in the files of the Department. General Scott is the only officer yet heard from; and a copy of his report is herewith submitted, together with a copy of that to which he refers, made upon the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 9th instant. As soon as the other officers who have been called upon, are heard from, and the examination of the files of the department is completed, any further information, which may be thus acquired, will be immediately laid before you.

Very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
J. R. POINSETT.
To the President of the United States.

HEAD QUARTERS ELSTERN DIVISION.
Elizabethtown, N. J. March 23, 1840.
SIR: I have received from your office copies of two resolutions, passed, respectively, the 12th and 9th inst., one by the Senate, and the other by the House of Representatives; and I am asked for "any information on the subject of both, or either of the resolutions, that may be in my possession."
In respect to the naval force recently maintained upon the American lakes by Great Britain, I have just had the honor to report to the Secretary of War, by whom the resolution of the House of Representatives (of the 9th inst.) was directly referred to me.
I now confine myself to the Senate's resolution, respecting "military [I omit naval] preparations of the British authorities on the Northern frontiers of the United

States, from Lake Superior to the Atlantic ocean, designating the permanent from the temporary and field works, and particularly noting those which are within the claimed limits of the United States."

I will here remark that however well my duties have made me acquainted with the greater part of the line in question, I have paid but slight attention to the forts and barracks erected by the British authorities near the borders of Maine, above Fredericton, in New Brunswick, or in Upper Canada, above Cornwall, being of the fixed opinion, which need not here be developed, that all such structures would be of little or no military value to either of the parties in the event of a new war between the United States and Great Britain.

I was last summer at the foot of Lake Superior, and neither saw nor heard of any British fort or barracks on the St. Mary's river, the outlet of that lake.

Between Lakes Haron and Erie the British have three sets of barracks; one at Windsor, opposite to Detroit; one at Sandwich, a little lower down; and the third at Malden, eighteen miles from the first; all built of saw logs, strengthened by block-houses, loopholes, &c. Malden has been a military post, with slight defences. These have been recently strengthened. The works at Sand-wich and Windsor have, also, I think, been erected within the last six or eight months.

Near the mouth of the Niagara the British have two small forts—George and Messisanga. Both existed during the last war. The latter may be termed a permanent work. Slight barracks have been erected within the last two years on the same side, near the falls and at Chippewa, with the breast works at the latter place; but nothing, I believe, above the works first named, on the Niagara which can be termed a fort.

Since the commencement of recent troubles in the Canadas, and (consequent thereupon) within our limits, Fort William Henry at Kingston, and Fort Wellington, opposite to Ogdensburg, (old works) have been strengthened, within themselves, besides the addition of dependencies. These forts may be called permanent.

On the St. Lawrence, below Prescott, and confronting our territory, I know of no other military post. Twelve miles above, at Brockville, there may be temporary barracks and breastworks. I know that of late Brockville has been a military station.

In the system of defences on the approaches to Montreal, the Isle-aux-Noix, a few miles below our line, and in the outlet of Lake Champlain, stands at the head. This island contains within itself a system of permanent works of great strength. On them the British Government has, from time to time, since the peace of 1815, expended much skill and labor.

Odeltown, near our line, on the Western side of Lake Champlain, has been a station for a body of Canadian militia for two years, to guard the neighbourhood from refugee incendiaries from our side—I think that barracks have been erected there for the accommodation of those troops, and also at a station with the like object, near Alburgh, in Vermont.

It is believed that there are no important British forts, or extensive British barracks, on our borders, from Vermont to Maine.

In respect to such structures on the disputed territory, Governor Fairfield's published letters contain fuller information than has reached me through any other channel. I have heard of no new military preparations by the British authorities on the St. Croix or Passamaquoddy Bay.

Among such preparations, perhaps I ought not to omit the fact that Great Britain, besides numerous corps of well organized and well instructed militia, has at this time, within her North American Provinces, more than 20,000 of her best regular troops. The whole of those forces might be brought to the verge of our territory in a few days. Two thirds of that regular force has arrived out since the spring of 1838.

I remain, sir, with great respect,
Your most obedient servant,
WINGFIELD SCOTT.
Brig. Gen. R. Jones, Adj. Gen. U. S. A.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser, April 4.
In the Senate, on Thursday, resolutions of inquiry were offered, calling upon committees to report on the expediency of limiting the number of officers in the navy, creating the rank of admiral, and abolishing the West Point visiting committee.

1. A letter from the Secretary of State to the President, of which more below.
2. A letter from Mr. Fox to Mr. Forsyth, dated Nov. 25, 1838, stating that in consequence of the "patriotic" invasions of Canada, the British government had found it necessary to place on the lakes a more extensive naval armament than had been agreed upon in the convention of 1817, which would be reduced to the stipulated force as soon as the necessity should cease.
3. A letter from the War Secretary, dated March 27, 1840, enclosing a report from General Scott on the same subject.
4. The letter of General Scott, dated March 23, 1840, the essential part of which is as follows:—

I do not know, nor do I believe, that the British authorities have had a single armed vessel of any description on the lakes, above Detroit, in many years. But in the summer and autumn of 1838, whilst I was absent to the South, I understood from our officers, on my return, that the authorities in Upper Canada had employed one or more armed steamers, hired for the purpose, and manned with a certain number of troops to cruise on Lake Erie against apprehended invasions from our side on the part of the people called Canadian patriots.

The season of 1839 having been a tranquil one, I did not hear of a single armed British vessel on that lake.

In the month of January, 1838, at the time there was a considerable number of those patriots in possession of Navy Island, in the Niagara river seeking to make a descent on the opposite Canadian shore, the British authorities hired two or three lake craft, (schooners,) and armed and manned them for the purpose of frustrating that threatened invasion; but it is believed that those vessels were never on Lake Erie whilst so armed and manned, and that they were discharged as soon as that particular danger had passed away.

Down to the burning of the British merchant steamer, the Sir Robert Peel, on the St. Lawrence, in 1838, I cannot learn that the authorities of the Canadas had any armed vessel of any sort, in activity, (whatever they might have had laid up in port,) either on Lake Ontario or the River St. Lawrence;—but after that event, and up to the close of navigation in 1838, I learn from Col. Worth who returned from the Cherokee country to the Canadian frontier several months before my return, that those authorities had employed several hired steamers, besides barges, all armed and manned, cruising against parties of the same patriots, principally on the St. Lawrence and confined to their own waters.

