

GENERAL ELECTION.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTIES OF DORCHESTER AND BEAUCE, UNITED UNDER THE NAME OF COUNTY OF DORCHESTER.

GENTLEMEN,—The requisition which has been presented to me, by a great number of you, having for its object my nomination as a Candidate for the representation of your County, in the Parliament of the United Provinces, and the assurance of support which I continue to receive from you, make it imperative upon me, that I should no longer defer my acceptance of the high trust which you are willing to confer upon me. A new era is at hand. Lower Canada, deprived of its constitutional rights for the last three years, will soon be called to the exercise of its elective franchise, conjointly with the Province of Upper Canada, to which it has been united; and although that franchise is most unjustly apportioned; and although that franchise is most unjustly apportioned, as it is this Province is concerned, nevertheless, it is my duty to avail myself of it, as it is the duty of every citizen, in the circumstances in which the country is placed, to make the sacrifice of his own individual interest for the public good.

Divided from our sister Province by the Act of 1791, we had every reason to expect that two far better had it been for these Provinces if they had not been divided at all; it would not then be their lot to witness the dangerous experiment of a re-union, which has become almost heterogeneous after a separation of thirty years. Gentlemen, you are well acquainted with the law that reunites these Provinces; you know that it contains provisions so unjust and tyrannical toward this country, that a sanction of its principle or detail would necessarily lead to the mercy of a sister Colony, whose claim is a political superiority. I reiterate in the name of you to avert the hand of the Representatives of the people to protest against an act so arbitrary, leaving to them the alternative so judiciously recommended by the Electoral Committee of Quebec, namely, to make it depend on time and circumstances, whether they shall insist on its absolute repeal or on such amendments to it as will secure to both Provinces the equality of rights founded on justice, and the faith due to the respective population, and as will secure for Lower Canada an exemption from debts which are not her own. It will, moreover, be their duty to maintain inviolate the rights and principles of the popular branch of the Legislature, among which stands foremost that sacred and revered right of a British subject: the right of applying every part of the revenue raised within the Colony, and without which no free Government can exist. The responsibility of the Government, a principle inherent in the British Constitution, but hitherto denied to the Colonies, will also become a subject deserving the greatest attention. The people who have no other share in the Government of their country, but what they derive from their co-operation in the work of legislation, cannot be said to enjoy all the benefit of the British Constitution. The responsibility of the Government to which is attached the Executive Government to which their weight in the political scale so justly entitles them, but long, that political anomaly of a Government making a factious opposition to the will of the majority. I need not here allude to other reforms—my political principles are well known to you. I frequently had occasion to express them publicly in the House of Assembly of this Province, and to you all, without any national or religious distinction, which I have always abhorred. Elected one of the Representatives of the County of Beauce, at a critical period for this country, I have not been a stranger to all the great political questions which were discussed in that House. At the very outset I took an active part in its debates, as far as my talents and opportunities would permit, and I have been able to express my opinions, but my conscience still tells me that I fought for my country's rights, in the full conviction that these rights were well founded. Should you then do me the honor to choose me your Representative to the Parliament of the United Provinces, my voice shall again be heard in favour of your rights and liberties, and my former conduct will be to you a sure pledge that I will neither be a third-rate member, nor a mere figure-head, but that I will be true to the principles of the British Constitution.

As this address is more particularly intended for my fellow citizens of British and Irish origin, I may be allowed in conclusion to assure you, that should the work of legislation be carried on in Parliament, I will ever give my best support to the maintenance of the trade of the country as it exists, and to the development of the resources of the country, and to the increase and prosperity of agriculture and commerce in general. I may moreover assure you that in my views of these subjects, I express the sentiments of my countrymen, whose opinions on these matters as on many others have been so judiciously misrepresented by their opponents. I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your obedient and humble servant, J. H. ANDRÉ TASCHEREAU, Quebec, 29th January, 1841.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF BERTHIER.

GENTLEMEN,—CONFORMABLY to the prudent advice which I have received from Quebec, you have met in the different parishes of this County, to determine among yourselves on the Candidate whom you think proper to support at the ensuing Election. Delegates appointed by you for the purpose, have waited upon me to give me the information of your intentions were in my favour, and that you had decided to nominate me as the Candidate of the County. I was sensibly affected by the honour done me and by the mark of public confidence. At the same time, I feel the great responsibility attached to the trust of a representative, and the heavy sacrifices required for the discharge of its duties. I should probably have declined entering upon these duties, had not the former members of the County requested me to do so, to continue the support of the liberal principles of their constituents, to which they have always been faithful adherents.

Born and brought up amongst you, I partake of the same habits as yourselves and feel the same wants. I have also felt with you, the weight of oppression and no one has more sincerely wished to see it removed than I have.

Under present circumstances, it is necessary that I should express my opinion on the question which must come before the United Parliament, and I shall not hesitate to do so on this occasion; at all times my chief object will be, the welfare of my fellow citizens. I disapprove of the Union because it is forced, an unjust and partial engagement, which honour and interest forbid us to subscribe to. Can any thing be more tyrannical than to deprive 700,000 souls of their just share in the representation, and to confer it on a few individuals, in a language which they do not understand, and which burdens them with an enormous debt contracted by another country? I shall likewise support the repeal in whole or in part of the obscure and calamitous legislation of the Special Council. The fraud tenure, under which we have so long suffered, will also be among the things which will require reform; on which my opinions are well known to you. Finally, general Education, so essential for the common welfare, and which has been so criminally impeded, will require the early attention of the new Legislature.

Such are my opinions briefly expressed, on the principal points. If you find that they agree with your own, I shall expect from you, at the proper time and place, the manifestation of the favorable disposition expressed by your delegates. I have the honor to be, Your obedient and humble servant, D. M. ARMSTRONG, Berthier, 29th December, 1840.

TYPE FOUNDRY, REMOVED TO NO. 147, NOTRE DAME STREET. TYPES of all descriptions constantly on hand.—Orders received for PRINTING PRESSES, manufactured by Messrs. R. HOX & CO., New York. Apply to JNO. T. BADGLEY & CO., AGENTS, St. Peter Street, Montreal, June 26, 1840.

GENERAL ELECTION.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF QUEBEC.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to offer my services to you as a Representative in the first Parliament of the United Province. I am honored with your confidence, it will become my duty as well as my sincere desire to devote the strictest attention and care to the advancement of the general interests with which the popular branch of the Legislature is immediately charged, including as these necessarily do, a fit appropriation of the public revenue, the opening of internal communications, the advancement of Education, and the settlement of the unalienated lands.

The re-union of the Lower and Upper sections of the Province has been, unfortunately, rendered a prominent subject for agitation in this District, inasmuch as the full discussion of the measure before its adoption. The Commercial and Agricultural interests of these two great sections are so intimately connected and interwoven with each other, that the combined resources of both must, by a re-union, be rendered more efficacious than they possibly can be when controlled by two distinct legislative bodies actuated by conflicting opinions and interests.

Unwilling as I am to make professions, thus far you have a right to know, that I will pledge myself to vote according to my conscience, without fear, favor or affection towards any party, and that, so far as my humble means permit, I will not be sparing in zeal and diligent exertions for the advancement of the well-being of the Province at large, and more especially in promoting the particular interests which my constituents may confide in me. Professions are so common on occasions like the present, that on this topic I shall not enlarge. I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient Servant, HENRY BLACK, 2nd March, 1841.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF QUEBEC. GENTLEMEN,—Having been requested by a numerous body of my fellow-citizens to come forward at the approaching Election for the City, and deeming it a duty to accept the call made on me, I offer myself as a Candidate for your suffrages. If elected to the high trust, I shall do all in my power to aid in carrying out the great internal improvements of the country, especially the St. Lawrence and Chambly Canals, from the completion of which signal and immediate benefits must result to this City. I have always entertained a strong distrust of those who engage in party politics, and therefore may assure you that I shall, on all occasions, act without reference thereto, and I pledge myself to use my best endeavours to allay that strife and acrimony which have too long been the bane of these fine Provinces. I ought not to and I do not hesitate to declare that I was for a series of years opposed to the Union of the Provinces, and in my place as a member of the Committee of the Constitutional Association, I strenuously and perseveringly opposed the advocacy of the measure by that respectable body. That Union has, however, now been carried out, and it becomes the bounden duty of us all to show submission to the law, and to use our best endeavours to make it productive of the greatest possible good of which it is susceptible; but, at the same time, I should be undeserving of your confidence and support, did I not explicitly assure you, that I shall resort to myself if the right in the manner prescribed by the Act of Union itself, of either moving for or concurring in such Constitutional and judicious amendments thereto, as I may think advisable for, the peace, safety and welfare of the people.

Whatever the result of the approaching election may be, I can never forget the totally unexpected and handsome call made on me by so numerous a body of my Countrymen and English friends, and I should be ungrateful indeed, were I not at the same time, sincerely to thank you, warm-hearted Irishmen, of every denomination, who have so promptly followed with the generous tender of your unqualified support. I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient Servant, D. BURNET, Quebec, 21st December, 1840.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF QUEBEC. GENTLEMEN,—In appearing before you as a Candidate to represent you in the ensuing Parliament and soliciting your suffrages, I trust you will exonerate me from the charge of being actuated by any desire of personal distinction, and that you will believe, I can never forget to receive a favorable and candid opinion from you, and I should be ungrateful indeed, were I not at the same time, sincerely to thank you, warm-hearted Irishmen, of every denomination, who have so promptly followed with the generous tender of your unqualified support.

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I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your most obedient humble Servant, JAMES GIBB, Quebec, 17th February, 1841.

QUEBEC MEDICAL BOARD. Hotel Dieu, 3rd March, 1841. THERE will be a QUARTERLY MEETING of this Board for the Examination of Candidates, for the study and practice of Physic, Sec. &c., on MONDAY, the 14th of April next, at TEN o'clock, A. M. Candidates are requested to transmit their testimonials to the Secretary, (free of postage) three days at least before the day of Examination. By order of the Board, J. Z. NAULT, Sec'y.

ROBERT BLAKISTON—SAIL-MAKER, OPPOSITE THE CUSTOM HOUSE. MOST respectfully thanks his sincere thanks to the Merchants, Ship-Owners and the public in general for the liberal encouragement he has received during a long period in business, and begs leave to inform them, that he has on hand a general assortment of the best English Patent Canvas, Bolt Rope, &c., which he will make to order on moderate terms for Cash, or approved credit. R. B. begs also to state, that persons wishing to furnish their own Canvas can have it made up to their order, in the best manner, on reasonable terms. 6m s 1w Quebec, 2nd November, 1840.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

Province of Canada, District of Quebec. In the matter of W. O. KENDALL, Bankrupt. A MEETING of the Creditors of WILLIAM OWEN KENDALL, of the City of Quebec, in the District of Quebec, Cabinet Maker, Trader, will be held at the Office of the undersigned, situate in St. Peter Street, in the Lower Town of the said City of Quebec, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of March next, at ELEVEN, A. M., at which time and place such of the Creditors of the said W. O. KENDALL, as have not proved their debts may prove the same. R. H. GARDNER, Commissioner of Bankrupts. Quebec, 25th February, 1841.

Province of Canada, District of Quebec. WHEREAS Robert Hunter Gairdner, Esquire, of the City of Quebec, and residing therein, one of the Commissioners within this Province, for the purposes of an Ordinance passed in the second year of Her Majesty's Reign, intitled, "An Ordinance concerning Bankrupts and the administration and distribution of their Estates and effects," hath issued a warrant under his hand and seal to me directed, against the Estate real and personal of Simon Chailfour, of the said City of Quebec, in the said District of Quebec, and residing therein, Merchant. Notice is hereby given, that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to the said Simon Chailfour, or to him the said Simon Chailfour, for his use, and the transfer of any property, by him the said Simon Chailfour, are forbidden by law. Notice is also hereby given, that a Meeting of the Creditors of the said Simon Chailfour, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their Estate, will be held on MONDAY, the FIFTEENTH day of MARCH, 1841, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon, at the Office of the said Commissioner, in the Lower Town of the said City of Quebec. J. S. HILL, Messenger for Bankrupts. Quebec, 26th February, 1841.

Province of Canada, District of Quebec. WHEREAS Robert Hunter Gairdner, Esquire, of the City of Quebec, and residing therein, one of the Commissioners within this Province, for the purposes of an Ordinance passed in the second year of Her Majesty's Reign, intitled, "An Ordinance concerning Bankrupts and the administration and distribution of their Estates and effects," hath issued a warrant under his hand and seal to me directed, against the Estate real and personal of Pierre Chateaufort, of the said City of Quebec, in the said District of Quebec, and residing therein, Builder. Notice is hereby given, that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to the said Pierre Chateaufort, or to him the said Pierre Chateaufort, for his use, and the transfer of any property, by him the said Pierre Chateaufort, are forbidden by law. Notice is also hereby given, that a Meeting of the Creditors of the said Pierre Chateaufort, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his Estate, will be held on TUESDAY, the SIXTEENTH day of MARCH, 1841, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon, at the Office of the said Commissioner, in the Lower Town of the said City of Quebec. J. S. HILL, Messenger for Bankrupts. Quebec, 28th February, 1841.

