

The Telegraph.

VOL. I.—NO 18.

QUEBEC, FRIDAY APRIL, 28th. 1837.

PRICE ONE PENNY

THE TELEGRAPH

Published in French and English on the Mornings of
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY & FRIDAY
At TEN o'Clock.—Price ONE PENNY per NUMBER.

ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, 2s 6d first insertion, and 7s each subsequent insertion: 10 lines and under 3s Ad first insertion, and 10d each subsequent insertion: above 10 lines, 4s per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion

Communications, Advertisements, &c. are received post paid, at PETER RUTHVEN'S BOOK-STORE, No 15 St. John's-street, where the papers may be had.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN CHIEF



SODA WATER

In the highest state of perfection, is now and will continue to be manufactured at

NIXON & CO.'S

ESTABLISHMENT, ST. JOHN'S STREET.

NIXON & CO. having determined to produce an article, superior to any ever offered to the Public in Canada, have spared no expense in fitting up their apparatus in a most splendid manner, and on a quite new principle; it with they challenge any SODA WATER manufacturer in Canada to meet them on the fair field of competition, or to produce any article superior, or even equal to theirs,—the machinery for preparing which is solely of their own invention and manufacture.

They will also manufacture

MAGNESIA WATER, LEMONADE,
AND
SOLUTION OF MAGNESIA.

This last article they would particularly recommend to the public, as being a safe and easy method of taking Magnesia, and especially of giving it to children, as it is deprived of that nauseous taste which renders it so disgusting to take.

NIXON & CO having appointed Messrs BEGG & URQUHART, Chemists and Druggists, No. 13, St. John street, as their sole Agents; all orders for the above articles will be executed by them on the shortest notice.

N. B.—Coffee-Houses, Hotels, Steam-Boats &c. &c. fitted up and kept constantly supplied. Quebec, 22d March, 1837.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

THE Subscriber has just received a supply of ENGLISH (by way of New-York,) and AMERICAN

GARDEN AND

FLOWER SEEDS,

Warranted the growth of 1836.

—ALSO—

Timothy, Red, White and Crimson Clover Seeds, Lucerne, Mangel Wurtzell, &c. &c. and a few Bulbous Roots.

J. J. SIMS,

Apothecary and Druggist, Upper Town, Market Place.

5th. April, 1837.

OFFICE OF THE PEACE,

Quebec, 18th April, 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Surveyor of Highways for the City of Quebec, before proceeding to the uncleriation and improvement at the landing place in the Lower Town of Quebec, commonly called *La Place*, has deposited in the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, in the Court House, a Plan and Procès Verbal, referring thereto according to Law—which Plan and Procès Verbal remain in the said Office for the inspection (*gratis*.) of the proprietors of ground, houses or other buildings adjoining the same, and every other person concerned therein, in order that they may at any time, not exceeding one month from this date, lodge such observations or oppositions as the may have to the contrary, that justice may be done in the premises; in failure of which, the said Plan and Procès Verbal will be homologated and put in execution, agreeably to their tenour.

PERRAULT & SCOTT,
Clerk of the Peace,

This notice to be inserted in all the papers published in the City in their respective languages from this day to the 20th day of May next, inclusive.

REMOVAL.

WM. DRUM, CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTERER, &c &c respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he will remove on the 1st of May, to the house opposite St. Paul's Market, near the buildings burnt last fall, and formerly known as the Quebec Baths,

LORETTE HOUSE TO LET.

TO LET, and possession given on the 1st May next, the house belonging to the undersigned, at Indian Lorette, at present occupied by Mr. RICHARD DEVERRY, as an Hotel. It is a two story stone house, with an hangard, coach-house, stable, garden &c. &c. offering every possible advantage to a person desirous and capable of keeping a public house on a respectable footing; it is undoubtedly one of the most beautiful situations in the environs of Quebec.

For further particulars apply to the proprietor, N. B. The necessary Furniture for the house will be sold on reasonable terms, if it be required
G. D. BALZARETTI.

20th March, 1837.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having claims against the estate of the late LOUIS PAQUET, Merchant in the Suburbs of St Roch, are requested to forward their accounts duly attested; and those who are indebted to the said estate, to pay immediately to the undersigned.

G. D. BALZARETTI,

March, 20th 1837. Curar.to

NOTICE

THE subscriber offers for sale, in addition to a large assortment of FANCY GOODS—Men's, Women's and Children's India Rubber shoes, French *galoches* and a good assortment of shoes of all descriptions.

C. GINGUE.

No. 9 Hope Street

WINES, &c.

FOR SALE by the Subscriber:

- 8 Hogsheads Superior Madeira Wine,
- 2 Quarter Casks do Constantia do
- 50 Cases Superior Old Port (2 & 3 doz each.)
- 45 Do do Sherry, (do)
- 42 Do do Madeira, (do)
- 93 Do pure Hollands Gin, warranted (1 doz each)
- 20 Cases Warren's Blacking,

G. D. BALZARETTI.

20th March, 1837.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

WANTED as apprentices to the PRINTING BUSINESS, two young men that can read and write english.

N. B. None need apply but those who can be well recommended,



THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public in general, that he has on hand, of last fall's importation, a large assortment of LONDON HATS from the well known houses of Barber & Son, and Joseph Cooper. These hats are of the latest fashions and have been proved to be the best in the market. He therefore solicits the public to call at his store and judge for themselves.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of Hats of his own manufacture, which he is enabled to offer at the lowest possible prices, being the only manufacturer of hats in Quebec,

J. B. CORRIVEAU,

No. 16 Fabrique Street, next door to Messrs Massue and Boisseau's,

N. B.—FIVE per cent discount allowed for CASH.

FURNITURE BAZAAR.

