



UNITED STATES.

New York, May 8th.—By the bark Louisa which arrived at this port, we have intelligence from Montevideo to the 25th of February. The trade of the place was entirely suspended by the war which was still in progress.

General Oribe, the commander in chief of the Rosas party, was besieging Montevideo with about 10,000 troops. The town was defended inside by about 6000 Montevideans, under the command of General Palz. General Rivera, with about 7000 cavalry, was on Oribe's rear. The forces of both parties were rather inactive, although Oribe, about the 20th of February, had made an attack on the fortifications. Ten or a dozen of the Palz troops were killed, and the enemy was repulsed.

Admiral Brown with his squadron, was in the harbour to give countenance or aid to Oribe, and they had exchanged salutes. A British squadron was there also, and the British admiral had issued a proclamation, forbidding the subjects of Her Majesty to engage with either of the belligerent parties, and declaring in substance that any found in the ranks would be capitally punished. This proclamation is believed to be chiefly directed against Brown. He had also been threatened with the destruction of his fleet if he should bombard the town.

The war is conducted upon perfectly savage principles. Oribe spares no prisoners. The other party is almost equally cruel.

(Phila. North American.)

(From the Cleveland Herald of May 1st.)

FIRST BOAT FROM PITTSBURGH.—The Bunker Hill arrived to-day from Pittsburgh, via the Pennsylvania and Ohio canal, with a large number of passengers, and full freight of merchandise and Pittsburgh manufactures.

CANADA.

Montreal, May 10th.—Mr. Buchanan, the ex-British Consul and family have left New York for Niagara Falls, their future place of residence.

(Herald.)

Montreal, May 11th.—The following is the answer returned by His Excellency the Governor General to the Address of the Citizens of Montreal:—

To the Clergy, Magistrates, Merchants, and other residents in the City of Montreal.

I beg you, Gentlemen, to accept my sincere thanks for your kind congratulations on my assuming the Government of this Province; and for the honor that you have conferred on me by presenting this address, and by the favorable sentiments which you have expressed regarding my past career in the service of my country.

In accepting the trust confided to me by Her Gracious Majesty, I was deeply impressed with a conviction that the Government of this country would be attended with great difficulties. Since my arrival here I have become satisfied that the difficulties are even greater than I imagined; and that I shall need the support of all whose single purpose is the public good.

The assurance of your fidelity to our Most Gracious Sovereign, of your inviolable attachment to the Parent Country, and of your anxiety to be continued in the full enjoyment of those blessings and advantages which are secured to us by its powerful protection, is not only responded to by the warmest feelings of my heart, but also inspires the cheering hope that in my devoted efforts to promote the prosperity and happiness of the people of Canada I shall have your sympathy and co-operation.

(Herald.)

MILITARY CHANGES.—Letters received in town by the Gibraltar state, that the 1st Battalion of Royals, 1st Battalion 71st, and the 85th and 93rd Regiments, are under orders to proceed to the West Indies.—(Ibid.)

We understand that it is the intention of Sir Charles Metcalfe to reside in Montreal during the summer, and that a furnished house is to be, or has already been engaged for His Excellency.—The residence of the Hon. P. McGill is spoken of as likely to be the abode of Vice-royalty.—(Ibid.)

Intelligence has reached this country that a large body of tailors, painters and clerks, have had meetings in London, and have appointed committees to make arrangements for their embarkation for the United States and Canada.—(Ibid.)

QUEBEC:

FRIDAY, 12TH MAY, 1843.

From London, April 18 From New York, May 9  
From Liverpool, April 19 From Halifax, May 2  
From Paris, April 16 From Kingston, May 3

New York and Kingston papers of the 9th instant, contain nothing of much interest.

The Halifax mail of the 2nd May, arrived yesterday. The papers are filled with the news by the Hibernia.

It appears by the New York papers that it is not certain that the Warlike will come round to Quebec. Sir CHARLES BAGOT, was sufficiently well on the 8th instant, to walk about in his apartments.

Major General Sir JAMES ARCHIBALD HOPE, K. C. B., and Lieut. HOPE, A. D. C., arrived here this morning from Montreal.

Col. OLDFIELD, late Commanding Royal Engineers in this Province, arrived with Sir J. HOPE, and leaves in the Unicorn to-morrow, for England.

ABORIGINAL INHABITANTS OF AMERICA.—The case of the Choctaws, as given in the speech of a half-breed of that tribe, in this day's Supplement, is the case of nearly all the aboriginal inhabitants of this continent. Every where, their country has been taken from them by the European settlers and their descendants, and they have been treated with more or less injustice and inhumanity. Yet, Colonies were founded in America, and supported by European Governments, expressly for the purpose of converting the Indians to Christianity. It could not be very successful, when many of those who were to convert them, shewed, by their conduct, that they did not practice what they professed to teach. They have corrupted or exterminated the Indians, and are still resorting to force and fraud to deprive them of what belongs to them. The Indian mode of warfare, when driven to resort to force in the hope of defending themselves against their aggressors, has been pleaded in excuse for their ill-treatment. Yet, all historians agree that the reception, was not only humane but marked by kindness, beyond anything usually met with by strangers coming into a country where they were unknown.

The Governments of Europe, generally, are probably not guilty of the misconduct of their subjects to the Indians. The British Government, of late years, aided by the exertions of societies formed for the protection of the aboriginal inhabitants of the Colonies, has shewn a disposition to be just, and it is hoped that their efforts will be crowned with success, towards the poor remains of the ancient possessors of countries now devolved to the British Crown.

If any one is desirous of becoming acquainted with the conduct of the Canada Indians and the first explorers, they will find ample details in the "Voyages au Canada," recently published under the direction of the Quebec Literary and Historical Society.

THE SEASON.—Since Tuesday last the weather has been quite favorable for the seed time, and still continues; although the wind again came round to the N. E. last night, about 10 o'clock. Vegetation is now as far advanced as usual at this period.

It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, that the days of sailing of the steamship Great Western have been altered. We understand that she had every berth engaged when the Hibernia left Liverpool, and that sixty berths are also taken for her next trip from New York, on the 25th instant.

We are informed, that a number of rafts were injured by the wind, last night, in the St. Croix Bay. Some, it is said, were entirely broken up.—(Exchange Register.)

The following is extracted from an Act to continue and amend the Acts for the support and regulation of Light Houses, passed at the last Session of the Nova Scotia Legislature:—

"Be it enacted, That hereafter every ship or vessel passing through the Strait or Gut of Canso, from any Port or Place out of this Province save and except such ships and vessels as are exempted, or upon which specific duties are imposed by the said Act passed in the fourth year of the Reign of his said late Majesty King William the Fourth, shall pay a duty of fourpence per ton, for each and every ton of the registered burthen of such ship or vessel, which duty shall be paid by every ship or vessel liable to pay the same after entrance, and before departure from said Strait of Canso."

QUEBEC MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir CHARLES METCALFE, Bart., Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Governor-General of British North America, &c. &c. &c.

May it please Your Excellency: We, Her Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the Members of the Mechanics' Institute of Quebec, most respectfully welcome your Excellency to this part of Her Majesty's dominions. We trust that your Excellency's residence amongst us will be agreeable to yourself, and we most fervently pray that the brilliant success which has hitherto attended your Excellency's exertions in the various high and responsible offices which your Excellency has filled, may still continue, and that your Administration of the Government of these Provinces may alike conduce to their prosperity, and tend to cement and render indissoluble their connexion with the Parent State.

We avail ourselves of the present occasion to lay before your Excellency the Constitution and Rules of the Quebec Mechanics' Institute, respectfully praying that your Excellency will be pleased to countenance our humble efforts for the diffusion of useful knowledge amongst a class whose means of obtaining it are but limited, by allowing your Excellency's name to be enrolled in the Records, as Patron of the Institution.

Quebec, 1843. [Signed by the President, Officers and Committee, on behalf of the Members of the Quebec Mechanics' Institute.]

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

May 1st, 1843. SIR,—I am directed to transmit herewith the Governor General's reply to an Address from the Mechanics' Institute of Quebec, received with your letter of the 25th ultimo.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, Honble. J. NEILSON, J. HIGGINSON, P. Q. M. I. Quebec.

To the Members of the Mechanics' Institute of Quebec.

"I thank you, gentlemen, for your obliging welcome and kind wishes, and for the expression of your loyal desire that my administration of the government of these Provinces may conduce to their prosperity, and tend to cement and render indissoluble their connexion with the parent State. Nothing shall be wilfully neglected on my part to produce these blissful results.

"I have read with great interest the Memoir, received with your Address, of the constitution and rules of your excellent Institution, devoted to a most beneficial purpose. I shall be happy to do every thing in my power to promote its success, and proud to have my name enrolled in its records, according to the proposal which you have the goodness to communicate."

RESOLVED, That the thanks of this Institution be presented through the President to His Excellency Sir CHARLES METCALFE, &c., &c., for the distinguished honor he has conferred in permitting his name to be enrolled on the records of the Society, as its Patron, and for his munificent donation of £50 in aid of its funds.—Unanimously. R. C. GEGGIE, V. P. Quebec, 9th May, 1843.

The Treasurer of the St. Charles' Street Infant School acknowledges the receipt of £7 4s. 9d., being the proceeds of a Juvenile Bazaar, held for the benefit of the School.

The Board of Works have contracted for a plank road between the Cascades and Coteau du Lac, which, we understand, is to be completed by the 18th August next.—(Mercury.)