Province of Canada, District of Quebec. In the matter of F. N. PICHER, Bankrupt. A MEETING of the Creditors of FRANCOIS A. XAVIER PICHER, of the City of Quebec, in the District of Quebec, Carriage Maker, will be held at the Office of the undersigned, situate in St. Peter Street, in the Lower Town of the said City of Quebec, on FRIDAY, the 12th day of March, instant, at ELEVEN, A. M., at which time and place such of the Creditors of the said F. N. PICHER, as have not proved their debts may prove the same. R. H. GARDNER, Commissioner of Bankrupts. Quebec, 3rd March, 1841.

Province of Canada, District of Quebec. In the matter of J. HAMEL, Bankrupt. A MEETING of the Creditors of JOSEPH HAMEL, of the City of Quebec, Surveyor, Merchant and Trader, will be held on THURSDAY, the 11th day of March, instant, at ELEVEN, A. M., at the Office of the undersigned, situate in St. Peter Street, in the Lower Town of the said City of Quebec, at which time and place such of the Creditors of the said JOSEPH HAMEL, as have not proved their debts may prove the same. R. H. GARDNER, Commissioner of Bankrupts. Quebec, 3rd March, 1841.

Province of Lower Canada, District of Quebec. In the matter of George Moncrief Tod and Henry Musgrave Blacklock, Bankrupts. THE undersigned have been appointed Assignees of the Estates and Effects of the said George Moncrief Tod and Henry Musgrave Blacklock. L. T. MACPHERSON, PAUL LEPPER. Quebec, 10th February, 1841.

Province of Lower Canada, District of Quebec. In the matter of DONALD SINCLAIR STUART, Bankrupt. THE undersigned have been appointed Assignees of the Estate and effects of the said DONALD SINCLAIR STUART. WILLIAM PHILLIPS, JOHN GORDON, JEAN BELANGER. Quebec, 7th December, 1840.

BANQUE DU PEUPLE. NOTICE. THE Stockholders of the Bank, "Viger, DeWitt & Co." are hereby notified that a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent. on the Capital Stock paid up, has been this day declared, payable at their Banking House on the first day of March next. No transfer of Stock will be permitted from the 20th instant, until the 1st day of March next. By order of the Board of Directors, B. H. LEMOINE, Cashier. Montreal, 12th Feby. 1841. 3 s 1w

TO MARINERS.

TENDERS will be received at this Office, until the first day of April next, for the hire of a vessel of between sixty and seventy tons measurement, fully manned, victualled and equipped, to be employed during four months at least, from the opening of the navigation next Spring, in laying down Buoys and visiting the different Light Houses and other establishments under the management of this Corporation. For further information, application to be made to the Harbour Master or Superintendent of Pilots. LINDSAY & MUIR, R. Ty. Ho. Q. Quebec, 5th March, 1841. P. S.—The Board will not consider themselves bound to accept the lowest tender. d 2w

TO MARINERS.

TENDERS will be received at this Office until the first day of April next, for navigating during the ensuing season, the Floating Light "BRILLIANT," to be moored off the point of St. Roch's in the Traverse. Conditions may be known by application to the Subscribers. LINDSAY & MUIR, R. Ty. Ho. Q. Quebec, 5th March, 1841. P. S.—The Board will not consider themselves bound to accept the lowest tender. d

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER, INDIA RUBBER SHOES of the best quality, of all sizes, plain and worked, at the lowest price. PIERRE MALOUIN, 5th March, 1841. u s No. 6, St. John Street.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS. TENDERS will be received by the Subscriber for the building of a Warehouse.—Plans and Specification may be seen at the house of the proprietor. GEORGE ARNOLD. Quebec, 24th February, 1841. u d

FOR SALE by the Subscriber, a small lot of superior Fruit, consisting of— Spanish Grapes, Messina Lemons, French Prunes, Fameuse Apples, Grise ditto, Greenings ditto, Newton Pippins ditto, French Walnuts. W. LE CHEMINANT, No. 1, Fabrique Street. Quebec, 5th Feby. 1841. 12 s

SEMINARY OF QUEBEC. THE Gentlemen of the Seminary propose opening on the 24th instant, an English and French Class, preparatory to the Latin courses, which, in consequence, be made a year shorter. By this arrangement a certain number of new pupils may be admitted after previous examination. Parents are requested to present them a few days before the class commences. The branches taught will be: child—English and French Grammar, Reading and Translation; Arithmetic; Geography, and Sacred History. The pupils will also be allowed to receive lessons in Music and Drawing. Quebec, 1st February, 1841. u d

QUEBEC TEMPERANCE GROCERY, corner of St. John and St. Stanislaus streets, THOMAS PICKELL, Grocer and Tea Dealer. In returning thanks for the liberal support he has received since he commenced business, respectfully informs his Friends—Families of Temperance Principles—and the Public generally, that having declined selling any Spirituous Liquors, has established a TEMPERANCE STORE, where he will constantly have on hand a General Assortment of GROCERIES and PROVISIONS, which he will sell at the Lowest possible Prices, and solicits a share of their patronage. Quebec, 1st February, 1841.

NOTICE. ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late J. W. COLLINS, Esquire, of the Commissariat Department, will transmit the same, duly attested, to the Commissary General's Office, at Montreal, from whence they will be forwarded to his relations in England, to be liquidated. Commissary General's Office, Montreal, 22nd February, 1841.

WANTED—By a person who has been engaged in the Lumber business these few years past, a situation either to take charge of a Cove or Saw Mills establishment; or would accept of an out-door Clerkship.—Would have no objection to go to Montreal, if such a benefit offer.—Application to be made at the office of this paper, if by letter, addressed to W. H., will be attended to Quebec, 17th February, 1841.

WE, the undersigned, appointed Joint-Curators to the vacant Estate of the late THOMAS JACKSON, Esquire, Merchant, of this City, request all persons having claims thereon to send in the same, duly attested, to the Office in Arthur Street, near the Exchange; and all persons indebted thereto, are desired to make immediate payment. J. W. LEAYCRAFT, J. J. LOWNDEN, THOS. H. MURRAY, Curators. Quebec, 14th December, 1840.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, TO CLOSE A CONSIGNMENT: A SMALL LOT OF ACCOUNT BOOKS and Writing Paper. B. DAIKERS, 8th January, 1841. s 15, Sault au Matelot Street.

NOTICE. ALL persons having Books in their possession, belonging to the Library of the late LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, are particularly requested to return them without the least possible delay. By Order, W. M. B. LINDSAY, Clerk Special Council. Quebec, 7th October, 1840.

MONEY TO BE LENT!! A PERSON has a few hundred pounds to put at interest, but the privilege of Bailleur de Fonds or the best securities will be required—Apply (post paid) to JOSEPH GUY, Notary Public, Montreal. Feby. 1841. u s

NOTICE. ALL persons having claims upon the Estate of AUGUSTUS ROBERT SEWELL, of this City, Lumber Merchant, are requested to send in their accounts, duly attested, to the undersigned. By order of the Trustees, ARCH. CAMPBELL, Notary Public. Quebec, 17th Feby. 1841. u s

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER, SIXTY SINGLE PURCHASE WINCHES, and 12 double purchase ditto, superior to any yet offered for Sale in Quebec. J. H. GALBRATH, Brass and Iron Founder, No. 27, Paul Street. Quebec, 19th Feby. 1841. 32 s

FOR SALE OR TO LET, THE HOUSE, with Garden and dependencies, situated in St. John's Suburbs formerly the property of Items Quirouet, Esquire. Possession given immediately—Apply to ANT. A. PARENT, Notary. Quebec, 7th Oct 1839. u d-1w

FROM ENGLISH PAPERS

TO THE 4TH FEBRUARY.

London, January 9th.—A meeting of the creditors of Wright & Co. the bankers, took place on Thursday, in the Court of Bankruptcy, for the choice of assignees and the proof of debts. It was reported that the debts and liabilities approach a million sterling. The amount of debts proved during the day was about 500,000. A solicitor attended to make a claim for Mr. Thomas Wright, who had formerly been a partner in the bank, for the sum of 37,000, but which he gave up for an annuity of 1,200, a year, Mr. John Wright being his quasi trustee. Mr. Ths. Wright is now a prisoner within the rules of the Queen's Bench. Among the debts proved in the course of the day, were those of the Duke of Norfolk for 54,299; Mr. Langton, m. p., 3,756; Lord Crewe, 5,651; Alderman Farebrother, 4,750; Mr. J. Weld, of Lulworth Castle, 2,537; Stonyhurst College, 1,802; the Earl of Surry and other trustees for a marriage-settlement, 16,709; the South-western Railway Company, 3,583; Sir J. Shelley, 5,552. Mr. O'Connell is a creditor for 6l. 3s.

Mr. John Thorogood, the church-rate "martyr," has, since his liberation from prison, received money subscribed for him amounting to 900l.

Sarah Young, a widow, who has been confined in Monmouth Gaol for several months for a trifling demand for tithes, was on New-Year's Day liberated unconditionally. The Honourable Captain Plunkett pleaded guilty at Lancaster Sessions to a violent assault on one of the monitors in Lancaster Castle, where he was confined for some "Waterford frolics." He had been in prison nine months, when the assault on the monitor occurred; which originated in some quarrel regarding prison discipline. After his release from prison on the former charge, he was held to bail for this assault, and had in the mean time joined his regiment. He recently sat as a judge in a Court-martial. The Magistrate sentenced him to be imprisoned in Kirkdale House of Correction for two months.

The Ulster Times states that a meeting is to be held in Belfast on the 21st, to be composed principally of persons resident within the Northern Counties, for the purpose of expressing their approbation of Lord Stanley's Bill, and at the same time to record their attachment to British connexion, and their determination to preserve it, by maintaining the Legislative Union.

A meeting is to be held in Dublin about the 20th instant, to urge upon the Government the importance of carrying into effect the project for establishing railroads in Ireland. The names of the Duke of Leinster and Earls Charlemont and Glengall are appended to the requisition. On Saturday, Captain Grey, Governor of South Australia, took his departure from London, on his way to the colony. The South Australian Society have presented him with a valedictory address.

LONDON, February 16th. The "royal cheese" has got into Chancery; from which it seems to have had a narrow escape. On Thursday the case was argued by four counsel; and his Honour gave judgment in due form, stating at length the reasons which induced him to dissolve the injunction with costs. The cheese having been thus let out of Chancery, will no doubt shortly be exhibited. It is the produce of 737 cows, is nine feet four inches in circumference, twenty inches in depth, and weighs eleven hundred weight.

In the Court of Exchequer, yesterday, the case of Don Jose Magnira against Lord Sydneyham, was brought before the Court, on a motion of the Attorney-General to be permitted to add certain pleas, and to extend the time for retaining a commission for the examination of witnesses in Spain. It is an action brought against the present Governor of Canada to recover the amount of a bill of exchange for 3,147, with interest, which was accepted in 1823. It appeared from the affidavits and the statements of counsel, that the validity of the bill and the objection of the defendant to pay the amount were undisputed, but that there was good reason to apprehend if the amount was paid to the plaintiff, other persons might put forward legal claims as the representatives of the National Consulate at Cadiz; which body, it appeared, was extinct, but was succeeded by another body called the Junta of Commerce at Cadiz. The amount of interest was the only question in dispute. The Court suggested an arrangement by which further litigation should be put an end to; the plaintiff taking a judgment for the amount of the bill, with a stay of execution until he should obtain a receipt for the defendant from the Junta of Commerce at Cadiz, and also from General Alava. The Court thought the plaintiff entitled to interest from the time payment of the amount was demanded; but as the date of such demand was in dispute, it might be referred to one of the Masters to determine that fact. The arrangement suggested by the Court was agreed to.

Mr. Ralph Benson, who was formerly Member of Parliament for Stafford, applied to the Insolvent Debtors Court on Tuesday for his discharge. His insolvency was ascribed to the expenses he had incurred in contested elections, two for Stafford and one for Bridgnorth, to losses in underwriting, and to law expenses. The debts amounted to 76,032, and there were no credits. His landed estates, he said, had been mortgaged for more than their value, as he had only a life-interest in them. The sum of 11,000, was stated to have been expended in one election for Stafford and one for Bridgnorth. The other contest for Stafford cost 5,500. Mr. Benson had been arrested by one of his female servants, who had lived with him for many years, for wages. It was alleged that the arrest was a friendly one. He was ordered to be discharged.

A most extensive system of fraud has lately been detected in the City, by which the public has been victimized to the tune of nearly twenty thousand pounds, by means of forged and fictitious bills and "accommodation" paper. The guilty parties were ostensibly wine-merchants; and, through the instrumentality of their agent at Liverpool, they have contrived to let in several of the banks there for heavy sums. The head of the gang has absconded, to avoid the penalties of the law, and is now residing on the Continent. Mr. Badoewick, chemist, of St. James's Street, Brighton, has recently inoculated a fine young cow of his own with small-pox; with the lymph from the animal he has vaccinated his own child; and from that child he is now supplying the medical men of Brighton with pure fresh lymph. (Brighton Gazette.)

Mr. O'Connell made a public entry into Mullingar on Thursday week. The Pilot states that he was met by upwards of 50,000 persons; and that the Reverend Dr. Cantuelli and the Reverend Dr. Higgins, the Catholic Bishops of Meath and Ardagh, accompanied by a great number of their diocesan clergy, formed a prominent part of the procession.

Mr. O'Connell, in his harangue, called particular attention to the question of tithes, as one of those inequalities between England and Ireland which would be removed by a repeal of the Union. In the evening, Mr. O'Connell was entertained by 400 gentlemen at a public dinner.

