

### Law Intelligence.

(Reported for the Morning Chronicle.)  
COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.  
CROWN SIDE.

### Trial of the Chalmers Church Rioters.

SECOND DAY.  
TUESDAY, 24th January, 1854.

The Court met at ten o'clock. There is every prospect that the trial will last the entire week, and probably longer, if all the witnesses summoned are heard. The attendance was as large as that of yesterday, and the same interest continued to be taken in the case. The first witness called was

**ROBERT C. GEGGIE**, whose Cross-Examination by Mr. POPE, was resumed, he said:—I saw the windows of the church at about nine o'clock on the morning after the riot. When I counted them and ascertained how many were broken.

**Cross-Examined** by Mr. O'FARRELL.—Know three of the prisoners. Saw the prisoner Bowen enter the church at about ten minutes to nine o'clock in the evening. Cannot tell what kind of a coat he had on; have no recollection of noticing it.

A deposition made by the witness a short time after the riot, in which he states that Bowen was dressed in a white muleskin coat, was here read to the jury.

**Cross-Examination continued.**—Do not recollect now that Bowen had on a muleskin coat; my memory, however, being refreshed by the reading of the deposition, I have no doubt that he had on what appeared to me to be such a coat. The whistle of which I spoke proceeded from the lower part of the church; know not from what part. Bowen and the others were in a pew near the window. Was excited when I laid my hand on the shoulder of the young man, and cannot state whether I did so gently or not.

**DAVID BELL**, Farmer, sworn.—Was in Chalmers' church in June last when a disturbance occurred. The lecture was given by Father Gavazzi, and proceeded very quietly until between eight and nine o'clock, when a man who was in his shirt sleeves stood up and cried out "It's a lie." Know not who this person was. There was then a rush immediately made by the people in the church to the preacher's desk and one person jumped upon the desk, at the same time a volley of stones came through the windows. A cry was raised by some of the congregation to shut the doors that the mob was coming in. I ran to shut the door, at the same time the rioters were coming through the door, and when I attempted to shut it, they, with the purpose of entering, I suppose, opened it wider, instead of shutting it. There was then a continual cry raised to fire the building which proceeded from the mob outside at the door and from some who were inside. The mob tried hard to break the glass burners and those they could not reach with sticks they tried to break with stones. Saw one man strike a gas burner with a stick. He bent it and it fell round with his hand. Did not notice any other damage at the moment that the windows were broken by the stones. The next day I saw the sashes and they were pretty much injured. Did not recognise any of the persons and do not know any of them. When I was shutting the door I was seized by the mob and pulled by the hair out of the church; the mob was attempting to pull Gavazzi out of the pulpit.

**Cross-Examined.**—Was at the distance of about 50 feet from the person who called out "It's a lie." He was in his shirt sleeves and was a man of about 30 to 35 years. Do not know John Hearn or any other of the prisoners. Do not think that the person who called out "It's a lie," is among the prisoners. Do not recollect all that the lecturer said. When the man in his shirt sleeves was standing in the aisle, the rioters talking about the Ribbon men in Ireland. The subject of his lecture was "The Modern and Ancient Inquisition." The lecturer spoke broken English so that I could not understand much. Heard applause once or twice. This applause which was stamping of the feet could be heard outside if the windows had been open. The applause never lasted half a minute or a quarter of a minute. Did not contribute anything to the riot, but retained my seat among the prisoners. Did not go out of the church during the lecture until I was pulled out. Saw some young men outside the church. Think that the man in his shirt sleeves sat in Mr. David Robertson's pew which is near Mr. Hossack's. Saw Miss Robertson sitting in the same pew, but did not see Hon. M. Cameron, nor Mr. A. McDonald. Did not notice where they were sitting. Think that the man who cried out "It's a lie," was a stout man. Had never seen him before to my knowledge. At the time of the riot, saw Mr. Alex. Buchanan, the Emigrant Agent, sitting near the man in shirt sleeves. Think I saw Mr. Buchanan go and speak to this man after he had called out "It's a lie," but am not positive. The man in shirt sleeves was the first man who used the observation "It's a lie." Do not recognise that man among the prisoners at the bar. The riot commenced immediately after this expression had been used.

**ROBERT SYMES**, Justice of the Peace, sworn.—Was on 6th June at Chalmers' Church, at half past seven to hear a lecture delivered by Father Gavazzi. Have been a magistrate 15 or 16 years. Know the society of Quebec very well. Know all the prisoners at the bar. The audience who went to hear Mr. Gavazzi was composed of persons of both sexes. There were a great number of females present. The lecture proceeded with an interruption for a certain time. Whilst the lecture was proceeding, I saw Charlton, Hearn, and Bowen, before any interruption took place; Bowen was in the gallery, on the left hand side going in; Charlton and Hearn sat in one of the front pews in the centre below, not far from the pulpit. They were both sitting in the same pew. When I entered the church at about half past 7, there was then no collection of people outside the church. I had previously received information that there would be a disturbance of the peace that night. Whilst the lecture was proceeding without interruption, I observed that Bowen left his place in the gallery and went towards the door of the gallery. He returned. He was continually going to and fro. I then observed Charlton, as it appeared to me, having communication with a man among the prisoners at the bar. When I did not see, but by the sound of his voice I believe it to be the prisoner Hearn. This expression was addressed, I presume to the audience. It was at a moment when Gavazzi was speaking about Ribbonism in Ireland. The word "lie" was repeated; I heard it twice at least. This caused the audience to rise simultaneously to their feet. I stepped out from the place where I was sitting into the aisle. I sang out with a loud voice "Keep quiet, sit down." This I did for the purpose of seeing who were the interrupters. There was a momentary pause, but there was immediately afterwards a rush from the other aisle towards the pulpit. Seeing that I made away towards the pulpit myself, and reached the foot of the stairs leading to the pulpit. I saw above my head two young men having hold of

Gavazzi, endeavoring to pull him out of the pulpit. Did not see any of the prisoners at the bar amongst the people rushing towards the pulpit. I then made my way out towards the door to get the police. On my way out met Giblin, who was flourishing a stick around him like a madman; think I met him at the foot of the stairs leading to the gallery. After some time I made my way out and saw the police, and ordered them to quell the riot, but to my utter astonishment they disregarded my orders. After the cry "It's a lie" was given to the lecturer, I heard a cry of "Kill him," "Kill him down," and this I understood to be applied to the lecturer. Some time after, the windows were smashed, I heard several cries of "Fire," "Fire," and "Gas." The attack inside the building and that which came from the outside were almost simultaneous. I was not outside the church, and could not tell how many persons were there, but from the noise and hurrying there must have been a number. Cannot say whether the lecturer could be heard outside the church or not. After the riot had commenced the only one of the prisoners that I saw actually engaged was the prisoner Giblin. Do not recollect seeing Hearn during the riot; did not see him since the time when the lecture was going on peacefully. The cry of "Fire" came from persons inside the church. This cry of "Fire" was succeeded by the smashing of the lamp. As soon as the rioters were violent, whilst making my way to the door I found myself in the midst of a regular fight, but luckily escaped unhurt. At seven o'clock there were upwards of 40 policemen present outside the church. Mr. Russell is Chief Constable of Police. Mr. Maguire is Inspector and Superintendent of Police. I saw Mr. Russell there and spoke to him, but did not see Mr. Maguire.

