

THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1847.

MORES ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRÆLIA DICAM.

VIRG. GÆO. IV.

VOLUME XLIII.

NUMBER 87.



THE QUEBEC MERCURY, PUBLISHED THREE TIMES A-WEEK. PRICE OF ADVERTISING. First insertion, 6 lines and under, 2s 6d.

NEW CONFECTIONARY STORE, ST. PETER STREET, OPPOSITE THE COMMERCIAL CHAMBERS, LOWER TOWN.

THE Subscriber begs to inform Captains of Vessels and others, that he has opened the above ESTABLISHMENT, where will be found, at all times, every description of REFRESHMENTS.

Lunches served at all hours.

ICE CREAMS, JELLIES, SODA AND NECTAR GEORGE SCOTT.

Quebec, 26th June, 1847.

CRAIG & FOLEY, CABINET-MAKERS AND UNDERTAKERS, ST. JOHN STREET, SIXTH HOUSE OUTSIDE THE GATE.

IN returning their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general for the liberal encouragement they have received during the past year, beg to acquaint them, that having removed to larger premises—opposite their late residence—they are now prepared to execute all orders in the above line they may be favoured with, on the most moderate terms.

FUNERALS FURNISHED.

Quebec, June 4th, 1847.

W. BENJAMIN & CO.'S NEW TAILORING AND OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT, CORNER OF JOHN STREET,

WILL open on MONDAY next, the 31st inst., with the GREATEST VARIETY of Superior READY MADE LONDON CLOTHING,

adapted for the season, EVER IMPORTED into Quebec; it will also contain every novelty, in Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Stocks, Braces, Macintoshes, and Life Preservers, Carpet Bags, Hosiery, Under Garments, &c. &c.

The bespoke department will be conducted on the same plan as now so generally adopted in England, giving a good article and at moderate prices, and will be superintended by a Foreman of undoubted talent and ability, and EVERY ARTICLE NOT APPROVED OF WILL BE EXCHANGED.

Quebec, May 29th, 1847.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, 12, PALACE STREET.

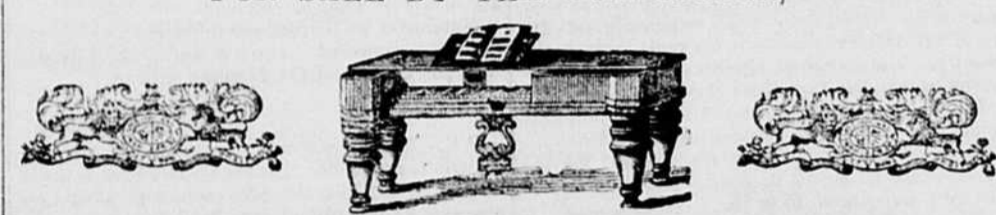
HENRY KNIGHT

BEGS leave to return his sincere thanks to the Military and Gentry of Quebec, and the public generally, for the very flattering patronage with which he has been favoured since he commenced business, and pledges himself to use every care and attention to ensure a continuance of their support.

H. KNIGHT also invites an inspection of his Stock of West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Vestings, &c., &c., having just received, per "LADY SEATON," from London, a General Assortment of those articles, all of the very best quality and latest Fashion, which he will make up in his usual style, at Moderate Prices.

Quebec, May 29, 1847.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,



PATENT PANCLIMATIC OMCEPHON PIANO FORTES,

CABINET, Semi-Cabinet, Cottage, Victoria Harmonic, and Grand Squares, in Rosewood and Mahogany, of superior tone and workmanship, warranted to stand in any climate.

N. B. Piano Fortes to let. Tuning and repairing attended to as usual.

GEORGE MILLIGAN,

Quebec, 26th May, 1847.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF HATS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LONDON HAT WAREHOUSE, 12, Buade Street, Quebec.

W. S. HENDERSON & CO., having at their late annual Sale held at Messrs. Gibson's, been unable to close their extensive importations, personally selected last fall in Europe by their W. S. Henderson, now offer retail to the public at wholesale prices—TWO HUNDRED DOZEN Common, Middling & Fine SILK & BEAVER HATS, consisting of the Albert, Brussel & Louis Phillip Shapes, as well as the various styles recently adopted by the leading Nobility of England & France, varying in price, from 3s. to 20s.

Their very best English & French Hats being an article they never sell at Auction, will be found superior to anything ever offered in Quebec.

All Goods returnable eight days after Sale, if not approved of.

Quebec, 29th April, 1847.

HENRY BALDWIN,

MAST, PUMP AND BLOCK MAKER,

Jones's Wharf, near Tweedell's Foundry.

47, CHAMPLAIN STREET,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to Ship-Builders, Ship-Masters, Ship-Chandlers, and the public in general, for the liberal support he has received since he commenced business, and respectfully intimates that he is now ready to execute all orders in his line with despatch.

N. B.—In consequence of many mistakes having been made on account of BALDWIN & Co., HENRY BALDWIN informs his friends and the public, particularly ship-masters, that he has no connection whatever with BALDWIN & Co.

Quebec, 15th May, 1847.

For Sale, at the Subscriber's Store, St. James Street.

400 COILS assorted Rope, including Standing Rigging, Hawsees, &c., from 1/2 inch to 9 inches,

300 Bolts Yellow Metal,

300 Bolts Brass, 1 & 7,

Yellow Metal Sheets,

500 Kegs White Paint,

Smiths Coals.

—Also, per "Isabella,"—

100 Tons of assorted IRON.

Apply to THOMAS C. LEE.

Quebec, 9th June, 1847.

POPULAR NOVELS.

THE undersigned offer a choice collection of favorite NOVELS, at very reduced prices, some new works just received.

Quebec, July 3, 1847.

TABLES OF DUTIES

FOR SALE BY T. CARY & Co.

Correspondence between Rev. Mr. Moylan, Peter Sheppard and William Tims. A FEW COPIES of the above Pamphlet, price 7 1/2d. for Sale by

WM. COWAN & SON,

Mountain Street.

Quebec, 17th July, 1847.

Wire Work in all its Branches.

THE subscriber having engaged an experienced Wire Worker, is now ready to receive orders for any description of work in the above line.—A handsome style of Flower Stand is now on show at his Sale Rooms, Palace Street.

Quebec, July 17, 1847.

SPANISH SLIPPERS.

JUST Received by the Subscriber a Fresh Supply of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's SLIPPERS similar to his usual importation.

JAS. C. OVERELL,

No. 52, St. John Street.

Quebec, July 17, 1847.

A CARD.

MR. LAW, Surgeon Dentist, begs leave to intimate to those who will be leaving operations performed by him, that he will leave Quebec, (for Scotland) about the 20th of August.

Quebec, 19th July, 1847.

COPYING PRESSES.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, a few (Screw and Lever) Copying Presses with Damping Brushes, Oil Paper, &c., complete.

THOS. CARY & CO.

Quebec, July 14th, 1847.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Bank of British North America.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

THE Court of Directors hereby give notice, that a HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on the Capital of the Bank, will be payable to the Proprietors of Shares registered in the Colonies, on and after the 6th day of SEPTEMBER, 1847, during the usual hours of business at the several Branch Banks.

The Dividend is declared in Sterling Money, and will be payable at the rate of exchange current on the 6th day of September, 1847, to be fixed by the Local Boards.

No Transfer can be made between the 18th August and the 6th of September, as the Books must be closed during that period.

By order of the Court,

G. DE B. ATTWOOD, Sec.

Quebec, July 13, 1847.

WANTED,

A BED-ROOM and SITTING ROOM, for a Gentleman and Wife, with or without Board. Address B, at the Office of the Mercury.

6th July, 1847.

PARCEL MISLAID.

IN May last, a Small Parcel, containing a Volume of Acts, addressed to the Hon. Justice BOWEN, was sent from the Store of the undersigned, and has not reached its destination. Any information relating to said parcel will be thankfully received by

T. CARY & CO.

Quebec, 1st July, 1847.

MR. J. M. PERKINS,

TEACHER OF GYMNASIUM EXERCISES,

PIANOS TUNED.

If required Mr. Perkins can be seen at all hours through the day at RUSSELL'S HOTEL.

Quebec, 1st July, 1847.

MISSED.

LANDED from on board the "Charles Jones," Levey's Wharf, and supposed to have been taken in a mistake, ONE CASK NAILS marked

[F] 43 whoever may have it will hear of its owner by

Q. applying at the Office of—

Messrs. GILLESPIE, GREENSHIELDS & Co.

July 1st, 1847.

Daily expected per "ROCKSHIRE" and "NAOMI," from Liverpool, and on sale by the Subscriber—

50 TONS Bar and Bolt Iron,

5 Do. Copper,

1000 Boxes Canada Plates,

200 Do. Tin Plates,

20 Hhds. Brandy,

1000 Bags Common Salt,

500 Do. Table Salt,

300 Tons Common Salt, in bulk,

20 Do. Coals,

10 Tons Cordage,

10 Do. Oakum,

100 Bolts Canvas.

A Superior assortment of Ship Chandlery. Apply to

THOMAS FROSTE.

Quebec, June 21, 1847.

CITY BANK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the remaining OUTSTANDING AMOUNT due on the CAPITAL STOCK of the CITY BANK is required to be paid in the following instalments, viz:—

10 per cent on the 15th July, 1847.

10 per cent on the 1st Aug., 1847.

10 per cent on the 15th Aug., 1847.

10 per cent on the 1st Sept., 1847.

10 per cent on the 15th Sept., 1847.

10 per cent on the 1st Oct., 1847.

10 per cent on the 15th Oct., 1847.

10 per cent on the 1st Nov., 1847.

10 per cent on the 15th Nov., 1847.

Those shareholders who prefer paying up the whole of the Instalments on or before the 15th July, will have the intermediate interest remitted, and be entitled to the next Half-Yearly Dividend on the full amount of their Stock.

By order.

G. H. CASTLE,

Cashier.

June 17.

Shareholders residing in Quebec, may pay their instalments at the Branch.

C. GETHINGS,

Cashier.

GOLD PENS.

JUST Received, a fresh supply of GOLD PENS, in cases, and separate.

THOS. CARY & Co.

Quebec, June 1, 1847.

SHIP FEVER. Communicated for the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

A great deal has been said of late by the secular press, and to very little purpose, about ship fever. The public mind has been needlessly thrown into alarm, and sundry medical men have been striving to get up a panic, which is wholly uncalled for.

The facts, if rightly understood and spread before the people, will allay groundless apprehensions, and we invoke the aid of the secular press on this behalf. The famine in Ireland has hurried the rapid tide of immigration into this country, bringing a famishing multitude, crowding the steerage of every packet and passenger vessel, on board which many have suffered for want of food and even of water, while occupying filthy and unventilated apartments. These throngs of immigrants, thus unfavorably circumstanced, have, by the exhalations from their bodies, already enfeebled and enervated by starvation at home, fallen victims to their unavoidable violation of the laws of health and life.

