

No. 4648.]

[Vol. 71.]

QUEBEC FIRE OFFICE. NOTICE is hereby given that a half yearly dividend of three per centum on the amount of capital paid in, has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on Monday, 2nd June next.

PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL. THE very superior and remarkably fast sailing BRIG CLYDE, Jos. Brown, Master, has excellent accommodation for a few cabin passengers, and will sail for the above port about the 5th June.

OR Freight or Charter to HALIFAX, N.S. or St. John's, N. F.—The fine new, fast sailing brig Alexander, J. G. Wynn, Master, is now ready to receive cargo.

FREIGHT FOR BELFAST. THE fine first class Brig Astrea, Fitzsimon, master, 227 Tons register, is now ready to receive cargo.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER. TO any safe Port in the GULF or the WEST INDIES. The fine fast sailing Brigantine JOHN & CHARLES, Babon, Master.

OLD LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS. TO SAIL ON FIRST AND SIXTEENTH OF EVERY MONTH. NEW SHIP COLUMBUS.

COBB, Master, to sail on the 1st of 6th month, (June.)

THE EUROPE. J. MAXWELL, master, to sail on the 16th of 6th month, (June.)

THE SOUTH AMERICA. WATERMAN, Master, to sail on the 1st of 7th month, (July.)

THE BRITANNIA. W. SKETCHLY, Master, to sail on the 10th of 7th month, (July.)

The Liverpool Packets having met with general approbation and support, the owners of them have concluded to add to the number of vessels employed in that establishment.

LAKE ONTARIO STEAM BOATS. The new splendid fast sailing Steam Boat COBBOURG, Captain CHARLES McINTOSH, Master, propelled by two pressure Engines, of fifty horse power each, will for the season, leave the different Ports as follows:—

Table with columns for destination (Upwards/Downwards), ship name, and departure times. Includes destinations like Brockville, Kingston, Cobourg, and Toronto.

Table with columns for departure/arrival dates and ship names. Includes dates like Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, etc., and ship names like UNITED KINGDOM, GREAT BRITAIN, OSWEGO.

BOOK-STORE, FABRIQUE ST.

THE following BOOKS just received and for sale at the New Bookstore, No. 9, Fabrique Street, Upper-Town, viz.—Miss Mastman's Illustrations of Political Economy, The Landscape Album, or Great Britain illustrated, containing 50 views, beautifully bound.

PROSPECTUS.

In the course of the present month, will be published in the Town of BELLEVILLE a WEEKLY PAPER, entitled THE STANDARD OF MOIRA.

LANDING ex brig Alexander, from Halifax, and for sale by the subscribers:—

Demerara and St. Vincent Rum, Molasses, Muscovado Sugar, Cod and Seal Oil in barrels, Cod Blubber—and a few boxes Dugby Herrings.

TO PAINTERS.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of PATTERSON, YOUNG & Co. Lower Town, for painting the house No. 41 St. Ursule-street, Upper Town.

FOR SALE at the Subscriber's Stores:—

Bleached Sail Cloth, Nos. 1 @ 7 of the best quality. —ALSO— London Porter in Bottles.

FOR SALE.—Spanish Wine in pipes and hhd's

Claret in hhd's, Brandy, Gin, Flout Glass, Cordage, Gunpowder, F. F. and H. F.

AT the Subscriber's Store, No. 23, Sault au Matelot-street, Woolen Cloths, Carpetings, Hats, Flannels, &c. &c.

Seven superior Violoncellos, and other musical instruments, and a variety of new music for the Piano, &c.—Violin and Violoncello strings, received by the late arrival.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER.

A Pleasant Cottage on the St. Foy Road, consisting of Six Rooms on a floor, and a small Garden attached to it. Enquire of Wm. S. SEWELL, Esq. St. Ursule-street

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS having claims against the Estate of the late WILLIAM HOLMES, Esq. in his lifetime of Quebec, Physician, are requested to transmit them duly attested, to the undersigned; and those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make payment.

NOTICE.—The Subscriber hereby gives notice, that on the 1st May ensuing, he intends to resign Business in favor of his Son. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to him, to pay the amount of their respective Accounts to ROBERT CAIRNS, Junr., with as little delay as possible.

NOTICE.—The Curates and others in the country parts of this Parish are requested to give information to the undersigned on the body of GEORGE WALLACE SCOTT, Esquire, drowned on the 3d instant, near New Liverpool, being found, and before proceeding to its burial, it may be known by a green surcoat, with velvet collar, black cloth waistcoat and black pantaloons; a silver hunting watch with steel key and chain, and gold seal on which are engraved the letters G. S.

REWARD OF £15. THE Stores of the Subscriber, at Près-de-Ville, having been broken into last night, and a quantity of Brown Canvas and a bale of Salt Twine stolen therefrom, the above reward will be paid to any person furnishing such information as may lead to the detection of the thief or thieves.

FASHIONABLE STRAW BONNETS. JUST received from London, a general assortment of Ladies' and Children's Fashionable Straw Bonnets, ditto Beaver and Silk for Gentlemen, a few dozens with broad rim, and a variety of fancy goods, too numerous to detail.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having taken Stores adjoining his Offices, St. James' Street, is prepared to receive Flour, Pork, Beef, or any other goods or consignments, and will make liberal advances on the same.

200 Bolts Patent Bleached Sail Cloth, just arrived, and for sale by CHARLES E. LEVEY.

A FEW Cases of Stationary, and Copying Machines, with every requisite complete, Daries, Steel Pens, Sailing Wax, Patent Secure Wafers, &c. just received ex FRANCE, from London, and for sale by WAXTON & MOORE.

ANTONY FITZBAG, Tinsmith, respectfully informs his customers, and the public, that he has moved his shop from St. John-street, Upper Town, to his own dwelling house, No. 7, Angel-street, where he carries on his trade as Tin Smith and Sheet Iron Worker in all its branches, and engages to furnish his customers and the public in the best of Tin and Sheet Iron work at a lower price than any other of his trade in Quebec.

NOTICE.—The Ship & Custom House Agency, formerly carried on by the Subscriber, is now resumed by him, and will be transacted with punctuality and despatch, on moderate terms.

THE Subscriber offers STORAGE for all description of Goods, in the Store on the west side of the Queen's Wharf, on the most reasonable terms.

THE Subscriber has just received the following Goods:—A complete collection of law, literature, and religious Bibles, the latter consisting of Formularies, livres d'office, orationes spirituales, heures chretiennes, imitation de C. C. P. Paroissiens des Dames et Demoiselles, Paroissien Romain, Eptres et Evangelies, Heures et offices de la vertu, Vie des Saints, &c. &c.

Paper Hanging of every description, Perfumery, do, Gilt Moulding from 1 inch to 4 Charlets, Buttons, Brushes, Toilette Glasses, Chocolate for families, Violins, very superior Ladies' Boots, Shoes and Gloves, Black Small boxes, Night Lights, Church ornaments of every description: Such as gold cloth, Dames of all colours, Gold Crosses for Chassebles, Bas d'Aubes, Gros de Tours, Encenseurs, Calices, Cibouirs, &c. &c. &c.

200 casks Warren's Blacking, 3 pints, pints and quarts. 17th May, 1854.

SALT FOR SALE.—Expected to arrive by the first Spring Ships.—400 tons Lisbon Salt, 200 do, Liverpool do.

THE undersigned offers for Sale, at his shop, Sous-le-Fort Street, Lower Town, and at his shop, No. 21, St. John Street, Upper Town, twenty thousand pounds of Sulfur, which has been made for more than a year at his manufactory. It will be sold at 8 1/2 the lb. by the barrel, cash, and at 9d. the lb. on approved credit.

Emigrant Hospital, Quebec, 18th April 1854. HOSPITALS are requested to send them in, under cover, addressed to Mr. SEALY, the Steward of the Hospital, to enable the Committee of management to pay off all debts due to the 31st of May next, in conformity with the Law passed last Session of the Legislature.

MRS. LANE respectfully informs the Gentlemen of Quebec that she has opened a BOARDING HOUSE at No. 5, corner of Couillard Street and Nouvelle Rue des Casernes, Upper Town, where she hopes from reasonable terms and a strict attention to their comforts to merit a share of their patronage.