**Cross-Examined** by Mr. ALLEYN.—Did not see Giblin strike or hit any one. He was the only one that I saw with a stick in his hand and that he was flourishing it. The only way I know that Charlton was communicating with Hearn was that he looked at him, and that I saw an approving smile on his countenance. There was applause during the preceding part of the evening.

**Cross-Examined** by Mr. POPE.—Hearn was sitting in the third or fourth pew from the front. Hearn on the countenance was not in his shirt sleeves. Charlton opened the door of the pew for Mr. Cameron to go in. Charlton and Hearn were in the same pew. Have heard Hearn's voice before the 6th of June last. Have heard a long time connected with the police of Quebec. After the words "It's a lie" were used, heard a cry of "turn him out." When the cry of "fire" was raised there was fighting going on, and the cry of "gas" being also raised, I thought that they were coming to the windows.

**Cross-Examined** by Mr. O'FARRELL.—Had made an arrangement with the police to inform me if anything of a riot occurred. Did not expect anything in the church, expected it on the outside. Cannot say whether the jacket Bowen had on was muleskin; it was a white jacket and appeared to be thinner than muleskin. Bowen was constantly going backwards and forwards and seemed to be communicating with some one. Saw Bowen go to the door a short time before the riot occurred; cannot say how long before; should think it was about a quarter of an hour. Did not keep my eyes constantly on Bowen after the riot began. It was in consequence of the smiles of Bowen to Charlton that my attention was attracted towards him. Charlton was sitting at some distance from Bowen, yet I am certain they were in communication with each other. I saw them. Never saw prisoner Bowen at Giblin's side. Saw him selling things on the market place before that; he never sold things under me.

The Court here took a recess of half an hour, at the expiration of which, Mr. SYMES resumed and said:—The Auctioneer of the things was O'Donnell—the man I employed. Cannot say who was knocking down the things. It might have been Bowen. I do not know if it was he.

**THOMAS MACKAY**, Blacksmith, sworn.—Was present in the month of June last, at a lecture given by Gavazzi in Chalmers' Church. The lecture did not pass off quietly, it was interrupted about ten minutes before nine o'clock several individuals came into the church; I don't know who they were. As the lecture proceeded an individual sitting in a pew on the south side of the church got up and said "Speak English." The lecturer was not interrupted thereby, but continued to lecture. After a while the man got up and said "I have a word to say to you." He then fired there was a general commotion on the south side of the church, I was sitting on the north side. The audience got up, and some persons made a noise; there was then a rush towards the pulpit. Stones were immediately thrown in through the windows on both sides,—both north and south. A party then came in through the door armed with sticks, and they commenced to use them very freely. Several blows were aimed at me. A cry was made which showed that there was a desire to get the gas burners set fire to the church. The cry was so made after the party who attacked the pulpit were repulsed, they said "If you can't murder the B— set fire to him." The cry made myself and several others rush towards the vestibule. Did not see any of the gas tubes touched. The people who rushed to the vestibule returned afterwards to the pulpit. The police came in and occupied the south side; the steps leading to the pulpit. Heard several yells from all parts of the church inside and outside proceeded from the persons who had entered the church just before the lecturer was interrupted. I saw the prisoner Charlton in the north aisle, he was with several others who were walking up and down; but I cannot say whether these persons belonged to the peaceable or riotous part of the assembly. Cannot say what particular noise was made outside,—only heard the cries "burn" "kill" "if you can't kill, burn," or something to that effect.

**Cross-Examined** by Mr. TASCHEREAU.—Did not see Charlton during the lecture. Did not hear the expression "It's a lie" used. Cannot say that the prisoner Charlton was more excited than any other person present; my attention was attracted to Charlton because he was the only person I knew. I think I said in an examination of mine, taken before a magistrate, that Charlton was a peace maker.

**To Mr. POPE.**—The person who said "Speak English" was in his shirt sleeves. The reason why I said Charlton was the only person there I knew was because he did not belong to the congregation. There were other persons at the lecture who were as much strangers as he was, and who did not belong to the congregation.

**To Mr. O'FARRELL.**—The cry "Speak English" was only heard by me once. I have already made a deposition in this case.

**JAMES DOUGLAS**, Physician and Surgeon, sworn.—Examined by Mr. STUART.—Attended the lecture given by Father Gavazzi at Chalmers' Church on the 6th June last. The lecturer had commenced before I went in. Everything was perfectly quiet until about ten minutes past nine. On an observation then made by Gavazzi about the Ribbon Societies of Ireland, some one said "It's a lie." This was followed by much noise in different parts of the Church, particularly from the lower part. Several men got up and went towards the pulpit, evidently with the intention of making an assault upon the lecturer. The lecturer was applauded at different times, and these tokens of approbation might have been heard outside, and I dare say, were. At the time I came to the church there were several detached knots of men about the neighborhood. Remained upon seeing these persons, who did not look as if they were going into the church, but rather seemed lounging about, that I should not wonder if we had a riot. The cries which were raised

after the interruption could have been heard outside. Stones and other missiles were thrown through the windows. My impression is that the windows panes of the church are small. There was an interval between the attack made upon Gavazzi and that from without the church. Cannot tell the length of the interval, but know that some time elapsed between one act and the other, because some of the audience went out to make peace with the rioters. After the interval, there was a rush made by persons armed with sticks from the outside. There are two of the prisoners whom I think I saw in the church with sticks, but will not swear I saw them.

**Question by Mr. STUART.**—Was there the ground that the question could not be put when the witness merely stated that it was his impression he saw them.

Objection maintained. The audience was composed of men, women, and children. The persons who rushed in from the outside of the church rushed towards the pulpit. An assault was then committed upon several members of the congregation. A number of police came into the church and remained in the passage. They did nothing whatever to suppress the riot. The conduct of the rioters inside seemed to indicate rather a desire to assault the lecturer than to injure the building. The damage they caused was more with this intent than with that of demolishing the Church. There was a person named Paoli, who had been wounded and I took him home. When the assault was committed upon Gavazzi I looked on thinking it was only the intention of beating him. I had no idea the rioters had any intention of either firing the church or injuring any of the audience. Remained in the pew where I was till I saw Gavazzi fall out of the pulpit, and then, thinking they might have done him some grievous bodily injury, I ran forward expecting to find him at the bottom of the stairs, but he was not there, and I went down to the basement story in search of him. It was quite dark in the basement. Heard several cries there and a man being beaten; a great many blows were inflicted, some on his head and some on his body. Went up to the head of the stairs to try and get a light, and after waiting some time a man brought a candle. With the candle in my hand I looked for the wounded man. As soon as the light appeared in the basement the windows of it were broken and among other things thrown in was a piece of iron about a foot long. I attended to the injured man's wounds, and as soon as everything was over saw him home.