A malignant and fatal fever has been generated on board ship, of which many have died on the passage, while still more have been landed either already sick or so infected by the atmospheric poison that they soon develop it, in a form no less dangerous and fatal than that which has proved mortal on board the vessels which brought them hither. Hence the appearance of this fever in most of our Atlantic cities, in some of which have arisen much excitement and alarm, by reason of its appalling fatality. In the nature and character of this fever there is nothing new or peculiar, nothing, in short, with which the profession are not perfectly familiar under the names of jail fever, hospital fever, &c.

Its type is found to vary as in other endemics, but a large majority of the cases are well characterized in the books under the name of typhus petechialis, meaning no more than that variety of typhus fever in which discolorations and eruptions appear on the skin, usually about the 7th day of the disease. A striking difference is manifest between cases even coming from the same ship, a few are both inflammatory and congestive, while in most cases this fever is purely congestive. The most constant characteristic of the attack is an overwhelming sense of prostration of strength, with the accompanying signs of what is called indirect debility, great mental depression, disinclination to motion, with indications of the sudden impairment of the mucous membrane lining the digestive canal, of which the tongue gives early and palpable evidence.

The frequency of the pulse is remarkable, but usually small and compressible, and is improved by clearing the prime via by a mild emetic or laxative. The predominant state of the skin is moisture, after the first paroxysm has terminated with or without treatment. And its fatality is owing to effusions taking place in the cavities of the brain, the result of venous congestion in that organ, and indicated by delirium and coma, very seldom accompanied by hemorrhage, and then always giving temporary relief, though generally ineffectual if occurring after the 5th day.

In the hospitals, the patients are not received until the seventh day of the fever, except in very few cases, and hence they are at this late period too often beyond the reach of art, some vital organ having suffered in its integrity either by neglect or mal-treatment. Moreover, the constitutions of many have been broken down by privation and hardship, so that they fail to rally even under the most powerful stimuli.

In the case of physicians, nurses, &c., who have become infected, the early symptoms being subjected to treatment, this fever is found very manageable, the few cases of mortality being ascribable to defect in the constitution, some depraved habit, or relapses by errors in diet during convalescence.

Medication of an active character is contra-indicated so obviously, that a physician who saw the disease for the first time would be led, on general principles, to employ but little medicine, and rely upon nutrition and cordials, after clearing the stomach and bowels by mild and gentle means. Cautious stimulation is called for in every late period of this fever, and especially after convalescence begins. The internal administration of ice and iced water, and sponging the head, face and neck with iced water, are among the most effective and successful remedies. Sinapisms and blisters to the extremities and abdomen are valuable agencies if there be any local lesion. But venesection, or even local bloodletting, is seldom if ever admissible after the first paroxysm of this fever, and then only in persons previously in good health, and when the fever is ushered in by a well-marked chill. Nor can calomel or any other active drug be safely used without great caution. Wine, whey, and milk punch made with brandy, with or without quinine, are often reliable means in the later periods of the disease. Nevertheless, the sp. Mindereri, various preparations of ammonia, and other stimulating sudorifics, are often useful as auxiliaries. The conditions of recovery are cleanliness, pure air, well-ventilated apartments, and careful nursing. The absence of one or all of these explains the want of success in many hospitals. For filth, confined air and privation, of nourishment not only render the fever fatal, but may generate analogous disease anywhere, and even reproduce it in the convalescent. Hence the advantages derived from removing patients into the open air from crowded wards, as in open tents and shanties, have been demonstrated at New York in the Bellevue Hospital, and elsewhere. From the time the patients are thus placed under favorable circumstances they rapidly recover.

PREVENTION OF INFECTION FROM TYPHUS FEVER. —Dr. J. C. Smith obtained £5,000 from Parliament for the following recipe:—"Take six drachms of powdered nitre (saltpetre) and six drachms of sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol); mix them in a teacup. By adding one drachm of the oil at a time, a copious discharge of nitrous acid gas will take place. The cup is to be placed during the preparation on a hot hearth or a plate of heated iron, and the mixture stirred with a tobacco pipe. The quantity of gas may be regulated by lessening or increasing the quantity of ingredients. The above is for a moderate sized room, half the quantity would be sufficient for a small room. Avoid as much as possible breathing the gas when it first rises from the vessel. No injury to the lungs will happen when the air is impregnated with the gas, which is called nitrous acid gas; and it cannot be too widely known that it possesses the property of preventing the spread of fever.—Dunfries Courier.

THE TRANSPOSING PIANOFORTE.—This novel and important invention is worthy the attention of all amateur vocalists and instrumentalists, as by means of its ingenious and remarkably simple construction, they may adapt any song or piece of music to ten different keys; for instance, a bass singer may accompany himself in a song written for a treble voice. The violin or flute player will have no occasion to alter the pitch of his instrument when playing in concert with the Transposing Pianoforte.

MR. CHAMBERS, the Celebrated Accordionist, in conjunction with Mr. MYERS of Liverpool, has the honor of announcing to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Quebec, that he has arrived in town and purposes to remain about a fortnight for the purpose of tuning and repairing Accordions, Piano fortes, Seraphons, and in the best possible manner and at moderate rates—Accordions taught in from 6 to 10 easy lessons.

Early applications are particularly requested, as Mr. Chambers takes his departure for the West Indies, positively on the 24th instant.

Mr. C., purposes, by the particular request of several Ladies and Gentlemen to give a performance on the French Double Bass Accordion previous to his departure, of which due notice will be given.

During his stay in Quebec, Mr. Chambers would have no objection to attend the residences of Private Families for the purpose of giving a Performance on the Accordion.

Terms as known on application. Rooms at SCOTT'S HOTEL, Garden Street, Upper-Town, Quebec.

Quebec, 12th July, 1847.

Consignee Wanted,

FOR Water Casks and Bread Stuff, being Surplus Stores on board the ship "NEW YORK PACKET," W. H. Kemp, Master, from Liverpool. If the above are not claimed immediately, they will be sold to pay expenses already incurred. By order of the Master,

T. C. LEE,

Quebec, July 10, 1847.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the undersigned, for Digging Out and Building the Foundation Walls of the Gas Works, until SATURDAY, the 24th inst., at NOON; Plans and Specifications to be seen after Wednesday next, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock, at the Secretary's Office, where all necessary information will be given.

The Board of Directors do not hold themselves bound to accept of the Lowest Tender.

By order of the Board of Directors,

J. GREAVES CLAPHAM,

Hon. Sec.

Quebec, July 10, 1847.

QUEBEC GAS COMPANY.

THE STOCKHOLDERS are requested to take notice, that at a Meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 9th instant, it was

Resolved, That the Stockholders of the Company should pay into the hands of the Treasurer, at the Bank of British North America, a Second Instalment of £4 per Share, on or before the 15th of August next.

By order of the Board.

J. GREAVES CLAPHAM,

Hon. Sec.

Quebec, 10th July, 1847.

A HANDSOME WAGGON FOR SALE.

TO be sold, a very compact and comfortable WAGGON. Price £25. To be seen at Mr. Hough's Livery Stable.

Quebec, 10th July, 1847.

JUST Published, and for Sale at the Stores of Messrs. NEILSON, CARY, and STANLEY—

Eblana; or, Dublin Doings,

A POEM, in 12 Cantos, by E. G. C.

Quebec, July 9, 1847.

WANTED.

A RESPECTABLE Male TEACHER is wanted immediately, to take charge of an English School, a short distance from town.—Application to the Revd Dr. COOK. None need apply without good testimonials.

Quebec, 28th June, 1847.

FOR SALE,

SUPERIOR Port and Sherry Wines, from Leib, in Pipes, Quarters, and Octaves.

Bright Muscovado Sugar,

100 Packages Tobacco,

50 Bags Coffee,

200 Boxes fresh Ditzby Herrings.

—ALSO—

600 Quintals Ship Bread.

MCKAY & CASSELS,

Napoleon Wharf.

1st June, 1847.

JAMES SHARP, JUN., begs to inform the public that he intends to carry on the business as usual after the decease of his father, and kindly solicits a continuation of public patronage.—All orders will be punctually attended to by

JAMES SHARP, Plasterer.

Francis Street, St. Roch.

Quebec, 22nd May, 1847.



Quebec and Cap Rouge Omnibus,

To run every day by the St. Louis Road.

FROM CAP ROUGE, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

do. do. at 12 o'clock, noon.

do. do. at 4 1/2 past 3 o'clock, P. M.

FROM QUEBEC, PAYNE'S HOTEL,

at 10 o'clock, A. M.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, 19th July, 1847.

Mr. LAFONTAINE enquired when the prorogation was intended to take place.

Mr. SHERWOOD was not prepared to answer the question.

Mr. BOULTON moved for a Committee of the Whole to take into consideration certain Resolutions relative to the Communication between Toronto and Quebec. He felt sure that all the members felt the desirableness, if not the necessity, of a grand line of communication between Halifax and the west; it was required for the purposes of trade, that there should be a rapid mode of communication during the winter as well as during the summer. This was not the case now; between Quebec and Montreal the journey could not be performed in the winter season in less than seven days. (Mr. Aylwin, it can be performed in 24 hours.) If such was the case then their roads in Lower Canada were much better in winter than they were in Upper Canada. But such a state of things must no longer exist, and means must be adopted for the change. The question then arises which will be the most cheap and at the same time the most profitable manner of making a line of communication between Halifax and the West. It has been ascertained that making plank roads costs from £1500 to £2000 per mile; now he believed that a single line of Rail-Road could be formed for £3000 per mile, it would only cost about one-half more and the returns would be more than quadruple. The immense amount of emigration must be provided for in some manner and no means could, in his opinion, be more efficacious than the construction of such a line of Rail-Road on which to employ them. In this manner the anxiety, the fears of the citizens of Montreal would be allayed. It could not be said that unless something like what he proposed was done, that the emigration would be any other than an incubus on this country. Between Quebec and Halifax there were waste lands which required to be opened up, and were well adapted for the settlement of emigrants on. At Lake Huron, on its Southern Shore and North of the Lands of the Canada Company, there were about four millions of acres of the most fertile lands of the Province; the settlement of these lands did not progress for the very simple reason that there was no easy means of communication. Until this was provided, these lands could not be expected to be settled. He proposed that these sections of the country should be made available for the settlement of the emigrants upon. By a Despatch from the Home Government, laid on the table that day, it appeared that the Imperial Government were as anxious as this country could be that these lands should be opened up to the emigrants; and there was not the slightest doubt that the people of England would be ready to advance any sum that might be considered necessary for assisting the emigrants in settling. They would do so for their own interests; as he would show. It was known that the surplus population of England did not consume any of its manufactures, while when sent out to the Colonies every idle vagrant consumed between £3 and £4 per head per annum of them. The lands of this country have not enriched it, the expense of the disposal of them has always equalled the amount arising from the sale of them, they cannot therefore be made a means of wealth, except by opening up this country and locating the emigrants upon these lands. He then read the following as the plan which he proposed for adoption:—

MEMORANDA

Relative to the proposed Line of Railway between Quebec and Halifax, supposing that the Line be located through the Crown Lands of Bellechasse, L'Islet, Kamouraska, and Rimouski within the limits of Canada, and then through the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to Halifax, as represented on the accompanying maps. The length of road through those Counties and Provinces would be as follows:—

Table with columns for route, distance in miles, and cost in acres. Includes routes like 'From Ouldging, opposite Quebec, to River du Sud', 'Province Line to Grand Falls', 'Direct Course through the above places, Total Distance', and 'Novas:—Distance from Quebec to Halifax'.

