



THE QUEBEC MERCURY, PUBLISHED THREE TIMES A-WEEK.

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AGENTS. MONTREAL.—Messrs. E. R. Fabre Perrault & Co. THREE-RIVERS, H. F. Hughes, Esq. Wm. Henry, E. L. Hayden, Esq.

LITERARY & HISTORICAL SOCIETY. General Meeting of the Society will be held on the Evening of SATURDAY the 17th October, at 7 o'clock. Quebec, 15th October, 1835.

NOTICE. THE ANNIVERSARY of the WESLEYAN AUXILIARY MISSIONARY SOCIETY will be held in the Wesleyan Chapel, Upper Town, on MONDAY the 19th instant, at half-past SIX o'clock in the evening.

TO BE RAFFLED FOR. ON TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at Mr. Brown's British Coffee House, a very excellent MARE only five year old, formerly the property of Mr. G. Arnold.

CHARITY SERMON. NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Sermon in aid of the funds of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge and of the National Schools of this City, will be preached in the Cathedral Church, on SUNDAY NEXT.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS AND WOODS AND FORESTS, QUEBEC, 14th October, 1835. PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a Sale of Licences to cut Timber on the Waste or ungranted Lands of the Crown, will take place at Quebec, at the Exchange, on WEDNESDAY, the ELEVENTH day of NOVEMBER next, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon.

GRATES AND KITCHEN RANGES. JUST received by the Subscribers, GOLDSWORTHY, TOWNSEND & Co. 14th October, 1835.

OLD COUNTRYMAN NEWSPAPER. The subscriber begs to announce to the patrons of the above paper, that it is now resumed in conjunction with the Emigrant, and he confidently hopes that the arrangement will meet the approbation of the Subscribers.

WANTED a Young Man of good character, as Marker to a Billiard Table.—Apply at this Office. Quebec, 12th October, 1835.

WANTED. A Servant man for indoor work, and to take care of a horse. Quebec, 5th October, 1835.

WANTED—A FARMER. Apply at this office. Oct. 2, 1835.

WANTED. A MAN who understands the care of Horses and Carriages, and who can occasionally make himself useful as a general servant. Unquestionable testimony as to fitness will be required.—Enquire at the Office. Quebec, 1st October, 1835.

WILLIAM ROSS, NOTARY. Opposite the Quebec Bank, St. Peter street.

PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL. THE Ship SARAH, David Sinclair, Commander, 495 tons register, has a prompt and excellent accommodation for passengers, and will be ready for sea on the 1st November.

PASSAGE FROM SLIGO AND BELFAST. PERSONS desirous of bringing their friends from any of the above ports, can do so by applying to a subscriber, (if by letter the postage to be paid.) G. H. PARKE, McCullum's Wharf. Quebec, 30th July, 1835.

PASSAGE FROM LONDONDERRY. PERSONS desirous of securing a passage next Spring for their friends, in superior first class vessels, from the above Port to Quebec, can do so by applying (if by letter post paid) to FENBERTON BROTHERS. Quebec, November 25, 1834.

THINGS IN ENGLAND.

BROOKER'S LETTERS.—NUMBER XIII. Carlisle, June 28, 1835. After the fatigue of the night our good beds at Borrowdale, and our weary selves, did not bid each other good-bye till near twelve o'clock.—To work we went then, studying geography again. I did not care much where I went, provided our way was off the post roads, where the whole mob of travellers, now let loose from London, where beginning to go, to see the country, which they commonly see in a post chaise, or a stage coach at the rate of ten miles an hour.

As we began to leave the wild pass of Borrowdale, the cottages and the Holms (islands, or plains by the water side,) of Derwentwater were in sight. There are but few more varied views in any place than the traveller here has, as he looks backwards, and turns his eye from the lake to the mountains. The constant mist that ever seems to hang over these mountains adds to the interest and grandeur of the scene; and no where could ignorant superstition have more to encourage its visions and fancies than amid such dark and doubtful abodes.

Having arrived at Keswick, which of itself is not remarkable for anything that I know of, we became foot-passengers once more. Southey, the Poet Laureate of England, resides here, in rather an attractive spot, about half a mile from the village, called Greta Hall. This is on a little hill, and back of it is a thick grove. We should have called upon him, if we had not been forewarned that his wife was in a sad condition, having lost her senses—and that, therefore, under such circumstances, company could not be pleasant.

The rain holding up, we sallied forth again, but it was now near dark, and we were miles from the lodgings we intended to make. We attempted in vain in so out of the way a place to hire some conveyance,—but the only means of transportation we could find was such as nature had given us. The rain then poured down again, and in torrents, and our way was over a long and dismal moor, which is always dreary, even under a calm sunny sky.

plight could buy from them neither bed nor bread. My companion told them of the lakes we had been to see,—that our luggage was left behind,—and explained how we were benighted on this moor. I growled in wrath at their stupidity,—and my argument I suspect had about as much influence as his, for they seemed to take him for a cunning, smooth-tongued rascal, and me for some ferocious death's head. Off again we sallied for the moor. All at once we found ourselves in a swamp. This cleared, we were upon the high road again for Clapham, yet some five miles off.

It was quite midnight when we reached this, a little dirty village, remarkable only for the number of its public houses, which were five. A fair was to be held about four miles off the next day, and the whole surrounding population seemed to centre there. In the first public house we entered, we found a party carousing over some ale, half drunk—but the house was full and could not accommodate us. In short, we tried all five of the public houses, and all in vain.—for all were full of the people going to the fair. I began to fancy how it would seem to be sleeping on the road. My companion took my writing materials, and wrote a letter to the parson of the village, stating our "deplorable case"—but luckily the parson was a-bed and sleep hours before, for I was heartily glad. The people were rude and uncivil—but nevertheless they provided us a place near the fire, and this was much, as we were cold and wet. At last a fellow more generous hearted than the rest, pitying our condition, and intending himself to drink his ale all night, gave us his bed, and we received it with a thankful heart. I never had so good a sleep.

When we rose in the morning the rain was yet pouring down, and therefore we resolved to tarry in doors, and study character, for never was there a finer opportunity than this, as it was some holiday, St. Monday, I think it is called, and all the people were crowding together. A social glass of ale put us upon the best of us with our new friends,—and when they were our teachers in the Cumberland dialect,—and when they talked this dialect among themselves, they were more incomprehensible than even the Yorkshireman whom I have before described—another specimen by way of the purity with which Englishmen speak English: I have before me a letter written in this dialect, and I defy any person who has never heard it or studied it, to make out half of its meaning—and yet writers coming from such a people make sport of our English. The Lord help their impudence!

The rain in the afternoon clearing up, we started for the Fair, which was at Rosley Hill, four miles off. My outward man by this time was in a melancholy condition. My boots gaped with holes, rent in the sad route over the moor. In this condition, I was well fitted for "good society" at the fair, but my companion, whose outward man was far better than mine, and although too much of a "gentleman" for such a place—for in the old world as well as in our's, they judge a "gentleman" very much by his clothes. I peeped about all over the fair, here there and every where,—now among the mountebanks, anon discussing the merits of a horse or an ass for sale,—and soon plunging into the dancing hall where "the gals and fellows" with their iron solid shoes, were knocking out double shuffles, and spinning off "long reels," very much as a Jackson's sledge hammer would cut the same part. I could see that my companion was a very suspicious character among them—but my appearance admitted me into "the very best of society." In my early days I had a gut myself in these "double shuffles,"—and I never was more tempted just for the sport of the thing, than now, to make a contract with the fiddler for a dance or so. Many of the sports at these Fairs resemble our New England general musters,—but there was more intemperance here than I have ever seen at one of them—and the girls permitted liberties to be taken with them which an Englishman would, of course, have been horrified by, if he had seen in America. Hamilton would have had a paroxysm in the sight,—and the new tribe that have just written, would have edited chapters thereupon. But of a truth the Temperance Societies could do no greater service here. Drunkenness was mournfully prevalent in every quarter of the field,—and fights were not a few—the ever fruitful offspring of this insanity. These fairs, I suppose, all your readers know, are held at certain stated times of the year, to which the yeomanry and others resort with whatever they have to sell, and then there are shows, "Royal Beasts and Birds," "French Giants"—with many other articles too numerous to mention.

The Fair over, and the sun declining, we engaged a passage to Carlisle with one of the persons who had a tent at the Fair, in a carriage that has an opening in the middle, containing four persons, two of whom face the other two, and a box in front where the driver sits. By sunset we were in Carlisle,—and here I was so covered with mud, and so rusty from the past few days hard fare, that as I strolled about the streets, with my hands in my pockets, staring at every thing, the very boys looked up in astonishment, wondering who or what I was. It is pleasant to have a new character once in a while—but for a very little while. I soon forgot all, however, in an excellent public-house,—and was asleep as soon as I touched the bed.—From my last two letters you see that "variety is the spice of life."

AGRICULTURE.

COOKING FOOD FOR DOMESTIC ANIMALS. This subject has engaged the attention of the practical men in Europe and in this country for many years, and it is a branch of rural economy at all times worthy the careful investigation of the farmer. The Highland Society of Scotland have, in a manner, directed the public attention to the comparative advantage of feeding farm stock with prepared or unprepared food, and have, by liberal premiums, induced numerous experiments to be actually made, and elicited much valuable information. The conclusions which have been drawn from these and other experiments seem to be:—

- 1. That a great saving, some say one-half or more, is effected by cutting the dry fodder for horses and neat cattle, and feeding it with their provender or grain in two or three daily messes, in mangers. Not that the food is thereby enhanced in its inherent properties, but that given in this way it all tells—is all consumed, and digested, & converted into nutriment. There is comparatively none wasted, or voided, without having benefited the animal. In the ordinary mode of feeding in racks, yards, and in open fields at stables it is well known that much is lost, from the difficulty of masticating the uncut hay straw and stalks, and from its being trodden under the feet of animals and spoiled. Much labor is besides saved to the animal, as cut food requires less mastication, and the animal enjoys a longer period of rest.
- 2. That grain and pulse, as cattle food, is enhanced in value by being ground or bruised before it is fed out so much as to warrant the expense of sending it to mills, and the deduction of toll. Indian corn, oats, rye, and other grain, given to farm animals in a dry, unbroken state, it must have been observed by every one, particularly when the animal is high fed, are often voided in a half or wholly undigested state and virtually lost, does not happen when the grain has been ground.
- 3. That although roots, as rutabaga, mangel wurtzel and potatoes, are improved as fattening materials for neat cattle, by cooking, the advantages hardly counterbalance the extra expense of the labor and fuel.
- 4. That for working horses, cooking the roots we have enumerated, and feeding them with cut hay and straw is of manifest advantage; and that thus fed they supersede the necessity of grain.
- 5. That in feeding hogs, there is decided economy in grinding and cooking food. The experiments upon this subject are many and conclusive. Some estimate the saving of one half the quantity of the food. Taking into account the various materials on a farm, which may thus be turned to account, we are satisfied that one-half the cost of making pork may in this way be saved. Swine are voracious animals, and will eat more than their stomachs can digest, unless assisted by the cooking process. There are upon the farm many refuse matters,

as pumpkins, squashes, small potatoes, early and defective apples and apple pomace, which are of little value except as hog-food, but which, if well husbanded, cooked and mixed with ground provender, contribute essentially to cheapen our pork. It has been questioned whether the articles we have enumerated are nutritive to pigs, when given in their raw state; while all admit, who have made the experiment, that they are highly so when cooked. Cooking undoubtedly adds to the nutritive properties of Indian meal.

The relative advantage of steaming and boiling, will very much depend, we suspect, on the extent of the establishment.—We have tried both though our steamer was imperfect;—and come to a conclusion, that when the number of hogs to be supplied does not exceed fifteen or twenty, boiling is preferable. But much depends on the judicious setting of the boiler so that it may receive the whole advantage of the fire. For this purpose the brick work should be made to conform to the shape of the kettle, when a tier of brick set in edgways projected for the flange of the boiler to rest upon; and the bottom of the kettle, or about parallel with the commencement of the slope which rounds its bottom. By this means, the flame is thrown upon the sides and bottoms and in a manner that the whole boiler is collapsed with it on the passage to the smoke flue; and the brick work, being heated constantly reflects back its heat upon the boiler. A tight cover should be laid over the cooking food, to prevent the free escape of the steam by partially confining which, the cooking process is greatly facilitated.