Among the gentlemen whom Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of as consuls abroad, we notice the name of Edward Ryan, Esq., of Quebec, for the city of Hamburg.—(Ibid.)

INQUEST.—B. A. Panet, Esq., coroner for the city and district of Quebec, this morning held an inquest on the body of a woman, named McCartney, the wife of Ed. McCartney, late a private of the 66th Regiment. The deceased was found dead, at an early hour this morning, on the Plains of Abraham. She died from the effects of excessive drinking, and exposure.—(Ibid.)

At a General Meeting of the Members of the Quebec Young Men's Charitable Firework Society, in the St. Andrew School-room, on Friday, the 28th April, the following gentlemen were elected the Committee for the ensuing year:—

Mr. Peter Lesieur, President, J. C. Overill, Vice President, N. Freer, Esq., General Treasurer, Mr. Peter Sinclair, Secretary.

Messrs. John Paulsen, James Foster, Edwin Paramour, William Dinning, John Holgate, George Smith, D. Campbell, Junr., John Campbell, John Henderson, John Paul, James Dyke, and N. Ross.

CORPORATION OF QUEBEC.—There will be a Special Meeting of the City Council, on Friday next, the 12th May, at 7 o'clock, P. M., to take into consideration the following orders of the day, and on the general business of the Council:—

- 1st.—21st Report of the Fire Committee. 2d.—20th Report of Police Committee. 3d.—Part of 56th Report of Finance Committee, (vault, &c.)

CORPORATION OF QUEBEC.

A Special Meeting of the City Council was held on the 5th instant, at which the following members were present:—

His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen Giackemeyer, Macque, Perry, and Tourangeau; Councillors Connolly, Laurin, Lloyd, McLeod, O'Brien, Plamondon, Robitaille, Rousseau, and Wilson. On the subject of Carters requesting the Lower Town:—

I. That application be made to the Trinity House for leave to employ the wharves in the Cul-de-Sac as Carters' Stands. II. That the part of Leadenhall street lying between St. Peter street and Bell's Lane, behind the Montreal Bank property be covered in, and that a Carters' stand be established therein. III. That another Carters' stand be established on the vacant spot opposite the Custom House, between Cul-de-Sac and Champlain streets.

GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS FOR THE YEAR. That the following repairs and improvements be done during the approaching season:—

St. Lewis and Palace Wards. Buade street, widening the street by removal of part of wall of burial ground. A brick foot way to do. Garden street, a drain from Reverend Dr. Wikie's to Mr. Bourré's. St. Genevieve street, a drain from Mr. Felton's to Des Carrières str.

St. Peter's Ward. St. Peter street, wooden pavement from St. Paul street to St. Antoine street, 608 feet.

Leadenhall street, covering in, for a Carters' stand. St. Charles street, prolongation of.

Champlain Ward. Champlain street, new seal road from Mr. Martin's to the Mariners' Chapel, removing houses at Cape Blanc, to widen street.

St. Roch's Ward. Craig street, Drain in part of Des Fossés street, do do. Dorchester street, do do. Repairs to Prince Edward, Queen, Richardson, King, N. D. des Anges, Belair and Saint Gabriel streets. Church street, repairs to Drain.

St. John's Ward. St. John street, gateway from Sutherland street, to the Toll Gate. Richelieu street, leveling of, in part, D'Aiguillon street, do do. Sainte Clair and Dohigny streets, a Drain in each. Côte d'Abraham, flight of steps from, into St. Vaillant street.

RECAPITULATION. St. Lewis and Palace Wards, ... 375 0 0 St. Peter's Ward, ... 460 0 0 Champlain do, ... 400 0 0 St. Roch's do, ... 385 0 0 St. John's do, ... 342 10 0

Casual expenses, including scraping and sweeping, ... 800 0 0 Total, ... £2,762 10 0

The above repairs were voted unanimously, with the exception of the item relating to wooden pavement in St. Peter's Ward, which was carried on a division of 15 to 1, (Councillor Plamondon dissenting). In connection with the Resolutions to fix new Carters' stands, it was Resolved, That On the motion of Alderman Giackemeyer, seconded by Councillor Laurin: That as soon as the New Carters' Stands be ready, the Police Regulation allowing Carters to stand on the Lower Town Market be rescinded. It was also Resolved, That the Road Committee be authorized to commence immediately the works mentioned in their above report, and to obtain tenders for the same.

MAYOR'S SALARY. At the meeting of the Council on the 28th ultimo, when the Salaries &c. were voted, that of His Worship the Mayor was deferred, and came on for consideration this evening. After a long discussion, the amount (£75) recommended by the Finance Committee, as due to the Mayor on the 30th ultimo, was voted, on a division of 11 to 2.

It was then moved by Councillor Laurin, and seconded by Alderman Macque, on a division of 8 to 2, That the By-Law fixing the Mayor's Salary at £200 per annum, be rescinded, and that the Resolution adopted by a majority of the Council, in January last, fixing the Mayor's salary at £150, be referred to the By-Law in conformity to the said Resolution.

To the Editor of The Quebec Gazette. SIR.—The source of inconvenience to which I adverted in my last letter, lies in the parallel authority given, by the 16th section of the School Act, to the Board of Examiners, and by the 17th section to the Corporations—the authority to pronounce upon the fitness of Teachers. Perhaps I ought not to call it parallel authority, for, in fact, the Boards of Examiners have the veto upon the opinion which the Corporation may form. I can hardly think that the Legislature intended to expose these two bodies to the collision which this feature in the Act will unavoidably occasion. The Corporation, by the 17th section, has to perform the duties assigned to School Commissioners by the 3rd division of the 7th section; that is, it has to "agree with and appoint" Teachers, after having satisfied itself upon their moral character and examined them as to learning and ability. But, by the 17th section, it appears that the province of the Corporation is only to "recommend" Teachers to the Board of Examiners, and that these bodies have to examine the Teachers and reject them, if unqualified, on the ground of character and ability. So, then, the Teachers will first be examined and approved by the Corporation, then be recommended to the Board of Examiners, and these gentlemen may so far differ from the judgment of the Corporation as to reject their man. I do not think the Corporation ought to be exposed to this mortification, and I am almost sure the Legislature did not intend that the Corporation should examine, but only that they should send applicants to the Board to be examined, and if they came with approbation from that authority, they should receive their appointment. It would be better, that all Candidates for employment should go at once to the Board of Examiners and get certificates of qualification from them, then apply to the Corporation, who would be obliged to make their selection out of the number of persons who have obtained certificates—This would assign to each party its proper sphere of duty and authority, without any risk of collision.

But this is offering a suggestion on the supposition that sufficient reasons may exist, though I do not know what they are, for the departure in the case of corporate towns and cities, from the provisions which are thought applicable to those parts which are under the local administration of District Councils. In searching for these reasons, it has seemed to me that the intention of the Legislature was, to form a substitute, applicable to the incorporated places, for the liberty granted by the 11th section to dissenters from the proceedings of School Commissioners, and that it was intended the inhabitant of places under corporate administration should enjoy the same liberty of dissenting, and thus claiming their proportion of school-moneys, in order that they may establish and maintain Schools for their children, which they can approve of. Some individuals with whom I have had consultation on the subject, are of a different opinion, but they have not brought me over to theirs. It strikes me as if the Legislature conceived that all ground

for dissent would be removed in corporate cities and towns by the provision which is made, in the 11th section, for the establishment of Schools separately for children belonging to different religious persuasions. If I am mistaken, as all events this mistake made by one who has looked well at the Act, may show that there is a defect in the wording of it which requires rectifying. Here, then, I will state my persuasion, that the provision made by the 11th section is not an equivalent for the liberty granted to dissenters by section 11. As it would require very strong grounds indeed to justify so wide a departure, in the case of one portion of the population, from the measure dealt out to the other. I confess that I can conceive no such grounds. If section 11 is a good measure for the country districts, it might be presumed that none but the most indispensable, which would be very slight, modifications would be introduced to make it applicable to corporate towns and cities. I have, in treating of section 11, expressed my regret that difference in religious faith should be set as the ground upon which a dissent from the proceedings of the School Commissioners may be anticipated; still more do I regret that the Legislature has thought it necessary, in section 6, to array that portion of population for which it legislates, according to the religious distinction of Protestant and Roman Catholic. Would it not be a great deal better if, by extending the provision of section 11, to the cities and towns, the difference of religious persuasion were left to exhibit itself by the act of those who may signify their dissent, rather than the Governor should have to make appointments, for the purpose of which he must class men according to their religious persuasion? If the Governor and the Legislature may avoid making this kind of classification, they will save themselves much perplexity. It is an odd thing, that while on numerous occasions, Protestants are taunted with their division into various denominations, the Legislature should view Examiners as fully united. The Act places Protestants as a compact body over against the Roman Catholic portion of the community. The Governor has to appoint a number of Examiners belonging to the Roman Catholic, and an equal number belonging to the Protestant body. These functionaries are to act jointly, with reference to Schools attended by youth of the two persuasions indiscriminately; but the Protestant Examiners alone are to manage the Schools attended by children of their religious persuasion exclusively, and to the Roman Catholic Examiners the Schools attend only by Roman Catholic children. But the Act says down no rule to the effect that these three classes of Schools are to be established, nor in what proportion they are to be, and what share of the School-moneys is to go to the support of each. So far as the letter of the Act goes, a majority in the corporate body might afford to its own religious persuasion the benefit of separate Schools to be superintended, without interference, by Examiners belonging to the other persuasion, while those of the other persuasion might be left to rear their children in a mixed School in the management of which they would have only an equal vote with the other Examiners, and would be left in a hopeless minority, if the Mayor with his casting vote, be, as he is of course would be, of the antagonist persuasion. Such cases might happen, to the detriment of the interests of either religious persuasion; in Canada East it would probably be the Protestant, while in the West it would be the Roman Catholic interest that would suffer.

