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Persons not having Accounts at this Office, will be required to pay on giving Advertisements.

AGENTS.

MONTREAL.—E. R. Fabre, Esq.
THREE RIVERS, H. P. Hughes, Esq.
WM. HENRY, E. L. Hayden, Esq.
KINGSTON, U. C. The Post Master.
TORONTO, W. G. Hinds, Esq.THE LONDON MAY FASHIONS
EXPECTED DAILY.

C. T. BROWN,

WILL receive per Order from London, a small shipment of the new Parisian Capotte-shaped Leghorn BONNET, the same as he introduced at New York and the other States last month, and which is fashionably worn there and in England.

For the Ladies here he will reserve a few, the greater part of this invoice being bespoke for Montreal and the Upper Country.

Wholesale and Retail Store,
Boulevard, Upper Town, 9th July, 1841.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

T. CARY & CO.

(FREMASON'S' HALL.)

HAVE received by the recent arrivals from England, an extensive collection of SCHOOL BOOKS, adapted for all classes; comprising, in addition to their usual supply, the following—

Meadow's Italian and English McCulloch's Course of Reading, Dictionary,
Grammar of British History, Ingram's Arithmetic,
Elements of Geography, Blair's Preceptor,
Mather's Book of Education, Blair's Class Book,
Trimmer's Ancient History, Stewart's edition of Blair's Introduction,
Trimmer's Scripture Description, Pinckney's Goldsmith's Rome, Do, England,
Bossuet's French and English Blair's English Grammar,
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Bossuet's French Word Book, Valpoir's Greek Delectus,
Bossuet's Phrase Book, Histoire Romaine,
Blair's Catechism, Histoire Ancienne,
Romans explained, Histoire de France,
Corinthians explained, Histoire du Canada,
Guy's Elements of English Histoire Sainte,
History, Geographie Moderne,
Leçons pour des Enfants, Italian Grammar,
Pomey's French Spellings, Modern Geography,
Siret's Grammar, Taylor's Classical Geography,
Perrin's French Tables, Robinson's Grammar of History,
Simpson's Euclid, Cabinet Atlas, 60 plates,
Bonycastle's Algebra, Dictionnaire de Rimes,
Don's Treatise on Land Surveying, Do, de l'Academie,
Do, de Boite,
Irving's Elocution, Littérature de Bateau,
Living's Elements of Composition, Institutions Mathématiques, Cours d'Education, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Engraved Slates for Writing,
Geographical Slates,
Cheap Maps, in cases,
Small Globes,
Copy Books, Quilting Books, Common Slates,
Pencils, Quills, Rules, Copy Slips, &c. &c.
Quebec, 8th July, 1841.

UPPER CANADA SUPERFINE.

TWO HUNDRED BARRELS—a choice brand, Welland Canal, manufactured from Ohio Wheat, recent inspection, SUPERFINE FLOUR, just received and for sale by
H. MURRAY,
Notre Dame Street.

Quebec, July 9, 1841.

NOW LANDING AND FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR Port Wine in pipes, bladders, and casks,
Spanish Red Wine, do, do, do,
A few barrels of Grapes,
100 boxes Muscatel Raisins in levers,
Quebec, 7th July, 1841.

RYAN BROTHERS.

FOR SALE.

WALLSEND COALS, for house use, now landing ex James and Elizabeth, at the Exchange Wharf.

—ALSO—

Barrel's London Porter, in pints and quarts, bottled by Hibberd.—Apply to

CHAS. POSTON,
31, Peter Street.

Quebec, 5th July, 1841.

LANDING.

Ex Bridget, Timmins, from Halifax:

214 Hds. Muscovado SUGAR, a very superior parcel.

ALSO

In store, 62 barrels Kiln dried Indian Meal.

H. J. NOAD.

Quebec, 1st July, 1841.

Budden's Wharf.

W. LE CHEMINANT,

No. 4, FABRIQUE STREET.

HAS just received direct from New York, the following choice Brands of Havana SEGARS, viz:—

La Norma, Canoner, Regalia,
Dos Amigos, Camones,
Regalia Demi,
Casadores Imperiales,
Do, Plain,
Do, Small,
Jacob Trabucos,
Do, Canados,
Halla,
La Cruz,
Jupiter,
Princesse Havana,
Gambles,
Smyrniens or Turkish Smoking Tobacco.
Quebec, 24th June, 1841.

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DAGUERROTYPE.

AN ARTIST, lately arrived from Paris, will, on Monday next, (the weather permitting,) begin to take Portraits with the Daguerrotype, at the house of D. Roy, Esq. St. Oliver Street, outside St. John's Gate, formerly belonging to the heirs Draparn.

Price of Portrait, Four Dollars.
Quebec, 12th June, 1841.

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English Abstracts.

From Papers by the Steamer Britannia to the 10th June.

In the House of Lords, on the 15th, the Earl of Aberdeen, in presenting a petition from the seven suspended ministers of Strathgogie, said that they had been already for some time suspended from their functions by decrees of the General Assembly; they had lately been deposed; and they now called upon the House to interfere in their behalf and prevent that sentence from being carried into effect. It was to be remembered that they had been deposed simply because they had promised to support and uphold the law, the enormous expense of upholding their rights brought ruin upon individuals, even if in the end those rights should be established. The question had become a public one; and he agreed with the petitioners in thinking that the Government was bound to come forward and protect them.

Viscount Melbourne, although he deeply regretted the state of the Scotch Church, and especially the circumstances of the petitioners, could not admit that Government was liable to the charge of remissness, or that any thing effectual could have been done by their interference—

“It is true that the Government and the Parliament might have finished the matter by deciding in favour of one party or the other: might have decided in favour of the General Assembly, and might have admitted that they were entitled to all those powers which they now persist in claiming; or we might have decided in favour of the Court of Session, and declared that they were altogether right, and the General Assembly altogether wrong: we might have done this, it is true, by an Act of Parliament; but still I think that course would have been an unwise, an imprudent, and a dangerous course for it would have led to an intermeddling with the whole constitution of the Church of Scotland. My noble friend has said that these reverend gentlemen have suffered—are suffering for their obedience to the law of the land. It is perfectly true that this is the cause of their suffering; but we are bound to consider the nature of this question. The General Assembly claim powers which are denied by the Court of Session; and whichever may be wrong, we find that a very considerable minority of the Judges of the Court were of the same opinion as the General Assembly. So this is, at any rate, not a common case of suffering under the law. There is a great doubt—great difficulty as to the constitution of the civil and ecclesiastical authorities. Six of the Judges, and some of them who are of the highest legal attainments, hold that the Civil Court exceeded its powers, and that the ecclesiastical authority had been improperly invaded.”

Government, however, would enforce the existing law. After some further conversation, in which the cause of the petitioners was advocated by Lord Brougham, and the Government defended by the Marquis of Normanby, while the Marquis of Breadalbane and the Duke of Argyll deprecated interference until the courts of law had come to a decision on the merits of the whole question, the matter dropped.

The General Assembly, at its late Session, deposed a minister of admitted piety, Mr. Wright, of Borthwick, for a technical heresy, in a theological work which he published many years ago.

The clerical agitation in Scotland seems likely to be terminated by an influence which has hitherto been entirely overlooked. “Sinner will do,” as Dumbiedikes would have said. On Monday last, the Procurator announced to the General Assembly, that the funds of the Church were in an embarrassed state; that its debts amounted to upwards of £2,000; of which Mr. Young, the Church's agent, had advanced £1,800 out of his own purse. Mr. Bridges reminded the Assembly, “that the debt had not been wholly incurred in the present conflict between the Civil and Ecclesiastical Courts, but that £600 of it had been contracted in matters for which the whole Church was responsible.” Subscription papers were circulated throughout the Assembly, and the latest returns give about £400 as the amount subscribed. With a law agent nearly £2,000 in advance for expenses for which only a part of the Church is understood to be liable, and only £400 subscribed towards defraying expenses already incurred, there is every likelihood of the Non-Interunionists being forced to give in for want of the “sinew of war.” Or, will the Judges of the Court of Session admit the recusants to the benefit of the “poor's roll?”—Spectator.

A public meeting was held on the 31st in the Edinburgh Assembly Rooms, to express sympathy with the seven deposed ministers. It was called by advertisement; and the advertisement was signed by a great number of the most influential and respectable inhabitants of the city of all parties. The list of signatures, which opens with “Abercromby,” occupies several columns of the Edinburgh newspapers. The large room was densely crowded, and many were unable to obtain admission. Lord Dunfermline was called to the chair.

Mr. Adam Anderson proposed the following resolution:—

“That this meeting express their sympathy with the seven ministers of Strathgogie in their present painful position, and their strong disapprobation of the conduct of the majority of the General Assembly, in attempting to depose them from their offices of parochial ministers of the Established Church, because of their having yielded obedience to the law of the land.”

It was seconded by Sir James Gibson Craig; who heartily denounced the “shameless instance of tyrannical interference” of the General Assembly, and its atrocious resistance to the law of the land.—A Dr. Glover, called in one account “a rabid Chartist,” proposed an amendment, to the effect that “the Strathgogie clergymen had been deposed in consequence of disobeying the regulations of the Church;” but the meeting refused to hear him; nobody seconded his amendment; and on his persisting in the attempt to make himself heard, he was removed by a policeman. The original resolution was then agreed to unanimously. Sir Francis Walker Drummond moved that the resolution be sent to the seven ministers; and Francis Grant Suttie seconded that resolution, which was passed. Thanks having been voted to the Chairman, on the motion of Sir George Warrender, seconded by Provost Keoch, of Leith, the meeting separated.

THE GLASGOW WELLINGTON MEMORIAL.—Yesterday, a meeting of the select sub-committee on the Wellington Memorial, was held in the secretary's office, to meet with the Baron Marochetti, who arrived in this city two days ago. There were present his Grace the Duke of Hamilton, the Lord Provost, Mr. Sheariff Allison, Mr. Rowand, Mr. Campbell, of Moorepark, Mr. C. Hutchison, Mr. R. Finlay, Mr. J. D. Hope, &c., A. S. Dalglis, Esq. in the chair. A bust of the Duke, just taken by

the Baron, along with a bronze sketch or design of the proposed monument, was displayed at the meeting, and afterwards by all who chose to take a peep. After a lengthened conversation with the celebrated sculptor relative to the business on hand, the whole matter was referred to a meeting of the committee, to be held on an early day. We understand that since Baron Marochetti came to this country, he remained at Strathfieldsaye with the Duke of Wellington for some days, where the utmost attention was paid him by his Grace, and every facility afforded for the execution of his important task. His Grace was kind enough to ride out on a grandson of the Copenhagen, which carried him at the battle of Waterloo, in company with the Baron, and to exhibit his full dress, and in short, showed the deep interest he took in this work, of which Glasgow has so much reason to be proud. Having seen the bust, we can say, decidedly—and that without having heard a single opinion on the subject—that no one but a man of high genius could have moulded it. It is generally characteristic—it is a breathless likeness.—Glasgow Constitutional.

LONDON, June 11.