There should be appended to the hog-house an open yard, for straw, litter, weeds, &c. which the hogs, during the summer, will work into manure and into which the dung is thrown from the pen.

Hogs are subjects to various diseases, particularly if shut up in a close pen, during the time of fattening, which are often suddenly fatal. Prevention is here easier than cure; and many farmers prefer giving their hogs yard room, where they can root in the earth, which is deemed a preventive. Others give them occasionally rotten wood, charcoal, antimony or madder, all which are considered as aperients, cleansers or alteratives, and consequently as conducing to health. Salt is all important, and should be habitually blended with their cooking food.—Albion Cultivator.

English Extracts.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE FROM AMERICA TO ENGLAND.—The following is an extract of a letter from Sir F. Freeling, of the General Post Office, London. The information it contains relative to the postage on newspapers sent from this country to England is important, and ought to be widely disseminated.—"I return the eight United States newspapers addressed to —, and desire you to explain to that gentleman that these newspapers having arrived in Ship Letter Bags, they are, by law, subject to Ship Letter Postage. You will further explain that had these papers been forwarded to this country in the mail conveyed by His Majesty's packets, they would have been liable only to the charge of 2s for each paper. London, 12th June, 1835."

EXTRAORDINARY ADVENTURE.—On Thursday morning information was given at the police station-house at Greenwich, by the driver of a cabriolet, that he had been engaged at five o'clock that morning, to bring down two persons to Greenwich. He stated that they had alighted from a post chaise and four at the Triumphal Arch opposite Constitution Hill, Hyde Park, and they had directed him to drive to Greenwich, which he had done, and had left them at the Buffalo's Head public house, Garden-stairs, leading to the Steamboat Pier, as requested by them, but their conduct appeared so extraordinary and suspicious, that he had thought it proper to give information to the police. He said they had luggage with them, and had paid him 15s. as his fare. On hearing the above statement, police-serjeant M'GILL, No. 19, and constable Dyke, of the R. division, proceeded to the Buffalo's Head, which is kept by a Mrs. Lorain, and found the parties described by the cab driver, regarding themselves with some spirits and water. One of them was attired in a waterman's dress, and stated that he came from Windsor. The other was dressed as a sailor, with black curly locks and bushy whiskers, and a green shade over one eye.—Being unable to obtain any satisfactory account from them as to who they were, they were taken to the station-house, where, from the feminine voice of one of the parties who had remained silent up to that time, led to the discovery that she was a female. This led to further interrogatories, but the parties refused to disclose any thing accounting for this disguise. On the acting inspector asking the lady her name, she replied that her name was "Jack Hilder," and that her address was "all over the world." She added that her companion was her servant, and that his name was "John Wilder," with no fixed place of residence. The acting inspector informed the lady that he must detain her to undergo examination before the Magistrate, when she asked whether the law could prevent her, as a British subject, going about in what dress she thought proper, so long as she did no harm. Both the "Unknowns" were then charged with being in Greenwich under suspicious circumstances, and the lady as well as her trunk were searched. On her person were found several letters addressed to her.—They were written by a gentleman residing in Henrietta street, Covent garden, and commenced—"My dear Miss Stafford," the contents generally were to the effect that now she had come of age she was entitled to considerable property, and stated that he had paid upwards of £14,000 for her, which he hoped he might be allowed to deduct out of her fortune. Another stated that her coachmaker had called upon him for the amount of his bill, for building a carriage for her, and wishing to know whether it should be discharged. She had cash in gold and silver and 25 franc pieces. In her trunk was found female apparel and various disguises. Having been divested of her whiskers and attired in a dress suitable to her rank and sex, she was taken with her companion before Colonel Forman, one of the Greenwich Magistrates; she then gave her name as "Miss Eliza Stafford," but owing, as it was stated, to her being highly connected, her examination was strictly private. The Magistrate's decision, as far as the reporter could learn, was for assessor Thomas to conduct the fair-fugitive part of the way to London, and prevent her being annoyed by the hundreds that were assembled outside of the office, and then to allow her once more to enjoy the sweets of liberty. The fair adventurer appears to be about 21 years of age, five feet six inches high, and of very prepossessing appearance, and at the same time her companion was also discharged out of custody.

RESPECTING SERVES.—Incidents like the following, occurring in real life, go to one's heart more forcibly than hundreds of fictitious descriptions:—On Wednesday a burial took place in the Town's churchyard. The chief mourner was an old man apparently about 80, and stone blind, having been so for a considerable time back. He was paying the last solemn duty to his wife, with whom, for better for worse, he had lived for about, it is said, half a century. She was the only help he had in this world, and in their mutual frailty each had been a kindly helpmate to the other. The old man kept hold of the coffin all the way to the churchyard, while the tears followed each other in rapid succession down his furrowed cheeks. Arrived at the churchyard, he continued grasping the coffin. "Weel may I eling till now," said he, weeping; "she's awa that cared for me—she's awa that body will mind me in my weakness." And when the coffin was to be lowered into the grave, he seized the ropes and wept—"Farewell; a lang farewell noo," continued he. "This is the last taken (taken) we've; but nae a very lang farewell, for I'll see her wi' you." The poor man's broken-hearted manner and wailing made much impression on the spectators.—Aberdeen Herald.

We understand that the horse on which Sir Grenville Temple rode, in the suite of the King of the French, on the 25th July, and which was the property of Colonel Thiers (one of the swift trotting horses imported by that gentleman from United States), was struck by a ball, and although not severely wounded, the noble animal died of it a few days since—

ther proof of the deadly nature of the projectiles of the infernal machine.

On Wednesday, the 12th instant, Mr. Thompson, the advocate of Temperance Societies, went into an inn at Seaton to procure lodgings for some friends, and on being observed by some individuals, who were drinking there, they forced him into a room, and attempted to force brandy into his mouth, tore his coat off his back, and emptied a spittoon upon him. In the affray Mr. Thompson's head was bruised, which afterwards caused delirium, his wrist dislocated, and he was so severely handled as not to be able to leave his room for several days, and he still continues in a very weakly state.—*Shield's Observer.*

Almost all countries present examples of the strange love which mankind have of doing things in a roundabout way. He only "accepts the Chiltern Hundreds." In the Ottoman Empire, when the Sultan wants to dismiss a Grand Vizier from office, he sends a messenger, who enters the Vizier's house, walks up to his table, and wipes the ink out of his golden pen. No more is said or done, but the Vizier understands that he is forthwith dismissed.

We have intermediate dates from Calcutta which furnish additional matter to that received by the last arrivals. The following dividends had been declared by the Court of Insolvent Debtors:—10 per cent. on the estate of Ferguson and Co.; 15 per cent. on the estate of James Cullen; 15 per cent. on the estate of Robert Brown; 20 per cent. on the estate of William Melville; 20 per cent. on the estate of John Gilmore; 25 per cent. on the estate of W. F. Ferguson. The crops on the grounds are stated generally to look well on Mofussil, but those of the Cachar Lands promise nothing.

CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE THAMES.—On Monday last, the 10th instant, being the day appointed for the annual contest for the Silver Sculls, the distance (Westminsterbridge to Putney) was rowed over by Mr. Julius, the holder of the sculls, there being no competitors. The holder of the sculls claims the title of "Champion of the Thames," and Mr. Julius having repeatedly maintained that title against all challengers, it is, we understand, his intention to resign the championship; the sculls will, therefore, again be attainable by those amateurs who have hitherto been deterred by the extraordinary skill of Mr. Julius from contesting their ownership.

WATERMEN'S MATCH.—The scullers match between Coombs, Phelps, Kipping, and George Campbell, for a purse of sovereigns given by gentlemen frequenting Avis's the Bell's Tavern, Putney, was rowed on Wednesday from Westminster to Putney. The start was an excellent one, it being well and scull up to the Horseferry, where Phelps and Kipping were so bothered by a barge, that they fouled in endeavouring to clear it. This circumstance gave the others an opportunity of going well in advance. Campbell taking the lead through Vauxhall, closely pressed by Coombs, who succeeded in passing the leading man at the Red House, which advantage he gallantly maintained the entire distance, winning by about half a minute. Phelps, having got away from Kipping, made a desperate effort to come up to his opponents in advance, but without success; he was third, but some distance astern. Kipping, it would appear, took it leisurely after Phelps had shook him off. The fouling of the two latter destroyed the interest of the match. Phelps, previous to starting, was the favourite at odds. The prizes were given to the men at the Bell's Tavern in the evening, where they were also regaled at the expense of the gentlemen who got up the match.

United States.

A lieutenant in the navy, while ascending the river in a steamboat, became involved in a quarrel with three persons from Arkansas, two of them brothers. He was challenged by one of the brothers, and endeavoured to "back out," but the other party insisted upon a fight, and a gentleman volunteering to be second for the officer, they went ashore to settle their difference. At the first fire, the lieutenant received his adversary's ball in his hip, and asked if he was satisfied, to which his antagonist replied, "no, not until one of us is killed." They took another shot, and the lieutenant's adversary fell dead. His brother then insisted on a fight, which the second of the lieutenant endeavoured in vain to prevent. They fired, and the other brother was shot dead. The second of the deceased became enraged with the lieutenant's second, shot and killed him, and was in turn shot dead by the lieutenant, who was conveyed from the field much exhausted by the loss of blood, and is now at Louisville, recovering, under the care of physicians.—Thus four men were left dead upon the field. We give the above as we heard it from a respectable source, but forbear to mention the names of the parties, as no good could result from it, and we presume their relatives have been already advised of their fate.—*Cincinnati Post.*

ROBBERY—SUICIDE.—A highway robbery occurred, in Mahoning township, this county, on Tuesday last, the particulars of which, and the subsequent suicide by the robber, have been related to us as follows:—Mr. Branton Holstein fell in with a stranger at Newcastle, at the tavern of Mr. Lewis, on Monday night. The next morning the stranger accompanied Mr. Holstein on his road home, both being on horseback. When within 3 or 4 miles of New Bedford, the money of Mr. H. was demanded, and to enforce the demand a pistol was presented to his breast. Mr. Holstein then surrendered his pocket book, immediately after which the pistol held in the hand of the robber was fired at him. The explosion frightened his horse and Mr. H. was thrown to the ground. When rising, a second pistol was discharged, the ball from which passed through the neck of his horse. The robber then rode rapidly off. The alarm having been given, no time was lost in pursuit, and the robber was overfaken 2 or 3 miles beyond Youngstown on the Warren road. He had stopped for refreshment and when overtaken by his pursuers, was coming out of the house and proceeding to the stable for his horse. It so happened, either by arrangement or accident, that the wounded horse of Mr. Holstein was rode by one of the pursuers. On being asked by the person who first accosted him, whether he knew the white horse which was coming up, he answered that he had seen him a few miles back. He was then touched and told that he was a prisoner. Stepping back, he drew a pistol, and threatened to shoot any one that would attempt to arrest him. Still holding his pistol in his hand, he retreated along the road for a few rods, his pursuers not liking to shoot him down, nor risk their lives, yet following and closely surrounding him. After passing a short distance this way, some wagons were met, when one of those engaged in the pursuit cried out "stop the murderer." The robber stopped, hesitated a moment, put his pistol to his temple, and discharged it. He breathed for about two hours afterwards, but never spoke. It is supposed that seeing the bloody horse of Mr. Holstein, who was not present himself, and hearing himself called a murderer, that he believed he really had committed that crime, and through desperation took his own life. He had no papers on his person except a receipt for \$5, from which it would appear that his name was, J. F. A. Caldwell. His clothes were marked J. Caldwell. The horse that he rode is represented to be a fine animal, a racer, of a bay colour. The money of Mr. Holstein was recovered.—*Mercer Press.*

Extract from the Editorial Correspondence, N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.—No. 14.