TO BE LET. THE corner HOUSE facing the New Market and St. Paul Street, with Stabling attached to it for six horses. Apply to F. H. ORKNEY, 26th May, 1854.

THE MANSION HOUSE. MRS. STILSON begs to inform the public, that her establishment is now open for the reception of Ladies and Gentlemen.

NOTICE.—The subscribers are prepared to receive ashes, grain, flour, salted provisions and other produce, on consignment. They have large and suitable stores on Irvine's wharf, and on receipt of property entrusted to their care, will make liberal advances.

JUST arrived, and for sale by the subscriber:—100 barrels Prime Mess Irish Pork, 200 boxes Glenfield's Soap, 100 boxes Waterford Linton Blue, 100 boxes Poland Starch, 12 casks Irish Hams.

REMAINING in the store of the Steamer St. Patrick, Queen's Wharf, a packing box marked S. (within a diamond). The owner may have it on proving property and paying all expenses, by applying to Mr. JAMES HENRY, No. 40, St. Peter Street.

Office of His Majesty's Chief Agent for the superintendance of Emigrants in Upper and Lower Canada, Quebec, 6th May, 1854. CONDUCTORS of public and private works in Upper and Lower Canada in want of Artificers, Mechanics, or Labourers, are requested to transmit to this Office, an account of the number of persons required, specifying the rate of wages to be paid, the probable period wanted, also, the nearest landing place and Post Office.

REMOVAL. J. McKEE, Surgeon Dentist, has removed from his residence in Fabrique-street, to No. 7, Palace-street, opposite the Union Hotel.

TEN hhd's LEAF TOBACCO, for Sale by JOHN FISHER, 20th May, 1854.

SHIP BELLS FOR SALE by MICHEL CLOUET, 21st April 1854.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A Plumber and Brass finisher, to whom good wages and constant employ will be given. Apply at the Bell-Foundry, St. Paul Street.

AGENCY OFFICE FOR NEWSPAPERS, PERIODICALS, &c. Removed from St. John-street to No. 11, Palace-street.

NOTICE.—The subscribers having leased O'BRIEN'S DEEP WATER WHARF, Près-de-Ville, offer Wharfage on reasonable terms. There are commodious Piers connected with it for timber, and every accommodation to Captains while loading.

J. W. S. HOWS has removed his Office to No. 5, Broad Street, New York, where he continues to transact MARINE INSURANCE AGENCY, and the collection of Monies and Drafts in all parts of the United States.

FOR SALE. DEMERARA Rum in punch-bons and hogsheads Muscovado Sugar in barrels Coffee in bags Madeira Wine in hogsheads and quarter casks Champagne Claret } in cases containing 5 dozen

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS. ONE Hundred barrels Prime Mess Pork 150 ditto Prime do. 550 ditto superfine, fine and middling Flour 28000 Cigars.

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ADVICES FROM ENGLAND TO THE 24th APRIL.

Whitehall, April 15.—The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting to Admiral Sir G. Martin, G. C. B., the office or place of Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and Lieutenant of the Admiralty thereof, and also Lieutenant of the Navies and Seas of the said United Kingdom, in the room of Admiral Sir E. Thornbrough, deceased.

The King has also been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting to Admiral the Hon. Sir R. Stopford, G. C. B., the office or place of Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom.

Downing-street, April 15.—The King has been pleased to appoint Colonel Sir Dudley St. Leger Hill to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of St. Lucia.

In the House of Commons, on the 22d of April Mr. O'Connell brought forward a modified motion upon the subject of the repeal of the Union. The terms of the motion with which the hon. and learned member concluded his speech are these:—"Select Committee to inquire and report on the means by which the dissolution of the Parliament of Ireland was effected; on the effects of that measure upon Ireland and upon the labourers in husbandry, and operatives in manufactures in England; and on the probable consequences of continuing the Legislative Union between both countries."

Mr. O'Connell was the only speaker, and upon the conclusion of his speech the debate was adjourned till this day.

Liverpool, April 24.—The number of persons that have embarked for the Americas, and our Australian possessions from this port, from the first January to the 31st March, is 4479. If emigration goes on without check, the six months terminating at the Michaelmas quarter will, in the ordinary course, present larger proportionate numbers; and it is not improbable that the whole expatriation of the year will amount to 20,000 souls from Liverpool alone.

London, April 22.—The Paris papers of the 20th of April assure us, as much by tone of their own remarks as by the fact they mention, that tranquillity is quite restored and likely to continue. The late event can be regarded by none as a matter of triumph, and we have no doubt that sorrow, even in those whose power was assailed, is the prevailing sentiment. The fetes that were to take place in consequence of the King's birth-day will be postponed, and we hope that reason will rise superior to fear before any other violent laws receive the sanction of the Chamber. One of the Lyons papers asserts that the number of combatants on the side of the workmen did not exceed 600. The number of persons killed at Paris, in all 51, shews that as much as possible has been made of these seditious proceedings by the journals on both sides. The number of towns at which insurrectionary symptoms have been exhibited is said to be 33, indicating an extensive plan, by whoever it might have been originated.

Our city correspondent alludes, though with an air of doubt, to a rumour of a treaty between Great Britain and France, to which Spain and Portugal are parties, for the settlement of the affairs of the Peninsula. The rumour, we have reason to believe, is not without foundation. There is no doubt that England and France, in conjunction with Spain and Portugal, have come to a just determination of disencumbering the Peninsula both of Don Pedro and Don Miguel, as the preliminary step to the tranquil arrangement of the Government of Portugal. But whatever measure may be deemed necessary to the accomplishment of this desirable object, armed interference will not be resorted to.

London, April 22.—We have arrivals from Lisbon to the 14th, and they bring an account of the Miguelites having dispatched from Santarem a large force, which made an attack upon St. Ubes on the 12th, but was repulsed with considerable loss. The attack served to elicit the zeal of the troops in Lisbon, many of whom, particularly the foreigners who were lately in disgrace, volunteered to go to St. Ubes to assist in repelling it. Their services were not accepted. The progress of General Avillo in the province of Tras os Montes continues, and it seems probable that the whole of the North of Portugal will in a short time be clear of the Miguelites.

London, April 23.—Letters of the 15th instant were received this morning from Madrid by express, which state that the Court had followed up the acknowledgement of Donna Maria's Government by the appointment of Signor Perez de Castro as Ambassador to Lisbon. The appointment had given great satisfaction.

Various rumours are afloat in the city on the subject of some diplomatic arrangements, said to be pending, and nearly arrived at maturity, for the settlement of the affairs of the Peninsula, which it is said are now to be placed under the virtual protection of Great Britain and France, under a treaty to which Spain and Portugal are also parties.

Paris, April 18.—The Chamber of Peers yesterday held a sitting with closed doors as a Court of Justice and took into consideration the Royal Ordinance investing it with the power of trying the persons implicated in the late attempts against the safety of the State at Lyons, Paris, and St. Etienne. It first resolved to accept the jurisdiction, and then settle the mode of the proceedings. It afterwards, following the precedent laid down by the proceedings of the Chamber in 1820, on the conspiracy formed at that time, appointed a Committee, of M. de Liberté, to perform the functions of a Chamber of Council, and issue decrees, declaring there are no grounds of prosecution in favor of such of the persons accused against whom no charges are substantiated.

We are informed that in the course of the late searches at the houses of the members of the Societe des Droits de l'Homme, a correspondence was found between the Paris Committee and those of Lyons, Grenoble, Dijon, Nancy and other great towns, dated a month back, the object of which was to concert a general insurrection at the same moment in every part of France, on the promulgation of the law against Associations. It appears also from the same documents that delegates from the departmental committees came to Paris to receive orders from the Central Committee, while emissaries from the capital were dispatched to the provincial towns.

We are assured that the arrests made in the cafes and estaminets on Monday and Tuesday amounted to upwards of 800.

Paris, April 20.—All is tranquil in this department.—(Monteur.) The despatches received from the department of the Moselle, from Strasburg and from Lyons, announce that every thing is tranquil there.—(Id.)

We are happy to hear that tranquillity has not been interrupted at Marseilles.

The Courier francais says, that the number of persons who perished at Paris on the 13th and 14th of April was 12 soldiers, 28 insurgents, or inhabitants of the streets in which the combat took place, and 11 persons killed by musket shot, whose bodies were deposited at the Morgue.

