

FOR SALE, AT THE QUEBEC PLANEING MILL. 15,000 PIECES OF SAWN LUMBER, consisting of PINE and SPRUCE BOARDS and PLANKS, of various widths, and from one to three inches in thickness.



NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the following additional BUOYS, (with their bearings and depth of water,) have been placed on the SHOALS hereafter mentioned, in the RIVER ST. LAWRENCE, viz:

Table with columns: NAMES OF PLACE, COLOR OF BUOY, DEPTH OF WATER (LOW WATER SPRING TIDES) AND BEARINGS. Lists various buoys along the river with their respective colors and depths.

NOTICE is also hereby given, that in order the better to distinguish the Channels of the River St. Lawrence during the ensuing and following Seasons of the Navigation, all the BUOYS on the North side will be painted RED, and those on the South side will be painted BLACK, with the following exceptions, viz:—

Table listing specific buoys and their colors: West end of Madame Island Shoal, a Red Buoy; West end of Beaujean's Bank, a White Buoy; East end of the Patch, East of Beaujean's Bank, a White Buoy; Patch in the Traverse, Checked (white & black) do; West end of Hare Island Bank, a Red do; East end of the Middle Bank off the South side of Hare Island, a White do; Barrett's ledge, Checked (white & black) do; East end of White Island reef, a Black do; East end of Red Island reef, a Red do.

By order of the Board, LINDSAY & LE MOINE, Rrs. Ty. H. Q.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A LOT OF LAND containing an arpent and a quarter in front by 12 arpents in depth, in the second range of Lots in the Parish of ST. EDOUARD DE GENTILLY, with a House of 60 feet front, occupied for several years past as a Merchant's Store and Dwelling.

A Lot of Land in the same Parish, in the first range, on the St. Lawrence, containing 3 arpents in front by 40 arpents in depth, with a House, a Barn and an almost new Saw Mill with Patent Wheels, on the River Road and the Grist Mill Stream.

Apply on the premises to the owner CYRILLE DELISLE, or in Quebec to F. X. LANGEVIN, Esq., Advocate, No. 14, Hope Street.

IN THE COURT OF BANKRUPTCY. The 6th day of September, 1848.

On motion of the Assignees, it is ordered that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupts, be held in this Court, in the Court House in the City of Quebec, on THURSDAY, the FOURTEENTH day of SEPTEMBER instant, at the hour of ELEVEN in the forenoon, at which meeting Creditors may prove their debts and the Assignees will produce and attest their accounts, touching the estate of the Bankrupts, preparatory to the declaration of a final dividend.

By order of the Judge, JOHN B. PARKIN, C. C. B.

GEORGE F. AUSTIN, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR AND LAND AGENT OFFICE ST. PETER STREET. Quebec, 20th June, 1848.

GENERAL AGENCY AND COMMISSION OFFICE. No. 18, CORNHILL, LONDON, opposite the NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.

To Merchants, Commercial News Rooms, Public Libraries, Agricultural Societies, Officers of the United Services, Printers, Publishers of Newspapers, and Colonists generally.

P. L. SIMMONDS, General Agent and Commission Merchant, in offering his services to his friends and the Colonial Public in general, begs to acquaint them that he is ready to receive orders for supplies of any kind and quantity, and goods of every description of first rate quality, at the very lowest market prices of the day, and to transact business upon the most liberal terms, provided he is previously furnished with funds or drafts, at either long or short dates, or a reference to some London or Liverpool house for payment.

P. L. Simmonds will receive consignments of any description of Merchandise to be sold on commission, upon the receipt of the bills of lading, will accept bills for two-thirds of the amount. Consignments entrusted to his care will meet with every possible dispatch in their disposal, and sales be conducted with the greatest attention to the interests of the disposer. An extensive knowledge of general business, acquired during a long residence in the West Indies, and subsequent extensive courses of business with all North America and all the British Colonies, the experience several years as a Colonial Agent in London, coupled with promptitude, attention, and judgment, will, he trusts, enable him to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their commands.

All Letters to be paid. Reference may be made in Halifax, N. S. to the Hon. Joseph Howe, Mr. R. Nugent, and Mr. Cunningham in Quebec, to Messrs. T. Cary & Co.; in Toronto, to Mr. H. Scobie; in Montreal, to Mr. W. Fleet, (to whom he is also personally known) and to Mr. D. N. Dumais, in Kingston, to Mr. S. Rowlands, as also to Dr. F. Rolph, and Sir Allan McNab, who are personally acquainted with Mr. SIMMONDS.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS. LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Quebec Post Office on the 1st Sept., 1848.

(If the following Letters are not re-deemed within six weeks from this date, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.)

N. B.—Persons enquiring for any of these Letters, are particularly requested to ask for advertised Letters.

- 1 Angrove Mrs
2 Adams Rev W A
1 Baker Richard
2 Burd James
3 Bane Nicholas
4 Bageorge Joseph
5 Barrett Stephen
6 Barrett John
7 Blanchett F X
8 Bain Alexander
9 Bush Wm
10 Bourgeois Alex
11 Banie Thomas
12 Brian Henry
13 Beaumont L D
14 Beauchamp David
15 Bailey Wm
16 Bonrke Richard
17 Buchanan James
18 Buchanan James
19 Cummings Wm
20 Caulfield Mary Jane
21 Condon Richard
22 Concoran Richard
23 Coody Pat
24 Carswell Allen
25 Craig Mary
26 Couley Mary
27 Cryan John
28 Corry Thomas
29 Cunningham Bridget
30 Clarke R B
31 Clarke Mary
32 Coating Michael
33 Caregallon Michael
34 Ceron Esq David
35 Campagna Miss C
36 Cruise R W
37 Conroy Michael
38 Cohel John P
39 Caron Louis Eloi
40 Doherty Ellen
41 Dechene H A M
42 Doran John
43 Daily John
44 Doyle Michael
45 D-LaMarre Frs
46 Darsh Rosy
47 Dunne James
48 Day J E
49 Driscoll John
50 Donagan Denis
51 Donagan James
52 Doherty Hugh
53 Dodd James
54 Doherty Charles
55 Dow John
56 Dallynt Thomas
57 Adamson Rev W A
58 Burd Edward
59 Bissonette Adolphe
60 Benson George
61 Boissell Charles
62 Boyle Miss Mary
63 Brady James
64 Bertrand Eliza
65 Beauger Joseph
66 Boul Miss Jean
67 Bichen James
68 Browne Mrs M A
69 Brown Joseph
70 Blackburn William
41 Bias Pierre
42 Bouch Vincent
43 Breen Andrew
44 Brown Charles
45 Bedard Larant
52 Camble John
53 Clifford Peter
54 Clark James
55 Clapham John
56 Corrigan Auis
57 Corrigan Auis
41 Caffora Mrs E
42 Crowe Mrs
43 Capties Patrick
44 Coelman Michael
45 Cullen William
47 Cox John
48 Corrier Esq John
50 Cochrane Elizabeth
51 Cunningham Michael
52 Crawford Isabella
53 Connors Mary
54 Courtais Eug
55 Car Thomas
56 Caulfield Mary Jane
57 Couillard Wm
58 Cox Elizabeth
59 Doherty Ellen
60 Devezon Zepherin
61 Donovan Cornelius
62 Delay Mary
63 Dohmen Heinrich
64 Ducharme J B
65 Duchesnay Louis J
66 Dunn Mathew
67 Day Miss Julia R
68 Dion Edward
69 Donovan Daniel
70 Duggan James
71 Dures Thomas
72 Duquet Jos N
73 Dempsey Martin
74 Dimsey Martin

VARIETIES.

CUBA.—Cases of apoplexy have been rather numerous at Havana during the last month, likewise brain fever; of 16 of the former 3 proved fatal, out of 30 of the latter nine had a similar effect. The month of July has been very hot.

A line of electric telegraph is shortly to be established between the Havana, Matanzas, Guauajay and Batabano. The following is an estimate of the product of the Minas del Norte now being worked by the Society of Mines at the Havana. Cost of getting out the ore per ton, \$24; expenses incurred until its arrival at the smelting house, Swansea, \$26, total \$50; value at Swansea, the ore containing 30 per cent, \$100, balance \$50; while other ores, from mines of the country now being worked, only give a net profit of \$10 per ton.

The clock tower of the church of Cardenas was struck by lightning and some damage done. Amongst other sundry items, the chain connected with the hammer which strikes the hours was lengthened by 1 without breaking, in consequence of the action of the electric fluid.

It is now 13 years since the establishment of a railroad was first put into practice in the Island of Cuba, and such was the disinclination of capitalists to risk their funds in these undertakings, that the Royal Junta de Tomento had to take the lead in this branch of public enterprise, and contract the road from the Havana to Guines. Since then other roads have been constructed, and all have proved lucrative with the exception of that of Guanabacoa, which being based upon the presumed value of the coal mines of la Prosperidad, shared the fate of the latter.