But suppose now that Schools were opened according to what I certainly conceive to be the intention of the Legislature, one more for Roman Catholic, and so also for Protestant children: are we to understand that parents will not have liberty to send their children to either of these Schools to which they may give the preference? Would the admission of one or more Protestant children in one of the Schools under the management of Roman Catholic Examiners, interfere with the Protestant children to take their share in the management of the said School, and would, on the other hand, the Roman Catholic Examiners have the right to interfere with the Protestant School, if one or more children of their persuasion be found in it? The law, I apprehend, intends this, but I think it does so by a strange departure from the design which I suppose our Legislators would be willing to profess, that the perpetuation of religious distinction should be as little encouraged, as possible, in the management of the subject matter submitted to be managed by the Legislature. Public money is expended in the support of Schools, and the taxpayer is entitled to make the most of the advantages it procures, by sending his child to the School which he approves above others.

In closing this letter, I think it but right to state that the next, for which I shall ask the privilege of insertion, will be the last of this series with which I intend to occupy space in your columns.

(To the Editor of the Quebec Gazette.) INSEIGNMENT OF OFFICE IN THE PROVINCE OF CANADA.

"No condemnation without trial and conviction." The right of the Crown to remove any of its officers who hold commissions during pleasure, without giving any reasons therefor, cannot be called in question, although the policy and justice of dismissing a public servant, on any other ground than that of wilful misconduct judiciously brought home to him may well be doubted.

Mr. Young, who was lately superceded in the office of Inspector, and Superintendent of police at Quebec, was so superceded without citation or trial. That gentleman, since the creation of a police in 1827, has, up to the first of January, been at his head, either under the name of Inspector and Head of Police, Inspector and Superintendent, or Police Magistrate. The Legislature repealed the late Ordinance from the first of January, and revived Lord Durham's Ordinance of the year 1828.

The late Governor-in-Chief tendered the office of Inspector and Superintendent to Mr. Young, in January last, who accepted the offer. Shortly after the Clerk of the Peace forwarded through, as it is understood the instrumentality of a responsible minister, certain charges against Mr. Young, and it was intimated by Mr. Secretary East to Mr. Young, that charges had been preferred, and that until Mr. Young gave a satisfactory explanation thereon, the issue of his commission would be suspended.

That gentleman did not receive a copy of the charges preferred against him by the Clerk of the Peace, but was merely informed in a general way of their purport. About the same time another complaint was made, by affidavit, by a person who stated himself to be aggrieved by Mr. Young, and this was also forwarded as it is understood by the same minister. This complaint which purported to be made, under the oath of the party, was referred to Mr. Young, for any observations he might have to make upon it, but the copy of the affidavit had been sworn, although the words "sworn to before me," appeared on the face of the copy, and the Secretary East, by direction, declined giving up the name of the magistrate or other party—it would be interesting to the cause of justice to have the name of the party who administered such affidavit.

Mr. Young replied to all the complaints in a satisfactory manner, and it was then intimated to him by Mr. Secretary East, that though the late Governor General "was not prepared to decide that any of the complaints were sufficient to render his removal from office necessary," were he at the moment an incumbent of office, yet, "His Excellency regretted to find that circumstances were stated which rendered it inadvisable to appoint him to a new office. That the late Act requiring a property qualification of magistrates, may not apply to the office of Inspector and Superintendent of Police, but that the Government was bound not to place a magistrate power in the hands of any person who had not the means of answering to any pecuniary liability which he might happen to incur in his exercise of it."

On receiving this intimation, Mr. Young addressed a letter to Mr. Secretary Daly, requesting to be made acquainted with the circumstances alluded to, and that time should be given to him to answer them, and to afford him an opportunity of offering such security as might be satisfactory to the Government for the due execution of his duties of his office,—to his Mr. Secretary Daly replied that he was commanded by the Governor General to inform Mr. Young "that inasmuch as the decision of his (\*) predecessor had no reference to any other charges than those upon which he had offered his defence, and was based upon considerations, which do not admit of being affected by any further observations, His Excellency was not aware of any useful end to be attained by further correspondence on the subject."

Various reports being circulated as to the reason of Mr. Young's non-appointment, he addressed letters to several gentlemen of the Bar, in respect to the manner in which he conducted the business of his office, from all of whom he has received gratifying answers, and in reply to a letter which he wrote to the President of the Council (\*) The dismissal of Mr. Young was not the act of the present Governor General, and it must be admitted that it was not the act of Sir Charles Bagot's agent as respects Mr. Young, could be taken by Sir C. Metcalfe. Quebec, 4th May, 1843.

of the Quebec Board of Trade, he received one of the most handsome and honourable testimonials which any one could desire; the letter concluded as follows:—"The pleasure in testifying to the efficient and able manner in which you have performed the duties of Police Magistrate, and are at liberty to use this letter in any way that you may conceive conducive to your interest."

Mr. Young was thus, not re-appointed in consequence of complaints made after the offer of the place was known, none of which, were considered sufficient to render his removal from office necessary, and this decision was based upon considerations which would not admit of being affected by any observations,—either words Mr. Young did not agree with the present advisers of the Governor, as to the best means of rendering justice to all, and it therefore became expedient to get rid of him.

To the Editor of the Quebec Gazette. SIR,—It is a matter of surprise to me that Quebec, enjoying as it does, advantages equal, if not greater than those which any other city in Canada possesses, should be in the back ground in every thing which requires the least energy, why it should be so, and still more to explain it in a satisfactory manner,—but that such is the case, is equally as evident as that it is every one's duty to endeavour to remove the possibility of this assertion being made with any apparent grounds to substantiate it.

I shall not presume to allude to matters of a political nature, (although these are doubtless numerous enough) but shall confine myself merely to drawing the attention of those who, similarly situated as I am, ought not to allow themselves to be misled, or erroneous suppositions to induce them to withhold their assistance from the accomplishment of an object which their interest so strongly demands.

I am a Student-at-Law, and one of but a small number, who are sorry to say, deeply impressed with the necessity that exists of establishing a Law Society amongst the Students of this city, for the purpose of discussing law questions, and for the consideration and general enquiry into matters of a legal nature.

The utility and great advantages which these Societies, when governed by fixed and approved regulations, most necessarily impart to all who exert themselves towards their maintenance and support, are not only too apparent to admit of doubt, but also too numerous to mention. No one can deny that Societies, having for their object the diffusion of useful knowledge, are replete with every thing which can render their existence an object of the greatest importance to those who are friendly to the cause of literature; neither can it be denied that the establishment of such a Society by the Law Students of this city, is a matter well worthy of their attention. Instead, Sir, of this being a fact upon which any difference of opinion can exist, it is so universally acknowledged, and that even by the Student-at-Law in general, although singular to say, the great part of their seem but little anxious to avail themselves of any thing of the kind.

The study of the law in almost every particular is so very intricate, that even the exertions of a Student, ever so strenuous, he will often be baffled in his endeavours to discover the true meaning and application of many passages of the Law, such as it exists in this country. The most effective and perhaps the only way of removing this difficulty is by submitting such questions as admit of any doubt or difficulty for separate discussion, which will afford to all those inquired with any ambition, an opportunity of testing the talents of many difficult and important points of law, which are not often to be met with under their notice as a professional man. I might enlarge a good deal upon this subject, but not to trespass too much upon the patience of those who may deem this worthy of a perusal, I shall conclude by reminding the Student-at-Law, to whom this communication is directed in particular, that upon the exertions they now make, most entirely depend their future success at the Bar,—that ere long, many of them will have to take an active part in every thing which their interest may require from them,—and, perhaps, at some future day, to combat with those difficulties which so frequently beset the path of that man who would distinguish himself in the arena of public life.

I am, Sir, Very respectfully yours, C. Quebec, 10th May, 1843.

For the Quebec Gazette. ST. CHARLES BEACH.

Is the question in respect to this Beach ever to be settled by the Government? Procrastination is the order of the day, in every branch of the Government. Whilst the officials are latching on the vitals of the people, the interests and rights of the people are either neglected or sacrificed by those in power.

Quebec, 8th May, 1843. [To the Editor of the Quebec Gazette.] SIR,—The despotic kingdoms of the East are seldom considered as affording correct models of Government, for adoption by a free people—and of all other Orientals, the Afghans, are perhaps those we are most disposed just now to stigmatize as barbarians, and least inclined to imitate.

It is, nevertheless, true that these ignorant "barbarians" have entertained for at least half a century past, a much more correct and rational idea of "Responsible Government" than is entertained by those who prate so much about its supposed adoption in these Provinces.

The Honorable Mountstuart Elphinstone in his "account of the kingdom of Caubul," says—"The general administration of the Government is conducted by the King, with the assistance of the Vizier Auzim, (Grand Vizier.) This officer has the entire direction of the revenue and the management at home and abroad. He has also the control of all the other departments. The Vizier ought to be appointed from the clan of Baumize; but this rule was departed from by Shah Zemann, who made a Suddozze (one of the sacred or inviolable race,) his Vizier."

