

THE QUEBEC GAZETTE

Published daily, at Wilson & Cowan's, Bookbinders and Stationers... Price for both papers, 20s. per annum, and 10s. per quarter.

REWARD FOR DISCOVERY OF INCENDIARIES.

WHEREAS three unoccupied houses in this City have recently been destroyed by fire, whereas several attempts have been lately made to set fire to a house belonging to Mrs. Widon Beyson...

Wm. HENDERSON, Secretary.

STEAM BOAT NOTICE

THE Subscriber hereby gives notice to those supplying the Boats and Barges of the St. Lawrence and Montreal Tow Boat Companies with stores, &c. that he will not hold himself responsible for any loss incurred on account of those vessels, except on a written order from his office.

JOHN DYDE, Agent.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BOARDING SCHOOL.

M. R. ALLEN, Principal of Sherbrooke Academy, having taken, of the British American Land Company, that large and pleasantly situated House, hitherto occupied by C. F. H. Gouin...

Sherbrooke, 9th May, 1855.

DAVID COYLE, Saddler, &c. begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement he has hitherto received...

Quebec, 4th May, 1855.

NOTICE.

THE business heretofore conducted under the firm of JOSEPH HAGAMAN & Co., at Près-de-Ville, will, from this date, be continued by the subscriber, under the same firm, and at the same place, on his own account.

Quebec, 31st January, 1855.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto conducted by John Musson, will in future be carried on by the subscribers, under the firm of MUSSON & SAVAGE...

Quebec, 10th March, 1855.

THEOPHILUS RICKABY respectfully returns his sincere thanks to the Public for the liberal encouragement received by the late firm, and begs to state that the business will, after the 1st May next, be continued on his own account...

Quebec, 22d April, 1855.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the Estate of the late William Finlay, Esquire, in his life time of Quebec, merchant, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned at his office, No. 16, St. Louis-street...

Quebec, 17th March, 1855.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM WILSON, a seafaring man and a native of Ayr, Scotland—left his home in June 1828 for America—was seen in Quebec in the spring of 1829, and in Montreal in the fall of the same year...

Quebec, 16th March, 1855.

NOTICE.—Whereas a person by the name of THOMAS RANKINE, a native of Falkirk, Scotland, and a son of Mr. John Rankine, deceased, Bookseller, was in Halifax some years ago, and left as is supposed, a sailor for some port in the West Indies...

Quebec, 6th April, 1855.

STATIONARY, &c. THE Subscribers have just received CHEVAL, from London, their Spring supply of Stationery, consisting of:—Superfine Letter, Note, Foolscap and Post Papers, Quills, Penicils, Steel Pens, red and black Ink and Ink Powder, and a variety of other Stationery...

Quebec, 22nd May, 1855.

JUST received and for sale by NEILSON & COWAN, 14, Mountain Street:—A Map of the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada, with a Table of Distances to the Eastern Townships and Upper Canada.

Quebec, 22nd May, 1855.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received an Assortment of REGISTER GRATES, GOLDSWORTHY, TOWNSEND & Co.

27th May, 1855.

PROSPECTUS OF A WORK ENTITLED

Key to the Principles of Nature. Comprising the following Systems as original, viz: I.—EBB AND FLOW OF THE TIDES. Caused by contraction and expansion, through coil and heat, from the alternate absence and presence of the Sun.

BY THOMAS JEFFERSON EDDY.

THE above work will be published at Waterford, Saratoga County, N. Y., as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to warrant its publication...

Waterford, Saratoga County, N. Y., May 1, 1855.

THE author flatters himself that many causes of the striking phenomena which have been deemed past finding out, will be satisfactorily explained and developed.

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FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

LONDON RECREATIONS.

The wish of persons in the humbler classes of life to ape the manners and customs of those whose fortune has placed above them, is often the subject of remark, and no doubt does, exist to a great extent among the small gentility—the would-be aristocrats—of the middle classes.

Y.—SEASONS.

By the alternate inclination of the Poles of the Earth, to and from the Sun, thus vibrating by the expansion and contraction of their atmospheres.

VI.—SATURN'S RINGS.

Distance of the remotest planets from the Sun as regards climate, is equalized by the increase of surface of those planets, which retains a greater proportion of light and heat, and thus maintains the same temperature with nearer planets.

BY THOMAS JEFFERSON EDDY.

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[From the London Court Journal, April 25.]  
THE NEW MINISTRY.