Fairfield is one of the townships constituting the celebrated tract, or patent land, known as the "Royal Grant," from the circumstance that it was a spontaneous grant to Sir William Johnson, under the sign manual of the king. The original grant, or patent, however, has never been seen since the war of the revolution; and all that part of land which was not disposed of by Sir William previous to his death, or by will, bequeathed to the state by a legislative act of attainder, applying to the Johnson estates, after they espoused the cause of the crown. The tradition is, that Sir John Johnson buried the chest has never been discovered. This is a questionable fact, to say the least, since Sir John lived until within a very few years past, and had ample time to recover the said chest, had he been so disposed. It is a fact, however, that very few of Sir William Johnson's papers have been discovered. After much inquiry upon the subject, with a view to a work which I have in contemplation, I have only been able to obtain Sir William's diary, kept during the celebrated Niagara campaign against the French, under Prideaux, and in which Sir William assumed the command after the fall of that officer, together with the original of a letter from the latter to the first earl of Chatham, giving a general account of his public services, and expressing a desire to retire to private life.

Colonel Long, of the U. S. Topographical Engineer corps, has received instructions to make investigations relative to the survey of one or more routes for rail roads leading from the Merrimack to the Connecticut river, and thence in a direction

either to Whitehall or to Burlington on Lake Champlain, with a view also to its ultimate extension to Ogdensburg, or some other suitable point on the river St. Lawrence. He proposes to begin with a course leading from the Merrimack river at or near Concord, N. H. and proceeding thence to the Connecticut river at or near Windsor, Vermont, and subsequently to make such other examinations and surveys as the nature of the service may seem to require.—*Boston paper.*

By the *Painesville Telegraph* of October 2nd, published on the Ohio shore of Lake Erie, we learn that there has been an incessant storm of rain for two weeks, from the equinox, and that the snow, in some places, fell to the depth of two inches on the 29th September. There was also much hail and sleet.

Upper Canada.

Yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, a very destructive fire broke out in Oswego. The fire began in a Saut Machine belonging to Mr. Fitzguth's Mill, and its ravages were extended to another Mill and five Stores, all of which were burned to the ground. Such was the rapidity of the flames that several persons were under the necessity of leaping from the three story windows of the stores into the Canal, and fortunately all escaped unhurt. One man in endeavouring to save some flour near the canal was drowned, by the boat in which he was upsetting. When the accounts came away, it was not known to a certainty whether or not any more lives had been lost. The amount of property destroyed is estimated at 115,000 dollars.—*Kingston Chronicle.*

Brantford, October 3.—We are happy in laying before our readers the Surveyor's Report on the practicality of the contemplated water communication between two of the largest rivers in the Province—the Thames and the Ottawa.—*Seaside.*

In all probability not less than two hundred teams have passed through our town this season, laden with the furniture and families of emigrants who are bound for Michigan or Illinois. They are principally from United States, more particularly the State of New York. The cheapness of land in Michigan is the principal inducement for emigrating to that Territory. It is obvious that land in the Western parts of our Province is held at too high a value to encourage much American emigration to our shores—for instance a tract of 100 acres of good land in Upper Canada can hardly be bought for £100, whereas in Michigan the same quantity and quality of land can be obtained for as many dollars. The Canada Company would do well to look to this.—*ib.*

Another sale of Indian Lands took place in Brantford on last Tuesday and Wednesday.—*ib.*

Cobourg, Oct. 7.—Another melancholy evidence of the drooping energies of Cobourg, and the fallen state of her finances, was displayed here yesterday; in the fact, that upwards of forty thousand pounds were subscribed in about three hours for the new stock of the Gore Bank.—*Star.*

Lower Canada.

To the Editor of the Montreal Gazette.

SIR,—Observing an article in your paper of Thursday last, the following remark:—"We cannot but regret that the scenery of Montreal and its neighbourhood, its local history, its antiquities, &c. have not as yet formed the subject of a small volume, useful to the residing citizen, and particularly valuable to the stranger." I take the opportunity of mentioning, that I have for some time past entertained the intention of publishing an Historical and Descriptive account of Montreal and Three Rivers, by subscription. I have already acquired considerable information, of high interest and local value; and on the first favorable opportunity, I design to visit both the towns above mentioned, for the purpose of extending and rectifying my inquiries on the spot.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient, humble servant,

J. CHARLTON FISHER.

Quebec, Oct. 10, 1835. MONTREAL, Oct. 14.—Mr. Wm. Watson, of St. Joseph street, has just completed the erection of a forwarding store, at the Canal, adjoining that of Messrs. McMillen, Link & Co. It is a first rate building, and contains, in addition to the cellar and upper loft, three floors, each of which is ninety feet by sixty.—*Herald.*

A new novel is preparing for the press, by Mrs. Fanny Butler. It is to be made up of incidents in her own life.—*ib.*

The Right Rev. Bishop Proomeher, of River Rouge, Hudson Bay, arrived on Monday evening at Mr. Perrault's Boarding House, also Messrs. McGilvray, Macintosh, Swanston, Master Macdougall, &c.—*ib.*

The London Literary Gazette contains a most plausible account of a new railway discovery. The road is to be divided into stations and sections, at each of which is to be stationed a high pressure engine which will work the piston of an air pump, which pump will communicate with a close tube or cylinder in which a rarefaction of air will be produced sufficient to propel a train of carriages. Experiments are making, and the discovery will, no doubt, lead to important results.—*ib.*

A premium of one hundred dollars has lately been offered by the Boston Phrenological Society, for the best essay to *disprove* the science of Phrenology.—*ib.*

A paper has lately been started at New Orleans, entitled "The New Orleans Union."—*ib.*

Lord Jocelyn, who left this city a few days since, is on a tour of pleasure through the States.—*ib.*

It is said that a species of wheat has lately been introduced into France, which grows and ripens in 70 days.—*ib.*

On Monday last, the property known as the Laprairie Brewery, with the wharf, land, dwelling-houses, and other buildings, was sold by the Sheriff, at the Church door, in three lots, for the sum of three hundred and ninety-eight pounds, Halifax currency.

The said property, our readers will (probably) recollect, is the same referred to in an action brought by Joseph Burlingham, the owner, against James Millar (an unfortunate individual who had been induced to become the partner of J. B.), and which the said J. B.'s witnesses, reported to be worth five thousand pounds.—*Courier.*

We are happy to have it in our power to announce to Constitutionalists, that their talented and zealous Agent, Mr. Walker, was in Liverpool on the 1st ultimo, and intended to sail for Canada, by the 8th September Liverpool Packet. His arrival may therefore be every day looked for.—*ib.*

FORGERY.—On Monday last, a person called at the office of Messrs. W. Ritchie & Co. and presented for payment a draft at sight, apparently drawn by Messrs. Allan Gilmour & Co. of Quebec, in favor of John Day, for £50. Mr. Ritchie, who had a few minutes previously received his letters from Quebec, having referred to that of Messrs. Allan Gilmour & Co. found advice therein for a draft for £5 only, and instantly charged the man with forgery. He replied that he had received the draft from John Day, the person in whose favor it was, who he added was in the street, and immediately left the office with the avowed purpose of bringing him to Mr. Ritchie, who, of course, saw no more of him or Mr. Day. The draft is very cleverly altered from £5 to £50, by substituting an 0 after the £5 in the figures, and a g after the word eight, in the body of it.—*Courier.*

VESEL-FISH.—Experiments are being made at St. Ouen, with a novel species of submarine vessel, invented by a Mr. Villeroi, which is of the shape of a fish, and worked by three men inside, without any communication with external air. Sir Sidney Smith, who has now resided so long in Paris as to become, we presume, a naturalized Frenchman, has been appointed by Louis Philippe one of a committee to examine this curious mechanism. Something similar was proposed some years since to effect the escape of Napoleon from St. Helena.

THE JACK DAW, THOUGH DEAD, STRIPPED OF HIS BORROWED PLUMES.—A most extraordinary denouement has taken place in relation to the late Sir Everard Home, long esteemed when one of the highest ornaments of surgery, and of the medical profession, by his (or rather what were thought his) admirable papers and essays upon anatomy, physiology, &c. He was a curator of the Hunterian museum, and sipped all his reputation from ten large volumes of manuscripts left there by the immortal Hunter. After purloining and appropriating them to his uses, he had the dastardly meanness to commit them to the flames. A Mr. Cliff, who was an amanuensis of Hunter, and transcribed most of the manuscript for him, has testified to the above facts before a committee of the house of commons. We should require stronger and confirmatory evidence before we give credence to such astounding allegations.

A farmer of Beane, finding his corn, which was placed on an unboarded floor, destroyed by mice, sunk into the earth around the heap, a number of pots half full of water. When the mice came to drink they tumbled in. It is asserted on the authority of the Athenaeum, that he has caught in a short time not less than 14,500.

STATE of the THERMOMETER last week at 8 o'clock, A. M. 31, 31, 43, 45, 46, 48, 49.

COMMISSARIAT EXCHANGE, 4s. 1½d. ½g. per dollar.

QUEBEC, OCTOBER 17, 1835.

The papers by the ENGLAND packet ship from Liverpool, on the 8th September, were received this morning, her letters from some cause or other have not come forward. Our files of London papers are to the 7th ulto. inclusive, and from these and from the New York papers, we have made numerous extracts of English news which will be found below.

The Commons have, on reflection, acted temperately in respect to the amendments made by the Lords to the Municipal Corporation Reform Bill, and the vapouring of the Ultra-Radicals about stopping the supplies and abolishing the peerage has ended in words. On this the ATLAS of Sunday, 6th Sept. says:—"The Commons have consented to surrender, in deference to the Lords, a part of a measure which they considered to be of paramount importance, not only as a declaration of principles, but as a settlement of one of the most palpable grievances under which a large class of the people suffer. The Peers are expected to meet it in the same spirit. If they do not—if the clinging love of the ancient nests of corruption be superior to the respect in which they hold public opinion unequivocally expressed through a multitude of organs—then there can no longer be any doubt that their Lordships are actuated by motives that ought not to stain the judgements of Law-makers. It will then be palpable that, although by their own protestations they do not love the people less, they love themselves more, and the loopholes through which they shoot. Whichever way the contest may terminate, the people up to this point have decidedly secured the advantage. They have lost nothing of the Corporation Bill,—what is left out or mutilated, can only be considered postponed."

THE TIMES in speaking of the same subject expresses also a hope that the Lords will pursue an equally temperate course:—"The Lords we do devoutly hope and believe, will advance the very few steps which are now interposed by the wise concessions of the House of Commons between the two assemblies. The voice of Sir Robert Peel, at the head of those Conservatives who represent the people in Parliament must be regarded as of such high authority; and moreover the bill itself lopped of its excesses and sobered from its extravagances, is a measure to which the intelligent and upright portion of our countrymen now attach so just and solid a value that the leading men of both Houses cannot be insensible to the obligation of having it, without the loss of one unnecessary hour, registered among the Laws of England."

THE TRUTH SUN.—"The people will take, for the present, what they can get, and wait for more favourable times and circumstances to obtain from their Lordships things that are their undoubted right."

THE COURIER, a Ministerial paper, says:—"One thing is certain, that neither the Ministers nor the House of Commons can advance one step further in the way of concession. The Bill will be lost and a frightful season of agitation created, should the peers even yet hesitate to act in the moderate and conciliatory spirit, which has been exhibited by the House of Commons, and make any attempt to alter the provision of the Bill as now re-modelled. We have no apprehension however as to the result."

Such are the opinions expressed by some of the leading papers of the Metropolis on this Bill, which it was at one time feared would excite a collision between the two Houses, and lead immediately to the worst of consequences.

The ATLAS in its leading article says, "that Parliament would be prorogued on Tuesday the 15th Sept.," and adds, "It can yield no further benefit this Session to the country. The good which Ministers contemplated—the boon which the representatives of the people proposed and carried—are nullified. The session is over and nothing has been done." The ATLAS has laid aside its former professed impartiality and is rather bordering on the radical lately in its politics; but there are other London papers of at least as high standing that hold it a fortunate circumstance for the country so little has been done.

We copy the following from the Dublin Register, it will, we think, satisfy those persons who composed the meeting at Mr. Quinn's, that their indignation was rather unnecessarily moved. The Register is Mr. O'Connell's paper:

THE LATE REV. JOHN WALSH.—The investigation concluded on Wednesday, by the acquittal of the three prisoners charged by the woman Rooney, as having been the perpetrators of the crime. Her evidence was not only totally unsupported, but contradicted on every material point by a host of witnesses. What could have been the inducement to this wanton attempt to swear away the lives of three men, who were not even implicated in the affair by circumstances, we are unable to divine; but whatever it may have been, we trust that the law will visit this degraded wretch, with a punishment commensurate to her guilt, the heaviest in its power to inflict."