Brussels, April 19.—An article in the Courier Belge, under this date, after entering into a long statement relative to the correspondents of several London journals in Brussels, adds that a decree of Leopold has just been addressed to the correspondent of the Morning Herald, ordering him to quit the kingdom in the (now usual) time of 24 hours.

London, April 22.—The Brussels papers arrived to-day, inform us that some of the Members of the Opposition are to bring an accusation against the Ministers, on account of the expulsion of the foreigners, more of whom have been sent away. These papers bring no other news; but an order of the day, directed to the military, indicates that the Government is fully assured of the continuance of tranquillity.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, APRIL 15.

[We publish from the Morning Herald a new and more correct version of Mr. Stanley's speech.]

Mr. Stanley said that, in rising to address the House upon this subject, he must take an early opportunity of thanking the hon. and learned member, first for the advice which he had done him the favour to confer upon him, and secondly for the manner in which that hon. and learned gentleman had, contrary to the notice on the Order Book of the House, drawn their attention by his motion to the state of Lower Canada. The distinction attempted in this instance was immaterial, for it was clear from the hon. and learned member's speech, that his objections were levelled not so much against the constitution of the Canadas, but against the present state of these provinces under their existing constitution. He confessed he should feel considerable difficulty in taking up the speech so as to follow it in the order in which the hon. and learned gentleman had delivered it, as it was so encumbered with allusions to a confused mass of papers, addresses, and answers from the different public legislative bodies and the Government of the colony.

The object of the motion was professedly to call for an inquiry into the means of remedying the evils felt in the constitution of the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada; yet the whole of the arguments or statements referred to in support of the motion, had, with a solitary exception, only reference to one of those provinces—namely, to Lower Canada. The case he should except to as applicable to the condition and constitution of Upper Canada, was that of Mr. Mackenzie, who came over to this country to complain of her constitution, and of the constitution of the Assemblies of Upper Canada. There had been no pains spared by his noble predecessor in office, the Earl of Ripon, in sifting and examining the case submitted to government by that person; and he thought that after what the hon. and learned gentleman confessed he was aware, as respected that particular province, and also the frequent pledges given of his anxiety to support liberal institutions and freedom of opinion, he himself must rest satisfied that in the case of Mr. Mackenzie, perfect satisfaction had been given to the House of Representatives of Upper Canada. His noble predecessor had, in his statement of the charges made against the House of Representatives by this Mr. Mackenzie, quoted this person's own words, predicting that such was the state of disorganization and disaffection in that province, that nothing could be the result but insurrection and bloodshed. Unless this country interfered and removed from off the shoulders of the people those burdens of which they had long complained in vain—(hear, hear). In the answer of the House of Assembly to this statement of the Noble Lord, they returned thanks for the message itself of the Executive; but stated their minds were, and so ought those of His Majesty's Government to be, fortified against all the gloomy presages of blood and civil war, and a possible dissolution of the political connection of the colonies with Great Britain, lest these presages should be made a means of wresting from the Executive Government that which it would not otherwise be justified in conceding. They further stated they would not suffer themselves to believe, there were Canadians so indifferent to their interests as to wish to dissolve the union with the mother-country, or so reckless of the consequences of civil war, as to pursue a course that would deluge their native land with blood. The House of Assembly entreated his Lordship not to give credence to tales fabricated for his own purposes by an individual twice expelled from that body for an unprincipled conduct he had been detected in pursuing, and assured his Lordship they were resolved not to abandon the excellent Constitution they now enjoyed, or break the connection between them and the mother-country, but were resolved with heart and hand to protect their own rights, and, in conjunction with the other branches of the Legislature, set about to correct all the evils which might have been with justice complained of hitherto. Who would believe that this was the way in which the House of Assembly, the most popularly constituted body in the State, composed of representatives elected by persons having only a 40s. qualification of freehold as county voters, and a householder's qualification for town vote, treated and spoke of the complaints of this individual? The hon. and learned gentleman had in his rapidity scarcely alluded to what had been so beneficially for the Canadas reported by the Committee of the British House of Parliament in 1828. That report had been faithfully followed by the present Government, and with such effect that he would not hesitate to say, that there was no country on the globe which enjoyed greater freedom of suffrage in choosing their representatives, or paid a smaller proportion of taxation, than the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. From all these facts and declarations by the House of Assembly, it was fair to infer that the provinces were satisfied with their Constitution and their representatives. If not, however, the general election in Canada was just at hand, and the result would doubtless be that the members would be returned no more, but others would be chosen in their places. Taking into consideration all the facts, he confessed he was at a loss to conceive how the hon. and learned member should have been encouraged to call on the House to appoint a Committee to enquire into the workings of a Constitution which all the people of Upper Canada admire. He would admit that the case of Lower Canada was altogether a different case. There one prevailing object throughout the whole of the hon. and learned gentleman's speech, which was the assumption that abuses, known to exist in 1810 in the Canadas, in 1818, and in Sir James Craig's time, and subsequently, still continued to exist. Now, he wished to be understood that for a series of years this Government had been most active in taking every means in its power, to remedy the evils which were found to exist in the Constitution of the Canadas, or in the administration of the laws there. He, for his part, was really desirous of instituting an efficient enquiry into the evils complained of. He should endeavour to attain that object, by varying the terms

of the motion, by an amendment which he would submit to the House before he sat down. The Government he admitted to be now on its trial. (Hear.) He solicited, nay, he would demand that those charges, revived as they had been, should be either substantiated or refuted—(cheers). And he would, when the time came, pledge himself to show, that ever since the report of the Committee upon this subject, in 1828, the conduct of Government was a series of concession upon concession, which was only met by increased demands. It had been alleged by the hon. and learned member, that the Executive Council was identified with, and controlled and fettered the whole authority of the Legislative Assembly. Now, certainly this would be very extraordinary, if it were the case, for, by returns, it appeared that in Upper Canada, out of 52 who composed the Legislative Assembly, only six were in the Executive Council. In the case of Lower Canada, of 37 in the Legislative Council, only 3 had seats in the Executive—(hear). The report of the Committee upon the civil government of Lower Canada in 1828, established abuses, which all possible pains had been since taken to remedy. The House would recollect, about that time there had been a petition presented to the House on the part of 87,000 Canadians of French origin, and entrusted to three Canadian gentlemen, Messrs. Neilson, Cuvillier, and another, relative to the maintenance of the French seigniories and the French law in the colony. Of these gentlemen, it would be also recollected that Mr. Neilson was known to have voted against the presentation of this enumeration of charges and complaints, and exhorted them to retract them, and endeavour to co-operate with the other branches of the Government, in the attempt to reform or modify the old abuses of the old tenures and old laws. The Committee of the House reported subsequently that there existed serious evils in the House of Assembly. Having examined Mr. Neilson, they concurred with him, that the best mode of reaching the evils complained of in Lower Canada would be, in the first instance, to appoint, by virtue of the prerogative, such men only to be members of the Executive Council, as will live and maintain themselves out of their own means. The delegates themselves had admitted that this would be the best mode to render the Executive a stable, permanent, and unchanging body in the State. This gentleman next advised that the Judges should be excluded from the bench of the Executive. The chief objection, in fact, was not to the Constitution, but to the mode of administering it. The Committee, in consequence of these recommendations, reported that it was expedient these bodies should be reformed, that no placeman, removable at the pleasure of the Crown, should be continued in the Council, except the Chief Justice, whose legal opinion it would often be important to avail themselves of. These recommendations were acted upon and complied with by the Government; so that it would appear that whereas, in 1827, there were nineteen holding offices at the pleasure of the Crown, and only eight who were of French Canadian native birth, in 1833 the whole of the Canadian Judges had withdrawn themselves, except the Chief Justice, from the Legislative Councils of both Upper and Lower Canada. Whilst in Lower Canada, where 17 had been persons holding places with salaries, from which they were removable at pleasure, and 11 persons living on their own means or income, the number generally of the Council had been increased to 34, out of which 7 only held such places, and 27 were altogether independent—(loud cheering from Mr. Roebuck and Mr. O'Connell). Well, if it were denied, then he would name the persons one by one, and let the House sit the matter to the bottom—(hear). Of 35, he was assured 27 held no office of the description mentioned, and the English extraction in 1828, 6 now 7—of Irish 2, now 1—of Scotch, 9, now 8—of Canadian French origin, 6, now 11—(hear, hear)—and the total result was, that of 35 forming the Council in 1828, there were but 7 under the control of Government. The hon. gentleman had asserted that he (Mr. Stanley) had together departed from the course of policy which had been in practice by his predecessors towards these colonies for many years. Now, in reply, he must first say that, with respect to the whole conduct of his noble friend (Earl of Ripon) who had preceded him in the Colonial Department, he could only speak of it in terms of the highest and most unqualified praise, as having his entire approbation up to the very time when his noble friend resigned the seals of office; and all he had done since he had the honor of holding the seals of the Colonial Department, was to follow up the course which his noble friend, though late, had at last been compelled to act towards the Legislative Assemblies. The hon. gentleman asked whether the tone of the despatch which he, in pursuance of this line of policy, had thought it necessary to send to the colony, was such as to excite the good will of the Legislative Assembly, and to pacify the existing jealousies and ill-feelings. Now he could only say that he considered it to be his duty to speak plainly, not in discourteous language certainly, but in such terms as could leave no doubt with respect to the opinion of His Majesty's Ministers, as to the pretensions of the Legislative Assembly, which were so monstrous that they would be at once subversive of the balance of the Constitution, as settled with respect to the Canadas, if the Government at home submitted to them. And here he must beg to call the attention of the House to the condition of Lower Canada, at the time that he took the seals of office; and he must also observe that whilst he was perfectly ready to vindicate the conduct of his Noble predecessor, and to take a share of the responsibility attached to his proceedings, yet he would also demand the justice of the House not to suffer any invidious distinctions or comparisons to be drawn between himself and his predecessors in the Colonial Secretaryship—(loud cheers). He must apologise for occupying the attention of the House on so dry a subject as that on which he was now about to offer some details—(hear, and cheers); and now he would say, with respect to the question of finance, that the hon. gentleman opposite, in declaring that it was an outrage upon common sense as well as upon the common rights of the Legislative Assembly to debar that body from having the control over whatever sums they might raise in the colony for the purposes of the State, had only mooted a question upon which he (Mr. Stanley) agreed with him entirely in principle—(hear)—But at the same time he must recall to the recollection of the House that the Committee of 1828 recommended the speedy adoption of the principle, with the reservation only that the Governor and the Judges should be rendered independent of the annual vote of the Legislative Assembly for their salaries, by being at once placed on regular and fixed allowance by some stated fund. If there was one thing more than another which was necessary to secure the liberty and happiness of the people, it was the entire and perfect independence of the Judges of the land, not only of the Crown, but also of the people—(loud cheers, in which the hon. Member for Bath joined). He was glad to hear that cheer from the hon. gentleman, for by it he justified the whole course of proceeding in this matter which had been pursued by himself and his predecessor with respect to the financial affairs of the Canadas. It would be necessary for his statement to remind the House that by the Act of 1774, commonly known by the name of the Que-