We have been at some pains to collect the subjoined information regarding the various individuals who form the new Ministry. Our readers will find it to comprise some interesting particulars as to the relative degrees of previous connection subsisting amongst the several members of the official body—the nature of their influence—their past public career and services—the connection of some of their predecessors with former administrations, &c.

**VISCOUNT MELBOURNE**, First Lord of the Treasury. This Nobleman, who has just completed his fifty-sixth year, married Lady Caroline Ponsonby, daughter of the Earl of Besborough, and is thus brother-in-law to Lord Duncannon. He is a widower since 1828, with an only son, the Hon. George Augustus Lamb, born in 1807. His Lordship's father, Sir Peniston Lamb, Bart., who was raised to the Peerage in 1770, and wedded Elizabeth, daughter to Sir Ralph Milbank, and aunt to the Dowager Lady Byron, by whom he left, besides the present Premier, a daughter, Emily, Countess Cowper, and two younger sons, Sir Frederick Lamb, Ambassador at Vienna, and the late Mr. George Lamb, Under Secretary of State.

**MARQUESS OF LANDSDOWNE**, President of the Council, is the younger son of the celebrated Earl of Shelburne, who became Prime Minister at the decease of the Marquess of Rockingham in 1782, and who was displaced by the coalition of Fox and North. The Marquess, while Lord Henry Petty, during the life time of his elder brother, distinguished himself as an eloquent public speaker, and filled the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer in the short-lived Whig administration of 1806. His Lordship is in his 55th year, and married to the Lady Louisa Emma Fox Strangways, daughter of the Earl of Ilchester. Their eldest son, the Earl of Kerry, M. P., for Calne, espoused about a year ago, the second daughter of Lord Duncannon.

**LORD AUCKLAND**, First Lord of the Admiralty, represents a branch of the ancient family of Eleu, whose chief is Sir Robert Johnson Eden, Bart., of West Auckland, in the County of Durham, and is the eldest son of the Right Hon. William Eden, formerly Ambassador to the Court of Versailles, created Baron Auckland in 1793, by Eleanor, his wife, daughter of the celebrated Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto. His Lordship is first cousin to Lady Brougham, and his sister is married to Lord Bexley. He is in the 51st year of his age.

**LORD HOLLAND**, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. This Nobleman, who has ever identified himself with the politics of his illustrious uncle, Charles James Fox, to whom he bears a strong personal resemblance, is the only son and successor of Stephen, late Lord Holland, cousin-german, through his mother, Lady Mary Fitzpatrick, daughter of the Earl of Upper Ossory, to the Marquess of Lansdowne. His Lordship married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Richard Vassal, Esq., (for a detail of the Vassal family—see Burke's 'History of Commoners') and has assumed in consequence the additional surname of Vassal. He is in his sixtieth year.

**LORD DUNCANNON**, First Commissioner of the Woods and Forests and Privy Seal, is eldest son of the Earl of Besborough, first cousin to Lord Spencer, and brother-in-law of Lord Melbourne. The Ponsonby family, which the Noble Lord represents, an ancient one in the North of England, was established in Ireland during the Protectorate of Cromwell, and has since maintained a leading position in the sister Island. The Right Hon. John Ponsonby, second son of the first Earl of Besborough, was Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, and six times one of the Lords Justices of that Kingdom; his second son, Mr. George Ponsonby, an eminent lawyer and statesman, became Lord Chancellor of Ireland, in 1806, and his grandson, the gallant Sir William Ponsonby, fell at Waterloo. Lord Duncannon is in his 52d year, and married to the Lady Maria Fane, third daughter of the Earl of Westmoreland, by whom he has several children. His second daughter is Countess of Kerry.

**THE RIGHT HON. THOMAS SPRING RICE**, Chancellor of the Exchequer, represents and possesses the estates of two ancient families settled in Ireland, in the reign of Elizabeth, the Kees of Mount Tranchard, and the Springs of Castlemaim. The Right Hon. Gentleman, who received his education in the University of Cambridge, and is M. P. for that town, has filled successively the offices of Under-Secretary for the Home Department, Joint Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of State for the Colonies. He has just completed his 43d year, and is married to the Lady Theodosia Perry, second daughter of the Earl of Limerick. Of Mr. Spring Rice's ancestors, James Rice was made Count of the holy Roman Empire by Joseph II. and Sir Stephen Rice, Chief Baron of the Exchequer in the reign of James II. was created Lord Monteleone by that monarch after his abdication. Maurice Fitzgerald, the Knight of Kerry, is nearly related to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