During the past season, (of 1839,) and up to the close of the navigation, two steamers, (owned or hired by the British authorities,) one schooner and a number of barges were in like manner employed on the same lake and river, as a security against an apprehended renewal of the troubles of the preceding year.

manuscripts. Preceding editions had only repeated the Aldine text with such improvements as their ingenuity and knowledge of Grecian antiquity enabled them to supply. This is the more surprising when it is considered, that all the other ancient authors had for two centuries at least been receiving successive corrections by the comparison of manuscripts. Pausanias had, in this respect, been treated with unexampled neglect.

The manuscripts chiefly employed for producing this edition, were those of Vienna and Moscow. They are, the editor informs us, quite independent of each other, neither having been copied from each other, nor from the same original document. The Moscow copy, he informs us, approaches more closely than the other to the Aldine readings. The various readings of these copies he received from the celebrated Heyne, who had intended publishing an edition of Pausanias, and afterwards laid aside the design. A number of conjectural emendations, proposed by himself, or suggested by various learned friends, are given in the notes. None of them are admitted into the text.

The external form of the work is altogether unostentatious, and the paper is very common. The division of the text into chapters and sections, as adopted by Kuhnus, is followed. By this means, although a different division would, in some cases, have been useful, any discrepancy with other editions is avoided, and facility of reference is promoted. The summaries at the beginning of each chapter are improved. The sections are numbered in the margin. The notes are placed in double columns at the bottom of each page, and written with characteristic brevity. The type is plain, unadorned, and not encumbered with contractions. The correctness of the whole is highly laudable.

The first volume contains a very succinct preface, and the first four books, describing severally Attica, Coriath, Laconia, and Messenia. The second contains the four books from the fifth to the eighth inclusive, describing Elis, Achaia, and Arcadia. The third contains the ninth and tenth books, describing Beotia and Phocis; with the following useful indexes: 1. of places and historical character, 2. of authors referred to, 3. of artists, namely painters and statues. The fourth volume contains the Lata version of Amaseus corrected.

The Cyropedia of Xenophon, by Schneider, Oxford, 1812. The name and talents, and character of Xenophon, are too well known to require any encomium at this time. His works have been more read than those of any other Greek author, and of those none more than the Cyropedia. It is a practical illustration of the doctrines of Socrates applied to the government of mankind; and is one of the oldest, as well as one of the best executed specimens of historical romance that the world has seen. Some, however, but without sufficient reason, have considered it an authentic history. The author had an opportunity of putting his own principles in practice, in conducting the celebrated "Retreat of the Ten Thousand," in which he showed himself no mean proficient in the application of the benevolent system of his master.

The works of this philosopher and accomplished general, were first printed by Junta at Florence in 1516 in folio, and in Greek only. These writings being very generally studied ran through a great number of editions rapidly succeeding each other. A few of the most important were, that of Stephens at Paris 1561, of Aldus at Venice 1525, of Leunclavius at Frankfort 1595, and at Paris 1625. All these were in folio, in Greek and Latin. One of the most useful, appears to have been that of Wells, Oxford, 5 vol. 8vo. It contains the whole of the works of Xenophon; namely, besides the Cyropedia, the Anabasis, or Retreat of the Ten Thousand, the memorable sayings of Socrates, and the Grecian history, together with all the smaller tracts.

The several works of Xenophon, and especially the Cyropedia, have been frequently printed separately. One of the most useful and popular editions of the latter, has been that of Hutchinson. It made its first appearance at Oxford in 1727 in quarto, with a Latin translation, several important dissertations, and numerous notes. The latter contained frequent illustrations of the text of the New Testament. Those relating to this subject were for the most part borrowed from Rapielius. This edition has been frequently repeated, sometimes with, and sometimes without the dissertations.

A new version of the text of the Cyropedia, by collating the *Codex Gulferbyanus*, or Wolfenbattler copy, and other authorities was undertaken by Zeune, and published by him at Leipzig in 1780. Schneider made still further use of the same valuable manuscript, being assisted in the examination of it, by Heusinger. He consulted also, as he informs us, the Aldine manuscripts, and also, the various readings, from the five manuscripts at Paris, as published by Bejot, and by Gail, the author of a French translation of the Cyropedia. Schneider's edition was printed at Leipzig in 1800; and of this the present Oxford edition of 1812, appears to be an accurate reprint.

It is correctly printed on good paper, but in a type not particularly elegant. Schneider's dedication to Heindorf is dated from Berlin. In his preface, he explains the extent to which he used the several authorities consulted by him, acknowledges the assistance he received, directs the attention of future editors to some sources of information which he had not been able to procure, and makes reference to the translation of Casel, and the edition of Weiske. Each of the eight books is divided into chapters for the convenience of reference, and those into numbered paragraphs. Summaries of the principal subjects are given in the margin, and the notes appear in double columns at the bottom of the page. They are very numerous, and partly editorial, partly critical. The new readings are much more numerous than would naturally have been expected in the case of an author so much studied, and so often commented on. One of the happiest amendments, relates to the passage in the 7th book, mentioning the monument to Abradates, confused in the former copies.

To the works are subjoined the "Nouvelles observations sur La Cyropedia," by Sainte Croix, in which an account is given of the controversy concerning the historical authenticity of the work, and remarks on the want of geographical accuracy. A useful Index Graecitatis, and an Index of names conclude the volume. The work is well worthy of the attention of the admirers of Xenophon.

The pledge of the Roman Catholic Temperance Society referred to in the report copied from the Montreal Temperance Advocate in the last Mercury, is as follows: the ticket on which it is printed is in the form of the Cross, but for greater convenience we give it as a paragraph:

RECOLLET CHURCH MONTREAL CATHOLIC TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

—was admitted on the—1840, by the
Rev. PATRICK PHELAN, and made the following pledge:
"I do solemnly promise to avoid intemperance, and should it be necessary in order to attain this object to abstain totally from all intoxicating liquors. I do hereby pledge myself to abstain from every one of them. I also promise, by my advice, and example, to induce others to do the same."

REFORMATION.—The Temperance reformation, is of unspeakably greater importance to the country than any improvement contemplated by statesmen. It will prevent more pauperism than the new poor-laws—more crime than the establishment of the rural police;—it will save more wealth to the nation than the most rigid enforcement in government expenses; it will cheapen bread more than the abolition of the corn laws; it will relieve the burdens of the people more effectually than the remission of all unnecessary taxation. Teetotalism is the true "People's Charter," which will secure to them universal sobriety, increased comfort, peace, health, and happiness.—"six points" of much more value than those which have recently been put forth as the sovereign remedy for the nation's grievances.—*British Temperance Advocate.*

PROFITABLE PATRONS.
Many persons appear to have the idea that an Editor should be a general alms-giver—that his time, service and money should be freely and gratuitously rendered to every man and body of men, who may wish to operate upon the public mind. We have been amused with an instance of this fact, which we find recorded in a country paper. At a meeting last week at Barnstable, the town voted that the report of the school committee which was read to the meeting, "be printed in the Barnstable Patriot and Yarmouth Register, provided that those papers will publish it for nothing."