bec Act, the duties raised in the colony of the Canadas were thereby rendered permanently payable to the King; and, by the Act of 1778, which is known as the Declaratory Act, the King conceded so far as to say that those duties should not be re-enacted or collected, except for the sole purposes of the colonies themselves. Indeed the Act of Separation between the Canadas was passed, by which a Legislative Assembly was granted to Upper and Lower Canada. In Lower Canada the King's British subjects were guaranteed in the full possession of all their English religious customs, laws, and modes of tenure of land, exception being expressly made in favor of the holders of the seigniories on the banks of the St. Lawrence, who possessed their lands under the French law of feudal tenure on the ancient form. Thus, whilst the conquered colonists were secured the possession of their religion, their customs and their laws, together even with their modes of feudal tenure, the same act gave to the British settlers their own peculiar laws and customs, and enabled them to hold their lands under the form of common socage. Now, from the year 1791, the date of this act, up to the year 1818, the only revenues at the disposal of the Crown were the territorial and hereditary revenues, together with such duties to be raised as might be found requisite to complete the sum necessary for the Colonial expenditure. When it became necessary in subsequent years to obtain more money, by applying to the Legislative Assembly, this body claimed the right of knowing how the money so raised was appropriated, and he fully admitted their right.—Things went on thus for a number of years, there being always some irritation existing between the Government and the Assembly, till at length the Governor of the Province, tired of these eternal dissensions, authorised the treasurer to pay certain sums out of the funds in his possession, over which the Legislative Assembly alone ought to have had the control. This act on the part of the Governor he admitted was wrong, but the case which was before the House, and which was alleged to be of a precisely similar nature, was totally different, and, in fact, formed in itself altogether an exception to the usual course of proceedings. He would state the facts and leave the House to judge of the case. Last year the House of Assembly in Lower Canada separated without having made any grant for the support of the officers of the Government. A considerable degree of disorganization existed in society in the Colony. Sickness and the cholera raged; a famine threatened; and the Governor, having none of the public funds at his command, considered himself justified in applying his own private funds to the relief of the starving and infected inhabitants to the amount of £7,000, and this solely to prevent them from perishing by famine. He applied at the next session of the Legislative Assembly to be remunerated to the extent of his credits, and how was he met? He was met by a charge of a misapplication of these very funds—(loud cries of hear.) This was the sole exception which had occurred in the administration and disposal of the Colonial funds since that to which he had already referred, and at a moment when the Legislative Assembly had refused to grant the necessary supplies for his own salary and those of the other public functionaries, the Governor does what? Expend this money for his own purposes? No; but he applies it to the relief of a starving population, and even takes upon himself the responsibility of its distribution. Now, it ought not to be forgotten, that in addition to the revenues derived from the territory of the Canadas, the Quebec Act of 1774 authorised the collection of duties for Colonial purposes; and the Committee of 1828, to whose report he had already referred, had declared it to be their opinion that the right of disposing of these duties was still vested in the Crown, at the same time observing that the Crown would best consult the interests of the Colonies by placing the produce of these duties at the disposal of the Legislative Assembly; recommending also that that Assembly should place the Governor and the Judges in a situation independent of one of them and of the Crown. The Committee further observed that in case the Legislative Assembly agreed to do so, the Government at home would not do wrong to place the whole of the revenues, territorial and others, at the entire control of the Legislative Assembly, and his Noble friend and predecessor in the Colonial office, relying in full confidence on the liberal disposition of the Assembly, at once surrendered these sources of revenue, in certain hopes that when he had done so the Assembly would act up to the recommendation of the Committee. He, however, met with a severe disappointment, for the Assembly refused to make any such settled provision for the Governors and Judges, and that body had by that refusal totally departed, as well from the spirit as from the letter of their own pledges, pledges by which his Noble friend was induced to take the step which he had done. This he could prove by documentary evidence. In 1828 a vote of the Assembly declared it to be necessary to place the Governor, Deputy Governor, and the Judges in a situation totally independent of their own body, to the extent of the salaries then enjoyed by those functionaries. The Government, in accordance with this vote, did so; yet, in the very next session the House of Assembly persisted in including the amount of the salaries of every one of these functionaries in the estimates laid before the House. In 1830, the Noble Lord, his predecessor, offered to give up the whole of the territorial and other revenues of the Crown in Canada, to the extent of £35,000 a year, to the Legislative Assembly, provided the Assembly would only agree to guarantee the present salaries of the Governor, the Deputy Governor, the Judges, and some other officers of State, for a special term of years; subsequently, in the year 1831, worn out by the repeated and, indeed, the perpetual refusals to come to any arrangement on this subject, his Noble friend offered to give up those revenues, if the House of Assembly would only agree to guarantee the salaries of the Governor and the Judges. The House of Assembly of Upper Canada, upon this, voted him an address of thanks for the kindness done them—and, after acknowledging their sense of it, the members expressed their willingness to guarantee the salaries of the Governor and Judges, not for a term of years only, but for life, and bound themselves to provide a civil list for this purpose. Accordingly, his Noble friend caused a Bill to be brought into Parliament to complete his offer, and notwithstanding he was warned of his rashness, he persisted, declaring that he would trust to the honour of the House of Assembly. Well, the House of Assembly passed also a Bill, declaring the offices of the Judges to be life offices, but they totally abstained, not only from fixing the amount of their salaries, but from making any provision for them whatever, and this assertion of the independence of the Judges of the Crown and people, they coupled with the declaration of their right to impeach any one of them before the Legislative Assembly, as well as any one of the officers of the Crown in the Colony. This course was felt to be neither fair nor a straightforward mode of proceeding, and the Legislative Council having also passed the Bill, and transmitted it for the ultimate sanction of the Home Government, the Noble Lord, and not himself, disavowed it, and at the time his determination to refuse his assent to any similar measure, and he also declared that if the Assembly persisted in refusing to provide permanent civil list for the