The Munster Repeal meeting was held in Cork on Monday. The numbers assembled are estimated at 150,000; Mr. O'Connell, in his speech, called them "hundreds of thousands." There was nothing new, however, said or done about Repeal. The only novel feature of the meeting was the passing a resolution, on the motion of Mr. O'Connell, that the Secretary should write to the Limerick Club to ascertain whether Colonel Fitzgibbon was sufficiently restored to health to attend his duties in Parliament; and if not, that some other fitting gentleman should be selected to fill his place. The people dispersed quietly. In the evening, O'Connell figured again at a public dinner.

Mr. O'Connell has refused to accept a challenge, offered him by Dr. Cooke of Belfast, to argue the Repeal question with him in public at his visit to that town.

Mr. Sharman Crawford has written a long letter in reply to an invitation to attend the Repeal dinner which is to take place in Belfast on the 19th. It contains the following passage:—

"I am of opinion that no concession should be made in order to support the views or interests of any Government or any party, or to keep any set of men in power. Concessions should only be made by the friends of liberty towards each other, so as to unite the greatest body of Reformers in a common cause, and so to create that moral power which must then compel, and which could alone compel, both Governments and Parliaments to yield to the just demands of the people. For this purpose, but for none other, I am willing to make concessions. The rights of the people can only be maintained by the moral power of the people themselves, unencumbered by any connexion with parties or Governments, other than the simple point of supporting those who support those rights, and opposing those who resist them, no matter whether the colours they hang out be Whig or Tory."

The "lady tithel," whose adroit robberies at hotels in Glasgow were noticed a short time since, was convicted at the Glasgow Circuit Court on Saturday, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment.

A curious circumstance occurred at Lewes Sessions last week. The Grand Jury had ignored the bills preferred against two prisoners; which being by some means overlooked, the men were placed at the bar, where they pleaded "guilty." The Chairman was just on the point of passing sentence on them, when the error was discovered, and they were discharged.—(Brighton Guardian.)

The mails conveyed by railway to the North of England were seriously impeded by the late snow and frost. The slippery state of the rails in many instances prevented the wheels of the locomotives from getting a sufficient hold to impel the trains; whilst in others the snow was so deep, that it was necessary to detach the engines from the carriages, and to send them on alone to clear the road before the trains could be drawn along. In no case, however, with the exception of the baggage-train on the North Midland Railway, have they been absolutely stopped by the frost.

M. Victor Hugo, the father of the Romantic school, has at last been elected a member of the French Academy. On Thursday week, he was chosen, evidently with reluctance, to fill the chair left vacant by the death of M. Lemercier; having obtained only one vote more than the majority required. On the same day, Count de St. Aulaire, the Ambassador of France in Vienna, was chosen to replace the Marquis de Pastoret.

The total shipments of port wines from Oporto, in 1840, as appears by the Custom-house return, just received, amounted to 33,150 pipes; of which 25,678 pipes were shipped to Great Britain, 2,793 to Brazil, 1,400 to the United States, 645 to Hamburg, 11 to France, and 2,663 to other parts. The principal shippers were, Sandeman and Co., 2,558 pipes; T. J. Smith, 1,436; Fonseca and Co., 1,206; and Allen, Morgan, and Co., 1,264.

Letters from Rome, of the 13th December, announce that Queen Christina was received on that day by the Pope. Her Majesty remained half an hour with his Holiness; and, immediately after the audience, was waited upon by a number of members of the Diplomatic body.

London, January 23.—A prominent part of the home interest of the week centres in the floods, which have inundated wide tracts of country, devastating property and destroying life. The sudden thaw has had no parallel for many years. The high winds with which it was accompanied melted the snow as rapidly as the rain; and the combination of the two causes almost nullified the well-known provision against the effects of sudden thaws which the absorption of heat by liquefaction ordinarily supplies. The communication by railway has not, with a few exceptions, been suspended by the outburst of waters; and where the rails remain firm and the water is not so deep as to reach the engine-pipe, they have served to keep open internal communication with more certainty and safety than could be attained on common roads. The suffering and destitution produced by the inundations, call for the prompt attention of philanthropists, to alleviate the wide-spread distress.

In the Court of Exchequer, yesterday, an order was made on the Sheriff of Middlesex, to pay over a sum of £1,582, levied off the goods of Messrs. Wright the bankers, under a writ of immediate extent, to Mr. Maule, the Secretary to Her Majesty's Treasury.

At the Mansion-house on Wednesday, Sir Peter Laurie read a letter which had been sent to him by the editor of the *Scottish Reformers' Gazette*, at Glasgow, respecting the abandonment of the "West Middlesex Assurance Company," with £200,000, which they had obtained from various persons who had purchased annuities and insured their lives at the Company's office, and are now ruined. The offices were in Baker Street, Portman Square.

Alderman Pirie said, he understood the Directors of the Company had lived in handsome houses and kept up splendid establishments. Sir Peter Laurie regretted that he had not the opportunity of punishing them, but he hoped this exposure would at least serve as a warning to the public. There are, he said, several flash establishments in London at the present time, obtaining large sums of money fraudulently. "The West Middlesex Assurance Company" pretended to have been established in the year 1696, with a capital of £1,000,000, having really existed no more than four years, during which period it was engaged in plundering the public.

The state-carriage of the Dublin Corporation, with furniture and pictures, was advertised to be sold by auction on Thursday last, to pay for a debt of £600 due from the Corporation, which there are no funds in the Treasury to meet. It was intended to move for an injunction to the Court of Chancery to stop the sale.

The celebrated Bertrand Barre, formerly a member of the National Convention, died on the 13th instant, at Tarbes, his native place, in the 85th year of his age.

The meetings at Leeds, of Further Reformers and Chartists, which have been looked forward to with

much interest in the North of England, took place on Thursday. The object of the Further Reformers was to make a striking demonstration before the meeting of Parliament, and to unite all classes of Reformers in demanding Household Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, and remodelled Electoral Districts. With the view of giving greater weight to the demonstration, numbers of Members of Parliament, and others who were known supporters of Liberal politics were invited to attend. Among those invited was Mr. O'Connell; and this invitation caused a division of feeling, and induced the Chartists to get up an opposition meeting, for the purpose of giving Mr. O'Connell a "welcome."

The Resolution proposed by Mr. Hume was then put to the vote, and carried unanimously. A vote of thanks to Mr. Marshall was also carried. The meeting then dispersed.

The Chartists, finding that Mr. O'Connell did not appear, became apparently more reconciled to the proceedings of the meeting, and desisted from the system of interruption which they had organized to prevent the speakers from being heard.

SIX DAYS LATER.

[From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, March 3rd.]

The steamer President, Lieut. Roberts, R. N., was announced as in the office this morning at half-past 8 o'clock, and at about 11 o'clock our news-collector placed our files of foreign papers on the desk. The London papers are to the evening of February 9th, and Liverpool to the 10th, both inclusive.

Besides the despatches from our regular correspondent, we are indebted to a friend who came out in the President for the letter which will be found below. Our thanks are also due to Capt. Roberts, and to Mr. Harnden, of the express line, for late London papers.

A messenger has come out with despatches to the British minister.

Steamer President, off Sandy Hook. We left Liverpool with an easterly wind, but it changed on the 13th to a westerly gale, which continued almost without intermission for ten days, and nobly did the President ride it out. It was voted unanimously that for comfort and safety in heavy weather this fine ship has no equal.

We bring no news of great importance; but the most interesting item is the debate in both Houses of Parliament on the case of McLeod. It was introduced in the Commons by Lord Stanley, who questioned Lord Palmerston on the history of the affair, and its present state. The minister said that he believed Mr. McLeod was not concerned in the affair of the Caroline—the government had sent instructions to the minister at Washington, but in the present state of the negotiation he declined producing the correspondence on the subject.

Lord Stanley pressed the question whether there had been any steps taken for the liberation of McLeod—but no more definite reply was made. Mr. Hume alluded to the fact that the American government had demanded two years ago whether the burning of the Caroline was avowed by the British government, and that no answer had as yet been given. Mr. O'Connell said the life of McLeod was at stake, and he wished the House to declare that they would stand by the government in preserving it.

On Tuesday the 9th inst., the debate was resumed and in the course of it Lord Palmerston admitted that the government approved of the burning of the Caroline. The conversation was getting rather warm, when Sir Robert Peel interposed by a motion on the affairs of Persia.

Our correspondent gets a little too far. The admission of Lord Palmerston was in effect that as the American government had disavowed the acts of its citizens in Canada, and the British government had not disavowed the burning of the Caroline, the American government might assume that the burning was to be treated as a national matter. See the debate.

Our correspondent is in error, too, as to the date. The subject was discussed only on one day—the 8th.]

In the House of Commons the same matter was called up by Lord Stanley.

Viscount Palmerston rose and said, the noble lord had adverted at much length to a subject of extreme interest, and which from the great delicacy of its nature, involved considerations of a grave and serious character to two great countries—(hear, hear.) He (Viscount Palmerston) was sure that this house would think with him that this subject should be touched very lightly and with great delicacy—(hear, hear.) With reference to the statement which had just been made by the noble lord, the member for North Lancashire, as to the proceedings which had taken place relating to the subject before them, and the particular circumstances which preceded the apprehension of Mr. McLeod, they were strictly correct. He (Viscount Palmerston) would first answer the question which the noble lord (Stanley) had put to him, before he would state one word in explanation. He thought it would not be expedient in the present state of the question to lay upon the table the correspondence relating to the capture and destruction of the Caroline, until that correspondence was brought to a final close—(hear, hear.)

His (Lord Palmerston's) information went precisely to the same conclusion—that he, Mr. McLeod, was not a member of the party that was concerned in the destruction of the Caroline; but with regard to the ground taken by Mr. Forsyth, in replying to Mr. Fox, he (Lord Palmerston) thought it right to say that the American Government undoubtedly might have considered this transaction either as a transaction to be dealt with between the two Governments, by demands for redress, on the one hand to be granted, or refused on the other, and to be dealt with accordingly; or it might have been considered, as the British authorities consider proceedings between American citizens on the British side of the border, as matter to be dealt with by the local authorities.

But the American Government had chosen the former course, by treating this matter as one to be decided between the two Governments, and this was the ground on which they were entitled to demand redress from the British Government for the acts of its subjects. He was sure the house would think with him that in a matter of such extreme delicacy it would be improper for him to enter into any farther remarks or observations, and he would therefore content himself with answering the noble lord's questions by stating those important facts which he had then mentioned.

Lord Stanley said that the noble lord who had just sat down had omitted to answer one question which he, Lord Stanley, considered to be of the deepest interest. That question was, whether the noble lord, Palmerston, had taken any steps, and if so, what these steps were, for the protection and liberation of Mr. McLeod—(hear, hear.)

Viscount Palmerston said that a case somewhat similar in principle to the present was expected about a year and a half ago, and instructions were sent at that time to Mr. Fox, on which he founded the communication he made to the American authorities.—Of course the house would suppose, he trusted, that her Majesty's Government had already sent certain instructions, but until the correspondence upon this subject had concluded, it was impossible to send any instructions that could be final. He hoped the house would believe that the Government would send to Mr. Fox such farther instructions

as they might think it their duty to do; at the same time he was not prepared to state what the nature of those instructions was—(hear.)

Mr. Hume said that the noble lord (Palmerston) had just made a speech in answer to certain questions which had been put to him by the noble lord, the member for North Lancashire; but he (Mr. Hume) wished to ask the House to suspend their opinion upon the subject until they had the whole of the papers laid before the House.

Viscount Palmerston said that he rather thought his honorable friend would find in that correspondence that instructions had been given by the American Government to Mr. Stevenson to abstain from pressing the subject farther—(hear.) With regard to the letter of Mr. Forsyth, he (Viscount Palmerston) begged leave to say that case stood thus:—In the case of the American citizens engaged in invading Canada, the American Government disavowed the acts of those citizens, and stated that the British authorities might deal with them as they pleased—(hear, hear), and that there were persons concerned in this undertaking who were not in any degree entitled to the protection of the United States—(hear.)

But in the other case they treated the affair of the Caroline as one to be considered as that of the Government, and in fact assumed it to be altogether a Government transaction, and not to be left upon the responsibility of individuals. Until, therefore, the British Government disowned those persons concerned in the destruction of the Caroline in the same manner as the American Government had disavowed their citizens in the other case, he conceived that the American Government had adopted an international responsibility in the late detention of Mr. McLeod, and could not therefore change their ground upon this question.

Sir R. Peel wished to ask the noble lord a question relating to a matter of fact. He believed that, in the expedition which had been formed for the destruction of the Caroline, certain officers who held commissions in Her Majesty's army and navy were concerned in that affair, and that some of these officers had, in the execution of the orders which were issued, received wounds.

The question he wished to ask was, whether or not Her Majesty's Government had thought proper to award pensions to those officers corresponding in amount with those which were usually granted for wounds received in the regular service of Her Majesty?

Lord J. Russell said that he was not aware of any pensions having been granted to those officers who were wounded in the expedition against the Caroline.

We have on board bearers of despatches both from the British government and from Mr. Stevenson.

The English papers are very bitter on this topic, and the Tories were more insolent than usual.

The general impression in England, even amongst moderate and liberal men, was decidedly against us, and so strong does this national feeling appear that I believe the government would be warmly supported in a war, however contrary it may be to the real interest of Great Britain. However, these speculations are idle; it is to be hoped the affair is already adjusted.