As a public advancement he proposed that this country should guarantee 3 per cent for 10 years on the line between Quebec and the boundary line. The granting of the land as well as the guaranteeing the 3 per cent would, in his opinion, be a great inducement for capitalists to embark in the undertaking, and there could not be the slightest doubt that the English capitalist would run the risk. That part of the line between Quebec and Toronto, he proposed, as there were no waste lands on the route, that the House should guarantee permanently 4 per cent; all agree that from Montreal to Toronto would be the most profitable part of the line, and by continuing it to Quebec, he did not think that the profit would decrease. The returns, he felt confident, would not be less than 10 per cent, take it at 8 per cent, that would be but a small return, and for this the English capitalist would run the risk; but guarantee the 4 per cent, and there would be sufficient inducement for the Capitalist. For the line west of Toronto the capital was entirely taken up, and indeed the road is now progressing; not to make any difference he proposed that they should permanently guarantee 3 per cent. If members would only reflect it will be seen that the Province runs no risk unless it is for that part of the road situated below Quebec. But this was the only means of obtaining any advantage from the emigration. He said that in Massachusetts they had guaranteed a certain per cent on their Railways, and look at them now, they are deriving a revenue of between £10,000 and 12,000 a year, why then should not Canada participate in such advantages. He said that he was not wedded to the project, but he was desirous of having the subject brought under the consideration of the Legislature.

Mr. ERMATINER did not believe that the road could be constructed for anything like what was stated; he believed that it would cost £20,000,000, and that 10 to 20 millions of pounds sterling. The scheme of hon. gentlemen in reference to the waste lands was a very fine one, but they did not seem to recollect that they had all been disposed of by the hon. member for North Lincoln.

Mr. BALDWIN—Refer such a proposition to a Committee on Railroads, and the Government not say a word! He was astonished. He said that in reference to emigration, it was a fallacy to suppose that this country would be settled by those who were employed on Railroads or other public works. It was the argument used at the commencement of the other public works and was found to be perfectly absurd.

Mr. CHALMERS thought that the hon. proposer of these resolutions, being on railroads, had travelled at railroad speed over his project.

Mr. MURKIN said if a well digested scheme was proposed he would support it, but it was an absurdity to guarantee permanently the best part of the roads. He wondered if it was intended for the Government to compete with rival roads.

Mr. LATERNIER, Mr. FOURNIER, and Mr. CHAUVEAU, spoke in French.

Mr. CATLEY stated that the resolutions had only been placed in his hands that day; they had not time to digest the scheme yet, as it was a proposition that required some time for deliberation.

Mr. BOULTON did not expect the House to digest this proposition in a quarter of an hour. He was only desirous of having the resolutions placed on the table, so that the subject might be taken up by the Committee on Railroads, or that on Emigration. He believed that the scheme was perfectly feasible.

The papers were then laid on the table with the understanding that the subject should be taken up on the third day of next Session.

REPORT

Of the Select Committee to which was referred the Return to an Address containing the Report of Captain Bayfield, R. N., and other documents, on the improvement of the Navigation of the Lake St. Peter.

Your Committee having attentively and considerably examined the voluminous and important Documents submitted to them by Your Honourable House, beg leave to make the following Report, as the result of their investigations on this momentous and hitherto controvertible question.

Your Committee have in evidence, that the cut through the St. Francis bank to make an artificial Channel through Lake St. Peter, was undertaken and proceeded with on erroneous data of the contemplated expenditure, and seriously at variance with what might have reasonably been anticipated, and in contravention of the enactment of 4 and 5 Vict. ch. 28, sec. 15; and on this subject Capt. Bayfield, in his Report of 17th September last, makes the following observations: "If, in the first instance, when I was consulted before the commencement of the works, it had been represented to me that the amount of excavation required to deepen the new Channel, and consequently the expense would be nearly double of that required in the old Channel; instead of its having been inconsiderately stated to me, by an authority, the competency of which I could not doubt, that on a comparison of the two Channels, it was found that the quantity to be removed in the straight Channel was but little more than what would be necessary in the crooked one; I might have doubted whether any advantages possessed by the new Channel could have afforded sufficient compensation for so great a difference of expense, in the present burthened state of the Colonial Revenue, and been compelled to decide in favor of the attempt being made on the line of the old Channel."

Your Committee are disposed generally to coincide with Captain Bayfield in his last Report, in reference to the following particulars: That if the artificial Channel be completed to the full extent contemplated by the late Board of Works, it will not then be available for the general purposes of trade, that neither steamboats nor vessels can navigate the said Channel at night.

That steamboats with vessels in tow, may navigate the same in day time, but sailing vessels, with a large draught of water, cannot proceed in this Channel without being in tow of a steamer even in the day time; that rafts must not be permitted to pass down the Lake by this Channel to interrupt the navigation. Captain Bayfield also states, that to render this Channel available for general purposes, the cut through the St. Francis bank must be at least 109 fathoms wider than has been contemplated, and that to accomplish the same, the cost will be at least £80,000 or £90,000 more than has been appropriated.

Your Committee, however, in reference to the estimated cost of such a Channel, are decidedly of opinion that the sum of £400,000 will be inadequate to secure its ultimate completion; an expenditure which your Committee conceive would be unprofitable, when they take into consideration that, on the completion of the St. Lawrence Canals, vessels will proceed from the Ports on the Upper Lakes, with their cargoes direct to Quebec without transshipment; and even if completed to the breadth of 900 feet and 14 feet in depth, as recommended by Captain Bayfield, at the cost above enumerated, that portion of the old natural L'Islet Channel which has a breadth from 1200 to 1500 feet, and a depth of 18 to 20 feet, for a distance of 4 1/2 miles down to the lower Light Vessel, would at all times be more advantageous to vessels of all classes both by day and night.

Your Committee agree with Captain Bayfield, that the current in both Channels is nearly the same, and coincide with him, in opinion that it is no use to light up the new Channel when completed, for its use to light up the new Channel contemplated; and also that the new Channel should be left open considering it an additional Channel, although to a very limited extent, for the special purpose of ships of a large draught in the tow of steamers in the day time.

Your Committee, however, cannot agree with Captain Bayfield, that the gradual action of the current in the new Channel will annually improve its capabilities, but are more disposed to acquiesce, though with considerable limitation, in the evidence given by Captain Bayfield, in reference to the improvement of the Navigation of Lake St. Peter, before a Select Committee of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada on the 16th January, 1836, and reported in Appendix to vol. 45, viz: "it is not impossible that the end first excavated might be filled up by sand washing into it, by the time the other end was reached;" and further, in the same evidence in reference to the width of the contemplated cut through the bank of the St. Francis, Captain Bayfield purposed to limit the width of the excavation to 200 feet; and it could not well be less, says

he, to allow vessels to turn in and pass each other without risk. In his recent Report, however, he appears to have recommended a Channel of 900 feet in width, which Your Committee conceive more adequate in magnitude for the purpose contemplated.

Your Committee are, however, conscious that a Channel of this magnitude would involve an expenditure of at least £400,000, a sum of £70,000 having already been expended in excavating a Channel of 50 yards in width, and there yet remains for excavation to complete this Channel of 50 yards no less than 374,871 cubic yards, involving an additional expenditure of £28,500.

Your Committee appended to Capt. Bayfield's Report, a Report of Committee of the Honorable Executive Council, dated 21st September, 1846, approved of by His Excellency the Governor General the same day, ordering that nothing should be undertaken at present that should exceed the cost of the appropriation of last Session. Your Committee trust that this wise determination will be preserved in, inasmuch as the advantages to be attained by a large outlay in this Channel, will not be as Your Committee conceive, commensurate with any increased expenditure.

With reference to the Report of a Committee of Inquiry held at Sorel in relation to certain charges made against Mr. Moffatt for the removal of the Emigrant Sheds from the neighbourhood of the city. The hon. member pointed out the fear entertained by the people of Montreal, arising from the close contact with the sick in which they found themselves placed.

Dr. Nelson followed him, and declared that he had been misunderstood when, on a former occasion, he was supposed to have made an attack upon the Government. He had merely intended to describe the wretched condition of the emigrants, arising from the shameful neglect, in the first place, of those who induced them to embark with such indifferent accommodations, and afterwards from their crowded condition in the Sheds. He now found that his remarks had caused a great deal of unnecessary alarm—the fact was, that no person appeared liable to take the disease except those who came into actual contact with a diseased emigrant. He thought, at any rate, that it was now too late to remove the Sheds, and did not believe that any harm could arise from the place now selected for them at Point St. Charles, three miles from the city.

Mr. Solicitor General Cameron spoke to the same effect. There had been, he said, much exaggeration about Grosse Isle, where, instead of the immense number of deaths described as having taken place, the real number, as he had found on his late visit to the Island was but 850, in all this season. The number of emigrants then at the station was 3500, of whom 2000 were sick—a large proportion certainly, but comprising, it must be remarked, the accumulation of the whole season. He confirmed the doctor's remarks as to the little danger of infection which really existed, and declared that at Quebec, where there was a hospital surrounded by houses, no cases of infection had been known to occur.

Mr. Aylwin declared that the Government had been guilty of most culpable neglect, as had also Mr. Buchanan and Dr. Douglas. The Government for not having supplied a doctor and attendant which were said to be alone required to complete the present establishment, Mr. Buchanan for having failed to give the information required by the Parliamentary Committee, for which he (Mr. Aylwin) would probably be compelled to apply to the house, to take compulsory measures, and Dr. Douglas for not having made proper representations and preparations at first. He contended that if the quarantine regulations were enforced in Canada as they were in the States, there would be no emigrants dying at the different stations on the route through the country. The people of Quebec had much more reason to complain than those of Montreal.

Mr. Moffatt, on the assurance that the hospitals would be removed from Windmill Point to Point St. Charles, offered to withdraw his motion; but the house would not permit it, and his address was carried by a majority of 25 to 18.

