

No. 4793.]

THE QUEBEC GAZETTE. Published daily at Noon & Co's, at the Stationers' Office, 110, St. John Street, Quebec, in English, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday, in French. Price for the whole year, \$10.00, and for six months, \$5.00, in advance.

CLERK'S OFFICE, HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. Quebec, 17th April, 1855.

THE Clerk of the House of Assembly will receive Tenders until the opening of the next Session for the Printing of the Journal, Appendix, Bills, &c. &c. for the House of Assembly; and the work to be given to the person or persons who shall make the most and most advantageous Tenders in one or more of the following particulars:—

- JOURNAL. Printed on good Paper, in 100, Second 100. The Journal, plain work, ruled and figure work, in Small Print, ruled and figure work, in Long Primer, ruled and figure work, in Brevier plain work, ruled and figure work.

RESOLVED, That after the close of the present Session before any Petition is presented to this House for leave to bring in a private Bill, whether for the erection of a Bridge or Bridges, for the regulation of a Company or Companies, or for granting to any individual or individuals any Exclusive Rights or Privileges whatsoever, or for the alteration or renewal of any Act of the Provincial Parliament, or the like purpose, notice of such application shall be given in the Quebec Gazette and in one of the Newspapers of the District, if any is published therein; and also by a notice affixed at the Church door of the Parishes that such application may affect, or in the most public place where there is no Church during two months at least, before such petition is presented.

RESOLVED, That after the present Session, before any Petition praying leave to bring in a private Bill for the erection of a Bridge or Bridges, for the regulation of a Company or Companies, or for granting to any individual or individuals any Exclusive Rights or Privileges whatsoever, or for the alteration or renewal of any Act of the Provincial Parliament, or the like purpose, notice of such application shall be given in the Quebec Gazette and in one of the Newspapers of the District, if any is published therein; and also by a notice affixed at the Church door of the Parishes that such application may affect, or in the most public place where there is no Church during two months at least, before such petition is presented.

RESOLVED, That any Petitioner for an exclusive Privilege, do deposit in the hands of the Clerk of this House a sum of twenty-five pounds, before the Bill for such exclusive Privilege go to a second reading, towards paying part of the expense of the said private Bill, which sum shall be returned to the petitioner if they do not obtain the passage of the law.

REWARD FOR DISCOVERY OF INCENDIARIES. WHEREAS three unoccupied houses in this City have recently been destroyed by Fire, and several attempts have been lately made to set fire to a House belonging to Mrs. Widow Boyson, and occupied by Mr. Brown Grocer, situated at the corner of Grisons and St. Genevieve streets, on the Cape. Suspicion is entertained that many of the late fires and alarms of fires have been caused by acts of Incendiaries; wherefore, Public Notice is hereby given, That the President and Directors of the Quebec Fire Insurance 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.

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FOR SALE.—A chestnut Filly, 15 1/2 hands high, four years old the 27th March instant: She was got by the celebrated American Race Horse, John Richards; her dam, Sally Barker, was got by Ogle's C. A. H. H. Oscar, her grandam Dinora by the celebrated imported Horse Expedition (sire of Medley's dam); her great grandam Betsy Bell by McCarty's Old Cub, her great grandam Temptation by Heath's Childers; her great great grandam Maggie Lauder, by Dr. Hamilton's C. L. H. Figure, her great great great grandam by the I. H. Otello, her great great great great grandam Colonel Tasker's imported Mare, by the I. H. Spoke presented to Governor Ogilvie, by the late Lord Baltimore, who received him as a present from his late Royal Highness Frederick Prince of Wales, (vide page 58 Edgar's General Stud Book), price £125.

—ALSO— A chestnut Colt, sixteen hands high, four years old the 26th April next, he was got by the imported Horse Valentine, (son of Magistrate, he by Camillus, he by Hambletonian), out of Miss Forester by Diamond (vide page 65, Edgar's General Stud Book), his dam Cornelia Vanhorn by Ware's C. A. R. H. Godolphin, his grandam Sally Barker by Ogle's C. A. H. H. Oscar, the rest of the pedigree as above, (vide page 515, Edgar's General Stud Book) price £150. They were both bred by General F. M. Forman, of Rosell, Cecil County, Maryland, are both untired and free from vice and blemish.—Apply to the Editor, if by letter, post paid. If the Horse is not sold he will stand at his stable, Mount Pleasant, the ensuing season, for a limited number of Mares.—Terms payable in advance £25, and 5s. to the Groom; the season to close the 15th day of June.

P. S.—Editors in the Canadas favorable to the improvement of the breed of Horses will please insert the above advertisement. Quebec, 20th March, 1855.

WEST OF SCOTLAND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. THE Subscribers are authorized by the WEST OF SCOTLAND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY to insure Property of all descriptions against loss or damage by fire, on the most reasonable terms, and to settle here for any losses which may occur the moment the amount thereof can be ascertained. RODGER, DEAN & Co.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for Sale— 25,000 W. O. West India Staves, 2,000 Locust Tree-Nails. DAVID VASS & Co.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have for Sale— Leaf Tobacco, in hhd's and bales, Plug Tobacco, in kegs and half kegs, Indigo in kegs, Coffee, Porto Rico, and Pearl in bags, Bright Rice in bbl's, Bright Beans in bbl's. Also, Beef, Pork, Flour, Mackerel, Fat Pease and a few bags Ship Bread. DAVID VASS & Co.

THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER FOR SALE. A FEW Cases superior London Hats, newest shapes; Staple Cordage, Hawasers and white Rope; cut and wrought Nails of all sizes; Paints of all colors; 500 Reams Printing Paper; White Wax. J. M. FRASER & Co. Quebec, 1st April, 1855.

COALS, FLOUR, BRICKS, For Sale by the Subscribers:— 150 barrels superfine Flour 400 do. middling do. 20000 superior Fire Bricks 40000 do. Building do. Newcastle and Sunderland Grate and Smith Coal. JAS. HAMILTON & Co. Office Irvine's Wharf. Quebec 22nd Novr. 1854.

FOR SALE by the Subscribers, Teneriffe Wine L. P. and Cargo, Pasley's Brand in Pipes Hhd's, and Quarter Casks, Pale and Brown Sherry in ditto, Sicilian Red Wine in ditto, 25 Pilsen Mexican Wine Wine, 10 Hhd's Claret, Port, Madeira and Claret in cases, Cognac Brandy, Old, Dujais & Co's Brand, Jamaica Rum, Superior White Wine Vinegar, East India Rice in bags, English Starch, North Country Feathers, Sheathing Copper & Nails & Copper Bolts, Canvas-ordered, Cordage & Oakum, Black, White, and Green Paint, Pitch in Hhd's and Firkins, English Varnish, Pale Sial Oil in Casks, Patent Filters, New Castle Grate Coals, An assortment of Patent Linen Threads, Do. of Ribbons, Belts and Bands. W. PRICE & Co. Quebec 2d March, 1855.

FOR SALE. PLOUGH MOUNTING for Wooden and Iron Ploughs, by J. G. IRVINE. Quebec 16th April, 1855.

FOR SALE. 4,000 MINOTS L. C. WHEAT, in Store, 4,000 do. Oats. ALSO—On the Subscriber's Wharf, at Point Lévi:— Bright Spruce Deals, 12 x 9 x 2 } 1st and 2nd quality. Bright Pine, ditto 12 x 11 x 1 } 12 x 11 x 2 } 12 x 7 x 5 } Pine and Spruce seasoned Boards, Battsens, and a variety of other Lumber, low for Cash, by WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Old Custom-House. Quebec, 2nd March, 1855.

THE Creditors of the late PIERRE MORIN, formerly Merchant and Furrier of this city, are requested to hand their accounts, duly attested, to the undersigned on or before the 15th May next. J. M. FRASER & Co. Quebec, 21st April, 1855.

THE Creditors of Francois Fiset, are requested to hand their accounts duly attested to the undersigned on or before the 15th May next. J. M. FRASER & Co. Quebec, 21st April, 1855.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM WILSON, a sea-faring man, and a native of Ayr, Scotland—left his home in June 1828 for America—was seen in Quebec in the Spring of 1829, and in Montreal in the fall of the same year, but not having been heard of since, his relations (particularly a disconsolate and aged mother) are exceedingly desirous, if still in the land of the living, that he should be made acquainted, by application to the subscriber, with family affairs greatly in his favor.—Any information concerning this person, whether dead or alive, or of his present residence, will be thankfully received. EBENEZER BAIRD. Quebec, 16th March, 1855.

JUST received and for Sale by Neilson & Cowan No. 14, Mountain Street, a neatly Engraved Map of the Eastern Townships with a Table of distance to the upper Province and the L. C. Townships. Quebec January 19th, 1855.

FOR SALE, at the New Book Store, No. 9, Fabrique Street:— Miss Martineau's Illustrations of Political Economy The Landscape Album, or Great Britain illustrated, containing 59 views, beautifully bound. The Young Ladies' Book, with embellishments, Smith's Collection of Select views in Italy—72 fine engravings, elegantly bound. Shakespeare's Works—in 1 vol. complete; diamond, Byron's Works—complete 1 vol. Bussell's edition. Rowlandson's World in Miniature, consisting of Groups of Figures for Landscape Scenery. The Geographical Annual for 1854, very elegant. Arrangements, 2 vol. Trelbyan, 2 vol. Life of Jefferson, 1 vol. 1854. The Headsman England and the English The People's Magazine, in cloth, with 1854 numerous cuts. Peter Parley's Magazine for children and youth, in 1 vol. containing 1 year complete, 1853-54, neatly bound in cloth, with numerous embellishments. The Young Man's Guide, Alcott's Pemmaship. &c. &c. &c.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER to any of the Lower Ports.—Two new Schooners built last year of the burthen of Sixty Tons, completely rigged and ready to take a Cargo at the opening of the navigation. Apply to J. O. BRUNET. Quebec, 20th March, 1855.

PASSAGE FROM LONDON DERRY. 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 FEMBERION BROTHERS. Quebec, 1st Oct. 1854.

TIMOTHY AND CLOVER SEED. THE Subscribers offer for Sale a very large quantity of the above, of superior quality, and unusually low. MUSSON & SAVAGE, Chemists and Druggists. Quebec, 23rd April, 1855.

On reading the subjoined extract from a speech of Alderman STILLWELL, at a late meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held in the city of New York, it was highly gratifying to find so clearly stated, the advantages which the Canadian line of conveyance down the St. Lawrence, even in its present rude state possesses. Produce can be sent from the west, it appears to a maritime market in this country at more than fifty per cent less by this route, than by their own canals. I will quote his own words. After making some very correct calculations, he states,—“It will be perceived that if the tolls were entirely removed, the cost to our market would still be greater than to Montreal.” This being the case with an open navigation, for vessels drawing at least four feet water, which might be constructed at a trifling expense, and proceed forthwith to any part of Upper Canada, or to the West, as far as Green Bay, on Lake Michigan, why should we be frittering away our time in the construction of canals? Our neighbours of the United States are shrewd enough to perceive that we are so doing, and seeing that we have a great fancy for canalling, without that just estimate of the advantages which do exist, and might be made immediately available, is it to be wondered that at New York they should land our plans, where it is not to be supposed they are likely to possess more correct information respecting the best modes of conducting our inland trade than we have here?

But when they are told that a vessel of 100 tons can be sent from Quebec to Cleveland, in Ohio, by means of steam towing power, manned with two men and one boy only, and return from thence to Quebec in less than a fortnight, it may be enquired of the same Alderman, when this is effected, how will the competition stand? Without entering into any lengthy statements, respecting the advantages to be obtained by us, in the way of military defence, which may be considered a very good blind thrown before our eyes, by the worthy Alderman, to prevent our exertions being rightly directed, in facilitating the navigation of the waters of the river St. Lawrence as they now flow, it is only necessary for the complete refutation of that part of his argument, and in confirmation of the correctness respecting commercial advantages, to refer him to a pamphlet which I have lately published. It will also no doubt be satisfactory to both Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, to know that stock has been taken, and a builder is about to be engaged for the construction of three barges, which will prove the correctness of this statement. JAMES GEORGE.

The intercommercial trade of the city exceeds 400,000,000 dollars, and the foreign and coasting tonnage exceeds all the cities in the Union, and this pre-eminence in commerce, the Alderman argued, ought to excite in the Corporation the most lively desire to improve internal communications connected with its interests. He then traced the course of the projected railway, pointing out the advantages it would confer on New York, by drawing to it a large portion of the commerce which now finds its way down the Delaware, Susquehanna and Alleghany rivers, to a market beyond their port.—The intelligent speaker next gave a sketch of the rising States now springing up in the West, and the commercial intercourse they will open; and proceeded to a geographical delineation of the country, and of the waters which now serve to convey the produce of the rapidly increasing regions of the far West, to markets South of New York, and urged the necessity of diminishing the cost of transport. In regard to railroads requiring a level country, Mr. Stillwell said that experience had proved that “instead of eighty feet elevation to the mile, steamers will overcome one hundred and seventy-six feet; and in regard to their travelling on a straight line, that it has also been found they can traverse with safety a serpentine road of five hundred feet radius. The necessity of deepening the canals now in operation, is also forcibly recommended; by increasing the depth of water three feet, in those now in use, vessels of double the size of those at present employed might be introduced, and be propelled by no greater power than is now required, abating their speed only one-fifth. In relation to the rivals in trade with which New York has to contend, the speaker then gave a comparative statement of the expense of transport by the canals from Lake Ontario to Montreal and Albany, which we quote in his own words:—

“We have powerful and determined rivals for the trade which we desire to possess; and we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that they are already ‘going ahead’ of us. Our neighbours have arisen, and are preparing to put forth all their strength. The current is already setting with some force to the Canadian market, and it will be well for us to look to that direction for some information.