The Gazette contains despatches from Sir John Gordon Bremer, dated respectively February 24th, February 27th, March 10th, March 24th, &c. containing an account of the intermediate operations prior to capturing Canton, a description of the fortress of Anunghoy, and of the military operations attending the capture of the forts at the Bocca Tigris, and an account of some proceedings subsequent to the capture of Canton, which though they add to our information, do not give us any later news than we have already published.

SIR DAVID WILKIE.—We announce, with regret, the death of this celebrated painter, which took place off Gibraltar on the 1st of this month. It would appear that his death was sudden, as no account has been received of his previous illness. He was on his return from Egypt, where he had passed some time in examining the venerable ruins of that ancient country—not only with the view to gratify a laudable curiosity, but also to enable him, at some future period, to lay the result of his labours before the public; but they have been speedily cut short by the hand of death. During his visit he had frequent interviews with Mehemet Ali, with whom he is said to have been a great favourite, and he had taken one of the best likenesses of his Highness, with a view of having it engraved in England. The loss of Sir David Wilkie will be sincerely felt, not only in this country but throughout Europe and America. Sir David was fifty-six years of age.

Three English fishing-boats were captured on the 11th, off Granville, within the French limits, and their cargoes confiscated by the authorities.

ESCAPE OF CONVICTS FROM NORFOLK ISLAND.—According to the Sydney Gazette of Jan. 12th, two gentlemen, one of them Mr. Waidon, of the Commissariat Department, and the other Mr. Mitchell, of the 98th Regiment, had been on a shooting excursion to Philip Island, distant about seven miles from Norfolk, and prisoners were sent with a boat to fetch them off. On the prisoners getting the luggage and fire-arms belonging to the gentleman into their possession to put into the boat, they levelled the guns at them, and compelled them to return to a temporary hut which had been erected on the island, where they nailed them up, as also the coxswain of the boat. They then took the boat and proceeded to sea, steering in a contrary direction to the right one. They had a very scanty supply of provisions in the boat, and neither compass nor chronometer. The boat was seen from Norfolk Island leaving Philip Island; and a fire being observed on the latter island, suspicions were entertained that all was not right; and a boat was sent to Philip Island, which brought the gentlemen off. The wind was blowing from the south east when they left Philip Island; and it was thought that if they followed the same course, they would land somewhere about Moreton Bay.

The King of Prussia has conferred the order of the Red Eagle, the second class, on Commodore Sir Charles Napier. Mr. Buckingham, formerly member for Sheffield, and the author of “Travels in the East and in America,” has been engaged by the Yorkshire Anti-monopoly Association, to deliver a lecture on the principles of free trade, in Leeds, and other parliamentary borough of the country.

THE CHINESE FLAG.—On Monday week (the actual birthday of the Queen) a singular novelty was displayed in the park of Cossey, in honor of the occasion. The Chinese flag, for which Lieut. Jerningham substituted the British ensign on the fort of Chusan, was hoisted on Queen Mary's tower below the Union Jack, which always floats there at times of rejoicing. It is a small rectangle, three of four feet in length, cut in ruffles at the edges, and of a dull red colour. In the centre is displayed the tortuous dragon, so often depicted on Chinese vases, curiously wrought in gold, but apparently without inscription.

BARCELONA, June 8th.—Yesterday Barcelona was thrown into the greatest consternation; a panic seized all the inhabitants, in consequence of the assembling throughout the city of large bands of labourers, who had left their work-houses to proceed to the custom house, where a quantity of British smuggled goods were to be sold by public auction. The advertisement had given notice of the sale through the papers, and at 1 o'clock, P. M., a body of about 4000 workmen assembled on the square of the place, and loudly demanded that the goods should be burned, instead of being put up for auction. The intendant, finding that the groups were assuming an alarming aspect, and fearing, with reason, lest the workmen should commit some excesses, ordered the gates of the custom house to be closed, and the sale to be discontinued. But this measure did not satisfy the crowd, who appointed a deputation to wait on the Captain General Van Halen, to demand of him the delivery into their hands, or the destruction of the goods. His Excellency replied, that his power was exclusively military, and bade them apply to the civil authorities.

The mob, which had by that time considerably increased, then proceeded in the direction of the square of the Constitution, where the municipality was holding an extraordinary meeting, and concerting measures with the Political Chief and the Commander of the National Guard. The workmen sent a new deputation to the Ayuntamiento, repeating their request to General Van Halen, and announcing their determination not to retire until it was acceded to. In this alternative the municipality, after two hours' deliberation, and with a view to avoid greater disorders, resolved on purchasing the goods, and commit them to the flames.

About half-past eight o'clock, the Political Chief, accompanied by some aides and officers of the National Guard, repaired, amidst 7,000 or 8,000 workmen, to the square of the palace, and having sent for the alcalde, inquired of him what was the value of the goods, and directed him to deliver them up to him. This functionary refused at first to obey his injunction, not wishing to throw upon the gates of the custom house for fear the mob should plunder its contents; but after some parleys he consented to give up the goods, which were burned at half-past eleven o'clock, on the square of the Constitution, in front of the municipality, which had been illuminated on the occasion.

The workmen having obtained this satisfaction, then quietly withdrew, but it is to be apprehended that they will exact more, and perhaps smash the shops and stores in which a large quantity of foreign merchandise is deposited. The captain general displayed his military force, and showed no signs of life; fortunately no accident or misfortune occurred.—Journal des Debats.

Provincial Parliament.

From the Montreal Courier.

PROCEEDINGS AT KINGSTON.

Wednesday, July 7.

The House met to-day for the appointment of two Election Committees, and notwithstanding the so-called “call” of the House, the attendance of Members was very thin, scarcely more than half the benches being occupied. The first Committee proceeded with was that on the contested election of Edmund Clarke Campbell, Esq., Member for the town of Niagara, and the names of the gentlemen appointed to enquire into the petition of the contesting parties are Messrs. Quesnel, Woods, Powell, Hale, McDonald, Chesley, Gilchrist, Hopkin, Williams, and Messrs. Small and Thorburn nominees. The Committee was ordered to meet the following morning, at nine o'clock, and a Committee of three persons was appointed to receive evidence at a distance.

The next Committee was that on the contested election of Robert Baldwin, Esq., Member for Hastings, and here the difficulty arose to which I referred in my account of the proceedings on Monday. After nineteen names had been drawn by the Speaker it was discovered that no other gentlemen remained in the House but such as were already on Committees, or who were ineligible on account of their own elections being contested. It was in vain that the Sergeant at Arms, with his shroud upon the mace, walked into library and refectory to hunt up the loungers; there was no coining the legislative material, and the only alternative that remained was to adjourn the House till the next day, in order to see what luck the steam-boats and Dame Fortune would send them. Here, then, is the beginning of the difficulties into which these contested elections are likely to plunge the Assembly, and I can see no chance of extrication till the Session. Of the Committees already appointed, it is likely that one or two may not come to decisions for some days yet, and during this time the business of the House must be either suspended altogether or rendered so languid from constant adjournments, as most seriously to interfere with the views of the country. The machinery of these contested elections is evidently too extensive for the ability of the House, as at present constituted, and some means ought to be taken to simplify it as quickly as possible. The labours it throws on Honourable Members is enormous, and to day an observation was made by Mr. Harrison, whose name was among the number drawn in the first instance by the Speaker, to the effect that it might be advisable to exempt the officers of the Executive from a service which would interfere seriously with their other duties. The House, however, decided that it had no power to make such exemption, and had Mr. Harrison been elected, he must have served with the rest. The only chance which really offers is that tomorrow there may be sufficient Members to supply the Committee, in which case Mr. Neilson's resolutions, which stand for the first order of the day, will come under immediate consideration, and as the verdict of the House must be in favour of the law, and against the reception of the Lower Canada petitions, in that case the eleven gentlemen who are now, as far as regards this question, virtually unseated, will be eligible to serve, and will thus relieve the Assembly from its present very embarrassing position. As I learn that Mr. Morin and several other Members have returned this evening, I hope that this may be the case.

An affair occurred this morning, which is much talked of, and which is not calculated to raise the character of the House in the estimation of the public. I mentioned on Monday that the Gaspé Fisheries Bill had been committed, on an objection taken by Mr. Christie, but I did not think it worth while to trouble you with all the polite things which passed on that occasion, and subsequently between the Member for Gaspé and Mr. Hamilton, of Bonaventure. It has been evident, indeed, for some time, that there was no love to be lost between these two Members, and the debate of Tuesday, on the motion for an enquiry into the administration of justice in the District of Gaspé, afforded an opportunity for a full display of this unfriendly feeling. On that occasion hard words were bandied, and a direct denial given by Mr. Hamilton to the allegations of Mr. Christie respecting Judge Thompson. This morning the two parties met on the recommission of the Gaspé Bill, and soon resumed the old fire, which before long brought them into direct collision: the lie was given, and a blow struck before any interference could be made. Who is the most to blame I cannot say, but the affair is certainly discreditable to the House and disgraceful to the two Members directly concerned. A challenge, it is said, was afterwards passed, which the dealer of the blow (Hamilton) refused to receive, and the matter will be brought before the House by Mr. Small.

A debate took place on Tuesday evening, to which I did not refer in my last letter. The question was the appointment of a Board of Works, on a notice to introduce a Bill for that purpose by the Executive officers. A long discussion ensued, and the result was a large majority in favour of the proposition. A Bill for the establishment of a Board of this kind will, therefore, be shortly introduced.

From the Montreal Gazette.

Kingston, Wednesday evening, July 7.

After the long details which I gave you yesterday of the proceedings of the House, and the papers I forwarded to you, you will be somewhat surprised to find that this day has been, to all intents and purposes, a *dies non*. According to previous intimation, the striking of the Committee for the Niagara election, was fixed for two o'clock, and was accordingly appointed, after more than an hour's delay. The next business before the House was to proceed, in a similar manner, to strike a Committee for the Hastings election, and, after a very long period spent in observing the strict forms of the Upper Canada law, the number of twenty three eligible Members could not be obtained. The House, according to law, was, therefore, obliged to adjourn. It appears that the law of Upper Canada states, that no other business whatever can be proceeded upon, till the Election Committee has been sworn in. Now the Act of Upper Canada has been framed from the model of the English Act on controverted elections, made for a House of six hundred and odd Members, and is made, without sufficient appropriate amendments, to apply to a House which never contained seventy. Now the present Parliament wish to carry the objections to an appointment of a Member whose seat is contested, as well to Upper Canada Members as prescribed by the law, as also to those from Lower Canada, the laws of which are essentially different. Three Committees are already named, abstracting thirty-three Members—others are exempted by age, contested seats, &c. and thus more than one-half of the House is already un-

available. If a Member is not present in the House when his name is called from the ballot box, he is excluded. Many take advantage of this provision, and keep out of the way, to avoid the trouble of being named to such a lengthened investigation. It was thus that the Hastings Committee could not be named, as only twenty-one Members were present to whom the objections did not apply.

There was nothing before the Council to-day worthy of notice, save the introduction, by Mr. Sullivan, of a Bill to amend the Act constituting a Court of Chancery in Upper Canada.

THURSDAY, July 5.