**SIR JOHN CAM HOBHOUSE**, Bart., President of the Board of Control, is the son and heir of the late Sir Benjamin Hobhouse (created a Baronet in 1812) by his first wife, Charlotte, daughter and heiress of Samuel Cam, Esq. of Chantry House, in the County of Wilts. Sir Benjamin, who was a barrister by profession, held the office of Secretary to the Board of Trade in the Addington administration, and was Chairman of Ways and Means during that of the Whigs in 1805. Sir John Hobhouse is known in the literary world as the confidential friend and fellow traveller of Byron, and the historical illustrator of Childs Harold. He married, in 1825, the Lady Julia Hay, youngest daughter of the late Marquess of Tweeddale, and has been left a widower within these last few weeks, with, we believe, two daughters. He is in his 40th year of age. He is a man of eloquence and erudition; as a political writer, his celebrated letter to Canning, published in the *Examiner* some sixteen or seventeen years ago, displayed powers of satire and invective hardly inferior to those of Janus.

**RIGHT HON. CHARLES POULETT THOMPSON**, President of the Board of Trade, is the eldest son of J. Poulett Thompson, Esq. of Austin Friars, and brother to Mr. Poulett Scrope, the Member for Stroud. He was originally a merchant in London, but becoming a Minister of the Crown on the formation of the Grey administration, he withdrew from commercial life. He sat in Parliament for Dover, but since the passing of Reform has represented the town of Manchester.

**LORD JOHN RUSSELL**, Secretary of State for the Home Department, is the youngest son of the present Duke of Bedford, by his first marriage with Georgiana Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Torrington, and nephew of Duke Francis, the friend of Fox. Amongst the British noblesse there is not a more illustrious house than that of Russell: the name is interwoven with the brightest achievements in the records of England, and it has been borne at different periods by statesmen, warriors, and patriots, as sage, as gallant, and as disinterested as ever guided her councils, unfurled her banners, or bled for her freedom. (—Burke's Peerage.) Lord John Russell is in his forty-third year and has just been married to Lady Ribblesdale, sister of the gifted author of 'Granby', and daughter of the late Thomas Lister, Esquire, of Armitage Park, in the county of Stafford.

**VISCOUNT PALMERSTON**, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. This nobleman, who was born in 1784, inherited his title, an Irish Peerage, in 1809, and formerly sat in Parliament for the University of Cambridge. He springs from a scion of the Temple of Stowe (now represented by his Grace of Buckingham), and is the direct descendant of the learned and accomplished Sir William Temple, of the days of Elizabeth. His Lordship's brother, the hon. William Temple, is Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Naples.

**THE RIGHT HON. CHARLES GRANT**, Secretary of State for the Colonies, is son of C. Grant, Esq. formerly Chairman of the Court of East India Directors, and brother of the Right Hon. Robert Grant, Governor of Bombay. The Right Hon. Gentleman commenced his official career as Secretary for Ireland, and, subsequently, from 1830 to 1831, presided at the Board of Control. Mr. Grant, who was born in the year 1783, resides at Glenelg, in Invernesshire, and has represented that county in Parliament since 1818.

**LORD HOWICK**, Secretary at War, is the son and heir of the venerable patriot, Earl Grey. His Lordship is in his thirty-third year.

**FRANCIS BARING**, Esq., Joint Secretary of the Treasury, is the eldest son of the present Sir Thomas Baring, and married to Miss Grey, niece of Earl Grey. The importance of the Baring family was founded by the celebrated Sir Francis Baring, whom Erskine once appropriately designated "the first merchant in the world." It came originally from Germany, and was, long before its commercial aggrandizement, of rank in the county of Devon. Sir Francis's sister married the eloquent and distinguished lawyer, Dunning, who was created Lord Ashburton, and that title becoming extinct in his son, the second Lord, it has been revived in the person of Lady Dunning's nephew, Mr. Alexander Baring, now Lord Ashburton.

**EDWARD JOHN STANLEY**, Esq., Joint Secretary of the Treasury, which has been seated for centuries at Alderly Park, in the county of Chester. The Hon. Gentleman who has been elected M. P. for the Northern Division of that shire since 1832, is the eldest son of Sir John Thomas Stanley, Baronet, and married to a daughter of the late Lord Dillon.

**SIR JOHN CAMPBELL**, Attorney-General.—Unaided by patronage, sustained by his abilities alone, this distinguished barrister affords a striking example of the irresistible force of talents and industry. As a lawyer, he stands high among the eminent of his profession, and his triumphant return in two successive elections for the city of Edinburgh, fully attests the estimation he is held in as a politician. Sir John Campbell is son of Dr. Campbell, Minister of Cupar, in Fife-shire, and son-in-law of Lord Abinger.