**Cross-Examined** by Mr. ALLEYN.—Saw no intention of demolishing the church evinced except the throwing of stones.

**Cross-Examined** by Mr. O'FARRELL.—Question.—What was the subject of the lecture on the evening of the riot?

Mr. STUART objected. His Honor the Judge, in maintaining the objection, said that what Gavazzi might have spoken about could form no part of the proof in this case, and intimated to the Counsel for the prosecution that it would materially abridge this protracted trial, if now that the riot was fully proved, evidence were brought forward to bring home the crime charged,—beginning to demolish a church—to the prisoners.

WILLIAM DINNING being called as a witness, was examined by Mr. O'FARRELL on the voir dire as to whether he had not been in Court during the examination of Dr. Douglas, contrary to the order of the Judge. It appeared, however, that the witness did not come into Court until a person whom he took to be constable had desired him; he was, therefore, allowed to be sworn and examined as follows:—I attended a lecture given by Gavazzi in the course of last summer. The lecturer was interrupted by the prisoner John Hearn crying out "It's a lie, speak the truth." Immediately after that there was a general tumult, and I heard a whistle which I supposed to be outside. The tumult continued for about a quarter of an hour. Stones were thrown in through the windows almost immediately after the riot commenced. Know the prisoners Giblin, Bowen, Charlton, Burns, Roach and Hearn. Have seen the other prisoners in the church that night. Did not see Hearn on the occasion after he stood up in the pew and cried out "It's a lie." Saw Burns engaged in the riot and striking some one whom I do not know. Did not see Bowen after the riot commenced. He was sitting in the gallery, and went out of it a short time before the riot began. Giblin was in conversation with several persons doing all the while, and some of the prisoners do anything to damage the church, that is any of the prisoners I have said I know. Saw a man going along the aisle of the church with a stick in his hand striking the lamps as he passed them until he came to a place where the police were. Perceived prisoners Bowen and Giblin in conversation. The stones came immediately after the riot commenced. The rioters seemed to desert on their own accord. The police came in and apparently did nothing. Gavazzi was thrown out of the pulpit the greater part of the rioters went down towards the vestry.

**Cross-Examined** by Mr. TASCHEREAU.—Saw Bowen for the first time, in the gallery. He was there about the commencement of the lecture. He went out immediately before the riot commenced. I remained in the church till the military arrived and the riot was quelled. Cannot swear that the prisoner Burns was fighting for or against Gavazzi, but I can give a pretty good guess.

The Court then adjourned. Mr. ALLEYN applied to have the prisoners admitted to bail. He stated that two entire days had now been consumed without any evidence which incriminated them being adduced, and said it would indeed be a hardship if they were compelled to suffer imprisonment during a lengthy trial attended with a similar result. He trusted that after the suggestion of His Honor the Judge made to the Counsel for the prosecution about narrowing the issue and confining themselves more strictly to proof of the crime charged, the present application would not under the circumstances, be refused.

The Judge declined interfering unless the Solicitor-General consented to the liberation, of the prisoners. And Mr. Ross having declared he would give no such consent. The prisoners remained in custody, and were escorted to the goal by a large number of their friends.

### THIRD DAY.

WEDNESDAY, 25th Jan'y, 1854.

The examination of witnesses this day commenced by calling to the box, **PETER VAN ANTWERP**, who being sworn, said:—I am a cabinet maker and upholsterer. I know the building called Chalmers' Church in this city. I live in the basement story of it with my family; it is my dwelling. I take care of the building, and was in charge of it in the month of June last. Remember the disturbances which took place at the church on the occasion of Gavazzi's lecture. Was in the building that evening. About eight or half-past eight o'clock a large number of persons commenced to assemble around the walls of the church; they were collected peacefully in the street. I received the tickets at the door, and saw some of those persons who had been so collected, enter the church. The lecture, which had been announced for seven o'clock, began only at a quarter to eight. Think it was about a quarter to nine o'clock when the persons rushed in. I heard shouting inside the church at that time; the disturbances had not yet commenced.

A person in his shirt sleeves with a stick in his hand went into the church at about a quarter past eight o'clock. Those who rushed into the church did not pay for admission. Before they got into the church, some ladies and gentlemen came out of the church; no other persons had previously come out. Saw no part of the disturbance. I went down stairs to the basement story to save the gas, for fear the church would go on fire by it, and remained there. The bolts of three windows in the basement story were broken; they were pushed out of the sashes from the outside; the glass was broken. Stones were thrown through the windows below & some through the open door; the windows of the church were also broken. At about ten o'clock when the riot was over, I was told to shut the doors, and then saw stones lying about, and the condition in which the church was. The Mayor, Dr. Douglas and Gavazzi remained in the church after the tumult was over till about eleven o'clock. The frames of the church windows were all smashed to pieces. On the left side of the church a gas burner and tube were broken off entirely; the lamp at the pulpit, which was a gas burner, was broken; as also the lantern in the passage which contained two lights. No damage was done to the building during the night; I slept there. The window frames were made of lead. Mr. McKay repaired the panes of glass. Mr. Andrews, Tin smith, the window frames; and Mr. Henning, the carpenter, the woodwork damaged. Nobody entered the church or caused the injury to it. The congregation who assembled in the church are Presbyterians, and the building belongs to them; Mr. James Giblin and Mr. Lane are two of the principal members of the congregation.

**BENJAMIN COLE**, Junr., Auctioneer, sworn.—Was at Gavazzi's lecture in Chalmers' Church on the 6th of June last. Know most of the prisoners by sight. Was present during the greater part of the time the disturbance occurred. Saw the prisoners Hearn, Giblin, and Charlton in the church that night; these were the only persons I recognised, my attention was attracted merely to them. A few minutes before nine o'clock the lecturer was interrupted from different parts of the building by persons saying, "that's a lie." Immediately afterwards Hearn left his seat and went towards the pulpit; he was sitting in a front seat on the right hand side down stairs. At the same time there was a rush of men from the north side of the church. The persons who so rushed numbered about twenty or thirty, and were led by the prisoner Giblin; he was the first man; stones were thrown from the outside, and were entering the church in all directions; there was then a regular uproar. The sole aim of the rioters seemed to be to get at Gavazzi. The riot lasted about fifteen minutes. The persons who were in the church ran to protect Gavazzi; those who were outside, however, mostly from the outside; some of them, however, had been introduced by the prisoner Giblin; saw Hearn and Giblin engaged in the disturbance; but Charlton was not participating in it. I saw him do nothing. There was a great uproar in the church that night, & the row seemed to be simultaneous, for the moment the word "lie" was given inside, stones and shouts proceeded from the outside.

**Question by the Solicitor-General.**—Was the riot interrupted by the prisoners?

Objection maintained on the ground that the opinion of the witness should not be taken but that facts should be adduced from which the premeditation might be inferred.

**Examination continued.** The moment the first shout was given it was repeated in different parts of the building, and was followed by shouts of "It's a lie." From the volume of voice I should suppose there were some hundreds of people there. The shouting was followed by a volley of stones, and by the rush of persons I have already described. From the time the melee commenced to when it ended, about fifteen minutes elapsed.