“The cost of transporting a barrel of flour from Ogdensburg and Oswego, in this State, and from Prescott on the Canada side, to Montreal, is 30 cents. To take the same from Rochester about 40 cents; from Buffalo or Cleveland, through the Welland Canal about 55 cents. This is the present cost; the toll on a barrel of flour from Buffalo to Albany, is 33 cents, and the cost of transportation from 65 to 80 cents. The difference in this article alone is more than fifty per cent in favour of the Montreal market. The cost on every article is of course in about the same proportion. It will be perceived that if the tolls were entirely removed, the cost to our market would still be greater than to Montreal; it is therefore apparent, that every improvement should be made with a view to the reduction of the expense of transportation. The tolls we can change as circumstances require, but the labour of the people must have its just reward. The expense to the Montreal market, as stated above, will not long be a standard. The Canadas are awake to their interests: already has the Government of Great Britain expended £600,000 sterling, on the Rideau Canal—and the Provinces are now engaged in improving the navigation of the St. Lawrence. They employed Judge White to survey the route of the river; and having ascertained that improvement is practicable, they are preparing to make such improvements on the borders of the river as will enable them to pass vessels of the largest class to Prescott, and from thence to any of the towns on Lake Ontario. They are also about to purchase the Welland Canal, and improve it by stone locks. So that, within a few years, the navigation will be complete for a square-rigged vessel, from the ocean to any part of either

of our great inland seas. This will enable them to open the navigation with Montreal one month earlier than on the Erie Canal. It will also reduce the cost of transportation to about 25 cents from Cleveland to Montreal, on each barrel of flour; and will have the same effect upon the ascending trade.—Competition is becoming formidable; and it will require an extra exertion to maintain the ascendancy of New York. We must provide means to communicate with the great route at all seasons of the year, and with great facility; and so increase the capacity of our Canals, and reduce the charge.

“There is yet another point of view in which this question of ship canal is to be considered, and which is of immense importance. It will have been observed that the British Government have it in contemplation to so perfect the navigation of the St. Lawrence and the Welland Canal, as to admit of the passage of an armed vessel from the ocean to the lakes. This, it is supposed, can be done at an expense of about a million of pounds sterling. The communication between Kingston and Montreal, by the Rideau Canal and Grand River, is now completed at an expense of nearly three millions of dollars.

“It was intended as a medium of military intercourse, and was suggested by the difficulties which that government encountered during the war, in procuring supplies from below. It is sufficiently large to pass small steam-boats; and a communication of this kind is now kept up between the two cities. The proposed Canal along the River St. Lawrence is now being constructed, and will afford in a few years the facilities required. It will be an immense saving to the nation. The British Government will have no further use for military or armed vessels on the lakes, in times of peace. Ships can be sent from the ocean to any part of the lakes during the canal navigation; and this fact is of immense importance in a military point of view.—Without any armament on the lakes, they will always be ready to defend their frontier; and with no actual cost they will always be ready for war.

“They will be able at any time to cover the lakes with armed vessels, and out-number us at every point. It becomes our interest, as well as duty, to provide against such an emergency—not by living our shores with fortifications, or filling the lakes with armed ships, but by following the example of our neighbour, and constructing a communication that would pass any of our armed vessels in ballast. This will be a ready and sufficient security. It will be doing no more than our citizens on the lakes have a right to demand. It may be said, that the general government ought to construct every work which is so essentially national in their character.—I answer that the Empire State is able to take care of her own interest; and if she had no pride, still she has an interest to consult. This canal will be the grand conduit through which her commerce with the great West must pass. It is therefore proper, that she should hold the key—that the treasures, which are rightly hers, should not be under the control of another. It is properly her own, and would be unworthy of her character for foresight and enterprise, if she should allow any second party to participate the work which is so worthy of herself.

“And now, Sir, may we not with great propriety say the State has enough to do; that there is no want of objects to which to direct her attention; and that every work which individual enterprise will undertake, should be committed to their hands. Stimulate, Sir, by every means that may be required, this laudable ambition of individuals. Depend upon it, too much cannot be done. Too many improvements will not be made.—Dispense on all occasions the munificence of the State in such shades as will subserve to the greatest extent the interests of the people.

“When all that I have pressed upon your attention is completed, we shall be on an eminence which the proudest empire on the globe might envy. And, Sir, all that is now demanded of the State can be effected. The great channel of steam-boat communication can be opened. The rail-road, of which the one under consideration is only the beginning, can be completed. And a ready, cheap, and certain communication will be opened throughout the year with the whole of our interior.—The cars shall be pouring into our city in an interminable current—pressing down through the centre, and filling the stores and warehouses and ships with the produce of the West—infusing a life into every department of industry, and driving far from us the lethargy of our present inactive waters. Your island shall be one great continent—and your docks and slips from Fort Washington to the Battery, and from Whitehall to Harlem, shall be filled with the thousand steamers that will navigate the waters of the Mississippi. Your harbours shall be crowded with the ships of every nation, and this island will be the mere centre of a city which shall spring up on the shores of Long Island and New Jersey. Is it the offspring of an overheated imagination, or is it only the result of a knowledge of the resources of our country? Sir, it is true. And I am glad to have the opportunity to predict, that if our State is true to her interest, all will be accomplished.

“When our State shall once more be governed by the counsels of the mighty dead—when the mind of a Clinton shall be again the leading star in our Councils—then will every consideration give place to the honor, the glory and the welfare of our country—then the name of New-York shall convey the idea of superiority, and her sons shall be proud of her character, and rejoice in her prosperity. Every one should participate in the honor and glory of his country. Every true son of New-York will be alive to her every interest, and while witnessing her splendour and the triumphs of genius and enterprise, will involuntarily exclaim,

“Lives there a man with soul so dead, That to himself hath never said, This is my own my native land!”

It is a singular, not to say disgraceful fact, notwithstanding all that has been said of the non-payment of the debts of the Duke of York, that the creditors still remain not only without receiving a single farthing, but without even a satisfactory hope that their claims are even considered as worthy of notice. The whole amount of debts unpaid, we believe, does not exceed 150,000L, of which 60,000L is locked up in the hands of the Accountant General of the Court of Chancery. Ample funds for the liquidation of the remainder are to be realized by confirming the right of the creditors to the mines in Nova-Scotia, of which His Royal Highness died possessed, and their title to which is unequivocally confirmed by the solemn opinions of the present Lord Chancellor of Ireland and the present Solicitor General. This is really “too bad,” and doubly painful, as many of the poor widows of the creditors are pining in misery and distress.—(Bell's Life in London, March 22.)

CANADA AFFAIRS.

(From the London Morning Chronicle.)

The population of Upper Canada consists almost wholly of the descendants of British settlers and Loyalists, and of recent emigrants from Great Britain or from the United States; and they may be denominated an English population to distinguish them from the French inhabitants of Lower Canada, who still form the mass of the population of that Province. Even in Lower Canada, however, the English party at first, from their possession of the trade, and of intelligence and influence, maintained the preponderance in the Colonial Government;—the Canadians, in fact, not understanding the extent of power given them by the new constitution. In the progress of time abuses of the power thus held by the ascendant party, and some mal-administration of the financial affairs of the province, led to differences between the Government and the Assembly, principally constituted of Canadians, in the course of which they discovered the extent of their power, and soon learnt how to use it, not only in opposition to their adversaries, but as the means of thwarting the Government and oppressing their fellow-colonists of British descent and predilections.

These of course took the other side, and the provincial Governors generally endeavoured to support them; whilst the Government at home, marching in its usual course of avoiding, if possible, the trouble of investigation, and the responsibility of remedying any evil that can be postponed, usually sided with those on whose representations the measures complained of had been founded. The revenues of the Crown in Canada, held on the same principles as the Crown Revenue in England, with some duties secured by Public Acts antecedent to the Quebec Bill, enabled the provincial Government, under the authority of the British Treasury, to pay the salaries of the Executive Officers and the Judges, without an Act of appropriation on the part of the Canadian Legislature, the balance only, after satisfying these expenses, being originally placed under their control. As, however, in the contest with Government the Canadian Assembly gained each one point, they continued to advance new demands, until at length, in the hope that an act of extended liberality would lead to a restoration of confidence, and induce them equally to vote a Civil List adequate to the salaries of the Governor and the Judges, Lord Goderich placed, by Act of Parliament, the whole of the Crown Revenues at the disposal of the House of Assembly; and having thus got possession of the whole revenue, the Assembly insisted on voting annually, by items, the salaries of the Officers of the Government and the Judges, thus rendering the Judges dependent upon the pleasure of the House of Assembly.

These are some of the proceedings, the resistance of which, by the Legislative Council, and by the Governor are complained of as acts of partiality and oppression, while, in truth, the oppression is on the other side, so much so that now, in the British Colony of Lower Canada, to be an Englishman, or the descendant of an Englishman, is a disqualification for a seat in the Legislature, and almost amounts to the proscription of the individual.

The Canadian party have the ascendancy, and seem determined to keep it by every means which can impede the improvement of the Province, or the increase of its population in any other manner than the natural increase of the French inhabitants. The feudal tenures of the Seigneuries on the banks of the St. Lawrence, operate as an impediment to the acquisition of land by emigrants arriving from the mother country, who, therefore, generally go on to Upper Canada or to the United States; and one of the grievances complained of by the Canadians, is the establishment of the Land Company, formed for facilitating the settlement of the Crown Lands in the Townships held under the tenure of free and common socage, and to which townships the Canadian faction, which rules the House of Assembly, has prevented the opening of roads, lest the increase of new settlers might tend to endanger the Canadian ascendancy. The same faction has obstinately opposed all improvements of the law, and all measures tending to assimilate the institutions of Canada to those of England, seemingly determined that there shall always be in that Colony a distinction of separate castes, and that the French shall be the ruling caste. In short, the province is reduced to that state, that many inhabitants of British descent are quitting it, or contemplating to do so; and some prompt and effectual measures on the part of the British Government and Parliament are indispensably necessary, if it is desired to retain Canada as a British Colony.

These are some of the difficult points into which the new Commissioner, about to be sent to that Province, will have to enquire. We think the appointment of a Commissioner a weak measure, unless accompanied by further proceedings; and we fear it is only a measure to gain time and to stave off the consideration of an intricate question. We therefore object to the mission altogether, but we frankly admit that we do not much object to Lord Canterbury, as the Commissioner, if any Commissioner must be sent, notwithstanding he has been damaged by his defeat in the recent contest for the Chair of the House of Commons, yet the man who has been the Speaker of six Parliaments, must have had much experience in parliamentary practice and privileges, which have been the pretence of many of the assumptions of what their opponents consider unconstitutional authority on the part of the House of Assembly.

Extract from the Grosvenor Advertiser, edited we believe by Mr. Scott, formerly editor of the Montreal Herald:—

Another ground of complaint is the establishment of the British American Land Company. Indeed, immigration from Britain generally is spoken of as a grievance, and a very modest claim is advanced that all the ungranted lands, the property of the British Crown, should be put at the uncontrolled disposal of the Local Government, to be reserved for the native Canadian inhabitants, to whom Mr. Roebuck contends they of right belong. Upon no conceivable principle can such a proposition be justified. The only ground upon which the French inhabitants could ever claim a right to the territory of Canada, would have been conquest. Now, that same power took it from them; and, in the latter instance, what was first effected by force of arms, was ratified by solemn treaty. But even before its cession to Great Britain, the Canadians had not that right to the unoccupied lands which they now claim. The King of France was sole proprietor of these, and could dispose of them at will. By treaty the British Sovereign succeeded to all the possessions of the French King, and has acted as their proprietor without ever having his right questioned until within these few years. Surely he is as well entitled to dispose of these to his native born subjects, as to those who were forced under his sway by the very same means as they themselves had employed to subdue the aboriginal inhabitants.

But Papineau and his party urge the exclusion of European emigrants, on the ground that many of them are so poor as to become burdensome. That several of these are not overly stocked with this

world's goods, is a certain fact; but we have no hesitation in affirming that, taking the entire who have arrived within the last few years, they will be found to possess among them as much wealth as the same number of natives, taken indiscriminately from any of their country districts. It is a notorious fact, that the British population, as a whole, is proportionally much more wealthy than the Canadian. In the cities and towns their superior enterprise has given them almost a monopoly of trade, both wholesale and retail. In the country, by superior industry and skill, their farms are much more productive than those of the natives, whose agricultural implements continue similar to those used in France at the foundation of the colony. Envy of a prosperity which the same means would make their own, and not a fear of having British papers to support, is the true cause of the hostility of the mass of the Canadian people. A fear that, in time, the British inhabitants will acquire a preponderance in the Legislature, in which case he knows he must bid adieu to the office of Speaker, and a salary four times as high as that allowed to any similar officer in British North America, is sufficient to account for Papineau's prejudices against emigration. Canada contains land capable of maintaining a population ten times as great as that which now exists within it, and Mr. Roebuck need entertain no apprehension, that so long as the Canadians are willing to pay the same price for land as others, they will have any difficulty in procuring it, and more they have no right to ask.

EAST INDIES.

FROM CANTON.—We have received by the York, Capt. Sterling, the Canton Register, of December 30th. It contains an Imperial edict against extortions of the Hong merchants, under the name of duties, and against debts to foreigners. The Register remarks, that this edict contains some important admissions which may be considered favorable to foreigners. The Emperor appears to be at last persuaded that the barbarians have just causes of complaint against the Canton authorities, of which the Hong merchants are a part, in cases concerning the foreign trade.

The Register also contains a memorial of the British subjects, and the masters of the British vessels, at Canton, to their King, praying that an officer, with plenipotentiary powers, may be sent to China, in a ship of the line, with 2 frigates, &c. to require reparation for insults and wrongs, to Lord Napier—for reparation of the losses arising from the stoppage of trade—to secure further interruption to the trade, &c. They state that if Lord Napier had been furnished with force and authority to resent insult, there is no doubt his mission would have succeeded.

(No. York Paper.)

WEST INDIES.