H. NORRIS offers for sale, Bedsteads, of all sizes & prices, Beddets, Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows, Hair, Cowback and Straw Matresses; Sofas, Chairs, Clocks, and an assortment of Brown and Printed Crockery, selling off cheap, at Auction prices, corner of St. Paul's Market

21st April, 1837

SALES—WITHOUT RESERVE.

THE PRISONER.

He stood within his prison-grate,
That lonely man of crime,
Upon whose brow an early guilt
Had done the work of Time—
For where the baleful passions boil,
Though form and cheek are fair,
Their poison fumes distain the charms
That Nature lavish'd there.

Then reaching through those iron bars,
The chaplain's hand he wrung,
Who warned him of his Maker's wrath,
With an unflinching tongue—
"One questing more!"—the holy man
Turned at his earnest cry,
And bent him toward that darkened cell,
With pity in his eye.

"Think'st thou that those who lov'd us here,
Who now do reign in bliss,
E'er from that glorious sphere look down
To note the deeds of this?"
"We know not," said his reverend guide,
God's volume doth not say,—
But Nature, moving in our hearts,
Makes answer that they may."

Then sorrow seiz'd that erring man,—
The struggle shook him sore,—
Till unaccustomed tears fell down
Upon his dungeon floor.—
"O Mother! Mother!—if thine eye
Must see thy cherished son
Here, 'mid the vilest of the vile,—
Would that my life were done!"

And long, those strained and burning orbs,
Pour'd forth the bitter rain,—
Oh Thou—who heard'st the sinner's cry,
Say was the anguish vain?
Perchance, even then, a mother's prayer
Breathed o'er his cradle-bed—
Did win its answer for his soul,
And snatch it from the dead.

A TURN ON THE ICE.

The following capital scene is extracted from the February number of that admirable periodical the Pickwick Papers:

"Now," said Wardle, after a substantial lunch, with the agreeable items of strong beer and cherry brandy, had been done justice to; "what say you to an hour on the ice? We shall have plenty of time."

"Capital," said Mr. Benjamin Allen.
"Prime," ejaculated Bob Sawyer.
"You skate, of course, Winkle?" said Wardle.

"Ye—yes; oh, yes," replied Mr. Winkle.
"I—I am RATHER out of practice."

"Oh, no skate, Mr. Winkle," said Arabella. "I like to see it so much."

"Oh, it is so graceful," said another young lady.

A third young lady said it was elegant, and a fourth expressed her opinion that it was 'swan-like.'

"I should be very happy, I'm sure," said Mr. Winkle, reddening, "but I have no skates."

This objection was at once over. Trundle had got a couple of pair, and the fat boy announced that there were half a dozen more down stairs, whereat Mr. Winkle expressed exquisite delight, and looked exquisitely uncomfortable.

Old Wardle led the way to a pretty large sheet of ice; and the fat boy and Mr. Weller, having shovelled and swept away the snow which had fallen on it during the night, Mr. Bob Sawyer adjusted his skates with a dexterity which to Mr. Winkle was perfectly marvellous, and described circles

with his left leg, and cut figures of eight; and inscribed upon the ice, without once stopping for breath, a great many other pleasant and astonishing devices, to the excessive satisfaction of Mr. Pickwick, Mr. Tupman, and the ladies; which reached a pitch of positive enthusiasm, when old Wardle and Benjamin Allen, assisted by the aforesaid Bob Sawyer, performed some mystic evolutions, which they called a reel.

All this time Mr. Winkle, with his face & hands blue with cold, had been forcing a gimblet into the soles of his feet, and putting skates on, with the points behing, and getting the straps into a very complicate and entangled state, with the assistance of Mr. Snodgrass, who knew rather less about skates than a Hindoo. At length however, with the assistance of Mr. Weller, the unfortunate skates were firmly screwed and buckled on, and Mr. Winkle was raised to his feet.

"Now then, sir," said Sam, in an encouraging tone, "off with you, and show 'em how to do it."

"Stop, Sam, stop," said Mr. Winkle, trembling violently, and clutching hold of Sam's arm with the grasp of a drowning man. "How slippery it is, Sam?"

"Not an uncommon thing upon ice, sir," replied Mr. Weller. "Hold up, sir."

This last observation of Mr. Weller's bore reference to a demonstration Mr. Winkle made at the instant, of a frantic desire to throw his feet in the air, & dash the back of his head on the ice.

"These—these—are very awkward skates; ain't they Sam?" enquired Mr. Winkle, staggering.

"I'm afeard ther'es an orkard gen'lm'n in 'em, sir," replied Sam.

"Now, Winkle," cried Mr. Pickwick, quite unconscious that there was any thing the matter. "Come; the ladies are all anxiety."

"Yes, yes," replied Mr. Winkle, with a ghastly smile. "I'm coming."

"Just agoin to begin," said Sam, endeavoring to disengage himself. "Now, sir, start off!"

"Stop an instant, Sam," gasped Mr. Winkle, clinging most affectionately to Mr. Weller, "I find I've got a couple of coats at home that I don't want, Sam; you may have them; Sam?"

"Thank'ee, sir," replied Mr. Weller.