The rest of the evening was taken up in the discussion of the Navigation Laws, upon which as much has been already said, during the session, that I think it unnecessary to give you any detailed account of the arguments. The general opinion was manifested by the vote 59 for—Mr. Sherwood's address to the British Legislature praying for the abolition of the Navigation Laws so far as they concern Canada, and for the free navigation of the St. Lawrence—and 2 against it; the immortal pair being Messrs. Aylwin and Ermatinger—certainly a most honorable alliance for the brilliant member for Quebec city.

Some routine business of a local and private character was transacted in the early part of the evening; but none of a nature to interest your readers.

Yesterday the House met at 10 o'clock, merely for the transaction of business connected with private bills. At this sitting the British North American Telegraph Company's Act of Incorporation was passed, and also the Act to permit the increase of Capital of the Quebec Bank.

The papers relative to Mr. Jarvis, the late superintendent of Indian Affairs, were laid on the table in the afternoon, and the Copyright Act passed a second reading. You will remember that it was proposed to include in the tariff of Customs a duty of 25 per cent upon all reprints of copyright books. This was afterwards taken out of that bill, and the measure now before the House is designed to effect the object of protection in another way, instead of attempting to protect by a duty which must be enormous to be effectual, the bill provided for allowing British authors to reprint their works within the colony, enjoying therein all the privileges of their copyright; but in case of failing so to reprint them, being subjected to all the competition of American reprints. You are aware that this act is to enable Canadians to introduce the reprints of the United States, now prohibited under the provision of the late despatch from Lord Grey.

The bill for amending the law of summoning Jurors was also read a second time, also the Census bill, and the bill for granting a pension to the widow of Mr. Justice Vallieres.

Upon the House going into committee on the supplemental estimates, and the grant of £500 to Bishop's College being proposed, Messrs. Baldwin, Price, Malcolm Cameron and Lafontaine declared themselves strongly against the grant—the three former gentlemen on the bare principle that grants

to Colleges especially to Colleges of a theological or quasi theological character, the latter because he considered the amount much too high. The College of St. Hyacinthe, he said, had 150 students and but £100 was granted for it, this College had but forty-five scholars and fourteen students and it was to have £500. The hon. ex-Attorney General also made a manful declaration on the subject of the King's College bill. He was extremely chagrined he said, when the bill was introduced to divide the College revenues into four parts, and so to attempt to bribe three denominations of christians, and he was the more chagrined because he found that one of those denominations was the one to which he belonged. If a bill were introduced into that House to give the smallest support to religion, he would oppose it with all his might; but this was rather an educational grant, and he therefore objected only to the amount.

Mr. Aylwin, who, previously to Mr. Lafontaine's remarks, had contended strongly for the grant upon the principle that as so many other Colleges were paid in Upper and Lower Canada, the Episcopalian College in Lower Canada was in justice entitled to its share, at the conclusion of the latter gentleman's speech stated, that seeing it was impossible for the grant to pass in its present form, would move in amendment, that the sum of £250 be substituted for £500, which was carried by an overwhelming majority.

The bill to facilitate the issuing of debentures in aid of the sufferers by the Quebec Fires, was, at the request of Messrs. Chauveau and Aylwin, postponed till to day, in order to give them an opportunity of receiving a communication from their constituents. Mr. Chauveau took the occasion to pay a very just compliment to the burnt-out inhabitants of St. Roch's, for their spirited contributions to their fellow-sufferers at St. John's, and to make an equally unjust remark relative to the Montreal English Press, which he said had published the grossest slanders, such as would never have appeared in any other country, nor in the columns of any other papers. The hon. gentleman must have forgotten, that slanders or no slanders, all the most bitter strictures on the Committee came from parties who, perhaps unjustly, considered themselves injured by the mode of distribution adopted by the Relief Committee.

A long discussion then ensued upon the second reading of the Municipal law amendment bill.

Mr. Chauveau, in a very excellent speech, complained of the constant changes in the Municipal law, which rendered it quite impossible for any one to understand it, and made the House ridiculous in the eyes of the people. He contended that the existing Municipal divisions by Parishes was the one which the people could most readily comprehend, and that the proposed bill by introducing an organization by counties, would again throw everything into confusion, especially as the elections under the existing law took place in July. Messrs. Berthelot, Scott and Laterniere supported this view of the case, and the latter gentleman declared that he would prefer reverting to the old system of grand voters to any Municipal law. Mr. Scott, too, considered, from experience, that the large divisions were much less efficient than the small one, owing to the want of local knowledge on the part of members of the Municipalities. On the other hand, Messrs. Laurin, Fournier and Badgley, supported the bill, because when the Municipal divisions were large, there was less play for those local interests, which distinguished the working of any Municipality organized on the mere scale of the Parish.

Mr. Lafontaine gave Mr. Badgley credit for his bill, though he thought the organization by Parishes must be adhered to, and he regretted that the Hon. Attorney General had not had time to mature a better measure. Under all the circumstances, however, he would advise him to withdraw the bill, and bring in a better digested one next year, renewing the existing law (which expires at the end of the session) in the meantime.

Mr. Badgley expressed his readiness to do so; but a number of French Canadian members calling upon him to go on, the votes were taken. Ayes, 45; Nays, 10; for the second reading.

The House then went into Committee on the bill and rose very late.

Nothing of particular moment in the Council nor in the House to-day. It sits at 4 o'clock, instead of three, on account of the Morning sitting.

Yours, &c., STROUD.

P.S.—The Debenture bill is just up, and Mr. Aylwin is contending that the Government is bound to give the sufferers the full amount of advantage promised by the bill of last Session.

In the Montreal papers of yesterday we find a report of the debate in the House on an Address moved by Mr. Moffatt, on the subject of the removal of the sheds at Montreal to some place below the city.

In the course of the discussion Mr. Solicitor General Cameron stated to the house his impressions of the state of affairs at Grosse Isle and Quebec, and after eulogizing the comparative excellence of the arrangements made in both places for the accommodation of the sick, mentioned that "the Quarantine regulations will be much stricter than formerly. Every vessel having any sick passengers on board will be detained there for 20 days, or seven days after the last case of sickness! Thus, if a vessel had a case of sickness on board three days before it arrived it would be detained four at the station." Personal cleansing and purification is to be fully carried out, and the clothing and bedding of passengers to be thoroughly washed. Such are the statements reported to have been made by Mr. Cameron.

We are at loss to divine the precise drift of the instructions said to have been issued to the Medical Superintendent at Grosse Isle by the Attorney General. Does he intend that all vessels in which sickness has broken out shall be detained there for a prescribed period—be that period 20 or 7 days? Surely such cannot be his orders, and the orders of the government. The present instructions direct the landing of all passengers, as well healthy as sick. If these be complied with, as they should be, why detain the vessels beyond the time requisite, in the opinion of the Medical Superintendent, to ensure their perfect disinfection? To detain them uselessly, during twenty days, would be a gross outrage upon the interests of their owners, none of whom having ships on the sea at this moment have been notified of so serious a detention. Many, very many, ships, if so detained on their fall voyage will have to winter in Quebec, and apart from the serious loss thus caused to their owners be the means of throwing upon our Quebec population an additional burthen, and a nuisance, in the shape of a band of idle seamen, ripe for mischief, and constituting a mass of disorderly inhabitants among a population in the winter season at the best but half employed.

If on the other hand, it be in contemplation to detain healthy immigrants at the Quarantine Station

for a fixed, and a lengthened period, the evil becomes, if possible, of still greater magnitude. Ship after ship will add to the numbers in quarantine; the chances of sickness, and thus the local condition, for the accommodation of the quasi healthy be converted into a feeder to the hospitals, both on the island and elsewhere; instead of being a means of prevention to the spread of disease. Neither seven, twenty, nor forty days quarantine will ensure exemption from disease; especially under the circumstances in question. Sixty days is the imaginary period fixed upon by some medical authors, as the period of probation after contact with invalids suffering under diseases similar to the one in view, but would it not be both cruel and unwise to accumulate in one spot, in the neighbourhood of a fearful malady, thousands of persons predisposed to take that disease? Is it not, moreover, to detain them from the attainment of the end for which they have left all they held sacred and dear—a comfortable and permanent settlement—at an advanced period of the season, and in the face of a fast approaching rigorous winter, (for which they are totally unprepared?) Upon whom will fall the burthen of their subsistence for months and months to come?—for they cannot settle themselves upon land, nor can they obtain work; multitudes as they will be, in the winter time. It is, moreover, a well established fact that a vast proportion of the persons flocking hither are totally or almost totally, unskilled even in the simplest rules of husbandry, indisposed to that persevering toil which alone can benefit the settler in Canada, and lamentably prone to dependence. What therefore can be hoped for if upon their first arrival here,—where under the influence of elevating examples, and impelled by stern necessity, they might, in a brief period, become valuable colonists,—they shall be supported from the bounty of individuals of the kind provision of the government, during many months; as must be the case if the absurd system of detention at Grosse Isle be rigidly enforced to the extent spoken of? Such an arrangement is not calculated to foster in Canada that wretched inertness which has been the bane of Ireland, without accomplishing the benefit its projectors contemplate.

But this system of congregation is opposed to all competent medical authority, which is in favor of the dispersion, rather than of the accumulation of numbers.

Our quarantine is not so perfect, and exclusive, as it might and ought to be. We are of opinion that all passengers should be landed, washed, and thoroughly examined before re-embarking; the vessel in the mean time being thoroughly fumigated, and sent on. The period of detention of the passengers should be left discretionary with the Medical Superintendent. Their clothing (in which they landed) should be burnt, and a fresh suit given to them, and on no account ought feather beds to be allowed to be brought up to Quebec; we have been told that many have been imported into the city, on which the sick have lain, and others expired. To supply new clothing of a cheap description would be a mere bagatelle when taken into account with the expenditure now being incurred, and the change to many would not only be a God-send but an absolute advantage.

With these remarks we must close for the present.

Since our last publication we are not in possession of any information of importance from Grosse Isle.

The number of admissions into Hospital since our last statement is 376, making the total there under treatment, on Tuesday last, 2,049.

Dr. Pinet, whose illness we noticed on Tuesday, has since returned to his friends.

The Greenock had since arrived at the Station, with 816 passengers on board. She lost but 12 on her passage seven of whom were children, and had 50 sick on board. She is reported to be remarkably clean and in good order, and this attention, coupled with her short passage of about 30 days, will account for the few sick out of the many congregated together on board, large though she be. There is a discrepancy between the number of passengers above stated, and that given in the last official list furnished to the Chief Agent of Emigration, which places her number at but 322.

We have much pleasure in stating that all the gentlemen of the clergy who have been suffering with typhus fever are better, save Mr. Sax, who has had a relapse.