The news from China is to Nov. 3d, and was not considered satisfactory. It is yet doubtful whether the celestial have not been playing a double game with Admiral Elliot—and the Times gravely intimates that certain stars and stripes from the West may have a finger in the pie before it is disposed of. It is said that the disgrace of Liu was merely nominal; and that Elliot would have to turn back to Peking. Meanwhile a fatal sickness was prevailing among the British troops, and a large proportion of them were in the hospitals.

The complexion of these two affairs had some effect on the markets, and cotton was quoted on the 9th at 4½ lower.

The Duke of Wellington was seized with sudden illness in the House of Lords a few days since, but has nearly recovered.

The January packets to England have made long passages. The Cambridge (7th Jan.) did not arrive till the 5th of February, and the St. James (1st Jan.) was not in when we left—being 39 days out. The Cambridge was the latest arrival, the easterly winds having continued at Liverpool nearly two months; but the ten days gale which opposed us must have carried several more into port.

We have full cargo, (one thousand tons,) and two hundred tons more were refused. It must be admitted that the President is not a fast ship; but I believe every passenger has been fully satisfied that we could not possibly have been more comfortable at sea, and that very few vessels could have encountered the same weather without serious damage, to say the least. We have made a straight northern passage, and for the last seven days the weather has been delightful.

THE OVERLAND MAIL FROM INDIA arrived on the 6th of February, bringing advices from Macao to the 31st of November, from Chusan to the 27th of October, and from Bombay to the 1st of January.

The news will probably astonish those of our contemporaries who, on the arrival of the Boston steamship, were so ready to cry out "the news from China is confirmed—the dispute is settled." All agree now in saying, as we did then, that Admiral Elliot had made no progress—or if any, a progress backward. The squadron was still at Chusan, where sickness was making fearful ravages; out of 3,650 men landed there only 2,036 were fit for duty.

At Canton nothing had been done, and the prospect that any thing would or could be done was looked upon as hopeless. But we will allow writers on the spot, or in the immediate vicinity, to tell the story.

(From the Bombay Times.)

Our contemporaries concur with the universal voice that a great calamity has befallen us—that for the present the objects of the expedition are justified by our own deed, and the date of the conclusion of amicable arrangements and the renewal of commercial intercourse indefinitely postponed. While the deputy of the Emperor was negotiating with all humility and condescension with Admiral Elliot at Peiho, his master the Emperor had caused the proclamation which we now publish to be issued at Canton, proclaiming his success and our defeat in terms as arrogant and insolent as any which he has heretofore employed. If the Chinese seek for proof of the Imperial manifesto, he may point to the fleet returning from the Yellow Sea, and sailing to meet a commissioner, who is believed by Admiral Elliot to be authorized to make a conclusive treaty, but whose powers the Imperial chop limits to reporting proposals to the Emperor.

The admiral, so far as we can gather, has made no demand of compensation for our destroyed merchandise, for reparation to our injured merchants; and if we were to endeavour to discover the objects of the expedition from the character of the transactions which have already taken place, we should say that the admiral had been sent to tell the Emperor of China, what a deal of expense its outfit and despatch had cost us, and to insist on his Majesty defraying the charge, and then to sail back again and tell the people of England what a deal of money we had got from the Emperor of China—as much as nearly covered the whole cost of our going

to ask for it—and what a reasonable fellow he was compared to what he was represented to be.

BOHMY, Jan. 1st.—The month of December has been by no means so prolific of news as that which immediately preceded it. The Red Rover arrived at Calcutta on the 10th ult. from Macao, bringing intelligence from that place to the 31st November, and from Chusan to the 24th October. Up to the latter date very little change appears to have taken place in the position of the squadron. The admiral was still at Tinghae, but was expected to sail for Canton about the middle of November.

At Macao every thing has been quiet since the affair of the barrier. Mr. Staunton is still detained at Canton, where an imperial edict has been issued depriving Lin of all authority, in consequence of which the Lieut. Governor has assumed charge of the province. The Viceroy has been ordered to remain at Canton until the arrival of the imperial commissioner Keshen, who was expected to reach that place in a few weeks.

MACAO, Nov. 3.—Both the Chinese authorities and merchants appear to feel certain that there will be an immediate settlement of differences and reopening of trade. But among foreigners the impression is still general that this arises from a confidence of being able, as usual, to circumvent by negotiation, and that without a heavier blow than has yet been struck, it is impossible they can really intend to grant at once the heavy demands of the British.

It is, therefore, expected that much difficulty and delay will be experienced in the negotiations about to commence, and that a resort to force will be ultimately requisite.

From India the accounts are more favorable to British policy. Another victory had been gained over the Belooches in Scinde, some five hundred of them being killed. Content hopes were entertained that both Scinde and Afghanistan would be tranquillized in a few months.

In the Punjab, family dissensions between the widow and brothers of the late No Metal Singh were apparently opening the way for British intervention. All was quiet in Burmah, but in Nepal military preparations and suspicious movements were still going on, and it was thought that in case of renewed hostilities with China there would be a war also with the Nepalese.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.—The Turkish fleet, having been given up by Mehemet Ali, sailed from Alexandria on the 21st of January. Commodore Napier had returned to Alexandria, with the treaty, which was agreed to by the Pacha. Ibrahim had left Damascus for Gaza and preparations were going on for embarking his troops.

A vote of thanks to Admiral Stophord, Commodore Napier, Admiral Walker, and the officers and men employed on the coast of Syria, was passed in the House of Commons on the 5th. Both sides of the House united in laudation of the Syrian heroes.

The French authorities at Havre have released the steam ship James Watt, of whose detention we gave an account the other day. The Court at Rouen, to which the English owners appealed, decided against the right to seize and detain her.

The cold weather had set in again with extreme severity. The papers mention several cases in which persons were almost, and some in which they were actually frozen to death.

(From the London Spectator of February 6.)

MONEY MARKET.—Money has become scarcer; and this circumstance, in conjunction with the unsatisfactory state of politics both at home and abroad, has depressed the prices of all government securities. The state of the exchanges, which are declining, has evidently alarmed the Bank directors, and measures are in progress for contracting the circulation; at least the recent sales of stock by the Bank broker are so interpreted. A gloom has thus been thrown over the money-market for the last few days, which was materially increased by the receipt this morning of the unpleasant correspondence that has taken place between our Ambassador at Washington and Mr. Forsyth, the American Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the subject of the liberation of Mr. McLeod.

P. S. The intelligence by the Indian mail has produced a farther depression in the English funds. Consols for account, which closed yesterday afternoon at 88½, have been as low as 88½, and there were for a short time sellers at that price; an improvement has, however, since occurred, and the price is now 88½ for money, but is now 88½. The other English funds, after experiencing a similar decline as consols, have recovered in the same degree. Exchequer bills are unchanged, viz. 3s. to 5s. premium. The usual monthly statement of the liabilities and assets of the Bank of England has been published this morning; as compared with the last there is an increase of £118,000 in the circulation, of £3,600 in the deposits, of £230,000 in the securities, and £259,000 in the bullion.

UNITED STATES.

Washington, March 2, 1841.

The city of New York has I see been full of false rumors in regard to a belligerent correspondence. The chairman of the committee of Foreign Relations, in both houses,—Mr. Buchanan in the one, and Mr. Pickens in the other,—both contradicted by authority the rumors which had been put afloat in regard to additional correspondence of an exciting character. Things remain as they were in regard to foreign matters. The last correspondence in reference to the Caroline and the imprisonment of McLeod, being the last sent to Congress. So said Mr. Pickens in the House, and Mr. Buchanan in the Senate. This evening I hear of rumors of a different character,—of a demand for the release of McLeod upon the State department by the British Minister, and of Executive communication to Congress. An Executive message has been sent to Congress during the day, and the seal as I write is unbroken.

P. S.—The Message sent to the Senate to-day relates only to nominations, and puts at rest the second effort of Madame Rumor.

New York, March 3rd.—REVISION OF THE TARIFF.—This subject is beginning to receive the attention that its importance demands, and will soon be brought before the Congress, to be disposed of in such a manner, we hope, as to harmonise all the conflicting interests. Governor Davis has transmitted to the Legislature of Massachusetts, a special message on the subject, in which the views of the Eastern States, are ably set forth. Revenue must be raised, all admit, but there is a difference of opinion as to the amount and the manner of raising it. The Eastern States prefer a tariff because the alternative is direct taxation, and they ask, if assessed in the form of duties on foreign merchandise, it may be so apportioned as to protect domestic industry from foreign competition. No additional protection is asked for, but if the tariff is to be increased, their interests should be considered, and not be hazarded, by any change that would bring no positive good to any.

Mr. McLEOD.—We are this morning informed that Mr. McLeod is to be removed to Albany for trial—It being satisfactorily ascertained that an impartial jury cannot be found at the west. It is further stated that the first trial will be on the civil suit brought by the owners of the Caroline.

A government messenger passed through this city on Sunday, from Montreal, with despatches from Lord Sydenham to Mr. Fox.

EASTERN PROVINCES.

Halifax, February 24th.—Major General Sir John Harvey is, we understand, shortly to be succeeded by W. G. Colebrooke, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Artillery, and at present the Governor of the Leeward Islands.

Lord John Russell has conveyed to Sir Charles Fitzroy, the Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island, "Her Majesty's Gracious permission to propose to the Colonial Legislature at its next meeting, that the sum of £1000 Sterling per annum should in future be paid from the funds of the Island towards the support of the Lieutenant-Governor" (Royal Gazette.)

The Ordnance estimates for the present year, submitted to Parliament, include £40,000 for the building of Barracks in Halifax. The same item, we understand, has appeared in the estimates for several years past.—(Ib.)

CANADA.

COBourg, March 3rd, 1841.—FIRES.—On Saturday morning last, at an early hour, flames were discovered issuing from the roof of the beautiful cottage occupied by W. H. Kittson, Esq. near St. Peter's Church in this town. The alarm being given, the inhabitants speedily assembled, and the engine was promptly on the spot, but such was the rapidity of the work of destruction that by this time all hope of saving more than the furniture was abandoned. The building, which belonged to E. P. Rubidge, Esq. of Peterboro', was totally consumed, and we regret to add it was only partially insured.

Last night another alarm was given, and an enquiry it was found to proceed from the premises occupied by Donald Bethune, Esq., near the Seminary, a shed in rear of which, used for keeping ashes in, caught fire and was burnt to the ground before assistance could be procured to extinguish it. Fortunately on both these occasions the weather was perfectly calm, or the damage would have been much more serious.

QUEBEC.

WEDNESDAY, 10th MARCH, 1841.

From London, Feb. 9 From Liverpool, Feb. 10 From Paris, Feb. 7 From New York, Mar. 3 From Halifax, Feb. 7 From Toronto, Mar. 3

We received by the President steamship arrived at New York from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 3rd instant, London papers of the 9th, from Paris of the 7th, and Liverpool of the 10th Feb.

We have availed ourselves, to-day, of extracts of the intelligence from the New York Journals.

The advices are rather more unfavorable than our former dates (the 4th.) The good news from China formerly circulated, were suppositions of an arrangement, and the Caroline and McLeod affair, has given a more doubtful character to the foreign relations of the British Empire. The funds and money transactions have consequently been affected. There were some doubts of the French Ministry, being able to hold out, and M. THIERS was said to be gaining ground.

We observe that Mr. O'CONNELL had declared himself favorable to the Irish Registration Bill brought in by Lord MORPETH. It extends the suffrage.

The Duke of WELLINGTON was "quite recovered" from his illness on the 8th. The King of the Belgians had arrived in London, to be present at the Christening of the Princess Royal on the 10th February.

The weather was severe in England, and the navigation of the Thames partly interrupted by ice on the 9th.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE OF THE QUEBEC GAZETTE.

Royal Exchange, London Feb. 9, 1841.

At a meeting held on Saturday last, of the Irish National Colonization Association, the heads of all the American Companies attended, and after some discussion, a form of memorial was agreed to, on the subject of emigration, to be submitted to the Colonial Secretary. It was further decided that a special embassy should be dispatched to Canada, in order to provide the best possible means for the reception of emigrants, and the promotion of their comfort. The different American Companies pledge themselves to the government to give all the assistance in their power to obtain loans and adopt other measures in furtherance of emigration, and the continuance of public works in Canada.

At a meeting to be held to-morrow, of the members of the North American Colonial Committee, these matters will form a prominent topic of conversation, and I have much pleasure in assuring you that there is a fair prospect of a greatly extended emigration to Canada from this country, during the present year. Earl Mountcashel and the other noblemen engaged in furthering it, are most zealous and attentive, and as to Dr. Rolph, he appears to be a slave to the cause.

The Union Railway Stock is being taken steadily in respectable quarters.

The following are the particulars of the last public sales of skins:—

Hudson's Bay.
40,800 Beaver, at 29s 9d to 35s 6d per lb.
2nd and heavy, 23s 4d to 27s 1d
3rd, 19s 6d to 20s 6d
U. States, Canada, &c.
20s 5d to 28s 10d per lb.
15s 3d to 23s 6d
12s 4d to 16s. 3d

71,500 Masquash, withdrawn.

The following are the stocks of timber here:—

Colonial Deals..... 717,111
Ends..... 37,569
Battens..... 104,679
Red Pine Timber..... 16,858 loads.
Yellow..... 6,236
Oak, Quebec,..... 1,783
Oak, African,..... 2,261
Elm, Hardwood, Am... 4,075
Staves..... 2,331 G & hd pt.

The affair of McLeod excites great interest, and the explanations in the Houses of Parliament last night on this subject will be, no doubt, of much interest to your readers.