The Barbadian, of the 11th March, published at Bridgetown, in speaking of the slave question, says:—

After the gloomy anticipations and predictions of us, we believe, a majority of slave proprietors, of ruin to West India property by the abolition of slavery, the prospect of future prosperity brightens every day. We may at any rate hazard this opinion as to the value of property in our own island. There may be here and there some trifling exceptions from the general rule, but we think we can safely pronounce that the apprenticeship system is working as well as any reasonable man could expect. We are not aware of any serious interruption to the old routine of labour in the plantations, except those which are rendered imperative on both master and servant by the new law. No information has reached us of any material resistance to the laws on the part of the labourers. The crop of sugar is advancing as fast as ever it did. The season for manufacturing sugar is always, though the most laborious, yet the most cheerful and animating period of the negro's life. The crop having commenced unusually early, there have already been shipped upwards of five thousand hogs-heads, about three hundred tierces, and about four hundred barrels of sugar, besides a considerable quantity of molasses. There must be great confidence felt in the safety and stability of West India property, since we hear that several estates have been lately sold in this island at a considerably higher price than the proprietors would have taken for them, while the measures of government were uncertain, and threatening in their character.

SOUTH AMERICA.

We have received papers from Vera Cruz, of the 26th ult. Peace had been restored in the fortress of St. John de Uloa; and the garrison had submitted to the power of the general government. In the department of Chiapas, the insurgents had been routed by the troops under Gen. Perez. The roads leading to Mexico, continue to be infested with robbers, whose daring has lately demanded the attention of the general government, to devise measures necessary to destroy the banditti.—N. Orleans Bee.

An insurrection of slaves, of a very serious description, broke out at Bahia in January last. The conspiracy, which was the best organized ever contemplated by these unfortunate beings, would, it is believed, have proved successful, had not the attack of the insurgents been precipitated by a timely discovery. They, however, mustered about 1000, and were, with considerable difficulty, forced to disperse, after having defended themselves at a place in the neighbourhood, to which they had retreated, for three days. Those who had not surrendered were, as the account states, to be hunted down in the woods. Many of the foreign residents had left the city, and business had been suspended for three weeks.

UNITED STATES.

New-York, April 23.—Was there ever such a time as the present? Every thing is dear but money. Land, no matter where nor what—is bought up at extravagant prices, as if the limits of the country had already become too contracted for its inhabitants. Even Texas is not too distant for the rage of speculation to wander. Stocks, goods, groceries, and almost every thing else, partake of the general impulse. What is the cause of all this? It is the re-action consequent upon the stagnation of business a year ago. It is one extreme following another, and perhaps preparing the way for a repetition of the first. Every body is rushing into engagements, as if they could not be cancelled by a stroke of the pen. The Banks deal out freely, the United States Bank taking the lead, and allowing herself to become deeply indebted to the local institutions. What will be the issue of all this? "Increasing and still increasing prosperity," will be the reply. We hope so, and we try to believe it. But really we are not without some misgivings on the subject. If the panic-makers of 1833-4 would exercise their vocation a little at the present moment, we are not sure but they would do the community a service. Certainly the rage for speculation needs rather to be checked than fomented.

We copy the above from the Journal of Commerce, and hope it may attract the serious attention which the subject deserves. Our own views on the same subject have been repeatedly and fully expressed.

We believe that the community, intoxicated with the favors of the Banks, as with the cup of a modern Circe, have lost sight of prudence, and are blindly rushing into a state of things, from which they will not be easily retrieved. A crisis is approaching, and is near at hand, to which the panic and pressure of last year will be trifling in comparison. There is a larger sum of money, or rather a larger amount of credit, loaned out in this community at the present time, than there ever was before. Notwithstanding this extraordinary inflation of the currency, the Banks continue to discount every note which bears the semblance of responsibility, and, as the Journal of Commerce observes, "every thing is dear but money."

On the fourth of March next, the charter of the United States Bank will expire. The institution will exist for two years thereafter; but merely for the purpose of prosecuting and collecting its debts. Its functions as a Bank will terminate on the fourth of March. Its loans now exceed sixty millions of dollars. Before the meeting of the next Congress we have no doubt the amount will again be swelled to seventy millions; and every state Bank, from the large institutions of the cities, down to the petty village shaving-mill of our complicated system, will expand its business, *pari passu*, with that of the great national monetary scourge.

Let any discreet man ask himself what is to take place, when a sudden check is given to this inflated currency. There must come a time when the United States Bank bill will refuse to discount any longer, and will require the payment of its debts.—Does any body suppose that it will temper this demand to the condition of the financial affairs of the country? that it will endeavour to let the community down gently? that it will slightly prick the blown up bubble of credit, and let the air escape by slow degrees? If any person entertains such a supposition, he has read the mournful lessons of the past to little purpose.—(Evening Post.)

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts, has confirmed a late decision of the Court of Common Pleas, by which a Mr. Currier recovered a verdict of 7,000 dollars, against the town of Lowell. The suit was brought against the town to recover damages for an injury sustained by Mr. Currier in consequence of the badness of a road which the town was bound to keep in repair. The jury returned a verdict of 3,500 dollars, which was doubled by the court, according to the provisions of the statute, thus giving to the plaintiff the very snug and respectable sum of seven thousand dollars. The "Select Men" of Lowell will probably see the necessity hereafter, of keeping their highways and bridges in better order.

Since 1830, the population of New Orleans has increased from 60,000 to 85,000.

LOWER CANADA.

Montreal, (Tuesday) April 28th.—Upon the Ottawa, the navigation is not yet open, though it is supposed the boats may commence their operations for the season during the present week. The new forwarding company has completed its arrangements for the summer, and will bring into active service the following boats:—The Ottawa, and St. Andrew's Crossman Light-hull, will be employed between Lachine and Carillon, while the Shannon, Kains, and the new boat Nonsuch, Squires, will be fully occupied between Grenville and Bytown.—On the Rideau Canal, the Company will have four steamers plying between Kingston and Bytown. These are the Bytown, Robins; Thomas McKay, Chambers; Margaret, Moorhouse; and Rideau, Bowen (late purser of the Canada). In addition to the eleven covered barges which the company employed during the last season, six new covered barges of eighty tons each will be added to the establishment. After the keen opposition maintained last year between the St. Lawrence and Ottawa routes, we may look forward to a renewal of the contest during the present summer, which, however it may operate upon the stockholders, must benefit the mercantile community, and particularly, the emigrants proceeding to the Upper Province.

(Gazette.)

The boats which have arrived in port since our last are the Canada, St. George, Britannia, Lady Aylmer and Felicite. The Britannia has commenced her regular trips to Laprairie.

The Union Canadienne has completed her first trip to Chambly; the Varennes will run to that village on Tuesdays and Fridays until further notice, and the Felicite will next week commence plying between the end of the Island, Varennes, Boucherville and this port.

Several rafts have come from the Chateauguay with firewood.—(ib.)

A letter from Prescott, dated the 21st instant, states that the Kingston, Captain Calder, came into port that afternoon from the Bay. She will leave every Tuesday and Thursday night, after the arrival of the stage or rather the Brockville steamer. The latter was to commence running positively the next day—some defect in the boiler prevented her starting sooner—after the 20th May, the Kingston, on her upward trips, will meet the St. George at Kingston.—(ib.)

During the past winter, an immense quantity of timber has been cut down in the woods of Upper Canada, and nearly the whole of it, as well as what was left over from last year, has been successfully got out, and set afloat. Apprehensions were entertained about the beginning of the present month in consequence of the lowness of the waters in the Salmon, Trent, Moira, and other rivers, falling into the Bay of Quinte, that considerable difficulty and much expense would have to be incurred in sending down lumber to the rafting places—these however, were put to rest by a considerable increase, which took place subsequently.

In the Chateauguay, we understand, that the quantity of water has been so great as to float off the rafts stranded during last spring and summer.

The amount of timber destined for the Quebec market will in all probability be more than has been seen for some years past. The high prices obtained last season appear to have encouraged one-half of the Upper Canada merchants to embark in the business. We much fear that many of them are destined to meet with a serious check.—(ib.)

Wheat, of fair average quality, is now selling in the villages around the Bay of Quinte, at 3s. 6d. and at the head of Lake Ontario at about 3s. per bushel. But few sales have taken place this spring in Montreal, and these at exceedingly low prices. We heard of one lot from above Colongue being disposed of within the last few days at 4s. 4d. The merchants in the Upper Province, complain bitterly of the difficulty they have in realising their debts, caused by the unwillingness of their customers to part with produce at present rates.—(ib.)

The last canoe and Voyageurs of the Hudson's Bay Company were dispatched from Lachine for the Interior and Hudson's Bay, on the 26th April (inst.).

In these canoes were passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Tod, Messrs. Allan McDonnell, Duncan Finlayson, Archibald McDonald, and George Gladman.

An action for defamation was tried yesterday before a Special Jury, in which Richard Van Antwerp was Plaintiff, and Lévi Stephens, Defendant. The damages were laid at 1000l. The language made use of by the Defendant amounted to an accusation

of the Plaintiff's having stolen three sheep. After an absence of twenty-five minutes, the Jury returned into Court with a verdict for the Plaintiff of 250l. damages. (Courier.)

By the Kingston Chronicle we perceive that the inhabitants of that place are to give a Ball and Supper to Colonel Nicol and the officers of the 66th Regiment, prior to their departure for Quebec. (ib.)

Montreal, April 27th.—On Saturday the funeral of William Hands, the Irish soldier, murdered in St. Louis Suburbs, was attended to the New Burying Ground, by a vast concourse of the most respectable citizens. Every soldier, that was not bedrid or on duty, attended the funeral. A mingled feeling of sympathy and horror pervaded the whole moving mass.—(Herald.)

We are happy to hear that Mr. Devins intends to erect on his recently purchased lot, a range of offices for lawyers. Besides earning the reward of his enterprise, he will offer to the lawyers the advantages of concentration among themselves and of proximity to the courts, and will present to the eye of a traveller from the northward one of the handsomest edifices in the city of Montreal.—(ib.)

Four Durham boats, chiefly laden with the baggage of two companies of the 24th regiment, start to-day for Kingston. The whole regiment will speedily follow.—(ib.)

The murderers of William Hands have been discovered. We cannot prudently publish the depositions; but the nature of the evidence makes it perfectly plain that a butcher of the name of Monarque gave the fatal blow.—(ib.)

Our port begins to look quite lively. Twenty or thirty rafts have come down the river; and the Canada yesterday came up, from Sorel with four barges in tow.—(ib.)

Extracts from the private Correspondence of the Sherbrooke Farmer's Advocate, dated London, 19th March:—

Ministers go on reforming rapidly and seriously. More will be done in one session by these, than by the late set in a dozen. A commission is about to be appointed to consider and report on the Pilotage throughout the Kingdom, and Ministers contemplate placing therein one gentleman recommended by the Committee of the Ship owner's Society, which will probably be G. F. Young, Esq. M. P. for Sunderland, and another from Lloyd's Coffee House, whilst neither the Trinity House nor the Cinque Ports are to have any thing to do with it. This is very different from a similarly intended Commission of the late Ministry, who wanted to wound thereby the Duke of Wellington, as Warden of the Cinque Ports, and had asked at least one gentleman to join the Commission, no more fit for the situation than I am for a Judge.

They are also about to introduce a new Passenger Act, for British America, and have most considerably sent down copies to the Ship owners' Committee and North American Colonial Association, who have already had a joint meeting thereon. So far as I can judge, the old Act is amended in the simplest way by the adoption of the recommendations of those Committees formerly made, and the suggestions of Mr. Buchanan of Quebec. The principal points are:—Penalties to be made summary—Masters to be liable for Agents—3 passengers to 5 tons Register—Provisions increased from 50 to 70 lbs. each—Passengers to be victualled or allowed if wilfully or negligently detained—sale of spirits and wines on board prohibited—provisions to be inspected—passengers to be allowed and victualled on 48 hours after arrival. To these the two Committees have added and altered a few matters, all however for the benefit of the passengers.

The Report of the Church Reform Commissioners, it is expected will be presented to night. It is very cutting, on territory, income, and patronage—2 new Bishops, viz. Manchester and Ripon recommended. The Lord Chancellor and all the Commissioners give up the whole of their patronage to enable the thing to work—how different from old make-believe Brougham! All these matters are too important to do more than hint at. You must read the reports.

From what follows you will see that the grand Loyal Petition of last year, has been presented by P. M. Stewart, M. P. I believe that G. F. Young, M. P. will present the other from Beaulieu, on the 23rd or 24th. You will please understand that these gentlemen are both decided Whigs, so that little Roebuck has a very slender support. G. F. Young has for some years, and till lately, been a great great friend of Hume.

Mr. Roebuck said, that he should give up his Bill for the better government of Canada, but on the 2nd May he would proceed with his other two Bills for the repeal of the Tenure and British American Land Company's Acts. He had recommended the people in Canada to give a fair hearing to the Commissioner who may be sent out to Canada, but to adhere to their proposition of having the whole of the Revenue, and to have such decided alterations in the Legislative Council as should place the Government in their own hands.

It had been generally understood that the Poor Law Bill of last session had some connexion with certain plans of Emigration. In answer to some questions made in the House of Commons, it is said that the Commissioners have no intention, nor have the power of connecting emigration with the Poor Law plans.

20th March.—As I thought, Brougham has been very grand last night, quite himself. As Virgil says of some one, but of whom I forget, "he throws his dirt about him beautifully." He has indeed out-herded Herod. He, the same Brougham, who once in writing upon Colonial policy, has said, "that Colonies are a blessing to nations happy enough to possess them,"—"that they ought to be considered as integral parts of the empire,"—"that they are useful as an outlet for surplus population, as well as the unfortunate, the laborious poor, or the over-enterprising part of the community,"—"that the labor of such emigrants or settlers is worth more to themselves and to the parent state, and their consumption of her manufactures greater than if they had stayed at home,"—"that the markets they established for her manufactures are continually increasing ones; and that the cavils and sophistries of political sceptics and innovators, who aim at a degradation of the Colonial system of Great Britain, are the result of misconception and mistatement, and dangerous to national heroism and national existence," now says—but I will leave you to read and select from his Speech, what you may think best.