Now we put it to any liberal minded man if the town of Barnstable might not, with quite as much propriety and fairness, have passed a resolution to this effect: "Resolved, that we will, on Saturday next dine on venison at the house of Major Tompkins at the Bull's Head, provided he will charge us nothing for our dinner!" Why is not the one proposition quite as preposterous and unjustifiable as the other?

People should be disabused of these erroneous impressions in regard to the gratuitous employment of types. Compositors must be paid as well as cooks—paper makers as well as butchers—editors and publishers as well as grocers and vintners. And yet, from the exactions often coolly made of editors, one would suppose that they were beings of so philanthropic and self-sacrificing a character, that they were quite willing to toil and spin for the benefit of every body except themselves.

Mr. Slick invents a new washing machine, and wholly regardless of our time and convenience, brings it lumbering into our editorial adytum, and insists upon our devoting an hour or two to hearing his explanation of the "principle" on which it works and of "the reasons why" it must in a few years, revolutionize the world, abolish slavery, restore the currency and bring about the millennium. We listen to Mr. Slick with "sad civility," and longing glances at the door. At last our visitor comes to the point.

"If you would give my washing machine a little puff! Mr. Editor, you will be advancing the cause of science."

When, after he has swindled us out of an hour of precious time, we inform Mr. Slick that we cannot advertise his intention without being paid for it at the published rates, he pretends to look astonished, says we are not the man he took us for, and walks off with his washing machine under his arm.

Scarcely have we resumed our pen when the Secretary of the Society "for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge and the Promotion of every thing" walks in, and desires us to call attention to the grand meeting which is to be held at Humburg Hall the next evening.

"You should leave your advertisement in the publication office, Mr. Secretary."

"Oh, bless you, Sir, I do not mean to advertise. It is a public object, you know—and you must find your reward, Sir, in the satisfaction of having done a charitable action—forwarded our object, Sir, which posterity—"

"Step, Mr. Snooks. Our time is precious. We have all possible regard for that very respectable body, but as posterity would not raise a finger to help us, we must be absolved, for the present, from diverting our means from immediate and more pressing claims."

A Very singular remark, Sir, I thought that an editor—"

"Yes, Sir, you thought that an editor, by his vocation, was one, whom you and every other bore were privileged to bait with importunities, to fleece of time, and to impose upon by gratuitous advertisements. Mr. Snooks, it will not do. Here is a communication three columns long from the President of the Society "for the relief of indigent females," which he tells us he "will allow" us to publish. Inestimable favor!—Wonderful generosity! And here is a letter from Mr. Pallett, requesting us to puff his picture—from Mr. Starr calling attention to his benefit—from Heaven save the mark!—from Mr. Green, indignant because we did not notice his mammoth potato—and now, sir, here are you with a plea for the Useless Knowledge Society. Why should you apply to us, Sir, for charity, any more than to a Broadway merchant?"

"You amaze me, Mr. Editor."

"That was our intention, sir, good morning."

These rough hints, such as they are, we respectfully dedicate to all the Messrs. Slicks and Snooks, who may be in the vicinity of "these diggings"—and forge tin the select men of Barnstable.—*New World.*



ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

THE Members of the ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY will DINE TOGETHER at the ALBION HOTEL, on THURSDAY, 23d instant, to celebrate the Festival of the PATRON SAINT OF ENGLAND. Tickets, 2s. each, may be had at the Bar of the Hotel, where those of the SOCIETY who intend being present, are requested to subscribe their names to the List left there for that purpose, on or before the NINETEENTH INSTANT.

By Order,
WM. KEMBLE, Vice-Pres.
Quebec, 11th April, 1840. Acting Secretary.

A GENERAL MEETING of the QUEBEC TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY will be held on WEDNESDAY next, the 15th instant, at a quarter before SEVEN o'clock, P. M., in the School House of the Education Society, outside St. John's Gate, to receive the Report of the Committee and to transact the usual business of an Annual Meeting.

Ladies and Gentlemen, as on former occasions, are respectfully invited to attend.
A Collection will be made to defray the expenses of the Society.

LE SUEUR & MACLAREN,
Quebec, 11th April, 1840. Sec'y.



STEAM BOAT CONTRACTS.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, at his Office, till MONDAY, the 20th inst. at Twelve o'clock, for the supply of the following articles for the use of the Barge and Burges of the St. Lawrence and Tow Boat Companies, during the ensuing season of navigation, viz:—
Fresh Beef, Mutton, Veal, Lamb, &c.
White and Brown Bread,
Milk,
Fresh Pork, Sausages, Head Cheese, &c.

Persons wishing to tender can have the conditions and further particulars, on application to
H. E. SCOTT, Agent.
Quebec, 9th April, 1840.

QUEBEC BAKING SOCIETY.

Inspectors for the next week:
Messrs. J. MACKENZIE and J. M. MUCKLE.

Price of Bread—Whit loaf—4lb. 5d.
Brown loaf—6lb. 11d.
Saturday, 11th April, 1840. u-1

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Commissariat Office, Quebec, till Noon, on FRIDAY the 23d instant, for any person or persons desirous of entering into a contract for BUILDING WORK, and for supplying BUILDING MATERIALS, &c., for service not exceeding a certain amount, in the District of Quebec, for one or three years (at the option of the Commissariat) from the 1st May 1840.

The Schedule containing the full particulars of the nature of the Contract to be entered into, may be seen at the Commissariat Office, and at the Office of the Commanding Royal Engineer, where any information will be given.

Tenders for the whole service will be preferred, but no objection will be made to receive Tenders from the different Trades, and to enter into separate agreements for each, subject to the convenience of the public service.

The Tenders to be made upon printed forms which may be obtained at the Commissariat Office, and the parties tendering must fill them up in strict conformity with the instructions therein contained—Unexceptionable security, subject to the approval of the Commissariat will be required.

Commissariat,
Quebec, 4th April, 1840.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Business carried on by the late firm of GIBB & SHAW, will be continued by the Subscribers under the firm of SHAW & TORRANCE.
ROBERT SHAW,
ANDREW TORRANCE.
Quebec, 9th April, 1840.

WANTED.
BY a lady, a situation as Governess in a private family.—Apply at the office of the Quebec Mercury.
April 6th, 1840. e-2

NOTICE is hereby given, that the business carried on by J. BELL FORSYTH, will henceforth be transacted by the subscribers, under the name and firm of FORSYTH & BELL.
J. BELL FORSYTH,
A. D. BELL.
Quebec, 6th April, 1840. d

AUCTION ROOMS, STORES AND VAULTS in Freemasons' Hall, with an extensive yard, to let.