The following remark of Sir John Malcolm, on the subject of this appointment, is illustrative of the Afghan notion of Government:—"The appointment of Wuffadar Khan was spoken of with great approbation, when I was in Persia in 1800. It was considered as a departure from all usage; and the ground of objection was—that though it was proper the King should be a Suddozze, and have his person held sacred, from belonging to that venerated tribe, as, if he also were safe from attack, no one would be responsible for the acts of cruelty and oppression that might be committed."

Now, here we have an exact counterpart of the genuine British doctrine of "Responsible Government," as it is understood and fully appreciated in our mother country, that of a King who can do no wrong," governing by and through Ministers amenable for their acts with their fortunes, and, if need be, their lives.

The legal existence of this genuine kind of responsibility, as far as Colonists are concerned, has been frequently recognized by the Courts in Westminster Hall, where damages have been awarded by oppressive acts of Colonial Governors in their official capacity. But we are told that a much higher privilege has been recently conferred on these Colonies under the same name of "Responsible Government." It may be well to enquire, then—1st. In what this much vaunted privilege consists? And, 2nd. What this means it has been legally conferred upon us?

But as the investigation of these important questions would carry me beyond the usual limits of an article of this kind, I will reserve it for a future communication. A COLONIST. Quebec, 25th April, 1843.

Cost of the... Allowings 5... floor, the... Freight from... Montreal, May 2... Commission a... It is thus m... disapproved, th... for what he... per barrel for... profit as a m... looking extra... wheat in for... agencies and... experience in... left for the... Montreal by... \$609. A sal... shillings per... per cent. M... \$50 10 whic... 100 shillings... that 25 cents... 30 shillings pe... a decline in... It should be... deemed fully... to the duty... wards into C... English minis... subject. From the best

**"QUEBEC" CHESS CLUB.**  
 6th square.  
 Game A—Black 31—Queen's Rook to Queen's Bishops  
 B—do 29—Queen takes Queen.  
 C—do 30—King's Rook to King's second  
 D—do 30—Queen takes Queen. (6th square.)  
 E—do 31—Queen's Rook to Queen's Bishop's  
 A. J. M. Secy.

Quebec, 10th May, 1843.

**COMMERCIAL.**

**PROMISSORY NOTES.**

**ENGLAND.**

Bank of England	£19,539,000
Private Banks	4,716,506
Joint Stock Banks	2,862,986

**SCOTLAND.**

Chartered and Private Joint Stock Banks	2,457,604
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**IRELAND.**

Bank of Ireland	3,085,400
Private and Joint Stock Banks	2,019,740

Total.....£34,681,236

Bullion in the Bank of England.....£11,420,000

HENRY L. WICKHAM.  
 Stamp and Taxes, April 13, 1843.

**New York Markets, May 8.**

There is nothing doing in ashes this morning. Among the clearances from Buffalo during the first three days in May, we notice 1116 casks of ashes. The market on Saturday continued quiet. Cotton.—The market at \$1 77 1/2 as the price of Canal this morning. In other descriptions no change. At Baltimore, on the 5th inst., Howard Street Flour at \$1 18. Receipt price at \$1 61; City Mills \$1 37 1/2; \$1 18. Rye Flour at \$2 62 1/2. Suspension on the 6th inst., sales of Genesee Flour, at Boston on \$5 25 @ \$5 31, and fancy \$5 37 @ \$5 44, common brands \$1 37; Georgetown \$1 62 per bl., cash; Howard Street \$1 50; Philadelphia \$1 37; Richmond \$1 37, cash.

**Cincinnati Market, May 14th.**

No sales yesterday at Canal. It was held at \$1 75. We heard of two Wagon loads being sold at \$2 25. Wheat continues in fair demand, at the Canal, at 14 1/2 @ 14 1/4. The River is falling very fast, but the navigation is yet unimpeded for the largest Boats.

Office of the Cleveland Herald, }  
 May 1, 1843. }  
 The receipts of produce by the canal may be regarded as dating from the 29th of April, and the following are the quantities of the leading articles to 4 P. M. this day:—  
 Wheat.....bush. 14,219 Flour.....bbls. 15,861  
 On hand has been in from Lockport, 97 miles from here, and several from Dover.  
 The wheat and flour received to this time has nearly all been stored, either for account of owners or to go forward to the seaboard. Buyers and sellers cannot agree on prices. Flour is freely offered at D. 50 without sales—buyers will give D. 45. The sales of wheat have been at prices which cannot now be realised, and we omit quotations. Corn is held at 52 cents. Offers are made to deliver at 57 cents at Buffalo, without finding buyers.  
 May 2.—The canal receipts to day are 1400 bushels Wheat, and 220 barrels of Flour.  
 There is a free disposition with some dealers to pay 65 cts.—65 cents is reported as the last price paid.  
 Flour is in a fog—buyers say they will not pay over D. 45 and sellers assert sales at D. 50-5 but decline naming quantities or buyers. 52 cts is offered for Corn.  
 Office of the Commercial Advertiser, }  
 Buffalo, May 5th, 1843. }

**WARREN AND ERIC CANAL.**—The Commissioners of the Warren and Erie Canal have published their rates of toll, from which we perceive the toll on the leading articles of produce from Lafayette to Toledo, amount to—  
 On Flour, per bush, about.....25 cts.  
 On pork.....do.....57 1/2 cts.  
 On wheat.....do.....bush 7  
 On freight boats.....per mile 2c 4m.  
 On passage boats.....do.....do.....5c 0m.  
 The toll on corn is placed so low that we may expect hereafter to receive large supplies from that quarter.

**(From the Cleveland Herald.)**

**THE WHEAT TRADE WITH CANADA.**—The object of the British Ministry is evident on the face of the measure. It is to promote the emigration of English farmers to Canada, where buyers say they will not pay over D. 45 and sellers assert sales at D. 50-5 but decline naming quantities or buyers. 52 cts is offered for Corn.

**PORT OF QUEBEC.**

**ARRIVED.**  
 May 10th.  
 Brig Ajax, Chuter, 30th March, Newcastle, Sharples & Co., coals.  
 11th.  
 Bark Hampton, Graham, 10th April, Alton, order, coals, 4 cabin passengers.  
 Victoria, Daniel, 31st March, Bridgewater, order, ballast.  
 12th.  
 Brig Salisbury Harrison, Kay, 29th March, Sunderland, H. & E. Burstall, coals.  
 Four o'clock, P. M.—Nothing announced on the Telegraph.—Wind N. E. since last night, fresh.

**CLEARED.**  
 May 11th.  
 Brig Glenora, Potter, Faversham, W. Price & Co. Schr. Victoire, De Roy, Dalhousie, H. J. Noad.  
 Caroline, Blais, Miramichi, do.  
 12th.  
 Steamship Unicorn, Douglas, Pictou, G. B. Symes.

**ENTERED FOR LOADING.**  
**Name. Tonnage. For. By Whom. Where.**  
 May 10th.  
 Borneo, 458, Limerick, Ryan, O'Brien's Wharf.  
 Rainbow, 547, Southampton, W. Price & Co., Jones's Wharf.  
 11th.  
 Thomas, 241, Southampton, LeMesurier, Sillery Cove.  
 Caroline, 22, Miramichi, H. J. Noad, Buteau's Wharf.  
 John Bell, 501, New Ross, Pemberton Brothers, Sillery Cove.  
 Amoy, 648, Liverpool, G. Black, Cape Cove.  
 St. Lawrence, 206, Aberdeen, R. Roberts, Cape Cove.  
 Bonnie, 355, Waterford, Price & Co. New Liverpool.  
 Annie, 530, Belfast, G. H. Parke & Co. India Wharf.  
 Recovery, 337, Dublin, T. Curry & Co. O'Brien's Wharf.  
 12th.  
 Lancelot, 350, Hull, Burstall, Bonner's Wharf.  
 Lloyds, 285, Southampton, Price & Co. New Liverpool.  
 Unicorn, (s.) 889, Pictou, G. B. Symes, Govt. Wharf.  
 Rolla, 309, Belfast, Dean, Roger & Co. Wolfe's Cove.

**SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.**

The total number of arrivals at this port, from Europe, since the opening of the navigation, up to yesterday, amounted to 85, of which there are 18 with general cargoes; 33 with coals, 1 with bricks, 5 with salt, 1 with salt and iron, and 27 in ballast.

The bark *Glenburnie*, Capt. Day, which arrived here on the 18th April, in company with the ship *Great Britain*, sailed yesterday morning for Bidford, with a fine westerly breeze.

that the Canadians cannot afford to enter our markets unless there should be some change in prices in England, and the advices from there up to the 7th of March all concur in representing a depressed state of the flour trade, a steady fall in prices, abundant stocks, and the grain in the ground looking unusually thriving and promising, owing to the mildness of their winter.

So far as our own home trade is concerned, every one must judge for himself, as facts are readily accessible. We will however, mention two transactions within our knowledge. 1000 barrels of flour were sold here a few days since by an Oswego miller, deliverable and payable in New York, July 1st, at \$4 25 per barrel. At the New York Exchange on the 14th instant, 2000 bbls. of Ohio Flour, of a well known brand, were offered deliverable and payable June 10, and the highest offer made for it was \$4 3-8 per barrel.