The following is a list of the roads laid down up to the 1st August, 1848:—

Table listing roads and distances in miles: Havana to Guines (51), Guines to La Bermeja (32), San Felipe to Batabano (9), El Rincon to San Antonio (9), Regia to Guanabacoa (3), Matanzas to La Sabanita (21), Guanabacoa to El Coliseo (24), Cardenas to Montalvo (24), Tucuan to Banauises (35), Branch to Sabanita de la Palma (24), Nuevitas to Paradero de O'Donnell (6), Punta de Sal to El Cobre (9).

Roads in progress of construction at present date:— Sabanita to Reyes Bolondron and Montalvo (10), San Antonio to Guanajay (12), La Bermeja to Reyes (9), O'Donnell to Puerto Principe (24).

Roads in progress of survey and partly levelled:— Cienfuegos to Villaclara (51), Caibarien to San Juan de Remedios (4), La Cidra to Ojo de Agua (4).

The roads projected amount in length to 522 miles. The road from Regia to Guanabacoa is only for passengers, with horse power. That from the Punta de Sal to El Cobre is an inclined plane, and the descending cars draw up those ascending.

The proposition for a public chemical laboratory on a large scale, and likewise the establishment of a museum for models of agricultural tools of every description, is about to be put in execution at the Havana. The capital necessary for the first is estimated at about \$7000.

GAS AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.—As we have passed the mansion where Messrs. Stetson & Coleman minister so largely to the comfort and happiness of mankind, and seen the Astor House lit up through all its spacious rooms and halls, we have rapidly estimated the handsome fortune that must have been expended, since the house has been opened to the public, for light alone. The same thought has doubtless occurred to others, and we suppose the magnitude of the necessary expenditure has more than once crossed the minds of the lessees of the Astor, albeit they are somewhat proverbial for liberal and cheerful expenditure when the comfort of their guests can be promoted by it.

The new gas has been in use about two weeks. It is called, after the inventor of the process and apparatus of manufacture, "Coston's silvic light." The word "silvic" not unaptly describes the soft brilliancy of the flame. It is made entirely from resin (commonly called rosin). We have seen it in use, and have inspected the apparatus, which is remarkably compact and ingenious. No offensive odor betrays the proximity of the gas house, and even within the manufactory there is no effluvia, beyond that which a small portion of burnt resin would emit. The average nightly consumption of gas at the Astor House at present is 1400 cubic feet. The average will of course be much increased as the long nights come in. The apparatus generates 1300 cubic feet in about three hours. The following are the expenses for the two weeks the silvic gas been used:

Table of expenses for silvic gas: Expense of week ending Tuesday, July 25th: 7 barrels of resin, 70c., \$4.90; 1 ton of coal, 7.00; Labor of one man, 12.00. Total: \$23.90.

Table of expenses for silvic gas: Expense of week ending August 1st: 6 barrels resin, 63c., \$4.08; 1 ton of coal, 7.00; Labor of two men, 14.00. Total: \$25.08.

Taking the expenses for the two weeks and the amount of gas consumed, the comparison with former cost of gas will show the following results: For two weeks at former prices, 19,600 feet, would be at \$7, \$137.20; For two weeks at present cost, 19,600 feet, \$48.98.

Or a saving of \$44 and 11 cents weekly upon 9000 cubic feet; but by an additional expense of \$4.90 for 6 barrels resin, double the amount of gas

can be made without increasing the expense of labor and fuel. It will be noticed that the principal expenditure is for labor, and that the gas costs rather more than \$2.50 per 1000 feet. But the amount of gas might be so much increased without additional labor, as to reduce the cost to a dollar the 1000 feet. We learn that the same gas is to be introduced in the park theatre; and that, as the result of a very able report by a committee at Springfield, Mass., the Council of that town have commenced lighting it with gas. Trenton, New Jersey, has also the plan, and also the city of Norfolk, Va., will put it into operation early in the fall. In Boston many private and public houses have this gas.—(New York Commercial Advertiser.)

THE 'BUFFALO HUNT' through one of the provinces of Mexico Proper, denounced by the National Intelligencer and indignantly repudiated by the Union of Washington, turns out after all to have some foundation in fact. The New Orleans Delta has boldly thrown off the mask, and in a labored article avows to defend this projected military colonisation. Thereupon issue is joined; and if Italy and Ireland would give us a moment's leisure, it might be amusing to watch, and profitable to comment on the opinions which this edition of the Texas affair is already drawing from the press.

It is one of the enormous evils of war, that restless spirits, whose 'occupation is gone' so soon as war is at end, cannot and will not then settle down into useful and peaceable citizens. Soldiers they must still be—lawful if they can, lawless if they must. With such unquiet ones the South and West are now teeming, and they might go whithersoever they list without thought from us, were it not that international law is concerned in this contemplated enterprise. We watch therefore with considerable interest to see how this international law is to be treated. Will it be violated with their connivance, guardians as they are, appointed by the People of this great Republic, to uphold their rights and keep fast their faith and honor? It is scarcely to be supposed that there are different versions of the Republican Law—one for the weak, and another for the strong—one for Monterey, one for Washington, and one for Buffalo. If not, the matter comes home to ourselves. We cannot forget that, as there is a Mexican frontier on the South-West, so there is a Canadian frontier on the North; nor can we shut our ears to the rumors abroad that an expedition is preparing in this city to cross the latter with hostile intentions. Now although so fool-hardy an adventure could not possibly bring permanent harm upon any but the adventurers themselves, yet we confess we should rather see it nipped in the bud by a hint from the Attorney-General of the United States, or the Military Commandant of this district.

After more than thirty years of peace, when the two countries have so recently kissed and made friends, and when there is no difference between them but a trumpety question of postage, it would be too bad indeed if Great Britain and the United States should be drawn into a war because a few daring buccanniers desire to plunge the Border into confusion. Our excellent friends in Canada can take exceeding good care of themselves, but we should regret to see them put to the trouble and expense of exterminating any lawless invaders.—(N. Y. Albion.)

NOBLE ENTERPRISE.—OHIO IN AFRICA.—We learn that a benevolent gentleman of Cincinnati offers to Mr. David Christy, Agent of the American Colonization Society, for Ohio, the sum of two thousand dollars, for the purchase of a portion of the African coast, outside the present limits of Liberia, to be paid as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

His design is to offer the territory to the colored people of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, for their acceptance, upon which to establish a new state, in connection with the Republic of Liberia. The Agent at Washington, the Rev. Wm. M'Lein, recommends that the purchase be made north west of Liberia, so as to include the Gallinas, and those other "darkest dens of the slave trade." This purchase would embrace the coast between the Republic of Liberia and Sierra Leone, and for ever banish the slave trade from that region.—(Cincinnati Gazette, 26th.)

MR. S. O'BRIEN.—As Mr. O'Brien has cut such a conspicuous figure in this rebellion against his Sovereign, the following brief account may be interesting to your readers.—Mr. William Smith O'Brien, born in 1803, and a graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge, is the second son of Edward O'Brien, Bart., and a younger brother of Sir Lucius O'Brien, M. P., and Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Clare. When first returned for the family borough of Ennis, in 1830, Mr. O'Brien was a Tory, and as such opposed the late Mr. O'Connell in the memorable Clare Election. He subsequently became a Whig, then a Radical, and in 1843 he first joined the ranks of Repeal. Since 1838 he has represented the County of Limerick. On the last occasion he succeeded in defeating Mr. Caleb Powell, the Old Ireland Candidate, by 24 votes. Mr. O'Brien fought a duel with the late Mr. Thomas Steele. Mr. O'Brien never was wealthy, but was always considered as heir in prospect of the Dowager Lady O'Brien, who possesses an income of £5000 per annum.—Montreal Courier.

We believe our contemporary in error in the latter paragraph. His Estates in the County Limerick formerly yielding £6000 per annum, were left him by will by his maternal grandfather—and he came in possession of them on being of age. When a lad he possessed uncommon industry and perseverance, and gave indications of talents of no small order. His popularity among the tenantry of his father (Sir Edward O'Brien,) in the County Clare was extreme, and was deservedly though artlessly earned. Many a moist eye and sore heart will mourn for "Master William." For more than two years his intimate friends have suspected a tendency to mental aberration arising out of the over-weening and ill directed aspirations of an ardent mind, whose great fault was vanity! He fancied that Daniel O'Connell's mantle had fallen on his shoulders, and that he was to be the regenerator of Ireland.—(Toronto Patriot.)

