

UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, January 8th. STEAM VESSELS.—On motion of Mr. Underwood...

THE OREGON.—Mr. Linn, of Mo., gave notice of an intention to bring in a bill for the extension of the laws of the United States to the Territory of Oregon...

Mr. Linn, in giving notice of his intention, accompanied it with some remarks in reference to the Territory itself. Mr. L. said he was not for having the Oregon question postponed until our North Eastern Boundary difficulties were settled.

Such, said Mr. Linn, is the practice of Great Britain in every thing pertaining to territory. In proof of this, Mr. L. stated some facts connected with the jurisdiction of the Government of Great Britain over the North West Territory.

Mr. Linn concluded with asking leave to bring in his bill, which was granted. When the bill comes up Mr. Linn will enter upon an examination of our relation with Mexico.

January 10. NORTH-EASTERN BOUNDARY.—In the Senate, on Friday, Mr. Walker submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire into the expediency of causing to be procured and submitted to the Senate, copies of the debates in the British Parliament, prior to the year 1821, in relation to the Northeastern boundary of the United States...

Mr. Preston objected to the adoption of the resolution, as presenting us in the aspect of regulating our proceedings by British legislation.

Mr. Webster said he agreed with the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Walker) as to the importance of these documents in shedding light on the true intent and meaning of the treaty of 1783, in relation to the boundary between the United States and the British Provinces.

Mr. Buchanan said that as this resolution was one of mere enquiry, it might appear discourteous towards his friend from Mississippi (Mr. Walker) to oppose its adoption, and he should do so with great reluctance.

He was glad of the present opportunity of saying a few words on another branch of the subject. It had been expected by some persons that the report of Messrs. Mudge and Featherstonhaugh would be noticed by the Committee on Foreign Relations.

That report was a tissue of sophistry from first to last, which might be easily exposed; but so far as his information extended, it had never been officially recognised by the British Government.

Mr. Clay of Kentucky said the motion was to adopt the resolution to print certain debates of the British Parliament in relation to the boundary between the State and the British Provinces.

volent spirit of the age in which we live. Why then should we interfere? If the diplomats want these papers to enlighten them on the subject of their deliberations, they undoubtedly can have access to them in the libraries of this country or of Europe.

Mr. C. referred to the recent correspondence between the Secretary of State and the British Minister, in reference to McLeod, and said that the language used by Mr. Fox was such as should not have been used without instructions from his Government.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The packet ship Burgundy, Capt. Lines, arrived at New York on Monday from Havre, bringing Paris papers to Dec. 19. The Minister of Public Works had given orders for the suspension of the works for the fortification of Paris.

UPPER CANADA. Toronto, Jan. 12th.—The first Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Meeting, in connexion with the British Conference, was held in the George Street Chapel, in this City, last Wednesday evening.

CURLING.—Tuesday next is fixed—weather permitting—for the annual match between the Toronto and Scarborough Clubs.

The Upper Canada Gazette of Thursday last contains a proclamation, declaring the disallowance, by the Queen in council, of the Bill passed by the Legislature of Upper Canada, entitled "An Act to incorporate certain Persons under the style and title of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Upper Canada."

Boston, Jan. 14th.—MAINE.—The committee of the Maine Legislature appointed to examine and count the votes for Governor, reported on Monday last. The Kennebec Journal states the result, as shown by the report, as follows:

The whole number returned and counted is 91,179. Necessary to a choice 45,590. Edward Kent has 45,574. John Fairfield 45,507. All others 98.

More Trouble Down East.—The Boston Herald of yesterday states, on the authority of a gentleman who arrived in that city late last Sunday evening, from Maine, that three gentlemen, whose names are given as Thomas F. Templeton, George Cady, and John H. Kenwick, while proceeding on their way from Bangor to Canada, were stopped near Madawaska by a party of British armed soldiers, who insulted them—and, without provocation, assaulted them.

New York, January 14th.—THE FRESHETS.—From directions around us, we continue to receive the most melancholy accounts of the destruction of property by the late unusual freshets. We learn that the navigation of the Hudson is only obstructed in two places, at Crum Elbow and at West Point.

HAVRE AND NEW YORK STEAMERS.—A Paris paper states that the Director of the Post Office, M. Conte, has issued a notice that tenders will be received for establishing a line of steamers for carrying mails between Havre and New York.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE EXPRESS.—CINCINNATI, Jan. 5th.—The Ohio River is closed with ice. Navigation is entirely suspended: weather cold. Our Pork Merchants have slaughtered about 75,000 hogs.