"Never mind touching your hat, Sam," said Mr. Winkle, hastily. "You needn't take your hand away to do that, I meant to have given you five shillings this morning for a Christmas-box, Sam. I'll give it to you this afternoon, Sam?"

"You're very good, sir," replied Mr. Weller.

"Just hold me at first, Sam; will you?" said Mr. Winkle. "There—that's right. I shall soon get in the way of it, Sam. Not too fast, Sam; not too fast."

Mr. Winkle, stooping forward with his body half doubled up, was being assisted over the ice by Mr. Weller, in a very singular and unswan-like manner, when Mr. Pickwick most innocently shouted from the opposite bank—

"Sam!"

"Sir?" said Mr. Weller.

"Here. I want you?"

"Let go, sir," said Sam. "Don't you hear the governor a callin? Let go, sir."

With a violent effort, Mr. Weller disengaged himself from the grasp of the agonised Pickwickian; and in so doing, administered a considerable impetus to the unhappy Mr. Winkle. With an accuracy which no degree of dexterity or practice could have insured, that unfortunate gentleman bore swiftly down to the centre of the reel, at the very moment when Bob Sawyer was performing a flourish of unparalleled beauty. Mr. Winkle struck wildly against him, and with a loud crash they both fell heavily down. Mr. Pickwick ran to the spot. Bob Sawyer had risen to his feet, but Mr. Winkle was far too

wise to do any thing of the kind in skates.

He was seated on the ice, making spasmodic efforts to smile; but anguish was depicted on every lineament of his countenance. 'Are you hurt?' enquired Mr. Benjamin Allen, with great anxiety.

'Not much,' said Mr. Winkle, rubbing his back very hard.

'I wish you'd let me bleed you,' said Mr. Benjamin with great eagerness.

'No, thank you,' replied Mr. Winkle, hurriedly.

'I really think you had better,' said Allen, 'Thank you,' replied Mr. Winkle; 'I'd rather not.'

'What do you think, Mr. Pickwick?' enquired Bob Sawyer.

Mr. Pickwick was excited & indignant. He beckoned to Mr. Weller, and said in a stern voice, 'Take his skates off.'

'No, but really I had scarcely begun,' remonstrated Mr. Winkle.

'Take his skates off,' repeated Mr. Pickwick firmly.

The command was not to be resisted. Mr. Winkle allowed Sam to obey it, in silence.

'Lift him up,' said Mr. Pickwick. Sam assisted him to rise.

Sam assisted him to rise.

Mr. Pickwick retired a few paces from the bystanders; and beckoning his friend to approach, fixed a searching look upon him, and uttered in a low but distinct and emphatic tone, those remarkable words:

'You're a humbug, sir.'

'A what?' said Mr. Winkle, starting.

'A what?' said Mr. Winkle, starting.

'A humbug. I will speak plainer, if you wish it. An impostor, sir.'

With these words, Mr. Pickwick turned slowly on his heel, and rejoined his friends.

[To be continued.]

QUEBEC:

FRIDAY, APRIL, 28th. 1837.

WE insert in this day's paper the Extraordinary, published yesterday by the *Quebec Gazette*.

Thursday, 27th April, 1837,
Half-past Ten, A. M.

Captain SWINBURNE, of the *Great Britain*, from London, is just come up in his boat, a passage having been formed this morning through the *Key* at Point Levi.

He sailed the 23rd March, and has brought *The Times* of the 22nd.

The Canada Question was put off on the 21st, to Wednesday after Easter, (29th March.)

Money matters had become easier in London, Stocks kept up.

There was no continental news of importance. Things between the Carlists and the Christians in Spain remained nearly in *statu quo*.

Sir JOHN HARYEY has been appointed Lieutenant Governor of New-Brunswick, and is succeeded at Prince Edward's Island by Col. FITZROY.

Captain Swinburn was 12 hours in the ice in the Gulf. Saw some ice-bergs on the banks. Reports no vessels in the river.

The other vessel announced by the Telegraph, this morning, is the *Prince George*, wrecked last fall at Rimouski.

A gentleman reports an opening in the ice at Carouge, this morning.

Montreal, (Monday,) 24th April.

The steamer *Princess Victoria* arrived to-day at two o'clock, having left Sorel this morning at 8 o'clock. Capt. Luckin reports having seen little ice on his way up.

The *British America & Canadian Eagle* are just coming in port with about a dozen barges and schooners in tow. The *Canada & St. George* are to leave their winter quarters at Sorel to-morrow, and are expected here in the evening.

The steamer *Swan* from Sorel, and the schooner *Hubert Paré*, from her winter quarters at Boucherville, came into port yesterday.

The two ships at St. Patrick's hole, have left their station and anchored below the Island of Orleans on account of the quantity of ice before the Town.

The steamer *Princess Victoria*, belonging to the Rail-Road Company, arrived in port yesterday; the *Canadian Eagle* also came up yesterday from Sorel with the barge *Superior* in tow; and the *British America*

brought with her three of the barges belonging to the Steam Tow Boat Company.

The *Princess Victoria* will not make regular trips until the ice which at present encumbers the Laprairie wharf disappears. The weather is still chilly.—*Mont. Herald*.

It is rumoured that a Commissioner's Court is about to be established in town. Who are to be named the Commissioners we have not yet heard. We rather think the public will soon have enough of these popular tribunals. The administration of Justice, civil or criminal, ought to be a thing apart from the people. The moment its sacred character is destroyed by the promiscuous admission of individuals to its exercise that moment it ceases to be respected by the public and becomes injurious to the best interests of society.

