

TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1844.

VOLUME XL.

MORES ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRÆLIA DICAM.

VING. GEORG. IV. 6.

NUMBER 46.



THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

PUBLISHED THREE TIMES A-WEEK.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING.

First insertion, 6 lines and under.....2s 6d

7 lines to ten.....3s 4d

Upwards of 10 lines.....4s. per line.

Subsequent insertions—Quarter price.

All Advertisements, unaccompanied with directions are

inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Orders for discontinuing Advertisements to be in writing

and delivered the day previous to publication.

Persons not having Accounts at this Office, will be

required to pay on giving Advertisements.

AGENTS.

MONTREAL—E. R. Fabre, Esq.

THREE-RIVERS—H. F. Hughes, Esq.

WM. HENRY—E. L. Hayden, Esq.

KINGSTON—The Post Master.

TORONTO—W. G. Hinds, Esq.

NEW CARLISLE, GASPE—R. W. Fitton, Esq.

TO BE SOLD.

A LOT OF GROUND or Emplacement, situated No. 7, in St. Vallier Street, Suburb of St. Roch, City of Quebec, consisting of 50 feet in front by 60 feet in depth, bounded in the front towards the south by St. Vallier Street.

The above Lot is well adapted for a Tannery or Brewery, there being a good supply of water.

ALSO,

A quantity of LAND in the Township of Tingwick.

Apply to Capt. DAVENPORT.

Royal Regt.

No. 25, St. Anne Street, April 6th, 1844.

FOR SALE.

HORSES, Sleighs, Saddlery, Robes, Fur Coats, &c., property of the Officers of the 68th Light Infantry—about to embark for England.—Also, Mess Articles, and a variety of valuable effects, including Carpets, Sofas, Chairs, Guns, &c. to be seen at the Louis Street Barracks, and will be sold at Public Auction about the beginning of next month, unless disposed of previously by private contract.

Quebec, 11th April, 1844.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has taken the House, No. 29, SAINT JOSEPH STREET, in the Upper-Town of Quebec, which he intends opening as a BOARDING-HOUSE & TAVERN, on the 1st of MAY next.

Respectable persons can be accommodated either as Weekly or Daily Boarders, with or without Lodgings, and he hopes by strict attention to the business, and keeping a respectable house, to merit a share of the public patronage.

R. MORGAN.

Quebec, 5th April, 1844.

THE LONDON PICTORIAL TIMES.

RECEIVED, and ready for sale.

ALSO,

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, for March,

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAG., do.

BENTLEY-NEW MONTHLY—AINSWORTH and WESTMINSTER.

T. CARY & Co.

Upper Town Market Place, 30th March, 1844.

FOR SALE.

AN ANCHOR weighing about 20 cwt., with stock and

rings complete.—ALSO,—

78 fathoms of 1 5-16 inch Chain.

Apply to

W. PRICE & CO.

Quebec, 28th March, 1844.

NOTICE! NOTICE! NOTICE!!

JOHN JERVIS, of the City of Quebec, FARRIER, hereby

informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has

OPENED his Establishment, at No. 13, GARDEN STREET,

in the UPPER TOWN, and solicits the continuation of their

patronage. His skill in the castrating of Horses; in the cure

of the various diseases to which the Horse is subject; and in the

breaking and training of that noble animal, is well known to

those who have already employed him.

Reference can be had, if required, to several of the most Res-

pectable Gentlemen in the City and vicinity.

Quebec, 27th March, 1844.

FOR CHARTER.

TWO NEW BARQUES, 300 tons each,

ALSO,

TWO NEW SHIPS, 650 and 750 tons each.

The above vessels will be ready to take in cargo as soon as

the navigation opens—will accept a Charter for Flour or other

measurement goods.

Apply to T. H. OLIVER.

St. James St., March 21st, 1844.

MRS. CORNELIUS.

STRAW & TUSCAN BONNET MANUFACTURER.

Is now ready to receive all orders she may be favoured with,

at No. 28, ST. URSLU STREET.

Quebec, March 20, 1844.



FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

THE Steamboat "BYTOWN," 62 horse power, with all

her appurtenances.—Apply to

W. PRICE & CO., or

JOHN BONNER.

Quebec, 14th March, 1844.

THE Subscriber offers by private sale—A STILL

comp. est. of 45 gallons, with a Worm of 95 feet, which

has been very little used.

March 9th, 1844.

B. COLE, A. & B.

WANTED

TO HIRE—for a year, or term of years, from the

1st of May next—an Office as a CITY POST OFFICE,

at Quebec.—It is desirable that the location should be some-

where near where the office has been hitherto held.

Any one having a place to rent, so situated, will please ad-

dress the Dy. P. Mr. General—stating terms.

General Post Office.

Quebec, 15th February, 1844.

PASSAGE FROM LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, OR CORK.

PERSONS desirous of engaging passages for

their friends from any of the above ports

during the ensuing season, in first rate ships, can do so by

applying to

M. J. WILSON.

Quebec, 13th February, 1844.

LAW BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

POSITIVELY SELLING OFF.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of returning thanks to the public, more particularly to his customers, for their liberal patronage—and at the same time begs to intimate that he has determined on closing his establishment in May next (if possible) so that the whole of his stock of Dry Goods which is large and valuable is now positively selling off at greatly reduced prices, much under cost.

Quebec, 12th April, 1844.

F. W. SIMON.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

25 Cwt. of OAKUM.

Quebec, 13th April, 1844.

M. J. WILSON.

CANADA FIRE ASSURANCE OFFICE.

QUEBEC, 13th April, 1844.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of the Canada Fire Assurance Company, will be held at the Company's Office, on MONDAY, the TWENTY-NINTH day of APRIL, instant, at TWO o'clock, P. M., when a statement of its affairs will be submitted.

By Order,

DANIEL McCALLUM,

Secretary.



ST. GEORGE'S DAY—1844.

TUESDAY, the 23d instant, being the FESTIVAL of ST. GEORGE, there will be Divine Service in the Cathedral Church of this City, at Eleven o'clock A. M. Prayers will be read by the Reverend GEORGE MACKIE, B. A., Chaplain to the Society, and the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Montreal will honor the Society by preaching a Sermon, appropriate to the Day.

A Collection will be made after the Sermon in aid of the Charitable Funds of the Society, being for the relief of natives of England and Wales, or their descendants, who may be in distress, within this District.

An appropriate Musical Service will be performed by the Choir of the Royal Regiment, assisted by Amateurs, and conducted by S. CONNAN, Esquire.

All Members of the Society, and persons intending to become such, together with men of the above origin, not Members, with their male children, are specially requested to attend at PAYNE'S ST. GEORGE'S HOTEL, at TEN o'clock precisely, in order to form the Procession thence to the Church.

By Order,

SAMUEL NEWTON,

Secretary.

Quebec, 11th April, 1844.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY—1844.

THE Members of the ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY and their friends, will celebrate the Anniversary of the Patron Saint, by Dining together as usual, at PAYNE'S ST. GEORGE'S HOTEL, on TUESDAY, the 23d instant, ST. GEORGE'S DAY. Tickets, 25s. each, may be had at the Bar of the Hotel; where Members are requested to subscribe their names to the Dinner List, on or before the 23d inst.

Members of any other Society of St. George, and all Natives of England and Wales, or descendants of such, are entitled to dine with the St. George's Society, on this occasion, by leaving their names and taking Tickets at the Bar.

By Order,

SAMUEL NEWTON,

Secretary.

Quebec, 11th April, 1844.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Commissariat Office, Quebec, until Noon, on MONDAY, the 22d inst., for the supply of 8,000 lbs. MOULIN CANDLES, of the best quality, Six to the pound, to be delivered on or before the 1st of May next, at the Issuing Store, Jesuits' Barracks.

Tenders to express the rate, per pound, at which the Candles will be furnished, and to contain the Real Signatures of Two Responsible Persons, as Securities for the quality and due delivery thereof.

Payment will be made, on delivery, either in Specie Dollars, or in "Bills of Exchange," at par, at the option of the Commissariat.

Commissariat Office,

Quebec, 9th April, 1844.

STABLE AND COACH-HOUSE TO LET.

Enquire on the Premises, first house below the Gaol, in ST. STANISLAUS STREET.

April 9, 1844.

h

THE undersigned has so regulated the Painting and

Trimming Departments of his Establishment, that he is

now ready to receive CARRIAGES, GIGS, &c., to be newly

fitted up for the season, which will be executed in the very best

style, at moderate prices, and will be delivered with punctuality.

Storage for Sleighs.

J. J. SAURIN,

Carriage-builder, opposite the English Cathedral.

Quebec, 9th April, 1844.

REPORT OF THE CASE OF

Dr. Dill vs. The Quebec Fire Assurance Company.

COPIES of this CASE may be procured at the Store of

T. CARY & CO.

Quebec, 6th April, 1844.

HATS, HATS.

THE Subscribers beg to inform their friends and the public

that they received last fall, a large assortment of the best

BLACK PARIS VELVET NAP HATS, of the latest style, which

will be sold extremely low.

ARTHUR & CO.

Quebec, 4th April, 1844.

St. John Gate.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public, that the

opens an Establishment as AUCTIONEER and BRO-

KER and COMMISSION MERCHANT, Sault-au-Matelot

Street, where he will be ready to receive General Agency on the

1st of May next.

ED. LACROIX.

Quebec, April 1, 1844.

From American Papers.

FROM JAMAICA.—By the Governor Robbins, arrived yesterday, we have received a Kingston Journal of the 13th inst. The paper contains a few items worth extracting. A correspondent at Port Royal writes as follows:—"Yesterday was a day of great anxiety at Port Royal, information having been given that a pirate was in the offing. Commodore Sharpe immediately dispatched three armed boats, under command of Captain Houston, with Lieut. Griffiths, Mr. Biddlecome, Master, and 40 men, who proceeded outside the keys, but by which time the vessel had disappeared—the boats consequently returned at sunset. The vessel, a schooner, had been lying too between Yallahs and Plumb Point, and it is more than likely her object was smuggling more than piracy."

The sugar crop at Barbadoes had been cut short in consequence of the weather, at least three or four thousand hogsheads below the lowest previous estimation. The same may be said of nearly all the West India colonies.—The weather had, however, changed for the better in most parts of the Islands, with the exception of Jamaica.

We observe that the Barbadoes papers complain sadly of the want of a lunatic Asylum and a Cemetery. Rather suspicious for Barbadoes, this.—New Orleans Republican, March 29.

LATER FROM HAYTI.—We are informed by Captain Steeles, of schooner Malvina, arrived last evening from the city of St. Domingo, (which port she left on the 21st March,) that the insurgents had a force of 3000 men within the city and about 5000 on the lines. The new Governor, chosen by the present population, had just arrived from Caracas, and was acting as generalissimo of all the forces.

There had been skirmishing on the lines between the belligerents, and a number killed, the particulars of which had not transpired.

It is thought the place will be able to hold out for some time, as persons in favor of a rebellion are from the country. Most of the Haytiens have left for Jacmel and Caracas. Business is very dull and American produce brings good prices.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.—Advices from Monte Video to the first of February, and from Buenos Ayres to the 15th, have been received at this port; the latter direct, the former by the way of Rio de Janeiro.

The war in the Oriental Republic was still in progress, and a great victory on each side is reported. From Monte Video we hear that Oribe's general, Gomez, had been utterly routed by one of Rivera's detachments under Paz, on the 8th of January, losing all his horses, baggage, and a vast number of prisoners; and from Buenos Ayres that Rivera himself had been routed by Urquiza, another of Oribe's generals.

It was reported that an army of 2000 men, from the upper provinces, was on its march to join the Monte Videoans under Gen. Oribe.

Gen. Oribe was still encamped outside the walls of Monte Video. There had been no change as regards the contending parties.