Consols close heavy at 88½ for money.—We have nothing doing in Col. Bank Shares.—Money is scarcer, and trade not quite so brisk.—The foreign exchanges flat again to-day.

The United States Congress has voted the annual appropriations, among them five millions of dollars for naval expenditures, and an increase on the usual military appropriations. The tone at Washington is, however, pacific. Mr. CLAY it seems does not go to London, but Mr. STEVENSON, the resident Minister, will be left to carry on negotiations with the British Government.

Upper Canada papers of the 5th inst. are received. A great many of the elections were fixed for the 5th March, and the different parties are noisy enough; St. L.

all quite sure of success. For our part, we trust that to make the indispensable ameliorations in the city, it will require £15,989 15 0.—Ordered to be laid on the table.

PROPOSED TAXES.

The order of the day for the Council to take into consideration Councillor Shaw's motion, having been called, Councillor Shaw moved the following Resolution:—

"That it is expedient to take into consideration and fix and determine the rate of assessment to be levied in this City, for one year, commencing on the 1st May next; and whether any, and what amount of duty, shall be imposed on persons trading or carrying on business in the same."—Seconded by Alderman Baird."

Councillor Huot rose and stated that he would move the following Resolutions in amendment, seconded by Councillor Parent:

"1.—That should any taxes imposed on the City by the Town Council, as now constituted, not be maintained by the decision of the Courts of Law, under the doubts which exist on that subject, the imposing of such taxes would produce serious inconveniences, and be prejudicial to the welfare of the City and the public generally.

"2.—That it is inexpedient to impose any additional tax, for the wants of the City, till its inhabitants are represented in the Town Council, by persons elected by them, or till the Council has obtained from the Legislature the confirmation of its powers and particularly that of taxation.

"3.—That seeing the numerous and pressing wants of the City, and the urgency of additional funds, it is expedient that a Petition to the Legislature be prepared immediately, in the name of the Council, praying that the inhabitants of Quebec be, as speedily as possible, represented in the Town Council by Election, or that the powers of the Council be confirmed, particularly that of imposing new taxes."

"4.—That His Honor the Mayor be requested to draw up the said Petition, in the name of the City Council, and to cause the same to be presented to the three branches of the Legislature."

The above Resolutions having been read from the Chair, a long discussion took place. Messrs. Shaw, Jones, Langlois and Baird speaking in favor of Mr. Shaw's motion, and Messrs. Huot, Massue, and His Honor the Mayor against it.

Councillor Huot's resolutions, in amendment were then separately put to the vote, and adopted by the following division:—

For the Resolutions—Messrs. Massue, Huot, Parent, Hoffman, Tourangeau, Buteau and His Honor the Mayor.

Against—Messrs. Jones, Munn, Baird, Clearhue, Langlois, Shaw and Black.

The votes being equally divided, His Honor the Mayor gave the casting vote in favour of Mr. Huot's resolutions in amendment, which were carried.

A Report of the Fire Committee, recommending the payment of £93 14s. 0d. to Messrs. Coyle & Murphy, for 40 pairs of buckets, (copper rivetted), and 230 feet of hose, do. do. Also—£13 10s. 0d. to Mr. Louis Lemoine, for 9 sets of swivel screws for hose, was agreed to.

A Report, recommending the payment of £26 11s. 11d. to the persons employed for the destruction of dogs, was also agreed to.

Some other trifling business having been disposed of, the Council adjourned till to-morrow evening, (Wednesday.)

O'CONNELL and GLENTWORTH.—The fame of Glentworth has found its way across the Atlantic. At a meeting held at Leeds on the 22d of January, Mr. O'Connell made a speech, in which he said:—

"There has been lately a most remarkable case at New York, where one hundred men were bribed at the rate of seven pounds a piece, to vote at a certain election in the same manner. And by that means the one hundred men gave nineteen hundred votes and carried the election, as the parties bribing them desired (hear). We who want nothing but honesty and fair play, would not take the gift of any right that could be subject to such monstrous abuse, and we will for the present be content to make the qualification of the franchise a *residence*. It has been said that the case at New York, which I have referred to, has not been proved, but I think there has been at least prima facie evidence of the fact, for the worthy man, Mr. Glentworth, who was charged with the offence, did not deny it; he merely said that he would give no answer, lest it might criminate himself. I think that was pretty good evidence that the fellow was guilty, for if he had been innocent he would either have knocked the man down who made the charge against him, or told him he lied in his testifies. It is one of the old and absurd maxims of our laws, that a man must convict himself or pronounce his own guilt, although no other person under heaven could by possibility know so well whether he was guilty or not, and that maxims having found its way across the Atlantic, the worthy Mr. Glentworth took advantage of it, and he would not criminate himself.—(Hear, hear.)"

THE ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT.

Further instructions have, we learn, been received by His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, relating to the Formation of the Royal Canadian Volunteers.—The terms have been promulgated in a General Order, dated Montreal, 4th March, from which it appears that all the provisions of the former order remain in force: such as the designation the Regiment is to bear; the station of the Corps along the Frontier, the men being allowed to go to agricultural labor and handicraft work, when not employed on military duties—and the pay to be the same as the Foot Guards.—(Mercury.)

(For the Quebec Gazette.)

THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE, IT IS A BOON TO INDEPENDENT ELECTORS.

Oh! that we would prove ourselves worthy of the boon, by removing the veil from our eyes, in making wholesome laws for the protection of our rising generation. Should not the thought of beholding our poor little offsprings rising to manhood with a *judicial yoke* round their necks, shaking their buoyant and enterprising spirits, and, after years of energy, pursuing the accomplishment of their glittering hopes, find those hopes blasted, and their earnings swallowed up through interminable law.

I call upon even the most thoughtless of us, in using our dearest rights, the *elective franchise*, to give our serious attention, and assist in this humble effort of benefiting our rising generation by voting only—

For him who is not a Judge, Lawyer, Notary, Prothonotary, Bailiff, nor Government placeman. Who has been scourged through the Courts of law; for that man will, indeed, know how to amend the law.

Who is determined to have the rules of practice of Courts of Justice simple, plain, free from Latin words and phrases, and unintelligible technical expressions, so as to enable the poorest reader to know when his Advocate is doing him an injustice.

Who is in favour of a law to prevent Judges dismissing a cause out of Court, for not being conformable to the Rules of the Court, to the ruin of the interested and to the profit of the lawyers; and to make the lawyers answerable for their acts, that the

substance of the case be judged upon its merits, without reference to lawyers' omissions and negligences. Who will do his utmost to have all the laws and ordinances revised and compiled in a concise, systematic and alphabetical order, and all superfluous references cancelled.

Who is against one Judge having superiority over the other, further than is necessary as President, to preserve decorum and order in Court; that all be unshackled and free from each others' asperities language, so ungentlemanly and unbecoming the independence of enlightened men forming a Court of Justice.

Who is of opinion that Judges should give an impartial and patient hearing to Advocates or parties pleading, so that they may not be outrageously gagged, to the injury and injustice of the interested.

Who is of opinion that judgment should be given in each of the Judges' hand-writing, accompanying their reasons for so judging, and such judgment to be published.

Who is for having a public library containing the laws of the country, accessible by all.

Who is of opinion no man should be a Judge who is in debt.

Who will look upon the unfortunate debtor with that feeling heart which characterizes the SCRIBTURAL neighbour, and be in favor of a law reserving to the debtor a sufficiency to support his family for one year, and the necessary utensils of his occupation.

Who is for non-imprisonment for debt, except through fraud.

Who is alive to every act which will contribute to the general good.

Whomsoever that man be, it matters not what is his creed or his country, he is our mark and ought to be our choice.

FRIEND TO JUSTICE.

COMMERCIAL.

(From the London Globe of the Evening of February 27th.)

The accounts from the manufacturing districts are again very discouraging; it appears that the late improvement in trade there has quite disappeared, and sales are difficult to be made, unless at rates nearly as low as those submitted to last November. We cannot imagine that this can last long, seeing that the active season of the year is at hand, and the dealers all moderately stocked with goods.

Four o'clock—Consols 88½; Ditto for Account, Feb. 25th, 88½.

Quarterly Average of the Weekly Liabilities and Assets of the Bank of England, from the 10th Novr. 1840, to the 2d February, 1841, both inclusive, published pursuant to the Act 3rd and 4th Wm. IV., chap. 98:

LIABILITIES.	ASSETS.
Circulation, £16,230,000	Securities, £22,595,000
Deposits, 7,365,000	Balloon, 3,216,000
	£26,811,000

STATE OF TRADE.
Manchester, Tuesday Evening, Feb. 9th.—From various causes, such as the dullness in the Liverpool market for the staple, the not very favourable news from China and India, the alarming intelligence from the U. S. and the closing of our canals, we have had as dull a week, including to-day, as the trade has witnessed for some time past, and the favourable symptoms which appeared a few weeks since have fled away, and we are now fast retrograding to the most gloomy period of last year. Prices to-day generally are 1½d. lower, and in some cases more than that, with a great disposition shown by all parties to quit stock at this reduction, but still without being able to make any progress.

Liverpool Corn Market, Feb. 9.
The best sorts of Danzig have sold at 9s 10d to 10s 2½; Baltic red at 9s 6d to 9s 10d, and the finer descriptions of Irish new at 8s 2d to 8s 5d per 70 lbs. The market is literally void of new from the English coast. Flour has sold rather more freely at the rates of last Tuesday; the general runs of United States at 35s 6d to 36s, Canadian at 35s to 36s per bushel.

Ten has been in more request, but holders continue firm, and do not press it upon the market.

London Market, Feb. 9.
The market for this article has been influenced by the auctions of the damaged kiln-dried recovered from the Westminster, Ludman, all of which went off briskly by auction yesterday at 2s 10d to 3s 8d per lb, duty paid. Since then the quotations have been advancing, and Company's congo is now worth about 1s 7½d per lb.

New York Money Market, March 2nd.—Bicknell's Philadelphia Reporter of this morning, says: Philadelphia is still in a wretched condition, so far as relates to her currency and the Banks.

The Detroit Daily Advertiser of the 23rd instant, says:—

"The bills of the Bank of Michigan are in bad order. Five or six of our merchants with whom we have conversed, continue to refuse these bills. But they are taken by the principal part of our merchants, traders and mechanics. One broker has been buying the bills at 20 per cent discount, for a day or two; but he has no wish to make any further purchases. The bills of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank are now refused by no one. Specie he can had for them at 10 per cent, and the Bank gives drafts at six months, adding a premium of 1 per cent. The bills of the Michigan Insurance Company are current. The agent gives sight drafts, eastern funds, or specie, at 8 per cent."

The paper of the branch of the State Bank of Illinois was selling at Chicago on the 15th instant, at from 10 to 15 per cent discount, per exchange on New York.

A letter, dated Athens, 17th inst., received at Savannah, states that the Georgia rail road suspended specie payments that day.

Two hundred and eighteen shares of stock in the Bank of the State of Georgia, owned by the State were sold on the 24th ult., at auction, for \$90 per share, to discharge a debt due by the State.

Bicknell's Reporter states that notes purporting to be issued by the Bank of Lower Canada, Quebec, and National Bank, Montreal, are in circulation in this vicinity. No such Banks are in existence.

PASSENGERS.

In the steam ship President, at New York for Liverpool.—Wm. Ogilby, H. B. M. consul for North and South Carolina, bearer of despatches.

DIED.
At Three Rivers, on the 24th ultimo, after an illness of three days, in his 78th year, Wm. Hinworth, Esquire, for thirty years a merchant and ship-owner at Halifax, N. S.

At St. Hyacinthe, on the 26th ultimo, Edouard Cartier, Esquire, formerly of this city.

At Berthier, on the 27th ultimo, at the residence of John M'Bean, Esquire, after a long and severe illness, which he bore with exemplary resignation, Miss Margaret E. M. M'Bean, aged 20 years and 7 months.

At Halifax, on the 22nd February, after a few hours illness, in the 39th year of his age, John R. Glover, Esquire, Naval Store Keeper at that place.

On Thursday, the 10th Janv., at his house, Wheelock, near Sandbach, Cheshire, Mr. Stephen Stringer of that place, timber-merchant. Mr. Stringer was well known among the timber trade in this town, by whom he was much respected.

Lately, at Rome, aged 84, the eminent astronomer, the Abbe Scapellin. He continued till the last to fill the post of Director of the Pontifical Observatory, Professor of Astronomy, and Perpetual Secretary of the Accademia del Lincei, at Rome.

On the 16th December, in the Rue Royale, Paris, of three days' illness, Sir Francis Smith, M. D. Sir Francis had been physician to Lord Normandy, as Vicary of Ireland, and was well known as the author of several professional works, full of talent and promise. Few deaths have excited more surprise and regret in the French capital than that of Sir Francis Smith.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF QUEBEC.

GENTLEMEN.—In obedience to the wishes expressed by a large number of my fellow Citizens, I most respectfully solicit your votes at the ensuing election for the town. I have delayed addressing you to the present moment, that the extraordinary rumours which were in circulation, and which had long held the public mind in a state of uncertainty, should be confirmed or contradicted.

The Proclamation which has just been published, is a decided confirmation of the former reports. It deprives two thousand Electors of their elective franchise, in the choice of the representation of the place of their abode, and where their dearest interests are concentrated. It is a bold infringement of the law, with the execution of which the Colonial Government was intrusted, a law which, in providing for ascertaining the limits of the newly created Boroughs, could not have intended to assimilate to them, the two principal Cities of the Province, whose limits were already determined by law.