The Ice bridge before the town is at last broken up. The Lake ice however still holds fast, but cannot much longer continue to obstruct the navigation between this and Montreal. We shall have in all probability a Steam boat down towards the end of the week.

The latest dates are to the 22d. March. They contain no news of importance.

What a dearth of subjects is there in Quebec upon which a man of literary taste would feel disposed to expatiate, is an exclamation I have often made as I contemplated the moral barrenness of my native land. We are eminently a dependant people—we look to other countries for topics to amuse the mind and hail with all the avidity of a quidnunc the arrival of a late newspaper. pitiable occupation!—we actually depend upon others for a literary existence—and what sort of an existence is it after all? worse than mechanical—degrading, purile & inane. "What news? is the first and only question heard in these times, either foreign or domestic. When barbers meet and servants accost each other, "what news" is the question, and forthwith we have the agreeable intelligence of the late arrival of the last packet and the contents of the news papers to the latest dates inclusive. What a dish of food does this afford the politician—he talks incessantly upon the subject of public matters deriving his information from the above source and declaiming upon Portugal and foreign affairs until the next packet sets him off on another tack—To the consideration of parliamentary reform, or the abolition of the slave trade. Men who have not had the inestimable benefit of an education, are cursed with a melancholy paucity of ideas—They have no resources within themselves; beings without reflection—they must either be mechanically engaged with their affairs, or if they endeavour to relieve the tedium of business at all it is by ascertaining "what is the news."

This is a cacœthes unknown to the ancients. It may be called the cacœthes audiendi. This fatal itch is the natural consequence of Newspapers. They have increased and multiplied so much as really to make it a matter of necessity to read. Now, it being impossible to read all the papers published, ingenuity has suggested the ready expedient of acquiring information by asking "what is the news." This facilitates the thing considerably, and has now become the immediate means of obtaining knowledge, which in these modern times signifies news. Editors pander to the public palate with the judiciousness of professed cooks. There is a dull article upon "The expediency of abolishing taxation," for, the politician—"new readings upon a late statute" addressed to the man of Law—& puns, bon mots, anecdotes and romantic tales, & adventures; each claim their respective admirers—along and faithful account of births, marriages and deaths, being by immemorial usage more particularly intended to meet the attention of and gratify the fair sex, whose propensity for news seldom exceeds these three articles—important ones doubtless, & well worthy the serious and philosophical contemplation of ladies in general—being once born, the chances are you must marry, and in all probability you will die. They form doubtless three important epochs in human life—which is the greatest I have never been able to determine yet.

The Magistrates sat this day for the purpose of granting licences to Tavern keepers, &c. The manner in which they have exercised their "little brief authority" bespeaks them unfit for the discharge of any public duty. In the spirit of partiality and favor, they have granted licences to some by no means entitled to them, and denied them to others whose only crime "this is the head and front of their offending" is their political principles. Their decisions are arguments *ad hominum*. We hope the people will ponder on them.

"FINIS CORONAT OPUS."—The Royal Commission sent out to Canada *ad inquirendum* now forms the subject of speculation in England, whether circumstances ever called for such an expensive and unnecessary medium of information with relation to the affairs of this colony. Lord Ripon in the House of Lords on the 14th. March, expressed a desire to know what were the expenses attending the measure, &c. Lord Glenelg prudently delayed giving the information until the whole question of Canada affairs should come regularly before the House. For our own parts we have always considered the Commission to be a splendid humbug; expensive to the people of England and fraught with danger to the constitutional rights of the inhabitants here.

A case of hydrophobia occurred at Montreal last week. The individual, six weeks after having been bit, died. A cure for hydrophobia is to be found in warm bathing, a remedy resorted to with success, we notice, in a variety of cases.

The following Gentlemen were chosen a Committee for the ensuing year for the Management of the Exchange:

C. F. Aylwin,	J. Leayercraft,
J. P. Anderson,	L. J. McNair,
R. Peniston,	C. McCallum,
T. C. Lee,	
R. Peniston, Treasurer,	
L. J. McNair, Secretary.	

Commerce of Chicago.—*Fine Chance for Mechanics*.—Instead of 28,000 tons of merchandize taken in at Chicago (Illinois) last season, as some of the papers state, there was nearly double that quantity. A letter just received from that town says, "We are making great preparations for buildings the ensuing season; and we are but waiting the opening of navigation to furnish us with mechanics, of which we have scarcely enough to build the necessary habitations for the present population. Such is the force of emigration hence to the new and growing towns on Rock River and the Illinois, that it requires all the emigration of the season, to supply us with labourers for this town. The Illinois and Michigan canal will be prosecuted this year with great vigor, and will open a certain employment for some thousand of labourers, at 26 dollars a month. Besides, the system of squatting upon public lands is going to a greater extension than was ever known, and the unsold tracts of country on the Rock and Fox rivers, are likely to become the most populous parts of our state, even before the sale of the lands are proclaimed by the government. The inducement is of the strongest kind, for the emigrant can earn enough from the soil to purchase it by the time it can be surveyed, and offered for entry."

FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

Extract from the "UNIVERSAL TRAVELLER" Book 1. page 160.