Capt. C. L. Armstrong is fast recovering. Dr. Damours has returned to his duties at Grosse Isle. We are sorry to hear that a sister of Dr. Wallrod Nelson, residing at Sorel, afflicted with the prevalent disease, was, last night, considered to be in extreme danger.

Ma. S. Lovan.—We have pleasure in directing attention to a coming evening's entertainment to be given by this gentleman, whose Irish tales, exquisite songs, and many varied talents have deservedly obtained for him such consideration wherever the English language is spoken. He purports to give an "Irish evening," and all who are familiar with his prose and lyrics will unquestionably make it a point to attend and welcome by their presence this son of genius. All who have heard of Handy Andy, have read of his naive doings—all who have sung, whistled, hummed, or listened to "Roy O'More" will not hesitate to aid in giving Mr. Lovan a bumper house.

The troop-ship Anello sailed this morning with a portion of the 52d Regiment. The proposed army changes in Canada are suspended for the moment.

Reported for the Quebec Mercury.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE CITY COUNCIL

Wednesday, 21st July, 1847. Present:—His Worship the Mayor. And Messrs. Lloyd, McLeod, Robitaille, O'Brien, Hall, Maguire, McGie, Tourangeau, Plamondon, Connolly, Gillespie, Dean.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved. His Honor the Mayor submitted to the Council a letter which he had received from the Inspector of Beaches, calling his attention to the great inconvenience occasioned by the number of emigrants daily landing at the slip, opposite the Lower Town Market, and recommending that the evil be remedied. Ordered, That the said letter be taken into consideration together with the draft of a by law further to provide sanitary regulations for this city.

Mr. McLeod moved, seconded by Mr. McGie, and it was

Resolved, That His Worship the Mayor be requested to proceed to Montreal at his earliest convenience, in order to use his influence in the passing of the Act now before the Legislature, to amend and consolidate the Ordinances incorporating the city of Quebec, and that this Council will bear the expense attending the same.

Mr. McGie moved, seconded by Mr. Hall, and it was

Resolved, That the 31 item of the seventy-third Report of the Markets' Committee be taken into consideration.

The third item of the said Report, submitting to the Council a plan of a Market Hall drawn by Ed. Stavelly, Esq., being read,

Mr. McGie moved, seconded by Mr. Maguire, and it was Resolved, That the plan made by Mr Stavelly, marked No. 3, for the erection of a Market Hall on Paul Street, said building to be placed in a line with St. Paul's Street, and to face said street, and to be placed as near the centre as possible for 20 feet back from the side walk, be substituted for the one already adopted by this Council, and that the Markets' Committee be authorised to go on with the building at once.

Mr. Hall moved, seconded by Mr. McGie, That His Honor the Mayor be authorised by the Council to sign a note for one thousand pounds payable in three months, for the purpose of paying sundry small amounts owing by the Corporation.

Which motion in amendment, seconded by Mr. McGie, That the Treasurer be directed to prosecute without delay all parties owing to the Corporation.

Which motion in amendment being put to the vote was adopted. The principal being then put to the vote was negatived.

Mr. Dean gave notice that he would move at the next meeting of the Council, That in order to enable the Corporation to meet the many pressing demands upon it, it is necessary to levy an assessment of 3d per pound on the assessed annual value of all property within the City, in addition to the present assessment of 1s. 3d. per pound.

Adjourned.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNTY OF GASPE.

Annual report of the County Agricultural Society for the County of Gaspé, in conformity with the 5th section of an Act passed in the 8th year of Her Majesty's reign, intitled, "An Act to repeal certain Acts therein mentioned, and better to encourage Agriculture in Lower Canada, by the establishment of Agricultural Societies therein."

The undersigned, President of the County Agricultural Society for the County of Gaspé, agreeably with the provisions of the above-mentioned statute, has the honor to submit the following Report of the establishment, progress, and probable success of the Society, owing to the munificent encouragement tendered to the Agricultural interests of this Province by the Legislature thereof, under the aforementioned statute; which is so eminently well calculated to enhance and foster those interests; that although, of all the Province, this County is one of the most backward in agricultural pursuits, yet we already perceive a strong inclination throughout, cheerfully to receive the boon offered, and meet the paternal views of the Legislature. The amount subscribed each of the two years of the existence of this Society, uncontrovertibly establishes that fact.

It may be well here to advert to the principal causes of the stagnation, in the all-important pursuit of Agriculture in this District, and particularly in the County of Gaspé. A general opinion has for a long period of time prevailed, that the soil as well as the climate here, were ill adapted to the purposes of Agriculture, and therefore a great many of the inhabitants, until late years, paid little or no attention thereto—preferring their ordinary avocations in carrying on the Fisheries exclusively, which then, were comparatively productive and rich.

But since the last thirty years, that branch of industry having gradually diminished in richness, in proportion to the number of foreign vessels carrying on the Fisheries within the Gulf of St. Lawrence, under the improvident clause relating to the same, in the last Treaty of Peace with the Government of the United States of America, who by means of bounties granted and otherwise, so effectually encourage their fishermen, whilst British subjects carrying on the same trade were and are still left to their own resources, unprotected and unencouraged, the inhabitants of Gaspé, having increased by immigration and the ordinary course of nature, found it necessary of late years, to give more attention to Agriculture than formerly, and the happy result is obvious, if we consider the various settlements begun, in a great measure, within the last fifteen years—and their progress would have been greater were it not for the dependence upon the mercy of government, in which they have hitherto been kept, by the non-execution of the promises held out to them by the Provincial Government, from the time of Sir James Kempt,—to the effect, that all settlers upon Crown lands in this County, previous to 1828, would obtain free grants of the same, and that settlers since that period should obtain their lands by purchase at a moderate rate—and by proclamation of Lord Dalhousie, the right of pre-emption was reserved to such settlers throughout.—A moderate price was fixed, say 1s. 3d. to 2s. upset price per acre, payable in four yearly instalments, but no purchase could be effected, because in the County of Gaspé, the lands were not surveyed, and no Land Agent therein.—Then, under the government of Lord Sydenham, the price of lands was raised to 4s. per acre (and, afterwards, (about the time of Sir Charles Metcalfe) upon a representation to that effect, the price was reduced to one shilling and six pence per acre in the county of Gaspé, and two shillings in the county of Bonaventure; still no lands could be obtained hitherto in this county for the last mentioned reasons.

In the Session of Parliament of 1845, the Representative of this County introduced a bill, the object whereof was to carry into effect the promise made under Sir James Kempt, when the administration took the measure in hand,—caused this county to be surveyed and divided into townships, and a land agent was since appointed, but still again nothing has been done to alleviate the anxiety of mind in the County on this important object. On the contrary, the settlers established anterior to the year 1828, are still in the same uncertainty and dependence upon mercy—and those settled subsequently to that year have not been enabled to avail themselves of the former low price and facility of payments; when (the fisheries being more productive) they could better afford to pay than at present—they could not obtain their lands during the three or four last years at one shilling and six pence per acre, because of the reasons above stated. And now, that the county is surveyed, and an agent has been appointed (who has not yet opened his office) the price of land in this county is fixed by Order in Council, of the 13th February last, at three shillings

per acre payable all at one time. Whilst the Hon. D. B. Papineau, Commissioner of Crown Lands, in his report of the 27th September, 1845, recognizes the justice of the claims of the former settlers in this county, and recommends, upon information obtained during his official excursion to Saguenay, &c., great facility of payments for lands, as for instance a *rente foncière*, *payable*, as the best, and in fact it is the only means of encouraging settlement in Saguenay, and other parts similarly situated, and such is Gaspé. Thus have the inhabitants of Gaspé been from time to time continually baffled in their expectations, and industrious pursuits! and is retard of progress in their agriculture to be wondered at? Nevertheless, progress is on the way. Two Agricultural Societies are now in existence, and prosperous, in the district of Gaspé, and others are on the eve of being established under the Act 9th Victoria, cap. 24. And it is to be hoped, and it may well be anticipated, that if our inhabitants are secured in the possession of their lands, purchases facilitated to recent occupants and new settlers, by easy payments and moderate prices, the district of Gaspé will shortly be in a position to provide itself in produce without having recourse elsewhere. But that desirable object would be enhanced, by placing our County Agricultural Societies on the same footing as similar Societies in the other districts of this province, allowing them to be in turn District Societies, which less favorable position of our Societies, is attributed to a mere omission, or to a supposition, that we could not avail ourselves of the benefits of the Acts in question, under the circumstances above alluded to, and considering that there is not in all the County of Gaspé a good and sufficient Grist Mill, the uncertainty of dependence upon private enterprise to attain that desirable end—and considering it also of the utmost necessity, and as the most efficient mode of encouraging the growth of grain generally, one of the first steps adopted by this Society, was to resolve upon making up an adequate fund in order to erect a toll grist mill, to be the property of the Society, for which purpose members have contributed liberally—and a committee has been appointed to choose and acquire a proper and central mill site, with instructions to obtain all necessary information, plans, and specifications, and to report thereon at the next meeting of the Society, with a view to have such mill in operation with all possible despatch.

The Society have not overlooked the advantages to result of the amelioration of cattle generally, by the introduction of superior breeds and other improvements, to which end, the President, at his discretion, has been instructed to take the requisite steps—and it is in order to ensure the attainment of all those desirable objects, that but a small portion of the funds of the Society has been expended in prizes at exhibitions; the Society considering it inexpedient, and as almost useless in the present yet infant state of our Agriculture. The erection of a mill, the introduction of superior cattle, of better implements of husbandry, and of agricultural periodicals already ordered, being the groundwork of the future success of this Society and of our Agriculture in the whole.

The whole humbly submitted.

JOHN LE BOUTILLIER, President.

(Signed) P. WINTER, Sec'y. Percé, 1st April, 1847.

STATEMENT OF PRODUCE, exhibited at an exhibition of Agricultural Prizes, held at Percé, in the County of Gaspé, by the County Agricultural Society for the said County, on the 25th day of February, 1847.

To Stephen Walsh, for the best sample of wheat, 64 lbs. per minor, £1 5 0

John Thomas Murray, for 2nd do. do. 1 0 0

Chs. Simonneau, best sample shell barley, 53 lbs. per minor, 1 0 0

Timothy Driscoll, 2nd do. do. 0 15 0

Michael Farlow, best sample of oats, black and white, 33 lbs. per minor, 1 0 0

Docteur Cormack, 2nd do. do. 0 15 0

Theodore Brass, best sample field peas, 50 lbs. per minor, 0 5 0

Will. Bragg, best cup potatoes, 7 6

Michael Farlow, best red eyes do. 0 7 6

Docteur Cormack, best white potato ex. 0 7 6

Jas. Buchanan, best yellow field turnips, 0 5 0

Miss Susan Cook, best turnip turnip, 0 7 6

The same, best salt butter, 0 10 0

Will. Bragg, best fine yellow cheese, 0 5 0

E. R., £8 10 0

A true copy taken from the journal. (Signed) P. WINTER, Sec'y.