Money and provisions were abundant, the latter so much so that two or three cargoes of flour had been re-shipped for Rio de Janeiro.

From the N. O. Picayune, March 31.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.—By the steamship New York, from Galveston, we have papers to the 28th inst. Among the passengers was Com. Moore, who appears to be in excellent health and spirits.

The commissioners to Mexico have returned. The precise conditions for the continuance of the armistice have not transpired, and will perhaps not be made public except from Washington. It is understood that the two countries are to maintain their present pacific positions toward each other until commissioners, to meet at the city of Mexico, have been appointed, and shall have terminated their labors, for the establishment of a permanent peace between the two nations.

The Mexican Government, it is said, is very much disturbed at the prospect of the annexation of Texas to the United States, and well informed persons in Mexico believe that every effort will be made by that Government to make it a condition, on the acknowledgment of the independence of Texas, that she shall remain separate from and independent of the United States. It is thought that no great difficulty would be found in procuring a recognition on this condition, though Santa Ana might be disposed to cavil about the boundary line between the two countries.

CANADA.

From the Montreal Times, of Friday last.

THE NOMINATION.—Soon after twelve yesterday, Mr. Molson, accompanied by an immense concourse of his friends, the Electors of this city, among whom we noticed the most influential of our citizens, both English and French Canadian, proceeded to the Hustings in the Place d'Armes.

In a few minutes, Mr. Drummond, escorted by the largest number of small boats we ever saw assembled here,—a body of labourers from the Lachine Canal, and an exceedingly small number of voters entered the square, of which they took the West side, while Mr. Molson's friends held the East.

The necessary portions of the Act for holding Elections, the Writ, &c., having been read by C. M. Dolishe, Esq., and persons appointed by him, in English and French, a show of hands was taken, the result of which was not made known, but a poll declared to be granted, but on the behalf of which Candidate was not mentioned by the Returning Officer.

Mr. Molson then briefly addressed the Electors. If he was elected, he hoped for the election to be carried only by honorable means. Mr. Molson's address was received throughout with cheers from the one side, and groans and hisses from the other; but on the whole the interruption was not very great.

Mr. Drummond, then came forward and addressed the Electors, but the cheering kept up during the whole time prevented our hearing distinctly. He alluded to his being an older man than might be supposed from his boyish appearance; he spoke of his whole life, from the cradle to that time having been wrapped up in the struggles of mankind for freedom; of youth being the time for noble aspirations, and when these were shown as they had been implanted in his breast, they would cling there to the grave. He expressed himself entirely opposed to the Governor General; he said that a continuation in the conduct he had pursued would pluck from the people those sacred rights and hallowed privileges which had been guaranteed to them by the British Constitution, a Constitution the most glorious in the world, a Constitution he, Mr. Drummond, would maintain with all his might. He alluded to his having been born in a country where the people loved freedom, and worshipped the principles of liberty because they were the victims of one of the greatest tyrannies that ever ground down a nation.

At this period the two parties came into collision. Despite all endeavours to keep them separate, they had gradually got mingled, a blow was struck by some one, and a regular melee ensued; but we are happy to say through the intervention of influential men of either side, the Returning Officer, Colonel Gage, Col. Ernatinger, Mr. Molson, Mr. Drummond and others, after some time peace was restored, each party retiring a few feet, and leaving an open space between them.

Mr. Drummond then continued; the enemies of order, were his enemies; it had been said that he wished to carry his election by force, but he would do it by the number of his votes. He begged his friends to be quiet, all their enemies wanted of them was a rupture of the peace; they saw that they had come there that day determined not to hear the truth, but to create interruption; when assertion, we may say was an unconscionable piece of electioneering falsehood, which, however much it may redound to Mr. Drummond's fame as an agitator, reflects little credit either upon his veracity or good feeling; it was indeed crying peace, with his lips, and warring on his followers to war at the same time.

He concluded, after some few common place remarks, with

stating that he and Mr. Molson had entered into an arrangement that a friend of Mr. M's should address the electors in French, after which, he Mr. D., would do the same.

Mr. McDonald for Mr. Molson, spoke for a short time on the merits of the quarrel between the Governor General and the late Ministry, and on those of the two Candidates. He was heard with tolerable patience.

Mr. Drummond at some length, then addressed the electors in French, approving of the conduct of the late Ministry, stigmatizing the Governor General as a tyrant who was about to wrest from the French Canadians, the liberties which had just been, after a long and dreary struggle accorded them. He designated Mr. Viger as a weak and imbecile old man, incapable of judging in a question of the nature of that which had arisen.

The meeting then separated, one party going one way in a body, and the other another. Mr. Molson's friends proceeded to Orr's Hotel in Notre Dame Street, whence they were addressed by Thos. Wilson, Esq., and Col. Gage, after which, they accompanied Mr. Molson home. In their route they stopped to cheer before the house of Mr. Viger, who acknowledged the compliment by coming out and addressing them for a short time in French and English. Arrived at Mr. Molson's, they were addressed by Mr. Wilson and Mr. McGinn, and then quietly separated.

During the row at the hustings, a loaded pistol was picked up among Mr. Drummond's men, having been dropped by some person, and was handed up to the Returning Officer; so much for peaceable intentions. We think after the exhibition in the Haymarket on Tuesday evening, when axe-handles were openly and without disguise, distributed from a door beneath the window from which Mr. Drummond was speaking, the less he says about his peaceable intentions the better. It will be asked, did he not discourage it? Yes, we say he did, after every man was armed, he came down and cried out for peace, and the observation of the law; this was a blind for his opponents, but it was a miserable one; why were arms provided, if they were not to be used? Did several hundred axe-handles without an owner, get into a tavern bar-room accidentally?

Mr. Drummond on the hustings, boasted of having brought his followers there without a stick—that he had gone, and seen among them, and prevented a weapon from being carried; he should have said visibly. The moment the disturbance commenced, from beneath every man's coat, came a cudgel, an axe-handle cut short, and lo! loaded pistols are found among the feet of his men. Of course we shall be told, that these arms belonged to his opponents, to the Tories, to any one but his own party.

If Mr. Drummond's election is so secure, why bring in the laborers from the Canal, they are not voters; why entice these men from an employment, in which this act prevents their ever being again engaged, which denotes them to ruin, and starvation? Can these men live by politics—will Mr. Drummond, after the election is over, whatever be the result, employ these, who have cast up their work for him? No! he will think them fools for their pains; if he can make no further use of them he will tell them so; and they and their starving families will learn when it is too late, what is the reward of those who harness themselves to the chariot wheels of a demagogue.

One thing is certain from the show of this day, if the authorities do their duty, and the Polls are kept unobstructed, Mr. Molson will be returned by an enormous majority, a majority so great as to make the whole struggle a farce; and so conscientiously are we impressed with this belief, that at this late hour, we should not be surprised at the resignation of Mr. Drummond.

The days fixed for the Election are Tuesday and Wednesday next, commencing at nine o'clock on the morning of each day, and concluding at five in the evening of the second.

The following are the places of Poll, and the names of the Deputy Returning Officers:—

ST. MARY'S WARD—Viger Market—P. Beaudry, Returning Officer.

QUEEN'S WARD—Old Weigh-house, Haymarket, Captain Bush.

ST. LAWRENCE WARD—Corner of Rochester and Main Streets, St. Lawrence Suburbs—G. Laviolette.

WEST WARD—Engine House, opposite the Recollect Church—P. Lamothe.

CENTRE WARD—Engine House, adjoining Montreal Bank—Laroque.

EAST WARD—Police Station House, foot of New Market—T. G. Judah.

We learn, from the "Niagara Chronicle," that there has been another outrage committed by the labourers employed on the Welland Canal:—

On Saturday night last, as Mr. George Stoker and Mr. McCullough, two of the police, were riding along the canal, towards Dunnville, they were met on the bridge, at the Junction, by a large party of Irish labourers, and, in a moment, before they entertained the least suspicion that they were going to be attacked, Mr. Stoker was struck from his horse by the blow of a shovel from behind; his companion immediately sprang from his horse to assist him, but was instantly surrounded. Having no arms of any description, he fought most desperately with his fists—knocking down his antagonists right and left.

Supposing they had killed Mr. Stoker, they dragged his senseless body and threw it into a ditch in the rear of the canal, but being seen

1842, with a note from the Danish Legation in London, dated 30th Jan. 1841, stating that "the enclosed letter was found in a bottle on shore between Stromo and Waaga, Farro Islands, Danish dominions."

QUEBEC, APRIL 16, 1844.

The conclusion of the article on the Oregon question follows. It is somewhat lengthy; but the details are so well chosen and so necessary to the full comprehension of the rights of the two claimants of the territory in dispute, that we feel reluctant to abridge them. We are indebted for the present remarks solely to an article in Simmons' Magazine; a periodical which we take this opportunity of commending, for the character and solidity of its contents.

We have seen that the Florida treaty (made in 1819 and ratified in 1821) transferred to the United States all the rights of Spain to the Oregon territory, and that the transfer was acknowledged by Mexico in 1828. Thus the United States undoubtedly placed themselves in the same situation as the power which Mr. Greenhow calls the third and principal claimant, namely Spain; and this brings us to the material question, what were the rights which Spain thus transferred? In the course of the negotiations which took place in London in 1827, the American claims assumed a form very different from that in which they had been urged in 1818. In 1827 Mr. Gallatin, the plenipotentiary of the United States, then claimed the Oregon territory, from the 42nd to the 49th degree of north latitude, upon various distinct grounds, which we proceed to specify, together with the answers which were made to those presentations by the British Commissioners on the occasion, the late Mr. Huskisson and Mr. Addington, now one of the under-secretaries of state for foreign affairs.

The United States contended,—

1st. That the Columbia was discovered by Captain Gray, and was first explored by Messrs. Clarke and Lewis, and that the first settlements upon it were established by American citizens.

2nd. That the British government had recognized the title of the United States, by having restored, without reservation, the post of Astoria, pursuant to the treaty of Ghent.

3rd. That the United States had acquired all the titles of Spain, which were derived from the discovery and exploration of the coasts of the region in question by Spanish subjects before they had been seen by any other civilized nation.

4th. That contiguity gave the United States a stronger right to the territory than could be advanced by any other power.

These arguments are the latest officially recorded on the American side. We will state the manner in which they were respectively replied to by Great Britain, adding our own comments as we proceed.

1st. The answer of the British Commissioners to the first argument was, that the Columbia was not discovered by Gray, but by Lieutenant Meares, R. N., and that the exploration by Lewis and Clarke was of no avail; because, if not before, at least in the same and subsequent years, the British North-West Company, by their agent Mr. Thompson, had already established posts on the Columbia. We have already shown the invalidity of this ground of the American claim. Gray was not the first discoverer, neither was Meares, but Meares was undoubtedly prior to Gray. There is some confusion in the Commissioners' assertion, that Thompson's proceedings were contemporaneous with those of Lewis and Clarke. What they must have intended to say is, that Thompson founded settlements about the same time as, and probably before, the establishment of Astoria, viz. in the year 1811. But this point is of no importance. We have seen that the United States were not justified in forming settlements, either in 1811 or at any other prior to the convention of 1818; consequently, any argument founded upon priority of occupation at this period must altogether fail.