The Rooms will be repaired.
Apply to
T. CARY & Co.
March 7, 1840.

NOTICE!

A TATTERSALLS AND AUCTION MART will be opened in St. Lewis Street, near the Officer's Barracks, where gentlemen wishing to sell or purchase Horses, &c. may be accommodated. Mr. WILLIAM McGRATH, well known to the public as a judge of Horses, will conduct the department, where every attention will be paid to animals sent for sale, on the usual terms.

All other descriptions of Goods, Wares and Merchandise, will be received for sale and account. No charge for Storage on articles sent for sale. Advances made on articles left for sale without limits. Regular days of Sale, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS each week.
GEORGE HENDERSON, A. & B.
Quebec, 7th April, 1840. u

NOTICE.

Will be sold by Public Auction, on the THIRTIETH day of April next, at TWO o'clock, P. M., the following Immovable Properties belonging to Mr. JOHN BELL, held under Free and Common Socage Tenure, viz:—
1st—A HOUSE three stories high, and an extensive Store there on erected, situated in St. Paul Street Market, in the Lower Town of Quebec, containing twenty-four feet in front by one hundred and twenty-eight feet in depth.

2d.—Another Lot of Ground with a stone House three stories high, and extensive out Buildings, also situated in St. Paul-street Market, in the Lower Town of Quebec, containing twenty-four feet in front by one hundred and twenty-eight feet in depth.

The above properties will be sold upon the premises; the conditions of the sale will be made known at the time of sale, or by applying to the undersigned Notary, at his Office, Notre Dame street, Lower Town.
JOSIAH HUNT, N. P.
Quebec, 15th March, 1840.

AUCTIONS.

UNDERWRITERS' SALE.

Will be sold, on TUESDAY next, the 14th inst. at the Stores of the subscriber, for the benefit of those concerned—
A Quantity of DRY GOODS, damaged by fire, at Mr. M. Green's, outside Palace Gate.
Furniture and other articles as usual.
Sale at TWO o'clock.
Conditions, Cash on delivery.

Quebec, April 11, 1840.
B. COLE, A. & B.

Will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at ONE o'clock, in Sault-au-Matelot Street, near the Neptune Inn:—
A QUANTITY OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. the property of a gentleman leaving Quebec, consisting of Mahogany Dining, Loo, Card and other Tables, Chairs, Chests of Drawers, Black Hair Sofa, Bedsteads, Beds and Bedding, Side-Board, Carpets, China, Glass, and Earthenware, Double and Single Stoves, Kitchen Utensils, and various other articles.

—ALSO—
The FURNITURE of an Office,
A Piano-forte, Music Stool, Jo. Book,
2 Pieces Matting.
Conditions—Cash.

Quebec, 3d April, 1840.
B. COLE, A. & B.

SUGAR, WINE, BRANDY, WHISKEY, &c.

Will be sold on THURSDAY next, the 16th inst., at TWO o'clock, on Wellington Wharf:—
TWENTY-FIVE Hogheads Muscovado Sugar,
10 Hhds. Refined Sugar,
1 Pipe,
5 Hhds. Port Wine,
10 Qr. Casks } Sherry,
10 Hhds. Spanish Wine,
10 Qr. Casks }
10 Octaves }
7 Pipes White Brandy, 1 @ 1,
20 Puncheons Whiskey,
20 Casks Seal Oil,
100 Half-Boxes Glass, assorted sizes.

THOS. HAMILTON, A. & B.
Quebec, 10th April, 1840.

Will be sold on THURSDAY next, the 18th inst. at the School House of J. F. Perrault, Esq. St. Lewis Suburbs—back of Mr. Chapman's Buildings—
THE whole of his Machinery for Manufacturing Cloths, Stockings, &c. &c.—2 Carding Machines, a quantity of Looms, Wool Combs, with every other implement made use of for the above mentioned business.

—ALSO—
A Quantity of Farming Utensils—Plough, Chaff Cutter, Turnip Sowing Machine, Turning Lath—Circular Saw, with a variety of other useful articles.
The SCHOOL HOUSE will also be sold the same day.
Sale at ONE o'clock.

Conditions—Cash.
B. COLE, A. & B.
Quebec, 9th April, 1840.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF
SADDLERY, HARNESS, MOUNTING, &c. &c.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, and following days, at ONE o'clock each day, at the Store of Mr. DAVID COYLE, Saddler, St. Joseph street—
THE whole of his valuable and extensive stock, consisting of ladies' and gentlemen's riding saddles, whips, various kinds; portable and military spurs, rollers, horse clothing, carriage, shaft, and tandem harness, mountings, travelling trunks, carpet bags, calicoes, double and single bridles, martingales, rossettes, stirrup leathers, &c. &c. &c.

The above forms the completest assortment ever offered by auction in Quebec, having been selected by Mr. Coyle out of the best manufactories in London, Birmingham, and Manchester.

Conditions—Under £25, Cash; above that sum, three months' credit on furnishing approved notes.
B. COLE, A. & B.
Quebec, 7th April, 1840.

Will be sold on THURSDAY, the 23d inst. at ONE o'clock, at the residence of Mr. JOHN MARTIN, St. Peter street, next door to Jas. Gibb, Esq.
A Quantity of Household Furniture, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Chests of Drawers, Wardrobes, Bedsteads and Bedding, eight day Clock, Carpets, Black Hair Sofa, China and Glassware, Kitchen utensils, Cooper's Tools, and a variety of other articles.

Conditions Cash.
B. COLE, A. & B.
Quebec, 11th April, 1840.

Will be sold, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d instant, at the residence of Mr. WILLIAM HOSSAY, K. Confectioner, St. John Suburbs, near Mr. Codville's—
THE whole of his stock in Trade, consisting of a large quantity of Confectionery of every description, about 150 show bottles and boxes of various sizes, and a few boxes of lemon syrup.

—ALSO—
His Household Furniture.
P. S.—Mr. H. being about to leave Quebec, the whole will be sold without the least reserve.
Sale at ONE o'clock.
Conditions, Cash on delivery.
Quebec, April 11, 1840. B. C. LE, A. & B.

Being the only Branch of an ENGLISH HAT manufacturing house in the Canadas,
NEXT DOOR TO PRESCOTT GATE,
Wm. ASHTON & CO.,
LONDON HAT Warehouse,

INFORM the public that they received per the last Fall Shipment, and have now unpacked a splendid stock of YOUTHS' and GENTLEMEN'S Black and Buff BEAVER HATS, made suited to the climate, under the immediate direction of their Canada Partner, WM. S. HENDERSON, who visited England last summer for that purpose.