FIRE AT MOUNT HOPE, (N. B.)—On Sunday the 25th ult., between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, a most destructive fire broke out at Mount Hope, situated on the Pennyack stream, and distant about nine miles from Fredericton, by which the whole of the fine new buildings recently erected for a country residence, by Oliver Smith, Esq, merchant, were consumed with their contents. It appears that the fire originated in an upper apart-

ment usually occupied as a sleeping room for the men servants belonging to the establishment, and it is strongly suspected that the accident occurred from parties using tobacco pipes in that apartment, in the early part of the forenoon. So sudden was the bursting out of the flames that the whole of the costly furniture in the dwelling house, including a valuable library, with the exception of a portrait of the proprietor, and another of his late wife, was consumed; these the old housekeeper seized and carried out, when retreating before the flames. Every implement of husbandry, as well as carriages and harness, were also destroyed, and one horse and a number of pigs shared the same fate; another horse was rescued after being much injured by the flames. Not a single vestige, unless the ashes of this tastefully fitted up establishment, in which its owner took great delight, now remains, the loss cannot be less than £1500, and no insurance. It is probable, however, that the much respected owner will never know of the loss of his fine property, as he now lies at his town residence in a state which forbids any such communication being made to him at present, and there is not the most remote hope of his recovery.

FIRES IN THE EAST.—There have been several fires in different parts of the province. At River John Road, a barn containing six tons of hay was burnt to the ground.

A friend at Merizomish, says the *Eastern Chronicle*, gives us the following statement of the property destroyed in the eastern section of the county. At the lower settlement, Barney's River, Duncan McKenzie's house and barn, and Archibald Reed's house and barn. Back settlement, French River, Daniel Simpson's barn, John Pollock's house and barn, Wm. Pollock's house and barn, and Samuel Pollock's barn. At Sutherland's River, Ross's sawmill with a quantity of lumber, and Donald Rankin's barn. There were no means of ascertaining the number of cattle and sheep destroyed, but the loss in this way is said to have been very great.

Fires have also been raging at Antigonish. The saw mill, belonging to Mr. James Fraser, West River, Pictou, was destroyed by fire on Friday night last. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.—(Novascotian.)

MURDER AND FIRE!—A marine belonging to H. M. S. *Wellesley*, was found dead at the foot of a stairs in a house of ill fame, in Barrack street, kept by one Thomas. A Coroner's Inquest was held on the body on Saturday, and from the marks of violence thereon, and other causes, a verdict of wilful murder was given against some person or persons unknown. The Government has issued a Proclamation offering a reward of £50 for the murderer.—(Halifax Sun)

HALIFAX.—THE CITADEL GUNS.—The guns for the citadel are, we understand, on board the *Stechob Zeath*, which vessel arrived yesterday from Woolwich, via Cork. This important fortress is assuming all the characteristics of its name, and when completed, will be the lion of, and is already the centre of, attraction to the numerous visitors that weekly walk around its frowning battlements. The calibre of the cannon that have arrived for the above are all thirty-two pounders.—(Courier.)

On Saturday evening, the house in which the above murder was committed, was sacked and almost burnt to the ground. Two unsuccessful attempts to fire the premises, had been made during the day—a third, in the evening, was successful. The intention of the Marines of the *Wellesley* to destroy the house having been declared in the morning, the tenants had removed all their furniture. The house is said to have been fired in the evening by a drunken Marine. The engines were not on the ground until some time after the fire broke out—and even then were comparatively useless, the civilians around appearing very unwilling to labor to preserve such property. Nothing of the house but the bare walls now remain.—(Novascotian)

THE MACKEREL FISHERY.—A gentleman who came up from Point Esquimaux a few days ago, says the *P. E. Island Gazette*, informs us that during the last fortnight there have been from forty to fifty American schooners about two miles from the point, the crews of which have been busily occupied in catching mackerel,—and so abundant are the fish, that they have hired persons from the shore to assist them. Some of them had 300 barrels on board.

MURDER AT GRAND MANAN.—The *St. Andrews papers* contain reports of the murder of Joseph Thomas, aged sixty, at Grand Manan, on the 10th ultimo. It is stated that he had been drinking rum with two other men, when a quarrel arose, which finally ended in murder.

ELECTRO MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—A meeting of the inhabitants of St. Andrews was held, pursuant to notice, in the Town Hall, on Saturday last, at noon, to take into consideration the propriety of establishing a Depot of the line of Telegraph, about to be erected from Halifax, through the Provinces, to connect with the line now under construction through the State of Maine, to Boston, New-York, New-Orleans, &c. The meeting, owing to the shortness of the notice—only a few hours—was thinly attended. The Hon. H. Hatch presided, and L. R. Darrow, Esq., of New-York, the Agent of the enterprise, was in attendance to make such explanations as might be called for.

After a few introductory observations from the Chairman, Mr. Darrow entered upon a statement, in the course of which he laid before the meeting, in a plain and business-like manner, the great importance of this wonderful discovery of instantaneous communication with distant points—the advantages, both public and private, that would result to our business communities from the establishment of depots in their localities, and the disadvantages that the want of them to some, would be sure to entail;—with the grounds upon which this undertaking came recommended to them as an investment of the most productive character. He also stated that the Government of Nova-Scotia, which have taken into their own hands the construction of Telegraphic lines through that Province, had secured to this Company the exclusive use of one wire, and that, as the Stock for the line through to Calais was already all but taken up, all that remained to dispose of was the Stock from Calais to the Nova-Scotia line. On this line he estimated the distance through New-Brunswick at 240 miles, and the cost at \$150 per mile—say total cost \$36,000—being \$25 less per mile than from Portland to Calais, the difference arising, we understand, from patent fees.

Mr. Darrow put down the proportion called for from this quarter at £1000, or one hundred shares at £10 per share. Calais and St. Stephen—one depot serving for both—have been called on to subscribe for eighty shares, (£800), which were nearly all taken up on the 9th inst.

A few observations were made by some of the other gentlemen present, when a committee was appointed to procure subscriptions—G. F. Campbell, G. D. Street, and W. Whitlock, Esqs., were the gentlemen named for the purpose.

Thanks being returned to the Chairman for his conduct in the chair, when the meeting dispersed. We place before our readers a copy of the estimate of the cost and probable revenue on the Portland and Calais line.

For the transmission over this line, of news reports from Halifax, for the press in the United States, on the arrival of steamers from Europe \$5200
Ten private communications per day, each way between Halifax and the United States, including messages to and from Europe, by the steamers, at 50 cents each \$10, per day, for 300 days 3000
Five messages per day each way between St. John and the United States, at 50 cents each—\$5; for 300 days is 1500
Estimating six of the stations in Maine as sending eight communications per day each, at 25 cents, and receiving a like number from off the line at the same rate, we have \$4 per day from each office, for 300 days is 7200
Estimating Bangor (which sends out by mail an average of 380 letters per day) at 20 messages sent and a like number received from all points of the line at 25 cents, we have \$10 per day—for 300 days 3000

Gross Receipts \$19900
The annual expenses of the line, with eight stations upon it, including repairs and every item of current expenditures, will not exceed 8000
Experience upon other lines fully proves this, and, if desired, a contract can be made to have all the expenses defrayed for that sum.
Net Receipts per annum \$11,900
Or 25 per cent. on the cost of the line.

The distance from Portland to Calais, by the route contemplated, is 270 miles; the line will cost \$175 per mile, and will be finished all complete, in the most substantial manner, with a deed of the patent, for that sum per mile.
270 miles at \$175,—47,250; allowing for any slight increase of distance, say total cost, \$48,000.—*St. Andrews (N. B.) Gazette.*

BERMUDA, Aug. 8.—H. M. brig *Hound*, Commander Wood, 16 days from Halifax, arrived on Thursday last, and sailed again yesterday for Jamaica to relieve H. M. brig *Daring*, which vessel is ordered home. The *Hound*, in proceeding down the North-side to sea, practised her great guns with unerring effect on a target placed on shore; some of the balls, however, we are informed, after striking the water two or three times, came on shore, and in one instance was nearly doing considerable mischief.

QUEBEC:

FRIDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER, 1848.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[Reported for the Quebec Gazette.]