This extraordinary act of injustice, is of a nature to alarm all classes. If at one time the Executive deems it expedient to disfranchise two thousand Electors, because they are Canadians, at another time, if it suits its purposes, it may disfranchise an equal number because they are Irish Catholics.

No one can approve of such an act, or conneve at it, unless he be absolutely dependent on the Executive, or under the influence of violent prejudices.

I, however, from being discouraged by this attack on popular freedom, I come before you free and upright Electors of all origins, with a firm confidence in your choice. I would indeed be wanting in respect for your character, were I not to believe that you will repel, with indignation, this electoral fraud.

Should I have the honor to be the object of your choice, I shall apply myself assiduously to the great questions which will be brought forward, especially those regarding the Re-Union Act. I hope I shall be found, on every occasion, to act with independence and moderation, and without prejudice, in the manner which I conscientiously believe to be the most conducive to your interests and welfare.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your very humble and obedient Servant, L. MASSUE.

Quebec, 9th March, 1841.

TURNPIKE ROADS.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Quebec Turnpike Trust, in St. Anne Street, until MONDAY next, the 15th instant, at NOON, for delivering the following quantities of Carriage or Besseport Stone, or Stone of approved quality, at short distances along the undermentioned portions of roads, viz:—

Cove Road, from City bounds to Pointe-a-Pizou	400 toises.
From Pointe-a-Pizou to the Western extremity of Sillery	400 do.
Saint-Louis Road, from the City bounds to the entrance gate of Spencer Wood	450 do.
From Spencer Wood Gate to the Western extremity of Kilmarnock	450 do.
Saint Foy Road, from the City bounds to the Western extremity of Belmont	200 do.
From the Western extremity of Belmont to the head of the road called La Suede	600 do.
Saint Charles Road, from the City bounds to Scott's Bridge	450 do.
From Scott's Bridge to Fluet's	500 do.
From Fluet's to Commissioners' Bridge	200 do.
Besseport Road, from Dorchester Bridge to Gordon's Mill	550 do.
From Gordon's Mill to Besseport Church	150 do.

Price to be stated per Toise, and delivery to be made in such proportions per week as may be agreed upon. J. PETER, Secretary.

QUEBEC SAVINGS' BANK, 9th March, 1841.

Amount Deposited this day	£ 89 13 6
ditto withdrawn	158 0 5
Decrease of the funds by the operations of this day	£ 68 6 9

NOTICE.

PERSONS having claims against the Estates of the late Mr. JOSEPH PRIOR, Tailor, of this City, and of Mrs. Julia Blanchard, his wife, now absent from this Province, are requested to send them, duly attested, at the Office of ERROL B. LINDSAY, Notary; and those who may be indebted to the same Estates are required to pay to Mr. WILLIAM VALLEE, who is duly authorized to grant receipts.

J. M. FRASER, J. H. HOLLAND, J. W. K. RAYSIDE, Curator. 6 d 2w
Quebec, 9th March, 1841.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have been appointed Assignees to the Bankrupt Estate of JOHN LYND and PETER SINCLAIR, heretofore carrying on business as Grocers and Grain and Flour Dealers, under the firm of LYND & SINCLAIR.

WM. BRISTOW, P. SHEPPARD.
Quebec, 9th March, 1841.

PLASTER AND LUMBER.

THE Subscribers offer for Sale at their Stores, St. Paul Street:—

500 bbls. Plaster,	superior for mill stones,
200 do. do.	do. do.
300 do. Gypsum	do. do.
Clapboarding from 7 @ 9 inch wide, 1 inch thick, Flooring of 5 @ 11 inch wide, 1 @ 3 inch thick, and lumber of all descriptions for house work, prepared and in the rough.	

—ALSO—
A four-horse Horse Wheel, complete and nearly new. TREMAIN, WHITE & CO.
Quebec, 10th March, 1841. 8 d 1w

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS: FIFTY Register Grates, latest pattern, 2 Kitchen Ranges, complete, 10 crates Wine Buttes, 500 bags Soud Salt, 20 casks Whiting. —ALSO— 2 pipes Terrefine Wine, 8 hhd. Sherry. TREMAIN, WHITE & CO.
Quebec, 10th March, 1841. 8 d 1w

TO BE LET.

And possession given on the first May next. THE HOUSE in St. Valier Street, near the Palace Gate, at present occupied by Mr. P. HOLLAND, with good Yard, Stable, and Coach House. Also—Ice House, and a Well of good Water.—Apply on the premises. Quebec, 10th March, 1841. u s

NOTICE.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, was dissolved on the 27th January last, by mutual consent. JOHN NOAD, J. S. KIRKWOOD.
Quebec, 9th March, 1841.

TO LET.

FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT. THAT valuable stand in Garden Street, occupied as a Grocery Store for the last twenty years by the undersigned, who is about relinquishing the business, and now offers the same on favourable terms, with or without the fixtures of the Shop. JOHN NOAD.
Quebec, 9th March, 1841.

A HOUSE TO LET at Mount Pleasant. Apply to JOHN NOAD.
Quebec, 9th March, 1841.

EVENING SALE.

Sale of English, French & Latin Books, Engravings, &c. &c. BY G. D. BALZARETTI. On WEDNESDAY next, the 17th instant, at SEVEN o'clock precisely, at his Sale Rooms, without reserve: A LARGE COLLECTION of English, French and Latin Books, French Engravings, Caricatures, ink, Quills, &c. Catalogues will be ready on Tuesday Morning, the 16th instant. Quebec, 10th March, 1841.

NOTICE.
THE THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY of the Female Orphan Asylum will be celebrated on THURSDAY, the 11th March, at the National School House, at TWO o'clock, when all friends to the Institution are requested to attend. Quebec, 9th March, 1841.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Codfish, Herrings, Groceries, Cordage, &c. &c.

BY P. SHEPPARD.

On THURSDAY next, the 11th instant, at TWO o'clock precisely, at his Stores, St. James Street: SEVENTY-FIVE drafts Green Codfish,

75 drafts small Green Codfish,	
10 quintals large Table Codfish	
60 do. small do.	
70 do. superior Dry Haddock,	
30 do. No. 2, Archat Herrings,	
10 do. Bay St. George do.	
25 do. Green Codfish	
100 boxes Dugby Herrings,	
100 tinnets Kamouraska Butter,	
100 dozen Bath Bricks,	
1 cask Chicoree Mecha,	
5 boxes Ground Ginger,	
10 boxes Fig Vine,	
20 Cans Manila Cordage, different sizes.	

Quebec, 8th March, 1841.

BY S. ALCORN.

On THURSDAY next, the 11th instant, at TWO o'clock at his Auction Yard, St. John Street:

A QUANTITY of valuable articles of Household Furniture, Stoves, &c. &c.

—ALSO—
Same time, the remaining Stock of a Retail Dry Good Store. Conditions—Cash. Quebec, 8th March, 1841.

UNDERWRITERS' SALE.

On MONDAY, the 15th instant, at NOON precisely, at the QUEBEC EXCHANGE, for account of the Underwriters or others concerned:

The following Goods, landed from the Eleutheria, Bruce, for London:

M 498 bbls.	
H 169 bbls.	
O 55 bbls.	
EG 164 bbls.	
T 329 bbls.	
WB 122 bbls.	
JBE 20 bbls.	
Cn Bruce 2 bbls.	
P 2 bbls.	
251 kegs } Butter.	
7 bbls. }	
49 bags Pease.	

The above Goods are lying in the Stores of Messrs. Caugran & Tett, at Riviere Ouelle. —ALSO—

The remainder of the Cargo still on board the said vessel and which when shipped, consisted of 7285 bushels of Upper Canada Wheat, sample of which may be seen at the Store of Messrs. Gillespie, Jamieson & Co.

179 Barrels of Pearl Ashes, 20 do. Pot Ashes, 151 do. Flour, 6 do. Apples, 29 Bags Peas.

W. B. MEYER, A. & B. Quebec, 2d March, 1841.

Sale of Valuable Real Estate, Saw Mills, Dwelling Houses, Barns, Stables, Arable Pasture, and Wood Lands, &c.

On FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at ONE o'clock precisely, will be offered for Sale by Public Auction, at the Office of the undersigned, the following valuable property pertaining to the Estate of Augustus Robert Sewell, of this City, lumber merchant, to wit:—

1st.—A CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND, situated in the 5th range of the Parish of Ange Gardien, and containing 100 arpents and upwards in superficies (but without any guarantee of measurement) forming the figure of an irregular triangle, the base line of which extends for about 12 arpents along the river Montmorency, and of which tract of land a considerable portion is clear and under cultivation. Together with the valuable water privilege near the mouth of the river Au Pin, which runs through the said tract. And also, the Saw Mill upon the said river Au Pin, with two gangs of saws, by press, &c.

Also—A building at the Mouth of the River Au Pin, consisting of a Steam Saw Mill, & recently erected at the cost of nearly one thousand pounds, consisting of the Mill, 60 feet by 20, with the frame work for the machinery, and the Engine House of about 40 feet by 20, with the Furnaces, Flues, &c. &c. a Shaft of upwards of 50 feet constructed of the best English brick.

Also—A Cottage in the immediate vicinity of the said Mill, 50 feet by 24, nearly finished, and erected at a cost of upwards of £150. And a Farm House, with Stables, Barns, and other buildings, among which is a new range of Stabling for twenty horses, with Harness Room, &c.

The situation of the above property is particularly eligible upon the banks of the River Montmorency, (which affords a first-rate road during three of the winter months,) and at the distance of but little more than four leagues from Quebec.

2ndly.—The following Lots of Land, situate in the Parishes of Ange Gardien aforesaid, and of Laval, (adjoining to Ange Gardien)—upon some of which extensive clearances are made and houses and other buildings erected, the whole abounding in valuable timber, to wit:—

Lot 15, 6th range Ange Gardien, containing 56 arpents, more or less.

Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 19 (each containing 100 arpents,) and Lot 11, (containing 54 arpents or thereabouts,) in the 1st range of Laval. Lots 1, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11 and 15, (each containing 100 arpents,) in the 2nd range of Laval. Lots 1, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 15, 18 and 23, (each containing 100 arpents,) in the 3rd range of Laval. Lots 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, (each containing 100 arpents,) in the 4th range of Laval. Lots 29 and 30 in 5th range of Laval (each containing 100 arpents.)

—AND ALSO—Several Thousand Saw Logs lying in and near the said River Au Pin.

Plans and descriptions of the property may be seen and all necessary information relating thereto, obtained at the office of the undersigned.

N. B.—A Sheriff's title will be given.

By order of the Trustees, A. C. A. W. P. F. L. L., Notary Public.

10th March, 1841. d

WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC SALE, on

FRIDAY the 26th day of March next, at ONE o'clock in the afternoon, the following immovable property of the Bankrupt Estate of George Moncrief Tod, situated in St. Vallier-street, in the Suburb of St. Roch, of the City of Quebec, commonly known as the Lot No. 5, consisting of forty feet front and eighty-five feet depth, English measure, bounded in front by St. Vallier-street, westward, in rear by the Lot No. 12, on one side towards the west by the property of one Jordan, and on the other side towards the east by Laurent Paradis, together with the two story stone Dwelling House thereon erected, Stable, Coach-House and dependencies, and also with the right of millinery, in and to a certain stone-wall dividing the above described premises from the adjoining property of one St. Helen street, on one side towards the West, by St. Stanislas street, at its junction with St. Helen street, of about 75 feet on St. Helen street, and 41 feet on St. Stanislas street, bounded at one end towards the South, by Mr. G. MERRIN, at the other end towards the North, by St. Helen street, on one side towards the West, by St. Stanislas street, and on the other side towards the East, by St. Patrick's Church, together with a Three Story Stone House divided into two tenements, with Coach House, and Stables thereon erected and being. The Sale will be held on the Premises at TEN o'clock in the forenoon of the day above mentioned, and the Conditions of Sale may be known at the Office of the undersigned Notary.

L. T. MACPHERSON. Quebec, February, 1841.

Property for Sale and To Let.

MILL TO BE LET.

TO BE LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS, that MILL, known as the Moulin à Banal, situated in the Parish of Pointe aux Trembles, presently in the possession of Mr. G. Biset.

There are three runs Stones, Smut Mill, Cribbles, Rollers, &c. &c. all in excellent order. For further particulars, apply to the proprietor, EDWARD LARUC, Esquire, Pointe aux Trembles, or to GEORGE HISSET, St. Paul Street, Quebec, 2nd March 1841.

TO LET, AND POSSESSION ON THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT. A SPACIOUS LOT OF GROUND, with Hangar, situate in rear of the Albion Hotel, in the Upper Town, occupied for several years by C. Hoffman, Esquire, and belonging to the poor of the Hotel Dieu.—Apply to the undersigned Notary, AN. A. PARANT, Quebec, 17th February, 1841.

FOR SALE OR TO LET. THE Houses, Out-Houses, extensive Garden and Pasture Field, on the St. Foy Road, about three miles from the City. The premises are well watered, having a WELL of excellent Water in one of the ground Kitchens. The above premises are well fitted for two gentled families, and in excellent order.—For further particulars apply to JAS. JEFFERY, Hardware Point, Quebec, 12th February, 1841.

TO LET. THREE excellent DOUBLE OFFICES in the House adjoining the Montreal Bank.—Apply to W. PHILLIPS, Quebec, 8th Feby. 1841.