STATEMENT OF THE FUNDS OF THE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY FOR THE COUNTY OF GASPE, as per accounts rendered by the Treasurer, and approved by the Society, on the 4th July, 1847. (Extract)

1846. Dr. To Stationary, postage, &c. £2 17 6

Commission on £202 3 10, 2 1/2 p. c. 5 1 7

Balance in hand, 392 15 11

£400 15 0

1846. Cr. By Balance of last year, £197 11 2

Amount received as per list, 53 3 10

Received from Government, 150 0 0

£400 15 0

1846, May 26—To deposited in the City Bank Quebec, £175 0 0

Aug. 4—To do. do. 150 0 0

To so much in hands of Mr. LeBoutillier, the President, 67 15 11

By Balance of this year's account, £392 15 11

Errors and omissions excepted. Percé, 31st December, 1847. (Signed) PH. LE BOUTILLIER, Treasurer.

A true extract taken from the journal. (Signed) P. WINTER, Sec'y.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS. "A Victim" in our next. "We cannot insert" H. O.'s letter, although he has given his name, for the reason given in our last.

COMMERCIAL GAZETTE. BANKRUPTS. FRANCIS BOWEN, Merchant, of the City of Quebec.—Meeting of Creditors, 31st July, at 11 o'clock, at the Court House, Quebec.

WILLIAM ATKINSON and others.—Second Meeting of Creditors, 6th August, at 11 o'clock, at the Court House, Quebec.

COMMERCIAL. Amount of Timber dispatched for the Quebec Market, from the Ottawa, from the 8th to the 16th July, 1847.

Red Pine, 9,974 Pieces. White Pine, 31,264 do. Oak & Elm, 908 do. Crown Timber Office, July 16, 1847.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED. July 21st. Ship John Campbell, Cornish, 14th June, Bremlhaven, M I Wilson, Ballast.

Brig Henrietta Sophia, Watson, 12th May, Hamburg, Ryan Bros., general cargo, 186 passengers.

The steamship St. George returned from Grosse Isle on Tuesday night last and brought up the following list of arrivals at Grosse Isle last Tuesday:— Ship John Campbell, from Bremen, to Tibbitts & Co, 371 passengers—no deaths, no sick.

Bark Neuma, from Stigo, to H N Jones, 256 passengers—10 deaths—9 sick. Bark Greenock, from Liverpool, 19th June, to J Munn, 516 passengers—12 deaths, 30 to 40 sick.

Bark Asia, from Cork, to G B Symes, 409 passengers—11 deaths—12 sick. Bark Ann, from Doneraul, to LeMesurier & Co.—105 passengers—1 death, 1 sick. Two others just coming in.

ENTERED FOR LOADING. Name. For. By whom. Where.

Lively, Swansea, H N Jones, India Wharf. Medusa, London, Levey & Co, Cape Cove. Lord Brougham, Newcastle, Symes & Co, Spencer Cove. Collector, Liverpool, W Henry, Sillery. Misso, Miramichi, 22d.

Free Biron, Newcastle, 22d. Ceylon, London. Venille, Liverpool, Dean, Rodger & Co, Stream. John, Liverpool, Gillespie, do. Collingwood, T. Hilmour & Co., Wolfe's Cove. Dolphin, Glasgow, Hunt & Co., Langlois' Wharf. Mary, H S. Dalkin, Dalkin's, Cove.

CLEARERD. July 21st. Ship Eliza Caroline, Briggs, Brasourier, Dean & Co. John, Hutchins, Cardiff, Tibbitts & Co.

Bark Jane Blain, Killea, Liverpool, Pirie & Co. Secret, Govin, Newport, G B Symes & Co. W S Hamilton, Joyce, Ross, Pemberton. Solway, McLellan, Glenfoster, do.

Brig Elizabeth & Ann, Wright, Clint. Gilmore & Co. Emily, Coombs, Greenock, LeMesurier & Co. 22d.

Brig Triumph, Bryan, Liverpool, T. Kelly. Bark Achilles, Taylor, Liverpool, LeMesurier & Co. Brig Jane Alice, Waigh, Sunderland, C. E. Levey & Co.

Eagle, Patterson, Dundee, W. J. C. Benson. Bark Llan Runney, Ellis, London, W. K. Ford. Ship Elizabeth, Duckitt, Greenock, H. & E. Hurstall. Ship Penelope, Ellery, Dover, Atkinson & Sons & Co.

Bark Tagues, Smith, Stockton, Anderson & Paradis. Sch. Kate Robertson, Watt, Fraserburgh, Gordon & Nicol. Brig Elliotts, Gascoigne, Dundee, W. J. C. Benson. Bark Georgian, Wilson, Dublin, Ryan Bros. & Chapman. Ocean Queen, Tiffin, Carmarthen, LeMesurier & Co.

Shipping Intelligence. H. M. Troop Ship Apollo, Commander Radcliffe, sailed the morning between 11 and 12 o'clock for Portsmouth, with the following complement on board.

We learn from the Halifax Times of the 13th instant, received yesterday, that the ship, Times of the 13th instant, from Quebec, bound to Padstow, with a cargo of timber and deals, went ashore on the morning of the 2nd instant, on the north side of the Magdalen Islands, in a thick fog; but was afterwards got off by heaving part of her cargo overboard.

Halifax, July 11th—Arrived—Sch. Eliza, Leblanc, 11 days from Quebec; Sch. Maria, Leblanc, 15 days from Quebec. Cleved, July 9—Maria Priscilla, Morency, for Montreal, sundries.

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION. From its having almost always baffled the most skillful medical treatment, has very justly been termed the "Opportunism of Physicians;" and, until within a few years, been generally considered incurable, although many medical men of the highest standing, among whom we may mention Laennec and his friend Bayle—both distinguished authors, admit that this much dreaded disease may be cured, even in its advanced stages, when the lungs are not completely disorganized.

The remedy which we now offer, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, for the cure of this disease, not only emanates from a regular Physician, but has also been well tested in all the complaints for which it is recommended. It is not my intention, therefore, either to cloak it in mystery, or in any way deceive the public by overrating its virtues; on the contrary, I shall simply endeavour to give a brief statement of its usefulness; and flatter myself that its surprising efficacy will enable me to furnish such proofs of its virtues as will satisfy the most incredulous, and that Consumption may be "CAN BE CURED," if this medicine be resorted to in time. None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper. For Sale, wholesale and retail; by JOS. BOWLES, Upper Town Market-Place, and JOHN MUSSON & Co., Quebec.

MARRIED. On Thursday, the 1st July, at Montreal, John Simpson, Esq., of Coteau du Lac, to Mary Ann, relict of the late John Wilson, Esq., of Montreal. At Toronto, the Rev. John Bredin, of Guelph to Sarah Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Stow, of Toronto. At Bellevue, near London, E. W., on the 6th instant, James Halliey Jr. Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to Eliza Emma, second daughter of Thomas H. Hall, Esq., of Bellevue. At Cornwall, on the 3rd inst., Henry Jones Rutlan, Esq., of Cobourg, to Margaret, only daughter of James Pringle, Esq., of Cornwall.

DIED. On Wednesday evening, the 21st instant, Isabella Dunbar relict of the late William Smith, Sergeant in Her Majesty's 42nd Highland Regiment, aged 57 years. Her funeral will take place on Friday, the 23rd instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M., from the residence of her daughter Mrs. widow Tinkler, Grant Street, St. Rochs, when friends and acquaintances are requested to attend. At Brock Cottage, near Montreal, on Saturday evening, aged 36 years, Maria Louisa Garrett, wife of Mr. Robert Loxell and daughter of the late James Garrett, Esq., of Mount Pleasant, for many years High Sheriff of the County of Carlow, Ireland.

AT THE ALBION HOTEL. On Saturday, July 24th, 1847. MR. LOVER, AUTHOR OF ROBY O'MORE, HANDY ANDY, &c., WILL GIVE HIS FAVORITE IRISH EVENING, ENTITLED "PADDY'S PORTFOLIO," Containing Sketches illustrative of the Legends, Superstitions, National Characteristics, Repartee, Mirth and Melody of Ireland, with FAVORITE RECITATIONS. MR. LOVER'S ORIGINAL COMIC STORY OF "NEW POTATOES," And his Own Songs. Admission ONE DOLLAR. Tickets to be had at Messrs. T. Cary & Co., at the Albion Hotel, and at the Door in the evening. Doors open at 7 past Seven, performance to commence at 8, and conclude about 10 o'clock.

CHAMBERS & MYERS, ACCORDEONISTS, PIANOS, Accordions, Seraphines, Melodeons, &c. Sc. tuned and repaired. Accordion taught in 8 to 10 lessons.—References given. Terms moderate. Quebec, 22nd July, 1847.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

THE next Mail for England via Boston, will be closed at the Quebec Post-Office, on TUESDAY, the 27th JULY. PAID letters will be received up to THREE o'clock, P. M., and UNPAID until FOUR. Post Office, Quebec, 19th July, 1847.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

THE Commissary General will receive SEALED TENDERS at MONTREAL, until NOON, on MONDAY, the 26th instant, for BILLS at THIRTY DAYS SIGHT, on Her Majesty's Treasury, payable in Mexican or United States Dollars, to be deposited in the Commissariat Chest at Montreal or Quebec. The Tenders must state the rate Tender for Dollar, and be marked on the Envelope "Tender for Bills." Commissariat, Canada, Montreal, 20th July, 1847.

Quebec and Falls of Montmorenci Stage.

TO RUN TWICE A DAY. From BINET'S HOTEL at the FALLS, at 8 o'clock, A.M. Do. do. do. at 2 o'clock, P.M. From PAYNE'S HOTEL, QUEBEC, at 10 o'clock, A.M. Do. do. do. at 4 past 5 o'clock, P.M. Calling at the ALBION HOTEL each time in passing.

From the Falls to Quebec, and vice versa, 1s. 8d. To the Asylum at Beauport from either end, 10d. SAML. & CHARLES HOUGH, Proprietors. Quebec, 22nd July, 1847.

QUEBEC GAS COMPANY.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the undersigned until WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at NOON, for filling up the inside of the Gas Works as the outside walls are in the course of building—agreeably to the Specifications that may be seen between the hours of ELEVEN and ONE o'clock, each day, at the said Office. By order of the Board, J. GREAVES CLAPHAM, Hon. Sec. 21st July, 1847.

Point Levi Classical and Commercial Boarding School.

MR. JENKINS begs to inform the public that he will re-open the above establishment on MONDAY, 26th instant. Point Levi, July 22nd, 1847.