The people of Assequibo are remarkable for the wisdom and discretion they have evinced in the Government of their little Territory—Scarce two hundred years old they have risen to a height in civilisation older nations have not yet attained. There the arts and sciences flourish in all the luxuriance of genius fostered by the paternal hand of power.—The civil and political institutions of the state seem to be the natural growth of things so beautifully do they harmonise with the wants and character of the people. Unlike the positive institutions of other Countries one does not there behold the shocking spectacle of power ex-

ercising itself to destroy the liberties of a people, for whose sole benefit it is in mockery, said to be intrusted to one individual, or more. One does not there see man living in society, more like a criminal than a citizen—afraid, almost to breath the air of Heaven. The action of the Government reminded me forcibly of the mild influence which a kind and just father, exercises over a grateful and obedient family, private virtues exist there in an eminent degree, is it surprising therefore that few public delinquencies should ever occur amongst so happily constituted a people. Although penal laws do exist there to punish crime and prevent offences, I have not heard that any one instance, is to be found on record of the necessity of carrying into execution the laws with relation to offenders. The virtuous indignation of the Citizens is at once the best prevention to, & the most ample punishment of all crimes there. One very singular, and I may add a very prudent, sage and wholesome practise is observed by the Judges of the land in the administration of Civil Justice. I have not been able (although my inquiries on this head, have been exceedingly minute) to ascertain decidedly whether any positive statute law or ordinance regulate their observance. It is sufficient for my purpose to state that such a practise is dictated by the noblest of motives and owes its origin not only to a desire to advance the interests of the public, but also to vouchsafe a further guarantee to the people that their rights, shall not be sacrificed to indolence, indifference, hatred or intrigue. It is this—The Court of Civil Jurisdiction; there like ours here, is composed of four Judges. One the oldest in science and practise of the law, and also the most learned, answers to our Chief Justice. The other three though undistinguished by any particular appellation never the less by reason of their graduated ages and talents, discharge respectively a particular description of public business—for instance, the simplest kind of suits are decided upon and Judgement pronounced by the youngest Judge who of course is the most inexperienced. The next class of cases by his immediate senior in the bench and so on until, we arrive, at the important category of cases which we might here designate under the familiar names of actions to account involving great interests, actions, communi dividendo, familiae ercis cundae, and generally all, suits the consideration of which calls for the full exercise of the highest intellectual powers, upon all such important cases it is the peculiar province of the Chief Judge there to pronounce Judgement.

[To be continued.]

The Court of Appeals sat yesterday; present: Lord Gosford, President: Honble. W. Smith, — Delery, — Stewart, — Cochran.

Lord Gosford having retired, his Honor the Chief Justice of the Province presided for Appeals from the other Districts.

—The Court adjourned at an early hour.

•• Upon perusal of X's communication we find that, unlike many others, its length is no objection.—We shall be happy to give it place in our next:

DIED.

Wednesday, Mr. C. J. R. Ardouin, Watch-Maker of this city. Mr. A. was a respectable citizen and long established in Quebec.

At St. Paschal, Kamouraska, on the 22nd inst. aged 33 years, Prudent Bernier, Esquire, Notary Public, a gentleman of exemplary character and distinguished abilities.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

THIS Institution will commence business on 1st May next, at its Office in St. Peter street. Days of Discount WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Notes for Discount to be left with the Manager on the day previous, and to be called for on Discount Days after 12 o'clock.

Interest allowed on Deposits upon terms that will be learned on application at the Bank.

THOMAS PATON,

Manager.

Quebec, 21st April, 1837.

TO LET.

A SHOP with suetable appartments and other conveniences in a desirable situation, being part of the House No. 2, Fabrique street.—Apply on the premises. Quebec, April 26th, 1837.

Bayer

Le Télégraphe.

VOL. I.—NO. 18.

QUEBEC, VENDREDI MATIN, 28 AVRIL, 1837.

PRIX : DEUX SOUS

CONDITIONS DU JOURNAL.

Ce journal se publie en Anglais et en Français, trois fois par Semaine, les **LUNDI, MERCREDI & VENDREDI** Matin.—PRIX : DEUX SOUS.

PRIX DES ANNONCES.

Première insertion : six lignes et au dessous 2s 6d dix lignes et au dessous 3s 4d. au dessous de dix lignes 4d. par ligne.—Chaque insertion subséquente coûtera un quart des prix ci-dessus Cinq pour cent d'escompte, si l'on paie d'avance. Toute annonce devra être accompagnée d'un ordre contenant le nombre d'insertions désirées.

AVIS.

LISTE des personnes qui doivent des ar-rérages pour Installemens et Rentes (*Quit Rents*) dans le District des Trois Rivières, dans le District Inférieur de St. François et dans le District de Montréal, au Sud du St. Laurent, jusqu'au 31e Décembre 1836, publié en conformité de l'avis du 27e Décembre, 1836.

[** Dans l'avis suivant la lettre h signifie le bout ouest, end bout, side côté of de. &c.]