**ROBERT MONSEY ROLFE**, Esq., Solicitor-General, is related to the late Lord Nelson. He is a King's Counsel, and M. P. for Penryn.

**RIGHT HON. ROBERT CUTLAR FERGUSON**, Judge Advocate General, practised formerly as a barrister in India, and realized a considerable fortune. He possesses the estate of Craigdaroch, in Dumfriesshire, and has sat in Parliament for the county of Kirkcubright since 1826.

**SIR HENRY PARNELL**, Paymaster General and Treasurer of the Navy, is son of the late Sir John Parnell, Bart., Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer, and married to Lady Caroline Dawson, daughter of the Earl of Portland. The family was established in Ireland by the celebrated poet, Archdeacon Parnell, and has since maintained a leading position there. Sir Henry is in his 59th year.

**MARQUESS CONYNGHAM**, Postmaster General, inherits the honours and great estates of his family in 1832. His Lordship is in his 35th year, and married to Lady Jane Paget, daughter of the Marquis of Anglessea.

**SIR RUFANE SHAWK DONKIN**, Master General of the Ordnance, is son of the late General Robert Donkin, a distinguished military officer during the American war, and son-in-law of the Earl of Minto. Sir Rufane is a Knight Commander of the Bath, Grand Cross of Hanover, Colonel of the 90th Regt. and M. P. for Berwick. He possesses an estate at Lower Caversham, in Oxfordshire.

**EARL OF MURRAY**, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Could our hot-headed and warm-hearted brethren on the other side of St. George's Channel, be prevailed upon to suspend for one brief season their party prejudices, and their senseless sectarian feuds, we should feel assured that the Government of Lord Normanby (under that title the new Viceroy has established his reputation in the political and literary circles) would soon conciliate the favourable opinion of all, even in that land of adverse feelings, adverse politics, and adverse interests, knowing as we do the high attributes of his Lordship—knowing him to be gifted with talent far above the level of his order—to entertain views enlarged and enlightened—to possess practical and theoretical knowledge, with a sound and dispassionate judgment. It is just one hundred and twenty-five years since his Lordship's eminent and learned ancestor, Sir Constantine Phipps, was constituted Lord Chancellor of Ireland; he held the Seals four years, (from 1710 to 1714,) and then, retiring to the Middle Temple, died there, in a private station, in 1723. Lord Mulgrave inherited, in 1831, the honours of his family, at the decease of his father, the late Earl, who was a general officer in the army. He married, in 1818, the Hon. Maria Liddell, eldest daughter of Lord Ravensworth, and has one son, George, Viscount Normanby. The Earl will complete the 35th year of his age in May next.

**LORD PLUNKET**, Lord Chancellor of Ireland.—This nobleman has been so long known in political life, that few particulars will here suffice. His Lordship is a man of acknowledged powers, a great lawyer, and an eloquent parliamentary speaker. He is the younger son of the late Rev. Thomas Plunket, a clergyman of the Church of Scotland, officiating in Dublin, and brother of Dr. Plunket, a very eminent physician of that city.

**LORD MORPETH**, Secretary for Ireland, is the eldest son of the Earl of Carlisle, nephew to the Duke of Devonshire, and brother-in-law of the Duke of Sutherland. His Lordship, whose University career was highly distinguished, was born in 1802, and has represented Yorkshire in Parliament, since 1830.

\* His Lordship is author of three highly popular works of fiction—viz. 'Matilda,' 'Yes and No,' and 'The Contrast.'

(From the London Court Journal, April 25th.)

**LONDON AND PARISIAN FASHIONS.**—The modes de Longchamps have now stamped the character of the fashions to be adopted during the forthcoming summer. We may say with certainty that sleeves will be less full than heretofore, and, though generally gathered in above the wrist, yet those which are cut tight from the elbow downward are far from being unfashionable, and are, certainly more becoming than any others. The skirts of dresses are long and excessively wide, peleries are smaller than last season and cut very narrow on the bosom. Many are made to draw under the *ceinture*, and an equal number are rounded off in front, so as to show the corsage of the dress or pelisse. The bodies of dresses are for the most part draped and crossed over the bosom. This style is very suitable to open *jupons*, a fashion which will no doubt be very prevalent during the ensuing summer.

In Paris pelisses of black or grey satin are much worn for the promenade. The peleries are double and open on the centre of the bosom. They are fastened at the throat by a superb brooch, which likewise confines a gold chain whence hangs a *cassolete*, a flacon, &c. A Cashmere scarf is twisted round the neck instead of a boa. With the above dress may be worn a hat of pink, light green, or blue satin, trimmed with feathers of the same hue.