MONTREAL, Sept. 7th.—P. M.
Flour prices: 28s. 9d. to 29s. is asked for good brands. Sour offering freely at 27s. 6d. with sales at 27s.
Wheat: Upper Canada mixed at 6s. 14d.
Oatmeal: sales for delivery in all this month at 25s.
Ashes: 27s. to 27s. 3d. for pots, and 27s. 9d. to 27s. 10d. for pearls.
Pork: from 72s. 6d. to 73s. 9d. for mess, and 50s. to 52s. 6d. for prime; 63s. 9d. for prime mess.
Freights to London and to Clyde: 4s. 3d. for flour, and 27s. 6d. to 32s. 2d. for ashes.
Exchanges limited.
A number of inward bound vessels reported below Quebec last evening.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—2 1/2, P. M.
The National Intelligencer of this morning mentions an affray at the Atlantic between the Hon. Alex. H. Stevens and J. G. Keene. Keene stabbed Stevens five times with a dirk,—wounds being mortal. Reason said to be, that Stevens attempted to slap Keene's face.
A Board of Naval Surgeons is summoned to meet at Philadelphia, October 25th.
The U. S. frigate *St. Lawrence* sailed for the Baltic yesterday, from Norfolk.
Twelve slaves absconded yesterday from Baltimore county.
We have some later news from London and Liverpool.
The sentence of transportation was received with great calmness by Mr. Martin, and made no excitement in or about the Court. The prisoner scorned to ask for mercy, but protested that his trial was not a fair one.
Preparations were contemplated in London to suppress any turbulent Chartist meetings, and all was quiet up to Sunday morning.
Marrast has been chosen President of the French Assembly.
It is said O. Dillon has arrived at Havre.
Lamartine is not implicated in the recent conspiracy.
The cholera has reached Stettin.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 7.—6 1/2, P. M.
Ashes—\$5.50 @ 5,87 1/2; as before, with sales 100 bbls.
Cotton without change.
Flour and Meal—A good deal of activity in flour to-day; but the market is, perhaps, a little easier. A fair demand for future delivery; but buyers and sellers do not come together. Transactions to-day add up 6000 bbls., of which 3000 were for export at \$6. Sales round hoop flour, \$5.87 1/2, and some parcels Michigan at \$5.94. The bulk of the sales were at \$6, with some new wheat Genesee at \$6 @ 6.25. Fancy are without important change. The market is fully supplied; and some sales were made in advance of arrival.
Meal, \$3.44 @ 3.50 for Jersey, with sales.
Rye flour, \$3 87 1/2 @ \$4.
Grain: in corn an active business doing, and prices in some cases show an improvement. Round and flat yellow are better, but common mixed is perhaps a little easier. The sales add up 80,000 bushels at 60c to 64c for New-Orleans, 65c for inferior mixed, 72c for southern yellow, 72c for eastern yellow (the latter for prime), 93c to 97c for round northern.
Wheat, downward tendency: the sales were 5000 Genesee at \$1 55 1/2; 7 or 8000 Ohio on private terms; 35,000 do. white Virginia at \$1 22, and 25,000 North Carolina at \$1 18.
Rye, 73c. A sale of 1000 bushels barley at 65c.
Oats, without change. A cargo of Virginia sold at 25c to 26c.
PROVISIONS.—In mess pork a further advance, and about 800 bbls. changed hands at \$11 75.—About 400 prime sold at \$9. Beef—demand good, and 200 bbls. mess sold at \$12 75 @ 13 00. Lard advanced with good shipping inquiry, sales 600 or 800 bbls. at 8 1/2 @ 9. Prime held at 9 cts.
Whiskey, 25c. @ 26c. for Ohio and Prison. Lead is very firm at \$4 31 1/2 and upwards.
Sugars as before.
At the board treasury notes declined 1/4.
Freights—engagements for Corn to Liverpool, 8d.

8 1/2 d. Flour, 2s. 6d. Corn to Ireland, 11d. @ 12d.
Serious fire in the mountains around West point; also a large fire in the woods back of Fish kill. No houses are known to be burnt.

Up to the time of our going to press, no news had been received of the arrival at Boston of the steamship *Caledonia*, with the English mail of the 26th August. She was not expected before this day, being a rather slow boat.
The papers received this morning contain nothing of importance. We select a few items.

SYMPATHISERS.—Those Americans who left for Ireland unknown to our Government, were not aware that all their movements, names, and objects were ascertained here, and transmitted to the British Government. Nine sloops of war, besides steamers, are cruising off Ireland, examining every vessel.—(N. Y. Star.)

BUFFALO, Sept. 4.—The following distinguished strangers have arrived here to witness the Agricultural Exhibition:—Mr. Wilkins, late Secretary of War; Isaac E. Holmes, Hon. Mr. Graham, Gen. Persifer Smith, Cave Johnson, Gen. Shields, Millard Fillmore. The Exhibition is expected to be one of the most extensive ever held in this State.

REMOVED.—The Hon. Benjamin F. Butler has been removed, by the President, as District Attorney of the United States, at New York, and Charles McVean, Esq., the present Surrogate, has been appointed in his place. The office, in a pecuniary point of view, is said to be valuable.

DEATH OF AN EMIGRANT FROM THE REVOLUTION OF '89.—The Diocese of Quebec has just lost one of its most ancient as well as most worthy priests in the person of M. l'Abbé Louis Joseph Desjardins, who died at the Hôtel Dieu of this city, at the advanced age of eighty-three years and some months.

M. Desjardins, a native of Beaugency in France, and brother of the late Abbé Desjardins, the Archdeacon of Ste. Geneviève de Paris, was one of the numerous victims who were forced by the French Revolution to seek an asylum on foreign shores. He and his companions narrowly escaped the blow of the republican axe: the instrument destined to perform his execution, was even sharpened under his eyes.

Wearied of awaiting in England the termination of the storms which afflicted his country, M. Desjardins determined to go to Canada, where he arrived in 1794, and where the last 54 years of his life glided away; first as vicar to the curacy of Quebec; afterwards as missionary at Carleton, in Chaleurs Bay, and among the Micmac Indians of Ristigouche, whose language he acquired. He then removed to Quebec, where he supplied the place of his Lordship the late Bishop Plessis, in the duties of his curacy; and latterly, in the capacity of chaplain to the ladies of the Hôtel Dieu, till the year 1836.

By reason of his constantly increasing infirmities, M. Desjardins was forced at this period to renounce his employment. His retirement, sanctified by the meditation of eternal verities, shed new lustre on the virtues of this excellent ecclesiastic; especially his noble devotion in the sufferings which accompanied him to the tomb.

M. l'Abbé Desjardins always knew how to honor the sacred functions of the Ministry by an imposing gravity, great regularity of life, and a zeal which the frosts of age could not cool. He knew, too, in the different stations of life, how to conquer by the goodness of his heart and the suavity of his manners, the esteem and benevolence of all classes of society.

A calm death, because without remorse—the death of the just—crowned a long life and an honorable career.

Mortuus est in senectute bono—
Plenus dierum.

[The foregoing obituary notice appeared a few days ago in the several French papers of this city. The funeral service of the venerable deceased took place in the chapel of the Hôtel-Dieu Nunnery on the 3rd instant. His Lordship the Bishop of Sidyme officiated on the occasion, and all the Priests of the city, and those of the neighboring parishes who could leave home, attended. He was buried in the chancel.]

His Excellency the Commander of the Forces left Montreal on Tuesday evening for Sorel.

BURGLARY.—The residence of Madame Vallières de St. Real was broken open the night before last and a quantity of silver plate stolen therefrom. We believe that the police have some clue to the perpetrators of the offence.
[Montreal Courier.]

CORONER'S INQUEST.—On Tuesday an Inquest was held at Montreal on the body of an emigrant named Dan. Evernal, who was drowned on Monday night, while passing the canal bridge to the Sheds. Verdict, "drowned while in a state of intoxication."

POLICE.—The *Montreal Herald* states that on Tuesday, 5th inst., Elmore Légaunt dit Deslauriers, and Louis Légaunt dit Deslauriers, her uncle, a habitant in respectable circumstances, at St. Laurent, were brought up on a charge of child murder. It appears from the evidence of J. B. Légaunt dit Deslauriers, the brother of the female prisoner, and Mr. Coursol, the Coroner, that the former having reason to believe that his sister had concealed the birth of a child, and had buried the body in a cellar, gave information of the fact to the latter, who thereupon went to the house of the prisoners, and instituted a search for the body without success. He again returned in the afternoon, and the prisoners, who before had been from home, now returned. Upon presenting themselves at the house, they were immediately given into custody, and brought to the Court House for further investigation. Here they confessed that they had had two illegitimate children, one in June last, and one in the July of the preceding year; and that they had buried both of them in the cellar; but that the latter had become so offensive as to induce them to remove it to the garden. Louis Légaunt also offered to show the spot where it was interred. He, therefore, accompanied the Coroner to his residence, and the ground was turned up in the place indicated by him; but without discovering the object of the search.—Prisoner was, therefore, brought back; and now stands remanded, together with his niece, for further examination. The male prisoner is a widower, of about thirty-five years old, and has three legitimate children. He has been cohabiting with his niece for the last three years.

NAVIGATION LAWS.—The *Montreal Gazette*, in the course of some strictures on a letter signed MERCATOR, published some time since in the *Quebec Chronicle*, makes the following remarks;

they come in support of those with which we preface Mr. STARBUCK of Milford's letter on the same subject:

"We willingly admit, that on general principles, it is highly desirable that the transport trade, like any other, should be free; but it is always open to enquiry, when there is a restriction, who gets the benefit of it, what is its amount, and what particular class will be relieved by its relaxation, and what follows the relaxation."

"It does not appear to us, that this colony is particularly aggrieved by the Navigation Laws. As a ship-building colony it gets its full share of the protection, if there be any. We do not believe that freights are materially raised by the Navigation Laws. It is admitted that British vessels sail as cheap from New-York as American, and if they compete with them in all other waters, they will certainly come to the St. Lawrence, if the freights here are above the average rate of remuneration. It is not the Navigation Laws which send them to seek freights at New-York; if anything, they would send them here. We believe the evils of the Navigation Laws are altogether of a different kind, and that the outcry raised against them here is false and delusive. They will go soon enough, we have no doubt, but is it our interest to expedite their going?"