The Register also, in another paragraph admits the Rev. Mr. Walsh's death to have been accidental. The eminent Surgeon Sir William Blizard died on the 5th September, at the patriarchal age of 93. It is not more than three years since he resigned the situation of senior Surgeon of the London Hospital.

From Europe on the 7th Sept.

By the packet ship England, Captain Maxwell, from Liverpool, we have London dates to Sept. 7th.

The House of Commons, it seems, contrary to the predictions of the ultra-radical journals, received the mutilations of the Municipal Corporation Bill from the Lords in a spirit of generous conciliation, and even went to the extent of surrendering provisions of moment to which they had previously adhered with much pertinacity. The London Times, to our surprise, seems again on the point of taking new ground, and veering around in support of the Commons. He exhorts the Peers to pause, and meet the Commons in the spirit of kindness, or bloodshed and revolution may be the consequence. Yet, consistent with the weathercock profligacy of this mammoth journal, he concludes his apparently candid view of the subject by admitting that the Peers, on again receiving the bill from the Commons, appeared to be actuated by no "spirit of blind or factious resentment." Their objects, says the Times, are "founded on facts, and are carefully drawn, if not unanswerable, inferences." Sir Robert Peel and the Melbourne ministry seem to have acted on this question with harmony.

A circular has been sent by Lord John Russell, to all the liberals of the Commons, requesting them to remain in town to consider the Lords' amendments to the Corporation Bill.

The virtual adoption by the Commons of all the amendments to the Corporation Bill by the Lords, is looked upon as an act of submission. The bill was finally to pass the Commons on the night of the 7th.

The Irish Peace Preservation Bill of Lord Morpeth, in place of the Coercion act, erects superior courts of sessions in each county, to take precedence of over and terminer courts.

In the Commons Sept. 2, several petitions were presented against adopting the Lords' amendments to the Municipal Corporations Bill—from the West Riding of Yorkshire, by Lord Morpeth; from the Tower Hamlets by Mr. Clay, &c. They led to some desultory discussion.

Mr. Sinclair observed that he should like to know what "reform of the House of Lords," he as much like to know what was thereby meant?

Mr. Roebuck said that he should move for leave to bring in a Bill to take away the vote now enjoyed by the House of Lords; and to provide that, in the event of a Bill having passed this House and being rejected by the Lords, that if such Bill again pass the Commons, it should become law. He afterwards gave notice that next Session he should move for a Bill to carry this principle into effect.

Mr. Hume observed that he viewed the Lords as an irresponsible body, and therefore as being now in the way of good legislation; and that, therefore, next Session, he should move the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the number of the House of Lords—the qualifications and privileges of that House—the Constitution of the House, and how far it had fulfilled the duties of legislation; also in the mode of conducting the conferences, the present mode he considered as degrading to the Commons, for while they were obliged to stand with hats off, the Lords were seated, and with hats on.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, 3d September, Lord Lyndhurst expressed his surprise that the Ministers had adopted no further proceeding on the "Irish Church Bill." In not proceeding

with it, and returning it to the other House, great calamities would fall on the whole of the Protestant clergy of Ireland consequently a heavy responsibility would rest on the Government.

Lord Melbourne admitted the evil that must result to the clergy from the failure of this Bill, but denied that the responsibility rested with the Ministers; it attached to their Lordships for their vote upon the Bill.

The Duke of Wellington observed that the Bill consisted of two parts. One part related to tithes, and had received their Lordships' support; the other proposed the confiscation of 638 benefices, and had been opposed by a large majority of their Lordships. If the Ministers wished to destroy the Protestant establishment in Ireland, let that be declared in a distinct Bill, but do not destroy the Church under the cover of promoting a title measure.

The Marquis of Lansdowne submitted that the Bill was calculated to sustain and advance, and not to confound and destroy the Irish Church; but that after the vote, rejecting a most important part of the Bill, the Ministers could not consent to proceed with it.

The Earl of Roden condemned the stopping of the Bill, because it had not been passed exactly as it was presented by the Ministers.

Lord Brougham maintained, after the vote to which their Lordships had come, rejecting a portion of the Bill, the Ministers had no other alternative left them than to abandon the Bill.

In the COMMONS, Mr. Robinson presented petitions against a change of the timber duties, from Montreal, and from ship-owners of London.

Mr. Labouchere said that the report and evidence respecting the duties were being printed, and would soon be ready.

It would seem by the tone of the Ministerial papers, and the observations made in the House of Lords, on Saturday, by the Minister himself, that the last amendments of the Lords are not likely to give satisfaction to the Commons. Arguing upon general principles, and with reference to constitutional considerations alone, the amendments re-asserted by the Lords appear just and reasonable. But there is another way of looking at the question—the way in which Ministers look at most questions—that is, through the medium of party and with reference to its possible influence upon their tenure of place. According to this calculation it is apprehended that the Conservatives may by possibility get the better of their opponents, or, to express the calamity in its full and formidable extent, get the places of their opponents, through a system of manoeuvring of which the amendments are supposed to be the foundation. Under an impression of this nature it is scarcely to be wondered at that Ministers should make a difficulty of agreeing to the proposed compromise. But will the House of Commons go along with them in resisting it? We cannot believe that such a mere party speculation will influence the Representatives of the people so far as to produce the long-looked for "collision" upon any such grounds. At all events we will not believe it until it has happened. But a few hours will decide what no speculation can venture to do under existing circumstances.—*Morning Herald, September 7.*

The general attention here is still considerably absorbed by the unsettled question of the Municipal Corporations Bill, but, at the same time, there does not exist that uneasiness upon the matter which prevailed during the early part of the week; but the subject which has chiefly occupied the attention of the mercantile circles to-day was Mr. Hume's bungling attempt of last evening to impugn the conduct of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the terms on which he raised the Slave Abolition Compensation Loan. Certainly the House of Commons has not been pratered for a long time by such an attempt at finance, and such a made dish of egregious arithmetical blunders; and though it is not unusual for the Hon. "Tottle of the whole" to founder in such matters, it is considered here that the "schoolmaster" must have been very far from home when Mr. Hume's assistant calculator was taking his degrees in the simplest rules of arithmetic. This puerile attempt of Mr. Hume has, therefore, excited not a little contempt, although the able reply of the Chancellor of the Exchequer rendered it wholly innocuous; and however well it may be to have a vigilant watch-dog upon public abuses, it is evident that these perpetual unnecessary barkings will soon reduce the Hon. Member to a proper level.

THE "CRISIS" HUMBUG.—The creatures of the Whig Radical Ministry are exceedingly anxious to propagate a belief that the fearless and patriotic course pursued by the House of Lords, in revising and amending the Corporation Reform and Irish Church Bills, has occasioned much discontent and excitement throughout the country. There never was a statement more unfounded in fact. We will answer for this neighbourhood, that amongst the people at large there is not a murmur against the amendments; on the contrary, a strong feeling of approbation and thankfulness that, in spite of members from Cabinet Ministers, loudly echoed by their reputable allies of the Irish tail, the Peers of the land have had the courage to perform their duty. "Awful Crisis" mounging will no longer serve to delude the reasoning people of England. The Whig have lately made desperate efforts in this, their old game; but in every instance they have signally failed.—*Newcastle Journal.*

Money has been in considerable demand for commercial purposes, and the bankers have been very cautious in their advances.

The business has not been extensive in the British Funds, but, at the same time, they have continued to preserve a buoyancy which fully proves that the public have great confidence in them. Consols for money closed at 90½, and for account at 90 5/8. The Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Reduced Annuities are 100 for the opening, and the New Three-and-a-Half per Cent. are 99. Omnium closed at 3 3/8 premium, and Long Annuities at 16 11/16ths for the opening. India Stock is 25½ for the money.—*ib.*

The father of Lord Mulgrave, the Viceroy of Ireland, was a steady Conservative, and staunch supporter of the politics of the late Mr. Pitt; and during a part of the Administration of that eminent statesman, was First Lord of the Admiralty; but the present Earl is a favorite with the Whig-Radicals of Ireland.

Lieutenant Wood, of Littleton, has left town to join his regiment in Dublin. Sir Charles Forbes, Bart. is likely to be the successful M. P. for Middlesex. Colonel Wood, Sir John Gibbon, Bart., Col. Clitherow, and the Conservatives of the county, will give him their cordial support.

Lord Durham is to be received with suitable distinction by the Sultan.

A most splendid entertainment has been given, at the Albert Hotel, by the Court of Directors of the East India Company to Lord Auckland, previous to his departure to assume the Governorship of that territory. Most of the Ministers and many distinguished and noble persons were among the guests invited on the occasion.

The Morning Herald of the 5th September, contains a report of the able speech of Sir Robert Peel, at an entertainment given to the Right Honorable Baronet by the principal inhabitants, electors, of Tamworth. It contains an able and splendid exposition of the true principles of British liberty.

Viscount Canterbury (late Sir Charles Manners Sutton) and family, are about setting out upon a tour on the continent.

The Rev. Dr. Chalmers, the eloquent Scotch preacher, is at Leamington Spa, for the benefit of his health, which is in a precarious state.

A court martial at Portsmouth on Mr. Carew, late mate of the Algerine, for depriving, with the assistance of the master, Lieut. Stovin of the command, though inebrity of the Lieutenant was alleged as the cause, condemned both the mate and master to three years imprisonment, and to be dismissed the service.

Mr. Buckingham, member of Parliament, has at last received from that body, a bill compelling the E. India Company to make good to him the losses estimated at £40,000, sustained by him from the dictatorial suppression by the Governor of Calcutta, without trial or conviction, of the Calcutta Journal, which Mr. Buckingham has established some years since. How magnanimous this in the British Legislature, and what a noble contrast does it present to the vengeful measures adopted by the French Chambers, against the liberties of the press.

In the new state of things, under the "Citizen King of the French," for indulging in certain strictures on that government, the nature of which were defined in the recent manifesto, a newspaper editor may be subjected to a fine of one million of francs, and imprisoned for eighty years.

During 1834, there were imported into Great Britain, over five millions of gallons of colonial spirits, above three millions of which were for home consumption. The duties amounted to upwards of a million and a half sterling.