This day the Council again entered upon the consideration of Mr. De Blaquiere's Resolutions on the subject of Agriculture. The only speakers were the Hon. gentleman himself, and Messrs Sullivan and Morris. Nothing new was elicited, and the matter has again been postponed to next Thursday.

The House, immediately on commencing their operations, again got upon the question of naming a Committee for the Hastings election, and only 23 Members could be got instead of 25 required by the law—and had again to adjourn without doing any thing. A long discussion has arisen on the question of Lower Canada Members whose elections are contested according to your forms, being excluded from sitting or being nominated by this law. The mode of proceeding in the two Provinces has been different, and it is exceedingly improper to carry into force a law of Upper Canada, so as equally to apply to Members from Lower Canada. The House is but a little more in number than the late Assembly of Upper Canada, yet the Counties they represent, and from which contested elections might be expected, are nearly doubled. The decision of tomorrow will materially affect the question of Lower Canada elections, and a strong attempt is to be made to insist upon the Lower Canada Members taking their share in these Committees, let their elections be contested or not.

Mr. Morris and Mr. DeBlaquiere returned here from below last evening.

The Gaspé Members, who, I have already stated, cannot by any possibility agree, met yesterday in Committee on the Fisheries Bill. Mr. Christie, it is said, made use of some expressions, which Mr. Hamilton interpreted into a charge of falsehood, and immediately struck Mr. Christie in the face. The result has been a correspondence, through the instrumentality of Mr. Taschereau, on the part of Mr. Hamilton, and Mr. Prince, on that of Mr. Christie. What the result has been, no one seems to know—but the Mayor of Kingston, I have been informed, was out at an early hour this morning, with the whole of his posse armb, to put a stop to any intended duello on the part of these legislators, and even allowed his anxiety for the preservation of the public peace, to carry him beyond the municipal limits, which the law has given to his level rank as a Magistrate. I do not vouch for this, but tell the story as it is currently reported. No damage has been as yet done, as I have seen today both the parties concerned, but the whole affair is any thing but creditable.

These two days have passed over without any thing being done—all the orders of the day are lost, and the public business at a stand, by being obliged to adhere literally to the exact terms and letter of an ill connected Statute.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 5.

Whatever may have been said heretofore of the evils arising to Lower Canada, from the suspension of the Constitution, I think the people of the whole Province will have reason to complain of the actual suspension of business in the Lower House of Parliament, arising from the difficulty in which it is now placed in consequence of the Hastings election. A third attempt to strike a Committee, at two o'clock to-day, was made, and failed for want of a sufficient number of names being drawn, against whom objections could not be made as labouring under disability, or on the ground of age, disqualification, or exemption. Thus Mr. Harrison cannot be named until fourteen days after his return—Mr. Viger claims exemption on his super-senarian age—all those whose seats are contested in either part of the Province are disqualified, and the thirty-three now named on other Committees are exempt. There are several Members absent, against whom some of those objections can be urged, as Mr. Moffatt, Dr. Kimber, Mr. Borne, &c. &c. Several Members who, might have been struck yesterday, were too late in reaching the House, as Mr. Ogden, Mr. Day, and Mr. Derbishire. Mr. Neilson was shut out also, who has no objection, it is stated, to serve on another so as to facilitate business. Instead of twenty-three being obtained only eighteen were drawn.

Several plans were proposed to get out of the difficulty, among others, to postpone the nomination to Monday. This could not be effected for the law requires the House to adjourn, from day to day, until the Committee is struck. To open the doors for those outside, and a new balloting, was also alluded to. Sir Allan McNab hinted at a vote of censure on certain characters for alienating themselves, signifying the gentlemen on the Treasury benches. What will please this gentleman, who seems to act the part of a marplot during this Session? He wishes the Executive Councils to perfect the measures they have promised—he wishes to have those measures brought under the notice of the House—and yet, forsooth, by way of affording them an opportunity to do so, he wishes them to be at their seats in the House from two to four or seven, and also get them upon these Election Committees which sit from ten to one. Of the seven Executive Councils in the House, he had no less than five with him locked up, and the other two were at the door, in a few minutes after the hour indicated for the striking of the Committee. Any accusation from Sir Allan that the Members of the Administration are endeavouring to embarrass the House in its proceedings, must fall to the ground, and such a charge was this day repudiated. The Lenox and Addington Committee will, probably, report in a few days, when a few more Members will then be obtained to make up other Committees that are required at subsequent periods; but the House will take good care not to begin, unless they are sure of having a sufficiency of Members eligible within the House. The House stands adjourned to Saturday at two, when the names of the Members in Kingston will be called over, and such of them as are absent will be taken into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. The Speaker's dinner is at seven—perhaps some member, whose name is not on the list of contest, may manage to spin out a debate, and spoil the meat.

The subjoined queries from the Currency Committee ought to be published, with a view of attracting general attention and obtaining answers:

1. What is the cause, in your opinion, of the existing differences in the value of money in Toronto and Montreal?
2. What in your opinion would be the most effectual means of destroying the existing exorbitant charges upon the transfer of moneys from the Western to the Eastern Section of this Province?
3. Would it be in your opinion be desirable as a means of uniting the currency, to repeal so much of the existing law of Lower Canada, as relates to the French crown and half crown a legal value of 5s. 6d. and 2s. 9d. currency, and the whole of the act of Upper Canada, known as 6th Wm. IV. cap. 27, legalizing British shillings at 1s. 4d each?
4. Would it be advisable to do away with the existing laws of both sections of the Province in toto, and introduce in lieu thereof a new currency bill?
5. Would it be in your opinion be advisable to introduce British Sterling money as the money of account, and to assimilate in all respects, the currency of the Colony to that of the Imperial Government, established by law, gold being the standard, and?
6. Would it be desirable to adopt the decimal currency, and regulate our circulating medium in exact accordance with that of the United States, as established by the law of its Congress in 1834?
7. Would you recommend that gold or silver should be the standard, or both?
8. If silver is adopted as the standard, and British sterling

money introduced, would it not be advisable to include Spanish and American dollars at a fixed value—and what is the comparative worth of the dollar when reduced to British money?

9. Might not the half-dollar be advantageously included also in the exceptions above referred to—and that it should be allowed to circulate, or paid as a legal tender?

10. Should provision be made by the Government for the calling in of the French crown and half-crown—if so, what period of time should be allowed—and at how many places should they be redeemed—or should any law incident to the effecting of this change be borne by the holders?

11. What is the exact value in sterling money of the Spanish, Mexican and American dollar and half dollar?

12. Are there any other descriptions of coins in circulation in the Eastern section of this Province, of a base or deteriorated description—and what are they?

13. Are there any deteriorated coins in circulation in the Western section of this Province?

14. If the British gold and silver coinage, and dollars and half-dollars, at 4s. 2d. and 2s. 1d. sterling, be established as the only coins bearing to be a legal tender, will it not have the effect of preventing any great fluctuation in the rate of exchange, in both sections of the Province?

15. If the British sterling money be adopted, as the money of account—and the sole legal tender, with the exception of the dollar—what, in your opinion, will be the ruling rate of exchange on London?

16. Would the assimilation of our Colonial currency to that of the Imperial Government, in your opinion, induce the introduction of British capital, and why?

17. Would not the introduction of sterling money, and the assimilation in this colony of the circulating medium to the old country, facilitate the emigration, and generally induce a better understanding between the Colony and the Mother Country?

18. Will not be good enough to give to the Committee the benefit of any further information you may be possessed of, on this subject—and state any results of your experience, in favor of the different systems?

The Resolutions relating to Agriculture were again discussed in the Council, the only speakers being Messrs. Morris, De Blaquiere, and Sullivan, without eliciting much new information. I do not think they will be adopted; they are however postponed till Thursday next. Mr. Turner's bill excited some attention when the House went in Committee. Mr. De Blaquiere urged the necessity of going into an enquiry as to the correctness of the rumours about respecting that gentleman, and if it was a case of improper character, that the privilege he sought should be refused him. Mr. Sullivan repudiated the doctrine of the House entering into such an enquiry; such a trial could have no effect, as they could not punning and the fact of Mr. T.'s having been quietly resident in the place for years, without any proceeding having been taken by the Law Officers of the Crown, was sufficient to mark the place as safe. The bill went through Committee, with a division of 9 to 8. The third reading is fixed for Monday.

SAUNDERS' MEMOIRS.
We had much rain during yesterday afternoon and evening, accompanied with some thunder; which may do some good to the country for the fall crops, but it is too late for the hay.

From the Montreal Gazette.

An Act for Incorporating the "Canada Fire Assurance Company."

Louis Major, Edward Partridge, Charles Maxime De Fay, Chas. Turgeon, Vital Tetre, Geo. Oskil Stuart, and Prosper Xavier Paradis, and such others as shall associate with them, are constituted a corporation and body politic, by the name aforesaid, and shall have a succession till the 1st May, 1850. The company may hold real estate, not exceeding the yearly value of £500 currency, with power to sell such real estate. They are not to employ any part of their stock, funds, or monies in trade or traffic, but may invest it in bank stock, or public securities. They may have a common seal, and make by-laws. The capital stock is not to exceed £100,000 currency; to be divided into 4,000 shares of £25 each, to be called in by instalments. Stockholders, not subjects of Her Majesty, are excluded from voting either by proxy or otherwise. The amount paid into the hands of the corporation, and at their disposal, shall not be less than 10 per cent. on the amount of the capital stock subscribed; and no dividend or bonus shall be declared, should the amount paid up be at any time reduced to less than 10 per cent. on the amount of 10 per cent. on the amount of capital stock subscribed, under the penalty of forfeiture of the said corporate capacity. Lists of Stockholders and a statement of the affairs of the corporation to be furnished to the Governor and Legislature. No stockholder shall be liable for more than the amount of his stock.

An Act to permit Robert John Turner to practice as a Solicitor in the Court of Chancery.

By this Act it shall be lawful for the High Court of Chancery in this Province, in its discretion, to admit the said Robert John Turner to practice as Solicitor in the said Court, in law or equity to the contrary notwithstanding. It appears from the preamble of this Bill, that in his petition, Mr. Turner represented that he was duly admitted Solicitor, and practised in the High Court of Chancery, and the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, in England, for a period of eighteen years and upwards.

Bill to enable Aliens to hold Real Estate in this Province.

It shall be lawful for any foreigner or alien to purchase, take by descent, or otherwise hold, convey, devise and assign any lands and real estate; providing that aliens residing out of this Province, shall not be entitled to the privileges of this Act. The titles of all persons who are the real or reputed owners of, and living or settled upon lands within the Province, shall not be impeached or held invalid by the Crown, on account of such persons being aliens. After a residence of five years within this Province, without having been absent for more than six months at any one time, any foreigner, upon taking or subscribing the oath of affirmation prescribed by the Act, and who shall settle in the Province, shall be admitted and confirmed in all the privileges of British birth within this Province. Provided always, that no foreigner or alien shall hold any lands under the provisions of this Act, in fee and common socage, unless he become an actual settler thereon.

Canada.

From the Kingston Chronicle, July 10.

THE SYNOD OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN CANADA.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Commenced its annual Session in St. Andrew's Church, Kingston on Thursday last, at 12 o'clock noon.