TO LET, FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT, THE HOUSE forming the corner of Rampart and St. Flavian Streets, (Grand Battery,) now occupied by Mr. W. Park, and next door to the House now occupied by Stewart Scott, Esq.—Apply to JOHN MUNN, St. Rochs, Quebec, 8th Feby. 1841.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE. THE beautifully situated House and premises in Silley Wood, the property of the Hon. D. Daly, Esquire, adjoining the residence of Jas. Bell Forsyth, Esq. Easy terms of payment will be granted.—Apply to E. GLACKEMEYER, Notary, Quebec, 8th Feby. 1841.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET. THE HOUSE, OUT-HOUSES, extensive Gardens, and Pasture Fields, on the St. Foy Road, about a mile from this city, lately occupied by the late Mr. Thomas Jackson. The terms of payment would be made easy. Apply to DR. NAULT, or M. TESSIER, N. P. Quebec, 3rd Feby. 1841.

TO LET, FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT, THE ESPLANADE HOUSE HOTEL, occupied during the last five years by Mr. PARRY, and so advantageously known for its desirable position facing the Esplanade.—Apply to WM. PHILLIPS, Lower Town, 29th January, 1841.

TO BE LET, FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT, THE HOUSE AND PREMISES in St. Genevieve Street, lately occupied by the Hon. Mr. Daly.—Apply to E. GLACKEMEYER, N. P. Quebec, 1st February, 1841.

TO LET, AND POSSESSION ON THE FIRST MAY NEXT. THE HOUSE in Buade Street, Upper Town, now occupied by Mr. Loughren, as a Tavern. The House, No. 2, in Joseph Street, Upper Town. Also, the House now occupied by the undersigned on Hate Point, River St. Charles, together with a large Garden, Coach House, Stables, &c.—Apply to THOMAS C. LEE, Quebec, 25th January, 1841.

TO BE LET. THAT spacious HOUSE, well situated for trade, being the corner of Palace and Argillon Street, belonging to the Poor of L'Hotel Dieu.—Apply to ANT. A. PARANT, Notary, Quebec, 18th January, 1841.

FOR SALE OR TO LET. THE whole of the extensive property belonging to the Subscriber adjoining the Steamboat Wharf, Point Levy, with the Buildings thereon erected, at present partly occupied by Mr. H. Breakey, as a Grocery and Provision Store, for which it possesses advantages superior to any other situation in the vicinity. There are besides on the premises two excellent Dwelling Houses, with Gardens, &c. attached. The whole will be sold or let upon very advantageous terms. The Shop Furniture and Stock on hand will also be disposed of at a fair valuation, if required. JNO. THOMSON, Quebec, 11th December, 1840.

TO LET, FROM THE FIRST NOVEMBER PROXIMO, THE HOUSE on the Esplanade, at present occupied by Colonel Wigram of the Coldstream Guards.—Apply to W. PHILLIPS, Old Custom House, Quebec, 5th October, 1840.

HAYFIELD FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET. THIS well known Farm, 5 acres in front by the whole depth from St. Foy to St. Lewis Roads, is in a high state of cultivation; most of the ploughing having been done last fall, little remains to do but putting in the crop. Attached to the Farm are a large stone Dwelling House, wherein is a Spring of the purest water, Farm House, Root-House, Barn, Stables, &c. Possession on the 1st May next.—Apply to WM. PHILLIPS, Office, Lower Town, 26th Feby. 1841.

TO BE LET, THE HOUSE situate in St. Vallier Street, fronting St. Roch's Street, occupied by Mr. John Briery for many years as a Grocery, with a Yard and Stables to accommodate travellers. Also, an excellent Grain Store of two stories height.—Apply to F. J. PARENT, Quebec, 15th February, 1841.

Property For Sale or To Let.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET, FROM THE FIRST MAY NEXT. THE newly erected House on the Farm, belonging to the Subscriber, situated about three miles from town on the north side of the River St. Charles. The farm will also be let, if required. JAMES DINNING, Quebec, 5th March, 1841.

TO BE LET, FROM THE FIRST MAY NEXT. THAT newly built STONE BUILDING covered with tin—forming the corner of Sous-le-fort and St. Peter Street, (at the new opening) Lower Town, Quebec. It is three stories high in front and four in rear, has hoisting tackle complete, the cellar is on a level with the wharf, (at which the steamers remain when in port) It is well calculated for an extensive business, being in the centre of the business part of the city. For further particulars, apply to the proprietor, F. BUREAU, St. Paul Street, or to JOHN SHAW & CO., 24th Feby. 1841.

TO LET, FROM FIRST OF MAY NEXT. AN extensive and commodious situated fire proof, and in the centre of the business part of the Lower Town. The Storage consists of a pile of buildings fronting on one of the leading thoroughfares, and looking upon the River in the rear,—extending in front 31 feet and in rear 61 feet, and running 125 feet in depth—four stories high in front and five stories in rear, with extensive Cellarage of 14 feet high. The premises contain a large and convenient fire proof Vault, and connected with them is a Wharf in the rear, of 97 feet frontage, at which vessels of all sizes may be in perfect safety, in any weather and at all periods of the tide.—Apply to GEO. ARNOLD, Proprietor, N. B.—The above property is situate in Rue Sous-le-Fort in the vicinity of the Steamboat Wharf. Quebec, 19th February, 1841.

TO BE LET, FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT. THE HOUSE in St. Lewis Street, at present occupied by James Dean, Esquire, with Stables and Coach House. Also, a country residence. The House with Stables, Coach House, an extensive Garden and a few acres of Pasture Land, delightfully situated at Bas Bijou, on the road leading to Lorete, about half a mile from Quebec, apply to the undersigned, at his office, Notre Dame Street, Lower Town, JOSHUA HUNT, N. P. Quebec, 15th February, 1841.

TO BE LET, THE HOUSE, OUT-HOUSES AND GARDEN, St. Stanislaus-street, now occupied by Dr. COUILLARD.—Apply to J. NEILSON, Quebec, 27th Jan'y, 1841.

TO LET, AND POSSESSION GIVEN ON THE FIRST MAY NEXT, THAT large and excellent Store forming the corner of St. Peter and St. Antoine Streets, now in the possession of Messrs. Latham & Ruston, being one of the most central situations in the Lower Town, and well adapted for a large Mercantile establishment, together with Yard, Stables, &c. in rear. ALSO—A Store and two or three Counting Houses on Hunt's Wharf.—Apply to JAMES HUNT, Esquire, proprietor, or to L. T. MACPHERSON, N. P. Quebec, 10th Feby. 1841.

TO LET ON THE CAPE. THE small House, No. 18, St. Genevieve Street: it will be repaired to suit a respectable tenant.—Apply to C. A. HOLT, Quebec, 11th Mar. 1840.

HOUSES AND BUILDING LOTS, UPPER TOWN OF QUEBEC, FOR SALE, viz.—One Lot in St. Genevieve Street, fronting the Government Garden and WOLF'S MONUMENT, of 5,685 feet in superficies, with two stone Houses and Out-Houses thereon erected. ONE LOT on St. Stanislas, St. ANGELO and St. HENRI Streets, near St. PAVLUS'S Church, containing about 17,000 feet, with House and Out-Houses and Garden thereon.—Apply to E. GLACKEMEYER, Esq., Notary, Lower Town, Quebec, or to the proprietor, 14, Mountain Street. J. NEILSON, Quebec, 26th Febrvary, 1840.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, THAT well known house, No. 2, Notre Dame Street, (next door to Messrs. Shaw and Torrance,) which has been long occupied as a Grocery Store. It is well adapted for any line of business, having an extensive Shop, with a good Safe, excellent Fire Proof Vaults and Store, with Yard, &c. &c. Possession 1st May next.—Apply to JAMES GIBB & Co. or to the proprietor WILLIAM TORRANCE, Quebec, 9th December, 1840.

TO LET, THAT two story House, with Stable and Coach House, in St. Genevieve Street, (Cape,) occupied for the last three years by William Britton, Esq.—Apply to Wm. DELRY, Notary, or to DR. G. M. DOUGLAS, 3rd Feby. 1841.

TO BE LET, THAT large and commodious House in St. John Street, known as the Union Hotel, at present occupied by John Kelly, with a large Garden, Stable, Coach House, and a spring of good water. Also—That large House in Palace Street, having a Stable, Coach House, and Garden annexed, well calculated for a respectable family.—Apply to WILLIAM WILSON, 3rd Feby. 1841.

NOTICE. THE parties signing their names to the subscription List for a lithographic colored impression of H. D. THIELCKE'S Picture of "THE PRESENTATION OF A NEWLY CREATED CHIEF OF THE COUNCIL OF THE HERON TRIBE OF INDIANS," &c. previous to the publication of the same, will be entitled to the stated subscription terms, viz: Five Dollars. After the work is published the price of each lithographic colored print will be Eight Dollars. N. B.—The Quebec subscription list now open at Messrs. Wm. Cowan & Son, St. John Street, Upper Town, and at Messrs. Armour & Ramsay, Montreal, St. Paul Street, Agents for the same. Public notice shall be given in the newspapers of Quebec and Montreal when the print is on delivery. H. D. THIELCKE, Quebec, 18th November, 1840.

FOR SALE. 273 BOLTS Canvas, assorted numbers, 40 tons Patent Cordage, 15 Anchors from 6 to 27 cwt. 3 1/2 inch Chains, 50 tons Round and Square Iron (suitable for Ship building), 6000 Sheets Patent Feil, 12 tons Spikes assorted. EDWARD OLIVER, Quebec, 5th Nov. 1840.

NOTICE. THE Co-Partnership heretofore subsisting between the Subscribers in this place, under the firm of John Young & Co., was dissolved by mutual consent at Montreal, under date the twenty-first day of January last. ALLAN GILMOUR, WILLIAM RITCHIE, JOHN YOUNG, By their Attorney, DAVID GILMOUR, Hamilton, 8th February, 1841.

HENRY & RICHARD OWEN, PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS, From London, No 16, COUILLARD STREET, QUEBEC.

H. O. begs to return thanks to the gentry of Quebec for the encouragement he has received for the two years he has been in this city, and begs to say that with the assistance of his brother, they have commenced the above business. Repairing in all its branches attended to, at more moderate charges than usually charged in this city. Orders for tuning to be left in future at 16, Couillard Street, Quebec. N. B.—A good square Piano for Sale.—Price low. Quebec, 5th Sept. 1840.

HOSIERY, HOSIERY. RECEIVED 3 Cases of Leicester, and 2 Cases of Irish (home-spun and made,) HOSIERY, the stoutest and cheapest ever offered in Canada, comprising—Men's Wool Shirts and Drawers, Men's Merino do. do. Men's, Women's and Girls' Grey Wool Hose of all sizes do. do. White do. do. Men's Half Hose in Wool, Merino, and stout Irish Yarn. do. do. Cotton, stout Irish Yarn, Men's and Women's Foot Socks, Men's coloured and white, Round Cravats, do. do. do. Comforters, Children's Wool, Worsted and Cotton Socks, of all sizes do. do. Gaiters, Men's, Women's and children's Woolen Gloves. N. B.—I am particularly requested to inspect the above. In a few days hence, will be received a large quantity of Goods suitable for the winter season. R. SYMES, 25th October, 1840, Palace Street.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES. THE Subscriber has just received his supply of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's plain and figured INDIA RUBBER SHOES. OF ALL SIZES. CHAS. COLFER, Quebec, 23rd Sept. 1840.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND. LIFE ASSURANCE AND DEFERRED ANNUITY SOCIETY, CAPITAL, £500,000. Empowered by Act of Parliament. DIRECTORS. T. LAMIE MURRAY, Esquire, Chairman. J. ELLIOTT, M. D. F. R. S. J. JOHN RAWSON, Esq. H. GORDON, Esq. J. CLEMENT TAYLOR, Esq. GEORGE LUNGLY, Esq. JOSEPH THOMPSON, Esq. Auditors—Dr. O. GREGORY, F. R. A. S.; Professor WHEATSTONE, F. R. S. Actuary—W. S. B. WOODHOUSE, Esq. F. R. A. A. CANADA BRANCH. DIRECTORS. Hon. C. D. DE LA PRAIRIE, Esquire, Benjamin Hynes, Esquire, Charles H. Castle, Esquire, John W. Dunscomb, Esquire, Manager. Physician—S. C. Sewell, M. D. Solicitor—F. Godschall Johnson, Esquire. LIFE ASSURANCE. BESIDES THE perfect security to the policy holder of a large paid up capital and accumulating funds, with moderate rates of premium, the following are some of the advantages which belong exclusively to the principles of Life Assurance and Deferred annuities, originated by the Society, viz.—Power to borrow (without delay, expense, or forfeiture), Two-thirds of all premiums paid upon a Policy of Assurance. PREMIUM FOR ASSURING £100. Age | £ s. d. | Age | £ s. d. | Age | £ s. d. | Age | £ s. d. 25 | 1 18 6 | 35 | 2 10 11 | 45 | 3 9 4 | 50 | 4 4 40 | 55 | 6 8 20 | 60 | 9 4 2

DEFERRED ANNUITIES DEPARTMENT. By the plan exclusively adopted by the Society, a single Deferred Annuity is made, not only to answer the same object, but to equal in amount the entire sum of all the advantages heretofore only obtained by the middle and industrious classes by separate investments in Saving's Banks, Benefit Societies and Loan Banks. 1. A small yearly, or weekly contribution, will secure the most ample return for after life; thus—£2 12s. per annum (1s. a week) at 20, will, at 65, give the policy holder the choice of an annuity for life of £47 16s. 6d., £294 11s. in cash; or Policy without further contribution, of £464 at death. 2. Two-thirds at any time lent on deposit of Policy, being a fund always available during sickness or want of employment. 3. Two-thirds of all payments returned to representatives in case of premature death. The Report to the Annual General Meeting of Proprietors, Prospectuses, Tables, &c. may be obtained at the Office of the Society, by letter or otherwise, Saint Sacrament Street, Montreal. J. W. DUNSCOMB, Manager. Applications to be made in Quebec at the Office of J. W. LEAYCRAFT, DUNSCOMB & CO. Quebec, 5th Feby. 1841.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LONDON. CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING. THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent to the above Company in this City, is prepared to receive proposals and to effect Assurances on Lives, on more reasonable terms than ever offered before. R. PENISTON, Agent for Quebec and the Canadas India Wharf. 1st May, 1840. EAGLE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON. PERSONS insured by this Company for the whole term of life, are informed that a Bonus for the septennial period terminating 30th June last, has been declared in their favor, to be applied in reduction of future annual payments or added to the amounts payable at death, at their option. Particulars of which will be had on application at the office of Messrs. HENDERSON & Co. Sub-Agents at Quebec, and JAMES KNAPP, Esquire, Mutual Insurance Company, Montreal. WM. HENDERSON, Agent for the Canadas. Quebec, 18th January, 1841. P. S.—The operation of this Bonus is to reduce the rate of premium below that demanded by any similar Institution, rendering this Office the most advantageous of any existing at which Life Insurance may be effected. u-s.