"It must be remembered, that with those laws go the differential duties on timber; for, as Messrs. Dowie & Company pointed out, it would be quite absurd to allow the British merchant to purchase the manufactured article, the ship, in the cheapest market, and forbid him to purchase the raw material, the timber."

"Now, will any one show us that we suffer more by the Navigation Laws restricting us to the use of British and Colonial shipping, than we gain by the Timber Duties? If we do, the more noise we make the better; if not, we are daily cutting our own throats by clamoring for repeal."

If any people are "cutting their own throats" by clamoring for the repeal of the Navigation Laws, the immediate consequence of which will be the repeal of the differential duties on foreign timber, in favor of ours, in the British markets, they are, as we have shewn, the people of Quebec.

AN UPPER-CANADIAN VIEW OF THE NAVIGATION LAWS.—The *Kingston Chronicle and News* of the 2nd instant, says:

"We can hardly suppose that there exists throughout the country a total indifference to the course which may be adopted at the ensuing session of the Legislature with reference to the navigation of the St. Lawrence, and yet there have been no indications of public opinion to guide the action of the Executive in submitting to parliament a definite proposition."

"It is fallacy to suppose that there is only one class of persons interested in the question whether or not we shall maintain the exclusive privilege of using the waters of the St. Lawrence from the lakes to the nearest point of approach for sea-going vessels. If the relative interest of classes in the matter are to be nicely measured, it may be found that one of them, which the unthinking multitude appear to regard as alone concerned, has in reality least at stake. The British forwarder may still pursue his occupation with success, although Americans are admitted to a competition with him upon equal terms. If one side of the river affords greater facilities for business than another, he may change his position; if an American built boat may be purchased at a cheaper rate than one of Canadian workmanship, he can employ it in preference. To him the change will be one of little moment—a mere matter of possible inconvenience, which a short time must remedy—if we except the loss of prospective advantage in the chances which a largely increased traffic would give him of extending his business. It is otherwise, however, with the varied interests connected with a flourishing shipping trade—interests which, in fact, embrace most of the occupations of colonial industry. With a largely increased traffic such as the addition of any considerable portion of western produce to our own, for the purpose of transport to tide-water, would give, would be extended the demand for vessels, and the services of ship-builders, and the local market for timber. In the outfit and maintenance of the additional vessels thus required, the ironmonger, the machinist, ship-chandler, the painter, the sail-maker, and many others would find a large demand for material or labor. In the business of navigation itself, thousands of non-producing consumers might find employment, and these would require to be fed and clothed, the requirement affording a market to the farmer, the importer, the city tradesman, and so on through the various employments of business life. These classes are, in reality, the parties most deeply interested in every question which concerns the commerce of the country—much more so than those by whose agency the routine of a shipping business is discharged."

"Let the question, then, which has been raised as to the manner in which the rapid waters of the St. Lawrence shall in future be navigated, by no means be looked upon as one pertaining to a very few individuals; let not the injurious conclusion be assumed that it is a matter of perfect indifference to the Canadian farmer whether his produce shall find its way to market in an American or British bottom, or whether through the agency of our own or foreign shippers. It is indeed, a matter of vital importance that not only our own trade shall be retained in our own hands, but that a large portion of that of our neighbors should be added to it, if by any modification of existing regulations this latter object can be attained."

"But at the present moment it is evident, from the Minute of Council in reference to the Navigation Laws, that with ministers the question is an open one whether restriction shall in any respect be maintained in the use of the waters of the St. Lawrence, or the whole shall be thrown open to the American people, to employ them in common with ourselves. The cession of a free navigation is at least treated as a matter to be held in hand for the purpose of negotiation—the point to be gained by its use being the removal of the existing duties upon Canadian corn entering American ports. Now we are not insensible to the advantage which the removal of these duties would yield in admitting our farmer to an equal competition with the American in supplying the large and increasing corn demand of the Eastern states, but that advantage would, in our estimation, be dearly purchased at such a price. If any arrangement with respect to the existing duties upon the import of produce is entered into with the United States government, let it be upon the basis of simple reciprocity. There is no occasion to throw in with our abolition of duties upon American grains, the free navigation of the river. The latter is a consideration quite distinct from the former. There is no necessary connection between them. If the free navigation of the Erie Canal and the Hudson could be turned by us to profitable account, we might fairly offer that of our river as an equivalent for a desirable privilege. But this is not a present question. The point for immediate consideration is whether we shall yield up to a rival a positive advantage without any conceivable ad-

quate reason for so palpable an act of suicide? The truth is, if the use of the St. Lawrence throughout is of any advantage to our neighbors, it is because it may be rendered the cheapest route to market. If this result cannot be obtained, the cession would be utterly valueless. If it can, their exports will find the way to the ocean via the St. Lawrence, whether carried in American or Canadian bottoms. There is no escaping the conclusion that if the river is to continue to be employed as a route to European markets, we should be throwing away the most brilliant advantage by admitting our rivals to an equal participation in its use.

"Is not this a matter worthy the serious consideration of all classes of society? Will Parliament be permitted to act in reference to it without being guided in its deliberations by the well considered and expressed opinions of the people of the country? We trust not."

EMIGRATION AND COLONISATION.

No. I.

(To the Editor of the Quebec Gazette.)

Sir,—In order to facilitate publication, I think it advisable to divide the entire scheme of colonization, upon which my brethren of the Committee are agreed with myself, under different heads. The first which presents itself for consideration is *Agricultural Settlement* (in contradistinction to the development of the mineral and other non-agricultural resources of the country, which, if called into play, would give employment to a multitude of human beings). Admitting the proposition that the emigrant ought to be assisted by the country he has left, on condition that he repays such assistance by his labor, I will proceed to the consideration of two modes which differ from each other only in this particular, that in the one the emigrant settler becomes a debtor and is bound to pay for his location by his exertions upon it, by the other he becomes a creditor paying for his location by his exertions previous to entering upon it. The first of these two modes is direct agricultural settlement. The emigrants (consisting of families only, in order to prevent absconding on being induced to leave the old country, would be bound by their bonds for a certain amount to be afterwards paid by them, the bonds including passage money and outfit. On landing they would be conducted to the place of their final destination. This place should have been surveyed and laid out in roads and lots; and the emigrants being placed under the direction of salaried superintendents having under their control practical workmen, would proceed in the first instance to the erection of rude dwellings for themselves, and buildings for the reception of their stores; having been housed in this manner, they would next proceed to cutting a road and clearing two acres of each lot destined for settlement, erecting a log house, out-buildings and fences, and sowing the two acres so cleared with the first crop. They would thus carry on their work by united exertion, and obtain a knowledge of the use of the axe. On the completion of their task, the whole body would be disseminated through the settlement, the locations being entered on as they were prepared and balloted for by lot. During these operations, rations of coarse provisions, in quantity sufficient for their support while working, should be given out to them at short intervals, and withheld should they refuse to perform their task and behave with propriety, an abuse of this necessary power on the part of the superintendent subjecting him to an appeal to the superior authority to whom he would be responsible. Subsequently to settlement, the emigrant would continue to receive provisions under the authority of the superintendent until the harvest of the first crop, when such assistance, being no longer necessary, would cease. The bonds of the emigrants should have been formally accepted by them according to a previous understanding, before they left the vessel they sailed in; and the lots being chargeable with the bond, and liable to confiscation if deserted, no difficulty would exist in bringing home the debt against the emigrant. A certain term of years should be allowed the emigrant to pay the interest of the debt, a longer period being allowed for the payment of the principal, which if not paid with the agreed rate of interest, the location and improvements thereon would be liable to seizure, distress, and sequestration.

A long period might be advantageously allowed between the first payment of interest and the final discharge of the debt, on condition of the punctual discharge of interest accruing thereon during the intermediate space. As the value of the security would be continually augmenting while the principal lay out, it would, for obvious reasons, be injudicious to fix the exact dates of these payments. Regarding the mode of dividing and settling the locations, it would be advisable that the entire area of settlement should be traversed by roads intersecting each other diagonally and horizontally. An easy mode of compelling repayment would be the establishment of a chartered company, under severe restrictions to prevent extortion, by which the creditor would be sole factor, deducting a stated percentage of large amount from all his transactions with his debtor, until such time as the whole debt should be paid, when this system should cease. There are several matters of detail which I purposely leave open for future consideration; for instance, it will be conceded that the lots should be of equal size; but a difference of opinion will exist as to what that size should be. It is an essential portion of the plan that each lot should abut upon a road, and it appears preferable that they should be square, which, in that case, would be the form of the whole area of settlement, modified, of course, by its natural geographical features. But a difference of opinion may exist on the question of reserves. Agreeing with me that provision should be made on a most ample scale for religion and education, the former in accordance with the faith of the settler, whatever it might be, the latter on a sound practical basis, and independent of the former, (religious tuition being left to the clergy, with a sufficient endowment for the same): it would appear that reserves should be made for these objects. Then comes the question: should other reserves be made for the purpose of pecuniary profit? Again, how are they to be situated? There is no doubt that the reserves would be most lucrative if they consisted of one half the lots planned out left vacant; each settled lot having a reserve at its side and in front. But as one of the chief difficulties with which a settler in the "bush" has to contend is want of free circulation of air, it is clear that value would be given to the vacant lots at the expense of the cleared ones. This is a reason in favor of making the roads of an unusual width, which would be easily done by the organisation I have described, and would answer many purposes of general utility and national advantage. Another question arises: should the Crown have an interest in the matter by ownership of certain reserves for the sake of revenue? and further: should the emigrants be charged for the land at all? I would rather that the latter question were answered in the negative, on considerations both of policy and humanity, which would tend to the easier working of the whole plan.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN HENRY WILLIAMS.