The Synod was constituted by the Rev. Hugh Urquhart, of Cornwall, Moderator for the last year, with prayer—the Synod roll was made up by the Clerk and read, when nearly forty ministers, and about fifteen ruling elders took their seats in Synod.

On enquiry we have found that the Synod roll contains eighty-two ministers entitled to sit in Synod and a like number of Elders. There are also several probationers within the bounds of the Synod. After the roll was made up and called, the Rev. James George, of Scarborough, was unanimously chosen Moderator. The Synod was almost entirely occupied on Thursday in hearing the minutes of last session, and the proceedings of the commission read—in receiving documents handed in by the late Moderator, among which we particularly noticed a very interesting letter to the Synod from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States—and in appointing committees for the arrangement and despatch of business. A notice for the appointment of a Committee to prepare an address to His Excellency the Governor General was unanimously agreed to; and a committee was named to draft an answer to the letter of the General Assembly of the United Assembly. In the evening the Synod sermon was preached by the Rev. Hugh Urquhart, Moderator for the last year, from Ezekiel xxix, 29—"Neither will I hide," &c.

The following is merely to be regarded as a hasty summary of the more interesting subjects which occupied the attention of the Synod. Of these we willingly mention first—a reference to the Synod from the Presbytery of

Quebec for advice for the guidance of that Presbytery in the case of M. Emile Lapelletrie, who it appears has been labouring for about two years in Lower Canada among the French population, and with most encouraging success, as a missionary under the auspices of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and has of late applied to the Presbytery of Quebec to be taken on trial for license as a preacher of the gospel, and ultimately for ordination as a minister of the Presbyterian Church. In connexion with the reference from the Presbytery of Quebec in this case, there was read a series of certificates, from parties of true highest respectability, both in France and in Canada, bearing ample testimony in favour of M. Lapelletrie's character and attainments, and this was followed up by an eloquent and most satisfactory statement to the same effect by Dr. Matheson, in behalf of the Presbytery, and from his own personal examination and knowledge of M. Lapelletrie. After a lengthened and very interesting discussion, the following deliverance was agreed to by the Synod. That this Synod having heard the testimony of members of the Presbytery of Quebec to the character and qualifications of M. Emile Lapelletrie, and their recommendation of him for the work of the Ministry, and having read various written testimonials in his favour, and heard his satisfaction on his account, and in consideration of the urgent need of spiritual labourers for the benighted population of Lower Canada, and the peculiar qualifications of the said M. Emile Lapelletrie, the Synod feel themselves called on by the great need of the Church to open a way for his admission to the Ministry, and therefore authorize the Presbytery of Quebec to proceed as they shall see fit to license and ordain M. E. Lapelletrie to the office of the holy ministry.

KINGSTON, JULY 10.

A deputation of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada waited on His Excellency the Governor General, yesterday, by appointment, for the purpose of presenting the Address ordered by the Synod. The deputation consisted of the following Ministers and ruling Elders, viz.—The Rev. Messrs. John Macfar, Robt. McGill, Alex. Gile, Jas. Ketchum, and John Mowat, Esqrs.

His Excellency's reply to the Address is as follows:—Gentlemen—I receive with great pleasure the Address from the Ministers and Elders of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland, which you have presented to me—and in returning thanks for the sentiments personally to myself which you are pleased to express, I beg to assure you of the sincere respect which I entertain for the body in whose name you address me, as well as of my sense of the value and importance of the services which they render to the country.

On Thursday afternoon, His Excellency the Governor General, attended by a select party, was pleased to witness at Point Frederick an interesting experiment to show how wood can be prepared so as to resist the action of fire; also, how fire can be readily extinguished,—both most important matters in this 'wooden country.' The parties who exhibited this were Messrs. Montgomery, John Young, and Thomas MacConnell.

Four models of houses were placed on the ground, two of these were of wood which had been washed over with (not steeped in) a particular solution; the other two were unprepared to resist fire. Split cedar was piled up in front of the two prepared models, and set fire to, one model resisted the action of the fire for half an hour, even after the unprepared door and shutters had ignited,—thus giving sufficient time to have saved lives, to have got assistance, or to remove furniture, and proving that no more spark from a distance can set wooden buildings or shingle roofs on fire protected by this solution. The smaller model, with close glass windows, did not ignite at all, though the fire raged on the outside of it half an hour.

One of the unprepared models (and which was coated on the inside with tar) was then filled with split cedar and shavings, which were set fire to; the model burned very fiercely, when small quantities of the solution, squirted on it, extinguished the flames, except in one corner, which was left purposely to repeat the experiment three times.

His Excellency paid most particular attention to the whole of the operations; was minute in his enquiries, evinced the greatest interest in the success of the experiments, and judiciously suggested that on an early day the difference between the solution and water, as to their relative capabilities for extinguishing fire should be tested.

We understand that the solution could be supplied at the rate of 1s. 6d. or 2s. a gallon, and it is calculated that 2 or 3 gallons would extinguish an ordinary sized room if in a blaze. Finally, we trust that those who have devoted so much of their time and means to perfect this discovery, will meet with that reward from the Government to which their perseverance is well entitled.

On Monday last the neighbourhood of this town was visited by one of the most destructive and awful storms of lightning and hail ever remembered. It swept along the beautiful vale of Glenburnie, about nine miles in the rear of Kingston, and literally destroyed some kinds of crops, and more or less injured most of the others. The storm came from the north-west, and so destructive was the hail, that every pane of glass in the windows on the north side of the houses in the settlement was shattered to pieces. The hail stones were of prodigious size, and two of them were found to weigh a quarter of a pound. —*Kingston Chronicle*, July 10.

Toronto, July 7.—The 43d Regiment has arrived in Toronto, from Amherstburg, and is quartered in the Garrison. The draft from England of the 33d Highlanders has also arrived here, and joined their Regiment.

Toronto, July 7.—We understand that R. H. Thornhill, Esq., is to be Collector of this Port, Mr. Manahan receiving some appointment connected with the Woods and Forests.

Cobourg, July 7.—There is a report that it is the intention of Government to take the several harbours on the Lakes under its own control.—*Gond and proper*.—*Cobourg Star*.

Cornwall, July 8.—James Beeks, a private in the Battalion stationed in this town, was accidentally drowned on the evening of Tuesday last, in the lock at the mouth of the Canal.

The deceased bore an excellent character—an inquest was held on the body by Dr. Finlayson, and a verdict of accidental drowning returned.—*Cornwall Observer*.

As a proof of the prosperous state of the crops in this district, we may mention that Benjamin French, Esq., has wheat almost fit to be harvested—a few ears can be seen at our office.—*Id.*

QUEBEC, JULY 13, 1841.

Kingston dates of the evening of Saturday last were received this morning. The dilatory proceeding of the Assembly is a subject of general complaint. This arises principally from the inconvenient mode of striking Committees for the trial of contested elections under the Upper Canada Law, and it will be seen by the extracts we have given from the Montreal Gazette and from the letter of our own correspondent that the delay occasioned is great indeed.

A Supplement to the Quebec Gazette by Authority, issued at Kingston, on Saturday last, notifying the appointment of the Honble. Sir James Stuart, Baronet, as Deputy Governor of the portion of the Province lately known as Lower Canada, and several other appointments of minor rank. They will be found in another place.

Halifax papers of the 3d instant were received by the Eastern Mail on Sunday. We are sorry to hear that a passenger vessel from Cork had put into that port, having seven individuals sick of small-pox; she had lost one woman and two children by that disease during the passage. The vessel was put under strict quarantine and a guard boat stationed, to prevent any communication with the shore.

New York papers of the 7th and 8th of July were received by mail this morning. The contain no news of consequence. The celebration of the national independence was observed on Monday, the 5th, with the usual ceremonies, salutes, &c., attended by the casualties incidental to rejoicing days and the burning of powder by inexperienced artillery men.

OUTLAWRY.—A question has been raised on the disqualification of a person under this process, by the publication, in the Montreal Times, of an extract from the London *Britannia*, of the 6th May, containing a list of people who had subjected themselves to a proclamation of outlawry. Some of these who are included in this proclamation are of high rank, but amongst them is a name identical with that borne by the representative for Bytown in the Parliament of this Province, and assuming that he is the person so outlawed, the Times insinuates that it would be proper the Assembly should take some notice of a proceeding affecting, as it was presumed, one of its members. The republication of this legal notification backed by the suggestion of the editor of the Times occasioned the multitude to think the member to whom it referred, to stand in a very serious predicament. For, being but little versed in the distinctions the law makes between outlawry for treason and felony and outlawry for lesser offences, they knew it only as an offence looked upon by our ancestors, so law writers inform us, as "so heinous a crime, that any one might as lawfully kill a person outlawed as he might a wolf, or other noxious animal" and people were not aware that a process—which though bearing the same name is very dissimilar in its effects—is not unrequitedly resorted to in order to obtain the means of proceeding against an absent debtor, or of attaching his goods, chattels, revenues or funds which may be in the hands of a third person. In the case of the persons whose names have been published, in the list referred to, the process has been resorted to for some of these ends.

We gather, however, from the Kingston letter, of the Montreal Gazette, that the notification excited some attention in the Library of the Assembly, as the writer judged "by the oft repeated word outlawry, and the absence of those words from the shelves, which afford reference to that subject." So that we see the terrible word not only astonished the multitude but even learned legislators were driven to "the books" to satisfy themselves of the position in which one of their body, as they assumed, had been placed by becoming the subject of such a process.

How fatal or penal may be the consequences of outlawry to one returning within the realm it is not our present purpose to enquire; those who wish for further information on this head may obtain it, by referring to Jacob's or Martinet's Law Dictionaries, or any similar works and they may there read all that it is essential to know upon the question. The present article is simply directed to the inquiry, how far the writ of outlawry, supposing it to lie against the honorable member for Bytown would affect his qualification to sit in the Provincial Parliament?—for that we must suppose to be the object of the republication in Canada of such otherwise uninteresting intelligence; unless indeed, which we should be unwilling in any case to do, we suppose the furnisher of such intelligence to be actuated by a malignant desire of exposing a person merely for the purpose of giving him pain, or of being, in fact, moved by what metaphysicians term a spirit of "disinterested malevolence."

To return to the consequences of outlawry upon a member of Provincial Parliament: it is to be presumed that a Colonial Legislative Assembly would in such case be guided by the practice of the House of Commons, and on this head, we find two cases cited in a work we have at hand, from which we gather that outlawry neither deprives a member of privilege nor debars his continuing a member of that body.

The cases are:—
"1558.—ELIZABETH. It was determined in the case of John Smyth, Esquire, Burgess for Camelford, accused of being an outlaw and a defrauder, that he should have the privilege, 112 being for him and 107 voting against him."—*Journals of Commons*, Vol. 1, p. 57.

The other case occurred in the reign of James I. 1613, when the first Parliament of the House of Stuart met. It is thus noted in the History of Parliament, and appears precisely in point.

In this session occurred the remarkable case of Fortescue and Goodman in a contested election for the county of Bucks. The house declaring Sir Francis Fortescue duly elected, the lords demanded a conference thereon, which the commons refused.