PLAIN and FANCY CLOTH CAPS in great variety, and made to order, from the newest LONDON PATTERNS.

GENTLEMEN'S STOCKS, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, &c.

NO SECOND PRICE.

Montreal Correspondence of the Quebec Gazette.

Wednesday afternoon, April 3.
Pursuant to public notice, a meeting was held, this day, at the Exchange, for the purpose of forming a Board of Trade, when the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee:—

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| J. T. Brondgeest, | W. Edmondstone, |
| H. Stephens, | J. E. Mills, |
| J. C. Mackenzie, | Thos. Cringan, |
| H. L. Routh, | W. Ritchie, |
| A. Ferris, | O. Bostwick, |
| D. Torrance, | A. Cuveiller, |
| J. Leaycraft, | |

Yesterday we had two mails from New York; one arrived about noon, and the other about two o'clock. The one of to-day arrived about noon, with Saturday morning papers. As the Champlain boats are daily expected to arrive at St. John, in the course of a few days we may expect the summer arrangement for conveying the mails to be in operation.—The Princess Victoria will come up from Sorel as soon as the river is clear of ice. There has been scarcely a particle of floating ice visible in the river since the day it broke up, so that there can be no obstruction on that score.

We had a slight frost last night, and to-day the weather has been beautiful. Our streets are perfectly dry."

DIED.

This morning, after a lingering illness, Mr. Robert Hunter, Caller, aged 36 years. Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend the funeral of the deceased, on Monday next, the 13th instant, at 3 P. M., from his late residence, D'Arigny Street, St. John's Suburbs.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the intended Partnership of BURN & PEVERLEY, Victuallers, is discontinued.

ANTHONY ANDERSON BURN,
JOHN PEVERLEY.

A. A. BURN begs to intimate to his friends that he will continue to have on hand his usual supply of prime Easter BEEF, at his Stall, No. 2, Upper Town Market.

Quebec, 11th April, 1840.

THEOPHILUS DES BRISAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
DALHOUSIE, RISTIGOUCHE, N. B.
14th August, 1839. 12 m-1w

BAZAAR.
THE LADIES' ANNUAL BAZAAR for the benefit of the FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM, will be held on WEDNESDAY, 23d, and THURSDAY, 24th APRIL, at the NATIONAL SCHOOL-HOUSE. Admittance, Quarter Dollar; Children, half-price.
Doors to be open at ONE o'clock.
April 23d, 1840.

WANTED.
A GARDENER.
Woodfield, 4th April, 1840.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.
A FEW SHARES OF MONTREAL or QUEBEC BANK STOCK.
Inquire at this Office.
Quebec, 4th April 1840.

WANTED TO CHARTER.
Ship of 300 to 450 tons, to be loaded for Limerick, and to commence as soon as the navigation of the River will permit.
WM. PRICE & CO.
Quebec, 2nd April, 1840.

FREIGHT TO LIVERPOOL.
THE new ship MERTON, Capt. Keen, 600 tons, old measurement, will take four or five measurement goods on freight in her 'twelve decks. This vessel is intended to be launched on or about the 15th instant, being now nearly rigged, and every exertion will be used to insure despatch. For further particulars, application to be made to
GEORGE BLACK.
Cape Cove, 2nd April, 1840.

FOR SALE.
THE fine SHIP LORD SEATON, 620 tons, O. M. now building in St. Roch, will be launched first spring in May—if not sold will accept a charter to any safe port in Great Britain or Ireland.—Apply to
T. H. OLIVER,
St. Roch.
Quebec, 13th Feby. 1840.

SEED POTATOES FOR SALE.
ROUGH COATS, BLUE KIDNEYS, AFRICANS.
Of most excellent quality.—Apply to the Farmer at Rosemount, in the rear of the residence of William Phillips, Esq.
20th March, 1840.

POSTPONEMENT
OF THE DRAWING OF THE "CALEDONIA SPRING THRAGE AU SORT," to the 25th JUNE next, and NO LONGER.
IN postponing the drawing of this important SCHEME, the Subscriber confidently trusts in the favourable consideration and indulgence of all concerned, when he explains that the undertaking is of far greater magnitude than could be brought about in so short a time as was at first anticipated; although, he has been increasing in his exertions, and most liberally encouraged thus far, still, the great number of Shares to be distributed over such a wide extent of country as the two Provinces, renders it utterly impossible to accomplish so great an undertaking within the time specified. But, the Proprietor, now pledges himself to all that have already or may hereafter, patronize this laudable scheme, that the DRAWING will POSITIVELY take place on the day above fixed.—The Prize Money will be deposited, and every other condition set forth in the Prospectus, will be fully and faithfully verified.
WM. PARKER.
Montreal, 27th March, 1840.

Selling off at Reduced Prices,
AT
C. T. BROWN'S
CLOTHING STORE,
BUADE STREET.
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of made up Clothing, also a Fashionable Stock of London made HATS imported late last fall.—The whole must be sold off to make room for an extensive importation by the British Empire, now on her way from London.
Quebec, 24th March, 1840.

TENDERS wanted for the building a Wharf and Pier at Charles' Cove, Point Levi.—For particulars apply to the subscriber.
JAMES TIBBETS.
Quebec, 2d March, 1840.