Government and Judges of Canada, the King would make no further application to them, but would find some other means for the payment of their salaries. Such was the state of things when he assumed the seals of office, and he could only say that he, as Secretary of State, had been spared the trouble of exercising any jurisdiction over the only act of the Legislative Assembly which had been agreed to since his accession to office, by the rejection of that Act by the Legislative Council. He would now refer to the case of Mr. Mondelet, upon which so much had been said, previous to which he must explain some circumstances which preceded it. Mr. Christie, a Member of the Legislative Assembly, chosen for some district of Lower Canada, having incurred the annual revenues of that body, was expelled the House. He was chosen again, and again expelled, and thus rejected several times in succession. The Government did not choose to interfere in this case, because the assembly only acted in conformity to their alleged privileges; but very shortly after, a case of so extraordinary a nature presented itself, that the Government could no longer refuse to assert their supremacy. It happened that Mr. Mondelet, a Member of the Legislative Assembly, accepted the office of one of the Executive Council, in the quality not of salaried, but of an honorary Councillor. Now at that time there was no law in existence by which any Member of the Legislative Assembly was obliged to vacate his seat to be re-elected, in case he accepted of an office under Government. But the moment Mr. Mondelet accepted this honorary appointment, the Legislative Assembly hastened to pass a law by which it was rendered imperative on any Member of their body to vacate his seat, and to be re-elected in case of his acceptance of any office under Government. A resolution of the House was appended to this act, by which it was declared to be in full force from the moment it passed the Assembly, until the King of England should have sanctioned it, and Mr. Mondelet was accordingly subjected to its operation, for in 1833, that gentleman having taken his seat at the Board of the Executive Council, the Speaker of the assembly forthwith was desired to issue a new writ for the election of a Member in his room, he having vacated his seat by accepting an office under the Crown. Now let them ask the House, whether they would sanction an act like this, which, without waiting for the approval of the other parties, whose consent was necessary before it became law, forthwith proceeds to so strong a measure as to deprive a member of the assembly of his seat? If the House of Commons had ever thought fit to act in such a manner, and in the absence of any law to that effect, to order the Speaker to issue a new writ for a place, the Member for Bath had accepted a situation under the Crown, he could only say that the Lord Chancellor here could only act as the Governor there had done, and refuse to append the great seal to any such illegal document. Such was in so many words the case of Mr. Mondelet. And now to meet the hon. gentleman's observations on the occurrences at Montreal. During the unhappy disturbances which had occurred there, several persons fell victims to the exertions of the soldiery in the preservation of the public order. The law relating to the appointment of Grand Jurors had, at that period, been very recently changed, and the new law, authorising the selection of Grand Jurors from the inhabitants of Montreal, was called into operation for the express purpose of having the transactions in which the soldiery were implicated submitted to them (a cheer from the Member for Bath). He understood that cheer. He understood the hon. Member to intimate that the regulations of that Act were not strictly enforced—(the Member for Bath assented)—but he had the satisfaction of being able to say that the Judges had declared that the Act was strictly complied with, and the gentleman who struck the Grand Jury, was very highly complimented by those Judges, for the very accurate manner in which he had executed the functions entrusted to him, on the very first time of doing so, under a very complicated and difficult Act. The result of the proceedings was, that the Grand Jury, so chosen, ignored the whole of the bills presented against the soldiers; and more than this, a number of the inhabitants of Montreal, to the extent of 7,700 persons, signed an address, expressing their satisfaction with the conduct of the soldiery; and he recollected, that the whole population of Montreal did not exceed 25,000 persons; here was a direct approval of the soldiers' conduct, by at least one-third of the whole population. Well, after these disturbances were quelled, the Legislative Assembly refused to suffer the Speaker to issue any writ for a member for Montreal, alleging that it was not safe to excite a popular election, and on no better plea than this, sheltering under it the real reason, which was, that Montreal is a place where in a large portion of British capital was employed, did they refuse to issue a writ—(hear). The last point upon which he should touch, was the peculiar circumstances in which the inhabitants of the province of Lower Canada were placed. In Upper Canada there were no distinctions, either of religion, of tenure of lands, of customs, or laws; in Lower Canada, all these differences existed, although, fortunately, that which caused so much trouble in other places, caused none there—namely, the difference in religious opinions—(hear). In speaking of the effect which these differences caused between the various classes of the inhabitants of that province, a Right Hon. gentleman, a friend of his (Mr. Elicke), who was possessed of large property there, and also who was well acquainted with the operation of these circumstances, stated in 1828 before the Committee, that the French system could only be continued at the expense of the British subjects, and that the latter suffered many grievous injuries in consequence of those differences. Now although he was disposed to guarantee the French settlers in the possession of their various rights, yet he could not consent to do so at the expense of the English settler, and the country owed it to their fellow subjects and citizens not to suffer them to be debarred of the full exercise of all the customs of England; and in fact it was the struggle which had been going on for so many years between the French seigniors and the British socage tenants of lands that had caused so much ruin to the latter party. This was the reason why a Legislative union between the two Canadas had been so long and strenuously recommended, and so long as a hope of that union being accomplished remained, he should be reluctant to apply to Parliament to hasten it, but he must also in candour say, that if anything happened by which the Parliament of Great Britain should be induced to interfere in the settlement of Canadian affairs, that step would probably be the first that they would take, and indeed he had very plainly stated this in the despatch to which the hon. Gentleman opposite had made such frequent reference. One of the great grievances which was felt in Lower Canada, was the operation of the Canadian Tenures Act. Parliament, in order to correct the evils caused by these tenures, stepped in and put on them their own construction; in fact the construction which every impartial judge would put on them. Parliament, also, stepped in to redress the grievances of the feudal system, and compelled the seigniors to release their tenants from those restrictions from which they themselves had been relieved, and when he stated that nearly one-half of the French seigniories remained unoccupied, there was no great fear that any of the feudal cus-

oms that still remained coal trench on the laws of the Canadian population. One of the last cases of complaint mentioned by the hon. Member, related to the revenue arising from the seigniories of Montreal; that was a question involved in some difficulty. The revenue was collected on the ground of a doubtful entail granted by the foundation of St. Sulpice at Paris. The seigniories of Montreal exacted it according to the old laws of the feudal system, and raised a tax of one-twelfth on the rental of all real property within the boundary of Montreal. These rights, as he had said, were doubtful. The question was referred to the Crown law officers of France, and their opinion was against the claims of the seigniors. An amicable arrangement, however, was come to, and the Government guaranteed to the seigniors the average income for the previous ten years, on the condition that the surplus should be intrusted to the Provincial Assembly, to be distributed by them for the purposes of general education. What did the Crown ask in return for this? Nothing for itself. It only required that the shackles of the feudal system, which had so long and so vexatiously bound the inhabitants of the Lower Province, might be taken off. That was all the Crown required; and the advisers of the Crown in requiring it, only had in view the general good of the Province. He admitted that the greater part of the population were what are called French Canadians; but the greater part of the wealth and property of the country was British; and it was the property of the Government to protect the persons possessing this wealth and property. They considered that class of the first importance for the improvement of the country, and trusted that they would be of as great service to the Lower Province as the Canadian Company had been to the Upper Province. Now if the Legislative body were to be elected by the great body of the Canadian population, he could see little chance for protection or security to British subjects. He for one, would never advise the Crown to follow a course which would inevitably betray British interests, or yield to intimidation from any power whatever, to the detriment of the most important and most useful portion of the Canadian population. The Legislative Council had been complained of, but that Council could enact a law without the consent of the Legislative Assembly, and was originally established only as a shield and safeguard for British interests. The last charge against the Government was, that persons of French origin were not admitted as members of the Government. Of the 214 public functionaries, only 47, it was said, were of Canadian origin; but, from the very nature of things, it was evident that the majority of these functionaries must come from the mother country. The distribution, however, of places, was not so disproportioned as would appear at first sight, from the statement of the hon. Member. 125 of these functionaries had been born in England; 81 had been born in Canada, 31 of British parents and 59 of French Canadian parents. Of the Judges, not one had been sent out from this country; they had all been selected from the law of Canada, owing to their knowledge of the law of the Colony, and the acquirements which they had obtained by diligent and honorable exertion in their profession. He was therefore ready to meet the defence of Government, and he did not allude to himself only, but to his predecessor, on the merits of the case; and, in order that these merits be ascertained, he would submit the whole question to a Committee, with full power to make a full, fair, and impartial inquiry—(hear.) Another subject of complaint was the mode in which the financial affairs of the Colony were conducted. In 1831, his noble friend, then Secretary for the Colonies, surrendered to the Assembly certain rights on the faith that provision should be made for the Judges. That pledge had not been kept, and he was therefore compelled to come before the House to ask for the suspension of the Act of 1st and 2d of William IV, cap. 23, in order that the Judges of Canada might not be dependent on the popular votes of the Assembly every year for their salaries. He asked no more—he asked for no concealment, all he wanted was to secure the independence of the Judges, and when the stipulation formerly made should be fulfilled, the disposal of the revenues would again be left to the control of the Provincial Legislature. He would not make any reply to the threats about revolt and rebellion alluded to by the hon. Member, and would pass over the compliments paid in the petition from Canada to the hon. Members for Dublin and Middlesex, and conclude by moving an amendment to the original motion, for a select Committee to inquire into and report how far the grievances complained of in the petition of 1833 had been redressed, and how far the recommendations of the Committee appointed by the House on that occasion had been complied with?