2nd. The settlement of Astoria was established by the American Pacific Fur Company, and named after the principal partner in the company, Mr. John Jacob Astor. It did not thrive long, and in October 1813 the whole establishment was bought up by the British North-West Company. But before the transfer of the fur and stock in trade to the purchasers was completed, the British sloop of war *Raccoon*, Captain Black, arrived in the Columbia, and on the 12th of December, 1813, the two powers being then at war, seized and took possession of the factory, hoisted the British flag in room of the American, and changed the name from Astoria to Fort St. George. The capture of Astoria could not, of course, have been known when the treaty of peace was signed at Ghent, 24th of December, 1814. That treaty provides for the mutual restitution of all territories and places taken by the one party from the other during or after the war. It is not clear to us that Astoria, having before its capture been purchased by British from American subjects, fell within the meaning of the treaty at all; however, the British Government ordered the restoration of the post, but guarded itself at the same time against thereby admitting the right of the United States. Astoria was accordingly given up to the agent of the United States by Captain Hickey, of H.M.S. *Blossom*, on the 6th of October 1818. The Americans contend that this restitution was unconditional, and is therefore to be taken as an admission of their right to form settlements in the Oregon territory, but this statement was positively denied by the British Commissioners. They alleged that the restitution of Astoria was accompanied by express reservations of the right of Great Britain to the territory on which that settlement was declared to be an encroachment. We are really surprised that the fact of the reservation should be disputed by any one. Lord Castlereagh, on the 4th of February 1818, wrote thus to the British minister at Washington: "You will observe, that whilst this government is not disposed to contest with the American government the point of possession, as it stood in the Columbia river at the moment of the rupture, they are not prepared to admit the validity of the title of the government of the United States to this settlement. In signifying therefore to Mr. Adams the full acquiescence of your government in the re-occupation of the limited position which the United States held in that river at the breaking out of the war, you will at the same time assert in suitable terms the claims of Great Britain to that territory upon which the American settlement must be considered an encroachment;"—an instruction which was duly though verbally executed by the British minister to whom it was addressed. Earl Bathurst also, in his despatch to the North-West Company, dated the 27th of January 1818, desires that facilities may be given to the re-occupation of the settlement by the officers of the United States, "without however, admitting the right of that government to the possession in question." Now the memorandum of the act of delivery, dated 6th of October 1818, signed by Captain Hickey and Mr. Keith, of the North-West Company, and acknowledged by Mr. Prevost, agent for the United States, declares, on the face of it, that the restoration is made in obedience to the commands of the Prince-Regent, signified in a despatch from Earl Bathurst to the North-West Company, dated the 27th of January 1818. We cannot see how any clearer evidence could be afforded, that the restitution of Astoria was not intended as an admission of the American claim to the territory

in dispute. Mr. Greenhow calls the despatches we have quoted *private communications*, and says, that "with those private despatches the United States have no concern." Surely those despatches cannot be of a private nature, of which the one is addressed to a British envoy with directions to communicate it to the minister of the United States, and the other is recited in the act of restoration as the official authority for that very act. But in truth, it would have been a most culpable negligence of the British government if they had allowed the restitution of the little post of Astoria to prejudice the general question of right to the whole disputed territory, from the Rocky Mountains to the sea; and it appears to us little more than a matter of course, that the British ministers should make such reservations as those which we find recorded to have been actually made.

3rd. The third position of the American plenipotentiary was, that the Florida treaty vested in the United States all the title which Spain previously possessed as the first discoverer and explorer of the north-western coast. We have already remarked that the Spaniards appear to have been the original discoverers of this part of America, and we are therefore ready to admit, that on this ground Great Britain could not establish a right of colonization; but we do not find that in any of the negotiations with the United States, the British government has relied on a title by discovery. On the contrary, in their reply to the argument with which we are now dealing, the British Commissioners did not attempt to controvert the historical fact of the original discovery by Spain. They treated this point as having become immaterial since the convention of the Escorial, and contended that the titles derived by the United States from Spain by the Florida treaty amounted to nothing more than the rights secured to Spain equally with Great Britain by the convention of 1790, namely, to settle on any part of those countries, to navigate and fish in their waters, and to trade with the natives. Of the correctness of the British Commissioners' view, we do not entertain a doubt. The point is the clearest in the whole case, and it is with some surprise that we find Mr. Greenhow imagines the convention of the Escorial to be not now in force. He thinks that it expired by the breaking out of the war between Spain and Great Britain in October 1796, and that, not having been renewed specifically after the termination of that war, it was not in force at the date of the Florida treaty, and cannot now be appealed to as a subsisting convention. If Mr. Greenhow were as good a lawyer as he is an historian, he would have known that the convention of the Escorial is one of those national compacts called *transitory conventions*; that such conventions are not put an end to, or even necessarily suspended by war; but that if suspended, they revive as a matter of course on the restoration of peace, without any express stipulation. There is no difference of opinion upon this head among the best authorities in international law.

Mr. Wheaton then goes on to cite certain decisions of the supreme court of the United States explanatory of the rule of law in this respect. It was held that the titles of British subjects to lands in America, acquired by them under the treaties of 1783 and 1794, could not be forfeited for alienage by any municipal law of the United States, and that the war which broke out between the two countries in 1812 did not divest British subjects of their rights of property. The supreme court has never admitted the doctrine, that treaties are *ipso facto* extinguished by war, if not revived by renewal on the return of peace, so far from it, it has expressly held that treaties stipulating for permanent rights and general arrangements do not cease on the occurrence of war, but are at most only suspended while it lasts; and, unless they are waived by the parties or new and repugnant stipulations are made, they revive upon the return of peace. Now really, if the convention of the Escorial is not one of a lasting character, stipulating for permanent rights and general arrangements, we do not know what convention can be said to be so. It is not, as Mr. Greenhow justly observes, a commercial treaty; it is a treaty of cession and adjustment of differences. The preamble recites that—

"Their Britannic and Catholic Majesties being desirous of terminating, by a speedy and solid agreement, the differences which have lately arisen between the two crowns, have judged that the best way of attaining this salutary object would be that of an amicable arrangement, which, setting aside all retrospective discussion of the rights and pretensions of the two parties, should fix their respective situation, for the future on a basis conformable to their true interests;" &c.

The first two clauses express the cession of certain lands and property by Spain to Great Britain, and then the third clause, declares, that in order to preserve in future, a perfect harmony and good understanding between the contracting parties, their respective subjects shall not be disturbed in landing and settling upon unoccupied parts of the Pacific coast. Accordingly, British subjects have formed settlements and have obtained rights by occupation under the convention. The very object of the convention was to protect rights which might be thus acquired; to disturb them, would be to do the very thing which the treaty declares should not be done, and would therefore be an outrage which Great Britain would be justified in treating as a *casus belli* if she saw fit. If the American tribunals have held that the superintention of war did not affect British rights acquired by treaty within the United States, much less could the effect of war be to a brogate rights acquired in a territory, of which the sovereignty was disputed, but which it has been solemnly agreed that the subjects of both parties shall for the future be at liberty to occupy. We think it incontestable that the convention of the Escorial has never ceased to be in operation from the day of its date, and that it is now binding upon the United States as the assignee of the rights and obligations of Spain. We therefore fully concur in the soundness of the following summary of this part of the case by the British Commissioners, which is so clear and explicit as to require no further commentary:—

"Great Britain claims no exclusive sovereignty over any portion of the territory on the Pacific between the forty-second and the forty-ninth parallels of latitude; her present claim, not in respect to any part, but to the whole is limited to a right of joint occupancy in common with other states, leaving the right of exclusive dominion in abeyance; and her pretensions tend to the mere maintenance of her own rights, in resistance to the exclusive character of the pretensions of the United States."

"The rights of Great Britain are recorded and defined in the convention of 1790; they embrace the right to navigate the waters of those countries, to settle in and over any part of them, and to trade with the inhabitants and occupiers of the same. These rights have been peaceably exercised ever since the date of that convention, that is, for a period of nearly forty years. Under that convention valuable British interests have grown up in those countries. It is admitted that the United States possess the same rights, although they have been exercised by them only in a single instance, and have not since the year 1813 been exercised at all; but beyond those rights they possess none."

"In the interior of the territory in question, the subjects of Great Britain have had for many years numerous settlements and trading-posts; several of these posts are on the tributary streams of the Columbia; several upon the Columbia itself; some to the northward and others to the southward of that river. And they navigate the Columbia as the sole channel for conveyance of their produce to the British stations nearest the sea, and for the shipment of it from thence to Great Britain; it is also by the Columbia and its tributary streams that these posts and settlements receive their annual supplies from Great Britain."

"To the interests and establishments which British industry and enterprise have created, Great Britain owes protection; that protection will be given both as regards settlement and freedom of trade and navigation, with every attention not to infringe the co-ordinate rights of the United States; it being the desire of the British government, so long as the joint occupancy continues,

to regulate its own obligations by the same rule which governs the obligations of every other occupying party."

4th. The last ground of the American claim, namely that of contiguity, is altogether untenable. Contiguity may make a given territory more desirable to one state than to another, but it is really preposterous to urge it as the foundation of a right. The Oregon territory is contiguous to the acknowledged dominions of three different powers,—Great Britain, Mexico, and the United States. It is yet uncertain how far it might be found practicable to colonize the country overland from the eastern states, for, as we have already said, an almost impassable wilderness extends for several hundred miles east of the Rocky Mountains. If it is to be colonized by sea, there is little practical difference between the contiguity to the United States and to Great Britain. The American plenipotentiary, however, insisted that this doctrine of contiguity had been admitted by Great Britain, inasmuch as she had granted charters to her American colonies extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the claim was still stronger when made by a nation which already occupied the central parts of the American continent, and whose dominions were acknowledged to extend to the Rocky Mountains. He relied also upon the cession by France in 1803 of Louisiana, which he described as extending to the Pacific Ocean. The British Commissioners replied, that Louisiana was a Spanish possession in 1790, and that part of the case was consequently disposed of by the treaty of the Escorial; but that with respect to the charters in question, they could at most be only evidence of a right as between the grantor and the grantee. They formed no part of the law of nations, and, until confirmed by treaty, could not be binding upon any other state. The truth is, that whatever construction the English courts may have placed upon these charters as regards the rights thereby transferred by the crown to its subjects, they never had any validity against titles which other nations might have acquired by the legitimate means of discovery and occupation. The claim of dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific was always considered ridiculous by reflecting men. Mr. Burke, writing in 1760 on the subject of the boundary disputes then existing with France, says, "Our rights in Nova Scotia have been already asserted and established in a clear and cogent manner" but with regard to our claims in the Ohio and Mississippi, the rashness of some writers in a matter which is "a public concern seems to me very blameable; some of them timidly or ignorantly drawing our territories into a very inconvenient narrowness, whilst others have madly claimed all America from sea to sea; some would give us very narrow bounds, whilst others will hear of 'no bounds at all.' But there is another answer to the claim, as put forward in this shape. If the early British charters are really any evidence of a right of dominion from sea to sea, that right, as affects the territory in question, still remains with Great Britain, for it has never been ceded by her to the United States. The title of the United States is founded upon the cessions made by Great Britain, as expressed in the treaty of peace of 1783, and subsequent conventions; and any territory on the north-western coast, not comprised in such cessions, would, if the argument were sound, remain subject to British, not American, sovereignty. The whole case however, which is based upon the doctrine of contiguity, is an illusion; and it is one which, in our judgment, the government of Great Britain is bound to repel to the utmost of its power; for the real meaning of the United States is neither more nor less than to declare, that they object to any further colonization from Europe of any part of the American continent."

We have thus stated the nature of the present conflicting claims in respect of the Oregon territory. The result is, that neither Great Britain nor the United States can maintain a valid title to the exclusive sovereignty of the country in dispute, but that both powers have equal rights of resorting to and occupying it, pursuant to the terms of the convention of the Escorial. The United States have the same rights as Great Britain; so far we have freely admitted their claims; but when they carry them further, and demand the exclusive sovereignty and possession, then we have shown such claims to be unfounded, and inadmissible by the British government.