These are indications of what the New Yorkers think the price of Flour will be when navigation is opened through to the sea board.

**BREACH IN THE PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO CANAL.**

We regret to learn by a letter to a forwarding house in this city, that a serious and extensive breach occurred at Campbellport on the morning of the 21st April. The culvert over the Little Malbone fell in, with the whole structure of some 20 feet span, and tumbled the head abutments of lock eight feet into the chasin. The letter states that in the opinion of men capable of judging, navigation will be closed, for a portage of 4 miles substituted, for three or four weeks.

**(Cleveland Herald.)**

The Rochester Democrat gives the following information as to the prospects of the Wheat crop in Western New York:

**WHEAT CROP IN WESTERN NEW YORK.**—We have taken some pains to ascertain the prospects of the Wheat Crop now on the ground, and are gratified in being able to state that it is quite as promising as usual. Fears were entertained that it had been smothered by the vast quantity of snow that had fallen during the winter; but the disappearance of the snow has generally removed such fears. Besides, the weather for a few weeks past has been very favorable. The freezing and thawing have been so trivial, as to throw but little of the wheat out of the ground. On very low ground, however, there has been more or less injury in this way; and we might add, that where the snow drifts have been unusually large, some of the wheat has been smothered.

These remarks, so far as we can learn, are applicable to the appearance of the crop not only in this county, but in the counties around us. An intelligent farmer from the Genesee Valley, informs us that the crop in that quarter is fine, and promises an abundant yield.

**Montreal Markets, May 10.**

Asbes—No "shipping parcels" have changed hands since the opening of navigation. Transactions so far as we have been able to learn have been confined to a few small bills of Pois at about 26-6d.

Flour.—The business so far this spring has been rather limited, at 22s 6d. @ 23s 9d. Canada, and 23s 9d. @ 25s. for American, according to the favor that is attached to different brands. There appears quite a conflict of opinion in relation to the prices which this article is to rule at here this season. Those who are governed by the present aspect of English markets, predict its fall to 20s @ 21s 3/4, while others who take a more general view are of opinion the price will keep about 25s.

Lard.—None in market, some enquiry for it.

Pork.—Mess we quote at \$10 @ \$11, at which prices there is a fair demand. Prime Mess, \$9 @ \$9 1/2, and Prime, nominally, \$7 1/2; Cargo, \$6 1/2 @ \$7.

In Beef, we have heard of no transactions.

Exchange.—The Bank of Montreal is drawing at 1 per cent. discount, nearly equal to 8 1/2 per cent.

**IMPORTS BY THE LACHINE CANAL.**  
 May 8th.

145 barrels flour, Maxfield, Sheppard & Co.
135 do do Kay, Whitehead & Co.
174 do do P. Langlois & Son.
305 do do Gillespie & Co.
80 boxes starch, J. Torrance & Co.
1 do do C. Delery, Esq., Quebec.
May 9th.
750 barrels flour, Kay, Whitehead & Co.
475 do do P. Langlois & Son.
2 barrels ashes, J. Phylax & Co.
5 do do J. Cuthbertson.
1 do do Wm. Lawman & Co.
12 do flour, Budden & Venner.
1 do butter, do do.
365 do flour, Gillespie, Moffat & Co.
19 do oatmeal, do do.
14 do ashes do do.
41 kgs butter, Alex. Ewing & Co.
56 barrels beef, do do.
11 do do ashes, J. G. Mackenzie & Co.
14 kgs butter, do do.
650 barrels flour, Wetherill & Thorne.
9 pkts furniture, James Ellis.
25 barrels ashes, Murray and Sanderson.
A lot black walnut lumber, do do.
May 10th.
254 barrels flour, Order.
72 boxes bacon, Gillespie, Moffat & Co.
7 barrels lard, do do.
20 do ashes, do do.

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 Quebec, 6th May, 1843. } 4-1w

The brig *Glenora*, Potter, which wintered at this port, cleared at the custom-house yesterday, and will sail for Faversham with the first fair wind.

The bark *Favorite*, from Glasgow, finished discharging her Quebec cargo yesterday, and proceeded for Montreal last night, under sail.

The bark *Pleades* is on the Patent Slip at Pointe Levy, receiving repairs.

The brig *Salisbury Harrison*, arrived this morning, from Sunderland, reports a brig, Sunderland built, ashore on Red Island Reef, partly loaded,—saw her there on Monday last.

Savannah, April 29.—British ship *Douglas*, Brewster, at this port, from Liverpool, went ashore 27th inst. on the South Breakers, without a pilot on board, and had to throw overboard between five and six hundred sacks of salt. She came up yesterday, and has experienced little or no damage.

**MARRIED.**

Yesterday evening, by the Rev. G. Mackie, Mr. Richard Charlton, Student-at-Law, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of W. Wilson, Esquire, of this city.

At St. Peter's Church, Cobourg, on the 2nd inst. by the Rev. A. N. Behrman, D. D., Rector, Wm. Hutton, Esquire, of the firm of Hutton, Routh & Co., of Bytown, to Eliza Sophia, eldest daughter of Lieut. Hayter, R. N., of Cobourg.

At Lee Church, Blackheath, London, on the 19th March, by the Rev. John Knox, Mr. JAMES LINTON, of Kingston, Canada, to Miss M. JULL, third daughter of John Jull, Esq., of Lenham, Kent.

**BIRTHS.**

On Thursday evening, the 11th instant, the lady of Noah Freer, E-quire, of a daughter.

On Tuesday, the 9th instant, Mrs. H. S. Scott, of a son.

On Wednesday morning last, Mrs. Wm. Paterson, of a son.

**DIED.**

On the 5th instant, Jean Joseph, aged 16 months, son of Mr. Thomas Et. Roy, Merchant.

On the 19th September last, at Honduras, on board of the *Ship William Harris*, of London, after two hours illness, Captain William Gubb, for many years a well-known trader to Quebec, as master of the *Bark Sir Wm. Bessy*. Capt. Gubb was a loving and tender husband, a kind and affectionate father, and a true and sincere friend; he has left a disconsolate wife and three children to mourn their irreparable loss.

In Montreal, at Elm Cottage, on Wednesday, the 10th instant, of Scarlat fever, Caroline Wilhelmna, aged 25, third daughter of William Hall, Esq.

At Piedmont, near Montreal, on the 6th instant, Mrs. Louisa Goddard Archbold, wife of John Frothingham, Esquire, aged 49.

At Montreal, on the 16th ultimo, after a short illness, Margaret Fraser, wife of the late Mr. James Ferris, aged 69.

At St. Timothy, on the 22nd ultimo, Martin O'Hara, Esq., aged 45.

At Lobo, London District, on the 8th ultimo, Mr. Alexander M'Dougall, in the 42d year of his age. Mr. M'D. was a native of Lorn, Argyleshire, Scotland, and is deeply lamented by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

At Woodstock, on Tuesday, the 11th ultimo, Mary Eleanor, eldest daughter of the Rev. William Betridge, D. D. Rector of Woodstock, aged 17 years.

**LOST.**

Yesterday evening, between Sillery Cove and Mount Pleasant, on the St. Lewis Road, a parchment covered MEMORANDUM BOOK, with two clasps.—Whoever brings it to the Custom House, will be suitably rewarded.

Quebec, 12th May, 1843.

**LOST.**

LAST EVENING, between the hours of eight and nine, in the Lower Town or on the St. Lewis Road, GOLD CHAIN and TWO RINGS attached.—The finder will be suitably rewarded, on application at the Office of the *Quebec Gazette*.

12th May, 1843.

**CAPTAIN KAY** will not be accountable for any debts contracted by the Crew of the *BRIG SALISBURY HARRISON*.

Quebec, 12th May, 1843.

**EXCHANGE COFFEE HOUSE AND RESTAURANT.**

**W. HOBROUGH**, in returning his thanks to his friends and the public for past favors, begs to inform them that he has spared no trouble or expense in refitting up his Establishment in the Quebec Merchants' Exchange building, as a **COFFEE-HOUSE & RESTAURANT**.

Where meals may be had at any hour of the day, WITH A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST LIQUORS, and promptness in the serving up of meals, and the quality of his stands, as he hopes will give general satisfaction to Merchants, Masters of Vessels and persons visiting the City on business, and who can spare but little time for their meals, this Establishment presents advantages and facilities not possessed by any other in the City—situated as the building is, in the midst of the Banks and close to the shipping and Custom-House.

Quebec, 12th May, 1843.

**STORAGE.**

**STORAGE FOR EARTHENWARE, BOTTLES AND POTTERY, loose or in Crates.**

—ALSO—  
 For FLOUR, PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, &c. may be had on application to  
 C. S. BOURNE.  
 Quebec, 12th May, 1843.

**FRANCIS DIGGS WESTEETH**, who left England about five years ago, and addressed a letter from Kingston, Canada West, to his sister, Mrs. HUDSON, is requested to communicate with Mr. JOHN R. HEALEY, Notre Dame Street, Quebec, who has a letter of consequence to him to reply.

Editors in the United States and Canada West will have the kindness to copy this.  
 Quebec, 12th May, 1843. } 3

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At the Quebec Office—Letters for Montreal, William Henry, Berthier, Port St. Francis and Three Rivers, will be taken until half-past 4 o'clock.—Letters for other places, including Upper Canada, the United States, and the Eastern Townships must be posted by 4 o'clock.