[Published by authority of the Quebec Committee of the Friends of Emigration.]

"AN HOUR IN IRELAND," last night, in company with Mr. MALONE RAYMOND and his family, was one of the happiest we have spent for a long time anywhere, and that the same feeling was universally participated in by a crowded audience was shown by the oft repeated and long continued plaudits by which they testified their delight.

Mr. Raymond is without doubt, as a Montreal contemporary says, the very best representative of this peculiar and agreeable style of entertainment. His stories are well selected, well told, and illustrated in a most delightful manner by himself and his charming family. He presents the comic without exaggeration, the humorous without caricature, displaying all the peculiarities of the Irish peasant without forgetting for one moment that he is himself a gentleman.

We have not time to speak of Mrs. and the Misses Raymond, their personal appearance and their performances as we should like. The whole family compose a most interesting group. It will be seen that they give a second and their last concert in Quebec to-morrow evening.

WEEKLY SESSIONS.—CITY ASSESSMENTS.—Before W. K. McCord, Esq., Q. C., and W. H. Anderson, Esq., J. P., the following judgment was delivered yesterday by Mr. McCord:

THE MAYOR ET AL. vs. JOHN COLFORD.—This is an action brought by the Mayor and Councillors of the City of Quebec, against John Colford of the said City of Quebec, Tavern-keeper, for the sum of \$14 currency; the declaration contains several items of assessment, among which is the sum of \$4 currency, amount of assessment alleged to be due by him as a tavern-keeper, within the city of Quebec, for and during the year 1846. To this part of the demand the defendant pleads that the assessment of \$4 made in May, 1846, by the Corporation, must be computed from the 1st January, 1847, and not for the year 1846.

The question that arises on this issue is whether the By-law of the Corporation, bearing date the 22d May, 1846, by which the tax of \$4 is imposed upon tavern-keepers paying a rent not exceeding \$50 per annum, shall have a retroactive effect, for if not, it is contended that it cannot affect tavern-keepers of 1846, but that it can only have a prospective construction, and therefore provides for the next year, to wit, 1847.

The words of the 17th section of the By-law are, "That there be imposed and levied on every person or firm of persons, keeping a tavern, &c., &c., during any period between the 1st day of January and the 31st day of December in each year, the following tax or duties, that is to say; when the annual rent or value of the premises thus occupied shall amount to \$50 or, or a less sum, a tax or duty of \$4, &c." This By-law is dated 22d May, 1846.

The proper construction to be put upon this By-law, is that a tax of \$4 shall be, for the future, imposed upon tavern-keepers paying a rent not exceeding \$50. The question now arises from what date is this By-law to take effect? On looking at the 1st clause of said By-law, we find that this tax is an annual rate to be paid from and after the 1st January to 31st December, which is in fact the financial year of the Corporation as fixed by the 22nd clause of 8th Vic., cap. 60.

To put any other construction upon this By-law would be to give it a retrospective effect, which it is not susceptible of, for on examining the bare question of law, a legislative enactment ought to be prospective in its operation and not retroactive, (a) and we see no reason why a By-law of a Corporation should receive a less rigid construction than an act of Parliament.

It is in general true that no statute shall be construed to have a retrospective operation without express words to that effect (b), either by an enumeration of the cases in which the Act is to have such retrospective operation, or by words which can have no meaning unless such a construction is adopted, (c) and not only is this the doctrine of the English law, but it is also founded on the principles of general jurisprudence. A retrospective statute would partake in its character of the mischiefs of an *ex post facto* law, as to all cases of crime and penalties, and in measures relating to contracts or property would violate every sound principle (d).

Then, on looking at the equity side of the case, would it be just that the Defendant has taken out his license as a Tavernkeeper, and incurred the expenses then necessary for that purpose, an additional tax should be imposed upon him without any previous notice? Assuredly not.

We are therefore of opinion that this item of four pounds must be struck out of the demand of the Mayor and Councillors.

(a) 2 Inst. 292.
(b) Latens v. Holmes, 4th T. R., 660.
(c) Dwaris on stat. 677.
(d) Dwaris on stat. 680—681.

SUPERVISOR OF CULLERS' OFFICE.
QUEBEC, 24th Aug., 1848.

Comparative Statement of Timber measured to this date.

	1847.	1848.
White Pine, feet.....	20,483,929	8,462,204
Red Pine.....	3,574,099	4,110,513
Oak.....	1,677,749	1,539,880
Elm.....	3,054,983	1,744,620
Ash.....	241,827	118,230
Basswood.....	79,220	11,103
Butternut.....	20,136	6,411
Tamarac.....	516,735	533,566
Birch and Maple.....	234,614	89,836

JOHN SHARPLES,
Supervisor.

PORT OF QUEBEC.
ARRIVED.

Sept. 8th.
Brig Princes George, Young, 31st July, Leith, Dean, Rodger & Co., general cargo.
Bark Chieftain, Payne, 25th July, Lancaster, Sharples & Co., coals.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.
Sept. 6th.

Name. For. By Whom. Where.
Aberdeen, Liverpool, Symes & Co., Reynar's Wharf.
Mary Seton, Portsmouth, do. Spencer Cove.
Henry, Montreal, R. Roberts, New Liverpool.
Sarah, Aberdeen, do. do.
Helen, Belfast, Gilmore & Co., Wolfe's Cove.
Oxley, Dundee, Pemberton, Sillery Cove.
Hibernia, Worthington, do. do.
Sarah Ann, Lancaster, Sharples & Co., Sillery Cove.
Berwick, Aberdeen, LeMesurier & Co., Hall's Cove.

7th.
Challenger, Liverpool, LeMesurier & Co., India Wharf.
Liverpool, Grangemouth, do. do.
Caroline, Richibucto, Dean, Rodger & Co., Nond's Wharf.
Hampton, Grangemouth, W. J. C. Benson, New Liver.

Orrentha, Hull, H. & E. Burstall, Blais' Cove.
Victoria, Holyhead, do. do.

CLEARING.
Sept. 7th.
Schr. Caroline, Antier, Richibucto, W. Hunt & Co.
Brig Isabella Walker, Walker, Shoreham, LeMesurier & Co.
Ship Emperor, Brown, Cork, R. W. Longmair.
Bark Charlotte, Henry, Belfast, H. & E. Burstall.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
The vessels arrived this morning report four others close at hand, and three at Grosse Isle with passengers—the bark St. Lawrence, Tullock, is among the latter.

FATHER POINT, Sept. 7.—3, P. M.
The vessels reported this morning were the brig Mary, with passengers, and another from Limerick, 36 days out, a brigantine, to windward, inward bound. Weather calm and cloudy.—WIND, N. E.

RIVIERE DU LOUP, Sept. 7.—3, P. M.
Weather cloudy, but no fog. 3 square-rigged vessels at the Brandy Pits.

LET ALL WHO ARE AFFLICTED WITH ASTHMA READ THE FOLLOWING LETTER.

Mr. Seth W. Fowler:—
Sir,—Having been afflicted for more than thirty years with the asthma, at times so severely as to incapacitate me from attendance to business, and having adopted many medicine without any but temporary relief, I purchased, about three years since, of Mr. Edward Mason, your agent in this city, several bottles of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, from the effects of which I obtained more relief than from all the medicine I had ever taken for this distressing disorder. I have by the repeated use of your valuable Balsam, been more free of pressure for breath, and oppression on the lungs, than I had anticipated, and indeed conceive myself cured of this most disheartening malady.

I do most cheerfully tender you this acknowledgment, which you will use as your judgment dictates.
Argus Office,
Portland, March 26, 1846. } C. D. MAYNARD.
Price one dollar per bottle, or six bottles for five dollars.
None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.
For Sale by

JOSEPH BOWLES, and
JOHN MUSSON, Quebec,
Wholesale and Retail.

Positively the Last.
ANECDOTE, SONG AND THE PIANO.
MR. MALONE RAYMOND,
ASSISTED BY
MRS. AND THE MISSES RAYMOND,
Will have the honor of giving
A Vocal and Instrumental Concert,
Interpersed with illustrations of Irish Character,
IN THE
ST. GEORGE'S HOTEL,
TO-MORROW EVENING,
SATURDAY, 9TH SEPT.,
ENTITLED
"AN HOUR IN IRELAND."