Upwards of 6,766,000 gallons of wine, chiefly French and from the Cape, were imported into Great Britain during the year 1854, of which more than five millions were for home consumption. The duties yielded a million and a half sterling. Joseph and Lucien Buonaparte were at the Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool, Sept. 8th. They have engaged the whole of the packet ship Philadelphia, commanded by Capt. Brown, which is to sail from Liverpool that day. They have with 12 persons in their suite. The Duke of Nemours with his brother, the Prince of Joinville, were occupying adjoining rooms in the same hotel as the Buonapartes. They have passed each other by, but merely bowed. Rothschild, the millionaire, has been recently at Liverpool, but remained incognito. Sisclair is singing at Liverpool with much applause. Mr. Trollope's new novel is a failure. Bulwer's new work is on "Athens." The Silent System which has been introduced among prisoners by the London Magistrates, has been evaded by the prisoners by the signs used in the lunatic asylums. FATAL EFFECTS OF EXTREME DIFFIDENCE AND NERVOUS SENSIBILITY.—A gentleman of excellent character, a Mr. Hunter, who has been 18 years clerk to a Mr. Tobin, of Liverpool, recently hung himself to escape from the necessity of appearing in court as a witness: He ought to have borrowed some of the iron nerves of our *Agurantes* in the police records. From the first to the 22d instant 34 steam packets arrived at Calais from England, with 1,116 passengers, and thirty-three left with 720. The great review to take place at Kalisch, will be a brilliant affair. There will be 40 or 50,000 Russian troops; among them, several corps of muskular cavalry in the Russian service, also Prussian soldiery, &c. The Helen Mar, of Philadelphia, has been fallen in with near Cuba. No person was found on board, but a large quantity of hard piastres of this year's coinage was discovered. By the ship's papers, it appears that 109,000 piastres had been taken on board, but the amount found was only £20,000. No other details are communicated, nor can any reason be assigned why the vessel had been abandoned with such a valuable portion of the freight. SPAIN.—The Navarrese insurgents August 31, were at Oragan, menaced by Guerra and El Pastor. Nothing decisive has taken place; Carlos acts without any plan, and his forces are distracted. New attempts at rioting at Barcelona, Aug. 27, had been promptly suppressed. Forty companies of stationary National Guards were being organized at Madrid. The Urban militia were to be destined for active service. The British Auxiliary legion have broken the ice and had a severe action at Camendi, and displayed their national courage and fierceness. The forces in conjunction with the Chapeleiros, under the united command of Evans and El Pastor, amounted to 4,000 troops. The Carlists were entrenched in two buildings and soon routed and 150 taken prisoners. The division was then to proceed against Moicoa. Don Carlos, it appears, is to be married to his niece, the Princess Beira, sister of Don Maguel and Don Pedro and of his late wife. She is 42 years of age, and of vigorous constitution and mind. Juan Fernandez, the fabled residence of Robinson Crusoe, it is said has been swallowed up by the late earthquake on the coast of South America. The Spanish Government, it is said, have resolved to acknowledge the independence of their ex-devant South American colonies. A treaty between the Governments of Lisbon and France, exempts the vessels of either nation, when putting into the ports of each other in stress of weather, from port or navigation duties. Lieut.-General Count Foucher de Careil, recently died near St. Cloud. He was in the army from 1784 to 1815. In this long career he never received a single wound and yet had 20 horses killed under him. For the exclusive right of setting out tables and chairs in the court yard or inclosure of the Palais Royal, Louis Philippe, whose property it is, receives 40,000 francs per annum. The cholera has reached Milan. It is said to be preceded by attacks of apoplexy. This we should doubt, as the subjects of the two diseases are in the two antipodes of society—the rich and poor. Up to the 25th of August, there had been at Genoa, 1053 cases of cholera, and 398 deaths. The law on the press had been received by the French peers, but not yet acted upon. On the 21st of August, a considerable portion of the peak of the Dent du Midi, one of the great spurs of Mont Blanc, fell with a tremendous crash into the valley near St. Maurice. No less than 400 houses were washed away. The peak carried away with it a glacier, dammed up the stream in the valley, which thus gathering force, burst asunder and carried the mass of rocks, earth, and ice into the Rhone—blocking up that river and stopping its course. The road of the Simplon is thus temporarily interrupted. Under the Montreal head will be found a letter addressed to the Editor of the *Montreal Gazette*, by our friend Dr. Fisher, signifying his intention of publishing, by subscription, an Historical and Descriptive Account of Montreal and Three Rivers. We were not before aware that Dr. Fisher had such a plan in contemplation, but we are glad to find him employing his pen on subjects to which no one in the Province is better qualified to do justice. Yet with the store of information he has acquired on matters connected with the history of this Colony, we should be happy in seeing him take a wider field, in composing, from the best authorities, to which he needs no direction, a History of Lower Canada, from its discovery to the present time. It is a work which would be eagerly read, not only in the British Provinces, but, at the present time, would, we think, be well received in the Mother Country. The *VINDICATOR* still persists in the assertion that Orange Lodges exist in the regiments in Canada, and again refers to the case of Colin Dunlop, 79th regiment, who, it is stated by Mr. Blacker, in his evidence before the Committee, received a marching warrant. If the *Vindicator* had meant to state the matter fairly, it would not have omitted a few essential words which it has found convenient to suppress, by dividing our sentence. We said that "if he did receive it, it never was produced in Canada." The most, therefore, that can be built on the case of Dunlop, is, that a warrant was sent to this person. Blacker did not assert that it was acted upon, and there is no proof that it was. A man, for instance, may receive a beating order, from one who aspires to be a rebel chief, to raise a regiment for his service, should circumstances present a favourable opportunity: an entry of the beating order may be found in the letter book of the Chief, or even upon the person of him to whom it is addressed; but this would prove no more than the treasonable intentions of the parties—it would not justify the assertion that —'s regiment of rebel rifles was actually encamped in a certain position, ready to rush into the town, cut the throats of the Conservatives, and pillage their property. Yet on proving the existence of the beating order, according to the *Vindicator's* rule of evidence, the remainder of the assertion must be admitted. "We have," says the *Vindicator* very triumphantly, "in our possession, the name of a person who sat in the 79th Lodge when that regiment was in Montreal, and in the Lodge of the 22d, when that regiment was in Quebec." This testimony again is worth nothing,—let the *Vindicator* bring its witness into Court, and it will be seen what degree of credibility is to be given to his evidence. He may be one whose testimony would not be received in any court, or he may not admit he was in the situation in which the *Vindicator* has placed him—at any rate, the "having in possession a name" proves just nothing, and the evidence of marching warrants having been sent to individuals in regiments, as we have already shown, amounts to no more than that it shows the disposition of the Orange Lodge to extend its principles, and that it has met with persons willing to receive its warrants; but it fails in showing the existence of the Lodges, which, for all that has been proved, appear to be mere "castles in the air." It was admitted by the Secretary, we believe of the Grand Lodge, that "Lodges might exist in the army, without the cognizance of the military authorities." This is the strongest point which has been brought forward, but this, from our own knowledge and observation, we can with confidence say, could never occur in corps in which, as is the case in the regiments of the Line in this country, with the exception of the 79th Highlanders, one half of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers are Roman Catholics. We do not say that the *Vindicator* persists in an untruth when it asserts that Orange Lodges exist in these regiments, we only say that the thing, it asserts, is impossible. But we

readily admit that any attempt to introduce Orangism into the army is highly impolitic, and must lead, if effected, to the most dangerous consequences. After all, the shadowy military Orange Tree which haunts the *Vindicator* in its dreams, will, we apprehend, turn out to be a *Citrus* orange, especially if we may judge by the bitterness and acidity it discovers in its fruit. However, we are happy at finding, after the foregoing was in type, in the papers we have this morning received, the following General Order, which we hope will set the fears of the *Vindicator* at rest:—

ORANGE LODGES IN THE ARMY.
The following Order has been issued from the Horse Guards:—
"GENERAL ORDER.
"Horse Guards, 31st August, 1855.
"Lord Hill has reason to apprehend that the orders prohibiting the introduction of Orange Lodges into the army have not been duly communicated to the non-commissioned officers and privates; or, if communicated, that they have not been sufficiently explained and understood.
"His Lordship now refers Commanding Officers of regiments to the confidential circular letters of the 1st of July, 1822, and 14th of November, 1829, upon the foregoing subject; and declares that any officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, who shall hereafter institute or countenance an Orange lodge, or any other meeting or society whatsoever, for party purposes, in barracks, quarters, or camp, shall be brought to trial before a general Court-martial for disobedience of orders.
"His Lordship, moreover, peremptorily forbids the attendance of either officer or soldier at Orange lodges, by whomsoever or wheresoever held.
"The present order is to be read to the troops periodically on the parade with the Articles of War.
"By command of the Right Honourable
"GENERAL LORD HILL,
"Commanding-in-Chief.
"JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant-General."

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.—A highly respectable meeting was held yesterday, at the Albion Hotel, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of forming a 'St. George's Society' in this city, for benevolent purposes. C. F. Aylwin, Esq. was unanimously called to the chair, and J. C. Fisher, Esq. nominated Secretary. The Chairman having called the meeting to order, stated the object for which it had been convened. The following resolutions were then passed *nem. con.*
Moved by Mr. Kemble, seconded by Mr. Lemesurier.
Resolved,—That in the opinion of this Meeting it is expedient to form a St. GEORGE'S SOCIETY in this city, for the purpose of affording relief to their distressed fellow countrymen.
Moved by Mr. Kerr, seconded by Mr. Davidson.
Resolved,—That a Committee of seven be now appointed to draw up rules and regulations for the government of the Society.
Moved by Mr. Bonner, seconded by Mr. Goldsworthy.
That the committee be now chosen by ballot.
COMMITTEE.—Messrs. Le Mesurier, Kerr, C. F. Aylwin, W. Kemble, J. Bonner, J. C. Fisher, and J. Dyde.
Moved by Mr. Frost, seconded by Mr. Dyde.
That this meeting do adjourn till Friday, 13th November, to receive the report of the committee and to open books for the names of persons wishing to become members;—and that notice be given of the meeting by public advertisement.
The Chairman having left the Chair, T. Frost, Esq. was called thereto.
Mr. Le Mesurier moved, seconded by Mr. Symes. That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair.—The meeting then adjourned.

There has been an unusual interruption of the navigation of the St. Lawrence, between this port and Montreal during the past week, from the unusually heavy weather which has prevented the steamboats from performing their regular trips. No boat has arrived since Tuesday till this morning, when the *Engle* and the *Canada* both came in. The first was detained by fog for 48 hours in Lake St. Peter, the second left Montreal on Thursday. The *British America* which left this on Wednesday, did not reach Three Rivers till yesterday evening at 6 o'clock. With this haze, however, the weather has been warm and dry, and highly favorable to the housing of potatoes and other roots, and will at least dry, though it may not ripen the oats which were cut and yet in the field.—Altogether the weather of the past week has done much in enabling farmers to forward their autumnal labours.

BISHOP HOPKINS.—We are requested to state that Bishop Hopkins has not arrived as was expected, and in consequence the Charity Sermon will not be preached to-morrow.

ROBBERIES APPREHENDED.—The robberies which have nightly occurred to an alarming extent for some time past, having aroused our Magistrates to a sense of the necessity of some active measures being taken to put a stop to such disorders, a search was made yesterday by Dr. Morrin, assisted by a party of the 79th Regiment, and two notorious offenders, named Prevost and John, were taken by the military party, and lodged in goal. A patrol of civilians, volunteers, collected by Mr. Lee, also succeeded in capturing Demers, another old offender, who was likewise sent to prison. Information having been obtained in the course of the day, of the nightly resort of some of these fellows, Messrs. Lindsay and Morrin repaired last night to a house in St. Croix-street, St. Paul's Market, accompanied by a party of the 66th Regiment, and the following notorious characters, with several women, were discovered, viz:—Stewart, Patrie, Lacoste, and Miranda;—they made a stout resistance, and were not captured till further assistance was obtained. Another fellow named Thompson was also picked up by another party,—the total number of prisoners being eight men and eleven women, who are all in confinement.

A Meeting of the Magistrates is called for Monday, to consider what measures shall be adopted more effectually to prevent those depredations, which have lately become so alarmingly frequent.

THE ARMY.—Limerick, August 29.—Capt. Massy Fitzgerald, of the 79th Highlanders, has left to join the head quarters at Quebec.
The destination of the 60th Rifles at Cork is now said to be Gibraltar. The 89th embark at the same place for the West Indies.
Capt. Lutman's company of the 24th, from Kinsale, has relieved a company of the 95th at Skibbereen.
Government, it is said, has abandoned the idea of garrisoning St. Helena. The two companies of Artillery and four of the 60th, 2nd batt. will not, in that event, embark.
Major-General Middlemore has been appointed to the Government of St. Helena, and Major-General Darling to that of Barbadoes.
The decease of Quarter-Master McBeth, 68th regiment, appears in a late English paper.
Lieut.-Colonel Tidy, C. B. of the 24th Regiment, died at Kingston, Upper Canada, on Friday, the 9th October, inst.

* * * In answer to the correspondent "J. G." who complains of being insulted by a soldier, we would recommend him, should such a case occur again, (if the insult deserves punishment) to follow the offender to the gate of the Cape or of the Barrack in which he may be quartered, and there on addressing the non-commissioned officer, one of whom is always on duty in the gate-way, he will probably succeed in identifying his man.