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A LAD MAIL three times a week, to leave Quebec and Montreal respectively during the Summer, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 8 o'clock, A. M., will serve those Offices on the North Shore which cannot be accommodated by the Steamboat arrangement.

General Post Office,  
 Quebec, 6th May, 1843. } 4-1w

**CORPORATION OF QUEBEC.**  
**TO CONTRACTORS, &c.**  
 ROAD SURVEYOR'S OFFICE,  
 City Hall, May 11th, 1843.

**SEALED TENDERS** will be received, until **WEDNESDAY** next, the 17th inst. at **FOUR** o'clock P. M., for the following works:

1. For the work required to be done in BUADÉ STREET, to effect the widening of that street by the removal of the present wall of the Burial Ground and the erection of a new wall, &c. &c.
2. For the construction of a DRAIN in GARDEN STREET, about 300 feet.
3. For the construction of a DRAIN in STE. GENEVIEVE St. (Cape) about 500 feet.
4. To furnish and deliver to order 15,000 square feet of WHITE PINE BLOCKS.
5. To furnish and deliver to order 1800 feet of CUT STONE CHAIN, 4 inches thick, and not less than 15 inches high, of Cap-Loches or Pointe-aux-Trembles Stone.
6. For covering in a part of LEADENHALL Street, with PINE DEALS on Scaunchons.
7. For laying a PLANK Carriage and Footway in CHAMPLAIN Street, from Mr. MARTIN'S to the MAKING'S CHAPEL.
8. For the construction of a DRAIN in CRAIG STREET, about 600 feet.
9. For the construction of a DRAIN in DES FOSSES Street, about 600 feet.
10. For the construction of a DRAIN in DORCHESTER Street, about 1000 feet.
11. For laying a Footway of PINE DEALS in ST. JOHN'S Ward, from STURTEVANT Street, to the TOLL GATE, about 1,500 feet, at — per 100 running feet.

Specifications of all the above may be seen, and further information obtained at the Road Surveyor's Office, as above, from NINE A. M. to ONE P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted).

The Tenders to be addressed to the Road Surveyor and endorsed "Tender for No. —" according to the above.

By order,  
 JOS. HAMEL,  
 Road Surveyor.

**NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS.**

THE Subscriber respectfully intimates, that he has on board the *Crusader* and *Sisters*, from LONDON, a prime assortment of—  
**STRAW, TUSCAN, CHIP AND FANCY BONNETS.**  
 AND A CHOICE SELECTION OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS, WITH A GENERAL VARIETY OF STAPLE DRY GOODS, in Linens, Woollens, Cottons and Silks, selected by a friend of great experience, in one of the first houses in London.

Their arrival will be duly announced.  
 E. P. WOOLRICH.  
 71, John Street, 11th May, 1843. } 5

**NOTICE.**  
**TRINITY HOUSE,**  
 Quebec, 9th May, 1843.

**CHARLES CHOUINARD,**  
 Pilot, No. 81, was, this day, suspended from his duties as Pilot, for the rest of the present season of the navigation, for neglect of duty while in charge of the *Bark SIR F. B. HEAD*, A. ALLAN, Master.

Attest,  
 LINDSAY & LEMOINE,  
 R. Ts. Ho. Q.

**NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.**  
**THE GREAT WESTERN.**  
 BRISTOL, 11th April, 1843.

The pilot of the *Great Western* having touched her on a shoal coming out of New York harbour, it was due to the underwriters that her bottom should be examined before proceeding upon her next voyage. The dock at Liverpool being occupied by two of the Halifax Line, the Lords of the Admiralty were kind enough to allow her to be docked at her Majesty's yard, at Pembroke, but owing to the state of the tide, nothing beyond a bare examination could be effected last week; consequently, although she will be out of dock this day, the damage being unimportant, it appears to be next to impossible to adjust her wheels for steaming back to Liverpool, to take in her coals and cargo, and generally to put her in a fit state to proceed on the advertised day.

The Directors have therefore most reluctantly resolved to POSTPONE HER SAILING to the springs at the end of the month, and to advertise a new series of voyages.

REDUCTION OF FARES PER  
**GREAT WESTERN STEAMSHIP,**  
 LIEUTENANT HOSKEN, R. N., COMMANDER,  
 Fare to New York.  
 Thirty Guineas, and one Guinea Steward's Fee.  
 Fare from New York.  
 One hundred Dollars, and \$5 Steward's Fee.  
 She is intended to sail for New York, 1843, from Liverpool.

Saturday.....April 29  
 Saturday.....June 17  
 Saturday.....August 5  
 Saturday.....Sept. 25

From New York for Liverpool.  
 Thursday.....May 25  
 Thursday.....July 15  
 Thursday.....August 5  
 Thursday.....Oct 19

For FREIGHT or PASSAGE, from New York to Liverpool, apply to  
 R. F. MAITLAND & CO.,  
 Agents for Montreal, Quebec and Kingston.  
 10th May, 1843.

**CALEDONIA SPRINGS.**

THE large NEW HOTEL at this place will be OPENED for the reception of Visitors on the FIRST of JUNE next, and the Proprietor respectfully informs the public that there will be no falling off of accommodations or amusements this season at the Springs, but, on the contrary, there will be an increase of both.

Some improvements are being made in and about the NEW HOTEL, and the establishment will be conducted by the same hands as last year.

It is possible to add anything to the comfort and recreation afforded last season, the Visitors may rest assured it will not be overlooked by the Proprietor, who at present refrains from promising too much, but begs to assure the public that he contemplates having such a variety of attractions as cannot fail to be inviting, and prove satisfactory.

Of the virtues of the CALEDONIA WATERS, it is unnecessary to say anything in addition to their established merits. They are universally acknowledged to be the first of Mineral Waters; and the BATHS, for medicinal effect, are not surpassed in America.

WM. PARKER.  
 Caledonia Springs, May 9th, 1843. } 15

**PENNER'S CLARIFIED CIDER.**

THE Subscriber is just receiving direct from Penner's Cider Press, at Lachine, his yearly supply of the above superior article, which he will sell, as usual, in wood or bottles, in such quantities as may be required, at a moderate rate.

A. LENFESTEY,  
 Quebec, 10th May, 1843. } u 1w } 17, Peter Street.

**SALES BY AUCTION.**  
 BY B. CO

Property for sale and To Let.

FOR SALE. THAT valuable Farm adjoining the Village of Berthier, at the confluence of the Rivers Bayonne and St. Lawrence. It contains 100 acres of good Land and there is a large Barn on it.

TO BE LET. FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS. THE BRICK HOUSE, No. 56, St. Louis Street, now occupied by A. Taschereau, Esquire. Possession on 1st of May next.

TO BE LET. FROM THE FIRST MAY NEXT. THE HOUSE and dependencies occupied for several years by the Reverend Mr. Cowell, Chaplain to the Forces, situated in St. Lewis Street, belonging to the undersigned.

TO BE LET. A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE, furnished or unfurnished, at the option of the tenant, situated at the Parish of St. Foy, three miles from Quebec, agreeably situated. It will be let for the summer or the whole year.—Apply to the undersigned proprietor.

TO BE SOLD OR LET. A GOOD FLOUR MILL, on the River du Loup, at YAMACHECHE. It has five runs of Stones, with Bolting Machines; likewise a CARDING and FULLING MILL. Attached to the Mill there is a Lot of Land of an arpent and a half in front, by twenty arpents in depth. The Mill enjoys all Seigneurial rights, and is situated in a place central to three Parishes, and has a never failing supply of water.—Apply to

TO BE LET. A SMALL COTTAGE, situated at Hare Point, with a Stable and Coach House, and a Garden in front.—Apply to the undersigned.

TO BE LET. WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, IF REQUIRED. THE HOUSE, No. 17, Esplanade, belonging to

TO BE LET. THE HOUSE now occupied by Dr. FREMONT, Mountain Street.—Apply to Mrs. LAGUEUX, No. 4 Joseph Street, Upper Town. Quebec, 23rd January, 1845.

ALBION HOTEL. PALACE STREET. TO LET.—That large and commodious establishment, with a large quantity of FURNITURE. Immediate possession can be given.—For particulars, apply to the proprietor.

TO BE LET. THE premises now in the occupation of Wm. Bristow, Esquire. Possession on the 1st May next.—Apply to GILLESPIE, GIBSON & CO. Quebec, 8th February, 1845.

TO BE LET. FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT. THE SHOP and part of the HOUSE now occupied by Mr. James Bogue, Grocer, situated in Prêville-Ville, and well adapted for Ship Chandlery and Grocery business.—For particulars, apply to

HOUSES TO LET. TO LET (possession 1st May next.) the House in St. Ursule Street, now occupied by Sir James Stuart, Bart.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE. Will be leased from the first of May next. A MOST CONVENIENT FAMILY HOUSE, containing fourteen Rooms, situated on the Farm belonging to Spencer Wood, with a few acres of Ground attached.—Apply on the premises.

TO BE LET. NOTICE is hereby given, that a Lease for seven years from the 1st June next, of the Grist and Saw Mills, at Notre Lorette, will be exposed at public auction within the Office of the Commissioners, on MONDAY, the 15th May, at ONE o'clock, P. M.