FOR THE HAIR.
ROWLAND'S
MACASSAR OIL.
Of all the discoveries for preserving and decorating the hair, long-tried public approbation has for many years awarded the palm to ROWLAND'S celebrated MACASSAR OIL.
The singular virtues of this successful invention in stopping and preventing all weakness and decay of the hair, and restoring it where it is bald, is too well known and appreciated by an intelligent public to need much comment; while its regular application subdues all relaxing tendencies, and promotes a quick and vigorous growth of beautiful and curly hair that is the latest period of human life.
Its wonderful properties has proved it the friend of both sexes—for, while it facilitates the progress of female beauty, it enhances, (by producing Whiskers, Mustaches, &c.) the graces of manhood.
The increased number of testimonials daily received from all parts of the globe, of the wonderful efficacy of this Oil, is a proud satisfaction to the Proprietors.
The following are selected from a great number. The Originals may be seen at the Proprietors.
Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Hamburg, dated August 6, 1839.
"I have another pleasing remark to make. I had no hair on the top of my head for years, and more than fifty persons declared to me they recovered their Hair by using ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, which induced me to make a trial of that article. I used three bottles and regained my hair."
St. Petersburg.
GENTLEMEN,—In consequence of the good effects of your Macassar Oil, I have in command from His Imperial Majesty the EMPEROR OF ALL THE RUSSIAS, that you will, without delay, send the sum of ten guineas worth to the Emperor of Russia, St. Petersburg, and receive the amount of the same from His Highness Prince de Lieven, His Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of Great Britain.
I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
JAMES WYLIE.
To Messrs. Rowland & Son, Hatton Garden.
Extract of a Letter from Hamburg, dated 15th Feb. 1833.
"I have also the pleasure to inform you of another decided proof of the efficacy of your celebrated Macassar Oil. Dr. Ruding of this place, had a patient who had been bald for several years, and who had tried various articles for the recovery of his Hair, but without effect; until he was advised by the doctor to make use of your Oil—after using three bottles he entirely recovered it, and has now a much finer Head of Hair than formerly. Dr. R. felt so gratified at its success, that he made a drawing of the recovered hairs (magnified) which is herewith sent."
To A. Rowland & Son, 20, Hatton Garden.
If any thing more be required as an indubitable proof of the value and celebrity of this Oil, it is the fact that no production in the world has so many spurious and base imitations, which a few unprincipled vendors foist on the Public, (under the lure of being cheap,) to the great injury of those who are deceived by the cheat.
TO PREVENT IMPOSITION.
The lowest price of the ORIGINAL MACASSAR, or ROWLAND'S OIL, is 4s. per bottle. The Label has the words "Rowland's Macassar Oil," and between those words are the same, minutely and curiously engraved 24 times, and the Name and Address in Red on Lace-work.
A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, HATTON GARDEN.
Counterfeited, ALEX. ROWLAND.
All others are Frauds.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION, on purchasing, is respectfully solicited, as the Proprietors cannot be responsible for the serious injury resulting from the use of base imitations, of injurious quality now offered to the Public as the Genuine. Sold, by the Proprietors, as above, and by appointment by Mr. F. WYSE & Mr. J. SIMS, Quebec. 6ml

INFORMATION WANTED.
OSBORNE CHARLES WILLIAM PANTON, left England for Canada, about the month of May or June, 1824, and has not since communicated with his relatives or friends who are anxious to hear from him.—He may be informed of something that materially interests him, on application to the undersigned.
J. GREAVES CLAPHAM, N. P.
Quebec, 2d April, 1840.

QUEBEC TUSCAN AND STRAW BONNET
WAREHOUSE.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

MRS. C. T. BROWN begs to intimate to the Ladies of Quebec, that having imported last fall a large assortment of plait can now make up Bonnets to order. As usual Bonnets cleaned, bleached and altered to the newest shapes.
* * * * * Will receive per British Empire, now on her passage, upwards of 200 dozen Ladies Bonnets of the most Fashionable shapes, also one case trimmed in the newest style.
24th March, 1840.

FOR SALE, JUST RECEIVED.
A FEW Packages of Township Butter, a very superior article.
HUGH MURRAY,
Quebec, 24th March, 1840.

WANTED,
FOR the Quebec Infant School, a Teacher competent to conduct it according to the Infant System.—Application may be made to MRS. HADDAM.
Good Apartments in the School House to Let.
21st March, 1840.

ADVERTISEMENT.
THE undersigned having made arrangements for carrying on the business of manufacturing Deals, at the Mill belonging to Mr. RICHARD JOHNSON, on the River Montmorency, hereby gives notice that he will shortly be prepared to offer for Sale, Bright Deals of prime quality.
AUGUSTUS ROBERT SEWELL.
Quebec, 2d March, 1840.

FOR SALE.
TWO Cases very superior CLARET, at 75s. per doz.—ALSO—
Newcastle Grate COALS.
WILLIAM CHAPMAN & Co.
Gibb's Wharf, Quebec, 21st Feb. 1840.

EDUCATION.
THE Preparatory School, in connection with the "Quebec Classical School" will be opened on the First of April next.
Master of the Preparatory School—Rev. C. L. F. HAENSEL.
For particulars apply to
F. J. LUNDY,
Principal, Quebec Classical School.
Quebec, Feb. 19, 1840.

WHARF TO LET.
FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT.
THE Wharf situated at Près-de-Ville, now occupied by Henry Lemesurier, Esq.—Apply to
A. A. PARENT, Notary.
15th Feby. 1840.

FOR SALE.
A Lot of ground situate at Près-de-Ville, adjoining the premises in possession of Mr. E. Gingras, consisting of eighteen feet in front, and extending in the rear to low water mark.—For further particulars, application to be made to
GEORGE BLACK.
Cape Cove, 12th Feby. 1840.

WESLEYAN PUBLICATIONS.
THE Members and Friends of the WESLEYAN SOCIETIES and Congregations in Lower Canada, and the Public in general, are respectfully informed, that in pursuance of a recommendation of the WESLEYAN BOOK COMMITTEE in London, that a Depot be established in each of their Foreign Districts for the supply of Wesleyan and other Publications to those persons who may be desirous of obtaining them:—it was resolved at the last District Meeting of the Wesleyan Missionaries in Lower Canada, that such a Depot be established in Montreal. Agreeably to this resolution, upwards of 2000 volumes have lately been received; any of which may be had on reasonable terms, on application at the Wesleyan Mission House, Montreal, or of any of the Missionaries stationed in this Province.
The Books include—
1. Wesleyan Hymn Books of various sizes and prices, from 1s. 9d. to 14s.
2. Commentaries by Wesley, Benson, Watson, Sutcliffe, Henry and Scott, and Doddridge.
3. Wesley's Works, Sermons, &c. Fletcher's Appeal...Trefry's Works...Centenary of Methodism...Pearson on the Creed...Prayers for Families...Fowler's Essays...Foster's Essays...Edmondson on Self-Government...Christian Ministry, and Scripture Views...Kay's Travels...Fathers of the Wesley Family, &c. &c.
4. Lives or Memoirs of Melancthon...Simon Episcopius...Rev. C. Wesley—Dr. A. Clarke...Jeremy Taylor...T. Goodwin...Dr. Doddridge...J. Benson...R. Hall...J. Smith...D. Stoner...R. Burdall...Dr. Tait...R. Roberts...Ball...Hale Beattie...Desmond...Bundy...Longden...Carosso...S. Hicks...Wallsted Miner, &c. &c.
5. Memoirs of Mrs. Hannah Moore...Lady Maxwell...Mrs. Harward...Mortimer...Rogers...Newell...Judson...Campbell...Trelly...Cooper, &c. &c.
6. Polynesian Researches, Harmony of Evangelists, Watson's Works, vol. I. containing his life...Buck's Theological Dictionary...Nelson's Journal...Wesleyan Class Books...Wesleyan Catechisms, single and bound...Ward's Minute of Methodism, Waterloo Soldier, and various other Miscellaneous useful Works.
(Signed,) R. L. LUSHER,
Managing Director.
Montreal, Nov. 14, 1839.