From the Old Quebec Gazette of Yesterday.
Proposed copy of a Petition to both Houses of the Legislature for the establishment of Register Offices in Quebec and Montreal:—
That your petitioners have long observed with regret, the pernicious influence exercised upon the interests of this province by the laws regulating the creation of incumbrances upon real property.
That these laws, imperfectly adopted from the system which prevailed in France, and deprived of the salutary penal checks imposed in that country upon the fraudulent hypotheication of land, are essentially defective in their provisions, and must be regarded as liable to objections, not only on the ground of their immediate effect, but as involving the violation of a primary principle and chief end of all legislation,—the protection of society from the invasions of fraud and dishonesty.
As to their immediate influence it may be observed, that by investing mortgages with a general character,—by enabling the mortgagee to affect as well his future as his present possessions,—by making tacit liens consequent upon ministerial acts

which have no connection with the lands of the contracting party,—by creating secret liabilities which can only be ascertained after a lapse of years, and cannot be discharged even by the consent of those interested,—they necessarily excite an universal distrust of landed securities, prevent the alienation and improvement of immovable property, and consequently depreciate it from that value which it would naturally assume if held under a sound and unexceptionable and unsuspected title;—In reference to the general impolicy your petitioners would add immorality of the system as existing in this country, your Honorable House cannot fail to remark, that while the right of creating secret mortgages can be of no benefit to the conscientious and honest proprietor, it affords to the artful and unprincipled a weapon of mischief which may be used with an unlimited and dangerous power, which no effect of sagacity or vigilance can avail for defence.
Wherefore, your petitioners humbly pray that your honorable House will be pleased to take the premises into your consideration, and to provide by law that in future all mortgages may be special, and that Register Offices shall be established for enregistering the same, allowing such period for the registration of existing mortgages or incumbrances as your honorable House may deem meet. And your petitioners, although sensible of the great advantages to be derived from a uniform system throughout the province, are nevertheless disposed to limit their present application to the Cities of Quebec and Montreal, as portions of the province which more immediately call for this legislative provision.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE PROVINCE,
Quebec, 14th Oct. 1855.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN CHIEF has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:
LOUIS LABRECQUE, Esquire, to practice Physic, Surgery and Midwifery within this Province.
RICHARD JONES, Esquire, to practice ditto, ditto, ditto.
PIERRE DANSEBAU, Esquire, to practice ditto, ditto, ditto.
LOUIS GONZAGUE BAILLARGE, Esquire, to be Barrister, Advocate, Attorney, Solicitor and Proctor in all His Majesty's Courts of Justice within this Province.

PORT OF QUEBEC.
ARRIVED.
Oct. 16th.—*Brig Ceres*, Wicks, 2d Sept. Dundalk Gilmore & Co. The Telegraph announces 1 square-rigged vessel.
CLEARED.
Oct. 16th.—*Brig Scotia*, Carmichael, Glasgow, Rodier, Dean & Co. *Brig Rhynod*, Riddle, Aberystwith, Spies & Ross. *Ship Fisher*, Hill, London, Wm Price & Co. *Ship Robert Kerr*, Thoms, Liverpool, Atkinson & Co.
SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
The *brig Heath*, for Liverpool, in company with several others, sailed yesterday, with a light fair wind.
The *ship John & Robert*, McKechnie, hence for the fast white off the Brandy Pits on Thursday at 5 a. m. during a thick fog, grazed the ground near the middle point, and immediately after being with water, Captain McKechnie left her the same day at 4 p. m. safe at anchor in ten fathoms, and has come up to Quebec for a steamer to tow the vessel up. By continually working both pumps the crew are enabled to keep the vessel afloat. She was drawing twenty-one feet when the Captain left her.
The *Argos*, of Plymouth, has been seen abandoned, off St. Peter's, in a sinking state.
BIRTH.
On Tuesday last, at La Casard ere, the lady of James Mackenzie, Esq. of a son.
MARRIED.
At Montreal on Monday last, Mr. Patrick Brennan, to Miss Bridget Healy, sister to the Rev. Mr. Healy, Roman Catholic Priest, of Boston. At Belfast, Ireland, on the 10th August, Mr. John Courtney St. Waters, of Arragh, to Eliza Jane, eldest daughter of Morgan J. J. Estler, Esq. late of Morris, County Down, now of Port Hope, Upper Canada.
DIED.
At Kingston, on Friday night, 9th inst. at ten minutes before 11 o'clock very suddenly, Colonel Tidy C. B. commanding the 24th Regt and Commandant of Kingston Garrison, aged 60 years.—Colonel Tidy entered the service in July, 1792, as an Ensign in the 41st Foot; joined the 24th Regiment in December, same year, and in May, 1794, obtained his Lieutenancy; was promoted Captain in the 1st W. L. Regiment in 1798; joined the 1st (Scots) Royal Regiment in January, 1804, and in April, 1807, exchanged into the 5th W. L. Regiment; was promoted Major in September, same year, into the 14th Foot; was appointed Brevet Lt. Colonel in 1812, and served in the following engagements, viz:—Capture of Martinique, Guadaloupe, and St. Lucia, in the West Indies, from 1793 to 1796; was employed against the Maroons; the assault on Morn, Fortage, and at Waterloo; at the assault on Cambrai, for which he was honored by His Majesty, George the Third, with the distinguished mark of "Companion of the Bath;" he has also filled the important situations, Assistant Adjutant General, in Spain, under Sir D. Baird; Acting Adjutant General, under Sir E. Wellesley, at the passage of the Dono; and Deputy Adjutant General, under Sir A. Campbell, in India; has served in almost every climate including West Indies, Gibraltar, Spain, Portugal, Washera, Malis, Genoa, Florida, France, Ionian Island, Bengal, Bangalore, in Ava, and lately in Canada, where he terminated his military career, after a service of upwards of forty three years, on full pay, and actual service; devoted to his King and country he lived an ornament to his profession, and died regretted by his brother Officers and soldiers, and all who had the honor of his acquaintance.
At Portsmouth, Rhode Island, 20 instant, Captain J. H. Stanton, aged 72, well known as the veteran who commanded the line of New York and Liverpool packets, and for several years commander of the ships in that trade. About 14 years since he purchased a farm and removed to Rhode Island.

NOTICE.
THE Members of the Alliance Fire Insurance Company, and all those who are willing to join the said Company, are requested to meet upon MONDAY EVENING next, at the hour of EIGHT o'clock, at the ELEPHANT TAVERN, (Russell's,) for the purpose of electing Officers, and making final arrangements.
Quebec, 17th Oct. 1855.
MATILDA DAVIS

PASSAGE TO BELFAST.
THE new fast sailing and copper-fastened ship NAPOLEON, 450 tons register, Captain McCullin, to sail about the 1st proximo, can accommodate a few Cabin and Steerage passengers by immediate application to the Captain on board, at Carman's Wharf! (who will not be accountable for any debts contracted by his crew,) or to
G. H. PARKE, McCullin's Wharf,
Quebec, 15th Oct. 1855.

TO BE SOLD,
THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE
LOTS OF LAND, VIZ:
LOT No. 4, in the 11th range of the Township of CHESTER, containing..... 200 acres.
LOT No. 1, in the 7th range of the Township of TINGWICK, containing..... 252 acres.
LOT No. 11, in the 11th range of the Township of CHESTER, containing..... 200 acres.
LOT No. 11, in the 10th range of the Township of CHESTER, containing..... 260 acres.
Making in the whole..... 912 acres.
The three last mentioned Lots adjoin each other, the River Nicolet passing through the Lot last mentioned, which is bounded to the north by the improved and settled lands belonging to Anthony Anderson, Esq. in the Township of Chester.
To any person purchasing the while of above Lands the Letters Patent, engrossed on Parchment, and under the Great Seal of the Province, together with a large Diagram on Vellum, specifying the water courses, quality of soil and timber thereunto annexed, will be made over by the Patentee,
HERMAN W. RYLAND.
N. B.—There is no Mortgage or burthen whatsoever on the Lands here offered for sale, except the usual terms and conditions contained in all Grants of Waste Lands made by the Crown.
H. W. R.
Mount L'Isle, Beauport, 15th Oct. 1855. 3 w 3

R. DUPONT, Institutur at St. Anne (la Poca-tiere), tenders his services to one or two Gentlemen, desirous of studying the French Language during the Winter months.
Terms—Boarding and Tuition, Three Pounds per month. Information as to conveyance, &c. may be had by applying to Mr. Francois Peltier, merchant, Lower Town, Sous le Fort street.
St. Anne, 7th Oct. 1855.

LOST.
A SILVER WATCH, with silver dial plate, case carved, except a small circle in the centre, within which are engraved the initials A. H. Any person finding the same by returning it to Mr. Mickie, Tavern-keeper, at the Esplanade will be handsomely rewarded.
16th Oct. 1855.

AUCTIONS.
WINE, DRY GOODS, &c.
By MAXHAM & BOURNE, at their Stores, on MONDAY next, the 19th instant, at ONE o'clock:—
THIRTEEN pipes, 5 hds. and 7 quarter casks very superior Benecarlo Wine,
Gin, Mustard, Brimstone, Paints, &c.
1 bale Bazil Skins, and 1 bale Twine,
—AFTER WHICH—
2 bales Flannels, and 1 case rich dark ground Prints, now landing ex *Marwood*, from Liverpool.
—Also—
An assortment of Cloths, Padding, Blankets, Shirts, Scarlet Worsted Caps.
Quebec, 16th Oct. 1855.

EVENING SALE.
Will be sold on MONDAY next, the 19th instant, at the Sale Rooms of the Subscriber—
THE remainder of the GOLD JEWELLERY advertised for Friday last (16th instant), with also a great variety of other articles.
Sale to commence at SEVEN o'clock.
17th October, 1855. G. D. BALZARETTI.

UNDERWRITER'S SALE.
By MAXHAM & BOURNE, at their Stores, on MONDAY next, the 19th inst. at ONE o'clock:—
B S S # 9 ONE BALE, 50 pieces, 2400 yards Grey COTTON, landed in a damaged state from on board the *Marwood*, Stott, master, from Liverpool.
17th October, 1855.

Will be sold at the subscribers' store on TUESDAY next, 20th instant, at ONE o'clock:—
FIVE Puns. High Wines, proof 1 @ 1.
5 puns. do. do. do.
5 puns. Whisky, 2 @ 5.
10 do. Demerara, 1 @ 4.
10 tierces Muscovado Sugar,
5 hds. Cognac Brandy,
5 hds. Hollands,
10 hds. Blacking, half pints,
5 boxes Gunpowder Tea,
5 chests Congo,
5 bags Black Pepper,
20 jars Mustard.
—AFTER WHICH,
Positively without Reserve, to close consignments, an assortment of Flax Sheetings and Dowls Linen, Stripes and Ticks, Huckabacks, &c. warranted of English Manufacture.
J. M. FRASER & Co.
Quebec, 16th Oct. 1855.

Will be sold on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, in St. Roch Suburbs, King-street:—
THE Property of Madame, the Widow JOHNSON.
More ample information may be obtained, on applying to the undersigned.
C. D. PLANTE, N. P.
Quebec, 14th Oct. 1855.

Will be sold, at the Subscriber's Stores, on TUESDAY, 20th instant, at ONE o'clock, (to close consignments) —
10 Cases fine and superfine West of England CLOTHS, assorted colours.
5 Cases superfine fancy and double-milled Casimeres and Buckskins.
Milled Kerseys, superfine milled Cloths, Flannels, Scarlet Caps, &c.
Terms liberal.
J. M. FRASER & Co.
Quebec, 14th Oct. 1855.

Will be sold at the Subscriber's Stores, on TUESDAY, 20th instant, at ONE o'clock:—
20,000 BRICKS, lying in the rear of the Commercial Chambers—just landed from on board the *Thomas Ritchie*, from Bridgewater.
J. M. FRASER & Co.
Quebec, 17th October, 1855.

RUM, SUGAR, BRANDY, &c.
The Subscriber's Stores, St. James street, the 21st instant, at the Subscriber's Stores, St. James street.
FIFTEEN puncheons Jamaica Spirits,
10 do. Leeward Rum,
8 barrels bright Muscovado Sugar,
7 pipes Brandy, 9 hogsheds Geneva,
5 casks, 10 hogsheds and 15 qr. casks Vinegar,
50 boxes Candles, 20 boxes Soap,
20 half boxes Glass, 25 gross Wine Bottles—pints,
21 barrels, each 3 doz. superior Sherry Wine.
Sale at ONE o'clock.
PETER SHEPPARD, A. & B.
Quebec, 17th Oct. 1855.

EVENING SALES.
THE subscriber will hold Sales at his Auction Rooms, St. John Street, every WEDNESDAY evening during the Winter Season, for goods of every description, commencing on Wednesday next, the 21st instant.
Sale each evening at 7 o'clock.
Conditions, CASH on delivery.
B. COLE, A. & B.
Quebec, 17th Oct. 1855.

Dry Goods, without reserve.
By MAXHAM & BOURNE at the stores of Jony Young, Esq. on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 21st and 22d insts. at ONE o'clock precisely—positively without reserve:—
TWELVE PACKAGES, now landing ex *Marwood*, from Liverpool, consisting of 7 8 Dark Chintz Prints—fine bleached and unbleached Shirts.
—Also—
The remainder of his Stock—consisting of cloths, superfine and common, of all colors; flannels, blankets, kerseys, druggets, petersham's, flushings, merinos, bombazettes, light and dark ground prints, hosiery, &c. &c.
15th Oct. 1855.