The Passenger's Bill, to which I alluded yesterday, was brought into the House of Commons last night, quick work this; and to-day the Ship owner Committees and the North American Colonial Association, had a large conference with Mr. Gladstone, at the Colonial Office.

The North American Colonial Association, of Dublin, 12 of them in number and all Irish, had a long meeting with Lord Aberdeen, this morning, their object is, in part, to establish another Company in Upper Canada, the result I do not learn, nor yet their exact objects; such of their plans as I have seen, are impracticable.

Edward Ellice is in much better health than when he left England; I should not be surprised if he says something on the Loyal Canada Petition; neither should I be surprised if Lord Aberdeen were

to present one of those to the Lords, and Lord Eldon the other.

It is not easy to say whether Ships will have much outward freight to Canada, but they are all very hard pressing for goods. Generally I think they will not sail so early as intended some time since. There is a good deal of alarm about an excessive quantity of ice this year.

The Subscribers to The Gazette, who have or are about to remove from their present residences, will please to give notice of the same at the Office of this Paper, No. 11, Mountain Street.

QUEBEC:

FRIDAY, 1st MAY, 1835.

The Montreal mail which will bring New-York papers two days later, had not arrived at five o'clock.

The New-York papers of Thursday evening last, the 23d. ult. are without later news from Europe.

The Upper Canada Assembly Reformers appear to have caught something of the verbosity and confused expansive and digressive ideas of our own "premières réputations de l'Amérique." Although they have not classed and put together their proceedings of last Session, they might, if properly paraphrased and numbered, make another glorious series of 92 Resolutions, or rather more. We had to wade through a full column, without dates or divisions, to find out—that they claim all the canal and territorial revenues of the Province,—that the Canada Company's charter ought to be held invalid, as contrary to the 18th & 31st Geo. III.,—and that hitherto they have always voted the supplies.

We have copied from the Montreal Morning Courier an abbreviated statement of the Imports and Exports of last year. This is the first that has been published, and it is drawn up from the Quebec Commercial List. It is certainly a serious neglect of the commercial interests of the Province that the official Customs Returns, remain at this late date unpublished. By them the imports of the following year are increased or diminished according to the supplies, and on them any certain and definite speculations in trade are based. We trust that some steps will be taken in future to satisfy the just complaints of the trade of both Provinces on this head.

We learn since, that the usual annual official statement of Exports and Imports will be ready for publication in a few days, the Montreal Returns having been only received a few days ago. From whatever cause these delays have arisen, it ought certainly to be made the business of the department to publish them before the close of each year.

The death of William Hands, a private of the 24th Regiment, who was attacked and had his skull fractured on the public streets of Montreal, has spirited the party animosities which have existed in that city for some years. It is quite uncertain if there was a premeditated intention to murder this soldier; but the hatred of the military since the affair of the 21st May, has been strongly fostered by the newspapers in the interest of Mr. Papineau's party; and there is no doubt that on both sides strong feelings of dislike readily weave themselves into personal animosities. It is, however, an erroneous idea to suppose that the soldier is much influenced in this way; he is a mere instrument at the command of his officer or the magistrate. The party who attacked the soldier were Canadians, two of whom are in custody. The newspapers in their interest say that the soldier had drawn his bayonet. If this be the fact, it is to be wondered at that one soldier, attacked by five ruffians, should not, after being struck and finding that he must have the worse of it, resort to his bayonet? The trial of the persons fully committed on evidence, will explain the whole circumstances of the case, and until then justice ought to be allowed to take its course, without discussions founded on mere conjecture.

The Montreal Vindicator contains three columns (and the Canadian of Quebec had as many) on the meeting in support of the first-mentioned paper, held in Quebec on the 20th inst. at the Wellington Tavern, Baude Street, near the Cathedral. Among those present were a few of the true patriots: Messrs. R. G. Belleau, Charles Drolet, and others. It was not worth while to occupy so much space for so little a business in many ways. The result was—ONE new Irish subscriber obtained at that meeting; and while the Vindicator circulates twenty-five to thirty copies among the Irish in Quebec, the Advocate circulates near two hundred! These six columns for ONE subscriber, is really "much ado about nothing," and entirely characteristic of the party.

A notice appeared in the newspaper *Enlightener*, on Dr. Nelson and Mr. Chapman arriving at New-York last fall, stating that they were going to Washington. The papers in Canada who were in the secret, purposely concealed this mission. The parties sailed in some private ship out of a port unknown, intentionally concealing their names; and behold, they have appeared in London distributing all kinds of stories, and duping honorable men who will soon learn to spurn them. It would have spared all doubtful surmises one way or the other, if those who meant honestly had not been ashamed of acting openly.

Lord Stanley was made to look very foolish. His ignorance was exposed in the matter of Lord Aylmer's advances, and Lord Stanley's infamous statement that the Assembly had refused to indemnify him, by quoting Captain Mackinnon's evidence before the Committee. The effect of this upon the House was marked. Mr. Roebuck first quoted Lord Stanley's words—then read the evidence of Mackinnon, and left the verdict with the House. That verdict is a silent one, but it is effectual. Lord Stanley fumed and blustered a good deal, but he did not answer the charge. Search his speech through, and not one word will you find to obviate the impression which has been created of his ignorance, or something worse.

[The above is an extract from H. S. Chapman's correspondence to the *Vindicator*, and the self-conceited arrogance, and what we must really call the lying disposition of the writer, are both conspicuous. We need hardly inform the public that £4700, advanced by His Excellency Lord Aylmer in 1832, remain to this day uncovered by a bill of indemnity. Really, more impudent impostors never appeared before the English public, and if they are not soon expelled from every office and the intercourse of every just man, it will be unaccountable.]

We are glad to learn that letters from Toronto of the 21st ult. mention that His Lordship the Bishop of QUEBEC had recovered from the attack of epilepsy, and that he proposed visiting this city in the course of next month.

The following is the list of the officers at the Quarantine Station. Most of them sailed yesterday, in the Station schooner and Mr. Ray's. The first detachment of the company of the 79th only going

and Lord... will have... I think... one time... an excess... are or are... please to... Paper, No... 5. New-Y... arrived at... evening... rners ap... sity and... of our... Although... their pro... if property... their gl... re. We... out date... all the... ce,—that... held until... I,—and... applies. real Mor... the Imp... first that... the Queb... rious neg... province... at this... ports of... the hel... certain... based. W... in future... of both Pro... official sta... for publi... ury having... on what... certainly... t to publi... of the 23... and his... out, he... have exte... income... to murder... military... sionous f... est of Mr... that on... on public... s, howev... a soldier... re instr... -magistr... ere Cam... -papers... wndered... must have... The trial... lence, mi... case, and... to take i... ore conje... ee colum... on) on the... of the... Wellington... Among... patrole... and other... much spe... The result... at that... -Quebec, the... These ar... sic of the... Enlarged... going to... to were in... The... a part... and distrib... men who... would have... the other... in ashamed... ish, His... Aylmer's... at that... going Cap... -Quebec, the... of the... one word... has been... chapman's... self-con... call the... spicious... (1700, ad... in 1833... identity... appeared... not soon... course of... oronto of... Bisanor... epileps... the course... the Que... day, in... ly going

down, the remainder waiting the return of the vessel schooner:—
Captain H. Reid, 32 id Foot, commandant.
Dr. Paole, inspecting and boarding physician.
Dr. Fremont, medical superintendent on shore.
Mr. Nicholas, marine boarding officer.
Messrs. Dick and Christie, assistants to the medical superintendent on shore.
The only military officers are, Lieut. Gordon, of the 79th Highlanders, and Mr. Wilson of the Com-missariat. The men of the 79th and five or six militiamen in charge of the guns, is the only military force.
Doctor Joseph Parent continues as boarding and inspecting physician at the port of Quebec.
It is said, which is to be opened under a Marine Hospital, in preference to the Blue Store, King's Commission, in preference to this last place having the want of fire-places in this last place having already proved seriously inconvenient on the coming on of the cold weather. An inspecting physician and assistants will be appointed. Should the Cholera unfortunately re-appear, the emigrant and sick will be transferred to the Blue Store, and the Marie Hospital be used as a Cholera Hospital.

THE ARMY.—The first division of the 32nd Regt. will leave for Montreal in the first or second steam-boat. The 66th, we observe, were about leaving Kingston for Quebec.
Colonel McDougall, of the 79th Highlanders, who returns from the army after so long and so zealous a service, gave up to Major Cameron the command of the 79th Cameronians, now in this garrison, on Wednesday last.
THE NAVIGATION TO MONTREAL is now open. The ice at Carage, which had been much damaged by the late high tides, moved down yesterday afternoon, and made its appearance before the town about five o'clock. In the course of the night and to-day it has nearly all passed down. Notice of this was sent to Montreal by Mr. Dyde, the agent to the Montreal Steam-boat Companies, by an express to overtake the post, which had just started.
Three boats from Sorel, with fish and game, arrived this forenoon, which removes all doubts as to the navigation being open. The *Civada Eagle* and *Lady Aylmer* were at Three Rivers on Wednesday afternoon. No steam-boats from Montreal will probably arrive before Monday or Tuesday.
There does not appear to have resulted any damage from the ice causing the waters of the St. Lawrence to overflow. As far down as Grandines the river was without a piece of ice yesterday, but on this side it almost wholly impeded the navigation.
A number of boats have arrived from the different parishes 60 or 90 miles below. Some of them have brought up large quantities of fresh smelts, for sale.
The house swallow, which generally returns to Quebec about the 15th of April, re-appeared this morning the 1st May.

The house of Mrs. Widow Gagné, St. John-street, St. John suburbs, was entered during her absence at a neighbour's on Wednesday night, and robbed of 24 in Mexican dollars, American half dollars, and ten dollars and other Bank notes. The thieves had also packed up a quantity of valuable wearing apparel, but were disturbed and left it behind them.
For some days past the Corporation have ordered all women of improper character walking the streets after the hour of lighting the lamps to be taken up, and about twenty-five were taken into custody on the two first nights. In several public parts of the town the nuisance had become disgusting.

Mr. Black, ship-builder, will launch from his ship-yard to-morrow morning at high water, the *Melrose*, a vessel of very superior build and finish, of 666 tons. She is the first vessel launched this year; is to load for Liverpool, and to be commanded by Captain Frohisher.
In passing through some of the neighbouring parishes yesterday, we heard on all sides discharges of musketry, and saw several May-poles, around which the young men, after having raised them, were collected with fowling pieces. This practice, in which dancing and feasting form the chief amusement, is of very old standing, and was formerly restricted to the *Capitaine de côte*; but any one may now raise his May-pole. This afternoon some young men proceeded to the ice of the St. Charles to raise a May-pole.

We have made the following extract from the *London Sun* of the 20th of March, as an act of justice to Lord Brougham, who appears to be perfectly ashamed of having permitted himself to have been made a tool of by Mr. Roebuck or Mr. Chapman, or Dr. Nelson or some such worthy:—
"On presenting a petition from the Rev. D. Gurney, Lord Brougham said he held in his hand a petition which was most respectfully worded, but he would not state whom it was from, what it was about, or any one matter in the petition. (Laughter.) He would merely move that it be read, as he did not intend to make himself answerable for the statements in any petition he might ever present."
(*Mercury*.)

COURT OF APPEALS.—Quebec, 30th April, 1835.
Present: The Hon. Chief Justice Sewell, and the Hon. J. Stewart, A. W. Cochrane, C. Delery, Wm Smith and Hughes Haney.
The following judgments were pronounced by the Hon. Chief Justice:—
Wm. Lane & ux. appellants; C. Dorion, respondent.—Judgment reversed.
Miss A. E. Nelson, appellant; Ezekiel Hart, respondent.—Judgment confirmed.
David Brown and R. A. Smith.—Judgment reversed.
J. E. Dumoulin and Dame J. M. Woolsey.—Judgment reversed.
M. Donaldson & E. Hartley.—Judgment reversed.
J. Simpson & A. Traux.—Judgment confirmed.
J. B. Pothier and L. C. Cressé & al.—Judgment confirmed.
Attorney-General pro rege & Moses Hart.—Judgment reversed.
B. McVicar & Thos. Dawes.—Judgment reversed.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Quebec, 24th April
Jas. Voyer, Jos. Morin, Louis Massue, Charles Smith and James Mackenzie, Esquires, on the Bench.
Narcisse Huot, pleaded guilty to a charge for assaulting Mr. Nicholas Junot. This Mr. Narcisse Huot is pretty well known about town, by his endeavouring to get "tick" both in his own name and that of his father, who is a very respectable man, but has cautioned the public against advancing goods to his son. The assault in question arose from Narcisse H. following his old custom. Yesterday, (Thursday 23rd instant,) he went to the shop of Mr. Nicholas Junot, and obtained from a little girl, who was alone at the time, three handkerchiefs on credit. Mr. Junot on his return being informed of this went in search of Huot, and found him in a Tavern. Upon asking Huot for payment of the handkerchiefs, he (H.) struck witness several times and blackened both his eyes.

Olivier Boeage charged with assaulting Mrs. Cecile Bedard was acquitted, it being proved that the lady had been the aggressor. This assault differed in many respects from ordinary ones, the woman having knocked the man down, and the man having torn the woman's cap.
Hugh Gordon and Patrick McInally were also acquitted of a charge of assault and battery. In this case the Jury returned a Verdict of guilty against the Plaintiff, Mr. Patrick Ryan, the person on whom the assault was alleged to have been committed, thus, of course, acquitting the Defendants.
Olivier Roy was severally charged with stealing a pair of Moccasin Boots, worth 2s. and 2½ bundles of tow of the value of 1s. 3d. The evidence against him not being conclusive of his guilt, he was acquitted.
Antoine Delaquoé, a boy aged about 12 years, was put to the Bar, charged with stealing a quantity of wearing apparel.
Melanie Dussault stated that she lives at *L'Assés des Mers*. On 7th April she went out of her house and fastened the door with a nail above the latch, which the prisoner who was playing about observed, and took occasion during her absence to enter the house and abstract the articles then produced, from a trunk in one of the rooms.
Miss Charbonneau and Mrs. Aldrick recognized the articles sworn to by Mrs. Dussault, as having been sold to them by the prisoner.
Verdict of guilty returned.
Seven women charged with keeping a disorderly house in Des Fossés Street, St. Rock's Suburbs, were acquitted.