A TEACHER
WANTED for a School in a Country Settlement.—He must be of moral and religious character, competent to teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and the rudiments of English Grammar. Geography and other qualifications desirable.—Application to be made by letter, post paid, to Mr. R. PENNINGTON, Quebec.
Quebec, 19th Decr. 1839.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.
THE Quebec Diocesan Committee of this Institution have received, per the Eleutheria, a large supply of Bibles, Testaments, Prayer Books and other Books and Tracts which they offer for sale at very reduced prices at their Repository below the National School Room—near St. John's Gate.
Prayer Books for distribution price 1s.—to Subscribers, 9d. The other Books in proportion.
Quebec, 4th December, 1839.

PRIME WINES.
THE subscriber has just received his annual supply of HUNT, ROOPS, TRASK & CO'S PRIME PORT Wines in pipes, hogheads, quarter casks, and in bottles. Also Pale and Brown Sherry in butts and in bottles, and a few bags of wine corks
JAMES HUNT.
No. 1, Col de Sac, 3d December, 1839.

CHAMPAGNE.
JUST arrived per Isabella, and for sale:—
50 baskets B. O. S. Yris Mousseu, containing one dozen each—warranted of the very best quality, to be sold at a reduced price for cash.
P. BOISSEAU & Co.
Quebec, 6th Sept. 1839.

FALL IMPORTATION
OF
DRY GOODS,
Now offering at very low prices, No. 2, John Street.
THE Subscriber has received, in addition to his former stock, his fall importation, per Eleutheria, from London, consisting of—Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Flushings, Pilot Cloths, Buckskins, Flannels, Blankets, Counterpanes, Cotton and Linen Sheetings, Merinoes, (French and English); Victoria Dresses, Victoria Tippet Plaids, for Cloaks and Dresses; Woollen, Filled and Cotton Shawls; Corsets, Prints, Gros de Naples, Satins, Persians, Hosiery, Gloves, Muffling Shawls, Muft and Boxes of the richest and most valuable Furs; Fur Gloves, Fur-lined Boots and Shoes, Lawns, Linens, Diapers; Cloakings, Bed-ticks and Table-covers, with a splendid assortment of Cloaks, from one of the most fashionable houses in London; with Furs for Linings.
NOW READY FOR SALE BY
E. P. WOOLRICH.
N. B.—1 Case Irish Linens, and one case of Linen Damasks on consignment, which will be offered at extraordinary low prices.
Quebec, 8th November, 1839.

THE Subscriber is now receiving per the Eleutheria, from London, an unusually large assortment of Plain and Fancy, Autumn and Winter GOODS, comprising Ladies Silk Cashmere and Woollen Cloaks, Plaid Cloakings, Plaid Cashmerettes, Woollen and Cashmere Shawls, Velvets, Silks, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Flannels, Blankets, &c. &c.
Also—A very general selection of FURS, Canada Martin, French Martin, Stone Martin, Chinchilla Mink, Silver Fox, Musquash and Sable Muft, Tippets and Boas, with Trimmings to match, Cloak Linings, Neutria Skins, &c.
The whole of which is now ready for sale, and will with his present Stock be offered at low prices for CASH.
HORATIO CARWELL,
2d Nov 1839.

MADEIRA WINE.
THE undersigned have received, via London, a fresh supply of the much esteemed brand, "J. Howard, March & Co."
JOHN GORDON & Co.
Quebec, June 18, 1839.

IRISH Prime Mow Park in Barrels, and a few Half-Barrels
Planters Park,—for family use.
JOHN M. MUCKLE,
12th Nov. 1839.

QUEBEC BANK.
EXCHANGE on London, bought and sold.
NOAH FREER.
18th Feby 1840.

MCKENZIE & BOWLES,
UPHOLSTERS,
Cabinet, Piano-Forte, Chair & Sofa
MANUFACTURERS,
Nos. 27, ST. JOHN STREET & 4, ST. STANISLAUS STREET,
QUEBEC.
CARVING, TURNING,
DESIGNING, MODEL-MAKING, &c. &c.
Piano Fortes carefully repaired.
They have engaged an experienced Upholsterer; and will execute all orders in that line in the best style.
July 5, 1838.

JUST RECEIVED, and FOR SALE—
A large Selection of Music for PIANOFORTE and GUITAR, principally Pieces.
Pianofortes, Guitars, &c. &c. for Sale, Repaired and Tuned according to principle, by
FRANCIS MILLIGAN,
Manufacturer,
Quebec, 20th June, 1839.

TO BE LET.
POSSESSION GIVEN ON THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT.
THAT commodious House and dependencies with the spacious Garden opposite, situate outside of St. John's Gate, on Coteau Ste. Genevieve, near the fortifications. The situation is convenient and beautiful, being isolated and having a commanding view of the country west of the town, including the River St. Charles, the Basin and part of the St. Lawrence.—For particulars apply to
L. MASSUE,
Quebec, 2d April, 1840.

TO BE LET.
From the First May next.
THE House and Shop now occupied by Messrs. Kidd & Co., St. John Street.
The House and Shop lately occupied by Mr. Prior, Buade Street.
The House and Shop now occupied by Mr. Macpherson, Buade Street.
The House in Buade Street, now occupied by Mr. Cowan Bootmaker.
The House adjoining the Chapel of the Holy Trinity on N. in Stanislaus Street.
Apply to
HENRY D. SEWELL.
Quebec, 2d April, 1840.

FOR SALE.
On such terms of payment as will suit a purchaser, THAT excellent House with spacious premises and every convenience for a family, situated on the St. Lewis Road, the property of the undersigned.
JAMES H. KERR.
Quebec, March 28, 1840.

HOUSES TO LET, and possession given on the 1st of May next.
No. 1.—THE corner of Ste. Angelle street, occupied by Dr. Colchester;
No. 2.—In the same street, occupied by Mrs. widow Thompson;
No. 3.—In the same street, occupied by Mr. Secretan;
No. 4.—In the same street, occupied by D. A. C. G. Skyrme.
A Shop and nine Rooms, in St. Nicholas-street, occupied by Mr. Defol, well painted, together with a Hangard, Shed and Yard. Apply to GEO. LAROCHE,
St. John-street.
Quebec, 24th March, 1840.

TO LET, for one or more years.
BURNS' HILL PLACE, the property of the subscriber, situate on the heights of Charlesbourg. The House and Offices connected, contain every convenience for a genteel family.—and the Garden is well stocked with choice Fruit. All the requisite Furniture can be had with the House, with Garden utensils, &c. for a moderate compensation.—Apply to
H. GOWEN.
Cape, 20th March, 1840.