Noms des Acquéreurs.	Partie du Lot	No. du Lot	No. du Rang	Montant du 31 Decemb. 1836
Lyman Orelutt, et Norman Corep	w h	21 4	15 18 2	
H. Truaxe Junr. Adam Stone	n e	1 4	7 19 4	
Christr. Rawse John Tildmore	s e	1 4	6 7 6	
George Hogil Rufus Creller	s h	28 4	10 0 0	
James Bothan C. R. Vaughan Esq.	w h	8 4	12 0 0	
John Hanvre Michael o'Flaherty	w h	2 5	10 0 0	
Wm. F. Phelps John Boekul Junr.	e h	2 5	2 10 0	
Peter Boekul Robert Douglass	e h	16 5	10 0 0	
George Hitchcock James Murray	s h	19 6	10 0 0	
E. Hungeforde moi of w	s h	19 6	10 0 0	
Samuel Borden Joseph Bisette	e h	7 6	12 10 0	
Paul Beaulac Truman Blakley	e h	16 7	5 0 0	
Reuben Corey, Caleb Corey Sr.	s h	24 7	12 10 0	
Caleb Corey Junr. Michel O'Flaherty	s h	4 7	12 10 0	
Albert Cornell Samuel Tree	w h	22 9	17 1 3	
J. Chandler s of w & s e	w h	2 9	17 1 3	
Hiram Rogers J. Chandler e part of s e	w h	6 10	12 10 7	
Erastus Stanton n e & s e	w h	6 10	12 10 7	
Elias Jenkius John Raker	w h	8 2	5 3 0	
Clark Corey Ebenezer Phelps	w h	8 2	5 3 0	
John Savage Zebulon Cornell	w h	15 2	7 9 7	
Chs J Phelps n w corner	w h	15 2	7 9 7	
Abner Smith Tilly Blakly	w h	13 3	9 7 6	
Zaccheus Blakly Alonzo R Harris	w h	13 3	5 11 10	
C G Martindale s w of e h	w h	13 3	14 12 2	
S Wells, Senr. n e of w h	w h	13 3	7 3 9	
James Blinn Simeon Whitman	w h	4 4	9 11 8	
Hiram Corey Richard Gage	w h	4 4	40 5 0	
Thomas Best Christ Rowse	w h	4 3	12 10 0	
Zebulon Corucll Joel Rollin	w h	11 4	25 0 0	
Joel Rollin n moi of w h	w h	20 5	18 15 0	
Barnabas Hitchcock Manly Blina	w h	15 6	27 10 7	
Charles Kilborn Ehuu Bartlett	w h	6 7	7 0 7	
Samuel T Gilman Silas Macfi	w h	3 10	30 7 6	
Asa Cabbe Jesse P Baynton	w h	3 10	30 1 11	
Tappen Sarjeant Reuban Taylor	w h	3 1	25 6 4	
Isaac Libbee Charles McCleary	w h	3 1	10 13 1	
Hiel Curtis Seth Caswell	w h	3 1	10 14 1	
	w h	3 1	8 8 2	
	w h	3 1	2 3 1	
	w h	2 2	9 7 6	
	w h	6 3	13 2 6	
	w h	6 3	26 5 0	
	w h	20 3	16 10 0	
	w h	10 3	3 10 0	
	w h	27 3	3 10 0	
	w h	18 4	12 10 0	
	w h	3 9	46 17 6	
	w h	3 1	4 16 2	
	w h	6 8	70 12 6	
	w h	22 4	11 5 0	
	w h	5 6	3 3 9	
	w h	8 7	21 14 8	
	w h	24 2	11 5 0	
	w h	26 10	3 3 9	
	w h	26 10	3 3 9	
	w h	15 11	1 4 9	
	w h	15 11	2 12 6	
	w h	14 12	7 14 0	
	w h	0 12	3 3 2	

Noms des Acquéreurs	Partie du Lot	No. du Lot	No. du Rang	Montant du 31 Decemb. 1836
Jos. Brown w moi of e h		16 13	7 19 4	
Samuel Stearms w h		4 14	3 15 0	
S G Ladd 3 lots séparés		18 14	8 12 1	
Asa L Harvey		9 3	29 7 6	
Elias Lee n e corner		21 5	3 8 6	
Elias Lee w bout		21 11	5 12 6	
Joshua Day e moi of w h		11 gè	5 12 6	
Elias Lee, Henry Lee et James Pearly curateur de feu		ch Ir 11	1 5 0	
Jonathan Lee				
Joshua Coq w of a 99 a		19 1	6 5 0	
Henry S Chambor w		14 2	9 7 6	
Josiah Gustin, n less 3 a		21 5	9 1 6	
Hosea White w h		11 7	7 15 0	
Arch Morrill s e		14 9	4 1 3	
Jacob Taylor Junr. a w		17 12	0 17 6	
Ebenezer Hutchins w h		16 10	7 10 0	
F House Junr. w end		4 7	4 1 3	
L Froste e side of n w part		21 1	2 7 6	
L Froste e side of w part		21 1	2 7 6	
Thos. Orgood w end		1 2	6 9 2	
C R Ogden		6,13,20,27, 7	33 6 8	
C R Ogden		4,11,18,25, 8		

AVIS:

LA vente du restant du fond de commerce de feu LOUIS PAQUET, et autres articles tels qu'annoncés déjà, continuera VENDREDI et SAMEDI prochain 28 et 29 courant.

G. D. BALSARETTI.

26 avril 1837. VENTE DE MEUBLES DE MENAGE, &c. Seront vendus LUNDI, 1 mai prochain, aux magasins du soussigné. (sans réserve.)

UN assortiment étendu de meubles de ménage, faïencerie et verrerie, services de porcelaine, miroirs et autres articles.

AUSSI:

20 quarts noir de Warren, 15 do vin d'Oporto en bouteilles (3 douz. chacun).

110 rames papier à enveloppe, 30 de papier crown superfin.

Conditions de la vente.—COMPTANT. La vente commencera à UNE heure.