The simple fact was that Sir Francis Fortescue had been and was an outlaw at the period of his election.

He had been outlawed in an action for sixty pounds, 21 Elizabeth, and had served in the parliaments of 20 and 42 Elizabeth, and he produced numerous cases in which outlawed persons were allowed to sit.

The lords perceiving, the king desired them to have a conference, and the case was finally ended, neither party giving way, by Sir Francis Fortescue vacating his seat to avoid bringing the two houses into collision, and upon afterwards he was quietly allowed to take his seat, outlaw as he was, for the town of Buckingham.—*5 Parl Hist*, 62.

A Member under outlawry, on civil process, may, therefore, feel tolerably secure in his seat, notwithstanding the futile efforts of the Times, and its news collector, to cast him in the mire.

Yesterday, at 5 o'clock, P. M. was laid the corner stone of a Rectory House in the Parsonage lot adjoining the church-yard of the Cathedral of this city, by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Montreal, in the presence of the Churchwardens, the Vestry, and some members of the Congregation.

In a cavity of the stone prepared for the purpose, and lined and covered with glass, were deposited some gold, silver, and copper coins of Queen Victoria, William 4th, and George 4th, with two copies of the last Quebec newspapers, and a parchment with the following inscription which was read aloud by the Lord Bishop previous to its being deposited.

This stone was laid
On the 12th day of July, 1841,
The lot having been previously granted by the Crown,
And the erection of a Parsonage House having been
undertaken by the Select Vestry:
G. J. Mountain, D. D. Lord Bishop of Montreal,
being the Rector.
The Reverend George Mackie, A. B. Curate,
T. Triggs and R. Symes, Esquires,
Church Wardens,
and

The Hon. Geo. Pemberton, The Hon. W. Walker,
J. Leaycraft, N. Freer,
J. Bonner, R. Wainwright,
W. Phillips, J. Racey,
W. McTavish, J. B. Forsyth,
H. Jessopp, Esquires, H. Gowen, Esquires,
THE SELECT VESTRY.

F. Becker, and E. Taylor Fletcher, Architects,
Messrs. Fielders and Smith, Builders.

"Except the Lord build the House their labour is but lost that build it."
May He enable those who are to inhabit here to build up their followers upon the Chief Corner Stone of Zion as a spiritual house, to offer up spiritual sacrifices, acceptable to God by Jesus Christ.

It is in contemplation to add a wing to the above mentioned building to be fitted up as a Chapel for occasional

minor Services, and meetings of the Congregation for religious purposes, as soon as the voluntary contributions of the members of the Church shall warrant its commencement.

From our Private Correspondent.

Kingston, Saturday 10th July, 1841.

The House has been doing next to nothing for the last four days, owing to the difficulties which have arisen in forming Committees or Juries of Members to try contested elections.

The House stands adjourned till Monday at which day a call of the house is ordered as well as for Wednesday. Should the house succeed in forming the Committees, immediately after it will be proposed to resolve that the Lower Canada election law be in force, and the petitioners against a number of the seats of Lower Canada members not having complied with the requirements of the law (in giving securities) that the members are duly elected. This will give 15 more working members. As to the 23—14 are set aside by the parties, thus leaving a jury of 9—it will therefore still give 29 members and allow for other Upper Canada election trials—besides which several qualified members are out of town and who are expected to arrive on Monday. It was rumored that the house not form the desired Committees by Wednesday, that the Governor will have to prorogue it, but this is not likely, as it would have the effect of annulling the Lower Canada election laws. (An act having been sanctioned) and thus maintain the petitions against the return of the Lower Canada Members. The Council has had nothing to do. The town is far from gay, most folks considering themselves in exile in it. The greatest privations experienced here is from the want of good and wholesome water, most of the strangers being affected by it—some seriously. The Governor appears better in health, though not very strong. Yesterday we had a thunder storm, accompanied with heavy rain, sufficient to soak the ground. It will revive the hopes of the farmers, some anxiety being felt by them from the continued dry weather, there having fallen hardly any rain since May till within the last ten days since which the ground has been refreshed by several showers.

There is every probability of the Registry and Municipal Ordinances being put in force in the course of this month.

To the Editor of the Quebec Mercury

SIR,—A pamphlet has recently been published by Mr. Chas. Mondelet, on Practical Education, and has been circulated with a special request, on the part of the author, for the communication of opinions, observations, and suggestions, or reviews of the system therein proposed. The subject to which the publication refers is of too much importance, and at the same time so little treated on by the periodical press, that I have thought it right to offer, for insertion by you, a few remarks which, if they have not much value in themselves, may yet perhaps draw forth the energies of some correspondent better qualified for the work than myself. The great cause of popular education ought to engage more of the attention of our population than it does.

Referring, like Mr. Mondelet, more especially to that portion of the Province situated east of Montreal, the extreme deficiency of our public institutions in the particular of common schools, is notorious. The peculiar difficulty of remedying the evil, in the mixed state of our population, divided as it is into two bodies, by diversity of language, is no less so. The difficulty which arises from diversity of religious creed, is not peculiar to our population, but is constantly encountered by the mother country. Mr. Mondelet perceives and states these difficulties, and flatters himself with having discovered a plan by which they will be overcome. It is by a somewhat sudden step that he lays before his readers (page 9 of the Pamphlet) a plan which is to have fruits—in visible result, "the removal of the mutual distrust prevailing between our English and French population." Let there be, he says, "established in each locality, as far as practicable, a French and an English school, either in one and the same building, (which I think is a preferable mode,) or in two distinct houses. The result is inevitable. This still not appear so very conclusive to his readers in general, will less so when they find his expectations immediately after expressed to be, that (paragraph 5,) the French Canadians will send their children to the English school in order to learn English, and the English parents will send their offspring to the French school that they may learn French; and thus they will "intermix daily." (paragraph 8.) The true result would be that the French children would be by themselves in the English school, and the English youth by themselves in the French school, as separate as ever.

I will state here at once, that in this as in some other portions of his book, Mr. Mondelet's views have rather to be guessed at than are clearly exhibited in his composition. I throw out this caution lest he should take offense if he finds that his deductions do not always seem so inevitable, or his arguments so unanswerable, as they have presented themselves to his mind.

The portion of his book just now referred to is one which, even if the results anticipated were really so surely to be looked for, does not meet more than a very small fraction of the difficulty he designs to obviate. True enough, he puts in his qualifying phrase "as far as practicable;" but he never stops to inquire how far it is really possible to reduce his plan to practice. Now it might be practicable in those sections of country which are well taken up by pretty nearly equal numbers of French and English settlers. But these are very few sections indeed. In a large portion of the Province, one or other of the two races vastly preponderates in numbers, and leaves the minority so exceedingly insignificant that it would become a new source of bitter discord, if the minority had a school of its own set up, at the public expense, by the side of the one which is called for by the large majority of inhabitants. The practicability of the thing is of exceedingly small dimensions, and at best therefore a very slender portion only of our difficulties would be removed by this measure; and a very insignificant amount of those desirable effects which the author so good naturedly describes (paragraphs 6 to 13) would be realized. Yet the author evades this first suggestion "a ground work," (paragraph 13, upon which he is going to build, no very substantial structure, it is to be feared.

The author then applies himself to the removal of the difficulty arising from diversity of religious creeds. In this position of his work the author, I apprehend, more fully intimates what are the foundations of some men's religious profession, than furnishes means of satisfying that large and influential portion of the community whose religious creed is productive of effect upon their hearts and lives. He has a notion of something which he calls "dogma," and that he proposes to leave out of the religious instruction to be given in our schools, so clear as to satisfy every party that their peculiarities of religious belief will not be interfered with in the instruction of their children. To this effect he will leave the dogma out of the Bible, and there will remain something which he calls (paragraph 14) "general doctrine;" that may be made the most of, as every heart's satisfaction. Now I will meet the author's anticipation in this matter with a little illustration, the playfulness of which he will not think inappropriate in remarks on the legislation to be taken for the instruction of our merry-hearted youth. If some day or other he were to busy himself with extracting from a pocket-full of nuts just the kernel, then carefully glue the shells together again and hand them out among a number of little boys, they might in the first instance be very well pleased with his liberality, but they will not soon discover how the kernel is gone and the nut shell is all that he has bestowed upon them, than they will think themselves very ill used, and their confidence in him will not soon be recovered. There are many among the professors of religion in this Province who will no more take that as Bible-instruction from which every thing has been excised that men choose to call dogma, than boys will be satisfied with cracking nut shells from which the kernel has been subtracted.

From the O. Q. Gazette of Yesterday.

A la Waterford would seem to be the order of the day in the new, as well as in the ancient metropolis of Canada. Three official sparks, we perceive, have been brought up before his worship the mayor, at Kingston, for having, on the night of Monday last, demolished certain signs, spouts, &c. in and about that city. They were fined in the very moderate sum of twenty shillings each, and dismissed. But it would appear that justice has not yet done with them; and they stand a fair chance of

having to answer for the mal-practices of others in the same line, which have been perpetrated of late on the unoffending lieges of Kingston.

In this city, on Friday night, or early on Saturday morning last, some members of the same contemptible fraternity, not having the fear of Mr. Russell and his police before their eyes, enacted a similar scene, but, as yet, they have been more fortunate than their Kingstonian compeers in eluding detection. One of the feasts performed by these scamps has been to remove the statue of Gen. Wolfe from the niche which it so modestly occupied at the corner of Palace-street; another has been to denude Mr. Louis Lemieux, bookbinder, (St. Joseph street, Upper Town,) of a huge volume suspended over his door, as an emblem of his calling; and which, we suspect, contained as much information within its shelves as these "gentlemen" have common sense in their shallow pates.

From an Extra of the Quebec Official Gazette.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE PROVINCE,
Kingston, 7th July, 1841.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—
THE HONORABLE SIR JAMES STUART, Baronet, to be Deputy GOVERNOR of that part of the Province of Canada, heretofore constituting the Province of Lower Canada.

R. B. JOHNSON Esquire, to be one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace and Stipendiary Magistrate for the District of Montreal, in the aforesaid part of Canada.

EDWARD MACGILLIVRAY Esquire, to be Barrister, Advocate, Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor, in all Her Majesty's Courts of Justice in the aforesaid part of Canada.

FRANÇOIS MOYSE BELLEGE, Esquire, to be ditto, ditto, ditto.

JOSEPH OCTAVE ROCHON, Gentleman, to be a Public Notary for the aforesaid part of Canada.

FRANÇOIS XAVIER MERCIER, Gentleman, to be ditto, ditto, ditto.

LUC LETELLIER, Gentleman, to be ditto, ditto, ditto.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Kingston, 7th July, 1841.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to appoint HENRY ALLEN, Esquire, to be Judge of the District Court, and Judge of the Surrogate Court for the London District.

Commission dated 29th June, 1841.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Kingston, 7th July, 1841.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to appoint SAMUEL MERRILL, Esquire, Registrar of the Surrogate Court for the District of Prince Edward.