GOVERNMENT SALE.
By the KING'S AUCTIONEER, at the King's Wharf, Lower Town, on THURSDAY, the 22d instant, at ONE o'clock.
A Large quantity of Carpenter's Tools of all sorts, hand-screws, chalk-lines, door-keys, pit sawyers' frame and tenant saws, grindstones, lock beds and pillows, blankets, horse harness and groceries, all in good condition.
—ALSO—
About 500 Soldiers' great coats.—A variety of other articles.
Quebec, Oct. 1855.

Wine, Brandy, Raisins, &c.—By J. M. FRASER & Co. on the EAST INDIA WHARF, on MONDAY next, 26th instant, at ONE o'clock.
ONE hundred pipes rich full bodied Benecarlo Wine,
10 do. Tarragona Port, do.
14 do. Spanish Brandy, 1 @ 1,
5 hds. very superior Sherry,
5 do. French White Wine,
100 boxes Bunch Muscatel Raisins,
1 seron, French Walnuts,
200 barrels Irish Prime Mess Pork,
20 kegs Green Paint,
2 seven inch Waxes, (new)
A few cases Pipes.
15th October, 1855.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

FOR SALE BY T. CARY & Co. SIR JOHN ROSS'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION, 1829-1833; The latest numbers of Blackwood's Magazine, to June, in The Penny Magazine, (clusive); Hawkins' Picture of Quebec, Plan of do; The British North American Colonies, by Young; Evans' Treatise on Agriculture, adapted to Canada; Emigrants' Guide to Canada, by Henry; do, do, do, by Murray; Transactions of Literary and Historical Society of Quebec; A superior collection of Annuals. Also, -Some valuable ENGRAVINGS. Freemasons' Hall, July 23, 1835.

TENDERS will be received at this Office until Eleven o'clock, the 28th instant, to rent from the 1st November, 1835, to 30th April, 1837, the property on the North and South sides of the Road outside St. Louis Gate, lately acquired by the Board of Ordnance, from the Hon. John Stewart.

The property will be let in three divisions, plans of which can be seen either at the Office of the Commanding Royal Engineer, St. Louis Gate, or Ordnance Office, Palace Gate. The tenants are to keep the dwelling house and build ings and fences in repair for the above period, and to put up such of the latter that are at present required. The names of two cures will be given, and the offers to be made in sterling, dollars at 4s. 4d. Office of Ordnance, Quebec, 14th Oct. 1835.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to his Friends and the Public in general that since the disastrous Fire which destroyed his premises, he has removed his establishment as a Tin-smith to the house of P. Chaloup, Esq. next door to Mr. Laurier's, near St. John's Gate, where he solicits a renewal of the patronage with which he has been hitherto favored in his line. ANT. FITZBACK, Tin-Smith, Quebec, 19th October, 1835.

SUPERIOR COALS FOR SALE, Just landed on Goodie's Wharf. 150 Chaldrons NEWCASTLE and LANCASTER LAKE COALS, well screened for Grate use. 40 Chaldrons of Blacksmith ditto, at low prices. Apply to EDWARD CARREL, 16th Oct. 1835, Goodie's Wharf.

NEWCASTLE COALS, of a very superior quality, near landing from on board the Sloop Orion and Redwing. -Apply to JAS. HAMILTON & Co. 8th Oct. 1835.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, SUPERFINE, fine and middling American and Canada flour. Pollards, Lard, new beef and pork, prime, prime mutton, and mutton. JAS. HAMILTON & Co. 8th Oct. 1835.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, at Charles Cove, 67,000 feet Merchandisable Red Pine timber, 25,000 do, do, White Pine do, 40 Mille, W. O. West India Staves, 25 do, R. O. do, 5 do, White Ash Staves. Standard Staves, Oak, Elm, Ash and Birch Timber, White Pine Masts, -Red Pine Spars, and Spruce Decks, which will be disposed of at low prices. WINDSOR & MACIVER, Quebec, 5th Oct. 1835, 29, St. Peter street.

Will be Published by the Subscriber, immediately on his return to New York. A WORK ENTITLED, GUIDE TO SOUND TEETH, Designed exclusively for the Citizen.

THE object of which is to prove by facts, that the human teeth, by early and proper attention, may, as a general rule, be preserved to the end of life, (this is the opinion of all scientific Dentists) to point out the only means by which this desirable object is to be attained, and to correct the thousand erroneous opinions, generally prevalent on this subject, by briefly explaining on fixed principles, the whole judicious management of the teeth from infancy to old age. Such a work is thought by the Medical Faculty, to be a desideratum. Mr. Brent will receive the names of those who wish the book. Price, delivered in Quebec, 6s. 2d. October 4, 1835. S. SPOONER M. D.

FOR SALE, 200 Pouchons, 15 hds, 20 quarter casks fine Jamaica Rum, from 1 to 13, 1 to 3, 10 pouchons very fine Demerara Rum, 35 hds, bright, Jamaica Sugar, -10 bbls, Ginger, Lime Juice, in pouchons, hogs, and quarter casks, 4 casks, 22 gallons each, of the finest flavoured Jamaica Rum -about 15 years old, Madeira Wine in hds, -Geneva-Mackarel, -AND- 5 tons Jamaica Bitter-wood-much used elsewhere in Treawing. DONALD FRASER, Quebec, 21 October, 1835.

NEW WORK, Will soon be Published, a Work entitled ABRIDGMENT OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY, With an Appendix; AND, AN ABRIDGMENT OF SACRED GEOGRAPHY, ADAPTED FOR YOUTH.

It has been hitherto a subject of complaint in this country, that in all the works published on Geography in the English language, a very small portion of such works was devoted to the British Provinces in America; the information conveyed in them being very trifling and generally incorrect. From the great increase both in the population and in the wealth and commerce of Lower and Upper Canada, and the many changes that have occurred upon the surface of the globe, -a work that would combine a late and correct statistical as well as a geographical account of these two, and of the other British Provinces in America, as well as of the British Dominions, and of the other States both in the Old and the New World, has become absolutely necessary. The Publishers have no doubt in offering the above, that it will be found to combine all those advantages, and that it will soon supersede any work now used, either as an elementary or as a work of reference. The person by whom the above has been compiled being well known for his research in the cause of science and for the application he devoted to this branch in particular, they feel no hesitation in recommending it to the public generally. THOS. CARY & Co. Quebec, 1st October, 1835.

STOVES, Single and Double, for Sale by MAXHAM & BOURNE, 1st October, 1835.

THE subscriber has the honor of thanking the public and his friends, both of the city and country, for the liberal encouragement he has received in his trade of Cabinetmaker and Chairmaker. He also takes the liberty of appraising them, that he has constantly on hand FURNITURE AND CHAIRS, equal to any manufactured in the Province, which he will sell at reasonable prices. He has likewise just received from New York, and for sale, Mahogany Veneers of the first quality, and Looking-glass Plates, Copal Varnish and other articles in his line. All of which may be seen at his house, No. 21, Rue des Fosses, and near the Grocery Store of Mr. Levallee, St. Roch Suburb. WM. DRUM, Quebec, 3rd October, 1835.

CONTRACT FOR FLOUR, THE COMMISSARY GENERAL, will receive TENDERS until NOON, on FRIDAY, 23d instant, for Two Thousand Barrels of Inspected Fine Flour, of One Hundred and Ninety-six lbs. each, in good and sufficient packages. Seven hundred barrels to be delivered by the 1st January, 1836, and the remainder by the 1st day of July, 1836, into the Commissariat Stores on the King's Wharf; each parcel to be warranted to keep good, sound and sweet for six months after delivery, otherwise it must be replaced by the Contracting party. The Tender to express the rate per Barrel in Halifax currency. Two sufficient securities will be required for the due fulfillment of the contract. Commensariat Canada, Quebec, 1st October, 1835.

L. KIDD & Co. beg respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Quebec and its vicinity, that they are receiving their Fall Supply, consisting of a general assortment of English and Scotch Goods well adapted to the ensuing season, which they will offer for sale at very moderate prices, at their store, No. 20, St. John Street, Quebec, 29th Sept. 1835.

FASHIONABLE DANCING, MISS ASPINALL respectfully acknowledges the favour with which her services have been distinguished, and informs her friends and the public that she will recommence teaching Dancing for the season, at her residence Montcalm House, Ramparts, on Saturday, October 3rd, when the latest Quadrilles, Waltzes, Mazourkas, &c. with the necessary graces and exercises will be taught with the facility and elegance of her eminently approved masters, Mons. Vestris and Mons. Anable of Paris and London. -Attendance for the junior pupils, Wednesday and Saturday afternoon - a very select evening class for senior incomplete pupils, -private tuition during the day. -Families and Schools attended within a reasonable distance of town. 26th Sept. 1835.

JUST ARRIVED, 200 Barrels Irish Prime Mess Pork, 10 Pipes Port Wine. THOMAS RYAN, 22nd Sept. 1835, Commercial Buildings.

FURS, THOSE who intend purchasing manufactured FURS this season, will effect a REAL SAVING, BY WAITING THE ARRIVAL OF W. ASHTON & CO'S Fall importations, as by them a fair remunerating profit will only be charged, and the strictest adherence paid to their established system of ONE PRICE. London Hat Warehouse, No. 9, Bunde Street, Upper Town.

BERMUDA ARROW ROOF, THE Subscribers have just received a few Boxes of fine BERMUDA ARROW ROOF. -DIKWELE- Superior Patent GROATS, prepared by LLOYD, -ALSO- A supply of the much-esteemed CAPRIBON or IRISH Moss. MUSSON & SAVAGE, Quebec, 23rd Sept. 1835.

FOR SALE BY MAXHAM & BOURNE, PAINTS -dry and in oil -brimstone, Mustard in bottles and jars -soap and candles, Post, pot and wrapping papers, Canada rose nails, assorted sizes, Canada stoves, do, Glass and glassware -earthenware, Bone-earl, sherry and Madeira wine, Gin and Brandy -Demerara and Jamaica rum, Kipp, butt and calf skins -shoe thread, &c. &c. 19th September, 1835.

NEW FUR STORE, H. SOLOMON, formerly of Montreal, respectfully informs the genry of Quebec and its vicinity, that he has now removed from Montreal to the corner of LEADER and PORT Streets, where he will have constantly on hand a regular assortment of Manufactured Furs, comprising Fur Caps, Muffs, Tippets, Bonnets, Boas, Cloak-Linings, Fur Gloves, Mitts, Carole Robes, Aprons, Sars-on Op-eras, Robs, Gentlemen's Boas, and a variety of different skins. ALSO, -A large assortment of Indian Curiosities; which he hopes to merit a share of the public patronage. Quebec, 24 September, 1835.

JUST RECEIVED, TWENTY-FIVE kegs Plug Tobacco, 25 boxes Cavendish do, 40 bales Virginia Leaf do, 7 hds, U. C. Leaf do, 20 barrels superior U. C. Whiskey, 40 tierces Rice. TORRANCE & YOUNG, Quebec, 18th August, 1835.

FOR SALE, FINEST and second quality fresh bright Spruce and Pine Deals, and Deal ends of the best description and strictly culled; deliverable from the wharf in any quantity to suit purchasers, -or aboard on board of Bartons daily arriving from Maskinongy, and Cap Saut Mills. WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Quebec, July 21, 1835, Old Custom House.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned will petition the Provincial Legislature, at its ensuing Session, for an Act authorizing them and others to form a Joint-Stock Company, for the purpose of making a RAIL ROAD from the RIVER ST. LAWRENCE, in as direct a line from the CITY OF QUEBEC to the FRONTIER as the nature of the land and other circumstances will admit of; and that they propose to require as Toll: For Goods, Wares and Merchandize, not exceeding Fifty Shillings per ton. For each Passenger, not exceeding Twenty-five Shillings.

J. W. Woolsey, William Patton, Benj. Tremain, J. Fraser, L. Masue, P. Pelletier, Saml. Neilson, Jos. Morrin, Noah Freer, T. A. Young, Wm. Phillips, Wm. Walker, H. Lemesurier, D. Burnet, G. Pemberton, Fr. Buteau, Chs. Dequise, Jer. Leyscraft, J. M. Fraser, James Gibb, John Strang, Louis Fortier, F. X. Methot, E. Parent, Julien Chouinard, F. X. Reaume, P. Dasilva, Martin Chinie, R. Quirouet, C. McCallum, Quebec, 15th August, 1835.