See small Bills. TICKETS 2s. 6d. each, to be had at the Bookstores and Hotels.
Doors open at 7½—To commence at 8 o'clock.
Quebec, 8th Sept. 1848.

REGATTA.
THE Steamer "NEPTUNE" will leave GILLESPIE'S WHARF, for GROSSE-ISLE, on TUESDAY MORNING, 12th September, at NINE o'clock precisely, (weather permitting,) to be present at the REGATTA to commence at ONE o'clock. Apply to WM. STEVENSON, St. Peter Street.
Quebec, 8th Sept. 1848.

SHIPPING MASTER'S OFFICE FOR THE PORT OF QUEBEC.
Established under Act of the Provincial Parliament, for the protection of Seamen:
THE above Office will be opened daily in the premises recently occupied by Messrs. ATKINSON, USBORNE & CO., near the Custom House Office hours from NINE, A. M.
19th April, 1848.

QUEBEC REGATTA PLEASURE TRIP.
THE TEETOTAL STEAMER CHARLEVOIX, WILL leave POZER'S (late St. Andrew's) WHARF, TUESDAY the 12th instant, at TEN A. M., for the REGATTA, returning to the City at Six P. M.; and leave on her regular Trips to Montreal the same Evening.
Passage, to and from, 2s. 6d.—Children half price. A 5s. ticket entitles two Ladies and one Gentleman to a passage.
Quebec, 7th September, 1848.
City papers will please copy once.

FOR SALE,
The Yatch PETREL,
TEN Tons burthen, complete, with Sails, Ballast, &c. Apply to ANDREW PATERSON, at the Office of PATERSON, YOUNG & CO., Lower Town.
Quebec, 7th Sept. 1848. 6

NOTICE.
THE undersigned is appointed Assignee to the Bankrupt Estate of PIERRE GINGRAS, Junior, of Quebec, and requests all persons indebted to the said estate to settle their accounts immediately.
CHAS. LANGEVIN.
Quebec, 5th Sept. 1848. 18

SALE BY AUCTION.
EXTENSIVE AND ANNUAL SALE OF DUNDEE STOVES.
Will be sold at the Stores of Messrs. MOORE, GRAINGER & Co., on WEDNESDAY, 13th Sept., the following Castings, viz:
215 DOUBLE 3 feet STOVES,
180 do. 2½ do.
110 Single 3 do.
65 do. 2½ do.
45 do. 27 inch. do.
80 do. 24 do. do.
95 do. 20 do. do.
E. LACROIX, A. & B.
Quebec, 5th Sept. 1848.

BANKRUPT.
Province of Canada, }
District of Quebec, }
PETER GELLEY, of the Parish of St. Joseph of Point Levy, in the County of Dorchester, in the District of Quebec, Merchant: Commission issued by WILLIAM POWER, Esquire, one of the Circuit Judges in and for the said District of Quebec, dated the sixth day of September, 1848. Meeting of Creditors to be held in the Court House in the said City of Quebec, on SATURDAY, the TWENTY-THIRD day of SEPTEMBER instant, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon.
W. S. SEWELL, Sheriff.
Quebec, 6th Sept. 1848. 4

BANKRUPT.
Province of Canada, }
District of Quebec, }
ANTOINE DROLET, of the City of Quebec, in the District of Quebec, Trader and Carpenter: Commission issued by WILLIAM POWER, Esquire, one of the Circuit Judges in and for the said District of Quebec, dated the sixth day of September, 1848. Meeting of Creditors to be held in the Court House in the said City of Quebec, on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-SIXTH day of SEPTEMBER instant, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon.
W. S. SEWELL, Sheriff.
Quebec, 6th Sept. 1848. 4

BANKRUPT.
Province of Canada, }
District of Quebec, }
JOHN McCLEURE MUCKLE, of the City of Quebec, in the District of Quebec, Merchant: Commission issued by WILLIAM POWER, Esquire, one of the Circuit Judges in and for the said District of Quebec, dated the sixth day of September, 1848. Meeting of Creditors to be held in the Court House in the said City of Quebec, on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-SIXTH day of SEPTEMBER instant, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon.
W. S. SEWELL, Sheriff.
Quebec, 6th Sept. 1848. 4

PUBLIC NOTICE.
IS hereby given, that the Commission issued against me has been illegally obtained, and that legal steps have been taken to have the same set aside.
J. M. MUCKLE.
Quebec, 8th Sept. 1848.

BANKRUPT.
Province of Canada, }
District of Quebec, }
DUNCAN MCCOWAN, of the City of Quebec, in the District of Quebec, Grocer, Commission issued by WILLIAM POWER, Esquire, one of the Circuit Judges in and for the said District of Quebec, dated the second day of September, 1848. Meeting of Creditors to be held in the Court House in the said City of Quebec, on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-SIXTH day of SEPTEMBER instant, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon.
W. S. SEWELL, Sheriff.
Quebec, 2d Sept. 1848. 4

BANKRUPT.
Province of Canada, }
District of Quebec, }
CHARLES HOUGH, of the City of Quebec, in the District of Quebec, Trader, Commission issued by JEAN CASIMIR BRUNEAU, Esquire, one of the Circuit Judges in and for the said District of Quebec, dated the second day of Sept., 1848. Meeting of Creditors to be held in the Court House in the said City of Quebec, on THURSDAY, the TWENTY-FIRST day of SEPTEMBER instant, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon.
W. S. SEWELL, Sheriff.
Quebec, 2d Sept. 1848. 4

FOR SALE.
BY the Subscriber and constantly on hand—BUILDING MATERIALS of all descriptions, such as Boards, Deals, Planks, Scantling and Square Timber, Pine and Spruce Deals, ready planed, tongued and grooved, on the most liberal terms.
Apply to EDWARD PATRICK LEE.
22nd Aug., 1848. u

MISS WILLAN.
BEGS to inform her friends and the public, that she is prepared to receive Pupils on MONDAY, 4th SEPTEMBER, at her residence, No. 6, ESPLANADE.
Miss WILLAN's terms are, for the usual branches of English Education, French inclusive, £8 per annum for every child over ten years of age, and £6 per annum for every child under ten years of age.
MUSIC.....£1 10s. per quarter.
DRAWING.....£1 5s. per quarter.
Quebec, 2d Sept. 1848.

TO CONTRACTORS.
TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "TENDER FOR CHAMBLEY CANAL REPAIRS," will be received until WEDNESDAY, the SIXTH instant, for the LOCK, and until MONDAY, the ELEVENTH instant, for the other work of repairs of the Chambley Canal, as follows:—
First.—For taking down and rebuilding the West side of Lock No. 4, with such repairs to the foundation as may be found necessary.
Secondly.—For excavation of Puddle Trenches, and for Puddling in rear of the Walls of Locks No. 2, 3 & 4.
Thirdly.—For the excavation of a Puddle Trench in the bottom of Canal, a Back Drain at the East bank for Puddling in the bottom of the Canal, from the head of Lock No. 2 to Hatt's Bridge, at places where Slips have occurred, or are likely to occur.
Fourthly.—For clearing out the Arches of Papineau's and McNally's Culverts, and for deepening and widening the Outlet Ditch, and for rebuilding the East Wing of the former.
Fifthly.—For excavating the bottom of the Canal to the level of the Mitre Sill of the Guard Lock, and for repairing the outer slope Wall from the head of the Island St. Therese to the Guard Lock at St. Johns.
Forms of Tender may be seen at the Office of Mr. BORNE, Canal Superintendent, Chambley, where all necessary information relative to the Work may be obtained.
By order,
THOMAS A. BEGLY, Secretary.
Department of Public Works, }
4th September, 1848. }

NOTICE.
THE undersigned having been put in possession of a WHITE PINE RAFT marked P. A. & S. T. B., on the 19th June, 1846, and which is now lying in the Cove of SHAW & JEFFREY, Point Levy, and having disbursed sundry sums on said Raft, the owners are hereby notified that if said Raft is not claimed and the amount so disbursed paid before the 15th SEPTEMBER next, it will then be Sold by Public Auction, for the purpose of realizing said disbursements.
THOS. SMYTH.
Point Levy, 24th Aug. 1848.