The only way of settling the question of ultimate sovereignty, if all negotiation be hopeless, would seem to be by referring the point to the arbitration of a third power. Various propositions have been made at former periods, but little or no approach toward an adjustment has been effected. In 1824, Great Britain offered to divide the territory by a line to be drawn from the Rocky Mountains westward along the 49th parallel to the nearest headwaters of the Columbia, and thence down the course of the stream to the Pacific,—Britain retaining all to the north, and the United States all to the south of that line. By this arrangement, Great Britain would have received only about 100,000 acres out of the 350,000 acres in dispute; but this offer was declined by the United States, who insisted upon the sovereignty of the whole territory as far north as the 49th degree. In 1826, when the negotiations were resumed, the British government renewed its former proposal and the United States did the same, with the addition, that if the 49th degree should be found to cross any branches of the Columbia at navigable points, then the whole stream should be open to navigation by both nations. Great Britain then enlarged its offer, by adding a detached territory north of the Columbia, embracing Fort Discovery and Bull's Bay Harbour; but neither of these modified proposals were considered satisfactory, and we are not aware that any new offer on either side has subsequently been made. The refusal of the United States to accept the offer of nearly two-thirds of the entire territory thus made to them, arose of course from the assumption that they possessed the right to the whole; whereas it is certain that the rights which British subjects have acquired by occupancy only, pursuant to the treaty, are much more extensive than those to which American citizens have thereby become entitled. It is well known that the Hudson's Bay Company's settlers are the principal occupiers of the districts drained by the Columbia and its branches, which Mr. Greenhow fully admits; and he makes also the important admission, that as long since as the year 1826, the British were enjoying, almost exclusively, the use and control of the whole country beyond the Rocky Mountains north of the mouth of the Columbia. This is a fact which does certainly vindicate the desire of the British government to retain the sovereignty to the northward of the river; and we really do not see how, considering the protection due to existing British interests, our government could be reasonably expected to consent to placing the navigation of that river and its tributaries at the exclusive command of the United States.

The Americans appear to take it for granted that the Oregon territory has been destined by Providence for the ultimate use of the people of the United States. We have noticed the difficulties which have hitherto obstructed the progress of settlement from overland; those difficulties are altogether of a physical nature; the British government has never placed any obstacles in the way of American settlers, nor would it have been justified in so doing. For ourselves, we do not set any great value upon the country, as an emigration land, either for England or America; but what we do consider of importance to British interests is, that British subjects should not in any event be deprived of the free navigation of the Oregon river and tributaries, or of the free use of the Strait of Fuca, and the several harbours comprised within the dis-

* Documents laid before the House of Representatives, and cited by Mr. Greenhow.
† European Settlements in America, vol. ii. p. 136.

puted territory. These are rights which it is incumbent on the British government to maintain, as well as to the course of the last fifty-three years he established himself as occupiers within the territory, pursuant to the terms of the convention of the Escorial."

ONE DAY LATER FROM LONDON.

From the *N. Y. Commercial Advertiser*, April 6. The packet-ship "Montreal," Tinker, arrived this morning, from London, whence she sailed on the 6th of March. Captain T. has kindly sent us the "London Times" of the 5th, being a little later than those by the steamer.

The London papers announce the death of Mr. Sergeant Bampas, an eminent lawyer, whose name is familiar to us from his appearance in almost every criminal case of magnitude.

The House of Commons was discussing, on the 4th, the Army Estimates, with the usual prompt rejection of endeavours to reduce them. The force proposed was 129,677 regular troops, 10,000 enrolled pensioners, 8,811 artillery and engineers, 6,000 marines on shore, and 9,000 Irish police; in all, 153,488. The Money Estimate was for £6,225,000.

Mr. Sharman Crawford moved a resolution, declaring the maintenance of so large a standing army unconstitutional, and dangerous to the liberties of the people, but only 8 voted for it against 87.

In the House of Lords, a somewhat curious movement was made, by Lord Brougham, the account of which we copy entire:—

SLAVERY IN AMERICA.

LORD BROUGHAM then said, he begged leave to make a few remarks upon a very painful subject, in respect to which he had within the last few days received many applications with a view to his presenting a petition. Nothing could be more desirable than any interference whatever in either house of Parliament with any matter or thing purely of domestic policy in any foreign country, and purely belonging to the administration of the municipal law of that country; although it might never be so revolting a law to our feelings, that would be no reason for our interference, because we had nothing to do except with ourselves and our own law; we had no claim, no mission to interfere with any foreign country in any respect whatsoever, while that country confined itself to its own laws and its own subjects.

That was the reason why he had refused to take any petition whatever to bring the subject before their Lordships' House. But, he admitted, that it was a serious matter—a matter greatly and gravely interested him. A man had been condemned to death in a criminal court of the American State of Louisiana, having sent a message passed upon him by a learned judge, as if he had committed murder, with the most appropriate language to so solemn a sentence, with the most serene willingness to make use of the time yet spared to the condemned person, and with the most accustomed reference to the sacred truths of religion, as if he had actually, and purposely, and wilfully committed murder.

That was the case which had attracted his notice, in consequence of the applications which had been made to him. To all of which applications his answer was, that he would give no opinion upon it, for neither the Parliament, nor the nation, nor the Government, could interfere with the municipal laws of any other country. He was bound to suppose that the American law—the Louisiana law, he meant—was justly administered, and that by the law of his country, the unfortunate person had forfeited his life; because he had no right to accuse any judge in Louisiana of mal-administration of the law, or of perversion of the law; but by the law he had condemned that man to do for aiding the escape of a slave. (Hear, hear.)

That was the law of Louisiana; it was not our law. God forbid it should be! (Hear, hear.) The Americans might think our laws very bad, and we might think theirs bad; but he had no right, or duty, or claim whatever to say one word either against their law or those who administered that law. Yet he might humbly and respectfully to the Legislature and Executive Government of Louisiana express his fervent hope that advantage might be taken of the long interval which must elapse before the 20th of April, the day on which the unfortunate man was condemned to die, for the purpose of extending mercy to that criminal.

He (Lord Brougham) spoke of him as a criminal, because the laws of his country had so dealt with him; but he trusted that humane and merciful consideration of the Louisiana Government might yet extend their mercy to the condemned man. He hoped he had said enough to vindicate the course he had taken upon this occasion.

From the continent there is little or no intelligence of interest. Queen Christina, when last heard from, had reached Perpignan, on her way to Madrid. There is nothing later from Alicante than we had yesterday.

A strange story comes from Morocco, that a Spanish consular agent had been beleaguered for wounding a Moor, one of a party which he suspected of a design to attack him; under the impression he fired at and wounded one of them, for which he was arrested, condemned to death, and executed. The story seems to be doubted by the London papers, but there was much excitement about it at Madrid, and serious talk of going to war with Morocco, under the advice, it is said, of the French Government, and with a promise of pecuniary assistance.

France, it may be observed, has a quarrel on her own account with Morocco, for alleged assistance rendered by the latter to Abd-el-Kader, in Algiers.

Elsewhere will be found a report of the proceedings of the nomination, at Montreal, taken from the *Times*. It is substantially in accordance with the versions of the *Herald* and *Gazette*; the *Pilot*, as a matter of course, gives an altogether different account, and claims a majority for his protégé, Mr. Drummond. We imagine but few parallels in the annals of journalism can be found to the *Pilot* of the 12th; which is redolent of the most unwarrantable personal reflections and abuse. The merchants who attended Mr. Molson are stigmatized as a set of "Bankrupts," and their names openly mentioned. No personality, no mendacity, or source of excitement to inflammatory passions, are allowed to interfere with the object Mr. Hincks has in view. The *Herald* says, "that this wanton insolence on Mr. Hincks's part, having called down upon him the indignation of one of the gentlemen introduced, he, whilst remonstrating with his libeller on the unwarrantable use he had made of his name, was violently assaulted by a ruffian from behind; who, having knocked him down, effected his escape into the *Pilot* Office—he was followed by a spectator, seized and safely lodged in the Police Station House, and will, we trust, receive that punishment which his cowardly attack so richly merits."

The *Gazette* is most sorely touched by Mr. Hincks's remarks, and in the number of Saturday, calls him "a villainous liar," accuses him of uttering an "unadmitted lie," of being guilty of "miscreant wantonness," and winds up by calling him a "cowardly blackguard."

The polling commences this day, and will continue throughout to-morrow.

The pont broke up on Sunday morning last, as high up as No. 1 Tower, and has since entirely drifted off. The St. Charles still holds, as also the north channel of the Island of Orleans. In Quebec, summer carriages and voitures are in general use. Black ducks, shot in our neighbourhood, were exposed for sale in the Upper Town Market this morning. The Carrouge bridge is said to be still fast. Horses crossed it yesterday.

We have since yesterday a cold east wind, with rain; and the thermometer which on Saturday was up to 70, in the shade, and on Sunday a few degrees higher, was yesterday down to 38.

A schooner arrived here yesterday, from St. Roch des Aulnais, below Quebec. She came in ballast. She reports the river perfectly clear of ice as far down as St. Roch's.

Edward Burroughs, and Hector S. Huot, Esquires, were yesterday sworn in joint Prothonotary for the District of Quebec. The duties lately discharged by the latter gentleman will be assumed by Mr. LeMoine a Clerk in the Secretary's office at Kingston.

The body of Edward Evans, formerly a private soldier in the 68th Light Infantry, was found on Tuesday afternoon in the Lachine Canal, at the extremity of Well-

ton Street, Grifftown. From its decomposed state, it had evidently been in the water for some months. It was removed to the Roman Catholic cemetery for interment.

We are informed that Mr. Papineau, the late Speaker of the Lower Canada Assembly, has arrived at New-York, and that Madame Papineau has left home to meet him.

A letter from Montreal received this morning states a rumor that Mr. Papineau is to be offered a seat in the Council—that he will coalesce with Mr. Viger, and thus carry with them all the Canadian interest.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Three Rivers, Friday, 12th April.

This Town is beginning to assume the appearance of Spring. The warmth of the sun has penetrated the ice and snow so rapidly within these few days past, that it has almost all disappeared.

The farmers, in our neighbourhood, are in anticipation of being enabled to lay their grain down on or before the first of May, and I am happy to inform you, that the ice against the Town commenced to part company with us on Wednesday last, and it still continues to do so, but only in small detached pieces; however, I shall not complain, for I expect by to night or in the morning that it will be clear to the Lake. For the satisfaction of my Quebec friends, who may have bets upon the arrival of the ice there, if it is any consolation to them, the general opinion here, is, that by next Sunday week, the Lake ice will have also taken its unwelcome company from our vicinity.

I suppose you are aware of the existence, in this Borough, of a Literary Society. The Meetings are presided by our Resident Judge (Monsieur); I am sorry to inform you, that the Lectures are not so well attended as they should be, nor are the Members so numerous as one might wish them to be. A Lecture, upon "Aps," was delivered, on the last night of meeting, by a military gentleman, of our small garrison. I have nothing to mention about the Election, which will soon take place, for this Town. Mr. Grieve is, still, the only candidate in nomination—if reports speak true, an opposing candidate will be in the field.

The mails arrive in the afternoon, here, by wheel-carriages. I have not heard from below about the ice—the water is not beyond the usual height at this season—from this inference, we expect it is clear below.

Yours, &c.

P.S.—I have just been informed, by the mail carrier, of the South shore, that all the small rivers, viz.: St. Francis, Nicolet, and Beauport, are clear of ice.

Saturday Night, 6 o'clock.

Dear Sir,—I was too late to send my letter of yesterday. A gentleman, just arrived, states the Lake ice to have "shaved." It is, at present, fast below Port St. Francis. I think, from the extreme heat of to-day, we shall have it pass here to-morrow.

Yours, &c.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—Mr. N. Roache, whose name appears, in the report of the proceedings of the 24th April, (published in Saturday's Mercury) as seconder of the 1st Resolution, has requested us to state that he neither seconded that Resolution nor approved of it.

QUEBEC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

FIRST QUARTERLY REPORT.