For every plain promenade costume, nothing is more genteel than the drawn bonnets. Those of lilac silk, ornamented with bouquets of lilac, are very numerous. Many are made of chequered gros de Naples; the favourite colours being green and white, lilac and white, or pink and white.

Saawls were never more generally worn than at present. Those with black or very dark grounds, and rich Arabesque patterns, are preferred to all others.

Ball dresses begin now to assume the light and airy character suited to the season. They are made of plain, white, pink or blue crape, richly embroidered at the height of the knee, on the shoulders, and the *ceinture* with branches of geranium white-lilac, or will roses. Robes of plain gauze, richly trimmed with ribbons, and worn with mantillas of blonde, have a very light and pretty effect.

For evening, demi-toilette dresses of white organdy embroidered in coloured worsted, or silk, are extremely elegant. Those of the pattern called *à la jardinière* are most beautiful when wrought in silk. They present the effect of a brilliant parterre of the Boulevards of every season scattered over the *organdy*, so that a lady wearing one of these dresses seems to be moving amidst a little Eden.

The mode of dressing the hair is becoming daily more and more simple. Braids, or a single large bow of hair are worn on each temple; and the back hair which is usually plaited, is raised to a very moderate height. A cordon of flowers is placed across the forehead, with light sprigs of *la Merveille*, descending on each cheek. For very young ladies, a single rose or a bow of gauze ribbon is fastened on one side of the head.

In full dress, bows are now superseded by *etoles* or scarfs drawn up at each end, and finished with rich tassels.

For morning dress, hats or bonnets, such as may be worn at concerts or *fêtes champêtres*, rice straw will be much in favour. The most elegant trimming for these hats is a bird of paradise feather.

**TONNAGE OF VESSELS.**—The following is from a return made to the House of Commons of the ships and tonnage that have entered inwards, and cleared outwards, in the years ending 31st January 1834 and 1835:—Entered inwards in 1834, from British colonies and possessions, 4582 ships of 981,375 tonnage; from foreign countries, 6407 ships of 1,018,553 tonnage. In 1835, from British colonies and possessions, 4920 ships of 1,015,883 tonnage; and from foreign countries, 6738 ships of 1,092,207 tonnage. Cleared outwards in 1834, to British colonies and possessions, 4332 ships of 765,519 tonnage; and to foreign countries, 5192 ships of 878,375 tonnage. In 1835, to British colonies and possessions, 4392 ships of 761,220 tonnage; and to foreign countries, 5342 ships of 879,054 tonnage.

A Spanish brig, of three hundred tons, named the *Formidable*, which had acquired no small notoriety among the British cruisers on the coast of Africa by her own speed and the boldness and dexterity of her captain, was captured on the 17th of December, off the mouth of the old Calabar river, by his Britannic Majesty's brigantine *Buzzard*. The action was commenced by the slaver after a chase of some hours and was maintained for sometime with great spirit on both sides. At length the brigantine ran the slaver on board, and the latter almost immediately surrendered. The captain of the *Formidable*, an officer of the Spanish navy, behaved with great gallantry fighting and encouraging his men until disabled by three musket wounds. The captors found on board the prize, seven hundred slaves and a crew of sixty-six men armed with muskets, pistols and cutlasses. The battery of the slaver was eight guns. Four of the Spaniards were killed, and eleven wounded; of the British, six wounded.

Hezz has a new work in press entitled 'The Wars of Montrose.' The new works to be published in London during the present month from which the best things are expected by connoisseurs, are as follows: 'Crichton,' by the author of *Brookwood*, one of the most successful writers, on a small scale, in London—'The Doom of Giallo,' by a favorite under the rose, who is aware of the advantage of a little mystery—'Transfusion,'—'Lord Arthur Plantagenet,'—'Memoirs of Mirabeau,' written by himself, father, and adopted son—'Life of Prince Talleyrand,' and 'Memoirs of Marshal Ney.'

Lady Charlotte Bury has written a book, soon to be issued, bearing the taking cognomen of 'Journal of the Heart.'

The Islanders have a most curious custom, and a most effectual one, of preventing horses from straying, which I believe is peculiar to this island. Two gentlemen, for instance, are riding together without attendants, and wishing to alight for the purpose of visiting some object at a distance from the road, they tie the head of one horse to the tail of another, and the head of this to the tail of the former. In this state it is utterly impossible that they can move on either backwards or forwards, one pulling one way and the other the other; and therefore, if disposed to move at all, it will be only in a circle, and even then there must be an agreement to turn their heads the same way.—(Barrow's Visit to Iceland.)