**Cross-Examined.**—Question by Mr. O'FARRELL.—Was not Gavazzi invited to Quebec by some persons?

**Answered** by the Solicitor-General, and, Objection maintained: His Honor the Judge, however remarked that as it might be set up for the defence that some assertion was made by the lecturer on the night of the riot which justified the exclamation "It's a lie," and tended to provoke a breach of the peace, evidence should be allowed to go to the jury to show what was the nature of the discourse.

**Examination continued.**—I was on the wharf when Gavazzi arrived before Father Gavazzi to Quebec; the only intimation of his coming which I had was the receipt of a telegraphic dispatch telling me that he was on board the steamer on his way to Quebec. I went to the wharf to meet him. The telegraphic dispatch was handed to me about ten o'clock on the night before Gavazzi arrived here, and was directed to the Rev. J. Davidson.

**JOHN DWAR**, of Beauport, Carpenter, sworn.—I attended a lecture delivered by Father Gavazzi at Chalmers' Church; the lecturer was interrupted by stones being thrown through the windows. Saw the windows and lamps broken. Heard a person whom I do not know interrupt the lecturer by saying "It's a lie." There was great confusion in the church and I do not remember having heard any exclamations. The persons who were inside the church were rushing towards the pulpit. Saw a great number of persons on the outside of the church, and some of them were throwing stones. Think I heard some body inside the church say "fire" or "fire it"; cannot say which. This was after the lamps were broken.

**Cross-Examined** by Mr. ALLEYN.—I am positive that one or other of the expressions "fire," or "fire it" was employed.

**ROBERT HENRY RUSSELL**, Chief Constable of Police, sworn.—Remember the Gavazzi lecture in Chalmers' Church last summer. Understanding that there was to be a lecture in the church, I assembled nearly all the police force at the Ursule Street Station, at about seven o'clock. About half-past seven, seeing a crowd collecting in front of the church, and a number of persons going in, sent Constable Reynolds to Mr. Maguire to inform him. I posted the police on the footpath outside the fence. Shortly before nine o'clock I heard a whistle or some noise apparently from the church. Then drew up the police in front of the church door and remained there. Almost immediately there was a cry from the outside of "turn him out." There was then a rush made by the crowd towards the church door; they were repulsed, and having made a second rush were driven completely over the fence. The crowd in the street raised a cry of "stones, boys, stones," and a shower of stones was then thrown at the windows of the building. One of the police were struck. The stones came from all sides, but principally from the glacis. The door of the church was then opened, and a number of ladies and children, and some men came out. Shortly after, the door was opened from the inside by Mr. Symes, the magistrate, who asked me what I was doing there whilst the people were being murdered inside. Told him I was not aware of that, and then went into the church, followed by eight or ten of the police. When I got in, observed a man in the pulpit surrounded by six or seven persons who were striking at him, and against whom he was defending himself with a stool. Made my way towards the pulpit as quickly as I could, and had got up two or three of the steps leading thereto, when a man who was likewise going up, tumbled down and brought me with him; almost immediately after another, and then a third fell; there was a rush made towards the third person, whom I have been informed was Gavazzi; the man who so rushed commenced kicking him.

I went down to the basement story with the person in question, and when I got there saw a wounded man. On returning to the church I called the police and cleared it of the rioters or mob. I did not recognise any one of the rioters that night. I know all the prisoners at the bar, and have known some of them for years. After the riot was over, I saw some of them standing about the crowd. I told the crowd that it was a disgrace to them. I did not recognise any one of the persons who rushed into the church. At the time I saw the prisoners the mob was quiet. In putting the rioters out of the church some of them resisted the police. In going about four or five hundred, commenced cheering, they fell in and marched away. All the crowd did not go; about a hundred of them only marched off. I recognised the prisoners Bowen and Roach among the crowd of four or five hundred persons from which proceeded the cry "come away boys, fall in." The mob retired by Ursule street, cheering as they went. The large gas lamp in the vestibule and a great many of the windows, were broken. Upon giving my order to the police to clear the church out, they did not disperse the mob. When the police commenced clearing the church there was considerable noise. At the lower end of the church, some of the rioters resisted being driven out; the police got in rear of them and pushed them out. Saw the prisoners Hearn, Giblin and Charlton going into the church that evening. This was before the lecture commenced, and before the crowd collected.

**Cross-Examined** by Mr. TASCHEREAU.—Put all out of the church who were in it, and many of the individuals so put out remained in front of the church. The riot was over when I saw Bowen and Roach; after the persons were put out of the church it ended.

**Re-Examined**—I saw Hearn, Giblin and Charlton going into the church together previous to the commencement of the lecture.

**To the Court.**—When the police cleared the church there was some disturbance at the lower end of it.

**Re-Examined continued.**—When the riot was over some body among the mob called out "are there any prisoners," and when I said no, they fell in and marched away.

The Court adjourned for half an hour; after which, **JOHN MAINHORN**, is called and being sworn deposes:—I was formerly in the Police Force of this city. I recollect the disturbance which occurred in Chalmers' Church on the 6th June last. I then belonged to the city Police Force as one of the Police. I was at the church that evening; we went there about a quarter past eight o'clock; I was stationed on the footpath outside of the church. Other policemen were there when I was. Observed a body of people collecting together in front of the church, and others coming up and going into the church, while some were off along the north side of it. It was so dark that I could not distinctly see if any persons went to the other sides of the church. The persons collected together were congregated when I went to the church, and continued gathering till the windows were broken. Heard a confused noise inside the church, and almost instantaneous the persons outside gave a shout, jumped over the fence and commenced breaking the windows. There was a confused noise both outside and inside. Saw a number of ladies and children come screaming out of the church. The same party that broke over the fence rushed into the church. The Police had no orders whatever to act, and we stood outside. Mr. Hale and Dr. Cook then came out to us and said "where is the Police, why don't you go in, they are murdering the people; I felt my rank and went into the church. Those who were in seemed to be very confused. When I got in, the lecturer was not in the pulpit. The Sheriff, and Mr. Symes, the magistrate, was endeavoring to restore order. There was a mixture of the persons who were trying to establish order and those who were endeavoring to get at Gavazzi, and the police forced both parties out of the church. Before I went in damage had been done to the church. I remained in it till it was cleared out, and then went outside to clear the street. There was no disturbance in the street after the police went out. The police cleared away those who were collected about the church.

**PHILIP PEBBLES**,—Manager of the Quebec Gas Works, sworn.—Have been connected with Gas works for thirty years, and understand the manufacture of gas, its properties, &c. The gas fixtures in Chalmers' Church were put up under my direction in the month of March last, and on the 6th of June last were repaired by my men. The lantern at the entrance was all broken and two of the brackets bent. The tube of the pulpit lamp was twisted to one side. Gas issuing from any tube and fire applied thereto will immediately communicate its inflammable properties to that which is around. If the lamps had been torn off, the danger of fire would have been augmented.

**JAMES GIBLIN**, sworn.—Was at the lecture at Chalmers' Church given by Gavazzi; my sister was with me, also Mr. Davidson, who has since gone to England. Saw Mr. Wm. Dinning there. A disturbance took place in the Church whilst I was in it; I was present all the time. Did not recognise any of the persons who were causing the disturbance. Think I heard some one in the church say that they were going to set fire to the building. I do not know who said this. I was too much excited at the time. I remained in the building for a considerable period; I was unable to get out. I heard some thing said before what I have already stated, but cannot remember what it was.