TO LET.
And possession given on the 1st May next,
THE House, No. 18, Champlain Street, with a good Bakehouse, containing two ovens, formerly occupied by the late Mr. Glas, a large yard and a constant supply of excellent water. Apply to the proprietor,
D. DOUGLAS,
St. Lewis Suburb.
Or at the Office of this paper.
March 11, 1840.

FOR SALE OR TO BE LET.
THE House and Premises at present occupied by Messrs. M. Biodeau & Co., forming the corner of St. Peter, Sault-au-Matelot and d'Antoine Streets.—The terms of payment would be made easy.—Apply to
JAMES BLACK.
Quebec, 3d March, 1840.

TO BE LET.
FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT,
THE House in St. Anne street, at present occupied by Chas. Gethings, Esq.
Also, two small comfortable houses at the rear of the same.—Apply to Mr. JOHN GOW, Secretary's Office.
28th Feby. 1840.

TO LET.
The following desirable premises, viz:
HOUSE, in St. Lewis Street, now occupied by Dr. Robinson.
—ALSO—
TWO HOUSES, in St. Denis Street, (Cape,) facing the Glacis, one occupied by Wm. Kemble, Esq. and the other by J. C. Fisher, Esq.
Each of the above Houses have suitable dependencies with yard, Stable and Couch-House.
Apply to E. B. LINDSAY, Notary, St. Peter Street, Lower Town.
Quebec, 17th Feb. 1840.

TO LET,
THE House, corner of Angel and St. Henry streets, at present occupied by P. Sheppard, Esq. and the one adjoining, occupied by Mr. Woodley.
Apply to the proprietor, No. 17, Hope Street, corner of St. George Street.
Quebec, 12th February, 1840.

THE spacious building heretofore known as the THEATRE ROYAL; it is well calculated for an Auction Mart, Cabinet Maker's Manufactory, or Public Lecture Room, for either of which purposes it will be fitted up by the proprietors if taken on a lease.—Apply to the undersigned.
Quebec, 11th February, 1840.

TO BE SOLD.
THAT pleasantly situated Villa on the Coteau d'Auvergne, in the Parish of Charlesbourg, late the summer residence of Chief Justice SEWELL.—The Grounds attached to this building are of acknowledged beauty, and consist of about sixteen acres, in the highest state of cultivation, including two Gardens well stocked with Fruit Trees Flowers, &c.
The Building is of Brick, and is only Four Miles from Town.
One half the purchase money, if required, will be left on the property.
For further particulars enquire of the undersigned.
Quebec, 8th February, 1840.

TO LET.
From the first of May next.
THE house with stable and outhouses, situated at Mount Pleasant, now occupied by Mr. R. Maxwell.—Apply to
JOHN NOAD,
Quebec, 8th Feby. 1839.

TO LET.
THE House now occupied by Mr. Lyone as a Tavern, situate in the Lower Town of Quebec, Sault au Matelot Street, corner of St. James Street, with Stable, &c.
—ALSO—
Another House situate in St. John Suburb, upon a lane leading to Col. Voyer's large garden and fronting a pretty large garden belonging to the said House, in the rear of which is a good yard.—the house is agreeably situated, and commands a fine view of the lands of Indian Lorette, Charlesbourg and the surrounding scenery.—Enquire of
JAS. VOYER,
St. Joachim Street, St. John Suburb,
Quebec, 8th February, 1840.

TO LET FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT.
HOUSES and their appurtenances in St. Lewis street, Dalhousie Place, d'Artigny street, and St. Lewis Road. For particulars, enquire of the proprietor.
J. G. CLAPHAM,
St. Lewis Road, 6th Feby. 1840.

TO LET from the 1st May next.
(OR FOR SALE ON CONVENIENT TERMS.)
THE House and premises, St. Anne street, now occupied by Major General Sir James Macdonell.—Enquire at the Barrack Office, St. Anne Street.
Quebec, 1st February, 1840.

TO BE LET.
And possession given immediately, or on the 1st May next.
THAT commodious House and premises the property of the subscriber, N. 13, in St. Ursule Street.
The House is in good order and would afford accommodation to a large family, and has many conveniences attached to it.
NOAH FREER.
Quebec, 1st February, 1840.

TO LET from 1st May next.
THE House pleasantly situated in St. Genevieve Street, Cape Diamond, with Stables and out-houses, belonging to Mrs. STOTT, at present occupied by Capt. Whitmore, R. E.—Apply to
SAML. NEWTON,
No. 4, St. George street, Battery.
Quebec, 1st February, 1840.

FOR SALE, OR TO BE LET, OR EXCHANGED FOR OTHER FIXED PROPERTY.
THE House belonging to the subscriber, at the corner of St. Anne street, facing the Esplanade.
J. BELL FORSYTH.
Quebec, 20th January, 1840.

TO LET, from 1st May.
THE house situated in Dauteriv Street last occupied by Dr. Grassot.
THE house, now occupied by H. Read, Esq. St. Lewis Road.
THE house, now occupied by the subscriber, St. Lewis Road; this last can only be let for a term not less than 5 years, and may be had furnished if required.
BENJ. TREMAIN.
January 17, 1840.

FOR SALE
And possession given immediately.
A VALUABLE FARM, situate on the Beauport road, about one mile from Dorchester Bridge containing sixty acres of land in a highly improved state of culture.—The high road runs through the property dividing it into two nearly equal parts, which will be sold either together or separately, as may suit purchasers.—The dwelling House and Offices on the upper side of the road, were erected in 1827, and are capable of accommodating a large establishment.—on the same half which fronts the river, there is a good Farm House with Barn, &c.
For further particulars enquire of
GAIRDNER & STUART.
Quebec, 6th November, 1839.

TO BE LET
Immediate possession given.
THE Upper part of a House, No. 15, St. Ann Street.—Apply on the premises to
R. & A. HADDAM.
Quebec, Sept. 18, 1839.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET.
THAT Extensive lot of ground in the Upper Town of this City, corner of St. Helen and Carleton Streets, with a large and commodious two story House, Stables and Coach-house thereon erected, the property of the late Mrs. MONTGOMERY, for which an undoubted title will be given. Part of the money may be allowed to remain for some time on the property.
For particulars apply to William DeLery, Notary, St. Peter Street, Lower Town, or to the undersigned,
JOHN COOK,
DANIEL WILKIE,
Testamentary Executors.
Quebec, 10th January, 1839.

QUEBEC—Printed and published by T. CARY & Co. HANS STREET.