JUDGE PATTERSON. READ the following from Judge Patterson, for thirty years the first Judge of the County in which he lives. Middletown, N. J. March 12, 1840. Messrs. Comstock & Co. Gentlemen,—You are at liberty to make such use of the following certificate as you deem will best subserve the purposes for which it is intended: [CERTIFICATE OF JUDGE PATTERSON.] I have a very early certainty that my daughter has been afflicted with sick headache for the space of about 20 years,—the attacks occurring once in about two weeks, frequently lasting 24 hours, during which time the prostrations have been so severe, as apparently soon to deprive her of life. And after having tried almost all other remedies in vain, I have been induced as a last resort to try Spohn's Headache Remedy as sold by you; and to the great disappointment and joy of herself and all her friends, found very material relief from the first dose of the medicine. She has followed up the directions with the article, and in every case when an attack was threatened has found immediate relief, until she is now permanently cured. The attacks are now very seldom, and disappear almost immediately after taking the quantity directed. A hope that others may be benefited by the use of this truly invaluable medicine, has induced me to send you the above, and to state your obedient servant, JEHU PATTERSON, Judge of the Court of C. P. For Sale by nearly every Shop-keeper in Canada, and by all the Druggists of Montreal and Quebec. JOHN MUSSON, Agent for Quebec, Quebec, 1st Sept. 1840.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Quebec Post Office to the 5th March, 1841. (If the following Letters are not redeemed within six weeks from this date, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.) N. B.—Persons enquiring for any of those Letters, are particularly requested to ask for advertised Letters.

- 1 Arkison John 10 Auld Jno 11 Allison Is 12 Albert Wm 13 Archibald Jos 14 Adams Eliza 15 Allon Fran 16 Arpel Elizabeth 17 Bury Chas 18 Bennett Chas 19 Bannet Harriet 20 Buntion John 21 Burnett Ann 22 Brown Jno 23 Burns Peggy 24 Bragan John 25 Brannan Owen 26 Bratton Wm 27 Beattie Thos 28 Blair Jean 29 Burn Thos 30 Beaudin Pierre 31 Burr Jas 32 Bourbonnais Jos 33 Bourassa J Lieut 34 Bony Mary 35 Banum Robt 36 Beaumont Angelle 37 Bergeron Chas 38 Burns Hugh 39 Blodan Jean 40 Braden Harriet 41 Bradley John 42 Brown Augt 43 Bradar M T 44 Battie Latt 45 Couture Etienne 46 Charot Jos 47 Calise Mad. Pierre 48 Connolly Patt 49 Crosset Jas 50 Carroll Neal 51 Campbell Patt 52 Campbell Constantine 53 Cantan Mad 54 Campbell Thos 55 Coallan John 56 Courbon Theodore 57 Couchoy Pierre 58 Chadon Alice 59 Chabot Arthur 60 Chabot Julien 61 Cote Marie 62 Clohoy Hanna 63 Cowan Margt 64 Cameron John 65 Constantin Ed 66 Canton Augt 67 Doyle Dan 68 Daley Cath 69 Daley Keyran 70 Dayle John 71 Dubard David 72 Drouin Pierre 73 Devin Wm 74 Duff John 75 Dussseau Jean 76 Dufresne J B 77 Desrosier T 78 Dalrymple 79 Delage Chas 80 Dubec Jos 81 Doyle Lawr 82 Doragh Jane 83 Davison Jas 84 Dover Rob 85 Dalton Nancy 86 Doyle Fran 87 Edgley G 88 Edson L. Col. 89 Evans Mary 90 Evans Miss 91 Ford Jos 92 Fraser James 93 Ferguson Dan 94 Fitzsimon Chas 95 Fay Dr. Cyrus 96 Fergusson Dan 97 Fletty Mat 98 Fournier R 99 Gagnon Etienne 100 Green Mr 101 Groulx John Ann 102 Groulx Antoine 103 Groulx Geo 104 Gilmour Madame 105 Gillin James 106 Grenier Pierre Veuvo 107 Gibbon John 108 Goudreau James 109 Gauthier Etienne 110 Gillis John 111 Garon Louis R 112 Griffin M 113 Gun Mary 114 Gilchrist Jas 115 Gipson Saml 116 Holmes Wm 117 Hueston F X 118 Haslett Thos 119 Hamilton Archd 120 Heslet Wm 121 Hendry Geo 122 Henderson Geo 123 Heures D 124 Holt Isaac 125 Higgins Mary 126 Heazlett Eliza 127 Henry Peter 128 Heward P 129 Heward Fran 130 Hogue W 131 Johnston Jane 132 Jolivet J 133 Jenesse Mr 134 Keening Patt 135 King Ann 136 Kenney Eliza 137 Koen Fran 138 Kelly James 139 Keith G 140 Kennedy Patt 141 Laurin Jos 142 Lamoine Guillaume 143 Leblair Fran 144 Lawler David 145 Lapointe Fran 146 LeMay Dame Guillam 147 Laporte Adelle 148 Lynch Margt 149 Lee E P 150 Low Charlotte 151 Lofmore Jenn 152 Laurin Jos 153 Leblair Louis 154 Lucas John 155 Lesley Eliza 156 Lawler Michael 157 Laroche Sophie 158 LeCoyer Fran 159 Murray Geo 160 Meville du Chene G 161 McClure John 162 Mullin Jas 163 Morrow Patt 164 McKeighney And 165 McGrath Michael 166 McGuire Allen 167 McIntyre Achd 168 McThomney B 169 Miller James 170 McDonald Jos F 171 Miller John 172 Moran Pat 173 Montaner Fanny 174 Mercier Marie 175 Mercier Noel 176 Morris Chas 177 McEvoy Antony 178 McDonnell Widow 179 Maguire Barney 180 McLaughlin Eliza 181 McGuire Mr 182 McGillivray John 183 Murphy Michael 184 Meyer J 185 Alice John 186 Macleugh Alice 187 Miller Thos 188 McLone John 189 McGrath Hetsy 190 Moorhead Nancy 191 Mulholland Jas 192 McCalley Mich 193 McMillan Sam 194 Maguire Phelan 195 Murphy Michael 196 Meville le Chene J G 197 Monahan Margt 198 Meyer John 199 Norman Philip 200 Nicolson Stephen 201 O'Leary John 202 O'Hara Amelia 203 O'Connor Wm 204 O'Hara Anony P 205 Paquette Louis 206 Parks Ed 207 Poudon John 208 Picard Andre 209 Phillips Jos 210 Prans Pierre 211 Perrault O 212 Potham Wm 213 Price Wm 214 Pricot Capt 215 Pepin Ant 216 Parker Hugh 217 Power Richd 218 Power Mich 219 Poirer Lucie 220 Poirer Mich 221 Potts Geo 222 Perrin Agate 223 Paquette Jaque 224 Poirer Simon 225 Paradis Chas 226 Pictot Seas 227 Poulin P 228 Pouton Vuve Henry 229 Poirer Michel 230 Perkins Mr 231 Piquet Angloire 232 Poutin Pierre 233 Quinn Patt 234 Reilly Thos 235 Kelly Thos 236 Robinson Mary 237 Reynolds Mary 238 Rose Alex 239 Ross M G 240 Raymond Ant 241 Richerson John 242 Ross Mrs Col 243 Ross Arthur 244 Reid Sarah 245 Roi Ferol 246 Roche Thos 247 Rusot Louis 248 Rousseau J B 249 Keilstein J E 250 Roucher Ester 251 Reilstein Messrs 252 Remy Pat 253 Remy Pat 254 Rousseau Louis 255 Ross Mrs Col 256 Scott Wm 257 Stinson Mr 258 Stinson Mrs 259 Snelton Thos 260 Simonski T 261 Simonski T 262 Shaban Jas 263 Sinclair Geo 264 Simonski T 265 Simonski T 266 Stewart H C 267 Sayer Geo 268 Sully Sily 269 Semonski M 270 Smith Alex 271 Simonski T 272 Toupin C Antoinette 273 Thompson Jas 274 Traguey Elize 275 Tyrell Jas 276 Tibbets J H 277 Tremble Scrah 278 Tremble Geo 279 Tremble John 280 Tremble John 281 Tremble John 282 Tremble John 283 Tremble John 284 Tremble John 285 Tremble John 286 Tremble John 287 Tremble John 288 Tremble John 289 Tremble John 290 Tremble John 291 Tremble John 292 Tremble John 293 Tremble John 294 Tremble John 295 Tremble John 296 Tremble John 297 Tremble John 298 Tremble John 299 Tremble John 300 Tremble John

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354 Montaner Fanny 355 Mercier Marie 356 Mercier Noel 357 Morris Chas 358 McEvoy Antony 359 McDonnell Widow 360 Maguire Barney 361 McLaughlin Eliza 362 McGuire Mr 363 McGillivray John 364 Murphy Michael 365 Meyer J 366 Alice John 367 Macleugh Alice 368 Miller Thos 369 McLone John 370 McGrath Hetsy 371 Moorhead Nancy 372 Mulholland Jas 373 McCalley Mich 374 McMillan Sam 375 Maguire Phelan 376 Murphy Michael 377 Meville le Chene J G 378 Monahan Margt 379 Meyer John 380 Norman Philip 381 Nicolson Stephen 382 O'Leary John 383 O'Hara Amelia 384 O'Connor Wm 385 O'Hara Anony P 386 Paquette Louis 387 Parks Ed 388 Poudon John 389 Picard Andre 390 Phillips Jos 391 Prans Pierre 392 Perrault O 393 Potham Wm 394 Price Wm 395 Pricot Capt 396 Pepin Ant 397 Parker Hugh 398 Power Richd 399 Power Mich 400 Poirer Lucie 401 Poirer Mich 402 Poirer Simon 403 Paradis Chas 404 Pictot Seas 405 Poulin P 406 Pouton Vuve Henry 407 Poirer Michel 408 Perkins Mr 409 Piquet Angloire 410 Poutin Pierre 411 Quinn Patt 412 Reilly Thos 413 Kelly Thos 414 Robinson Mary 415 Reynolds Mary 416 Rose Alex 417 Ross M G 418 Raymond Ant 419 Richerson John 420 Ross Mrs Col 421 Ross Arthur 422 Reid Sarah 423 Roi Ferol 424 Roche Thos 425 Rusot Louis 426 Rousseau J B 427 Keilstein J E 428 Roucher Ester 429 Reilstein Messrs 430 Remy Pat 431 Remy Pat 432 Rousseau Louis 433 Ross Mrs Col 434 Scott Wm 435 Stinson Mr 436 Stinson Mrs 437 Snelton Thos 438 Simonski T 439 Simonski T 440 Shaban Jas 441 Sinclair Geo 442 Simonski T 443 Simonski T 444 Stewart H C 445 Sayer Geo 446 Sully Sily 447 Semonski M 448 Smith Alex 449 Simonski T 450 Toupin C Antoinette 451 Thompson Jas 452 Traguey Elize 453 Tyrell Jas 454 Tibbets J H 455 Tremble Scrah 456 Tremble Geo 457 Tremble John 458 Tremble John 459 Tremble John 460 Tremble John 461 Tremble John 462 Tremble John 463 Tremble John 464 Tremble John 465 Tremble John 466 Tremble John 467 Tremble John 468 Tremble John 469 Tremble John 470 Tremble John 471 Tremble John 472 Tremble John 473 Tremble John 474 Tremble John 475 Tremble John 476 Tremble John 477 Tremble John 478 Tremble John 479 Tremble John 480 Tremble John 481 Tremble John 482 Tremble John 483 Tremble John 484 Tremble John 485 Tremble John 486 Tremble John 487 Tremble John 488 Tremble John 489 Tremble John 490 Tremble John 491 Tremble John 492 Tremble John 493 Tremble John 494 Tremble John 495 Tremble John 496 Tremble John 497 Tremble John 498 Tremble John 499 Tremble John 500 Tremble John

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