SEIGNIORY OF BEAUPORT. THE Seigniorship of Beauport of four miles in front and twelve miles in depth, situated on the north side of the River St. Lawrence, in the District of Quebec, only three miles from the City, is offered for Sale on very advantageous terms and conditions. It is one of the most valuable Seigniorships in the District of Quebec, on account of its proximity to the town, and being watered by a number of small rivers.—For further particulars, apply to Messrs. LELIEVRE and ANGERS, Advocates, Quebec, or to the undersigned at St. Marie, Nouvelle-Beauce.

TO BE LET. THE well finished and comfortable House, now occupied by H. E. Scott, Esquire, facing the City Bank.—Enquire of

TO BE LET. FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT. THOSE extensive Stores and Premises forming the corner of St. Peter and St. James Streets, now occupied by J. M. Fraser & Co. For particulars, enquire on the premises of the undersigned proprietor.

TO BE LET. TWO SHOPS and HOUSES in Craig (Bridge) Street, St. Rochs.

TO BE LET. FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT. THOSE extensive Stores and Premises forming the corner of St. Peter and St. James Streets, now occupied by J. M. Fraser & Co. For particulars, enquire on the premises of the undersigned proprietor.

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Property for Sale and To Let.

FOR SALE OR TO BE LET. AUVERGNE—pleasantly situated on the Charlebourg Ridge, about three miles from town. Apply to

STORE TO BE LET. FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT. THE LARGE STORE AND WHARF, at the north end of St. Peter's Street, now occupied by Messrs. Laurie and Burns.—Apply to

FOR SALE. A FARM of 180 arpents, in the concession of Bellair, of which about 60 arpents are cleared. There is a good new House and Barn on the premises.—The distance from Quebec is not more than 10 miles.—The purchaser may have time allowed him in the payment of a part of the purchase.—Application to be made to Mr. DEXIS MAGUIRE, of Rimouki, the proprietor, or to the Subscriber at the Etchemin Mills.

TO LET. OFFICE and STORES on Reymar's Wharf, adjoining the New Custom House.

TO BE LET. THAT new three story stone HOUSE, No. 8, Garden Street.—Apply to Mr. CANNON, Notary, or to the undersigned.

TO BE LET. WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. THE HOUSE, No. —, Lachevrotière Street, St. Lewis Suburbs, in the rear of Mr. Tremblin's, next door but one to the house occupied by Mr. Dupont. This house has been newly painted & papered.—attached thereto are a Flower Garden, Coach and Wood-House, stable and Well of capital Spring Water.

TO BE LET. THE HOUSE in the rear of this property, formerly the "Quebec Classical School." It is now divided into two tenements, and has been newly painted. Rent low.

FOR SALE. THE HOUSE and property inside the Turnpike-Gate, on the St. Lewis Road, at present occupied by the Subscriber. It has recently been improved, and the Garden, &c., in good order.—For further particulars, apply to W. H. SPENCER, Esq., THOMAS CURRY.

TO BE LET. FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT. THE SHOP and DWELLING-HOUSE, now occupied by the Subscriber, No. 13, St. John Street, (opposite the head of Palace Street.)

TO BE LET. POSSESSION ON THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT. WELLINGTON WHARF, with the two large and convenient Stores.

TO BE LET. Two Counting Houses, with Fire-proof Vaults, in J. B. P. Lane, at present occupied by Laurie & Burns, and the Quebec and U. C. Forwarding Company.

ST. ROCH'S BREWERY. THE Subscribers hereby give notice, that since their purchase of this well-known, valuable and extensive establishment, they have been engaged in renewing the interior, and have introduced all the modern improvements, by which the art of Brewing has been brought to such perfection in Great Britain and Ireland, they trust, therefore, to be at all times able to produce an article equal, if not superior, to any in the Province.—They have now ready for delivery

THE Committee appointed to collect subscriptions for the Church Society, of the Diocese of Quebec, and for the District Association in connection and correspondence therewith, have deposited their Subscription Lists for the present at the following places:—The CUSTOM HOUSE, St. Peter Street. Messrs. CARY & CO.'s Book Store, near Prescott Gate. THE REGISTRY OFFICE, St. Ursule Street. Mr. GILBERT STANLEY'S Stationery and Book Store, Buade Street. Mr. GEORGE HALL, Grocer, St. John Street.

THE undersigned having been appointed sole Agent to the Honble. M. BELL, for the sale of Quebec of Iron-Ware, &c., cast at the St. Maurice Forges, now offers to the trade, as well as to the public in general, a complete assortment of said Goods,—the superior qualities of which are too known to require any comment here, viz:—Double, Single, Cooking—Parlour,—Franklin and Hall Stoves,—Stove Stands, 3rd Pan and Centre Plates, Pot Ash and Sugar Kettles, Chaudrons, Tourtires, Bellied Pots, Culphas, &c.

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THE undersigned having been appointed sole Agent for the Lower Town of Quebec, intends keeping a constant and fresh supply, and at reduced prices.

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BANKRUPT NOTICES.

Province of Canada, District of Quebec. In the matter of Elzeard Lemieux and Louis Joseph Barbeau, Bankrupts.

A MEETING of the Creditors of the said ELZEARD LEMIEUX and LOUIS JOSEPH BARBEAU, of the City of Quebec, in the said District of Quebec, Merchants and Co-Partners, and trading under the name and firm of Lemieux & Barbeau, will be held at the Office of Honneur Hubert, Esquire, Commissioner of Bankrupts, for the District of Quebec, situated in Sault-au-Matelot Street, in the Lower Town of the said City of Quebec, at the hour of ELEVEN in the forenoon of TUESDAY, the SIXTEENTH day of MAY, 1845, at which time and place such of the Creditors as have not proved their debts may also be present, and the undersigned will then and there present and attest the accounts relating to the estate of the said Bankrupt.

E. L. MONTIZAMBERT, Assignee. Quebec, 8th May, 1845.

Province of Canada, District of Quebec. In the matter of Alexandre Dubé, Bankrupt.

A MEETING of the Creditors of the said ALEXANDRE DUBÉ, of the City of Quebec, in the said District of Quebec, Merchant, will be held at the Office of Robert Hunter Gardner, Esquire, Commissioner of Bankrupts for the District of Quebec, situated in Sault-au-Matelot Street, in the Lower Town of the said City of Quebec, at the hour of ELEVEN in the forenoon of WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of MAY, 1845, at which time and place such of the Creditors as have not proved their debts may also be present, and the undersigned will then and there present and attest the accounts relating to the Estate of the said Bankrupt.

E. L. MONTIZAMBERT, Assignee. Quebec, 8th May, 1845.

IN BANKRUPTCY. In the matter of John W. Dunscomb, Joseph W. Leyscraft and Donald L. Macdougall, Bankrupts.

WHEREAS a Warrant in Bankruptcy, bearing date at Montreal, the sixth day of March last, has been issued against the Estate of the said John W. Dunscomb, Joseph W. Leyscraft and Donald L. Macdougall, All persons whom it may concern are hereby notified, that a Second Meeting of the Creditors of the said John W. Dunscomb, Joseph W. Leyscraft and Donald L. Macdougall, will be held at the Office of the undersigned Commissioner in the City of Montreal, on SATURDAY, the TWENTYTH day of May, instant, at the hour of TWO o'clock in the afternoon, when and where the said Creditors are required to prove their debts and be present at the final examination of the said Bankrupts, and the allowance of their respective Certificates, according to law.

W. BADGLEY, Commissioner. Montreal, 9th May, 1845.

PROSPECTUS OF THE QUEBEC FORWARDING COMPANY.

THE business of "forwarding" between Quebec and Upper Canada direct, which was commenced last year by a few individuals, under the name of "THE QUEBEC AND UPPER CANADA FORWARDING COMPANY," being about to be discontinued, in consequence of the difficulties which the said Company has encountered, a scheme is proposed, in order to prevent the abandonment of a scheme in which the citizens of Quebec are so much interested, that a Joint Stock Company, to be called "The Quebec Forwarding Company," be immediately organized, for the purpose of transporting Goods from Quebec to Lake Champlain and the Lakes of Canada West, and vice versa.

THE business heretofore carried on under the firm of "the Quebec and Upper Canada Forwarding Company" has been dissolved, and the whole of the assets, debts and property of the said Company have been assigned for the benefit of the Creditors to HENRY LE MESURIER and JAMES DEAN, who alone are authorized to act in winding up the affairs of the Company.

THE "Quebec Forwarding Company" will be prepared on the opening of the navigation, to undertake the transport of Goods of all descriptions between Quebec and Kingston direct, and intermediate places, also between Quebec and Lake Champlain, and vice versa.

THE undersigned having been appointed sole Agent to the Honble. M. BELL, for the sale of Quebec of Iron-Ware, &c., cast at the St. Maurice Forges, now offers to the trade, as well as to the public in general, a complete assortment of said Goods,—the superior qualities of which are too known to require any comment here, viz:—Double, Single, Cooking—Parlour,—Franklin and Hall Stoves,—Stove Stands, 3rd Pan and Centre Plates, Pot Ash and Sugar Kettles, Chaudrons, Tourtires, Bellied Pots, Culphas, &c.

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QUEBEC BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that a semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent has been declared upon the Capital Stock paid in, and the same will be payable at the Bank on and after the 1st of June next. The Transfer Book will be closed on Wednesday, the 10th of May instant.

The General Annual Meeting of Stockholders will be held at the Bank, on MONDAY, the 5th of JUNE next, at 11 o'clock, when a statement of the affairs of the Institution will be submitted, and when the Election of Directors for the ensuing twelve months will take place.