Commission dated 1st July, 1841.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Kingston, 7th July, 1841.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to appoint

DR. ELUATHAN HURRELL,
THE REV. WILLIAM SMART,
THE REV. EDWARD DUNROCH,
THE REV. P. C. CAMPBELL,—and
PAUL GLASSFORD, Esquire,

Members of the Board of Education, and of the Board of Trustees for Superintending the District School, for the District of Johnstown.

Commission dated 1st July, 1841.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Kingston, 8th July, 1841.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to appoint JAMES McDONNELL, Esquire, to be Inspector of Licences in the Home District, in place of Alexander M. DONNELL, Esquire, resigned.

Commission dated 1st June, 1841.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Kingston, 7th July, 1841.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to appoint

THE HON. JOHN ROBINSON, Chief Justice,
" ROBERT S. JAMESON, Vice Chancellor,
" JAMES BUCHANAN MACAULAY,
" JAMES JONES,
" ARCHIBALD McLEAK,
" CHRISTOPHER A. HAGEMAN, Justices
of the Court of Queen's Bench in
Upper Canada.
" ROBERT B. SULLIVAN,
" JOHN B. DUNN,
" DOMINICK DALY,
" SAMUEL B. HARRISON,
" CHARLES R. OGDEN,
" WM. H. DRAPER,
" CHARLES D. DAY,—and
" HAMILTON H. KILLALEY, Members of
the Executive Council,—and
" JOHN MACAULAY, to be Commissioners
under the Heir and Devisee Act, passed in this present
Session of the Provincial Legislature.
Commission dated 3d July, 1841.

ORDERED.—That it be a Standing Order, that no Printed Petition be received by this House.

Journal of the Legislative Council,
Wednesday, 30th June, 1841.

Truly extracted,
JAMES FITZGIBBON,
Clerk Legislative Council.

MONTREAL PUBLIC BAKERY.

July, 12.

Assize of Bread for the present week:

The 4 lb White Loaf, ... 9d.
The 6 lb Brown do, ... 11d.

Port of Quebec.

ARRIVED.

July 12th.

Ship Glenview, Sailers, 27th June, New York, G. Black, sailer.
Ship Harmony, Jameson, 7th June, Liverpool, Jas. Tibbels, sailer.
Bark Da-y, Barton, 25th May, New Orleans, and 30th June, Halifax provisions.
Bark Brown, Morris, 9th June, Liverpool, Gilmour & Co. ballast.
Brig Orion, Roberts, 23d April, Liverpool, for Montreal, general cargo.
Brig Durham, Bailey, 16th May, Bordeaux, Gilmour & Co. ballast.
Brig Bachelor, Otway, 22d May, London, Price & Co. ballast, 195 passengers.
Brig Christina, Lee, 26th April, Newcastle, Levey & Co. general cargo.
Brig British Queen, Wood, 23d May, Hambro', Price & Co. ballast.
Brig Nelson Wood, Brown, 27th May, Liverpool, Sharples & Co. general cargo, 74 passengers.
Schr. Lady, Levesque, 20 days, Archar, H. J. Noad, mackerel.
Bark Glasgow, Douglas, 24th May, Hull, Price & Co. ballast, 74 passengers.
Brig Traveller, Brown, 24th June, New York, ballast.
Brig Paradise, Robinson, 15th June, do, do.
Brig Mary Ann, Shipple, 10th May, Newcastle, R. Chalmers, coal.
Brig Jonathan Fell, Tate, 29th May, Liverpool, Montreal, general cargo.
Schr. Mary, Goudreau, New Carlisle, herrings.
Schr. Brothers, Charrois, 20 days, Halifax, H. J. Noad, sugar, coffee, &c.
Two Schooners from Bay Chaleur.
Ship Chapman, Christie, 29th May, Portsmouth, Chapman & Co. ballast.
Bark Clutha, Callender, 15th June, New York, Rodger, Don & Co. general cargo.
Bark Bradshaw, Milroy, 19th June, New York, F. Froese & Co. ballast.

Brig Anna Mary, Stephen, 31st May, Banff, Heath & Co. ballast, 87 passengers.
Brig Maria Brennan, Campbell, 22d May, Limerick, Ballast, to order, 143 passengers.
Brig Bravo, Seely, 21st May, New York, LeMesurier & Co. ballast.
Brig Caroline, Brown, 26th June, St. John, Newfound. Chapman & Co. ballast.
Brig. Bellow, Colford, 29th June, Halifax, Marston & Tobin, sugar and coffee.
Schr. James, Martin, 1st June, Aberdeen, order, ballast, 6 cabin and 135 steerage passengers.
4. P. M.—1 square rigged vessel reported by telegraph.

CLEARED.

July 12th.

Brig Washington, Charter, Newcastle, Atkinson & Co.
Schr. Jane, Caldwell, Miramichi, Gilmour & Co.
Ship Camillus, Haysman, Liverpool, E. Oliver.
Brig Marys, Wilson, London, Hamilton & Son.
Bark Wm. Salthouse, Burn, Port Phillip and Sydney, Maitland & Co.
13th.
Brig Cambrian, Hooper, Chester, Gilmour & Co.
Brig Ganges, Welch, Sunderland, LeMesurier.
Brig Kitzlebach, Fotheringham, London, Maitland.
Ship Christies, Sanderson, Larar, Rodger, Dean & Co.
Bark Sophia, Leslie, Liverpool, Wm. Stevenson.
Bark Falcon, May, Bideford, Chapman.

PASSENGERS.

In the Glasgow, from Hull, Mr. J. Smith.
Halifax, June 26th.—Cleared, Bark Burton, for Quebec, with inward cargo from New Orleans; Brig Lotus, Edward, for Quebec.

MARRIED.

Yesterday, by the Rev. Mr. Clogston, Dr. Dill, to Mrs. Catherine Mittleberger.

A. Trinity Church, Boston, on the 6th instant, William F. Coffin, Esq. Commissioner of Police for the Province of Canada, to Margaret, third daughter of the late Isaac Winslow, Esq. Deputy Commissary General, Montreal.

DIED.

This morning, after a long and painful illness, beloved and regretted by all who knew her, Eliza Daly, schoolmistress, aged 27 years, formerly of Halifax, N.S. This exemplary young lady devoted her early life to religious seclusion in one of the convents of this city; but was compelled, by the state of her health, to abandon the bent of her inclination and return to the world. Among the members of the congregation of St. Patrick's Church, her loss will be long and severely felt, where, by her piety, benevolence, and usefulness in the instruction of the female youth, she made to herself devoted and grateful friends who will not readily fill up the blank her death has occasioned. Communicated.

At Mount Pleasant, on the 11th instant, after a lingering illness which he bore with Christian fortitude, Mr. Duncan M. Keohney, aged 64 years, a native of the Island of Islay, Argyshire, Scotland, leaving a large family to deplore his loss.

At Montreal, on the 6th instant, at the residence of Mr. Toussaint Chertier, Joseph Papineau, Esq., N. P., father of the late Speaker of the House of Assembly, the Hon. Louis Joseph Papineau, at the advanced age of 38 years, after a short illness, caused by a fall.

At Laprairie, on the 10th instant, Mrs. Clothilde Raym and, relief of the late P. T. Pisonneault, Esq.

At Gibraltar, on the 17th May, Robert Weir, Esq.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

THE next ENGLISH MAIL will be closed at the QUEBEC Office on WEDNESDAY, the 14th July instant.

Post Letters will be received till 7 P. M.

Unpaid may be put into the Box till 9 P. M.

General Post Office,

Quebec, 3d July, 1841.

THE ORDINANCES

OF THE LAST SESSION OF COUNCIL.

THE undersigned offer the Ordinances of the Special Council for sale.

THOS. CARY & Co.

They may also be procured from Mr. E. R. FAHNE, Montreal.
July 12, 1841.

THOS. ANDREWS, late Foreman of Mr. E. Woodbury, begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced business in the rear of Mr. PRIOR'S, Tailor, in the business of TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, and COPPER WORKER.

KITCHEN UTENSILS always on hand and made to order.

All orders favoured in the above line will be punctually attended to, and made up on the most reasonable terms.

N.B. All sorts of Carriage Lamps repaired.
Quebec, 12th July, 1841.

JUST ARRIVED, per Winescales, from Liverpool, and for sale by the subscribers:

60 Casks Diamond Head Spikes,
40 Casks Horse Shoe Nails,
600 Boxes Liverpool Soap,
Patent proved Anchors and Chain Cables.

CHARLES E. LEVEY & Co.

Levey's Wharf, 5th July, 1841.

PASSAGE TO BELFAST.

THE splendid new coppered, copper fastened, and fast sailing ship LORD SEATON, 750 tons register, will sail for the above Port on or about the 24th instant; has superior accommodation for a few cabin passengers, her cabin having been fitted up equal to any of the New York packets; she can also accommodate a few steerage passengers, by early application Capt. FITZIMONS, on board, at the India Wharf, or to

G. H. PARKE & Co.

Quebec, 12th July, 1841.

PASSAGE TO BELFAST.

THE A. I. coppered, copper fastened and fast sailing ship DUMFRIESSHIRE, 900 tons register, will sail for the above Port on or about the 28th instant, has excellent accommodation for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, by early application to Capt. GOWAN, on board, at the Brewery Wharf, or to

G. H. PARKE & Co.

India Wharf.

Quebec, 12th July, 1841.

PASSAGE TO BELFAST.

THE A. I. coppered, copper fastened, and fast sailing ship MARGARET JOHNSON, will sail for the above Port on or about the 30th instant; has excellent accommodation for a few cabin and steerage passengers, by early application to Capt. GROOM, at the India Wharf, or to

G. H. PARKE & Co.

Quebec, 12th July, 1841.

PASSAGE TO LONDON.

THE fine coppered fast sailing A. I. Bark TEARL OF DURHAM, will sail for London about the 26th instant.

This vessel has excellent accommodations for Passengers, and has two private cabins not yet engaged, which are well adapted for families.—Apply, on board, to Captain R. Tindal, or to

GILLESPIE, JAMESON & Co.

Quebec, 7th July, 1841.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN HEDDERMAN, of the barque Robt. Alexander Parke, of Belfast, will not be accountable for any debts contracted by his crew.

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Quebec, 24 July, 1841.

MONTREAL, July 10th, 1841.

WE, the Committee on board the ship Constitution, who came from Quebec to Montreal on board the steamer Eagle, do hereby certify that all who came along of our fellow passengers do highly praise the treatment that we received by Capt. RITSON, and would be wishful for any of our friends coming up from Quebec to give him the preference.

John McCune, James Caron,
John McCarry, Thomas Richy,
Robt. Reid, Thomas Richy,

PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETING.

THE THEATRE ROYAL having again been kindly granted to the Quebec Young Men's Total Abstinence Society, will hold a PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETING there, on FRIDAY Evening next. The Meeting will be addressed by several SEA FARING TEMPERANCE MEN now in port.

Foots open at 1/4 past 7 o'clock. Chair taken at 8 o'clock precisely.

COLLECTION AS USUAL.

ROSS & HOLEHOUSE,

Secretaries.