**Cross-Examined** by Mr. ALLEYN.—I was assisted down stairs; I was not assisted by the prisoner Giblin.

**HENRY HEMMING**, sworn.—I am a joiner and my men repaired Chalmers' Church on the 22nd July last. Saw them repair some of the window sashes, which were made of wood. The sashes were knocked out of the frames; put new bolts on the front ends of the old ones having been broken; these bolts were made of brass. Put twenty six buttons or fastenings on pews, the old ones having been burst off; do not know by whom or when these fastenings were knocked off.

**ANDREW WILLIAM HOPE**, Soap and Candle manufacturer, sworn.—Was at the lecture at Chalmers' Church last June when a disturbance occurred. The lecture went on peacefully for nearly an hour when there was some disturbance caused in the gallery where I was sitting principally by the prisoner Giblin and some persons whom I do not know. Giblin was sitting in a pew some one or two yards behind me. I saw these persons going up and down in the gallery, and one of them wore a white jacket. It seemed to me that Giblin was communicating with them; he was conversing with them. At the expiration of the three quarters of an hour there was an interruption below by some person crying out "It's a lie." As soon as the word "lie" was given below, I heard the word "lie" repeated behind my back, and on turning round I saw Giblin and the other persons rushing down stairs. Saw the prisoner Hearn going towards the pulpit in a very excited state. Immediately upon the word "lie" being given, heard a yell or shout from the inside of the building proceeding from below. After that several volleys of stones came through the windows, smashing the glass and striking several persons inside. Several stones, pieces of wood and books, were thrown at the lecturer. Saw the man who swears that the lecturer cut the end to the rioters doing as they liked and going away cheerfully. The mob did as they chose; I was knocked down in the presence of the police, and

they with one or two exceptions did not interfere. Remained till the riot was over. The rioters went out of their own free will. Was in the gallery, and what I saw about the rioters I saw from that place. I saw the rioters go in and out just as they liked. Did not go down to the lower part of the building until the doors of the gallery were opened, and at this time the rioters were gone. I sat in the gallery during the riot, saw the police come up the aisle occasionally, and persons, especially one young man, strike people within their reach and within their sight, and afterwards walk away immediately. I could not see the door of the church, and the police might have put a part of the rioters out without my seeing them.

**Cross-Examined** by Mr. ALLEYN.—While the riot was in that portion of the aisle, which I saw, I observed nothing that could indicate that they did not go out of their own free will.

**JAMES GIBLIN**, Merchant, sworn.—Was absent at the time of the riot at Chalmers church in this city. The church is in possession of a congregation styling themselves Presbyterians in connection with the Presbyterian church of Canada. The ground upon which the church is built does not belong to me now, it belongs to the congregation of course. I bought the ground and want of Trustees it is now held by the congregation. The church was built by subscription of the congregation and others. The door-keeper, one Peter, a Dutchman, lives in the church, and is the keeper of it. He resides there with his wife. I am one of the subscribers to the building of the church and am one of the congregation. I did not return to Quebec till two days after the riot.

**ALEXANDER SMATON**, Tailor sworn.—Was present at Chalmers' Church when a disturbance took place there on the 6th of June last. The first disturbance I saw was the prisoner Hearn crying out "It's a lie." He was answered by some kind of a noise from the gallery, and immediately he sprung over his seat and made a climb up the pulpit. When he said "It's a lie" he crouched down in his seat. A number of people immediately came around the pulpit; some of them had sticks in their hands; they seemed to come from the lower part of the church. The prisoner Hearn on leaving the pulpit cried out "murder him," "tear his liver out." He was pulled down from the pulpit, and struck every person round him, particularly Mr. Angus McDonald, who he knocked down, and kicked and hit him down. During this time there were stones coming through the windows and books were thrown at the lecturer. After a considerable period Gavazzi was thrown over the pulpit. I came out of the passage and saw the lamp smashed to pieces and the gas blazing out of the pipe. Told Peter Von Antwerp to turn off the gas of that lamp, which he did. Looked about for my son who was in the church but could not find him. Went into the basement story by the back door, and found the window broken and one Paoli lying there cut and bleeding. I also discovered my son there. Saw a great hand leaving the church in rags. One man in reddish coloured hair turned round and damned the crowd who were looking on to take off their hats and cheer the mob. This was near the corner of St. Lewis street.

**Cross-Examined** by Mr. POPE. Hearn had hold of the pulpit but did not get up to it entirely. Have made a deposition in this case already, and at the time I made it, would have a much better recollection of the facts than at present.

A deposition of the witness in which there was no mention made of the expressions used by Hearn was here read.

**Cross-Examination resumed.**—There were about twenty persons with budgeons in their hands who, as well as Hearn, were crying out "murder him," "tear out his liver." The reason why I did not mention this in my former deposition is because I was not asked. A party who makes a deposition may not tell all he knows. Hearn was the first to cry out "It's a lie."

**JOHN WILSON**, sworn.—About nine o'clock on the night of Gavazzi's lecture when he commenced to talk about the riot at Six Mile Bridge in Ireland some one cried out "It's a lie." It was upon some other person given a "turn him out"; after that some persons gave a whistle on which about a dozen or twelve rushed towards the pulpit. Gavazzi was eventually tumbled out of the pulpit, and soon after the Police came in and the riot was quickly over. Saw a man who was breaking the lamps and gas fittings; he appeared to be a carpenter or stevedore. Noticed that several lamps were broken but particularly remarked this one which was destroyed purposely. A number of the windows were broken by stones. Remained in the church for some time after the riot was over.

**Cross-Examined** by Mr. O'FARRELL.—The observation of the lecturer about the Six Mile Bridge affair was to the effect that the Preats mixed up with it. I understood that he meant that the priests were at the bottom of the affair, and the cause of all the bloodshed.

**WILLIAM BROWN**, Constable of Police, sworn.—Was one of the Police Force on the 6th of June last, and was present at Chalmers' Church when the disturbance took place there. Before the riot commenced was outside the church. Probably fifteen minutes or half an hour before the riot commenced the police were outside the church. Heard a cry of "pull him out," or "put him out" from the outside of the church where I was. There was then a rush by the crowd towards the door of the church to get in. Mr. Russell directed the police to draw up in front of the door and prevent them from getting in. The prisoner Martin O'Brien was among those who rushed to the door. Some of the mob succeeded in getting in before the police could prevent them. Do not know if Martin O'Brien was one of those who got in; some got in, however, but quickly returned, having been driven back by the people in the church. Stones were thrown against the church. The people in the church themselves commenced to come out, and whilst the ladies were coming out the stone-throwing almost wholly ceased. Some one having come for the police, we went into the church. As I was going in I saw a man falling out of the pulpit, and met the prisoner Martin O'Brien coming from the direction of the pulpit. Went into the basement story and saw some persons coming from the front end of it, some of these persons was the prisoner John Hearn. A tall man with his hands bleeding was lying there. Hearn said "Come away, that's not him, come away Christie." Did not see the prisoner Christie there; if he had been I should have recognised him. Five or six persons were with Hearn; there was light in the basement story of the building at that time. The prisoner Hearn was at a short distance from the man; the other persons were further away from the man. Went up stairs, and acting upon Mr. Russell's orders put the rioters out. The aisle was full of rioters and disorderly people, and the police had much difficulty in getting them out; it took hard shoving to get them away—we succeeded nevertheless in putting them out. After we got the rioters out there was another rush towards the church made, and several voices shouted to rescue the prisoners; they did not succeed in getting into the building, the police having kept them out. Outside of the door at that time, amongst the crowd that were pushing to get in when they cried to rescue the prisoners; I recognised the prisoners, Hearn, Christie, Maher and Roach.