Saturday, 25th April, 1835.
Jas. Voyer, Jos. Morin, A. Anderson, Chs. Smith, Wm. Sheppard and Hammond Gowen, Esquires, on the Bench.
Jean Bonnard, Esquire, N. P., J. P. and M. P. P. was accused of extortion in the execution of his duty as Justice of the Peace at St. Henri de Lauzon, in the County of Dorchester. The circumstances of the case as stated by the witnesses are succinctly these:—Mr. François Audet dit Lapointe, Commissioner of Roads and Bridges, in the above named Parish, delivered into the hands of Mr. Louis Colombe, Inspector of Roads and Bridges, in the same Parish, a petition from the number of inhabitants, praying for certain ameliorations, with instructions to read the same at the door of the Parish Church, with which instructions, Mr. Colombe neglected or refused to comply, thereby incurring a penalty of 28s. currency, for the recovery of which sum, Mr. Audet dit Lapointe instituted an action against Mr. Colombe, before the Defendant in this case, Jean Bonnard, Esquire, as Justice of the Peace. Mr. Colombe shortly after the institution of the action, gave Messrs. Amable Berland and François Guay, directions to pay the principal costs, which they did before judgment had been read. The amount paid by these two gentlemen to Mr. Bonnard was 37s. 3d. including the sum of 1s. 3d. for entering a judgment, which had not been rendered, and it was upon this ground that Mr. B. was indicted for extortion. On the defence it was stated that Mr. B. had charged the sum of 1s. 3d. for entering a judgment, knowing that it would have to be entered subsequently.
Verdict of not guilty.
The Hon. Col. Gore was accused of an assault and battery on the person of one Patrick Gilland, a boy of 15 years old, who stated in his evidence that he is in the service of Mr. J. J. Sims, Apothecary, and is in the habit of taking the children to School. On the 11th December when he had got inside the School door, he was met by Col. Gore who administered unto him a severe flagellation. Upon being asked during cross-examination by Mr. Aylwin, what could possibly have induced Col. Gore to give him such a whipping, witness said he had laid his hand on the shoulder of Col. G's son, but had not pulled his ears, as in fact he had confessed to have done, when Col. G. was administering the rod to him.
Verdict of guilty returned.

Charles McGoldrick and Patrick McInally were accused of an assault and battery, an unimportant case occupied the Court for nearly two hours and a half. It appeared that on the 24 March last, Mr. Patrick Flanagan on passing McInally's shop where McGoldrick, the other Defendant is Clerk, he was assaulted by McG. who demanded payment of the sum of 6s. 6d. which witness owed Mel. Whilst witness and Mel. were struggling together, Mel. came running out of the shop, and cried out to McG. to "crucify" the witness. Upon being asked the definition of the word crucify, witness said it meant to kill. Six other witnesses were examined who all differed in their statements. The Jury returned a verdict of guilty against McGoldrick, and acquitted McInally.

Monday, 27th April.
Jas. Voyer, Jas. Mackenzie, Chs. Smith, Hammond Gowen and Anthony Anderson, Esquires, on the Bench.
Laurent Bedard and Edouard Touchette were accused of assaulting, with intent to murder, a sworn bailiff, while in the execution of his duty, and another individual. The circumstances of the case are briefly as follows:—
Mr. Fabien Souci, of Charlesbourg, having instituted an action against Laurent Bedard, one of the defendants, Michel Bégin, bailiff, was entrusted with the declaration made by Souci, to deliver to Bedard, who lives at St. Pierre, in the village of Charlesbourg. Having, on the 3rd February last, engaged a cart named Romain St. Amant, he was proceeding towards Bedard's residence, when he overtook a train with two men on it, driving very leisurely. Being somewhat in haste, he directed St. Amant to demand half of the road from the individuals, which they complied with and let the cart pass. Immediately after they had passed the train, the individuals in it appeared to be actuated with a sudden wish for rapid motion, for they immediately began to drive their horse in a very violent manner against the cart in which Bégin was sitting. This continued for some time until they arrived at the foot of a hill, which rendered galloping impossible. On coming to the summit, close to the house of one Paquet, St. Amant said to Bégin that they had better make enquiry there respecting the place where Laurent Bedard resided; which words appeared to catch the ears of the men behind, as they immediately got out of their vehicle and came up to the cart, where they ill-treated Bégin and St. Amant in a most shocking manner. St. Amant was so much hurt, that Bégin left him for dead on the field and regained his cart, although he too was much hurt. After proceeding a short distance, one of the men who were in the train came up to him and got into his cart, threatening him with another "d—d" good thrashing." He however proceeded to his destination, Bedard's house; but when he arrived there, he discovered that he had been riding with the very individual himself, in propria persona. He then executed his message and returned home, picking up St. Amant on his return, who was so battered and bruised about the face that his acquaintances could not recognize him.
The Jury returned a verdict of "Guilty of assault with intent to murder"—but not on a bailiff while in the execution of his duty, his mission from the Sheriff not having been fully proved.

John Cummings and his wife were charged with assaulting one Betty Casey; but it being proved that her name was Bridget Casey, the indictment fell to the ground. Mrs. Casey cut a most deplorable figure—both her eyes were black and the tip of her nose bitten off.
John Young, "the King of Scotland," accused of assaulting Wm. McKieher, was discharged, there being no evidence to support the accusation.
Tuesday, 28th April.
James Voyer, Chs. Smith, Louis Massue and Jas. Mackenzie, Esquires, on the Bench.
Mary Boyd, alias Mary Mahoney, alias Mary McMahon, charged with stealing a pair of trousers, was acquitted, no witnesses having appeared against her.
Wednesday, 29th April.
James Voyer, Charles Smith, Hammond Gowen and Louis Massue, Esquires, on the Bench.
The case of Samuel Irvine, Patrick Shea and Patrick Donnelly, for riot and assault, was traversed to next term.
The case of Cummings and his wife, upon a new indictment for assaulting Bridget Casey, was also traversed.
The Grand Jury came into Court with six bills ignored, and having delivered their presentment were discharged.
Thursday, 30th April.
James Voyer, Charles Smith, Louis Massue, and James Mackenzie, Esquires, on the Bench.
The following sentences were pronounced:—
Francis Johnston, larceny, 15 days imprisonment.
Pierre Provost, larceny, 4 months house of correction.
Antoine Delagrave, a boy of 14 years old, do. 1 month imprisonment.
Xavier Martinet, assault on a constable, 1s. fine.
William McCue and William Shank, assault and battery, 2 months imprisonment each, at the expiration of which to give security of 20l. each, and two sureties of 10l.
Charles Charland, assault on a constable, 2 months imprisonment.
Laurent Bedard, and Edouard Touchette, assault, fined 5l. each, and to give security of 50l. each, and two sureties of 25l. each.
Richard Power, assault, 5l. fine, and to give security in the sum of 10l. and two sureties in 20l.
Antoine Bague, assault, fined 5s.
Narcisse Huot, assault, fined 5l. and to give security in the sum of 20l. and two sureties in 10l. each.
McGoldrick, assault, fined 3l. and to give security of 20l. and two sureties in 10l. each.

To the Editor of the *Quebec Gazette*.
Sir,—The lengthy article in the *London Globe* of the 19th March, condemnatory of the appointment of Lord Canterbury, must be highly gratifying to all those who looked with satisfaction upon the appointment of that nobleman; because we may fairly presume, from the length of that article, that every objection which could be made to the nomination of Lord Canterbury has been brought forward in it, and when the writer's meaning is extracted from the cloud of words in which it is enveloped, the only objections are—that he is a Tory and that he is Speaker of the House of Commons. What is every man in office at this moment? What was that Ministry which first opposed the designs of the modern Attila, "the scourge of mankind?"—what that which brought him to bay, and overcame him on the field Waterloo? The nonsense about his having been Speaker, and the consequent rust of his intellect, is answered by the opinion of all England acknowledging his talent. It is to be hoped, for the sake of the gentleman himself, that the writer of that article was not an individual from this Province, for the article speaks of religious differences, and could any man be a month in this country and not know that no such subject of difference exists.
Your obedient servant,
C.
1st May, 1835.

To the Editor of the *Quebec Gazette*.
Sir,—I was much surprised in perusing your paper of Friday last, at the improper view of the subject which "Your old Sporting Friend" has taken: it has not been asserted by any of your previous correspondents, that the Woodcock of this country is of the same species as that of Europe. Wilson, one of the authors which your "learned" friend has quoted in support of his view of the subject, gives this description of the American Woodcock, (*Scelopax minor*):—"This bird is universally known to all our sportsmen; their food consists of various larvae and aquatic worms, for which during the evening they are continually turning over the leaves with their bill, or searching in the bog. This bird in its general figure and manners, greatly resembles the European Woodcock, but is considerably less, and very differently marked below, being an entirely distinct species. A few traits will clearly point out their difference,—the lower parts of the European Woodcock is thickly barred with dusky waved lines, on a yellowish white ground; the present species has those parts of a bright ferruginous; the male of the American species weighs from five to six ounces, the female eight; the European twelve. The European Woodcock makes its first appearance in Britain in October and November, that country being in fact its only winter quarters; for early in March they move off to the northern parts of the country to breed. The American species on the contrary, winters in countries south of the United States; arrives here early in March, (Pennsylvania is here alluded to) extends its migration as far at least as the River St. Lawrence; breeds in the intermediate places, and retires again to the south on the approach of winter. The one migrates from the torrid to the temperate regions, the other from the temperate to the arctic. The two birds therefore notwithstanding their names are the same, differ not only in size and markings, but also in native climate. The male Woodcock is ten inches and a half long and sixteen in extent, weighs five and a half and sometimes six ounces; the female is twelve inches long and sixteen in extent, weighs eight ounces, and differs also in having the bill very nearly three inches in length; the black on the back of the female is not so intense as that on the male." Anderson, a writer of great celebrity on this subject, states also that this bird (*Scelopax minor*) is well known to all our sportsmen, it is found throughout the United States and Canada, and passes to the south as winter approaches. I have found them in great numbers in South Carolina in January. The females are larger than the males, but both are considered smaller than the European bird of the same name; are also of a different species. Those who have eaten of both birds pronounce the American the more delicate. When in full plumage it is a beautiful bird, and of an extremely mild and kind aspect; I have frequently felt something like remorse when on picking up a wounded one, I have met the forgiving of its full, bright and soft hazel orb. How many of the beauties who dazzle and enslave us would be proud of such an eye?"
I think Mr. Editor that this perhaps too tedious description of the American Woodcock will set the matter at rest, and that "Your old Sporting Friend" will not endeavour to inflict us by another attempt at turning the Woodcock of America into the red

breasted Snipe of Europe, unless he may have so much conceit of his own abilities as to take the field against such well established authorities as I have quoted.
P. S.—I should suppose that he had never read Wilson whom he mentions.

COMMERCIAL.
The following comparative statement of the imports into Canada of some of the principle articles of trade, id the years 1833 and 1834, have been compiled from the *Quebec Commercial List*, and is, we believe upon the whole, tolerably correct.

	1833.	1834.
Spirits.—Brandy	1078	1175 pipes.
Rum	9000	8139 puns.
Gin	1263	650 pipes.
Wines.—Port	493	318 pipes.
Do.	193	135 cases.
Sherry	329	354 pipes.
Teneriff	291	416 do.
Spanish	2465	1615 do.
Sicilian	383	317 do.
French	321	114 hhd.
Do.	886	416 cases.
Unspecified	638	748 pipes.
Do.	—	376 cases.
Oils.—Lined	835	242 hhd.
Do.	313	110 jars.
Olive	253	227 pipes.
Palm	248	157 casks.
Unspecified	—	500 do.
Sugar and Molasses.—		
Refined	1640	1255 hhd.
Muscovado	2946	2574 do.
East India	4630	1189 bags.
Molasses	723	984 casks.
Pepper	1456	1137 bags.
Pimento	76	154 do.
Raisins	8616	20491 boxes
	2988	519 bls.
Candles	1314	995 boxes
Soap	14752	1139 do.
Starch	1191	181 do.
Paper	2108	1574 do.
Earthenware	3521	2356 pkgs.
Glass.—Window	17306	20301 boxes
Bottles	1139	928 crates
Salt	9067	11784 tons.
Coal	21108	22043 do.
Nail Plates	6783	3967 boxes
Tin	12663	7329 pkgs.
Iron.—Bar	80223	108717 bars.
	1458	806 tons.
Hoop and Rod	29581	10536 hds.
Sheet	1129	236 tons.
	3437	3019 hds.