The first quarterly meeting of the Quebec Library Association, took place at its room, on the evening of the 24th instant, when the Report of the Board of Directors, together with the correspondence with the Trustees of the Quebec Library, on the subject of the arrangement with them now being carried into effect, was read to the members present. We publish the Report, and an abstract of the Treasurer's accounts, which was likewise submitted to the meeting, from which it will be seen that the institution is in a very prosperous state.

REPORT.

In accordance with the constitution, the Board of Directors of the Quebec Library Association has now to report to the members the progress made towards the attainment of the objects of the society; and the Directors trust, that the result of the preliminary measures taken in the month of January last for the establishing of the Association, will appear to its members to have been so far successful.

The first step taken by the Board, was to seek for suitable and convenient rooms for the purposes of the Association, and no time was lost in forwarding an application to His Excellency the Governor General, for the grant of such apartments in the Legislative buildings as might be considered at the disposal of the Government for such use. In reply to the application, instructions were forwarded by the Hon. D. Daly to W. B. Lindsay, Esq., to consult with the officers of the Association on the subject; a meeting then took place in the building, which was attended by the Hon. W. Walker, President, Hon. R. F. Caron, one of the Vice Presidents, and other officers of the Association, when it was agreed by Mr. Lindsay to recommend to His Excellency that the large room formerly known as the Legislative Council Chamber should be appropriated for the Library and Reading Room, a small room adjoining for a Committee Room, and the Hall of Assembly to be used occasionally as a Lecture Room. This recommendation was forwarded to King's, and the Board is happy to state that the President was yesterday informed that the Association might take immediate possession of the apartments above named, "subject necessarily to the obligation to keep them in proper repair while so occupied, and to give up the possession of them whenever required to do so."

In the "procuring of a Library in the English and French languages," the Board has as yet confined itself to making an arrangement with the trustees of the Quebec Library, by which the use of these valuable books until 1st May, 1845, has been procured for the Association. The terms of this arrangement are stated in the correspondence, which it will be the duty of the Secretary this evening to read to the meeting; an agreement in conformity thereto is in course of completion, and further proceedings in this matter will, if necessary, hereafter be communicated to the Association. The Directors will be anxious to secure the permanency of the connection with the Quebec Library, if it can be done on terms compatible with the interests of the Association.

The rooms occupied by the Quebec Library have also been temporarily used as the Reading Room, but they are not well adapted for the purpose, as has already been mentioned, the Directors are now enabled to remove the property of the Association to more convenient apartments, and they intend having the Reading Room opened at an earlier hour than at present. The list of newspapers and periodicals ordered by the Board comprises, as will be seen on reference to the copy suspended in the Reading Room, a considerable portion of the leading English, French and American newspapers and periodical literature of the day, and there is little doubt, that so soon as the whole of these publications have been received, the Reading Room will form a very attractive feature in the Association.

The Directors have reason to congratulate the members on the success which has attended their endeavours to procure for the Association lectures on subjects connected with literature and science. The inaugural address delivered by the Hon. A. A. Cuchran, D. C. L., seemed to the Board so useful and interesting an account of the progress of Canadian literature, and to be in other respects so worthy of pre-eminence, that they applied for the consent of the honorable gentleman for its publication; a copy of it may be obtained on application to the Librarian, by such members as are not already provided with one.

The thanks of the Association are also due, and have been tendered by the Board, to the Rev. J. Cook, D. D., J. C. Fisher, Esq., L. L. D., J. Cuchran, Esquire, and the Rev. T. Atkinson, for the lectures with which they favored it, and the Directors do not, that the members appreciate the kindness of these gentlemen in thus devoting part of their valuable time for the benefit of the Association, as well as of the public generally. The Board is glad to state, that there is no reason to anticipate difficulty in obtaining a continuance of similar lectures.

Nothing has been done towards carrying into effect an union of the Literary Societies of this city since the 22d February last, on which date a report on this subject was adopted by the Association at a meeting specially convened for the purpose. The Board is waiting for further communication from the other Literary Societies, and has only to state that it will gladly co-operate with them in seeking the attainment of so desirable an object.

With respect to the finances of the Association, the Board has much satisfaction in referring to the statement which will be furnished by the Treasurer, by which it will be shown that nearly the whole of the donations and a very large proportion of the subscriptions for the current year have been collected; it has thought it advisable to deposit in the City Bank, at interest at 3 per cent, per annum, the sum of three hundred and fifty pounds, which it was not advisable immediately to expend.

The Board of Directors, at its first meeting, chose J. L. Mackirdy, Esq., for its Chairman; it has, also, to report, that it appointed W. Kimlin, M.D., to a vacancy occasioned by the resignation, on the 8th of January last, of W. Bristow, Esq., one of the originally-elected Directors.

In addition to the Donations to the Association, published at its commencement, the Board has to announce the following, viz.:

From the City Bank	£5 0 0
Rev. T. Atkinson	2 10 0
Rev. T. Curry & Co.	2 10 0
E. Chisholm	2 10 0
J. B. Frechette	1 5 0
Chas. Gortley	1 5 0
J. R. Eckart	1 5 0
Hon. J. M. Fraser	1 Share in Quebec Library
W. Stevenson	1 Do. do.
Hon. L. Masson	1 Do. do.
P. Patterson	1 Do. do.
J. Fisher	1 Do. do.
J. Jones	1 Do. do.
W. Henderson	1 Do. do.
W. Price	1 Do. do.

It has, also, to report a donation from J. J. Sims, Esq., of a copy of an American edition of Froissart's Chronicles; and, from the Hon. H. Black, a copy of the Revised Statutes of Upper Canada; promises of further donations of books have been made to it, and there is reason to hope, that valuable assistance in the formation of the Library, will be derived from the liberality, in this respect, of the friends of the Institution.

It now remains for the Board to report the alterations, which, after mature consideration, it has thought it advisable to make, (in accordance with the power vested in it), in the Constitution, adopted at the Meeting, on the 22d of January last, and, which it now submits for the sanction of the Meeting. The following are the principal changes recommended, viz.: "that the Treasurer shall be chosen from amongst the Members of the Board of Directors, instead of being elected immediately by the Members;" "that eight Members, only, instead of the whole Board of Directors, shall retire from office at the close of each year;" "that the Board shall have the power to appoint to any vacancies which may occur, without referring their choice to the First Quarterly Meeting of the Association for its approval;" "that Members shall be eligible to office within six months, instead of within one year, of their admission;" "that Members in arrears of subscription, one year, instead of two years, may be struck off the list of Members;" "that Members, admitted after the 1st of June, shall pay 12 s. 6d. subscription, for the unexpired portion of the year, instead of 10 s.; Members, admitted between 1st June and 1st December, shall pay half only of the Annual Subscription;" "and that when any of the days appointed for the Quarterly Meetings of the Association, happens to be a *Fête d'Obsequium*, such Meeting shall be deferred one week;" there are, also, some verbal alterations, and the Secretary will read the annexed Constitution to the Meeting.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. L. MACKIRDY,

Chairman Board of Directors.

Quebec, 24 April, 1844.

TREASURER'S FIRST QUARTERLY REPORT,

24 April, 1844.

The Treasurer, in accordance with the Constitution, begs to lay before the members of the "Quebec Library Association," an abstract of the funds:

Amount of Donations collected	£362 0 0
Amount of Subscriptions	223 0 0
Total amount collected	£585 0 0
Expenditure per Vouchers to date	107 3 9

leaving a balance of £477 16 3 to the credit of the Association, of which £350 is placed at three per cent interest.

The Treasurer begs to report that the number of Members now belonging to the Association is 292, of whom only 67 have not paid their subscriptions. The amount of cash donations to the Library Association is £373, of which only £211 remains unpaid.

A. JOSEPH,

Treas. Q. L. A.

Quebec, 24 April, 1844.

To the Editor of the Quebec Mercury.

Mr. Editor,—Having been several times applied to for the mode of preparing the German hot-bed shades, by persons who have had opportunities of witnessing their success or who have heard of them, I send you the following for publication if you deem it sufficiently interesting at this season for a place in your columns.

About a year ago my attention was called to an article contained in one of the provincial papers, (I think the Montreal Herald) describing the hot-bed shades in use in Germany. The article merely described the mode of preparing the shade, without comment as to its utility or advantage over glass.—Knowing the Dutch to be practical economists, and the whole thing looking rational, I resolved to give it a fair trial.

The direction was as follows: take white cotton or calico of a close texture, stretch it and nail it on frames of any size. "Take two ounces of lime; four ounces of linseed oil; two ounces of whites of eggs; two ounces of yolks of eggs; four ounces of finely powdered dry cheese. Mix the lime and oil, heat the eggs separately, then mix them with the oil and lime with a gentle heat, and lastly add the cheese and stir it well. Spread this mixture over the cotton shades with a brush, allowing each coat to dry before applying another, until they become water proof." I made several attempts according to the foregoing form, slightly varying it each time, but with the same unsatisfactory result; a thick mass about the consistency of stiff mortar which it was impossible to lay on with a brush. I lastly substituted two ounces of strong lime-water for the two ounces of lime, and mixed the other ingredients excepting the cheese in the heat of the sun. If greater heat be applied, this compound also will become a thick mass. The cheese only serves the purpose of filling up the interstices in the cotton or calico, if it be of open texture. The stuff I used was of very close texture, and did not require the cheese. The application of this composition renders the cotton semi-opaque or like ground glass shades.

Among the advantages these shades possess over glass ones, the following may be mentioned:

First, the cost being hardly one fourth that of glass; Next, breakage, if any accident happens the calico, a needle and thread and the composition repair the damage;

Next, the light, the shades require no watching, no matter how intense the heat of the sun, the plants are never struck down, burnt or faded, and therefore never checked in their growth; nor do they grow up long, sick and weakly, (as they would under glass,) and still there is abundance of light;

Next, the heat—The heat arising entirely from below, and being less influenced by the sun than glass, is equable and temperate, which in our variable climate is a great object.

The vapor rising from the manure and earth is condensed by the cool air passing over the surface of the shade, and hangs in (dew) drops upon the inside of the calico.

I gave the experiment "a fair trial" in the fullst

sense of the term; having laid down both calico and glass with the same manure and heating, the same seed and under the same aspect S. W. and the result was, that the plants raised under the calico were stronger and healthier, and the fruit nearly a fortnight earlier than that under glass. The calico shades were also in advance of the College hot-beds, which are under the care of a professed gardener, as also of all the other gardens in this neighbourhood. If the frames or stretchers are made large, they ought to be intersected with cross bars about a foot square to support the calico, and thus render it less liable to injury. Throughout the frost of the last three weeks, the heat of the beds, under these shades, has not been checked for an instant.

I am, Mr. Editor, yours &c.

W. MARSDEN, M. D.

Nicolet, 11th April, 1844.

* The white and yolk of an egg are not the same weight.
† Put two pounds of quick lime into a gallon of boiling water in a closely covered jar. Let it stand three or four hours, then decant it off, bottle and cork it.

CORPORATION OF QUEBEC.

There will be a Special Meeting of the City-Council, on Friday next, the 19th day of April, at 7 o'clock, P.M., on the general business of the Council.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK MARKETS—April 9.

ASHES—We notice sales since our last of 50 barrels of pots, a portion at \$4.50, and the remainder at \$4.43.

COTTON—Sales yesterday of about 1,250 bales at steady prices.

FLOUR—The market remains in the same state as noticed on Saturday. Genesee is held at \$4.93, but some sales are still made at 3 cents off.

Correspondence of Pomeroy & Co.

BUFFALO, April 6, 1844.

The unexpected return of the two propellers which had started for Chicago with full cargoes of flour from Detroit, has augmented our stock some 5,000 barrels during the week, and though but little of that which has been landed was put in the market, its tendency is to render operations at this point. The introduction of these two cargoes exhibits, too, another feature. While our vessels were closing contracts at 18 sets, for flour from Detroit, those new craft step in and take full cargoes at 16 sets per bbl. Of course this proves that their introduction upon the lakes, will not only affect the price of passage on steamers, but must lessen freights by sail craft.