LAST ACT OF THE DRAMA.

Yesterday the great farce of the government prosecution for the Gavazzi riots came to a termination, by the acquittal of the prisoners, under the direction of the Court to the Jury.

Last night, at about eight o'clock, a procession of nearly two thousand persons marched through the Upper Town, stopped at the houses of the counsel engaged in the defence of the parties accused of riot, whom they loudly cheered, and burned Gavazzi in effigy, on St. Paul's Market, with much shouting, and firing of guns.

Firstly then, we will consider of the acquittal. It is clear that the Jury were bound by their oaths to return the verdict they did; any other verdict would have been a perjured and illegal finding on their part.

Now at the period of the 6th of June last, Parliament happened to be in session in the city of Quebec, and it was essential that the Cabinet should pretend to do something; though had Parliament not been in session, the sympathy of the government with the attack upon Chalmers' Church would doubtless have been as boldly avowed as it was sincerely felt.

So that the "something" might appear to be in progress, a commission was named, consisting of Messrs. Symes, J. P., and McCallum, J. P., to investigate the matter. Fifteen commitments ensued for riot and tumult, as a misdemeanour; for riotously beginning to demolish, &c., a felony; and the third charge against the defendants was that of cutting and wounding Paoli with intent to murder him, also a felony.

Thus they abandon their strongest case, and shew that they are acting advisedly, and not in the least misled by the Magistracy, as their scribbles may have the baseness to pretend; inasmuch as they substitute one charge for another in reference to the third commitment mentioned.

As the charges on which the defendants were committed, depended on the doctrine that in riot all the criminals are guilty of the act of one, it followed that acquittal of the riot would be a clean "bill of health" for the attempt to murder, the cutting and wounding, and all the rest of it; also, as the greater includes the lesser, an acquittal for a riot amounting to felony, would include acquittal for a mere tumult; and as in felony the prisoners would be entitled to challenge twenty of the panel pre-emptorily, but not in misdemeanour, it is clear that the advantages of an indictment for the greater crime were all on the side of the defence.

So the Government, determined to prevent conviction for a crime that was committed, ingeniously prosecute the defendants for a crime which had not been committed! It is as if a man were to be tried for stealing a pair of boots because there was some reason to suspect him of stealing a pocket handkerchief, only with this difference, acquitted of the boots he might still suffer for the handkerchief; but acquitted of the riot and demolishing, &c., as these men are, is an acquittal of every charge brought as part of the riot, and confines the redress of any person assaulted on the occasion merely to the individual actually giving the blow.

Thus have Lewis Drummond & Co. taken care of the interests of justice!

CANADA AT THE NEW YORK EXHIBITION.—We hasten to lay before our readers a sketch of the awards given to contributors from this Province, at the Exhibition in New York, as extracted from the official list just received, and corrected and classified for the Mercury by Mr. Holwell, late Commissioner.

NEW YORK INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

LIST OF AWARDS OF THE JURIES TO CONTRIBUTORS FROM CANADA.

CLASS 3.—SUBSTANCES USED AS FOOD.

The Agricultural Society of Toronto, C. W., for a "very fine" sample of white wheat (65 lbs. to the bushel) grown by John B. Carpenter, of Townsend, C. W.

Madame Gauvin, St. Laurent, C. E., for colored beans.

J. R. Lambly, Leeds, C. E., for maple sugar and syrup. R. McMillan, Toronto, C. W., for "superior" Irish Lundyfoot snuff.

CLASS 4.—VEGETABLE AND ANIMAL SUBSTANCES EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURES.

CLASS 5.—MACHINES FOR DIRECT USE, CARRIAGES, &c.

CLASS 9.—AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL, DAIRY AND OTHER IMPLEMENTS.

CLASS 10.—PHYSIOLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND PRODUCTS RESULTING FROM THEIR USE, &c.

CLASS 12.—MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

CLASS 14.—MANUFACTURES OF FLAX AND LEMP.

CLASS 16.—LEATHER, FEES AND THEIR MANUFACTURES.

CLASS 19.—TAPESTRY, CARPETS, EMBROIDERY, FANCY NEEDLE-WORK, &c.

CLASS 20.—WEAVING APPAREL.

CLASS 22.—IRON, BRASS, PESTER AND GENERAL HARDWARE.

CLASS 25.—PORCELAIN AND OTHER CERAMIC MANUFACTURES.

CLASS 26.—DECORATIVE FURNITURE, &c.

CLASS 27.—MANUFACTURES IN MARBLE, SLATE, AND OTHER ORNAMENTAL STONES, &c.

CLASS 28.—MANUFACTURES FROM ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES, NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.

CLASS 30.—MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS.

RECAPITULATION.

CLASS 3.—SUBSTANCES USED AS FOOD.

CLASS 4.—VEGETABLE AND ANIMAL SUBSTANCES EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURES.

CLASS 5.—MACHINES FOR DIRECT USE, CARRIAGES, &c.

CLASS 9.—AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL, DAIRY AND OTHER IMPLEMENTS.

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CLASS 19.—TAPESTRY, CARPETS, EMBROIDERY, FANCY NEEDLE-WORK, &c.

CLASS 20.—WEAVING APPAREL.

TO CONTRACTORS.

GRAND TUBULAR AND SUSPENSION BRIDGES. PENCIL is authorized by Her Majesty's Canadian Government, to advertise for Contracts for the erection of a Suspension Bridge from the towers of the French Roman Catholic Cathedral in the city of Montreal to some convenient site on the Mountain.

LATER FROM JAMAICA.—We have advices from the West Indies, to the 12th instant. It was reported in Kingston that the Governor intended to dissolve the House of Assembly immediately after it re-assembled, on the 17th instant.

MR. DESSAINE'S GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT.—It will only be necessary to associate the success of Messrs. Dessaine and Zeigler in any musical matter to ensure a something good.

The Ice Bridge at Cap Rouge continues to hold firm, and with a little more cold and calm weather there are prospects of the ice taking opposite the city. The channel has become very narrow.

The English contractors for the Trunk Railway Bridge at Montreal, have had a party of engineers for some time past engaged in examining the effects of the ice jam on the river opposite Montreal.

The Music Hall Association has just imported direct from France, at a cost of over six hundred pounds, a very beautiful and complete tea and supper service, suited for balls, soirees, &c., &c., on a large scale.