SOUTH AMERICA.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.—By the bark Mexico, Capt. Webb, we have received Vera Cruz papers to April 30th, inclusive.

A despatch from Gen. Barragan, dated Chihuahua, April 18th, states that by virtue of the cordage, April 18th, which had passed between him and Gen. Bravo, all the troops encamped there would retire on the following day, after demolishing the fortifications. The revolution is completely at an end.

President Santa Anna, who had been spending some time at his plantation near Vera Cruz, for the benefit of his health, arrived at Puebla April 22d, on his return to the Capital. He was received at Puebla with much enthusiasm.

The Bishops of Puebla and Michoacan had been banished from the country, for opposing the law for the secularization of curates in certain cases, and also that cancelling the civil obligations of monastic vows. Under the protection of the latter law, sundry individuals of both sexes, of the republic, retired to Mexico, and other parts of the republic, retired to the Convents. "Thus things went on," says the Mexico Telegraph, "when suddenly and simultaneously, the Bishops Puebla and Michoacan published excommunications against a man and a woman who had availed themselves of the privileges granted by said law. Is it not manifest that there was a collusion between the two prelates to make war upon the Government, by fomenting insubordination and disorder?"

WEST INDIES.

Demerara, April 1.—We publish in another column a Proclamation of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by which our readers will perceive that the burthen of a Quarantine establishment, which has for some time pressed heavily upon the vessels trading to this colony, is now removed. "The Harbor Master shall receive from every ship or vessel arriving in this colony the following fees, viz:—

"On the discharge inward, and receipt of outward cargoes, for vessels.

Of 20 tons F 9; 21 to 50 tons 12; 51 to 100 15; 101 to 150 24; 151 to 200 30; 201 and upwards 43;

"For transporting a vessel to or from a wharf to deliver or receive cargoes—

If under 100 tons F 22; above 100 tons 44.

UNITED STATES.

New-York, May 22nd.—It is rumored that Mahlon Dickerson, of New Jersey, will be nomi-



**MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT,**  
MAY 24TH, 1854.

	s.	d.	q.
Ashes, Pots per cwt	22	6	0
Paris do	23	6	0
Coffee per lb	0	7	0
Candles, Tallow do	2	2	0
Sperm do	2	6	0
English Wax do	5	6	0
Cardage, Russia, warranted per cwt	42	6	0
Trace Rope per lb	0	5	0
Best white rope do	0	6	0
Hambro lines per dozen	12	6	0
Shop twine per lb	27	6	0
Coal, Newcastle, per chaldron	22	6	0
Sidney do	27	6	0
Fish, Table Cod (dry) per cwt	12	6	0
Pickled per barrel	16	6	0
Salmon do	60	0	0
Mackerel, No. 1 do	00	0	0
No. 2 do	22	6	0
No. 3 do	15	0	0
Herrings, N. S. No. 1	15	0	0
Do common, good	10	0	0
Flour, superfine } Canada per bbl	27	6	0
Fine } Montreal Brands	25	6	0
Middling } do	24	6	0
Pollards } do	18	9	0
Superfine, United States	27	0	0
Indian meal, per 108 lbs	18	0	0
Do meal, per 108 lbs	11	0	0
Fruit, almonds, soft shell, per lb	0	8	0
Currants, Zante do	0	5	0
Figs do	0	4	0
Nuts, Spanish do	0	3	0
Prunes, French, per lb	0	9	0
Raisins muscatel, per box	12	9	0
Bloom do	9	6	0
Mataga, lb cask	0	2	0
Oranges, per box	22	6	0
Grain, wheat			
U. C. per 90 lbs	5	3	4
Red, L. C. per minot	5	0	0
Inferior do	4	6	0
Barley do	4	0	4
Do Pot per cwt	17	6	0
Oats do	5	4	5
Peas, common do	3	9	4
Do marrowfat do	5	0	0
Indian Corn do	4	0	5
Buck Wheat do	3	0	3
Glass, bottles, beer, gross	30	0	32
Wine do	30	0	35
Window, 7 1/2 x 8 1/2 100 feet	20	6	0
8 x 10	32	6	0
Gunpowder, canister, per lb	1	6	1
F. 100 lbs	63	0	63
F. F. 100 lbs	73	0	73
F. F. 100 lbs	83	0	83
Hats, Palm Leaf per dozen	12	6	0
Indigo, Madras per lb	6	0	6
Iron, English per ton	42	10	0
Russia do	42	10	0
Sweden do	42	10	0
Liquors, Brandy, Cognac per gallon	4	6	6
Bordeaux do	3	6	6
Rum, Jamaica, 1 a 2 do	4	0	4
Demerara do	3	4	3
Lewards 1 a 5 do	3	0	3
Cin. Holland do	4	3	2
Do, Schiedm in half gal. bot. do	7	6	0
Do do quart	3	6	0
Whiskey, per gallon	2	6	0
Leather, sole, per lb	1	0	1
Upper, side do	5	0	15
Calf do	4	6	5
Lead, Pig per cwt	21	0	22
Sheet do	22	6	0
Liquorice, per lb	0	11	0
Molasses, per gallon	0	2	2
Nails, 10 lb wrought per m.	3	3	3
14 lb do do	4	4	4
18 lb do do	4	9	5
20 lb do do	5	0	5
24 lb do do	5	8	6
24 cut (single) cwt	22	6	0
Naval Stores, Tar, per bbl	15	0	0
Pitch do	15	0	0
Rosin do	17	6	0
Turpentine, per gallon	3	6	3
Oils, Linseed, boiled, per gallon	4	0	4
Do, raw do	3	9	4
Whale do	2	6	2
Cod do	2	6	2
Seal, pale do	2	6	2
Olive do	4	6	4
Oil, Florence in cases of 1 dozen	32	6	0
Oil, salad in baskets	22	6	0
Provisions, Beef, Mess per bbl	40	0	42
Prime do	45	0	47
Cargo do	47	6	50
Fresh Pork in hhd. } per lb	27	6	30
150, 200, 800	0	9	1
Butter, daisy, per lb	0	6	0
Common do	0	5	0
Lard do	0	5	0
Cheese, English do	0	3	0
Cheese, American do	0	3	0
Pains, black, per keg	6	0	0
Spanish Brown do	5	6	6
Blue, fine per lb	0	11	0
Green do	0	9	1
Yellow do	0	9	1
White per keg	7	6	10
London whited No. 1	9	6	10
Common do	9	6	7
Whiting per cwt	2	9	5
Red, dry	20	0	22
Porter, London, best, per dozen	8	3	11
Salt, Liverpool, per minot	1	8	1
Stoved, per sack	9	0	9
Spices, Cassia, per lb	1	5	1
Cloves do	1	3	1
Pimento do	0	7	0
Pepper do	0	7	0
Sugar, muscovado, per cwt	37	6	42
East India do	45	0	0
Single refined per lb	0	6	0
Double do do	0	7	0
Soap, Canada do	0	3	0
English do	0	3	0
Starch, American, do	0	5	0
English do	0	7	0
Sheeting, Russia, per yard	0	11	0
Osnaburgs do	0	4	0
Shot, per cwt	20	0	21
Sisal, English Blister, per lb	0	4	0
Cast do	0	1	0
Hoop L. do	0	8	0
Crawley do	0	6	0
Seeds, Flaxseed do	0	6	0
Timothy do	5	3	5
Clover, per lb	0	6	0
Teas, Young Hyson, chests per lb	4	5	4
Hyson do	4	5	4
Souchong do	3	1	0
Do boxes do	3	3	0
Twangky do	3	3	0
Hoboa do	2	1	0
Tallow do	0	4	0
Tobacco, Leaf, U. C. do	0	0	0
United States in hhd do	0	0	0
in bales do	0	0	0
Plug do	0	8	0
U. C. do	0	6	0
Ladies Twist do	1	4	0
Cavendish do	1	4	0
Tobacco Pipes, T. D. per box	22	0	22
Tim Plates, I. C. box 25	60	0	62
I. X. do	70	0	72
I. X. do	70	0	72
Vinegar, Bordeaux, per gallon	2	0	2
English do	1	8	2
Wines Champagne, per dozen	5	0	4
Claret do	8	0	12
Fayal, cargo, per pip	0	0	0
Lisbon do	0	0	0
Malaga do	0	0	0
Madeira do	40	0	50
Port do	35	0	40
Spanish, good red do	0	0	10
Common do	0	0	10
Sellan do	0	0	0
Tenerife, cargo do	16	0	17
Sherry Wine do	15	0	16