Quebec, July 13, 1841.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of CULLEERS and those acting as Cullers in the Port of Quebec, is to take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 14th instant, at SEVEN o'clock, at the House of Mrs. MURPHY, Bird-in-Hand Hotel, Woodfield Harbour, to take into consideration a Bill now before the Provincial Legislature for the regulation of the Lumber Trade.

Should there be any person in the neighbourhood connected with the framing of the said Bill, they are requested to attend.

By order,

Quebec, 12th July, 1841.

Literary and Historical Society.

THE next monthly General Meeting for business, will take place on WEDNESDAY next, the 14th inst., at half-past Seven o'clock, P. M.

Quebec, July 13, 1841.

W. BRISTOW,

Recording Secy.

FOR SALE,

ONE HUNDRED Barrels No. 3 Mackerel.
R. PENISTON,
13th July, 1841. India Wharf.

AUCTIONS.

Will be sold on WEDNESDAY next, the 14th instant, at the Subscribers' Stores—

20 HDS. E. I. Rum,
3 do Cognac Brandy,
6 do Hollands Gin,
50 Cases do do,
1 Pipe very superior Madeira Wine,
2 do do Port do,
3 Bu do Sherry do
2 Hds do
74 Boxes London Pickles,
100 do do Mould Candles, Wax Wicks, and Short 6s,
20 Barrels Warren's Blacking, half pints, pints, and quarts,
100 Boxes Glass, 7 1/2 @ 8 1/2, 8 1/2 @ 9 1/2, &c.
300 Bags Liverpool Salt,
—AND—
25 Kegs Malaga Grapes,
Also—if landed in time—
10 Hds. } Superior Spanish Wine,
10 Qr. Casks }
Sale at TWO o'clock.

10th July, 1841. DUPONT & Co.

Superior Wines, Coffee, Vinegar, Syrup, &c. &c.

Will be sold on THURSDAY next, the 15th instant, at the Subscribers' Stores, St. James Street,—

TWENTY FOUR baskets Grand Vin d'Ay, quarts and pints,
5 casks Chambertin,
5 do. Moselle,
5 do. Hock.

The above Wines are of superior quality, and will positively be sold to close sales.

55 barrels French White Wine Vinegar,
10 bags Green Coffee,
25 boxes Ground do,
20 do. Lemon Syrup,
45 barrels Bright Roin,
100 dozen Bath Bricks.
Sale at TWO o'clock precisely.

Quebec, 13th July, 1841. P. SHEPPARD.

On Levey's Wharf, on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at TWO o'clock, will be sold by Auction,—

THREE Thousand pieces Brown Ware, consisting of jars, milk dishes, deep pans, butter crocks, &c. &c.
28 crates assorted Earthenware,
20 do. Bottles.

Quebec, 13th July, 1841. S. ALCORN.

Will be sold, without reserve, on FRIDAY, next, 16th inst. at the Stores of Messrs. Chas. E. Levey & Co. at TWO o'clock,—

THIRTY FIVE hds. bright Muscovado Sugar,
15 barrels do
10 pipes Brandy,
10 hds Brandy,
10 hds. Hollands,
300 boxes Soap,
5 puncheons Rum,
10 pipes Red Sicilian Wine,
1 chest Indigo.

ALSO, at the same time, now landing, per Christiana, 1020 boxes Muscatel and Valencia Raisins,
43 half boxes Raisins,
18 cases Raisins,
50 casks Copperas,
21 casks Stort, (assorted),
21000 fire Bricks,
50 half chests Tea,
10 whole chests do,
500 kegs White Paint,
10 casks Black Paint,
3 bales Shoe Thread.

Quebec, 13th July, 1841. J. M. FRASER & Co.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

At the Ordnance Yard, St. John's Gate, on FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at ONE o'clock:—

A Quantity of worn-out Stores, old Great Coats, Blankets, Harness, &c. &c.

And immediately after, at the King's Wharf:—

About 3000 pieces of Boards and Scantling, from ship Bertha.

Also, at the Wharf, Inclined Plane, the old Timber piled thereon.

Quebec, 10th July, 1841.

Will be sold by Public Sale on WEDNESDAY the EIGHTH day of SEPTEMBER next at ONE o'clock in the afternoon, the following immovable property of the Bankrupt Estate of BENJAMIN LE MOINE of this City:—The Hotel and dependencies of the said estate, consisting of a commodious and substantial House, being a first class stone tinned building, consisting of basement, first and second stories and attics, the whole conveniently laid out either for private or public purposes, with an outer kitchen and spacious yard, stables, coach house and other dependencies; the house is six and a half long and thirty-five feet wide, and the whole lot is eighty feet front on St. George's Street, and fifty feet deep along the Seminary garden or thereabouts French measure; and is bounded in front by St. George's Street, in rear by the gentlemen of the Quebec Seminary, on the East side by Her Majesty, and on the West side by the heirs or representatives Charles Racine.

The Conditions of Sale may be known at the Office of the undersigned Assignee, and the Sale will be held on the premises on the day and at the hour before mentioned.

L. T.



STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE well known steamer Canada having been taken off the Towing Line and newly fitted up, possesses superior accommodations for passengers, and now commences her regular trips with the splendid new boat Queen, between Quebec and Montreal. The spacious Cabin of this vessel is superior to the modern boats in point of comfort, and the particular arrangements on board cannot fail to render her a favorite passage Boat with the travelling public.

Travellers are requested to visit the Boat, and judge of her by personal inspection.

DAYS OF LEAVING PORT:

CANADA.
FROM QUEBEC, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.
FROM MONTREAL, Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

QUEEN.
FROM QUEBEC, Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
FROM MONTREAL, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.

The Steamers leave port in the afternoon, and arrive (weather permitting) early the following forenoon. Cabin Fare to Montreal 12s. 6d. meals extra.

Apply to H. E. SCOTT, Quebec, 31 July, 1841. u



NOTICE.

THE Steamboat Canadian Eagle will tow Vessels from one part of the Harbour to another. She will also undertake to tow Rafts.

Charges Moderate.

H. E. SCOTT, Agent for St. Lawrence and Two Boat Companies Quebec, 10th June, 1841. u

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

DURING the summer the Quebec Post Office will be open to the Public from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M. On SUNDAYS, in the Morning for Two Hours after the Arrival of the WESTERN MAIL, and in the Afternoon, from 2 to 3 o'clock.

By Order of the Dy. Post Master General.

General Post Office, Quebec, June, 1841. u

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

MONTREAL BANK STOCK—Apply at this Office.

Mercury Office, 31 July, 1841. u

CITY BANK, QUEBEC BRANCH.

INTEREST at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, will be allowed by this Bank on special deposits, to remain at least three months—the depositor giving 15 days notice of intention to withdraw.

Exchange Purchased.

C. GETHINGS, Cashier. 25th June, 1841. u

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Shareholders of the late Canada Marine Insurance Company, will be held at the Office of the Subscribers, on FRIDAY, the 16th JULY, at ONE o'clock, P. M., at which time the accounts of the Trustees appointed to wind up the affairs of the Company, will be laid before the Meeting.

W. STEVENSON.

Quebec, 25th June, 1841.

CANADA FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Quebec, 25th June, 1841.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend of Forty per Cent. on the amount paid in on the Capital Stock subscribed of the "CANADA FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY," has been this day declared, and will be payable at the Company's Office on the Thirtieth day of July next.

The President and Directors having deemed it expedient to increase the amount of the Capital Stock paid in, to the extent of ten per Cent.—Notice is hereby given, that a further call or instalment of five per cent. on the amount of the Capital Stock subscribed, has been this day decided on, and that the same is ordered to be paid in on the 31st day of July next.

By Order,

DANIEL McCALLUM,

Secretary.

R. B. BURRAGE, Clerk, will receive from the 1st of next month, a limited number of Pupils for instruction in the Latin and Greek languages, and the different branches of an English Education.

The French language will also be taught, if desired. For terms and other particulars application to be made at No. 14, d'Auteuil street.

Quebec, 15th June, 1841. u

Just received and for Sale at the QUEBEC DISPENSARY, UPPER TOWN MARKET PLACE.

LIVELY Medicinal Leeches.
SERPENT Bermuda Arrow Root,
Fragrant West India Tamarinds,
Asthma's Genuine Essence of Spruce, in small pots for family use,
Fluid Magnesia.

PATE DE JUJUBES, direct from Paris.

With an assortment of Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Combs, Brushes, &c.

Also, a few Cases Saratoga Water from the celebrated Pavilion Spring.

JOHN JAMES SIMS.

The above mentioned Establishment will be kept open on Sundays from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. for the dispensing of Medicines only.

June 26, 1841.

3m

JUST arrived per Mary Hatfield, from New York, at Montreal, and daily expected here, for sale:—

One Improved Washing and Wringing Machine, particularly well suited for a large family or establishment, or for Hospitals.

One self-acting Churning Machine.

One improved Drill Harrow, for drilling Carrots, Onions, Beets, Mangel Wortzel, Turnips, and other small seeds.

One improved Side Hill Plough, with moulting mould boards.

HENDERSON & Co.

St. Andrew's Wharf.

Quebec, 26th June, 1841.

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers, 150,000 Havana and Principe CIGARS, of various Brands.

German Tobacco, Turkish Cut ditty, and Strasburg Snuff, Am. Gentlemen, Natchetoches, Macaboy and Plain do. Common Cigars, Moss Pot, Window Glass, Digby Herrings, &c.

Also,

A very large assortment of Sole Leather, English Calf Skins, Am. ditto, Irish and Canada ditto, Harness Leather, Sheep Skins, Patent Thread, &c.

CHAS. F. FRATT & BROTHERS.

June 26th, 1841.

Just received and for Sale, by
JOHN SHAW & Co.
3 CASES ENGLISH CALF SKINS,
1 Case Coloured SHEEP SKINS,
SKIVERS, &c.

—ALSO—
An assortment of
FISHING TACKLE—consisting of
RODS, LINES, REELS, FLIES, &c.
Quebec, 26th June, 1841.

QUEBEC MEDICAL HALL,

No. 2, Fabrique Street.

Opposite the Store of Messrs. P. Boisseau & Co.

JOSEPH BOWLES, Apothecary and Druggist, most respectfully informs his friends and the inhabitants of Quebec and its vicinity, as well as the public generally, that having imported a well selected stock of DRUGS, CHYMICALS and PATENT MEDICINES; PERFUMERY, COMBS, BRUSHES, SOAPS and FANCY ARTICLES, from the most extensive wholesale London warehouses. He has opened the above establishment, where he takes leave to solicit the favour of public patronage and support, assuring those who may honour him with their commands, that the utmost reliance may be placed in the Genuine quality of his goods, and in the careful dispensing of them.

A lot of Fresh Bermuda Arrow Root put up in small boxes, just received.

Quebec, 22d June, 1841.

Im3 u2

NOTICE.

ADVANTAGEOUS INVESTMENT.

THE undivided half of the GRIST and OIL MILLS, DISTILLERY and other buildings at Beauport, the property of Mr. Colin McCullum, being now advertised by the Sheriff of this District to be sold at Beauport, on the 19th of October next, at the suit of the subscriber: He hereby gives notice that he will leave in the hands of the purchaser for a term of years the sum of two thousand pounds.

19th June, 1841.