The President of the United States has issued his proclamation against the expeditions now being fitted out in California and elsewhere in the United States, with a view to the invasion of Mexico, and calls upon all good citizens to discountenance, and by all lawful means to prevent such unlawful and criminal enterprises.

On Saturday evening last, a train on the Northern Road, Toronto, ran over a soldier, who was on the track near the Garrison, and cut off one of his legs.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS.—On the departure of this gentleman from America, a letter was published indicating the favorable impression which had been made upon his mind by what he saw here. The following is from a letter from London, in the New York Courier:—

New Publications.

LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW. New York: Leonard Scott & Co. Quebec: P. Sinclair.

THE KIRK AND CHURCH MUSIC. (To the Editor of the Mercury.) Sir,—I have the honor to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a Resolution passed unanimously at the meeting of the Corporation held on the 23rd instant; and to request that you will give the same insertion in your next issue.

From United States Papers.

DOUBLE MURDER IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Letters from New Boston under date 14th instant, say:—Henry N. Sargent, twenty-three years old, discharged a pistol, yesterday, four times, at Miss S. Jones, seven years old, and killed her instantly.

and wit. Any gentleman desirous of establishing a reputation as "a fellow of infinite jest" has now an eligible opportunity afforded him of studying to that end.

(For the Mercury.) No 3. Mr. Editor.—We will put the question of the Clergy Reserves before our Upper Canadian friends in as simple a light as possible. It is admitted by a large majority of the members of the Church of England, that the actual benefit derived from those lands has been very trifling, and that the stipends received by the clergy are generally very inadequate to their support.

The hostility evinced against their Church by the leaders of the secularizing portion of Upper Canada, was a lesson they could not neglect. They could not but see that the grants by a French King to the Recollets, to the Ursulines, to the Seminars of St. Salpice and Quebec, were quite as vulnerable as the grants of an English King in an English Colony to the support of a Protestant Clergy.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL—COUNTY OF QUEBEC. (To the Editor of the Mercury.) VALANTIER, 27th January, 1854. Sir,—I have the honor to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a Resolution passed unanimously at the meeting of the Corporation held on the 23rd instant; and to request that you will give the same insertion in your next issue.

Resolved.—That it is the unanimous opinion of the Municipal Council of the County of Quebec that the communication signed "A Partizan of the Despair Road," in the "Canadian" and the "Mercury" is without foundation, and that the author is known to be a calumniator; and it is the duty of this Council to treat the same with contempt.

Resolved.—That it is the unanimous opinion of the Municipal Council of the County of Quebec that the communication signed "A Partizan of the Despair Road," in the "Canadian" and the "Mercury" is without foundation, and that the author is known to be a calumniator; and it is the duty of this Council to treat the same with contempt.

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LIST OF PATENTS OF INVENTION FOR THE PROVINCE OF CANADA ISSUED IN 1853.

Table with columns: PATENTEE, RESIDENCE, INVENTION, GRANTED FOR 14 YEARS FROM. Lists various patent holders and their inventions such as Improved Mangle, Potato Planting Machine, etc.

Summary table showing 50 PATENTS ISSUED IN 1853, categorized by location: Upper Canada (31), Lower Canada (19), Quebec District (9), City (7).

CANADIAN PATENTS OF INVENTION EXPIRED IN 1853. Table with columns: NAME, RESIDENCE, INVENTION, DATE OF EXPIRING.

CANADIAN PATENTS TO EXPIRE IN 1854. Table with columns: NAME, RESIDENCE, INVENTION, WHEN TO EXPIRE.

By the above List of Patents of 1829, and 1840 the former expired at the end of a term of 14 years in 1853, and the latter to expire in the course of the current year, it appears that in 1853 only four Patents were issued in the two Provinces, and in 1840, eight—thus shewing that the inventive genius of the people progresses in a greater ratio than the population.

walk two and three miles and back, on errands, when so much time might be saved by riding in the cars and omnibuses. The Musical World says, thereupon, "the exclusion of coloured persons from our public vehicles, is a thing that now almost as nearly concerns the comfort and convenience of white people as of coloured."

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BY TELEGRAPH. ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC. Four days later from Europe.

Enormous rise in breadstuffs.—Bread riots in England.—The Black Sea entered by the allied fleets.—Spirited conduct of the Pasha of Egypt.—More fighting.—Casualties in India.—Increase of the French army by 80,000 men.

The Atlantic arrived at eleven this morning with Liverpool dates of Wednesday the 11th inst. She reports breadstuffs market firm and prices still higher. Brown, Shipley & Co., quote wheat at 6d. Flour advanced 2s. Provisions not essentially changed, but pork very dull. Bacon rather better.

The enormous rise in the price of food has caused apprehensions in England of riots among the laboring classes. Bread riots had already commenced in parts of Devonshire. At Topham mobs of women had threatened the bakers, in consequence of the latter having raised the price of bread. At Crediton also, bands of men, women and children paraded the streets and attacked some of the bakers' shops, demolishing the doors and windows, and doing other damage.



ADDRESSES.

JOHN LILLY, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 13, St. Anne Street, UPPER TOWN, QUEBEC.

J. R. COLE, SURGEON, JAIL HILL, Quebec, 17th Novr., 1853.

HENRY KIRWIN, Sexton of the English Cathedral, (SUCCESSOR TO MR. RICKARDY.)

C. COOPER, MERCHANT TAILOR, HAS opened his Establishment at No. 133 JOHN STREET.

A REGISTER OFFICE FOR SERVANTS, Is now open (during all reasonable hours.)

JNO. A. ELY, Notary, OFFICE REMOVED to St. Antoine Street.

J. H. WILLAN, ADVOCATE, No. 3, BUADE STREET.

ALFRED A. HAMEL, Provincial Land Surveyor, OFFICE at his Father's residence.

PEACOCK'S RESTAURANT, Corner of Lewis and Parloir Streets, ENTRANCE ON PARLOIR STREET.

THE Proprietor, having engaged a FIRST RATE COOK, will be able to provide FAMILIES with Dinners and Suppers.

NOTICE. THE Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has made exclusive arrangements with the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY.

For Sale, or to Let, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, IN SUBURB, two new BRICK HOUSES.

To be Let, THE DWELLING HOUSE and dependencies in BEAUFORT, known as MOUNT LILAC.

FOR SALE, A LOT OF LAND, in a high state of cultivation, situated in the SILENTY DOMAIN.

To Let, TWO comfortable HOUSES, adjoining the Esplanade, recently painted.

Apartment to Let, THREE ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, at 9, HALLOWMUND STREET.

A CARD, MUSICAL LESSONS, A LADY, well qualified will give LESSONS on the PIANO FORTE.

SODA WATER APPARATUS, FOR MANUFACTURING, DRAWING AND BOTTLING, OF THE LATEST and most approved construction.

Portrait of the Lord Bishop of Quebec, It is proposed, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained, to publish a Portrait of His Grace the BISHOP OF QUEBEC.

QUEBEC BANK, PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the QUEBEC BANK will apply to the Provincial Legislature.

Proposals will be received for INSURANCES against LOSS or DAMAGE by FIRE on BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GOODS, STOCK-IN-TRADE, FARMING and AGRICULTURAL STORES.