#### AMERICAN PAPERS.

New-York is such a busy, confused, topsy-turvy sort of place at this present writing, that we could hardly choose a more appropriate illustration for it than the cauldron of Macbeth's witches in full boil. It is, indeed, in a perfect uproar. The ladies are all shopping, preparatory to their annual captivation excursions to Rockaway and the Springs; gentlemen are speculating in property in all quarters; every auctioneer has his hammer in his hand; and houses and lots, prairie lands and oyster beds are going, going, from morning till night; Politicians are getting places, and Editors are grumbling at them; and omnibuses are rolling about in all directions, occasionally running over some unfortunate pedestrian, who has the temerity to cross the street at any pace short of a full gallop. And we have all kinds of wonders among us—learned dogs—Siamese twins—patent doctors—prize-fighters—foreign Combs and conjurers; while bevy of pick-pockets are here and there congratulating each other on the crowded state of the streets. Then every morning smiles upon the birth of a new daily paper, filled with exciting paragraphs, which add considerably to the oppressive state of the weather. The little pigs, too, forsaking their winter cubbies in the upper part of the city, come out to mingle with the fashionable, and to luxuriate in the lower regions of Broadway, where (to say the truth for them) they behave decorously enough, until some of the dogs that are in the habit of regaling themselves upon little pig's ears, occasionally pounce upon them, when they immediately seek protection under the most adjacent pair of legs, driving the unfortunate owner thereof head-first in his neighbor's face, who passes the compliment to a third, who transfers it to a fourth, and so on until it pervades the

whole chain of pedestrians, from one end of the street to the other, as effectually as an electric shock. But the chief cause of all our tribulation is the knocking down, and building up, and pulling backwards, and bringing forward of houses. In the whole circumference of the city, there is scarcely a square rod where a man may stand for five minutes together, without running the risk of being swept away in a shower of brick-bats. William street, for instance, gives dreadful note of preparation:—Spruce-street is scarcely passable; in Liberty-street there is only here and there a house left; Wall-street appears as if it had been visited by an earthquake. And then the sun is almost warm enough to light a cigar by, without the aid of a barometer-glass. And, to add to our sorrow, go where you will, you are sure to stumble over a company of soldiers, and a band, making more abominable music than the amateurs of the celebrated Calathumpian Club; or worse still, a party of scavengers knocking the dust about as threshers do corn, for no other purpose, it would seem, than to gather it into little heaps, that it may have a better opportunity of being acted upon in a high wind. There is some sunshine in the storm, however; business is good—no person need be out of employment that is able to work—the health of the city is excellent—provisions are moderately cheap, and we have no catchpenny lecturers on science and temperance. So, say we, God speed the bustle, albeit the air around us is so impregnated with sublimens, dust, lime, mortar, and the music of mason's hammers, that we are nearly choked in opening our mouth to give the word utterance.—(Parlor Magazine.)

The evening papers state that the fire on Thursday night destroyed the greater part of the houses on the block bounded by Greenwich, Barclay, Robinson and Washington streets, and it is estimated that at least sixty families have had to seek new dwellings. The amount of property consumed is variously estimated from 60,000 to 100,000 dollars. The houses were principally owned by the heirs of Philip Klindender.—(N. Y. Mer. Adv.)

The *St. Lawrence* from Liverpool brought a thorough-bred colt and filly; the colt for Epenetus Howe, Esq., and the filly for Samuel Field, Esq., of North Salem, West Chester Co. They are two years old, and were bred by J. Painter, Esq., of Stafford, the breeder of the celebrated horse *Leviathan*. They are both by Memnon, winner of the great St. Ledger at Doncaster out of a first-rate poulterer.

There are now established in the United States 8000 Temperance Societies, 23 of which are State Societies, there being one in every State in the Union except Louisiana. 4000 distilleries have ceased their operation; 8000 merchants have given up the oilous traffic, and 1200 merchant vessels are now navigated without the help of alcohol.

'*Strikes*,' are all the fashion. The Stone Cutters not only stand out for 2 dollars a day, which the employers are willing to pay, but they are determined to regulate piece work also. Public sentiment appears to be decided that the Journeymen are in the wrong. Next comes the Horse Shoers, who are parading the street with drum and life for a stand out. Very few Americans are to be seen in their ranks.