G. D. BALZARETTI,

Québec, 25 avril 1837.

VENTE DU SOIR.

SERA Vendu par Encan VENDREDI le vingt-huit du courant à la maison de Dame Ve. C. D. Planté, rue St. Joseph à sept heures du Soir; une grande variété de livres tant de loi que de littérature, aussi montre et tabatière d'argent et autre argenterie et différens meubles de ménage de prix.

A. B. SIROIS,

Notaire.

QUEBEC.

VENDREDI MATIN, 28 AVRIL, 1837.

La télégraphe a signalé ce matin deux bâtimens dont l'un, le *Great Britain*, capt. Swinburne, venant de Londres, avait jeté l'ancre hier après-midi au Trou-St.-Patrice, île d'Orléans. L'autre est le *Prince George*, venant de Rimouski, où il s'était naufragé l'automne dernier.

Le docteur Poole, un des médecins de la station de quarantaine, est descendu de la Pointe-Lévi en chaloupe, et après avoir visité le *Great Britain*, lui a permis de monter aussitôt que le fleuve sera libre. Ce bâtiment est chargé de marchandises pour Montréal.

La clef du pont entre la ville et la Pointe-Lévi s'étant rompue depuis, le capitaine Swinburne est monté jusqu'à la ville en chaloupe, ainsi que le capitaine du *Prince George*.

Le capitaine Swinburne a fait voile de Londres le 23 mars; il a apporté le *Times* du 22.

La reprise de la discussion sur les affaires du Canada dans la chambre des communes, qui devait avoir lieu le 21 mars, a été de nouveau remise au mercredi d'après Pâques (20 du mois.)

L'état des affaires commerciales et monétaires s'améliorait graduellement à Londres; les fonds étaient en hausse.

Sir John Harvey est nommé gouverneur

du Nouveau-Brunswick en remplacement de Sir Archibald Campbell, et est remplacé dans le gouvernement de l'île du Prince-Edouard par le colonel Fitzroy.

Les nouvelles du continent ne sont d'aucune importance.

Le capt. Swinburne a rencontré quelques montagnes de glace sur les bancs de Terre-neuve. Il a été pendant 12 heures pris dans les glaces du golfe. Il n'a vu aucun bâtiment dans le fleuve.—*Gaz. de Québec.*

Les deux navires qui étaient mouillés au Trou-St. Patrice, sont redescendus sous l'île d'Orléans, se mettre à l'abri des glaces que le fleuve charie en grande quantité ce matin.

Encourageons l'Industrie.—Sitôt qu'une nouvelle industrie se crée dans un pays, ou qu'un perfectionnement s'opère dans celle qui est déjà établie, il est du devoir de toute personne de l'encourager, préférablement à l'industrie étrangère; car, outre l'émulation excitée par un semblable patronage et dont chacun retire quelque avantage indirect, la richesse qu'il crée demeure dans le pays et contribue par degrés à la prospérité générale. C'est cette politique sage et vraiment nationale qu'on admire aux Etats-Unis et qu'on voit à un si haut degré diriger l'opinion des plus basses classes de la population en Angleterre; car on sait qu'il suffit à un article de commerce ou d'industrie d'y porter le nom d'une manufacture locale pour que sa supériorité soit immédiatement déclarée. Voilà le vrai patriotisme; celui qui ne crée aucune division et qui n'amène aucun excès, celui qui ne peut qu'obtenir l'approbation de toutes les classes et de toutes les nuances?—Pourquoi le Canada, qui possède de si heureux germes, ne suivrait-il point cet exemple?—Il est parmi nous une foule d'industriels, d'artisans dont les produits peuvent rivaliser et même en certains cas disputer victorieusement la comparaison avec ceux de tout autre pays. Nous pouvons citer entr'autres Mr. CORRIVEAU, jeune chapelier Canadien, qui est en état maintenant d'offrir à bas prix, des articles provenant de ses propres ateliers, qui, sous le rapport de la beauté, peuvent se placer sur les mêmes rangs que ceux qui nous viennent d'Europe et qui sont généralement préférables sous celui de la solidité à ceux qu'on expédie en bloc sous le nom de marchandises pour l'exportation!—Il est sans doute parmi nous une foule d'autres industriels qui mériteraient une mention honorable, aussi nous nous proposons de revenir à ce sujet: car il est du devoir d'un journaliste de répandre parmi ses compatriotes tout ce qui peut-être à leur louange.

Un journal de Marseilles annonce que Paganini, le célèbre violon est sur le point de se rendre en Amérique par le Havre.

CANCAANS.

Voilà long-tems que mon collecteur de cancaans n'a fait sa ronde; je suis forcé de lui pardonner sa négligence, car il faut avouer que les chemins sont fort peu propices aux promenades d'un flâneur, et il m'a dit lui-même que les agréables sinuosités dont on décoré le milieu de nos rues leur donnent tellement l'aspect de barricades, de tranchées, de fortifications et même en quelques endroits d'oubliettes, etc. qu'il est effrayé de renouveler ses courses vagabondes; sachez qu'il est essentiellement poltron mon flâneur, surtout depuis que la police assomme les citoyens afin de les empêcher de s'exposer trop tard aux attaques des voleurs. Quant à moi, je trouve cette méthode excellente et pour peu qu'elle soit strictement observée il n'y a pas de danger qu'on voie personne circuler dans la ville après la nuit tombante. Parlez-moi de cela au moins; "aux grands maux les grands remèdes" ma foi! comme me disait l'autre jour ma voisine dont on a tué le petit chien afin de lui éviter d'être mordu par les gros qui courent les rues en toute liberté maintenant. Jusqu'à présent elle avait toujours respecté les autorités établies; c'est une aristocrate! puisque de crainte de déroger aux principes de fidélité envers le gouvernement, elle n'avait jamais lu que la gazette par autorité; car on a beau dire, il se glisse toujours plus ou moins d'idées nouvelles dans les autres journaux; l'esprit d'innovation fait de rapides progrès dans le siècle où nous sommes, qui malgré tout, ne vaut pas le bon vieux tems, allez; tout dégénère, tout