So eager were persons to obtain the cargo of corn landed yesterday, that the consignment was induced to put it in the market, relying upon the first run of vessels from the West for a new supply. It sold for 42 cts, equivalent to 62 1/2 cts. in New York. Large sales of the same article were made in Cleveland, on the 4th, at 40 cts, for home consumption. There have also been extensive operations at that place in flour on Canada account at \$4, and in some instances a fraction higher. The same operations were here, but finding the facilities to ship via the Welland canal equally as favourable farther West, they made their market accordingly. At Detroit a couple of thousand barrels were taken at \$3.91 for lake destination. Our range is \$4.12 1/2, with an extra shilling for lake.

The quantity of lumber now prepared on the Ottawa and its tributaries, according to the best estimates, is nearly as follows:

	White Pine.	Red Pine.
Above Bytown	5,850,000	4,220,000 feet
Below Bytown	3,100,000	70,000 "
	9,000,000	4,290,000

By comparing this with the quantity made last year, it will be seen that the increased demand for white pine in the British market, has not been without its due effect in directing the operations of the Lumbermen; for although there has been no increase in the article of Red Pine, about twice the quantity of White Pine has been got out this season. A large proportion of this timber is on the smaller streams, and without high water may not be got down, while that from the upper part of the of the Ottawa and Madawaska rivers will reach the market much earlier, and with less loss or damage than heretofore, from the increased facilities that will be afforded by the Government Sides.

QUEBEC ASSEMBLIES, 1844.

A WISH having been expressed that a final Assembly for the season shall be held on THURSDAY, 25th April, Gentlemen disposed to subscribe, will please to put down their names at PAYNE'S HOTEL. Tickets 15s.—Ladies' free—Managers as before. Quebec, 16th April, 1844.

Ball and Supper at the City Hotel,

St. Anne Street.

MRS. FITZGERALD, in compliance with the solicitations of a number of her friends, (who attended the last party at her Establishment) begs leave to acquaint them generally that she intends giving a Ball and Supper on the Evening of the 23d inst., St. George's DAY, when no exertions on her part shall be wanting to ensure the comfort and enjoyment of all who may favour her with their company. Admission Tickets—7s. 6d.—may be had at the Bar. Dancing to commence at 8 o'clock. Quebec, 16th April, 1844.

WANTED, in a Ladies' School—A Gentleman to assist in the English department; he must be competent to teach English Grammar, Geography, the use of the Globes, and Arithmetic. Apply at No. 22, D'Auteuil Street, Esplanade. Quebec, 16th April, 1844.

L. B. MALOUIN informs the public that she this day commences, in her own name, the business of MERCHANT FURRIER, in the house of the Honorable R. F. CARON, No. 79, St. John Street, Upper Town.—She hopes by her attention and punctuality in serving her customers, to obtain a share of the business in her line. She also informs the public in general, that she has, by an authentic deed, appointed Pierre Malouin, her husband, to be her general agent, to transact the business of her trade, which will be conducted under the name of "L. B. MALOUIN."

L. B. M. at the same time informs the public that she is ready to receive all manner of FURS for the purpose of preservation during the season.

Quebec, 16th April, 1844.

TO LET.

THE COTTAGE, GARDEN and FIELD, at the LITTLE RIVER, lately occupied by Mr. COBMAN. Apply to E. DESBARATS. April 15, 1844.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS of the QUEBEC EXCHANGE, for the Election of Officers, for the ensuing Year, will be held, in the EXCHANGE READING-ROOM, on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at ONE o'clock, P.M., in conformity with the Act of Incorporation.

H. LEMESURIER, Chairman.

Quebec, April 16, 1844.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

THE next Mail for England, (by land to Halifax, leaving Halifax on 3rd of May, 1844) will be closed at the Quebec Office, on SATURDAY, the 20th APRIL.

PAID Letters will be received until 10 o'clock, A. M. UNPAID may be put into the Box up to TWELVE o'clock, Noon.

General Post Office, Quebec, 10th April, 1844.

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING of the Central Board of the Society, will be held in the NATIONAL SCHOOL HOUSE, on MONDAY, the 22d inst., at TWO o'clock, P.M.

Wm. DAWES, Secretary.

Quebec, April 16th, 1844.

AUCTIONS.

Will be sold, at the residence of ANDREW YOUNG, Esq., opposite the Chateau Garden, on WEDNESDAY next, the 17th inst., at TWO o'clock:—

A QUANTITY of Household Furniture, consisting of Dining, Card, Loo, and other Tables, Chairs, Chest of Drawers, Carpets, Bedsteads, Beds and Bedding, Sofas, Book-cases, Stoves, Kitchen Utensils, and a variety of other articles.

Conditions—Cash.

B. COLE, A. & B.

Quebec, 10th April, 1844.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Will be sold, on WEDNESDAY, 17th instant, on the Queen's Wharf, about 1500 FLOUR BARRELS, in first rate order, and headed up; to be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Safe precisely at TWELVE o'clock.

Conditions—Cash.

B. COLE, A. & B.

Quebec, 14th April, 1844.

Will be sold, at the Residence of Mr. P. DORION, No. 12, MOUNTAIN-STREET, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 18th and 19th instant:—

THE Whole of his Valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of—Dining, Loo, Sofa, and Card Tables; Arm and other Stuffed Chairs; handsome Mahogany Sofa, sideboard, Chest of Drawers, Bookcase, Wardrobe; Plate and Plated Ware; Ivory-handled Table Knife; Cut Glassware; Chinaware, and one handsome Gilt China Dressing set; Carpets; Oil Cloth; Single and Double Stoves; Bronze and Brass Fenders; Fireirons; 4-post Bedsteads; Feather-Beds; Hair-Mattresses; Modern Curtains; Pianoforte, by Broadwood; and a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention.

Catalogues may be had at the Subscriber's. The Furniture, &c., may be seen, from Monday to Wednesday preceding the Sale, from 2 to 4 o'clock, P.M.

The Sale to commence at TWO o'clock, precisely.

Conditions,—Cash on delivery.

B. COLE, A. & B.

Quebec, April 5th, 1844.

UNDERWRITERS' SALE.

Will be sold on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at the Quebec Exchange, for account of the interested:—

THE HULL and MATERIALS of the British-built Bark "PREMIER," burthen 515 tons, coppered and copper-fastened, as she now lies or did lie wrecked at Cape Chat.

The Materials on board, consisting of—Mizen Mast, with Riggers, Bowsprit, with Bobstays and Shrouds, Windlass with Patent Purchase, Brass mounted Capstern, One new spare main topmast and top-sail yard.

Also in the hold, One spare Bower Cable, 115 fathoms, Two Mooring Chains, One Bower Anchor, about 13 cwt. One Strong Anchor, one Mooring Swivel, 8 Guns with 5 Carriages, About 31 tons of Iron Kedge, 12 Barrels of Pork, 8 Tierces of Beef, Quarter Deck and Poop Awning, with a few Sails, Half a coil of 31 inch new Lanyard Rope, Four coils of new Rope, various sizes, A quantity of Running Gear, Junk and Blocks, 15 fathoms of new 7 inch Rope, One Copper for the use of troops, new.

The Materials saved are in charge of Mr. L. Roy, Magistrate at Cap Chat, consisting of—Anchors, Cables, new and old, Sails, Hawseers, new and old Rope, Boats, Copper, Lead, and a variety of Ship's Stores, which will be sold in lots according to a printed catalogue, which may be had at the office of Messrs. W. Chapman & Co., and at the Broker's.

Also, a quantity of Wines, Porter, Ale, Hams, Cheese, Fruits, Pickles and Sauces, Preserved Meats, &c. and a variety of other Stores, being the private property of the Captain, which will also be particularized in the above catalogue.

Sale at ELEVEN, A. M.

W. B. MEYER, A. & B.

Quebec, 3d April, 1844.

Will be sold on SATURDAY next, the 20th instant, at the residence of NARCISSE C. FACHEN, Esq., Advocate, St. Lewis Street, the whole of his Household Furniture:—

CONSISTING of Dining, Card, Loo, and other Tables, Chairs, Sofas, Chests of Drawers, Carpets, Bedsteads, Beds and Bedding, China and Glassware, Stoves, Kitchen Utensils, &c. &c.

Conditions—Cash.

Sale at TWO o'clock.

B. COLE, A. & B.

Quebec, 13th April, 1844.

Will be sold, on MONDAY, the 22d inst., at No. 6, DAL HOUSE-STREET, near the Esplanade, a Quantity of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, the property of a gentleman giving up housekeeping:—

CONSISTING of—Dining, Card, Loo, and other Tables; Chairs; Chest of Drawers; Mahogany Sofa; Book-cases; Bedstead, Bed, and Bedding; Stove; Kitchen Utensils, and a variety of other articles.

Sale at TWO o'clock. Conditions—CASH.

B. COLE, A. & B.

Quebec, April 13, 1844.

Will be sold on WEDNESDAY, 24th instant, unless previously disposed of by private sale, the STOCK in TRADE belonging to the Estate of the late JAMES WILSON, St. John Street:—

CONSISTING of articles of every description connected with the Saddlery and Harness making business, together with a large assortment of Saddlers' Ironmongery.

Conditions—Cash.

Sale at TWO o'clock.

B. COLE, A. & B.

N. B. Persons indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment.

Quebec, 13th April, 1844.

NOTICE.—The 17th Annual Bazaar, in support of the PROTESTANT FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM, will be held at the National School House, on WEDNESDAY the 24th, and THURSDAY the 25th of April.

Persons wishing to assist this Charitable Institution, are requested to send their contributions to the undersigned Ladies, forming the Committee:—

LADY CALDWELL, MRS. MOUNTAIN,
STUART, WALKER,
MRS. ASHWORTH, MISS PYKE,
MRS. BURRAGE, MISS SCOTT,
FARRER.

Admittance 1s. 3d.—Children half price.

February 24, 1844.

FOR CHARTER.

THE new ship JANE, now on the Stocks, in the Building Yard of Mr. J. J. Nesbitt, of about 520 tone Register, will accept a Charter for Flour or Grain to Liverpool, Belfast, or the Clyde. Apply to G. H. PARKE & Co. India Wharf.

P. S.—The above Ship has been built under contract, has been most strictly superintended, will be rigged on the Stocks, and launched the first open water, as she is now all but finished, having her masts in, and her rigging ready to put over the mast heads.

Quebec, 6th April, 1844.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THAT large commodious and elegantly finished Dwelling

HOUSES TO LET.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
CHIEF CUMBERLAND, situated in the County of
 Dorchester, and District of Quebec, containing
 about TEN THOUSAND ARPENTS, more or less,
 bounded in front by the River Chaudière, and in rear by the
 Township of Watford, about sixty miles south of Quebec, the
 Post-Road to Boston leading through the front of it.

The Domain consists of 1000 Arpents, about 750 of which is
 cleared, and in arable meadow and pasture land, about fifty
 acres was followed last summer, most of which has had three
 ploughings, and ready for seed in the spring, and has at a great
 expense been drained, with covered drains; on the Domain there
 is erected a Grist Mill with two pair of Stones for Flour and
 Oatmeal, Barley-Stone for shelling Barley, and Kiln for drying
 Oats, all built with stone; a Saw-Mill; Barn 130 feet long by
 30 wide, with housing for 100 heads of Cattle.

Also, a strong and substantial stone built Dwelling House,
 forty feet by thirty, two story high, with every accommodation
 requisite for the residence of a genteel family, with Dairy,
 Laundry and out-houses complete. The whole of the site has
 been surveyed and laid out in ranges and lots ready for settle-
 ment, about one half of which is already settled.