At the latest date, the French Chamber of Deputies was engaged in debate on the Abolition of Negro Slavery in the French colonies. The number of slaves in them is two hundred and seventy-eight thousand. In reply to the several orators, (April 23d,) the President of the Council (Duke de Broglie) said—

"The moment was critical—that a hazardous experiment was now trying in England, and that in the uncertainty of its result it was the duty of Ministers to be silent; as to act otherwise would endanger the success of the experiment which Government might one day try—he would not say when—he would bind himself to nothing."

**UPPER CANADA.**  
Toronto, May 26.—We are informed, that the Hon. William Allan has resigned the fatiguing station of President of the Bank of Upper Canada, after a long course of inappreciable valuable service. To mark their high sense of the honor, probity, and dignity, with which he has discharged his trust, we understand it is the most creditable design of the Directors and Stockholders of the Institution, to present him with a piece of Plate, of the value of 3000.—(Patriot.)

Toronto, May 23.—We have great satisfaction in giving insertion to the award of R. B. Sullivan, H. Sherwood and Robert Stanton, Esquires, the arbitrators appointed with the mutual consent of the parties interested in the much exaggerated case of 'The Desjardins Canal Company' versus 'Allen Napier McNab,' which appears in another part of this paper. The Canadian public will recollect that Mr. Mackenzie in his *Advocate* and strife-creating Pamphlets, held up Mr. McNab to his (Mr. Mackenzie's) credulous partisans, as a public delinquent—as one who was base enough to embezzle; and who actually had embezzled thousands of pounds, the monies belonging to the Desjardins Canal Company, at a time too when he held under that institution, a high and confidential station. The private and political enemies of Mr. McNab, were not slow in joining in the unholy crusade against his character, and so current became the story at last, that the Company were absurd enough to institute legal proceedings against him. The award of the arbitrators shows how these proceedings terminated—of what sagacity these wise-acres must be possessed, to commence a law suit against a gentleman, to whom they were then owing 16l. 2s. 2d., and (what was always our conviction it will show) that Mr. McNab has come out of the ordeal with a character not only unsullied but above suspicion.—(Courier.)

#### LOWER CANADA.

Montreal, June 2.—Yesterday the corner stones of the new Jewish Synagogue about to be erected in the St. Lawrence suburbs, was laid in proper form, the members of that community attending the ceremony. The foundation stone of the old synagogue, recently taken down, was removed from the position it had occupied for nearly fifty years, and placed in juxta position with that which will form the base of the present edifice. The letters, we understand, which were engraved on the old stone, were perfectly legible.—(Irish Advocate.)

Montreal, (Tuesday,) June 2d.—The annual election for Directors of the Montreal and City Banks, for the ensuing twelve months, took place yesterday. At the former, the election terminated in favour of the gentlemen who served in the same capacity during the past year.

It was further determined, by the meeting of Stockholders, to petition the Provincial Legislature, at its next session, to renew the Act of Incorporation of the Bank, which will expire by limitation in 1837.

At the City Bank, all the Directors heretofore in office were re-elected, with the exception of Messrs. T. A. Begy and J. E. Mill, who both declined being put in nomination. The new Directors in their stead are Messrs. T. Phillips, and L. B. Ward.—(Gazette.)

The *St. George*, which arrived from Quebec, brought up in tow three square rigged vessels, one Halifax schooner, and two barges amounting at

least to twelve hundred tons burthen. She brought the whole up to the current without disengaging any of them. This is the heaviest tonnage ever brought up to Montreal, except by the *John Bull*.

COMMISSARIAT EXCHANGE, 4s. 1 1/2 d. Stg. V. Dollar.

#### QUEBEC:

FRIDAY, 5th JUNE, 1835.

The New York papers of Friday evening last received yesterday morning contain news 12 hours later from England, and one day from Scotland, brought by the *John Marshall*, from Glasgow, having left that port on the 28th April. The following are extracts:—

The Opossum packet has arrived from Mexico, with 510,000 dollars on freight. The Morning Herald states that Sir George Berkeley will be appointed Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, and therefore Sir Howard Douglas will be recalled before he can have entered on the duties of his office.

The Portuguese Cortes have repealed article 90th of the charter, and the young Queen is authorized to marry a foreign prince.

The Glasgow paper quotes Potashes at 33s. 6d. dull; Whale Oil 27s a 27s 6d. London, April 25, Evening.—Stocks have gone up to-day. Consols reached 92 7/8 a 93. There is now a lull in home politics, with the exception of a little stir about the elections, which, however, are exciting but little interest.