Province of Canada, District of Quebec. IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH. The second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty seven. No. 780 of 1847.

Dame MARIE JOSEPHTE DRAPEAU, widow of the late Jean Baptiste D'Estimouville, Esquire, Dame Lucie Gertrude Drapeau, widow of the late Thomas Casault, Esquire, Dame Adelaide Drapeau, widow of the late Augustin Kelly, Esquire, Miss Louise Angèle Drapeau, spinster, all four of the city of Quebec, in the district of Quebec; and Pierre Garon, Esquire, of the parish or place called Rivière Ouelle, in the said district, Notary, and Dame Marguerite Josephite Drapeau, his wife, all joint seigneurs, proprietors and in undivided possession of a part of the Fief and Seignior of the Island of Orleans, Plaintiffs;

NICHOLAS NEWBERRY and JAMES CAPPER, heretofore merchants, residing in the city of Quebec, in the district of Quebec, now absent from this Province. Defendants.

THE Court having read and considered the proceedings had and of record, and having maturely deliberated on the motion in this cause made and filed the 5th instant, on behalf of the Plaintiffs, for that inasmuch as it appears by the return of the Bailiff of this Court employed in this cause, and by the affidavits and documents therein filed, that the Defendants have left this Province and have no domicile therein, but that they hold in the said Province lands and property in undivided possession; it is ordered, that the Defendants shall by an advertisement to be published in the French language, and in a newspaper published in that language, and twice in the English language in any newspaper published in that language in Lower Canada, be notified to appear and answer the present suit or action of the said Plaintiffs within two months after the first insertion of such advertisement; and that upon the neglect of the Defendants to appear and answer to this suit or action within the said period, the said Plaintiffs be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment, with costs against the said Defendants as in a case by default.—It is considered and adjudged by the said Court that the said motion be, and the same is hereby granted, and in consequence it is permitted and ordered as prayed for.

b. BURROUGHS & FISET, P. B. R.

THE undersigned have lately received from England, a very complete assortment of ACCOUNT BOOKS, comprehending sets, in various bindings, and sizes, viz. Super Royal, Royal, Medium, Demy, and Foolscap, which they can afford at very reduced prices. They are prepared to execute orders for account Books, on the shortest notice, making use of the best British materials. Ruling can be executed in the neatest and most correct manner. Lumber Books, Specification Paper, &c. &c. THOS. CARY & Co. Quebec, 22nd July, 1847.

ARCHITECTURE.

C. BAILLAIRGE, ARCHITECT, at the Old Château, or at the Office of the City Surveyor, Parliament Buildings. Quebec, 29th March, 1847. u-1m, u-1

TO BE LET. AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY. The lower part of the house occupied by the undersigned, situate in Desfossez street, and well adapted for a Grocery Store.—There is a spacious cellar and yard attached to it, and the apartments are heated by a Russian Stove. JOS. HAMEL, Quebec, 6th March, 1847. u-1

PRESERVED OYSTERS. A small lot in Bottles, just received from New York. ALSO, A small lot of fresh FIGS, for sale by M. G. MOUNTAIN, No. 69, St. John Street. Quebec, 17th July, 1847. f-2

AUCTIONS.

Will be sold, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 23rd inst., at the Stores of the Suburban, Palace Street—A QUANTITY of household Furniture, consisting of Dining, Card, Beds and other Tables, Sofas, and Bedsteads, Feather Beds, with a variety of other articles. —ALSO— Double and Single Guns, a neat Waggon and light Cart. Sale at TWO o'clock. Conditions—Cash. B. COLE, A. & B. Quebec, 22nd July, 1847.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

CHARLES WILLMER'S EUROPEAN MAIL, Published at Liverpool on the departure of every Steam-ship for America. THE first Number of the above Paper will be received by the next Steamer arriving at Boston from Liverpool, and will contain an epitome of all the European news for the previous fortnight; together with a correct, complete, and comprehensive Shipping List, and Prices Current, brought down to the latest moment. The second number will be received by the following steamer, and continued regularly by every subsequent steamer. To secure copies, immediate orders should be given to Messrs. CARY & Co., MERCURY OFFICE, and Mr. W. S. JACKSON, St. Peter Street, QUEBEC, 22nd June, 1847.

NOTICE. THE undersigned requests all persons having claims against the Estate of the late Honble. ANTOINE GASPARD GUILLEARD, in his lifetime of St. Thomas, to transmit their accounts to him without delay. N. B. It is necessary that all postage be paid. F. X. TALBOT, N. P. d. St. Thomas, 1st July, 1847.

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late Mr. JOHN A. MURPHY, in his lifetime of this city, Hotel Keeper, are requested to present the same, duly attested, to the undersigned; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to JULIA LAWLER, Tutrix. Quebec, 20th July, 1847.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. THE undersigned informs the public that he is no longer Associated with JACQUES DUBUC, for the Manufacture of Incombustible Materials for Covering Buildings, and that no further credit should be given to the said J. Dubuc, and that on account of the said Association, the affairs of which will be settled by the undersigned, who will solely continue the business of said concern. ALEXIS ROBITALLE. Quebec, 19th July, 1847.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. BY the Board of Health, FOUR MEN, to be employed in WHITEWASHING OF DWELLINGS.—Applications to be made to the undersigned, at the Parliament Building, between the hours of 9 and 10, A.M. WILLIAM MILLER, Inspector Board of Health. Quebec, 20th July, 1847.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER: CORDAGE, various sizes, from 6 inch to 6 thread Raline, Warps, various sizes, Spun yarn, Marline and Houseline, 100 Tins of Black Paint, 56 lbs. ea. 300 " " Green and White, 28 lbs. 14 lbs. Pitch, Rosin, Alum, & Beer Corks and Corkwood, Epsom Salts, Alum, Sulphur Blocks, &c. 14 Hds. Sherry Wine, 30 Boxes Twankey Tea, A Patent Windlass, complete, suitable for a Ship 500 tons, Izsek & Co. Chain, Tapsail Sheets and Ties, &c. Kedge and Stream Anchors, various sizes. —AND DAILY EXPECTED by Joseph Anderson.— 30 Barrels Stockholm Tar, 80 Chaldrons Smith's Coals, 50 do. Founders' Coke, 30 000 English Fire Bricks, 160 Kegs Black Paint, 28 lbs. 160 Kegs White do. 28 lbs. 5 Casks of Glue, 100 Crates Bottles, consisting of Wine and Beer, 30 " " Pints do. 4 Cases English Ship Blocks, 4 Chain Cables, 1 1/2, 1 1/4, 1 1/2, and 1 Inch, 8 Anchor do., suitable with Stream and Kedge Anchors; and an assortment of Small Chains. Apply to M. I. WILSON, Dalhousie Street. Quebec, 19th July, 1847.

NOTICE. THE following persons have been appointed Wardens in St. Peter and Champlain Wards, in the following divisions:— From Quebec's Wood Yard to Montreal Bank—George Bourne. " Montreal Bank to Mr. Martin Ray's—John Tolland. " Mr. Martin Ray's to Mr. T. Martin, Junior's—Robert Goggin. " Mr. T. Martin's to the Toll Gate—Wm. Fielders. WILLIAM MILLER, Inspector, Board of Health. Quebec, 20th July, 1847.

FREIGHT TO GLASGOW. THE fine fast sailing Coppered Brig, "UNICORN", J. Boyd, Master, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged, will accept of FLOUR, or MEASUREMENT GOODS, to fill up. Apply to RYAN BROTHERS & CHAPMAN. Quebec, July 17, 1847.

CABIN PASSAGE TO LONDON. THE fine fast sailing first class Bremen built ship AGNES, Arenfeld, master, will sail for London on the 26th inst., and has very superior Cabin accommodation for passengers.—Apply to H. J. NOAD & CO. Quebec, 17th July, 1847. c St. Peter street.

For Sale; or, Charter. THE fine, new, copper-fastened Barque "JENNY LIND," 475 tons register, now on the Stocks, at St. Roch, and will be launched this month. Built to class 6 years at Lloyds. Apply to THOMAS C. LEE. Quebec, June 9, 1847.

CHOICE WINES. THE Subscriber having completed his spring importation of Wines, now offers for sale at his Vaults, 509 dozen choice WINES, comprising— Sparkling Hock and Champagne, Brandy's and Blackburn's Madeira, Gold and Brown Sherry, Hunt's Prime Port, Compania do. Claret of various brands. —ALSO— London and Dublin Porters, in qts. and ptes. Allos and Burton Ale, Pinot's Pale and Coloured Brandy, Real Isla Whisky. And constantly on hand: Penner's clarified Cider—in wood and bottle. M. G. MOUNTAIN, No. 69, St. John Street. Quebec, 6th July, 1847. h-1

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Property for Sale & to Let.

To Let till the 1st May next, THE spacious and elegant House in St. Louis Street, formerly the "GLOBE HOTEL."

For Sale or to Let, THE commodious Dwelling House and premises, on the St. Louis Heights, Grande-Allee Road, formerly the residence of the late James Hastings Kerr, Esq.

TO LET, with immediate possession, Small and Newly Finished Two Story House in St. Joseph Street, at the entrance of St. Roch's Suburbs, suitable for a small family.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND LAND TO LET, TO BE LET, the property, formerly occupied by Mr. Bessiere, Notary, at Gros Point.

FOR SALE, A COMPLETE BRICK FACTORY, situated in a most advantageous manner, in the Parish St. Pierre, Island of Orleans, on the banks of the St. Lawrence.

TO LEASE—A LARGE ROOM in Garden Street, belonging to Dr. WILKIE.

NOTICE: FOR Sale, a handsome Stone House, two stories high, in the best possible order, situated in the Upper Town of Quebec, St. Ann Street, near the Esplanade.

At Point Levy—To Lease for a Term of Years, ONE of the most extensive BEACHES ever offered for forming a LUMBER DEPOT or Large SHIP-PING ESTABLISHMENT.

BOARDS & SCANTLINGS, FOR SALE, THE Subscriber offers for Sale, and will constantly keep on hand, a variety of Boards and Scantling—Cherry, Black and Grey Walnut, and Pine.

THE Undersigned have been severally nominated and appointed Attorneys of the Heirs and Usurfructuary legatees of the late JAMES HUNT, Esquire, by deed passed before Mr. McPherson & Colloague, Notaries, on the 26th April instant.

GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON, Capital £1,000,000 Sterling, THE Undersigned are authorised to accept FIRE and LIFE RISKS, on favourable terms, and to settle claims for losses without referring them to England.

For Sale by the Subscriber, 2000 SPRUCE KNEES, LOUIS CARRIER, Point Levy, 7th Decr., 1846.

NOTICE, THE BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY having reduced their rate of Premiums, the subscriber is prepared to receive proposals according to the new scale.