THE ROBBERY OF THE MAIL.—The Cincinnati Chronicle of the 4th inst., noticing a statement that the mail had been robbed eight times, says it has been ascertained that the Western Mail, east of the mountains, has been robbed still oftener than is above mentioned. Merchants think that from two to three hundred thousand dollars have been taken in the form of checks and drafts on the East.

LATEST FROM FLORIDA.—NEW YORK, January 12. We have received the Savannah Republican of Monday, from which we copy the following:—A letter dated Fort Holmes, E. F., 30th ult. states that in the affair between Col. Ripley and

the Indians at their town of W-ki-kak, Lieut. Sherwood, a Sergeant, and three men were killed. Also, Mrs. Montgomery, wife of Lieut. Montgomery, 7th Infantry.

The same paper adds:—"The above news in relation to the capture of the Indians, is confirmed by the arrival at this port last evening of the Sch. Lurana, Captain Swasey, in 24 hours from St. Augustine.

About \$2000 worth of the property taken from Indian Key last summer was found in possession of the Indians captured by Colonel Harney, in the everglades. The schooners Otsego and Wave, two small armed vessels stationed at Key West, together with a company of United States marines, had gone out in hopes of making further captures.

A letter from Apalachicola, of the 20th of December, states that Tiger Tail had, surrendered to Col. Riley, at Fort King; also nine warriors and seven others, who reported that Chitto Tustenuggee would appear very soon.

Accounts from Madrid to the 10th state that Espartero was confined to his bed by serious indisposition. The dispute between Spain and Portugal in relation to the navigation of the Douro, threatened to end in hostilities.

Toronto, Jan. 12th.—The first Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Meeting, in connexion with the British Conference, was held in the George Street Chapel, in this City, last Wednesday evening.

The collections and subscriptions on the occasion amounted to the sum of £238 12s. A more detailed account of this interesting meeting will be given in our next.—(Patriot.)

Toronto, January 13th.—The Municipal Elections for this city took place yesterday, and in every case but two, the old members have been returned,—the only new members being Dr. Burnside and Mr. Tinning.

The following are the names of the members elected for the different wards.

- St. Lawrence... Alderman Dixon. Common-Councilman Beard. St. George's... Alderman Burnett. Common-Councilman Craig. St. Andrew's... Alderman Powell. Common-Councilman Tinning. St. Patrick's... Alderman Bolton. Common-Councilman Mathers. St. David's... Alderman Burnside. Common-Councilman Hamilton.

CURLING.—Tuesday next is fixed—weather permitting—for the annual match between the Toronto and Scarborough Clubs.

The Upper Canada Gazette of Thursday last contains a proclamation, declaring the disallowance, by the Queen in council, of the Bill passed by the Legislature of Upper Canada, entitled "An Act to incorporate certain Persons under the style and title of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Upper Canada."

The same Gazette contains another proclamation, offering £100 to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the discovery and conviction of the perpetrator or perpetrators of the crime of breaking into the store of Mr. James M. Strange, Toronto, on the night of the 21st Dec. last, and stealing therefrom 40 boxes of tea; also a free pardon to any accomplice therein giving such information.

Kingston, Jan. 13.—The Ball and Supper on board the Niagara.—In our hurried notice in Saturday's Chronicle of this magnificent fête, we neglected to mention that it was given in honor of Her Majesty the Queen and the birth of the Princess Royal. We also mentioned that the number of persons present were about 250, whereas in point of fact upwards of 300 graced the elegant apartments of the "Niagara" on this occasion.

Since our last publication we have had fine winter weather. On Sunday snow commenced falling and continued to come down merrily on Monday; it is now about three feet deep in the woods.—(H.)

The Leases of three lots, each about 25 feet front, on the south side of Market Square, in this town, were sold yesterday by order of the Corporation, at £1 per foot, front, per annum. The present buildings are to be removed by the 17th of March, and new ones to be immediately erected, according to specifications to be seen at the office of the Common Council. The leases of five lots, each 28 feet front, on Clarence Street, (being part of the same block, and some of them butting on those sold in Market Square,) were likewise put up at the same time, and went off—the corner lot taking in little more than half of Mr. Alderman Smith's house, at £1 2s. 6d. per foot per annum; the others ranged between eleven and fourteen shillings. Conditions of building the same as those first sold; the buildings to be paid for at a valuation at the expiration of the leases.—(Herald.)