GEORGE FOZER.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the undersigned for the building of two deep water Blocks at Convent Cove.

June 22d 1841.

E. OLIVER.

Reynard's Wharf.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will make ADVANCES on TIMBER placed in CONVENT COVE.

June 22d, 1841.

E. OLIVER.

D. CAMERON.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

CORNER OF BOWEN STREET AND ST. PETER STREET, Lower Town.

HAS on hand an extensive assortment of superfine and fine West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Doerings, Cambrics, Drills, and Valenciennes, of the most approved shades, the whole of which will be made extremely low, for Cash, or short approved credit.

Quebec, 16th June, 1841.

R. & R. ATKINS, corner of John and Palace Streets, Upper Town, would respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have on hand a choice selection of cut and plain Glassware in great variety, gold edged China Sets, or by the dozen, with a very general assortment of Dinner, Breakfast and Toilet Services.

Also, a well selected stock of common goods, suited for Country Stores. In addition to which, they continue to sell Groceries, Wines and Liquors, all of which will, upon examination, prove of superior quality and prices moderate.

Also, superior Cider, in wood or bottle.

10th June, 1841.

Just received and for Sale by the Subscriber, ONE case very superior Tabacots—tasteful, figured and plain, various shades.

2 cases very superior Irish Linens,
2 boxes Yarn and Cotton Hosiery, assorted,
2 do. Tailors' Linen Thread, do,
3 do. School Books, &c.

The above will be found well worthy the attention of parties in the trade.—Apply to

Quebec, 10th June, 1841.

J. M. MUCKLE.

St. Peter street

BRIGHT PINE AND SPRUCE DEALS, from the Yamaska Mills.

For SALE by MURISON & TOBIN.

Quebec, 12th June, 1841.

Levee's Buildings.

FIRE BRICKS.

JUST RECEIVED and for Sale, in lots to suit purchasers.

ALSO—A few cases FIRE CLAY

CHARLES E. LEVEY & Co.

2d June, 1841.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been duly appointed Curator of the vacant Estate and succession of the late ROBERT SIMPSON, Esquire, in his lifetime formerly of the City of Montreal and lately of the City of Quebec, in the Province of Canada, Merchant,—all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to him, at the office of George Rhynas & Company, St. Paul Street, Montreal; and all persons having claims against the said Estate, are requested to present their accounts, duly attested, at the same place.

Quebec, 1st June, 1841.

GEORGE RHYNAS,

Curator.

ANCHORS, CHAINS, RIGGING, BAR AND BOLT IRON, WHITING, FIRE BRICKS, PIG IRON, &c. &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, Anchors from 2 to 25 cwt.

Chain Cables and Small Chains.

One Gang Standing Rigging.

Seven Tierces Paris White and Whiting.

5000 best Fire Bricks.

100 Tons well assorted Iron.

50 do. No. 1 Pig Iron.

Apply at the office of

E. OLIVER.

Reynard's Wharf, adjoining the Custom House.

May 23th, 1841.

COALS.

SUPERIOR Newcastle Grate Coals, for Sale by

Quebec, 8th June, 1841.

W. STEVENSON.

FOR SALE.

ONE Hundred Barrels COAL TAR. Apply to the

subscriber,

J. J. NESBITT.

25th May, 1841.

St. Roch.

PENNER'S CLARIFIED CIDER.

JUST received and for Sale by the Subscriber, either in wood or bottle, in quantities to suit purchasers.

Quebec, 4th May, 1841.

A. LENFESTY.

17. St. Peter Street

OLD ROPES, RAGS, &c.

THE highest price paid for Old Ropes, Rags and Canvas.

A constant supply of Writing, Printing and Wrapping Papers always on hand.

MILLER, McDONALD & LOGANS.

N. B.—A lot of superior Machine made Oakum for sale. Quebec, 24 April, 1841.

By His Excellency the Right Honorable Charles Paro Sydneyham, of Sydneyham, in the County of Kent, and of Toronto in Canada, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.



THE Master, Deputy Master and Wardens of the Trinity House of Quebec, having submitted for my sanction and confirmation, a certain By-Law, Rule, and Order by them made, or

dated and constituted on FRIDAY, the SIXTEENTH day of APRIL, one thousand eight hundred and forty one, under and by virtue of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, intitled, "An Act for the better regulating of Pilots and Shipping in the Port of Quebec, and in the Harbours of Quebec and Montreal, and for improving the navigation of the River St. Lawrence, and for establishing a Fund for Decayed Pilots, their Widows and Children;" and under and by virtue of another Act of the Provincial Parliament, intitled, "An Act to amend an Act passed in the forty-fifth year of His Majesty's Reign, intitled, "An Act for the better regulation of Pilots and Shipping in the Port of Quebec, and in the Harbours of Quebec and Montreal, and for improving the navigation of the River St. Lawrence, and for establishing a fund for Decayed Pilots, their Widows and Children;" and under and by virtue of another Act of the Provincial Parliament, intitled, "An Act to amend an Act passed in the forty-fifth year of His Majesty's Reign, intitled, "An Act for the better regulation of Pilots and Shipping in the Port of Quebec, and in the Harbours of Quebec and Montreal, and for improving the navigation of the River St. Lawrence, and for establishing a fund for Decayed Pilots, their Widows and Children;" and also under and by virtue of another Act of the Provincial Parliament, intitled, "An Act further to amend and to extend the provisions of certain Acts therein mentioned relating to Pilots and to the navigation of the River St. Lawrence, and for other purposes therein specified," in the words following, to wit:—

WHEREAS many accidents by fire have occurred supposed to have arisen by sparks proceeding from the pipes of Steam Boats lying at Wharves in the Lower Town of the City of Quebec, and whereas it becomes expedient to adopt measures to prevent, as far as possible, a recurrence of similar accidents, it is

ORDERED, That hereafter no Boat or Vessel propelled by Steam shall use or burn Wood for the purpose of raising or keeping up their Steam when within the limits of the Harbour of Quebec, under a penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds.

(Signed,) J. STEWART, Master, G. PEMBERTON, Warden, D. BURNET, Warden, G. B. SYMES, Warden, J. LAMBLY, H. M. & Warden, ROBT. YOUNG, S. P. & Warden.

At the request of the said Master, Deputy Master and Wardens of the Trinity House of Quebec, I have perused and have examined the said By-Law, Rule and Order, above written, and the same, as far as I lawfully may, have and by these presents, do sanction and confirm.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at the Government House, in the City of Kingston, in the Province of Canada, the Eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty one, and in the fourth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

(Signed,) SYDENHAM.

By His Excellency's Command, (Signed,) D. DALY, Secretary.

ROAD LOAN.

WANTED to Borrow, under the authority of 4th Victoria, Chapter 17, £10,000 Currency. Tenders will be received at the Office of the Quebec Turnpike Trust, in St. Anne Street, for the whole, or any part of the above sum.

Parties are requested to state the exact amount to be loaned and the rate of interest required, which interest will be paid semi-annually at the Office of the Trust.

Quebec, 24th March, 1841.

FORWARDING.

FRANCON and McGibbon, Montreal.

McGibbon and FRANCON, Kingston.

THEIR business is conducted altogether by way of the St. Lawrence, by which route superior dispatch can be given to goods upwards. Goods forwarded from Quebec to their care, destined to any part of the Province beyond Kingston, or on the line of the St. Lawrence below that place, will meet with prompt attention and despatch.

Montreal, 15th May, 1841.

THE subscribers have leased the Stores formerly occupied by Messrs. Thomas Fronte & Co., St. James Street, for the purpose of carrying on business as Auctioneers and Commission Merchants.

DUPONT & Co.

Office in the House next to the old Montreal Bank, St. Peter Street.

14th May, 1841.

THE Subscriber having made arrangements in England, is ready to make advances on the consignment of Produce to his friends in London, Liverpool, Scotland, Ireland, or to any port on the Continent—also, on consignments made to him at Quebec.

Quebec, 13th May, 1841.

S. MACAULAY.

PLASTER AND LUMBER.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his Stores, St. Paul street:—

300 bbls. Plaster,

200 do. do. superior for mill stones,

200 do. Gypsum.

Clapboarding from 7 @ 9 inch wide, 1 inch thick, Flooring from 5 @ 11 inch wide, 1 1/2 @ 3 inch thick, and lumber of all descriptions for house work, prepared and in the rough.

—ALSO—

A four-horse Horse Wheel, complete and nearly new.

1st May, 1841.

W. TREMAIN.

St. Andrew's Wharf.

1st May, 1841.

NEWCASTLE GRATE COALS.—Apply at the Brewery Wharf, Champlain Street, to

20th April, 1841.

HENRY PORTER.

W. B. JEFFERYS,

PLUMBER, GLAZIER, HOUSE AND CARRIAGE

PAINTER,

No. 42, ST. JOHN STREET, UPPER TOWN.

IN returning thanks to his friends and patrons, respectfully informs them he remains in the same premises, and trusts by assiduity and moderate charges, to retain their patronage and merit a share of public support, and begs to recommend to their notice his Drain Traps, to prevent bad smells and Rats.

Gentlemen in the Ship-building business are respectfully informed they can be supplied with the necessary Plumbers, Work at two days' notice. Writing, Gilding, &c.

W. B. J. likewise takes this opportunity to inform Gentlemen who have Gardens, he has a quantity of Hot-bed Lights for Sale, and small glass of all sizes, cut exact for repairs.

Quebec, 12th April, 1841.



NOTICE

To persons desirous of Settling on the Lambton and Kennebec Roads.

NOTICE is hereby given that it is the intention of the Government to take the necessary steps for Settling the Lambton and Kennebec Roads, in this District. The former leading from the village of St. Francis through the Townships of Forsythe and Lambton, the latter being a continuation of the Kennebec Road from Aubert De Laile to the Province Line.

Lots of 50 Acres are laid out on each side of these roads. Settlers 21 years of age and upwards who have never obtained a grant of Land from Government, may obtain a Lot of 50 Acres on the following conditions:—

1st.—They are to make application to the Emigrant Agent, at Quebec, or to the resident Agent, whenever they shall be ready to become resident, on the tract to be granted.

2nd.—Upon giving a satisfactory account of their means of providing for themselves until a Crop can be raised from the ground, they will receive a Ticket from the Emigrant Agent entitling them to locate the land.

3rdly.—Upon application to the resident Agent in the first place, he will forward a statement to the Emigrant Agent, of the applicant's age, family, and means of settlement; upon which, if approved, authority for location will issue.

4thly.—The Tickets issued will be useless to any but the applicants, and unless presented to the resident Agent within one month from the date, they will not be received by him. Any person who shall receive a Ticket, and who shall not proceed to the Settlement within one month, or who shall be placed upon land there, shall abandon it, it will be considered as having lost all claim to receive land.

5thly.—Settlers will be required to clear and place upon under Crop, one third of the land located, and to reside on the land until this settlement duty is performed, and after one third of the grant shall have been cleared and under crop, the Settler shall be entitled to his Patent, free of expense.

6thly.—The Settlement duty is required to be done within four years from the date of the Ticket.

7thly.—Settlers who are under the necessity of being temporarily absent from