The advices from Hamburg are to the 12th March. We give the prices of grain, flour, and provisions. These quotations being much lower than ours, no doubt the Newfoundland market will be principally supplied from thence.
The amount of duties which accrued at the port of New-York during the year 1834, was 10,188,152 dollars.
Amount of value of imports for the same period, 76,875,365 dollars.
Value of ditto for 1833, 60,944,400 do.
Excess in 1834, 15,930,965 do.
Showing an increase in the amount of goods imported at that port, of more than 25 per cent. in one year, and that year of unusual mercantile embarrassment.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
The *Juniper*, Comrie, cleared at Mobile, (U.S.) for Quebec on the 31st March.
MARRIED.
On Thursday, at the Trinity Chapel, Mr. Wm. Penney, to Mary Elizabeth Macdonald, widow of the late Mr. Robert Forrester.
DIED.
On Sunday, at Montreal, aged 80, Mr. W. S. Burland, late tide surveyor of H.M. Customs for that port, after a period of twenty years service.
In Stukely, 10th inst., Jeddiah Cook, aged 55 years.
In Stukely, 10th March, Mr. John Bolson, aged 27.
At Ashford, Kent, (Eng.) 15th Feby. Edward Berford Dawes Esquire, eldest son of Dr. B. Dawes, Esq., formerly storekeeper of the M.J.'s naval yard, at Halifax.
In Kentville, on the 29th of March, at the residence of Colonel R. M. Johnson, a distinguished Chief of the Cherokee tribe, named Black Coat.
The *Legation* of (Indian) Telegraph, of 5th February, states that Capt. Flower, principal Chief of the Thornton tribe of Miami Indians, was killed a few days ago, opposite that town, by an Indian. Capt. Flower, was one of the finest looking Indians belonging to the Miami nation.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE PEACE.
Quebec, 1st May, 1835.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the effects lately found in the house of Jean Martel Bichard and Wife, situated in St. Peter-street, in the Lower Town of this city, and detained on suspicion of having been stolen, are now again arranged for public view and inspection in the Quarter Sessions Hall, where they will so remain, for the purpose of being examined, until the first day of July next. Person who may have been robbed of such articles are requested to call and examine the said effects, and if identified, to make the necessary depositions without delay.
PEIRCE & SCOTT,
Clerks of the Peace.
Three insertions in all the Newspapers published in this City in their respective languages.

EMIGRANT SOCIETY OFFICE.
Quebec, 7th April, 1835.
NOTICE.
The Annual Meeting of the QUEBEC EMIGRANT SOCIETY will take place at the Quebec Exchange, on MONDAY, the 4th May, at TWO o'clock, P. M.
All Subscribers are particularly requested to attend.
S. W. H. LESLIE, Secretary Q. E. S.

SHIP BISCUIT.
MRS. WIDOW GLASS respectfully informs the friends and customers of her late husband, that she has for sale a supply of all the usual varieties of SEA BISCUIT, WATER BISCUIT and CRACKERS, cheap for cash or approved credit.
19, Champlain street, Quebec 1st May, 1835.

THE Subscribers having entered into Partnership to commence from 1st May next, their concerns will be carried on under the firm of AYLWIN and NOAD.
CHAS. F. AYLWIN.
HENRY JOHN NOAD.
Quebec, 15th March, 1835.
STABLES AND COACH HOUSES TO LET.
situate in the Lower Town, at the foot of Mountain Street.—Enquire of
THOS. WILLIAM LLOYD,
No. 6, Haldimand Street.
Quebec, 1st May, 1835.
LOUIS LEMOINE,
ARMOURER AND INSTRUMENT MAKER,
BEGS to announce that he has removed from No. 47, St. John street, to No. 23, corner of St. Francois Street and Dominique Streets, Suburbs of St. Rock.
Quebec 1st May, 1835.
WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 4th May, all the immovable property belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. NICOLAS VILLERS, now placed in his late residence St. Foil.
ALSO FOR SALE or LET, part of the real property of the Estate comprising, THREE HOUSES with the outhouses; two situated on St. John's street, and the third on St. Ursule-street. Further, a Farm of three arpents or more in front by twenty-five in depth, bounded on one side by Pierre Mingou, and on the other by Louis Joigneau, and moreover a piece of land in the Banlieue of Quebec, of about ten arpents in superficies.
For further information apply to Mr. CHARLES LORTIE, Coopet. St. Roch, Quebec, or to Mr. OLIVIER VILLERS, St. Foil.

QUEBEC FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
NOTICE is hereby given, that an Election of Five Stockholders duly qualified to become Directors in the place of Five retiring by rotation in office, will take place on MONDAY the 4th day of MAY next, at the Company's Office. Ballot to open at TEN o'clock, A. M. and close at ONE o'clock, P. M.
Wm. HENDERSON,
Secretary.
Quebec Fire Office, 29th April, 1835.

QUEBEC SAVINGS BANK, April 28th, 1835.
Decrease of the funds by the operations of this day.....£128 19 9
CITY OF QUEBEC.
COMMON COUNCIL OFFICE.
The 27th April, 1835.
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed tenders will be received at this Office, on or before SATURDAY, the 16th MAY next, and opened on that day at FOUR o'clock in the afternoon, in presence of the parties making the tenders, by the Watch and Light Committee, for the making of such Tenders, as the Corporation may require for the use of the Watch and Light Department, from that day to the 5th of April following.
Sealed Tenders will be further received at the same place, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 25th of June, next, and opened on that day at four o'clock in the afternoon, in the presence of the parties making the Tenders, by the said Committee, for the supply of two thousand gallons N. R. M. Shale, bottled pure Seal Oil, manufactured in this year, and of the best quality, for the lighting of the city, one half to be delivered in the month of July, and the other half in the month of October, both next ensuing.
Such of the tenders as shall be the most advantageous to the Corporation, will be accepted.
For any additional information to this notice, application may be made to the Chairman of said Committee, Edouard Glemeyer, Esquire, at his residence, St. Peter Street, in the Lower Town.
By order of the Mayor,
JEAN LANGEVIN,
Town Clerk.

CITY OF QUEBEC.
COMMON COUNCIL OFFICE.
The 26th April, 1835.
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Election of a Common Councilman, for the St. Lawrence Ward, in the room of GEORGE BLAKE, Esquire, elected on the 27th March last, and who refuses to serve, shall take place at the Lawrence Hotel, kept by Proudly, St. Peter Street, and commence on FRIDAY the 15th May next, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon.
By order of the Mayor,
JEAN LANGEVIN,
Town Clerk.

WANTS A SITUATION—A YOUNG MAN, as Clerk in a Mercantile Store, who can speak the English and French Languages fluently, and has spent for upwards of ten years in this occupation, and can produce good recommendations as to character.
Apply at the Office of the *Quebec Gazette*.
Quebec, 16th April, 1835.
NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN McDONALD, late Clerk to the Subscriber, is no longer in his employ.
JOHN RACEY.
Quebec, 17th April, 1835.
WANTED a situation as Clerk by the subscriber who has for the last three years been employed as such by John Racey, Esquire.—He would have no objections to take charge of a BREWERY, having acquired a thorough knowledge of the business in all its departments, under one of the best Brewers in Edinburgh.—Satisfactory references can be given.
JOHN McDONALD.
N. B.—Letters addressed to the subscriber, No. 85, St. Valere Street, Quebec, will meet with immediate attention.
Quebec, April, 1835.

FRENCH SCHOOL.
THE Subscriber intends opening a School on the 1st of May next, at N^o. 13, Hoope Street, where he will teach French Grammar, Writing, Arithmetic and Book Keeping.
He solicits respectfully the encouragement of his friends and the public in general.
CLEMENT CAZEAU.
P. S.—He will also give private lessons, and keep an Evening School, at 7 o'clock.
Quebec, 28th April, 1835. C. C.
DAVID COYLE, Saddler, begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement he has hitherto received, and at the same time begs to inform them that he has removed to No. 18, Fabrique street, opposite Mr. WOODRUFF'S, where he has on hand a large stock of goods in his line, particularly of Harness made up out of a large lot of English leather received last fall, direct from the manufacturers.—Also a case of riding and driving Whips, from Fletcher, Box & Sons, London; which he trusts will enable him to give general satisfaction to all who may continue to favor him with their patronage.
Terms 5 or 6 months, on approved credit, and a liberal discount for cash.
Quebec, 24th April, 1835.

NOTICE.
That JOHN MACLELLAN & Co., Merchants, of Greenock, ceased to have any transactions in business with Mr. RONALD MACLELLAN, of Quebec, from and after 25th November, 1834.
JOHN MACLELLAN & Co.
Greenock, 17th Feby. 1835.
FOR SALE.
1,400 PAIRS Moccasins, Boots and Shoes, and 100 pieces Harness Leather.
The Moccasins are made of the best materials, and will be sold cheap.
CANADA TANNERY.
OSBORN L. RICHARDSON.
24th April, 1835.

FOR SALE.
A SUPERIOR TOBACCO ENGINE, with Seven Cast Steel Knives and Heating Plates, complete, with Machinery for working it by horse, and in good condition, the whole belonging to the Estate of the late JAMES and WILLIAM ANDERSON, Tobaccoists. The above will be sold by private sale, either for cash or approved notes with which a liberal credit will be given. Application to be made to JOSHUA HUNT, N. P. Lower Town.
Quebec, 25th April, 1835.
GARDEN SEEDS.
THE Subscribers have now on hand a large assortment of ENGLISH and AMERICAN GARDEN SEEDS, warranted fresh.
MUSSON & SAVAGE,
Chemists and Druggists.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been duly appointed Curator to the Estate of the late WILLIAM GRANT, in his life time Master Butcher, of Quebec, requests all those indebted to the said Estate, to make immediate payment to the undersigned; and those who may have claims against the same to transmit them duly attested.
Quebec, 6th April, 1835.
JEROME PARE.
FOR SALE.
ONE undivided third part of the Lake and Seignioriy of Madapegnia or Matapedignia with one undivided third part of all the Islands in the same.
This Seignioriy is situated at a distance of about thirty miles from the St. Lawrence, in rear of the Seignioriy of Mts. and consists of one league of land in depth all round the said Lake. The Seignioriy contains about Ninety thousand superficial acres, exclusive of the Islands in the Lake, Application at Quebec, to be made to
H. G. FORSYTH, or at
Montreal to J. T. BADGLEY.
Quebec, 26th November, 1835.

HOUSE AND SHOP TO LET.
With possession on the first of May next,
THAT new and well finished three story STONE HOUSE, situate in St. Joseph Street, No. 15, Upper-Town, having a yard, and a passage by Couillard Street, now occupied by Mr. Louis Delagrave, belonging to the estate of the late Frs. Ducrest Esquire.
Apply to
P. BOISSEAU,
Quebec, 5th Feby. 1835. Testamentary Executor

NOTICE.
THE QUEBEC FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY having reason to believe that in many cases alterations are made in the premises insured by the Company, without due notice thereof being given to the office, and endorsed on the policy, according to the stipulations in the Company's charter, as the assured think necessary to call the attention of all persons who have insured, or shall hereafter insure their property with the Company, to the following express condition of their Policies, viz:—

That any time during the continuance of this Policy, should happen any such change or alteration in the description, situation or circumstances of the buildings or premises hereby insured, as to face, siting, or the true extent and meaning of this Policy, the insured was bound to declare at the time of effecting insurance thereon at this Office, if at the same time then existed, such change or alteration shall forthwith be declared and made known to this Office by the Insured, and shall be (by the Statute of this Province) void, and the policy shall be null and void, and the Company shall be discharged from all liability on the policy, unless it be otherwise agreed between them and the said assured.

And they hereby give notice, that they will strictly adhere to this and all other conditions of their Policies, and will consider them as null and void in all cases where alterations have been made in the premises insured, without being duly notified to the Company, and endorsed on the Policy, by order,
W. HENDERSON,
Secretary.

PETER ALLARD, No. 8, KING STREET, ST. ROCH, BISCUIT BAKER, will have constantly on hand SHIP BISCUIT, CAKES, PASTRY, NAVY AND WATER BISCUIT, CRACKERS, &c. Also, FINEST BISCUITS at the lowest prices.
Quebec, 8th April, 1855.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of T. & W. RICKABY Cabinet Makers, is this day dissolved, in consequence of WILLIAM RICKABY being about to leave town. All persons having claims against the said firm are requested to present them without delay, and those indebted to make immediate arrangement for the settlement of their accounts.
WILLIAM RICKABY,
WILLIAM RICKABY,
Quebec, 22d April, 1855.

THEOPHILUS RICKABY respectfully returns his sincere thanks to the Public for the liberal encouragement received by the late firm, and begs to state that the business will, after the 1st May next, be continued on his own account, at No. 50, St. John Street, St. John's Suburbs, (at present occupied by Mr. J. B. Frechette) and he trusts by attention and assiduity, to secure the continuance of those favors so liberally extended to him.
Funerals furnished on the lowest possible terms, and with the greatest punctuality.
Quebec, 22d April, 1855.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the Trustees of the Cathedral of Notre Dame of Quebec, for arrears, Cens et Rentees, Lois et Ventes, Pew or House rent funeral expenses or otherwise, are requested to make payment without delay into the hands of the undersigned Attorney of the Cathedral.
CHS. M. DEFOY,
No. 14, St. Joseph Street.
Quebec, 1st April, 1855.

The Subscribers having entered into partnership, intend on the 1st May next, under the firm of MAXIM & BOERSE, to carry on business as Auctioneers, Brokers and Commission Merchants, on the premises occupied at present by Mr. W. D. DeFoy.
ANDREW JOHN MAXIM,
CHRISTOPHER STUBBS BOURNE

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the Estate of the late William Finlay, Esquire, in his life time of Quebec, merchant, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned at his office, No. 16, St. Louis Street, and those who may have claims against the said Estate are requested to present their accounts duly attested.
R. H. GAIRDNER,
Sole Executor.
Quebec, 15th March, 1855.

NOTICE.
The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of J. & J. M. FRASER, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm, by Obligation, Account or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment to either of the undersigned at the Office of J. M. FRASER, or J. M. FRASER, J. M. FRASER.
Quebec, 28th February, 1855.