BRITISH COFFEE-HOUSE, St. Angel-street, Upper Town. THE subscriber having completed the alterations in his Establishment, is now enabled to offer comfortable apartments for Board and Lodging to Gentlemen, on moderate terms. His Wines, Spirits and Liquors are of the best selection. The Establishment is pleasantly situated, and not being very extensive, every attention can be paid to the personal comfort of those Gentlemen who may honor him with their patronage. A. W. BROWN, 27 REFRESHMENTS ALWAYS READY, July, 1835.

NOW landing ex ATHELSTANE, from Stockton, Patent bleached CANVAS, from No. 1 @ 8, Brown ditto, from No. 1 @ 8. Now landing ex PARTISAN, from Newcastle - 10 crates assorted Earthenware, 2 bales assorted Shoe Thread. CHARLES E. LEVEY & Co. 11th June, 1835.

FOR SALE, By the subscribers at the Coves and on the Wharf of Mr. Parke, St Paul's Street: 5000 First quality bright spruce deals, Port-neuf manufacture. 5000 Second quality do. do. Seventy mille, standard staves. -Aud in store, -Upper Canada fine flour, Farine entiere in barrel and bags, Six cases (6 doz. each), superior Sauterne, Ten hds. Claret. Apply to THOMAS CRINGAN & Co. 26th June, 1835, No. 1. Commercial Buildings.

FRENCH WINES FOR SALE, THE Subscriber offers for sale: TWENTY Cases of French Wines, lately received, of the following sorts: Hermitage, white and red, Cote-rot, do do, St. Perrey, white, sparkling and still. The whole guaranteed of the finest quality ever imported into this country. G. D. BALZARETTI, 8th June, 1835, No. 9, Palace-street.

THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER FOR SALE WHOLE- SALE OR RETAIL, 50 Pouchons Jamaica Spirits, 2 to 5 and 1 to 2, 50 do. Grenada Rum, July's Champagne, Sparkling, ditto Pink, Tinto Madeira - has been 7 years in bottles (pints), Superior Madeira, Do. Sherry, Do. Port, Do. Cognac, Scotch Whiskey - in Bottle, Very old Jamaica do. Candles - London, Sperm - 8 for, Wax-wicks, 6os. and 4rs. Montreal - 4rs. 6os. and 8s. Cheese - Double Gloucester, Dolphin, King's Arms and Pine Apple. Refined Sugar - double and single, Bright Muscovado, in hds, tierces and barrels, East India Company's Pepper and Indigo, Teas, of every quality, Oranges and Lemons, in fine order. Notre Dame Street, GIBB & SHAW, Lower Town, 23d May, 1835. Bills of Exchange, Drafts on Montreal and New York, bought and sold. JOHN HENDERLY, Union Hotel, St. Peter street nearly opposite the Quebec Bank, Lower Town, Quebec, 18th May, 1835.

REWARD FOR DISCOVERY OF INCENDIARIES, WHEREAS three unoccupied houses in this City have recently been destroyed by Fire - whereas several attempts have been lately made to set fire to a House belonging to Mrs. Widow Bryson, and occupied by Mr. Brown, Grocer, situate at the corner of Grisons and Ste. Genevieve streets, on the Cape. - Suspicion is entertained that many of the late fires and alarms of fires have been caused by the acts of Incendiaries; wherefore, Public Notice is hereby Given, That the President and Directors of the Quebec Fire Assurance Company will give a REWARD OF ONE HUNDRED POUNDS to any person who may give such information as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of the said Incendiaries or either of them. By order, Wm. HENDERSON, Secretary, Quebec, April, 1835.

To Let, for one or five years, THE farm of Kilgraston, at Cap Rouge, belonging to the heirs of the late Rev. Dr. Mills. Possession given immediately. -Apply to A. W. COLEMAN, or to J. G. IRVINE, Quebec, 2nd April, 1835.

FRESH FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS, FOR sale by the subscriber, J. J. SIMS, Apothecary and Druggist, Upper Town Market, Quebec, 11th March, 1835.

THE subscribers offer for sale, at the stores, corner of St. Peter and St. Paul streets, lately occupied by Wm. Budden & Co. the following articles, viz: - English iron, round, square, and flat, assorted sizes, Hoop iron, Canada plate, double and single sheet iron, Crawley, blistered and cast steel, Fine Canada, horse, and tin nails assorted, Anvils, vices, spades, shovels and frying pans, Rafting, boat, and trace chains, Grates, hot air, and Canada stoves, ships' cabouses, &c. Bar and sheet lead, shot assorted, Powder B. F. F. F. F. and canister, Cordage, blue thread, sail and seine twines, Window glass, linseed oil, boiled and raw, Cognac brandy, Spanish red wine, tobacco pipes. ALSO, Accrains' patent chains and anchors, for vessels from 50 a 600 tons. GOLDSWORTHY, TOWNSEND & Co. Quebec, 24 March, 1835.

T. PAUL, VETERINARY SURGEON, RETURNS his sincere thanks to the Officers of the Garrison, and to the Gentlemen of Quebec and its vicinity, for the liberal encouragement he has already received; he takes this opportunity of reminding his friends and the public generally, that he is the only qualified Veterinary Surgeon in Quebec. He trusts that by pursuing the same line of conduct and a continued strict attention to the duties of his profession, which have ensured him general confidence, to merit future patronage and support. At the Veterinary Establishment, No. 23, Saint Lewis street, excellent Stabling and Loose Boxes have been fitted up for the reception of Sick Horses; the greatest care and attention will be paid to every department of this undertaking. Horses bought and sold on Commission, and taken in at Livory, No. 23, St. Lewis-street, Quebec, Sept. 3, 1835.

CITY HOTEL, No. 25, ST. ANN STREET. ROBERT LAFONTAINE, the proprietor of this establishment, in returning thanks to his friends for the very liberal encouragement he has met with since he resumed the personal control of his Hotel, in June 1834, begs to announce to them, and the public generally, that the premises have lately been considerably improved, so as to render the CITY HOTEL, in every way commodious and comfortable to those who may honor him with their patronage. Horses and Carriages at all times in readiness. Quebec, May 5, 1835.

PIANO FORTES REPAIRED AND TUNED according to principle, by FRANCIS MILLIGAN, Piano Forte Maker, No. 11, Couillard Street, Quebec, April 28th, 1835.

SUPERIOR CANDLES, long and short, 6s and 8s, for Sale at a low rate, by JOHN GORDON & Co. St. Paul's Street, Quebec, 16th Dec. 1834.

HOUSE ON THE CAPE TO LET, - The house lately occupied by the Lord Bishop of QUEBEC. Enquire of Mr. William Cowan, Gazette Office, Quebec, 1st Sept. 1835.

FARMS FOR SALE, TO be sold at private sale, Two Farms, one situated in the Parish of St. Voy, on the Gemin eligible spot for a summer residence. The other, situated in the Seigneurie of St. Giles, on Craig's road, containing 180 acres, with a Dwelling House and Barn, and about 30 acres under cultivation. Also a Lot of Ground in Queen Street, St. Roch, near Mr. Munn's ship-yard. The above property will be sold low for cash, and indisputable titles given. Enquire of WM. BURKE, Quebec, 8th Oct. 1835, No. 15, Fabrique Street.

FOR SALE, THAT valuable lot of LAND, the property of the late Mr. STEPHEN BOIS, situated in the parish of St. Voy, about one league from Quebec, on the main road, being six acres and seven perches in front, on the said main road, with the house, barn, stables and other buildings erected thereon. From the situation of this farm and the fertility of the soil, it has yielded a rent of £600 currency per annum, for several years past. Likewise, in the Township of SOMERSET, Lot No. 36 in the 10th range, and Lots No. 23, 33 and 37, in the 11th range; and, in the Township of BARROUX, Lots No. 4, 5 and 7 in the 5th range. The conditions are advantageous, and incontestable titles will be given to the purchasers. Apply to Mtro. PARENT, Notary, or to the undersigned testamentary executor of the late Mr. STEPHEN BOIS. JOS PAINCHAUD, Quebec, 1st Oct. 1835.

To Let, on the 1st of April next, THOSE two new and strong built dwelling houses, with coach-house and stables to each, situate in Angel Street, Upper Town. Apply to the proprietor, Pierre Trepannier, or to E. G. CANNON, N. P. Mountain street, Lower Town, Quebec, 26th Sept. 1835.

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

A VENDRE OU A LOUER, avec possession immediate, cette maison de pierre avec etable et remise avantageusement situee sur la rue St. Vallier, au bas de la cote du Palais, ci-devant occupee par John Davidson, enuyer; laquelle est tres convenable a une petite famille. S'adresser a JAMES H. KERR, enuyer, Quebec, 17e Septembre, 1835.

FARMS FOR SALE, A FARM in the 4th Range of St. PATRICK SETTLEMENT, containing 132 Acres, of which 20 are cleared, with House, Barn and Stables erected thereon. 2d. A Farm in the 3d Range WATERLOO SETTLEMENT, Lake Beauport, Lot No. 21, containing 60 Acres, 9 of which are cleared, with a good House, Barn, Stables, &c. &c. G. D. BALZARETTI, No. 9, Palace Street, Quebec, 28th July, 1835.

TO LET, with possession on the first of May next: - That old Establishment and desirably situated Home, No. 18, St. John Street, Upper Town, Quebec, with an excellent Garden, Coach-House, Stabling, &c. attached. It was lately occupied by Mrs. Stinson, as a Boarding-House, and worthy the attention of any person entering that line. -ALSO- That large and commodious House, No. 19, Palace street; -it can be occupied either as one or two separate buildings. -ALSO- A HOUSE suitable for a small Family, situate in St. Helene street, nearly opposite St. Patrick's Church. -ALSO- WOODSIDE FARM, about two miles from Town, on the Little River, containing about 100 arpents. It will be let reasonable for a term of years. Application to be made to WM. WILSON, No. 18, St. John's street, 11th May, 1835.

TO BE LET, THE Dwelling House on the hill at New Liverpool, formerly occupied by Geo. Hamilton, Esq. and lately by the Revd. A. McAuley, beautifully situated, with garden and grounds - Rent moderate, and possession will be given on the 1st May. -Apply to Capt. Jameson, at New Liverpool, or at Quebec, to W. PRICE & Co. 16th April, 1835.

THAT large HOUSE and spacious ground, fronting on three streets, situate in the Upper Esq. and lately by the Revd. A. McAuley, beautifully situated, with garden and grounds - Rent moderate, and possession will be given on the 1st May. -Apply to Capt. Jameson, at New Liverpool, or at Quebec, to W. PRICE & Co. 16th April, 1835.

TO LET, THE whole of the above mentioned valuable farm, containing about 158 arpents of arable, and wood land; lying on both sides of the road to Cap Rouge, called La Grande Allée, not more than four miles and a half from Quebec, there is an excellent family residence on the property, with a large garden well stocked with fruit trees, and fruits of various kinds and the best sorts; there is also a farmer's dwelling, and very extensive and well built barns and stabling. A large portion of the arable land has been prepared to be laid down for grass, during the ensuing season. -The rest of the present tenant is £100 sterling. Application to be made, either for the farm, the beach, or the quarries, -to A. W. COCHRAN, or J. G. IRVINE, Quebec, 10th March, 1835.

TO LET, From the first day of May next, THOSE extensive premises, houses, wharves, &c. situated at Diamond Harbor, now occupied by Messrs. J. & J. Jeffery, as a ship building establishment. And also that extensive lot adjoining the above described premises to the westward, heretofore occupied by Mr. Petry as a lumber ground. The whole of which premises are known as L'Ance des Mores. For particulars apply to the proprietress, Mrs. Agnes Muir, or to ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, N. P. Feb. 2, 1835.

TO LET, The House, No. 2, situate in St. Stanislaus Street, together with a large Garden adjoining, if required. -ALSO- The house, No. 3, St. Stanislaus street, lately occupied by the Rev. Dr. Harkness, with stables and garden. GEORGE POZER, Quebec, Jan. 9th, 1835.

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