Scotland.—The ship *Isabella*, Captain Robertson from China, arrived in Leith Roads on Saturday afternoon, after a very quick passage, having left Canton 17th Dec. with a very select cargo of about 8000 packages of teas of the new crop. This is the first direct importation of the new crop tea into Scotland. We understand that they are to be brought to public sale in a few days.

Dublin.—His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, accompanied by the Countess of Haddington, will take his departure from our shores on Tuesday next carrying with him the regrets on his removal, and good wishes for his prosperity and happiness, of every member of the community, whose opinion is of value, or in whose estimation it is of consequence to stand well.—*Mail*.

London, April 26.—There has been since yesterday morning many rumours about of disorganization among the band of Deconstructives to whom the new Ministers look for support in carrying on the King's Government. It is no wonder that a thing composed of such wretched materials as the present Ministry party, should begin to crack even before it is put in use.—*Albion*.

The New York papers of Saturday evening were likewise received yesterday morning. They are without later intelligence from Europe.

Upper Canada papers of the 20th instant, were received this morning. We observe that A. N. McNab, Esq., M. P. P., whom his political enemies held as a public delinquent, and as having embezzled thousands of pounds belonging to the Desjardins Canal Company, in which he held a responsible situation, has been honorably acquitted by the arbitrators, Messrs. Sullivan, Sherwood, and Stanton, who were chosen by mutual consent.

The fine weather experienced for some days past has given a rapid spring to vegetation, and raised the hopes of farmers throughout the district. Notwithstanding the backwardness of the season, it is now thought that a short continuance of favorable weather will advance agricultural pursuits to the point they generally reach at this period of the year. What is most to be apprehended is a bleak wind from the frozen regions of the north and north-west. To-day we have the wind from the opposite quarter, and at two o'clock the thermometer stood at 42 in the shade.

The following is a correct statement of the various signals employed at the repeating telegraph on Cape Diamond, when vessels are signaled as coming up the river:—

**SIGNALS FOR SHIPS OF WAR.**  
Flag Ship..... The Union Jack  
Line-of-battle Ship..... A blue flag  
Frigate-gun Ship..... Red & blue striped do.  
Frigate..... Red do.  
Sloop of War..... White do.  
Any Government vessel less than a Sloop of War..... Yellow do.

**SIGNALS FOR MERCHANT VESSELS.**  
Balls on the river side of the telegraph denote square-rigged vessels, on the opposite side schooners or sloops, and the number of each is denoted by the manner in which the balls are placed: thus for five or a less number of vessels, single balls are placed on the yard; when there are more than five the balls are placed one under another close to the mast, each of them standing for five; when a ball is placed under another on the outer extremity of the yard, it denotes five vessels, but the ball under which it is placed only stands for one, the two balls standing for six vessels.

When it is necessary to signalize a great number of vessels, the following multipliers are employed, which when placed under any number of balls denote that such number is to be multiplied by the figure for which each pendant stands, as follows:—

A blue pendant stands for a multiplier by 2  
A red do. .... 3  
A white do. .... 4  
A yellow do. .... 5  
2 pendants, 1 blue and 1 yellow, ..... 6  
2 do. 1 red and 1 yellow, ..... 7  
2 do. 1 white and 1 yellow, ..... 8  
2 do. 1 blue and 1 white, ..... 9  
2 do. 1 red and 1 white, ..... 10

The same with respect to vessels of war, when either of the above pendants is placed under the 1st ball for such vessel.

For a steam-boat a ball is placed on the mast above the yard.

A sailor named Davis, on board the brig *Southampton*, fell from the top-gallop mast, a height of eighty feet, had his thigh and right arm dreadfully mangled and fractured, as also his face, splinters of wood having been extracted from the upper jaw. He was admitted into the Marine Hospital, and, notwithstanding the serious injury, some hopes are entertained of his recovery.

We understand that a gentleman who left Portsmouth on the 22nd April, reports that the *Popo*, which is to bring out Lord Amherst, was in a very dismantled state, very little of the lower rigging then being over the mast head. The probability therefore is very strong against her being ready for sea before the 1st of May, so that there can be little doubt that Capt. McKinnon will arrive before the High Commissioner's departure.—(Mercury.)

In our last we mentioned the appointment of two gentlemen as Post-Office Surveyors in these Provinces. From questions which have been put to us touching their duties, we perceive the nature of the appointment is not generally understood.—They are in fact travelling agents, appointed for the express purpose of seeing that the post-masters, mail carriers, and others connected with the Post, are alert in their respective duties, and promptly to redress all complaints. They are further to report upon the