If sold easy terms of payment will be given; the above is a
 most desirable investment for the young and enterprising
 Capitalist.

For further particulars enquire of E. & J. TAYLOR, Diamond
 Harbour; or to the proprietor on the premises.

E. HARBOTTLE.
 The whole of the Live Stock, Farming and Dairy Utensils,
 Household Furniture, &c. can be had at a valuation if required.
E. H.
 Cumberland Mills, 28th March, 1844. u-1

FOR SALE

A BEAUTIFUL farm situate in the Parish
 of St. Ambrose, about six miles from Town, con-
 taining 3 acres in front by 40 in depth, with excellent HOUSE,
 BARN and STABLES. This farm is watered by three streams
 which run through it.

ALSO,

TWO well-finished HOUSES, in St. Roch's,
 Craig Street. The above properties will be sold at a
 very reduced price for Cash. Apply to the proprietor
JAMES KELLY, St. Roch's, or
MR. CANNON, Notary.
 Quebec, 12th March, 1844.

TO LET, from 1st May next.
CONVENIENT OFFICE in the Brick
 Building situated on the Wellington Wharf.
 Apply to **A. D. BELL**,
 Quebec, 6th March, 1844. St. Peter St.

TO BE LET,
ONE HALF of the MANOR-HOUSE, St.
 Roch, occupied for the last eight years by the
 late Capt. Thomas, and at present by A. Thomas, Esq.—Rent
 moderate. Apply at Mrs. Glass's, next door.
 Quebec, 5th March, 1844.

TO BE LET.
THE House and dependencies in Mountain Street, at
 present occupied by Mr. Robert Cairns.—Apply to
JOHN THOMSON,
 Quebec, 4th March, 1844. St. Peter Street.

TO BE LET.
THE house and offices now occupied as the Trinity
 House, with the Notarial office of E. B. Lindsay,
 Esq., in which is an excellent Fire Proof Vault.—
 Apply to **H. GOWEN**.
 23d February, 1844. u

TO LET.
A COTTAGE, at SANS PRUIT, with about 12
 Acres of Land, in a high state of cultivation, on the
 LORETTE ROAD, opposite the Hon. Mr. Justice Panet's
 Country Seat.

—ALSO—

A COTTAGE, at BOISSEAUVILLE BAS BIJOU,
 with a Large Garden and part of the Field. Posses-
 sion given on the First of May next. Apply to the Proprietor,
P. BOISSEAU.
 Quebec, 14th February, 1844. 2m

TO BE LET.
THE STORE and COUNTING HOUSE
 in Rue des Sœurs, Gillespie's Wharf, at present
 occupied by William Bristow, Esq.
GILLESPIE, GREENSHIELDS & Co.
 Quebec, 9th February, 1844. u

TO BE LET,
FOR one or more years, with immediate possession if
 required, the Dwelling House at La Canardière,
 occupied by the undersigned, with Stables, Garden and Field
 attached; and furnished if required.
 The premises may be seen at any time.
 Apply at No. 38, St. Peter Street.
M. STEVENSON.
 Quebec, 7th February, 1844. u

TO LET,
THE HOUSE, in St. John Street, at present
 occupied by Messrs. COWAN & SON, Book-
 sellers, and Mr. WILSON, Saddler. Apply to
E. J. DELOIS,
 16, St. Joseph Street.
 Quebec, February 4, 1844. u

TO LET,
THE two spacious and well-finished Houses, situate
 in the Upper-Town of Quebec, immediately oppo-
 site to the residence of the Honorable Mr. Justice Bowen,
 MOUNT CARMEL STREET. Possession of one of these
 can be given immediately. Apply to
LELIEVRE & ANGER,
 No. 7, Carrier Street.
 Quebec, February 3, 1844.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET.
THE House, No. 34, St. Anne Street, lately in the
 occupation of Sir James Macdonell.
ALSO,
 The House, No. 11, Garden Street, in the occupation of the
 undersigned, to whom apply.
T. TRIGGE.
 20th January, 1844. u

TO LET.
A COTTAGE upon the St. Foy's Road, with a
 Garden and Stabling, about two miles from
 Town. Apply to
J. B. PARKIN, Advocate;
 or to
E. G. CANNON, N.P.
 Quebec, January 16, 1844. u

TO LET FOR ONE OR A TERM OF YEARS.
THE MANUFACTURING FLOUR MILL, at Jacques
 Cartier, with four run of Stones, Machinery for screening
 wheat and Dutch Bolls for flour, &c. a large stone STORE for
 wheat, and other premises attached to the Mill, now in the oc-
 cupation of Mr. MICHAEL SCOTT.—Possession given in or
 about the middle of April next. Apply to
MESSRS. ALLSOPP,
 At Cap Santé.
 Cap Santé, 12th December, 1843. u

TO LET.
A COTTAGE, situated at Gaspé Basin, joining the
 property of Henry O'Hara, Esq.
 Also, Two Houses, one at Grand Grève and the other
 at St. George's Cove, Gaspé Bay.
 The above establishments have been expressly fitted for the
 accommodation of families visiting the Sea Coast during the
 Summer season; the two latter Establishments are conveniently
 situated for communications by the Unicorn that stops at St.
 George's Cove every trip up and down. Terms for the Season,
 Ten Pounds Currency, payable monthly, in advance, for each.
 Apply to FRANCIS AHER, the proprietor, at his residence,
 St. George's Cove, Gaspé Bay.
 24th May, 1843. u

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.
THAT new and convenient Cottage situated on the
 Beauport Road, about two miles from town. The
 house will be let with or without the land attached to it.
 Apply to the proprietor.

WILLIAM BROWN,
 St. Valier Street, St. Roch.
 Quebec, 28th March, 1844. u

TO LET.
A HOUSE on the DOMAIN FARM at BEAUPORT, 2 1/2
 miles from town, with Stables, Coach-house, and
 Garden.—Apply to JOHN LANE, on the premises,
 or to
Mr. E. G. CANNON,
 Quebec, 23d March, 1844. u-1 Notary.

FOR SALE, OR TO BE LET.

BURNS HILL HOUSE, situated on CHARLE-
 BOURG heights. This valuable property combines
 many advantages. The House is of Stone, 60 feet by 27, with
 two Wings of 10 feet each, forming a Gallery and covered
 Veranda of 80 feet.—The out-houses are new and complete, the
 Garden is large, and well stocked with choice Fruit and Flowers.
 But £100 required to be paid down if sold, the remainder may
 if required by the purchaser, remain on the property at interest.
 Apply to the Proprietor
H. GOWEN.
 Quebec, 14th March, 1844.

HOUSE TO LET.
N O. 14, St. Anne Street, now occupied by Mrs. Du-
 pont. Possession given 1st May next. Apply to
Mr. R. G. BELLEAU, Notary, St. Anne Street, or to
Mr. ROBERT ALLSOPP, Cap Santé.
 Cap Santé, 15th March, 1844. u-1

To Let, for a term of years, the
JACQUES CARTIER PAPER MILL, consisting of two
 Engines, Brass Cylinder, Iron Cylinder, Boilers, Steam
 Pipes, two Iron Screw Presses, Rag Cutter, Paper Cutter, and
 other apparatus now occupied by Messrs. Poole & Smith, and
 possession given on the First of July next.
 Application to be made to
MESSRS. ALLSOPP.
 Cap Santé, 15th March, 1844.

TO BE LET OR SOLD,
 with possession on the 1st of May next,
THE WAREHOUSE now occupied by G. B.
 SYMES, Esq., situated in ST. JAMES'S-
 STREET, in the Lower-Town, of about 42 feet long and 30
 feet wide, two stories high, with a Spacious Yard. Apply to
 Mr. M'PHERSON, Notary.
 Quebec, 27th February, 1844.

HOUSE TO LET.
THE House No. 22, St. Joseph Street, now occupied
 by Mr. Daniel McCarthy. It contains a large
 Baking Oven in the Cellar.
GEORGE POZER.
 Quebec, 2d Feby., 1844. u-2

GENTLE APARTMENTS TO LET.
THE second floor of the House, in Mountain Street,
 partly occupied by the undersigned, will be let, and
 possession given on the 1st of May next. The rooms
 have been lately painted, and are in the best state of repair.
 Apply to **P. DORION**.
 Quebec, 2d Feby. 1844. u

TO BE LET.
THE well known premises, in St. Peter Street, at
 present occupied by Mr. ROBERT ATKINS; pos-
 session will be given 1st May next.
 Apply to **SHAW & TORRANCE**.
 Lower Town, 1st February, 1844. c, u-1

NOTICE.

THE Partnership existing between PIERRE BOISSEAU
 and LAURENT TETU, Merchants, of Quebec, under the
 firm of P. Boisseau & Co., in virtue of a Deed of Co-partnership
 made and executed before Mre. Louis Panet, and his colleague,
 Notaries Public, on the 15th May, 1839, having expired on the
 31st ultimo, conformably to the said Deed, the undersigned
 informs the public that he will continue the business in his own
 name.
P. BOISSEAU.
 Quebec, 6th April, 1844. 1m

HATS, HATS, HATS.

THE Subscribers have received on consignment a few cases
 of very superior Hats, which will be on show on SATUR-
 DAY, and will be sold either wholesale or retail.
B. COLE, A. & B.
 Quebec, 3d April, 1844.

BOISSEAUVILLE.

500 BUILDING LOTS for sale, 40 by 60 feet, being
 the continuation of St. Roch and St. Vallier's
 Suburbs.—Apply to the proprietor.
P. BOISSEAU.
 Quebec, 14th March, 1844. u

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.
L INSEED OIL, double boiled and raw,
 Dudley Nails, 6 and 14 lbs.
GILLESPIE, GREENSHIELDS & CO.
 4th March, 1844.

A PERSON desirous of employment, offers himself to any
 Mercantile House, that may require his services, a Lum-
 ber Establishment would be preferred. Further information may
 be had by letter addressed to S. W. T. via Post-Office.
 20th February, 1844. u

FOR SALE,
THE SEIGNIORY of GRAND FRE, situate partly in
 the Banlieu of Quebec, and bounded in front by the River
 St. Lawrence, containing ten arpents in front by four miles
 in depth.
 —ALSO—
 A FARM, situate about three miles from Quebec, on the
 BEAUPORT ROAD, containing about SEVENTY ACRES in
 superficies, now in the occupation of Captain ZOUCH, with a
 Two-story Stone House, Offices, &c.
 For further Particulars, apply to the undersigned,
GARDNER & STUART,
 Advocates.
 Quebec, 15th December, 1843. u

SCHLUEP'S PORT & SHERRY in cases of 3 doz. each, or
 in lesser quantities—same price—also Sandeman's, Foster
 & Co.'s Pale Sherry and Port; Smith, Bailey & Co.'s, do.—in
 any quantity to suit purchasers. These Wines are not surpassed
 by any Establishment in Town.
J KIRKWOOD.
 Quebec, 12th December, 1843. u

Guinness's XX Dublin Porter.
ON Sale by the Subscribers, in Barrels of 3 dozen each.
THOMAS CURRY, & CO.,
 Commercial Chambers.
 Quebec, 15th November, 1843. u

MEDICAL HALL
2, Fabrique Street, Quebec.
JOSEPH BOWLES
 RESPECTFULLY announces, that he has received per
 Sir Richard Jackson and Jamaica, from England, a
 general assortment of **DRUGS, CHEMICALS and PATENT**
MEDICINES, TOILET SOAPS and PERFUMES,
BRUSHES of all sorts, **TORTOISE-SHELL and IVORY**
COMBS in every variety of pattern.
 Also,
 A fresh supply of Genuine Bermuda Arrow-Root.
 17th October, 1843. u

FOR SALE.
12 SHARES QUEBEC FIRE ASSURANCE STOCK.
 Apply to
JAMES H. KERR, Esq.
 Quebec, 10th August, 1843. u St. Peter Street.