**LADIES' BONNETS.**—Mrs. Brown and Daughters, from London, Tuscan and Straw Hat Makers, beg to intimate to their customers, they have returned to Quebec for the season.

Old Bonnets cleaned, turned and altered to the newest shapes, so as not to distinguish from new, being bleached and hot-pressed by experienced workmen from London.

\* A quantity of Girl's School Bonnets from 2s. 6d. upwards.—28th March, 1854.

**NOTICE.**—The Subscriber returns thanks most respectfully to the ladies and gentlemen of Quebec and the public in general, for the support her late husband John H. Dorney, met with during his life time in his business as Dyer and Scourer, she now begs leave to intimate to her friends and the public that she intends continuing the business in her own name, at her residence, No. 5, St. Vallier-street, having principally carried it on herself for the last two years during her late husband's illness. All orders in her line will therefore be thankfully received, and executed with dispatch, neatness and punctuality.

4th January, 1854. ELIZABETH DORNEY.

**WEST OF SCOTLAND FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
THE subscribers having been appointed Agents in Quebec for the WEST OF SCOTLAND FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, beg to intimate that they are authorized to effect Insurances against Fire on property of every description situated in Lower Canada; and also on Steamboats plying in rivers, or between any port or ports in Lower Canada, Upper Canada, Nova Scotia or New Brunswick. The inducements they have to offer are, a moderate rate of Premium, the security of Large Capital, liberality in settlements when losses occur, and the power they possess of settling without reference to the office in Glasgow.

RODGER, DEAN & Co. St. James street. Quebec, 12th July, 1853.

**ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.**—Established by Act of Parliament 1824; Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.  
This Company continues to insure property of all descriptions against loss or damage by fire, upon the most reasonable terms.

FORSYTH, WALKER & Co. Agents.

**GOODS UNCLAIMED.**—Notice is hereby given in conformity with the provisions of the 2d. Will. IV. Cap. 32, that there are now remaining in the custody of the Subscribers, as Agents of the ST. LAWRENCE STEAM TOW BOAT COMPANY, and as yet unclaimed:—  
D. Grant, Barrack Master, 1 Stove Pan.  
H. D. Murdoch, passenger per Nairn, 1 barrel.  
Mr. Hamilton, care of D. B. Cox, Buffalo, 1 box  
H. J. Baby, York, U. C. care of Mr. McDonald, 1 box  
J. B. Porke, 1 barrel Fish.  
B. Wilson, Guelph, U. U. 1 box  
W. Gray, Millwright, Montreal, 1 parcel  
Mr. Girou, care of Mr. McDonald, Duggist, Montreal, 1 parcel  
Mr. S. Hordlow, Montreal, 1 pertemanteau  
[S. 1 barrel] Fish  
No mark, 2 Carriage Lamps and 5 Cushions  
Do 1 Wooden Chuck  
Do 1 Log Case  
T. S. Glennie, 4 cases  
Mr. Hemming, Bangor Lodge, Guelph, 1 case  
M. Long, Queenston, 1 bale  
C. Small, York, U. C. 1 case  
C. H., Montreal, 1 case  
H. John Rain, 1 case  
M. O'Brien, Kempenfeldt Mills, ex. BARTISS TAYLOR.  
Lake Simcoe, U. C. 1 case  
Major Baird, 65th Regt. U. C. 1 case  
Rev. G. Cheyne, Amherstburg, ex. BRILLIANT.  
A. T. Para, York, U. C. 1 case, ex. POMONA.  
Ro bert Hartly, care of James Sharp, Chincousie, No. S. Second Concession, West Centre Road, U. C. 1 case  
And the proprietors thereof are hereby required to come forward within six months from the date of this notice, to prove property, and receive the same, upon payment of all charges for freight, cartage, or otherwise, this may have accrued thereon; and if at the expiration of the said six months, the said property remains unclaimed, the subscribers hereby make known that the same will be opened, examined, and if nothing appears therein whereby to ascertain the name of such proprietors, the same will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, as the Law directs.

**UNCLAIMED GOODS.**—Remaining in the Stores of the Tow Boat Company, the following, viz:—  
1 box addressed Mr. Christie.  
1 bale marked R B S.  
1 tierce do A  
1 case do W M  
1 case do C T B & Co.  
1 case do Arthur Causton, Montreal, L. C. per Woodbine, 1853.  
1 box Groceries, no mark.  
5 Sives, do.

Applications to JOHN DYDE, Agent, March 1, 1853. McCallum's Wharf.

**THE LAW LIBRARY,** edited by THOMAS SEAGANT and JOHN C. LOWBER, Esq. Philadelphia Bar, and published monthly, by S. J. LITTELL. Extracts from the Publisher's last advertisement:—  
It is the object of this publication to furnish Gentlemen of the Bar with the most important British Elementary Treatises upon Law, in a form which will render them far less expensive than works of this description have hitherto been. To gentlemen residing at a distance from the principal cities, the advantages of this publication will be apparent.  
The selection of the works to be embraced in this collection is confined to the gentlemen above named, already widely and favourably known to the profession. It will be understood that it forms no part of the plan to admit original communications, or to give the work, in any degree, the character of a Journal. Distinct in its design, it cannot interfere with any existing periodical, nor is it intended at any time to depart from the present plan, which is, to reprint British Elementary Treatises, suited to the business and practice of this country, in a cheaper and more convenient form than has ever yet been done. For this purpose the proprietor will receive from his agent in London, at the earliest date, every important publication as it issues from the press.  
It is his wish not only to furnish his subscribers with valuable standard works upon Law, at much lower rates than usual, but to add to the convenience in which they appear in the "LIBRARY", every improvement in paper and printing within his reach. It is believed that this publication may now rank with the most beautiful periodicals in the country.  
The English part of the works, comprised in the first six numbers of the Library, was 25 dollars 75 cents. They are furnished to our subscribers for five dollars.  
"The Law Library" is published in monthly numbers, royal octavo, of about 200 pages, at 10 dollars per annum, payable in advance.—For the small sum required for it, there will be annually included in its pages, works which would cost the purchaser, if procured in the usual way, from fifty to sixty dollars. The numbers of the Library, well known to the American Bar, are securities for the adequate editorship. No work will be re-printed that will not be valuable to every Lawyer, and no expense will be spared on the part of the proprietor, to render his publication in every respect worthy of extensive circulation.  
The unexpectedly rapid increase of the subscription list has exhausted the edition of the first number of the LAW LIBRARY. A second edition will be issued during the present year, and copies forwarded to all who have not received it.  
The numbers of the LIBRARY for February and March contain nearly 50 pages more than were promised. The present (No. 10, for April) contains a few less than the stipulated number, but the three will be found to contain upwards of 600 pages.  
Philadelphia, April, 1854.  
Subscriptions for the above work are received in Quebec by Messrs. G. & Co., No. 14, Mountain Street, at thirteen dollars per annum, including the expense of transmission, payable in advance.

**VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM.**—This truly valuable remedy has now been before the public for seven years, and has proved itself the most valuable remedy discovered for coughs, colds, asthma, or affections of every kind. Its sale is steadily increasing, and the proprietors are constantly receiving the most favorable accounts of its effects. The following new certificates are offered for public examination:

**TO THE PUBLIC.**  
I, Daniel P. Brayman, of Richmond, N. R. I. feel it a duty to acquaint the public that I have received the most unexpected relief in a severe complaint of the lungs, from the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. I had a severe pain in my breast, violent cough, frequent raising of blood, attended with great prostration of strength. For the first part of the above I was under the care of a skilful physician in Boston, who employed, besides many internal medicines, blistering, &c. without any improvement in my case. Two months since, I commenced with the Balsam, and have now taken two bottles! I am now able to labour most part of the time, have ceased to raise blood, and am almost entirely relieved of my cough. Boston, Feb. 21, 1852. DANIEL P. BRAYMAN.

From Dr. Samuel Morrill.  
To the Proprietors of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam.  
I am satisfied that the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, is a valuable medicine. It has been used in this place with complete success in an obstinate complaint of the lungs, attended with a severe cough, loss of voice, and the raising of much blood, which had previously resisted many approved prescriptions. After using the Balsam one week, the patient's voice returned, and he was enabled to speak audibly. This case occurred some time since and the man is now engaged not only in active but in laborious business. Respectfully yours, &c. SAMUEL MORRILL.  
Concord, N. Jan. 5, 1852.

From Apollon Stephens, Esq.  
I have been troubled more than twenty years with the Asthma and have had recourse to a variety of Medicines. [Anderson's Cough Drops, Welch Medicament, &c.] without experiencing any benefit. My complaint increased to such a degree that I despaired of relief, and had concluded to close my business, when in 1850, I accidentally but fortunately obtained four bottles of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. I received them in October, at which time I was confined to the house. By the use of the said Balsam for one week I was entirely relieved, and apparently returned to perfect health. In January last, I had an attack of the influenza, but was immediately cured by a few doses of the Balsam. I have since used it in small quantities to my neighbours for the influenza, which has been very prevalent this season, and it has in every instance relieved them. I do not feel easy that so large a portion of the human family should be deprived of an easy access to your valuable Balsam, and as I have been solicited by several physicians and many others to procure a quantity, I wish you to forward me one gross on your usual terms, as early as possible. Yours, &c. APOLLON STEPHENS.  
Copenhagen, Lewis Co. N. Y. Feb. 11, 1852.

The genuine Balsam is enclosed in a Blue Wrapper, on which is a yellow label, with the signature of Sampson Reed.  
No other can be genuine. Price 2s 6d. For sale by J. J. SIMS, No. 1, Hope-street, Quebec, 16th September, 1853.

**PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.**  
**FOR SALE or to Let.**—A New House of two stories, with a large piece of ground and a Hangard. For particulars, apply to Louis PLOMONDON, St. John Suburbs, near the English Burying Ground. Quebec, May 14th, 1854.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET,** the Dwelling House and Premises belonging to Mr. George Ross, now occupied by the Subscriber. Terms moderate, and possession on the 1st May next. Quebec, 7th March, 1854. R. P. ROSS.

**FARM FOR SALE.**—Situated at GROS-PIN, Parish of Charlesbourg, of about five arpents in breadth by ten in depth, together with the house, barn, stables, &c. thereon erected. One half of the purchase money may remain at interest. Apply to the proprietor on the premises. FRANCOIS PEPIN DE LACHANCE. 18th April, 1854.

**TO BE LET.**  
THE extensive and commodious Premises, situated in Notre Dame-street, near the Lower Town Market, at present occupied as a wholesale and retail Grocery Store, by Mr. J. E. DUBREUIL, consisting of an excellent Dwelling, Shop, Store, large Vaults, Yard and Stables. The stand has long been known as a most desirable one in that line; possession could probably be given if required, previous to the 1st May next. For terms, &c. apply to 2nd January, 1854. GEO. BURNS SYMES.

**TO LET,** with immediate possession, OFFICES in the new Building on Hunt's Wharf.—Also, 5 Fire Proof Vaults, under House No. 26, St. Peter-street, together or separate.—Apply to THOMAS HUNT or to WILLIAM NEWTON. April 30th, 1854.

**FOR SALE.**—That valuable property known as the "CANADA TANNERY," situated at the foot of Côte D'Artois, with a commodious dwelling-house and offices, and a considerable extent of ground in the rear, securing a constant supply of water. Also, a lot of ground westward of, and adjoining the above premises, with a dwelling house, garden and garden. The great demand for articles manufactured in this establishment, occasioned by their long established and well known excellence, points to the present as a most eligible opportunity for an advantageous investment of capital.—The premises are in excellent repair. For particulars apply to THOS. G. CATHRO, Watchmaker, Notre Dame-street, or to OSBORN L. RICHARDSON, on the premises.—Quebec, 19th March, 1854.

**BUILDING LOTS.**  
**TO be conceded,** on the Plains, immediately above Mr. BLACK'S Ship Yard, very convenient for those working at the Caves, 25 Building Lots, 40, 60, 80, 70, 90 feet. Apply to J. F. TOWN, 9th April, 1854. St. Peter-street, Lower Town.

**FOR SALE or TO LET,** the SHIP-YARD, situated between St. Paul and St. Charles Streets, at Canoterie in the Lower Town of Quebec, the whole heretofore occupied by TAYLOR, as a Ship-yard. The Store would be put in good tenable order. Also—THE GARDEN of the St. Rock Manor House. These properties might be advantageously divided into several Lots; and the whole would be sold on very easy terms of payment.

**AND, TO BE SOLD,** with very easy terms of payment, the DWELLING HOUSE, STORES and premises at Canoterie aforesaid, now occupied by Messrs. ECKART & WITTE. Plans of the foregoing may be seen at the Office of the undersigned Notary, where information will be had. L. T. MACPHERSON, N. P. Quebec, 11th February, 1854.

**TO LET—Two new HOUSES,** facing the New Market, St. Paul Street.—Also, several small Houses near the Shipyard of the Subscriber.—Apply to JOHN MUNN, Quebec, 21st Feby. 1854. St. Roch.

**TO LET,** from 1st May next.—Two HOUSES facing the New Market.

**ALSO.**  
Two in St. Paul Street, occupied by Mr. Wm. Newton, and Mr. J. M. Ross. For particulars, apply to the Proprietor, JOHN BELL, Feby 9th, 1854.

**TO LET.**—The FACTORY of Soap and Candles, situated in St. JOACHIM STREET, St. John's Suburb, now occupied by Messrs. FRENCH & SINGAR with the premises and dependencies thereof, and if wanted, the Kettles and Utensils belonging to the same. Also—A large Stone HOUSE, one story high, with Kitchen, four Rooms and a Cellar below, situated in St. Eustache Street, in the rear of the above. Quebec, 11th Feby. 1854. JAS. VOYER.

**FOR SALE or TO LET,** for one or more years, with immediate possession if required, that large and convenient House, with out-houses and spacious yard in front and rear of the same, No. 8, St. Paul street, opposite the New Market, well adapted for Tavern, Boarding House or private Dwelling;—if sold, easy terms of payment will be given. Apply to JAMES HUNT, Quebec, 19th Decr. 1853. No. 1, Cul-de-Sac.

**TO LET,** from the 1st of May next, THREE SHOPS and HOUSES below Messrs. Masse & Bois-cave, now occupied by Adams, Confectioner; Bowles, Shoemaker, and P. Langlois, Grocer. Also, two small Houses in Couillard-street, fit for small families. Application to be made to the undersigned Notary, at his office in the Lower Town, No. 29, St. Peter-street. W. DE LERY.