The Business heretofore carried on by J. & J. M. FRASER, will be continued in the same premises by the undersigned, under the firm of J. M. FRASER & Co.
J. M. FRASER,
GEO. F. GIBSON,
H. W. GIBSON.
Quebec, 28th Febr., 1855.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto conducted by John Musson, will in future be carried on by the subscribers, under the firm of MUSSON & SAVAGE, who respectfully solicit a continuance of that distinguished patronage with which the establishment has hitherto been favored.
J. MUSSON,
ALFRED SAVAGE.
Quebec, 10th March, 1855.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
NOTICE.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing in this city, under the firm of JOHN MACNIDER & Co., is dissolved this day by mutual consent. All claims against the firm will be settled by JOHN MACNIDER, and all persons indebted to the said firm, whether by Account, Obligation or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment to the said JOHN MACNIDER, who is duly authorized to receive the same, otherwise their Accounts will be put into the hands of their Attorney.
JOHN MACNIDER,
ADAM L. MACNIDER.
Quebec, 1st January, 1855.

N. B.—The business will be hereafter carried on by the Subscriber at very reduced prices for cash only.
JOHN MACNIDER.
Quebec, 1st January, 1855.

NOTICE.
The business heretofore conducted under the firm of JOSEPH HAGARMAN & Co., at Près-de-Ville, will, from this date, be continued by the subscriber, under the same firm, and at the same place, on his own account.
J. HAGARMAN.
Quebec, 31st January, 1855.

Office of His Majesty's Chief Agent for Emigration to Upper and Lower Canada.
QUEBEC, March 20th, 1855.

CONDUCTORS of Public Works or other persons in Upper and Lower Canada, who may be in want of Artificers and Labourers, on the opening of the Navigation, and during the ensuing Summer, are requested to transmit to this Office (postage free) a Statement of the number of persons of the above classes that may be required, with the probable rate of wages to be paid per month or day.
A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
NEILSON & COWAN, No. 14, MOUNTAIN-STREET, Have for Sale:

LEDGERS, JOURNALS, BILL, LETTER, AND CASH BOOKS, full and half bound of various sizes.
Memorandum and Receipt Books of all sizes, Pocket and 4to Post Paper, Blank Post, Demy and Royal Paper, Swan Hook's Day and Dutch Quills, Red & Black Ink and Copying do, Office and Portable Ink Stands, Office Knives, Erasers and Paper Cutters, And every other article of Stationery.
Blank Account Books made to order.
Quebec, 22d April, 1855.

FLOWER AND GARDE N SEEDS,
FROM THE BOSTON AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND NEW ENGLAND SEED STORE,
Of the Growth of 1834.
A FINE Assortment of the above fresh SEEDS, put up in small parcels with printed directions for culture, is just received, and for sale at the Book Store, No. 9, Fabrique Street, where Catalogues may be seen 16th March, 1855.

NOTICE.—Whereas a person by the name of THOMAS RANKINE, a native of Falkirk, Scotland, and a son of Mr. John Rankine, deceased, Book-keeper, was in Halifax some years ago, and left as is supposed, a sailor, for some part in the West Indies. By the death of his father and elder brother, the said Thomas has become entitled to a considerable property. His relations are exceedingly desirous—if still alive—that this information should be conveyed to him, and any person who knew him while here, or of the port to which he sailed, or of his present residence, will confer a favour by communicating the same to the office of Mr. Geo. R. Young, who is instructed by the Trustees of the Estate to prosecute these enquiries.
Halifax, 8th January, 1855.

TO TRUSTEES AND TEACHERS OF SCHOOLS.
TEACHERS of Schools who may be desirous of acquiring a practical knowledge of the Lancasterian System of Mutual Instruction, are informed that the Parliamentary grant having been renewed, a limited number of persons can be admitted for that purpose, gratis to the Quebec British and Canadian School.
Instruction will at the same time be given, gratis, to such of the above Teachers as may wish to improve themselves in Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Mathematics, &c.
Application to be made either at the School House, in St. Roch Suburbs, near the King's Wood-yard, or to the undersigned; through whom also, Trustees of Schools may meet with suitable Teachers, and School-masters occasionally hear of vacant Schools.
JOS. PARANT, Vice President,
JEFFERY HALE, Secretary.
Quebec, 15th August, 1854.

TO TEACHERS AND SCHOOL MASTERS.
The Members of the Quebec District Education Society having, at a General Meeting, held at Quebec, on the 4th December, 1854, Resolved to give public notice in the newspapers, that proposals would be received from Teachers desirous of taking charge of the French and English Schools of the said Society, from and after the 1st May next.
Public Notice is hereby given. That such proposals will be received from this date to the 1st May next, from all Teachers wishing to take the management of their Schools, either of the English or French.
Further information on the subject, either as to salary or other conditions, may be obtained from H. S. Huor, Esq. Chairman; or from the undersigned Secretary.
The proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, sealed and indorsed "Proposals from _____ as Teacher of the French School (or English) of the District of Quebec Education Society."
N. F. BELLEAU, Secretary.
Quebec, 7th Decr. 1855.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, THE METROPOLITAN AND THE FOREIGN QUARTERLY REVIEW for 1855.
The above Periodicals are republished at New-Haven, (as soon as they reach America,) in weekly numbers, each containing 32 pages Royal 8vo. Nos. 1 & 2 for January, may be had at No. 14, Mountain Street, where subscriptions are received. The yearly charge for the whole is 12 dollars including postage, and the News cannot be furnished unless the payments is made in advance.
Quebec, 19th March, 1855.

FOR SALE BY NEILSON & COWAN, 14, Mountain Street
BOUCHETTE'S MAP of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward's Island, with a large section of the United States, compiled from the latest and most approved Astronomical Observations. Authorities and Surveys. The Map occupies three large sheets, beautifully engraved and coloured in London.
1st Sept. 1854.

JUST Published by NEILSON & COWAN, 14, Mountain Street, and may be had of the Booksellers in Montreal and Three Rivers, price 5s.—
THE QUEBEC ALMANACK, AND BRITISH AMERICAN ROYAL KALENDAR, FOR THE YEAR 1855.
Common Notes and Calendar; Diameter of the Planets, Tide Table, Equinox Table, and Chronological Table, Remarkable Events of our own time.
CIVIL LIST OF LOWER CANADA.
Governor, Legislative and Executive Councils, Members of the House of Assembly, Public Officers and Commissioners, Clerks of the Courts of Justice, Justices of the Peace, Corporation of Quebec, Justices of the Peace, District of Montreal, Commissioners to take Affidavits, and Notaries Public, Land Surveyors, Physicians and Surgeons, Trinity House, Quebec and Montreal, Pilots and Rates, &c. Officers of the Customs, General Post Office.
PUBLIC AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.
In Quebec and Montreal.
ECCLESIASTICAL STATE OF THE CANADAS.
Clergy of the Church of England, Clergy of the Church of Rome, and Convents, Bishops in the United States, Clergy of the Church of Scotland, Wesleyan and other Ministers.
MILITARY REGISTER FOR BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
The Canadas, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and their dependencies, Bermuda, Newfoundland.
APPENDIX.
Royal Family, List of His Majesty's Ministers, Reigning Sovereigns of Europe, &c. &c.
Quebec, 28th Jan'y. 1855.

FOR SALE, at the New Book Store, No. 9, Fabrique Street:
Newman's, Reeves' and Morris's colours, in cakes, hives and boxes, very complete
Carmine, lake, cobalt, madder, Indian yellow, White, black and red chalk, hard and soft, in sticks and boxes
Paper, cork and leather stumps
Port Crayons
India rubber pencils, and ball rubber
Best drawing paper and Bristol boards, of all sizes
Tinted drawing paper for chalks
Fine prepared drawing pencils
Do do in neat leather and paper boxes
Fine tracing paper
Embossed drawing boards and frame tablets, various sizes, Gold borders and ornaments assorted
Rice paper, large and small
Gold and silver foil, morocco and coloured papers
Camel hair pencils and varnishing brushes
Mezzotint brushes
China palettes, for colours
China slabs, for ditto
Pencil racks
Blank drawing books
Patent sketching boards
Embossed birds and animals, plain and coloured
Patent lace cards for drawing
Embossed do for do
Lithographic drawing books in great variety
A few highly finished original drawings of landscapes, birds and flowers
Portfolios of all sizes, plain and embossed
Embossed drawing boards, different sizes
Rosewood and leather portable desks
Rosewood boxes clamped with steel
Embossed leather paper cases, with lock and plain
Pocket-books and tablets, plain and embossed, in great variety
Leather, steel and silk purses
Ivory knives and folders, plain and carved
Ladies rosewood work boxes
Music stands
Pens for ruling music paper
Card cases
Visiting cards, plain, gilt and enamelled
Mordan's silver pencil cases
Do leads for do
Perryman pens and ink powder
Do do for ladies
Italian pens for do
Oblique pens
Tissue fire aprons, coloured
Tissue paper plain, and coloured
Letter and note paper, plain, gilt and blackbordered
Figured satin letter paper
Fancy paper, assorted colours
Screen handles, plain, rosewood, burnished and sprigged
Hall & Banc's playing cards

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY,
For Sale by NEILSON & COWAN, No. 14, Mountain Street.—
Murray's Grammar, Exercises and Key
Murray's First Book and Spelling Book
Introduction
Reader
Sequel to Reader
Goldsmith's History of Rome, Do. History of Greece
Mangnall's Questions
Blair's Reading Exercises
Johnson's Pocket Dictionary
Nugent's, Boyer's and Farut's Dictionaries
Layzee's Grammar
Mavor's Spelling Book, Carpenter's do
Parry's Syllabaire Françoise
Parry's Vocabulary; or, French Conversations
Goldsmith's Geography, Key to ditto
Walker's Universal Atlas
Winey's Geography and Atlas, Malte-Brun's do
Copy Signs and Multiplication Tables
Blair's Class Book
Talemachus, in English, Ditto in French
Mylilus's Class Book
Recueil Choisi, by Woustrucht
L'omycastie's Mesuration, do. Algebra, do. Arithmétique
Joyce's Arithmetic
Morrison's Arithmetic for young Ladies
Joyce's Arithmetic
Widdington's Tutor's Assistant, Key to ditto
Boyer's Grammar, Parry's do. Parry's Exercises
Parry's Spelling and Pronunciation
Robinson's Grammar of History
Irving's Elements of Composition
Duncan's Logic

ITALIAN AND SPANISH BOOKS
Longfellow's Grammaire Italienne
Raynovizio's Italian Grammar
Sequel to the Italian Reader
Italian Exercises
Gattel's Spanish and English Dictionary

LATIN AND GREEK BOOKS.
Ainsworth's, Young's and Eutek's Dictionaries
Black's Dictionary of words derived from the Latin
Robinson's Dictionary of Latin Phrases
Schrevel's Lexicon, Dawson's ditto
Hoolle's Latin Terminations
Ovid, Delp, Casar, ditto, Virgil, ditto, Hor ce, ditto
Cicero, Sallust
Ritchie's Corderius, Ditto Cornelius Nepos
Eton Latin Grammar
Hunter's Rudiments
Mair's Latin Syntax
Latin Exercises
Gradus ad Parnassum
Virgil, small edition
Greek Delectus
Collinson's Greek Exercises
Collectione Græca Majora
3 a volume
Neilson's Greek Idioms, Ditto Greek Grammar
Novum Testamentum, with maps

STATIONERY, DRAWING MATERIALS, & FANCY ARTICLE
Blank Books
Receipt Books } Of various sizes and forms
Index Books
Memorandum Books } Copy Books
Sealing Wax } Indian Rubber
Ink, in bottles and in powder, red and black
Inkstands, various sizes
Quills, from 1s. 6d. @ 28s. per 100
Crow Quills } Paper Cutters
Stamps } Office Taster and Tape.
Slate and Lead Pencils } Paper Weights
Lead Pencils for Drawing &c.

TO BE LET.—The Dwelling House on the hill at New Liverpool, formerly occupied by George Hamilton, Esquire, and lately by the Rev. A. McVey, beautifully situated with garden and grounds.—Rent moderate, and possession will be given on the 1st May.—Apply to Captain Jameson, at New Liverpool, or at Quebec to
W. PRICE & Co.
10th April, 1855.

TO LET.—The large House and premises occupied by Mrs. C. Hunter, No. 31, St. Paul Street.
ALSO,
The Wharf in front, with or without the large wooden Store thereon erected.—Apply on the premises, or to
CHARLES HUNTER,
Advocate.
Quebec, 29d April, 1855.

TO LET, by the undersigned, SIX OFFICES in the "MERCHANTS' HALL," facing the Montreal Bank, (St. Peter Street) and St. James and Sault-au-Matlot Streets.
FRS. BUTEAU,
Quebec, 21st April, 1855.

TO LET.—TWO OFFICES and an excellent VAULT and CELLAR on McCullum's Wharf.
JOHN BYDE,
Steam Boat Agent.
Quebec, 15th April, 1855.

FOR SALE.—A Lot situated in St. Roch, facing R. Lelièvre's, Esquire, garden—containing 40 feet in front, by 120 in depth, bounded in front by Queen Street, and on the rear by Richardson Street, with a house thereon erected. An indisputable title will be given.—For particulars apply to the Subscriber, corner of Grant and Fleurie Streets.
JEAN EDOUARD NOEL,
Quebec, 21st March, 1855.

TO BE LET.—For one or more years an extensive Farm, about three miles from Town, on the St. Foy Road. For particulars apply to
H. J. CALDWELL,
40, St. Peter Street.
Quebec, 9th January, 1855.

TO LET.—with immediate possession if required.—The HOUSE on the St. Foy Road, at present occupied by Jous Fleurière, Esq. Apply to JAMES HUNT, Esq., Lower Town, or to the undersigned.
FRDK. HACKER,
Architect.
Quebec, April 6th, 1855.
12, St. Stanislas Street.

TO BE LET, from the first day of May next, those extensive premises, wharves, &c. situate at Diamond Harbour, heretofore occupied by Mr. PETRY, as a lumber ground. Forming part of the premises known as L'Ance des Mères. For particulars apply to the proprietress, Mrs. AGNES MUNS, or to
ARCHD. CAMPBELL,
Not. Pub.
April 6th.