HATS,

Expressly made in Britain for the Quebec Branch of the
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
LONDON HAT WAREHOUSE.

W. S. HENDERSON & CO.

PROPRIETORS,

HAVE just unpacked the largest and most splendid stock of goods in the above line they have ever had it in their power to
 offer to the public, consisting of Gentlemen's best Velvet Nap Beaver and Paris Hats, Ladies' Riding and Children's
 Hats of every description, with Youth's and Men's Stuff Waterproof and Silk Hats, in all their varied shapes and textures.
 W. S. H. & Co., have caused their name to be inserted in the tip of every Hat which they have lately imported, as quali-
 ties of Hats have been consigned to this market for a few years past, appearing every year under some new fictitious name to
 conceal the imposition; these Hats on being opened look well on persons who know no better, and which unprincipled indi-
 viduals who have no character to lose, from time to time palm off on the public for what they really are not.
 Military and fancy Cloth Caps made to order.
 All goods returnable after sale if not approved of.

NO SECOND PRICE.

Quebec, 4th April, 1844.

THE NEW LINE OF NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
To Sail from New York on the 21st, and from Liverpool on the 6th of every Month.

	NEW YORK.	LIVERPOOL.
New Ship VERFOOL , 1150 tons, JOHN ELDRIDGE,	(21st December. 21st April. 21st August.	6th February. 6th June. 6th October.
New Ship QUEEN OF THE WEST , 1250 tons, PHILIP WOODHOUSE,	(21st January. 21st May. 21st September.	6th March. 6th July. 6th November.
Ship ROCHESTER , 800 tons, JOHN BRITTON,	(21st February. 21st June. 21st October.	6th April. 6th August. 6th December.
New Ship HOTTINGUER , 1050 tons, IRA BURSLEY,	(21st March. 21st July. 21st November.	6th May. 6th September. 6th January.

THESE are large new, elegant, substantial, fast-sailing, First Class Ships, all built in the city of New York, and
 commanded by men of experience and ability, and will be despatched punctually on the 21st of each month from New
 York, and the 6th of each month from Liverpool.

Their Cabins are very commodious and splendid, with extra size State Rooms, and are furnished with whatever can
 conduce to the ease and comfort of the Passengers.

Neither the Captains or Owners of these Ships will be responsible for any letters, parcels, or packages sent by them,
 unless regular Bills of Lading are signed therefore.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
 Or to
 Or to
WOODHULL & MINTURN, 87, South Street, N.Y.
FILDEN, BROTHERS & Co., Liverpool.
HARRISON & M'AVISH, Montreal.

CUSTOM HOUSE, QUEBEC.

IN obedience to an order of the Honorable Board of Customs,
 the following letter and notice are published for general in-
 formation.

HY. JESSOPP, COL.
 Treasury, 30th January, 1844.
GENTLEMEN—Lord Stanley having transmitted to this
 Board, copy of a letter from the Home Department, with en-
 closures communicating the seizure at the Port of Dublin of a
 vessel from Quebec, called the "Mersey," for having on board
 19 Gun Stocks imported without Licence, and His Lordship
 having stated that this appears to be the second instance, within
 a few months, in which Gun Stocks have been discovered on
 board of vessels arriving at Dublin from Quebec, I am directed
 by the Lords Commissioners of H. M. Treasury to desire that
 you will forthwith instruct your Officers at the Ports of Ship-
 ment in British North America, to issue public notices of the
 penalty to which parties bringing Arms to Ireland subject them-
 selves under the Act of Parliament in the behalf.

I am, Sir,
 (Signed) **T. FREMANTLE.**
 Certified,
H. JESSOPP, Col.
 Commissioners of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
 Quebec, 27th February, 1844.

Whereas by an Act passed in a Session of Parliament holden
 in the 6th and 7th years of the Reign of Her present Majesty
 Queen Victoria, entitled, "An Act to amend and continue for
 two years and to the end of the then next Session of Parliament,
 the laws in Ireland relative to the registering of Arms and the
 "importation, manufacture and sale of Arms, Gunpowder and
 "ammunition," (it was amongst other things) "enacted that it
 "should not be lawful for any person to import or bring into
 "Ireland any Gun, Pistol or other Fire Arms, or any Stock,
 "Lock, Barrel or other part of any Gun, Pistol or other Fire
 "Arms, or any Bullets, Gunpowder or Ammunition, without first
 "having obtained a License for that purpose, under the hand of
 "the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Govern-
 "or of Ireland, or his or their Chief or under Secretary, and that
 "all such articles should be forfeited to Her Majesty, and every
 "importer or bringer thereof, whether owner thereof or not,
 "should, for every such importation or bringing, forfeit any
 "sum not exceeding Ten Pounds."

And whereas it has been represented to the Commissioners of
 Her Majesty's Customs, that importations of Gun Stocks into
 Ireland have been made from British North America, contrary
 to the provisions of the said Act.

In order to guard against a recurrence of any violation there-
 of, the Collector of Quebec, in pursuance of directions from the
 said Commissioners, hereby gives notice that the penalty of £10
 for every such importation to which parties bringing Arms into
 Ireland subject themselves, will without fail, be strictly en-
 forced.

H. JESSOPP, COL.
 In the matter of C. A. Holt & Co., Bankrupts.
FOR SALE.
THE very commodious House and premises, St. Gène-
 viève Street, Cape, now occupied by Major LAFITTE.—
 Apply at the Office of
GILLESPIE, GREENSHIELDS & CO.
 Or to **MURISON & TOBIN**.
 Quebec, 12th October, 1843. u 1w

FOR SALE.
363 Barrels, No. 1, ARICHAUT HERRINGS,
 63 do. No. 2, MACKEREL.
R. PENISTON.
 India Wharf.
 25th Sept. 1843. u

J. WHEATLEY,
BOOKSELLER and STATIONER,
 NO. 26,
Foot of Mountain street,
LOWER TOWN
 Quebec, 9th July, 1842. u-1

PRIME PORT and SHERRY WINES.
FROM the Establishment of Messrs. Hunt, Roope Teag-
 & Co. of Oporto, and London, a constant supply on
 hand, in Pipes, Hhds, Quarter Cases, and Bottled, in cases
 of 4 dozen.
JAMES HUNT.
 Quebec, 1st July, 1843. u-1-1

FOR SALE.
A LOT of GROUND, of about 100 feet in front and 127
 feet in depth, adjoining the Glacis, and fronting on St.
 Ursule Street, in the Upper Town.—It may be advantageously
 parted into building lots.
 Apply to
Mr. MACPHERSON,
 Notary, St. Peter Street, Lower Town.
 Quebec, 7th June, 1843. u

FOR SALE.
AT THE ST. PAUL-ST. STEAM MILL,
 A Few Barrels Bone Manure, prepared for Gardens and
 Farms;—ditto of Gypsum, of different qualities, for
 Land; ditto of Plaster of Paris, of the first quality.
 Prepared Plank and Boards for flooring and clappingboard.
 THE BATHS are open for the season.
W. TREMAIN.
 Quebec, 4th May, 1843. u

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

25,000 BATH BRICKS.
 15,000 Fire do.
 10,000 Front (dressed) do.
 250 doz. Kila Tiles,
 10 doz. Glazed ridge do.
 100 doz. Open Squares, (various sizes.)
 20 doz. Paving do. do.
 Glassware (boxes) different sizes,
 English Leather,
 Cordage and Canvas.
 Quebec, 19th Dec., 1843. **W. CHAPMAN & Co.**
 1w-4m

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA.

FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF
ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN
IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD,
OR HABIT OF THE SYSTEM.
 NAMELY:
 Scrofula, or King's Evil, Rheumatism, obstinate cutane-
 ous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustules on the face,
 Blotches, Bites, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or
 Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the
 Bones and Joints, stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Sym-
 ptoms, Sciatica, or Lumbago, and diseases arising
 from an injudicious use of Mercury, Arsenic, or Doopy.
 Exposure or Imprudence in Life, also, Chronic con-
 stitutional disorders will be removed by this preparation.
 The Proprietors submit to the public the following certificate
 from a highly respectable source, of a cure made by using their
 preparation of Sarsaparilla, which cannot but have the effect of
 placing beyond all doubt the curative powers of the medicine.

NEW YORK, August 3, 1842.
 "Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen:—Under a feeling sense of gra-
 titude inherent to us all when suddenly relieved from suffering
 and disease, I now, as an act of justice due to you, and with
 a view of relieving the afflicted, make known to the world the
 inestimable benefit I have received from the use of your Sarsa-
 parilla. In the year 1832 I sailed from England in a vessel
 bound for Quebec, and while on the passage first discovered
 the disease which after proved to be a sore affection; and truly
 I can say, "from the crown of my head to the sole of my foot
 there was no soundness in me." From the time first men-
 tioned down until the present, a period of more than ten years, I have
 suffered all that human nature was capable of bearing. I have
 been under the care of the most distinguished physicians in
 this country and in England, visited Bath, Cheltenham,
 Bristol and Gloucester, tried various specifics, among others
 a large quantity of Swettin's Panacea, used sulphur baths, &c.
 &c. As a last resort I was induced to wrap myself in a
 blanket, keep myself secluded, shunned by all, myself also
 shunning. I was induced to believe my case a hopeless one.

In August last, by the advice of friends, I went to the New-
 York City Hospital, but was there told that my case was
 incurable. The disease now enveloped my whole body, render-
 ing me almost helpless; the skin thickened and cracked, and
 blood and matter ran, and life itself became almost a burden.
 Few weeks since I was induced to use your Sarsaparilla by
 hearing it so highly recommended, having spent nearly \$3,000
 without obtaining but little relief. After using it a short time
 I found myself better, and now, by using six or eight bottles
 costing me less than ten dollars, I am well. Yes, I feel and
 declare to the world, that after spending near \$3,000 in
 travelling and doctering, and suffering more than can be told, I was
 perfectly cured by using your invaluable preparation of Sarsa-
 parilla; and I now recommend it to all similarly afflicted.
 Those wishing to know further particulars will find me at my
 residence, No. 27, Warren street, New-York, where I shall be
 happy to communicate any thing in relation to the above com-
 plaint.

PAUL BURACK.
 Prepared and sold by A. B. Sands & Co., Druggists and
 Chemists, Granite Buildings, 273, Broadway, corner of Cham-
 bers-street, New York. And for sale by Druggists throughout
 the U. S. Price \$1 per bottle, six bottles for \$5.
 The public are respectfully requested to remember, that this
 Sands's Sarsaparilla has and is constantly achieving
 remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which
 the human frame is subject, and ask for Sands's Sarsaparilla, and
 take no other.

JOHN MUSSON & ALEX. BEGG, Agents, by Special
 Appointment, for the Proprietors, for Quebec and vicinity: John
 Holland & Co., and Lyman & Co., Montreal; J. W. Best,
 Kingston; and, Leslie & Brothers, Toronto.
 June 20th, 1843. 1w-12m

EAGLE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF
LONDON.
PERSONS Insured by this Company for the whole term
 of life, are informed that a Bonus for the September
 Period, terminating 30th June last, has been declared in their
 favor, to be applied to the reduction of future annual pay-
 ments or added to the amount payable at death, at their
 option. Particulars of which will be had on application at
 the Office of Messrs. HENDERSON & Co. Sub-Agents at Que-
 bec, and JAMES KNAPP, Esq. Montreal Insurance Company
 Montreal.
WM. HENDERSON,
 Agent for the Canada.
 Quebec, 14th January, 1844.

N. B.—The operation of this Bonus is to reduce the rate of
 Premium below that demanded by any similar Institution, re-
 sulting in the most advantageous of any existing, to
 which Life Insurance may be effected.
 QUEBEC.—Printed and published by T. CARY & CO.
 UPPER-TOWN MARKET-PLACE.