NOTICE.
THE QUEBEC GAS COMPANY are now laying down the MAIN PIPES for the purpose of lighting the City with GAS, and are ready to receive applications from such persons as may wish to have it introduced into their premises.
The Company having imported all the necessary Fittings and engaged experienced Workmen, are prepared to fit up all inside Fittings at the lowest rates.
As much depends upon the quality of the Fittings and the manner in which they are put up, any Fittings erected by private individuals must be subject to the inspection and approval of an Officer of the Company.
The Company have also imported a full assortment of handsome Lusters, Pendants and Brackets, which they offer for sale at reasonable prices.
The rates for supplying Gas may be known by application at the Company's Office, at the Works.
By order of the Directors,
PHILIP PEEBLES, Manager.
Quebec, 26th August, 1848. u

CLIFTON'S HOTEL,
(LATE RASCO'S.)
ST. PAUL STREET MONTREAL.
THE undersigned respectfully returns thanks for the liberal patronage received by him since he has OPENED that
MAGNIFICENT MANSION,
Formerly known as RASCO'S HOTEL, and begs to inform the public that he has RENOVATED the whole ESTABLISHMENT, and can safely assure Visitors who may honor him with their patronage that nothing shall be wanted on his part to contribute to their convenience and comfort.
The BILLS OF FARE, the WINES, the BATHS, CARRIAGES and the INTERNAL DECORATIONS of this SPLENDID ESTABLISHMENT cannot be surpassed by any on the Continent.
The situation is delightful; that part of St. Paul Street on which the House stands being eighty feet wide. A new Street, fifty feet wide, leads immediately from the very front of the Hotel to the River, and a complete and extended view of the Navigation of the St. Lawrence is distinctly seen from almost every window.
H. CLIFTON,
Late of the Caledonia Springs.
St. Paul Street, }
12th May, 1848. }
H. C. begs to observe, that his charges are as moderate as any other Hotel in the City. u

MR. FUTVOYE,
ADVOCATE,
PLACE D'ARMES HILL, MONTREAL.
NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE ST. LAWRENCE AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
Montreal, July 3rd, 1848.

THE PROPRIETORS of SHARES in the Capital Stock of the ST. LAWRENCE AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY, are hereby notified and required to pay to the Treasurer, at the Company's Office, No. 18, Little St. James Street, in this City, the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th INSTALLMENTS of FIVE POUNDS currency, per Share, each.
The 7th Installment on or before the 1st of August, the 8th Installment on or before the 1st of October, the 9th Installment on or before the 1st of December, the 10th Installment on or before the 1st of February, and the 11th Installment on or before the 1st of April now next ensuing.
Persons residing in the District of St. Francis, can make their payments at the Agencies of the City Bank at Sherbrooke or Stanstead, as may be most convenient from locality.
By order,
THOMAS STEERS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

100,000 Acres of Land FOR SALE IN LOWER CANADA.
THE NORTH AMERICAN COLONIAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND have for disposal about 100,000 ACRES OF LAND under the tenure of FREE and COMMON SOCCAGE, dispersed through the SEIGNIORY of BEAUHARNOIS, and the Townships of GODMANCHESTER and HINCHINGBROOK adjoining thereto, in the County of Beauharnois, on the South Bank of the St. Lawrence.
The peculiar advantages possessed by these tracts, consist of the general superiority of the soil, a distance of only twenty five miles from the metropolis of Canada, accessible by Steam and Rail, a down stream navigation, and situation in one of the most populous and thriving Agricultural Counties, having good roads in all directions, the great Beauharnois Canal and other facilities of internal communication, several thriving villages—Churches, Catholic and Protestant—Mills of every description, Tanneries, Breweries, Schools at convenient distances, and most institutions found in an advanced state of civilization.—Several valuable WATER PRIVILEGES will also be disposed of.
Terms of sale, CASH DOWN; or if on Credit, with a proportionate enhancement of price—one fifth Cash, and the balance in four equal annual instalments with interest.
Lists of the Lands and any further information obtained at the Company's Office, Beauharnois.
Beauharnois, 10th June, 1848.

Board of Notaries of Quebec.
QUEBEC, 1st Sept., 1848.
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the Provincial Statute 10 and 11 Victoria, Cap. 21, that a GENERAL MEETING of the NOTARIES of the District of Quebec, including the District of Gaspé, will be held in the City of Quebec, on the TWENTY-FIFTH day of SEPTEMBER next, at TWO o'clock in the afternoon, in the PARLIAMENT HOUSE; to which general meeting the several Notaries residing within the limits aforesaid, are invited to attend for the purpose of advising together on matters of interest to the Profession.
By order,
JOS. LAURIN,
Secretary B. N. Q.

FOR SALE:
A SPLENDID FARM situate in the Parish of ST. AMBROISE, within seven miles of Quebec, consisting of Nine arpents in breadth and Nineteen in depth, with a beautiful STONE HOUSE, Farm House, Barn and Stables; the whole recently erected Condition liberal. A considerable part of the purchase money may remain in the hands of the purchaser. For further details, enquire of the Rev. Mr. ANTOINE PARANT, Quebec Seminary, or on the spot, of MESS. FOITIER, of the Rev. Mr. FORTIER, Curé of Nicolet.

—ALSO—
A WOOD LAND in the same Parish.
Quebec, 4th Sept., 1848. 3m.

CANADA HOUSE,
CALEDONIA SPRINGS.
THE Subscriber has taken the CANADA HOUSE for the SEASON, and is prepared to receive VISITORS, and trusts, by strict attention to their comfort, to give satisfaction to those who may call upon him.
WM. SCOBIE,
(Late of the Catskill Mountain House and United States Hotel, Saratoga Springs.)
June 8th.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.
FOR SALE, the SEIGNIORY of St. GEORGE, situated to the South of the St. Lawrence, 12 miles from Laprairie, and containing about 25,000 arpents of land in superficies, of which 24,000 are now wooded; with a Grist Mill (three run of stones) driven by Water or by Steam; a Carding Mill; a Felling Mill; a Saw Mill with the latest improvements, and a Dye House, all in good working order.
There is also the Seigniorial Farm, measuring 90 superficial arpents, on which is built the Manor House, of stone, two stories high and finished in the latest style, with stone outbuildings, orchard, &c., and also another lot of land, and a House built near the Mills.
The conditions are the most favorable and easy: only small portion of the consideration money will be required down to pay a few debts: £4200 will remain in the hands of the purchaser *à condition*, and the balance will be payable in four yearly instalments. Title unquestionable.
For further particulars apply (if by letters post paid,) to the undersigned Notary, No. 24, St. Francois Xavier Street.
T. DOUCET, N. P.
Montreal, 26th Aug., 1848. u

THE undersigned being named Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late THOMAS FARGUES, in his life time of the City of Quebec, Physician and Surgeon, and Graduate of the University of Edinburgh, request all persons indebted to the Estate of the said late THOMAS FARGUES, to make immediate settlement, and those who have any claims against the said Estate, to forward such claims to R. E. CANON, one of the undersigned.
ED. CARON,
ANT. PARANT,
Exs. Test.
Quebec, 13th December, 1847

MR. J. B. JONES,
Surgeon Dentist from England,
HAVING arranged to visit Quebec every FRIDAY & SATURDAY, at Mr. LAMONTAGNE'S, Watch Maker, St. John Street, begs to state that he may be consulted on each of those days between the hours of 10 and 4, in every branch of his profession, which combines all the modern improvements of London and Paris. He invites particular attention to his approved method of twenty years experience in regulating children's teeth during the important period of dentition, which in most instances is accomplished without extracting any of the permanent set.
Dr. JONES's connection in England with the firm of Alex. & Jones, 26, Bridge Street, Blackfriars, City, London, will ensure to his patients the advantage, during their sojourn in England, of every attention to their cases without extra charge.
No fees for consultation.
Residence, 17, Great St. James Street, Montreal, next the Post Office.
17th July, 1848.

THE Subscribers will, during the Season, run their STEAMERS and BARGES, carrying Freight, Passengers, or Towage between Quebec and Montreal.
Freight and Towage Cash.—Apply to JAMES MCKENZIE, Agent—Quebec, GILMOUR & CO., Montreal.
Quebec, 8th May, 1848. u

FOR SALE.
ON advantageous terms, the House of the undersigned, situate on the Lower Town Market Place, with spacious Vaults extending under the market, with an entrance on St. Peter Street.
AUG. AMIOT,
3m—2w
4th Aug., 1848.

BEAUPORT LUNATIC ASYLUM.
NOTICE is hereby given that the number of Patients maintained in the temporary Lunatic Asylum at Beauport, out of the funds appropriated by the Legislature of this Province, being complete, no application for admission in the Establishment will be recorded in the Register kept for that purpose in order to secure the first vacancy, unless to such application be annexed the Certificates, &c., mentioned in the Commissioners' Notice of the 15th August, 1846—viz:
1°.—A Certificate of the name, age and residence of the Patient, signed by some Clergyman, Magistrate, Public Officer, or person in the neighborhood generally known, that the Patient is destitute of the means of support, and that he or she has no relations able or bound by law to provide for him or her.
2°.—A Certificate of Insanity, signed by one or more Medical men in the neighbourhood, and stating whether it is thought there is danger from the patient being at large.
3°.—A judgment of interdiction by a competent legal authority.
4°.—When relations are able to pay, they will be required to contribute the whole or part of the expenses as may be agreed on.
All applications and information relating thereto, to be addressed to the undersigned Secretary to the Commission, free of postage.
By order,
A. LE MOINE,
Quebec, 27th June, 1848.
To be inserted once a week during three months in the Quebec Gazette, Le Canadien, La Minerve and the Montreal Herald.