Cornwall, Jan. 14.—We hear that Mr. Weller, the sixteen miles an hour man, whose recent journey to Montreal gave rise to so many reports, has undertaken to carry on a system of daily expresses between Montreal and Toronto.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE EXPRESS.—CINCINNATI, Jan. 5th.—The Ohio River is closed with ice. Navigation is entirely suspended: weather cold. Our Pork Merchants have slaughtered about 75,000 hogs.

LOWER CANADA. Montreal, January 18th.—We are authorized to contradict the assertion in the Gazette of Saturday that the Governor General was present at the Theatre on Friday evening. His Excellency has been confined to his bed-room during the whole of the past week by severe indisposition; and the writer of the paragraph in question must therefore have been gifted with unusual second sight to have "noticed him at the performance of Friday."

There is not a word of truth in the statement of the Gazette of Saturday that Mr. McLeod has been conveyed from the Gaol of Lockport to New York for the purpose of being tried. We know this from the best authority.

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QUEBEC: WEDNESDAY, 20th JANUARY, 1841.

LATEST DATES. From London, Dec. 15. From New York, Jan. 14. From Liverpool, Dec. 17. From Halifax, Jan. 9. From Paris, Dec. 21. From Toronto, Jan. 13.

New York papers of the 14th instant, and from Albany and Boston of the 15th, were received this morning.

Extracts from the Debates in the United States Congress, on the boundary question and some proposed measures relating to the Oregon Territory, will be found in this day's Gazette. Mr. CLAY does not anticipate a rupture between the United States and Great Britain.

The alleged outrages on some American travellers at Madawaska, is pretended to be established on oath. Mr. KENT has been elected by the Senate of Maine, Governor for the ensuing year, there having been no decision between him and Mr. FAIRFIELD, by the popular vote. His pretensions respecting the boundary are the same as those of the adverse party.

The population of the United States under the Census of 1840, has been ascertained, with the exception of Kentucky and Florida, and some Counties in different States, the returns for which were not received. It amounts to 15,755,483. The total population, when the whole of the returns are received, is estimated between sixteen and seventeen millions, of which about two millions three hundred and fifty thousand are slaves; and 285,000 free persons of colour. The ratio of increase of the population since 1790, white and black, has been that of doubling in about thirty years.

Toronto papers of the 13th instant, were received by this morning's mail.

The members of the old Corporation carried their elections, on the 12th instant, with two exceptions. There appears to have been a division among the Government officers. Mr. STANTON, King's Printer, lost his election in opposition to Mr. GURNETT. Mr. Stanton was supported by the Reform party, and among them Mr. Baldwin, Solicitor General, and Mr. Dunn, Receiver General, who, we believe, are candidates for the representation of Toronto.

The publication of the Monthly Review, purporting to express views in accordance with those of the GOVERNOR GENERAL, seems to have excited a feeling of distrust in the Reform party; and the Examiner has adopted the troublesome practice of placing the sentiments recently expressed by Mr. WAUDBY, the responsible Editor, in the Kingston Herald, in juxtaposition with those expressed in the Review. It is hinted that the Editor may have had "special" reasons for a change of opinion.

The Examiner directs enquiries to "Chief Justice Stuart, Attorney General Ogden, or Solicitor Day; Attorney General Draper; Prime Minister the Honble. R. B. Sullivan; Mr. Secretary Harrison; and the Honble. John Macaulay, or at the office of Mr. John Waudby, who will endorse the political character of the new Compact," whom the Examiner accuses of the "love of pelf," &c. &c.

It is possible, however, that the Examiner has been hasty in his classification. The Electors are called upon by the Examiner to decide, whether these gentlemen shall form the "Responsible Government" promised under the Union Act, with permanent salaries voted by the Imperial Parliament out of the Provincial money, but held during the Governor's pleasure, with majorities voting additional taxes and expenditures at their pleasure.

The Montreal Courier contradicts the report given in the Montreal Gazette that Mr. McLeod had been transferred from Lockport, on the Niagara frontier, to New York.

We have received only one additional Bill to be submitted to the Special Council. Probably His Excellency's ill state of health, which is mentioned in the Courier, may account for other expected measures not coming forward. We believe it is also with much difficulty that a Quorum (eleven) members of the Council can be got together. The Registration Ordinance is not yet sanctioned. The new Bill is "to declare and regulate the tolls to be taken on the Bridge over Cap Rouge River." These tolls extend from a half penny to ten pence, and the Bill extends the exclusive privilege, two miles above the bridge, the mouth of the river and one mile from the mouth of the said river upwards and downwards.

A letter from St. Thomas, dated the 16th inst., mentions that the wife of JOSEPH ROBIN, of that parish, was delivered of three children at a birth, who were in good health and all three carried to the church and baptised. Robin is a poor labouring man, and his wife a delicate woman, badly provided for. The neighbours have however come to his assistance and liberally provided for the infants, and made the family comfortable, and there was every hope that the lives of the children would be preserved.