TO LET for one or more years from the 1st May next, the House and Store occupied by the Subscriber. The Store is adapted for any branch of trade, more particularly for a Grocer, Cabinet Maker, or Dry Goods. The stores in the rear are very extensive. The dwelling house is adapted for a respectable family, the kitchen contains a patent range with boiler and oven, a scullery, coal and water house attached, a wood shed, superior stabling for four horses, coach-house, &c. &c. also a spacious pickled yard with a border containing grape vines bearing fruit for the last four years, and a close gateway entering from Union Lane.—For further particulars apply to
R. SYMES.
Quebec, 27th Febr. 1855.

TO LET, from the 1st May next, the OFFICE at present occupied by Messrs. MILLS & KEAR, No. 27, St. Peter Street.—Also, the Cellars underneath.
Apply to A. FRASER, at the Office of Messrs. GOLDSWORTHY, TOWNSEND & Co.
Quebec, 27th March, 1855.

TO LET.—The House, situated in St. Angel Street, Upper Town, now occupied by Mrs. KAY.—Apply to Mrs. ROMAIN.
Quebec, 24th March, 1855.

TO LET, from the 1st May next.—Those spacious stands for business, Nos. 16 and 14 Bunde Street, formerly the Roman Catholic Cathedral; and now occupied by the firm of E. BARRETT, as a Glass and China Shop, and the latter by H. SCOTT & Co. as a Hardware Shop. Apply to
HENRY D. SEWELL,
12th February, 1855.
52, St. Louis Street.

TO LET.—With possession on the first of May next:—
That old Establishment and desirably situated House, No. 18, St. John Street, Upper Town, Quebec, with an excellent Garden, Coach House, Stabling, &c. attached. It was lately occupied by Mrs. Stilson, 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 Ste. Helène 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.
April, 1855.

FOR SALE AT THREE RIVERS.—A well built Stone House of two stories, with excellent Cellars, Ice House, Well, Coach House and Stables, situated near the Court House, at present occupied by—Hoswick, Esquire; half the purchase money may remain on the property, the residue payable at convenient periods. Possession given 1st May next.—Apply to
C. HENRY WILSON BLACKSTONE, Three Rivers,
or to, J. JONES, Junior, Quebec.
Quebec, 1st April, 1855.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET.
THE HOUSE No. 35, St. Lewis street, recently occupied by the undersigned, it contains drawing-room (with folding doors), dining room, bath, and five bed-rooms, the whole of which are warmed by one stove; two kitchens, three excellent and very dry cellars, with well and forcing pump, double dashes to every window in the house; stabling for two horses and a cow, wood and coach houses, a large paved yard and gallery, 44 feet by 12.—The whole in first rate repair, and for comfort and convenience is not surpassed by any house of its size in Quebec. Possession given now, or on the 1st May next. Apply to
R. SHAW.
Lower Town, 24th February, 1855.

FOR SALE on very advantageous terms, a SUPERB FARM, situate in the Parish of Nicolet, in one of the finest situations, and at about a quarter of a league below the Church and College or Seminary; extending six arpents in front (inclusive of a route or cross road leading to the North East) by thirty arpents; bounded in front by the River, opposite to the Point of L'He-a-Moras. The greater part of this Farm is under cultivation. There are two houses, a barn, a hangar, stable and out-buildings. For the conditions apply at Machiche to the undersigned.
JOSEPH BEAUBIEN,
Machiche, 14th October, 1854.

TO LET.
THE commodious HOUSE and dependencies situated in Ste. Ursule street, No. 27, Enquire at No. 49, St. Lewis street—2nd March, 1855.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.—Seven Thousand acres of valuable Land for Sale, in the Townships of Acton, Sutton and Panton.—Apply to the undersigned who is prepared to investigate and forward any legitimate claim or claims which individuals may have upon Government for Lands, &c.
R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
Advocate,—8, Haldimand Street.
Quebec, 19th Febr. 1855.

TO LET.
A STORE in St. James Street, formerly occupied by Messrs. HORN, McNAUGHT & Co.
Also—These extensive and commodious Wooden Sheds situated in Dalhousie and Arthur Streets, opposite to the Quebec Exchange, well adapted for an Auctioneer's business. Possession given immediately.
For particulars, apply to
J. LEYACRAFT & Co.
April 12th, 1855.

TO LET.—The House of the undersigned situated advantageously for trade, No. 12, St. John Street, Upper Town, at present occupied by Mr. Ed. DUGAL, Furrier.
MICHEL TESSIER, Senior.
Quebec, 15th April, 1855.

TO LET, and possession given on the first May next, the upper part of that pleasantly situated House, forming the corner of Fabrique and HORN STREETS, now occupied by Mr. GEORGE HENDERSON. Apply to
W. LE CHEMINANT,
April 9, 1855.

TO LET.—The HOUSE and commodious appurtenances, near the Parish Church of St. CHARLES, suitable for a family wishing to pass the summer in the country. Apply to
J. CHABOT,
9th April, 1855. Advocate, Quebec.

TO LET.—The HOUSE occupied by the undersigned, corner of BUADE and TRISON Streets, in the Upper Town.
Quebec, 9th April, 1855. **LOUIS PANET.**

HOUSES ON THE CAPE TO LET,
The House in the rear, formerly occupied by the late P. E. DESBARATS, Esquire.
Enquire of Mr. William Cowan, Gazette Office.
Quebec, 21st March, 1855.

TO LET.—For one or more years, that large and commodious House No. 46, St. Paul Street, facing the New Market, at present occupied by the Rev. D. MACGILLIVRAY, with a large yard, stabling, coach-house, &c. in the rear.
JAS. HUNT,
No. 1, Cul-de-Sac.
7th Jan'y. 1855.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET.—The Seigniorly of GRAND ETANG, lying in the lower part of the St. Lawrence, in the district of Gaspé, together with the different Fishing Materials, Bosts, and other utensils, &c.
JACQUES LEBLOND.
Quebec, 29th Jan. 1855.

TO BE DISPOSED OF.—A LOT OF LAND, situated on the Cape Rouge Road, (next to the River) about four miles from Town; containing 10 acres. The situation is, in every respect, a desirable one. Apply to
Quebec, 17th Jan'y. 1855 **J. H. KERR.**

FARM for sale about fifteen miles from Quebec. The S. W. half of Lot No. 11, in the first range of the Township of Stoneham, in the County of Quebec, comprising 120 acres, about 50 of which are cleared; with a large new house, an out-house, with fire-place, and root house. The Serpentine River Huron runs near the dwelling house. Easy terms of payment will be given. Apply to
E. GLACKEMEYER, N. P.
Quebec, 9th March, 1855.

TO LET, and possession given on the 1st May next.—One half of a large Cottage situated at Mount Pleasant. It is now undergoing the necessary alterations to make it into two distinct and separate Dwelling Houses. The situation is well known as being really beautiful, and the accommodations are such as will suit a respectable family. There is an excellent Front Garden, and a well of good water, together with Stables, Coach House, Wood House, &c. &c. Every information will be obtained, and the terms made known by applying to
MESSRS. G. BROWNE & Co.
Superintending Architects for the above work.
Quebec, 11th Febr. 1855.

TO LET.—The House in St. Nicholas Street, Palace Ward, formerly the well known property of the late Mr. JOSEPH MARTIN, ALUTE. It is very advantageously situated as a place for business or a Tavern, having a large Hauger and Stables for Horses. Apply to
ALEXIS GOUBOUT.
9th February, 1855.

TO LET.
A SUIT of Rooms, with Kitchen, Cellar and the use of a Well of Water, suitable for a small retired family, in the House now occupied by the subscriber, in Palace Street. Terms moderate, and possession given on the 1st May.
HORATIO CARWELL,
Quebec, 30th January, 1855.

FOR SALE.—The new three story Building, erected during the last Summer on the Esplanade, and corner of St. Anne Street, presenting two sides, making together 80 feet of Frontage, of Carriage cut stone, laid and cemented in oil.
This Building has been adapted in its construction to serve as a private Dwelling House, or to accommodate two or three Institutions of Public Societies. (Independent of ample accommodation for the House keeper.) The form on the roof has been adapted for an Observatory. The event of its being used as a Public Building, as much of the adjoining ground may be had with the House as may be agreed upon; as also one or the three small houses in the rear of same, if required.
The purchase money may remain on the property for some years. The plans may be seen at Mr. HACKER's, the Architect. For terms apply to
HENRY ATKINSON.
Quebec, Decr. 25th, 1854.

FOR SALE, near Cap-Rouge, a pleasantly situated Lot of Land, bounded in front by the river, and on each side by the property of H. ATKINSON, Esq., contains from about 12 to 15 arpents each, by 4 arpents broad,—is a desirable situation for a Gentleman's Site, commands a fine view of the St. Lawrence, and comprises every convenience for access to Quebec, either by St. Foy or Cap Rouge Roads or by water. Incontestable titles will be given. Apply to THOS. MILLER, near St. Foy Church.—7th March 1855.

FOR SALE.—A FARM of two arpents 44 by 37, situate at a few arpents west of St. Nicolas's Church, with House, Outbuildings, Garden and Orchard, the whole beautifully situated, and commanding view of the St. Lawrence. Apply on the premises, or at the Office of the Quebec Gazette.
17th Febr. 1855.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The Dwelling House, Warehouse and premises situated at the Canotière, now occupied by Messrs. ECKART & WARRIERS, Brewers. Also, various beach lots and building lots, situated at St. Roch's, adjoining the St. Roch's Market House. Apply to
L. T. MACPHERSON, N. P.
Quebec, 17th February, 1855.

TO LET, from the 1st May next.—The HOUSE in PALACE STREET, next that occupied by the Corporation of the City of Quebec, belonging to the Poor of the Hotel Dieu of Quebec, Apply to the Notary undersigned,
ANT. A. PARENT.
3d February, 1855.

TO LET.
A HOUSE situate in St. John's Suburbs, St. George Street, long known as the residence of Captain THOMAS. The house may be seen on Mondays and Tuesdays, between twelve and two o'clock. Apply to
M. BERTHELOT.
Quebec, 17th February, 1855.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—BREMAY'S Warehouse, and all the dependencies, forming a front on the River Saint Lawrence of about 400 feet. Apply to
L. T. MACPHERSON, N. P.
Quebec, 17th February, 1855.

TO BE LET.—The COUNTING HOUSE in St. James Street, at present occupied by Messrs. WOOD & GRAY. Apply to
R. ROBERTS,
Exchange.
Quebec, 16th February, 1855.

TO LET, for one or more years, the whole of that very large and commodious deep water WHARF, adjoining the New Custom House, in the Lower Town of this City, together with several War-houses. Apply to Mr. JOHN McLEON, Upper Town Market, or to the proprietor, JAMES REYNAR.
9th March, 1855.

TO LET, AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY.
THE undermentioned property, situate in St. Paul Street, in the Lower-Town of Quebec, viz:—
1st.—That excellent well finished two story Dwelling House, situate on the South side of St. Paul Street, No. 29, heretofore occupied by Messrs. SULLIVAN & Co.
2d.—The large House adjoining the above on the West, No. 26, next the House occupied by Mrs. HUSTON.
3rd.—The large WHARF and STORES situate on the North side of St. Paul Street, fronting the above described Houses, forming the property of Mr. BUREAU on one side, and that of Mr. TREMAMON on the other.
4th.—The extensive HOUSE No. 10, Sault-au-Matlot Street, fronting the QUEBEC FIRE OFFICE, and formerly occupied by Mr. CHINSE.
Apply to
JAMES HUNT, or
WM. HENDERSON.
Quebec, 29th Jan. 1855.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A Farm of ninety acres, situate a mile beyond St. Foy's Church—there are on the farm a large dwelling house, a large barn, stable and all other out-buildings; a small farm-house and a dairy; still in good repair.—The above will be sold cheap.
The dwelling house will be let separate for the summer months if required.
Apply to
Mrs. R. SEWELL.

TO BE LET.—That convenient HOUSE, No. 2, St. Stanislas Street, and corner of Ste. Anne Street, Upper Town, which has been occupied for several years past as the Auction Mart of Messrs. M. BALZARRETTI & Co.
ALSO.—The large House and Premises, No. 14, St. Ursule Street, in the occupation of the Subscriber.
D. C. NAPIER.
20th March, 1855.

FOR SALE.—The ornamental Villa, out Houses, and Gardens on the Point of Carouge, with about forty acres of land. Among the various inducements combined to render this a desirable acquisition, the following may be mentioned:—
The unrivalled scenery which surrounds the Point of Carouge, the distance from the high road, together with the highly cultivated Gardens—their beautiful position, producing vegetation some days earlier than elsewhere in the immediate vicinity; being entirely protected from the long range of stone and brick walls thickly planted with choice imported Vines, Cherries, Gages and Pears.
A glazed Vinery, 100 feet in length, divided for alternate forcing, and containing the choicest plants. The Gardens are stocked with the best and most prolific bearing Fruit Trees of every kind likely to thrive in this District. The Flower Borders and Beds are well planted with Bulbs, Perennials and Shrubs. A fine supply of water is conducted to a Fountain in the centre of the Garden. Walks and drives are laid out upon the premises nearly two miles in extent.
Two four room Cottages within the Park Palling surrounding the property may be had with the same. The Household Furniture, Garden Implements, &c. may be had by the purchaser at an appraisement. The Dwelling contains eighteen apartments, independent of men servants' rooms attached to the out-buildings. The whole would accommodate two distinct families, with only the avenue and lawn in common.
If the above described property be not sold, it will be leased furnished, from the 1st May next. The terms of payment will be made to suit the wishes of the purchaser.
Apply to
HENRY ATKINSON.
Quebec, Decr. 25th, 1854.

VALUABLE FARM in the Township of LEEDS, For Sale.—No. 5, on Craig's Road, containing 200 Acres—75 of which are cleared, and 50 in meadow, with a good two story house in the best condition, built since 1852, and a barn, 50 feet by 28, with stable. A branch of the River Hébécois passes along the farm. Unexceptionable titles will be given, and easy terms of payment.