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY, SPECIMENS of the new JOB, BOOK, and NEWS-PAPER TYPE, CUTS, &c., on sale in this Establishment, may be seen at the Bookstore of THOS. CARY & Co., Market Place, Quebec.

Montreal Fire Assurance Company, CAPITAL £200,000, THE above Company insure Property against Loss by Fire, at their Office, in the PARLIAMENT-BUILDINGS, at Moderate Rates of Premium—and Prompt Payment of all Losses.

DORNEY'S LIVERY STABLES.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has opened his Stables, in St. Ann Street, in rear of the Scotch Church, where he will keep Saddle Horses, Gigs, Waggon, Barouches and Carriages, at all times ready, on reasonable terms.

THE Subscribers having leased those extensive wharves, fronting St. Paul Street, with the Cove adjoining, lately occupied by Messrs. LOWNDES & PATTON, intend carrying on the Lumber and General Commission Business, and are now prepared to receive and ship Deals, Timber or other Lumber.

BOOT & SHOE WAREHOUSE, (CLOUTIER'S BUILDINGS), BUADE STREET, THE Subscriber most respectfully announces, that he has removed to those large and extensive premises formerly occupied by the late Mr. C. COLFER, and recently by the late Mr. W. BRKE, and having received per "Charles Jones" & "Sophia Moffatt," his Spring import of ENGLISH and FRENCH LEATHER—can now offer to the public a stock of goods in his line, (which he has no hesitation in saying) as to quantity, quality, and style of workmanship, stands unrivalled in this Market.

For Sale by the Undersigned, 200 BARRELS Prime & Prime Mess Beef, 200 Do. do. do. Pork, 20 Tons assorted Cordage, Pitch, Rosin, &c. &c.

EAST INDIA FLOATING DOCK, RIVER ST. CHARLES, THE EAST INDIA FLOATING DOCK will be placed alongside the St. Charles Wharf, near the Quebec Exchange, early in May, when vessels can be taken in, drawing 13 to 15 feet.

SMALL LOT of MIDDLING FLOUR for Sale, RYAN BROTHERS, 37, St. Peter Street, 17th March, 1847.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor, THE Wonder and Blessing of the Age! THE Press, the Medical Faculty, and all who have ever made use of this invaluable salve are daily giving testimonials to its all-healing virtues, in all cases of Burns, Scalds, all Ulcerous Sores, Chilblains, Sore Nipples, Bruised Limbs, &c.

MEDICAL HALL, UPPER-TOWN MARKET-PLACE, QUEBEC, JOSEPH BOYLES HAS received, per "Douglas" and "Vivid," from London, a large assortment of New and Elegant PERFUMES

Life Assurance Association, 3, CRESCENT, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, Established by Act of Parliament, 1807. CAPITAL—ONE MILLION POUNDS STERLING.

FOR SALE, 100 DOZEN Dressed Hickory Capstan Bars, 50 do. do. do. Handspikes, 1000 Prs. do. do. Ash Oars, Average 1300 do. Rough do. lengths, T. MARTIN, Junr., Frés-de-Ville, Quebec, 1st April, 1847.

GENUINE CHAMPAGNE, FOR Sale by DEAN, RODGER & Co.—100 Doz. CHAMPAGNE, in baskets of 1 dozen each, warranted equal to any ever imported into Quebec. Quebec, 30th Jan., 1847.

NOTICE, THE success of Dr. Townsend's preparation of Sarsaparilla, appears to be of the most extraordinary character. We publish to day two certificates in its behalf, one from Captain McLean, of this town, and one from the Rev. Mr. White, of Staten Island, a gentleman well known in Halifax. Capt. McLean believes the medicine to have saved his life, and Mr. White seems to entertain an equally strong confidence in its efficacy.

NOTICE, THE Undersigned have been duly appointed Joint Curators to the vacant Estate and succession of the late JAMES HASTINGS KERR, of the City of Quebec, Esquire, deceased, and do hereby request all persons indebted to the said Estate, forthwith to make payment to them.

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THREE GENTLEMEN may obtain private apartments and BOARD at No. 15, Chevretonne Street, Quebec, 12th June, 1847.

NOTICE, DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of WM. SWAIM & SON, was dissolved on the 21st of July last, by the decease of the said Wm. Swaim, and the business is now, and will be in future, conducted exclusively by the subscriber, who has had the sole charge of the manufacturing of the Panacea and Vermifuge for the last fourteen years.

SWAIM'S CELEBRATED PANACEA FOR THE CURE OF Scrofula, General Debility, White Swelling, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, and all Diseases arising from Impurities of the Blood, or the Effects of Mercury.

AGENTS, New York—H. H. Schieffelin & Co., Liverpool, Eng.—Evans, Son & Co., Valparaiso—Alex. Cross, Buenos Ayres—O. J. Hayes & Co., St. Thomas—A. H. Rice, Canton—J. Swords, Sandwich Islands—E. L. Benson, Calcutta—H. Lyman & Co., Montreal—W. Lyman & Co.

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DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

THIS EXTRACT IS PUT UP IN QUART BOTTLES; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures disease without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient.

GREAT SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE, The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other Medicines, whilst it Eradicates Disease it invigorates the Body. It is one of the very best SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINES ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it Creates New, Pure and Rich Blood; a power possessed by no other Medicine.

SHIP FEVER, That this Disease is contagious there now can be no doubt, and is rapidly spreading throughout the country. It becomes the duty of every person as well as the authorities, to guard against it. Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla will prevent this disease. If the Blood is pure and healthy it is impossible to take this disease or any other.

UNITED STATES OFFICER, Captain G. W. McLean, of the United States Navy, and member of the New Jersey Legislature, has kindly sent us the following certificate. It tells its own story:—

SCROFULA CURED, This certificate conclusively proves that his Sarsaparilla has effected a cure over the most obstinate disease of the blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE, Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for insipient Consumption, Barrenness, Leucorrhoea, obstructed or difficult Menstruation, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident.

TO MOTHERS AND MARRIED LADIES, This Extract of Sarsaparilla has been expressly prepared in reference to female complaints. No female who has reason to suppose she is approaching that critical period, "The turn of life," should neglect to take it, as it is a certain preventive for any of the numerous and horrible diseases to which females are subjected at this time of life.

TO MOTHERS AND MARRIED LADIES, This Extract of Sarsaparilla has been expressly prepared in reference to female complaints. No female who has reason to suppose she is approaching that critical period, "The turn of life," should neglect to take it, as it is a certain preventive for any of the numerous and horrible diseases to which females are subjected at this time of life.

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Bank Department, Albany, May 10, 1846. Dr. Townsend—Sir: I have been afflicted for several years with dyspepsia in its worst form, attended with sourness of Stomach, loss of appetite, extreme heartburn, and a great aversion to all kinds of food, and for weeks (what I could eat) I have been unable to retain but a small portion on my stomach. I tried the usual remedies, but they had little or no effect in removing the complaint.

I was induced about two months since, to use your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and I must say with little confidence; but after using about two bottles, I found my appetite restored, and the heartburn entirely removed, and I would earnestly recommend the use of it to those who have been afflicted as I have been.

Yours, &c., W. W. VAN ZANDT. LOOK OUT FOR IMITATION.—Owing to the extensive Sale and unparalleled success of his medicine, unprincipled persons have copied labels, and put up medicine in the same shaped bottles, and for each bottle has the written signature of S. P. TOWNSEND, FOR SALE, wholesale and retail; by J. O. S. P. H. ROWLES, Medical Hall, Upper Town Market-Place, and JOHN MUSSON & CO., Quebec, 3rd July, 1847.

NOTICE, THE Subscriber, Agent for STEPHENS, YONGE & Co., of Montreal, offers for Sale at his Store, forming the corner of Arthur Street and J. E. F. Lane, and adjoining the Stores of Messrs. J. W. Leary & Co.

Mess, Prime Mess and Prime Pork, Prime Mess and Prime Beef, Tallow, Tobacco of various kinds, Cheese, Lard, Rum and High Wines, A general assortment of Teas, Flour, American and Canada Superfine and Fine Farine Entière.

NOTICE, THE Undersigned have been duly appointed Joint Curators to the vacant Estate and succession of the late JAMES HASTINGS KERR, of the City of Quebec, Esquire, deceased, and do hereby request all persons indebted to the said Estate, forthwith to make payment to them.

For Sale, by the Subscribers, A assortment of Rigging, from 7 inches downwards including Marline, Houseline, Hambro Line, Spun-Yarn, &c.

DR. BUCHANAN'S GREAT PERSIAN REMEDY FOR THE TOOTHACH, THE relief from pain which follows the use of this remedy for TOOTHACH is immediate and permanent. More than one application is rarely necessary, when the directions accompanying each bottle have been adhered to. The soreness of the teeth and gums will be removed, and instead of being injured by the application will be rendered more sound and healthy.—Price 1s. 3d.

DR. HUNTER'S CELEBRATED EYE WATER, WILL remove any stage of inflammation and give strength to weak or irritable eyes. For distant or slight occasions either by air or too close attention to minute objects, it stands unsurpassed.—Price 1s. 3d.

DR. RUSH'S INFALLIBLE HEALTH PILLS, THE Proprietor takes great pleasure in being able to introduce this Invaluable Medicine to public attention. THE HEALTH PILLS! have one universal action; that is, to search out disease, and to cure it, no matter where situated, or how long it has existed; nothing can resist their power.

PUNDERSON'S CONDITION POWDER, For Horses and Horned Cattle, THE changes of weather and season with the change of use and feed, have a very great effect upon the blood and sinuous fluids of horses. It is at these changes they require an assistant to nature to throw off any disorder of the fluids of the body that may have been induced, and which, if not attended to, will result in the Yellow Water, Heaves, Worms, Rotts, &c. All of which will be prevented by giving one of these powders once a year, either Spring or Fall, and will at any time, cure when any symptoms of disease appears if used in time. They purify the blood, remove all inflammation and fever, loosen the skin, cleanse the water, and invigorate the whole body, enabling them to do more work with the same feed.

ONE or two Powders will perfectly cure a recent Founder in 6 or 8 days without leaving the least effect in the feet, if no blood is let, and nothing else done, only to give the Powder as directed. Bleeding changes the inflammation from acute to chronic, and settles in the feet.—In Horse-Distemper they allay the fever and promote a healthy termination of the disease.

ONE Powder will in all cases cure the Horn-Distemper of a cow, without boring the horns or doing anything more than to give the Powder as directed for a horse. An ox will sometimes require a double dose, or two Powders. Every cow should have one Powder given her after calving, it carries off all fever and humours, cleans her well and makes her milk good and abundant through the season. Their effect is the same on all Herbivorous animals.—Price 1s. 10d. For sale by J. MUSSON & Co., Quebec, 10th Sept., 1846.

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