WINE, 10 TUNS "VIN DE GRAVE," For Sale by BOSSANGE, MOREL & CO.

Property for Sale and to Let.

VAULTS TO LET, THE extensive FIRE and FROST PROOF VAULTS under the house (formerly occupied by Mr. Balzaret) opposite the Hotel of the under-igned.

TO LET, THAT large and commodious HOUSE, No. 25, ST. ANNE STREET, to which are attached a large Yard, Stable, Coach and Wood Houses.

TO LET, BEAUFUL COTTAGE, on the CAP ROUGE ROAD, about three and a half miles from town.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET, GREENWOOD COTTAGE, at present occupied by CAPT. SEARCOLE, 66th Regiment, together with 10 Acres of Land.

TO BE LET, THE HOUSE and PREMISES, No. 32, St. Louis Street.

FOR SALE, A SAW MILL, in complete working order, with a good water privilege, and NINE ACRES of CLEARED LAND attached.

FOR SALE, THE undersigned offers for Sale, upon very reasonable terms, a lot of ground, with HOUSE and BUILDINGS.

TO LET!!! From this day until 1st May, 1854, THAT substantial three-story DWELLING HOUSE and Outbuildings, known as No. 1, CLAPHAM TERRACE.

For Sale, or to Let, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, IN SUBURB, two new BRICK HOUSES.

To be Let, THE DWELLING HOUSE and dependencies in BEAUFORT, known as MOUNT LILAC.

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WINE, 10 TUNS "VIN DE GRAVE," For Sale by BOSSANGE, MOREL & CO.

QUEBEC BANK, 17th January, 1854.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the STOCK BOOK of this Institution is now open at the Bank for the Sale of a further amount of New Stock.

ADVERTISEMENT, Bank of British North America, Incorporated by Royal Charter.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS hereby give notice, that a half-yearly Dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT per annum, on the Capital of the Bank, will become payable to Proprietors of Shares registered in the Colonies.

No Transfer can be made between the 31st instant and the 26th proximo, as the Books must be closed during that period.

NORTH SHORE RAILWAY, THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the NORTH SHORE RAILWAY COMPANY who endeavoured to save the property of the Company from the fire which destroyed their Office last night.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BRITISH AND AMERICAN FUR WAREHOUSE, THE largest assortment of GOODS in the FUR LINE ever exhibited in this City.

The Literary and Historical Society OF QUEBEC, OFFERS PRIZES for the most approved essay, DISQUISITION or PAPER, on any of the following subjects:

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY, JUBILEE YEAR, 1853. CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARDS THE Chinese Million New Testament Fund.

QUEBEC ALMANAC FOR 1854, JUST PUBLISHED and FOR SALE AT ALL BOOKSTORES.

SACRED MUSIC CONSIGNMENT, HANDEL'S SACRED ORATORIO "THE MESSIAH," Novello's Octavo Edition, in Vocal Score with a separate accompaniment for the Organ or Pianoforte.

IRON BEDSTEADS, COMSTOCK, BROMLEY & CO., ONE DOOR WEST OF BROADWAY.

COMMON and Paving, plain and ornamental BEDSTEADS of all kinds, Hotel, Hospital, Prison, Family, Servants' and Children's Bedsteads.

THE Quebec Almanac for the year 1854, containing a large amount of VALUABLE STATISTICAL and OTHER INFORMATION.

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GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

RE-OPENING OF THE LINE BETWEEN SHEBROOKE AND ISLAND POND.

ON AND AFTER the 15th DECEMBER, the following alterations in the Trains will take place:

THE FIRST DOWN-TRAIN will leave Longueuil at 10.15 A.M., arriving at Island Pond at 4.11 P.M.

THE SECOND UP-TRAIN will leave Longueuil for St. Hyacinthe at 4.0 P.M.

THE NEW HOTEL at Island Pond will be so far completed by the 15th December, as to afford comfortable accommodation to Passengers for the night.

Arrangements have been made with Mr. F. P. LEVING for conveying Passengers and Luggage in Sleighs to and from Longueuil during the stoppage of the Navigation.

A BOOKING OFFICE for the Winter will be OPENED at the COMPANY'S GENERAL OFFICES, LITTLE ST. JAMES STREET, from which the Sleighs will leave every Morning at 9.15, and in the Afternoon at 3.15.

SELLING OFF! S. LEVY, I NFORMS his friends and the public that he intends SELLING OFF his whole STOCK IN TRADE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY, JUBILEE YEAR, 1853. CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARDS THE Chinese Million New Testament Fund.

QUEBEC ALMANAC FOR 1854, JUST PUBLISHED and FOR SALE AT ALL BOOKSTORES.

SACRED MUSIC CONSIGNMENT, HANDEL'S SACRED ORATORIO "THE MESSIAH," Novello's Octavo Edition, in Vocal Score with a separate accompaniment for the Organ or Pianoforte.

IRON BEDSTEADS, COMSTOCK, BROMLEY & CO., ONE DOOR WEST OF BROADWAY.

COMMON and Paving, plain and ornamental BEDSTEADS of all kinds, Hotel, Hospital, Prison, Family, Servants' and Children's Bedsteads.

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THE "SEMEUR CANADIEN."

THIS paper is published weekly, at Montreal, in FRENCH and ENGLISH, and is devoted to EVANGELICAL RELIGION, SOUND LITERATURE, EDUCATION, NEWS, &c.

ONTARIO MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by Act of Provincial Parliament.

THIS COMPANY being now fully organized, is prepared to take MARINE AND FIRE RISKS on the most reasonable terms.

THE Charter of the OCEAN as well as IN-LAND NAVIGATION, a good opportunity is offered to Shippers desirous of protecting their Property in a CANADIAN COMPANY.

LIST OF DIRECTORS, HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., JOHN F. MOORE, Esq., JOHN F. MOORE, Esq., JAMES O'BRIEN, Esq., CHAS. A. SADDLER, Esq., E. C. THOMAS, Esq., JAMES MATHISON, Esq., JOHN WILSON, Esq., E. CARTWRIGHT THOMAS, Esq., C. HORATIO GATES, Esq.

AGENT FOR QUEBEC, W. H. Welch, Esquire.

THE RENOWNED REMEDY! HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, A MOST ASTONISHING CURE OF SCORFULOUS ULCERS, A CASE CERTIFIED BY THE MAYOR OF LONDON.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, DEAR SIR, Mrs. SARAH DIXON, of Ligonier Street, Boston, has this day penned me that for a considerable period she was severely afflicted with Scrophulous Sores and Ulcers in her arms, feet, legs, and other parts of her body.

THE GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON, PAID UP CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

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PIANOS!

THE Subscriber has just received a SPLENDID PIANO-FORTE, Patent Action, from the Makers who took the "Golden Prize Medal," at the London Exhibition.

DON'T READ THIS BUT with the belief that all the statements made concerning HIMSTREET & CO'S INIMITABLE HAIR COLOURING can be fully substantiated by proof.

HIMSTREET & CO'S INIMITABLE HAIR COLOURING, can be fully substantiated by proof. It is unlike anything of the kind hitherto offered to the public.

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