By order of the Board, NOAH FREER, Cashier. Quebec, 1st May, 1845.

AN ASSIGNMENT of the Estate of Mrs. A SOPHIA DATE having been made to the undersigned Trustees, for the benefit of her Creditors, all persons indebted to her, are hereby required to make payment to Messrs. G. & H. GIBSON, who are duly authorized to grant acquittances; otherwise, the accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney, for recovery without delay.

C. LANGEVIN, JOHN P. ANDERSON, J. M. FRASER. Quebec, April, 1845.

TALLOW. THE Subscribers take this opportunity of acquainting their friends that they are paying cash and making advances on Butchers' Raw Tallow, in large or small quantities.

SEMPLE & STEWART, No. 67, Diamond Harbour, and 67 1/2 and 10, New Market Hall. Quebec, 17th April, 1845.

THE Subscribers are purchasing MILLINIA SCRIP. PELLETIER & FRECHETTE. Quebec, 22nd March, 1845.

C. S. BOURNE, AUCTIONEER AND BROKER. Quebec, 10th April, 1845.

NOTICE. THE ST. PETER'S CHAPEL, St. Rochs, being now finished, the PEWS will be forthwith LET. Those wishing to obtain sitting, will please apply to Mr. WM. BROWN, who resides in the vicinity of the building. Quebec, 5th April, 1845.

W. & J. McKay, House, Sign & Decorative Painters, beg to intimate that they will be always ready to execute any orders in the above line, on the shortest notice, at moderate charges, and hope by unremitting attention to merit a share of public patronage.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Co-Partnership which existed at Quebec, under the firm of J. M. FRASER & CO., was, on the 1st instant, dissolved by mutual consent, and by agreement, dated the twelfth instant, the assets and property of the Co-Partnership were assigned to J. M. FRASER, who alone is duly authorized to collect the debts and wind up the whole of the affairs of the Estate.

J. M. FRASER, GEO. F. GIBSON, HENRY W. GIBSON. Quebec, 17th April, 1845.

BOARD AND LODGING. THREE or FOUR GENTLEMEN can be comfortably accommodated with the above, in a Canadian family.—Apply at No. 5, Couillard Street, Upper Town. Quebec, 21st April, 1845.

PHOTOGRAPHIC LIKENESSES BY THE DAGUERRETYPE PROCESS, ARE TAKEN BY FREDERICK WYSE, No. 11, Pallace Street, Quebec. PRICES MODERATE. Quebec, 25th December, 1842.

SCHOOL BOOKS.—Just Published, by J. RUTHVEN, Bookseller & Stationer, Hamilton, Canada West, and for Sale by all the Booksellers in Quebec, a Complete System of Practical Arithmetic, which are added a set of Book-keeping by Single Entry, and a practical illustration of Mental Arithmetic, Federal money, Receipts, Bills of Exchange, &c., adapted to the circumstances of this country, and the present state of commerce, by G. & J. Gouinlock, formerly British Teachers of long experience and extensive practice.

THE following is among many testimonials received.—Hamilton, January 21st, 1845. GENTLEMEN,—Your System of Practical Arithmetic has been handed me, and for which accept my thanks. After carefully examining the work, I pronounce it the best System of Arithmetic which has ever emanated from the Cassin Press, and which every British Teacher in a British Colony should nail as a grand desideratum.

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

To the Constables of the Fief and Seigniorships formerly belonging to the late order of Jesuits in the Districts of Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to grant the delays heretofore mentioned, for the payment of arrears of Seigneurial rights, which have arisen and become due in the delays of the said Fiefs and Seigniorships, before the first day of January last, by date and in the fifth article of the present decree, to the persons indebted for the same, who, between the present date and the fifteenth day of August next, shall consent before Notaries, to a Seigniorial obligation in the form and on the conditions, deposited in the Office of the Honourable LOUIS PANET, Agent for the District of Quebec; LOUIS GUILLET, Esquire, Agent for Three Rivers; and J. B. VARI, Esquire, of Laprairie, Agent for the District of Montreal.

The delays are:—A third payable 1st September, 1845; a third the 1st September, 1844; and the last third the 1st September, 1843.

J. STEWART, Commissioner. Office for the administration of the Jesuits' Estates, 6th May, 1845.

NOTICE TO MARINERS. THERE being grounds for believing that notwithstanding the publicity which was given in the month of March last, by the Honorable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to the Translation of a Notice, issued by the French Government,—the alteration which has since been carried out in the Lights at Cape Grinez, and at Point d'Albreck, have not become generally known.—The said Notice is now republished for the further information of all persons employed in the navigation of Vessels in the English Channel, viz:—

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE, Admiralty, March 18th, 1842. NOTICE TO MARINERS. (RECEIVED FROM THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.) Alterations in the Lights of Cape Grinez and of Point d'Albreck, on the South side of the Strait of Dover.

CAPE GRINEZ LIGHT. The fixed Light established on Cape Grinez in November, 1837, in lat. 50° 52' 10" N. and longitude 1° 35' 8" E. of Greenwich, will on the 1st July next, be converted into a Revolving Light, which will re-appear every 10 minutes.

The additional Fishing Light established in 1838, near the above fixed Light will then be discontinued. The new Revolving Light will be visible 8 leagues, and will be distinguished from that of Calais by the difference of their respective intervals, that of Calais being 90 seconds, and that of Grinez only 50 seconds; and further, the bright glare of Calais Light are separated by perfect darkness, while in the intervals between those of Grinez a faint light will be visible to vessels within the distance of four leagues.

LIGHT OF POINT D'ALBRECK. On the same day the fixed Light on Point d'Albreck, in latitude 50° 41' 27" N. and longitude 1° 35' 54" E. will every two minutes change into flashes of red Light, which are to continue for three seconds.

This light will not be visible more than four leagues. TRINITY-HOUSE, LONDON, 6th January, 1845. By order, J. HERBERT, Secretary.

TRINITY-HOUSE, QUEBEC, 4th April, 1845. By order of the Board, LINDSAY & LEMOINE, R. T. & Co.

FLUID MAGNESIA. PREPARED BY STEAM POWER AT THE MEDICAL HALL, NO. 65, NOTRE DAME STREET. THE FLUID MAGNESIA is not placed before the public as a quack medicine, but as an old remedy under another form, it having been long known to Chemists that Magnesia might be dissolved in Carbonic Acid, consequently nothing but the discovery of proper apparatus capable of sustaining great pressure was required, this desideratum has been attained, and the Subscriber confidently recommends it to the public as possessing all the virtues of Sir James Murray's preparation in a greater degree than those samples which have been found in this country.

The serious consequences known to have arisen from the use of Magnesia under the old form is by the Fluid completely superseded, all injurious tendency to form concretions in the bowels being removed, and being rendered soluble. It corrects acidity, with enervating the stomach, is a mild aperient, an effectual remedy for Gout, Gravel, Irritation of the Stomach, Gastritis, Gout, Head Ache, Rheumatism, &c. It forms, also, by the addition of a little Lemon Syrup a most agreeable effervescent alkali draught.

It is recommended in all cases that the bottle be kept well corked and in an inverted position, as by that means the escape of carbonic acid, of which each ounce contains five cubic inches, is prevented and the Magnesia held in solution.

The subscriber being now prepared to supply in any quantity this valuable medicine, solicits the attention of the Medical Profession and the public generally to the annexed testimonials of Drs. CAMPBELL and HALL.

Montreal, 24th April, 1841. Sir,—Having carefully examined a specimen of the Fluid Magnesia, prepared by you, I find that an ounce of the solution yields by evaporation fifteen grains of perfectly dry carbonate. In order to dissolve this quantity, which is considerably above the average strength of Sir James Murray's preparation, the water containing the magnesia suspended in it, must have been subjected to a very strong pressure of carbonic acid gas. As this solution is valuable in proportion to its strength, I need scarcely say that your preparation is at least equal to that of Sir James Murray's as met with in this country, and has strong claims upon the confidence of the public as a most agreeable and efficacious mode of administering Magnesia.

I remain yours truly, GEO. W. CAMPBELL, M. D. Alex. Urquhart, Esq. Montreal, April 28, 1841.

Sir,—The specimen of Fluid Magnesia which you sent me for analysis, I have carefully examined and have obtained the following result in relation to it. The evaporation of a fluid ounce, by measure, yielded about sixteen grains of pure anhydrous carbonate of magnesia. The same quantity, before complete desiccation, weighed exactly seventeen grains. By that process it therefore lost rather more than a grain. It will be found on experiment, that the common carbonate of magnesia of the shops, will suffer a nearly similar loss by its submission to the same process.

The results obtained by the decomposition of similar quantity of the fluid coincided with that obtained by evaporation. The results of this process indicate the composition of a fluid ounce to be—Carbonic Acid, 7.548 grs. 75.504 Carbonate of Magnesia, 15.852 grs. 158.504 being a proportion of the oxide equivalent to 15.852 grs. of anhydrous carbonate. This is dissolved in the water by an excess of carbonic acid, which by converting it into the state of bicarbonate, confers solubility on it.

Your Fluid Magnesia I therefore conceive to be a well executed imitation of Sir James Murray's—it is equal in every respect, whether in reference to its chemical composition or to its efficacy as a remedial agent.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. A. HALL, M. D. A. Urquhart, Esq. Agents for Quebec, ALEXANDER BEGG, and J. J. SIMS.

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