se détraque, et il doit certainement y avoir une crise dans le gouvernement; ma voisine est sur le point de se mêler de politique car il faut qu'il y ait vice dans les grands rouages de la machine gouvernementale: en effet: si le ministère était comme il devrait être; il n'aurait pas envoyé ici le gouverneur qui a nommé les magistrats qui ont chargé les connétables de se procurer les hommes affreux qui ont tué le pauvre petit chien de ma voisine. Si on lui tue le vieux chat qui lui reste, pour le coup, c'est une républicaine!

Si jamais cet évènement arrivait, je ne sais où s'en arrêterait le retentissement; voyez-vous; ma voisine a de l'influence dans le quartier; c'est un oracle infaillible en certaines matières, car son premier mari fut initié sans qu'on le sache, dans beaucoup des secrets de la haute politique puisque c'est lui qui balayait le cabinet privé de Son Excellence; il portait lui-même à la poste, et en rapportait des quantités de lettres cachetées avec les armes royales!—Ah. Si le pauvre homme vivait encore bien des abus seraient réformés et l'on ne tuerait pas les chiens dans les rues: il aimait tant ces fidèles animaux le pauvre homme, que ma bonne voisine adore les bêtes par respect pour la mémoire de son mari.

A propos de bêtes, je m'en vais vous raconter une histoire touchante que ma bonne voisine m'a faite l'autre jour en venant allumer sa chandelle et en m'empruntant le Télégraphe qu'elle n'achète pas, par économie et par prudence; mais, comme elle vient de me l'avouer les abus lui font ouvrir les yeux quelquefois et la font se rebeller en elle même; d'ailleurs il faut bien s'instruire de ce qui se passe par le monde; car après tout le Télégraphe, c'est sans conséquence, on peut le lire sans se compromettre et feu son mari qui unissait l'amour des lumières à la plus stricte loyauté et fidélité se fut sans doute hasardé à le lire.—

Mais mon histoire, à propos, elle commence en ces termes; (c'est ma voisine qui parle) . . . C'est comme un sort vraiment, je m'aperçois que je n'ai plus de place; à une autre fois donc, chers lecteurs.

Molière était un homme simple et pauvre, étranger à tout, hors à ses travaux. Il travaillait quelquefois dans son lit faute de bois, son pantalon par dessus son bonnet, les deux côtés pendans à droite et à gauche. C'est dans cette position qu'il se vit enlever un jour le fruit de ses faibles épargnes. Il entend frapper à sa porte: "Qui est là?—Ouvrez. (il tire un cordon et la porte s'ouvre)—Qui êtes-vous? Donnez-moi de l'argent.—De l'argent?—Oui, de l'argent.—Ah! j'entends; vous êtes un voleur?—Voleur ou non, il me faut de l'argent,—vraiment, oui, il vous en faut; eh bien! cherchez là-dedans (il fouille.)—Hé bien! il n'y a pas d'argent.—Vraiment non, il n'y en a pas; mais il y a une clef, prenez-la.—Je la tiens.—Allez-vous en à ce secrétaire; ouvrez? (le voleur met la clef à un autre tiroir.) Laissez- donc, ne dérangez pas; ce sont mes papiers. Ventrebien! finirez-vous? Ce sont mes papiers: à l'autre tiroir vous trouverez de l'argent.—Le voilà—Prenez—Fermez donc le tiroir! (le voleur s'enfuit.) Mr. Le voleur, fermez donc la porte. Morbleu! il laisse la porte ouverte! Quel chien de voleur! il faut que je me lève par le froid qu'il fait! Maudit voleur!—

Il sauta à bas de son lit, va fermer la porte, et revient à son travail, sans songer qu'il ne lui restait plus de quoi dîner.—(Voilà ce qu'on peut au moins appeler un artiste.)

BUREAU DU SECRETAIRE DE LA PROVINCE, Québec, 26e Avril, 1837.

IL a plu à SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR EN CHEF de faire les appointemens suivans, savoir:—

Harvey Adams et Hypolite Poirier, Ecrs. pour être Commissaires pour la Décision Sommaire des Petites Causes, dans le Township de Hamilton, dans le Comté de Bonaventure. sous la 6e Guil. IV, cap 17. Pierre Thibaudau, Alexander Cambell et Frederick Dugas, Ecrs. pour être d'ito, d'ito, dans le Township de Maria, dans le Comté de Bonaventure.

Louis Davignon, Ecr. pour pratiquer la Médecine, la Chirurgie et l'Art Obstétrique, en cette Province.

George Robert Grasset. Ecr. pour pratiquer d'ito, d'ito, d'ito.

Matthew Charles, Ecr. pour être Avocat, Procureur et Solliciteur dans toutes les Cours de Justice de Sa Majesté, en cette Province.