NEW PUBLICATION.

The Monthly Review devoted to the Civil Government of Canada, Vol. I. No. 1, January, 1840.—Toronto, printed & published by H. Scobie, 80 pages. See Terms, 29s. per annum, including postage, payable half yearly in advance.

A large number of this publication has been distributed in town. It is stated in the prospectus, "As the Editor's views on all the leading questions of Canadian policy accord with those of His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL, who has been pleased to approve the plan of the Monthly Review, it will be enabled to state correctly the facts and principles on which the Government proceeds; and yet the writers will be held responsible for what 'ever they advance.'"

The same prospectus also states that, "the Monthly Review, for the time present, will be conducted under the supervision of JOHN WAUDBY, Esquire, late Editor of the Kingston Herald, assisted by several able writers in the two Canadas."

We have here, at least, one person who avows himself responsible for the "facts and principles" stated in the Review, and although the writers are "responsible for whatever they advance," their responsibility can only be to the Editor, who assures us that "his views on all the leading questions of Canadian policy accord with those of His Excellency the Governor General."

The Review must, therefore, be considered as expressing the views of the Governor General, which are certainly of some importance to all the inhabitants of Canada, among whom he exercises the prerogatives of the British Crown, without any responsibility, excepting to the responsible Ministers of the Crown in England.

We have hastily run over the 80 pages which the Review contains; the style is rather verbose and somewhat poetical. It will be best judged of by a reference to the work itself. It treats of: the policy of the Government; the Union as it affects Lower Canada; the Union as it affects Upper Canada; of British America; Road Tax on wild lands; the Literature of a new country; the Currency; and a summary of the principal proceedings of the Government from the period of His Excellency's arrival at Quebec, on the 17th October last.

It would be extraordinary if a publication in accordance with His Excellency's views, did not express its approbation of them; and in this respect the Editor has not fallen into any contradiction; he justifies the re-union as affecting both the Canadas; and sees nothing but peace, prosperity and good Government in prospect; provided always, that the views of the inhabitants of the Canadas, like those of the Editor, will accord with the views of His Excellency.

Herein, however, lies the difficulty; being the governed party, the party that knows where the shoe pinches, they may form and entertain views different from those that govern, receive and prescribe; and being called by law, to express their views, they may happen not to accord with those of the Governor and the Editor.

We doubt, for example, if any one class of British born subjects will be satisfied to be ousted of their inherent rights as British subjects, and given over person and property to another class of British subjects, which the Editor exclusively qualifies as "British;" and we should apprehend if it were discovered that this project, dating more than twenty years back, were realized, now under false pretences referring to recent occurrences, they might not exactly coincide with the views of the Governor in furthering and supporting his views and measures, in this respect.

For our part, we confess we cannot suppose that while the class alluded to forms, in reality, the majority of the whole population of Canada, there is any prospect of peace and prosperity for the country, while such views are persisted in, and attempted to be justified.

These observations occurred to us on reading the very first page of the Review, where, in his introductory remarks, the Editor states, that "The Canadas" have been re-united into one Province in order "that the restored Constitution may be worked by a British majority in the Legislature." Now although we believe we have as good a title to be considered "British" as any other person in Canada, we solemnly protest against this distinction among Her Majesty's subjects in Canada being attempted to be made the title to an exclusive privilege to work the Constitution, and against all laws founded on such distinctions; and we are confident that there are many other natives of England, Ireland and Scotland settled in Canada, who would sooner be the instruments of or participate any way in such injustice to any class of their fellow subjects.

GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS OF THE PEACE QUEBEC.

JANUARY TERM, 1841.

During this session, HAMBOND GOWEN, Esq., officiated as the presiding Justice assisted by Messrs. H. N. PATTON and F. X. PARADIS, J. P., and occasionally, during the Term, by Messrs. JONES, CLAPHAM and YOUNG.

The following is the charge delivered by His Worship Mr. GOWEN, to the Grand Jury, at the opening of the session:

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury.—This being one of the periods by law appointed, for holding the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for this City and District, it must be gratifying to us all to know, that with the encouragement and increase of Temperance, which, by the blessing of God has of late so distinctly and happily manifested itself in this City, so, has the amount of crime begun and continued to decrease; for it is a fact which cannot be too generally made known, that in the greater proportion of criminal cases and offences committed against the laws and the welfare of Society, the same can be traced, either directly or indirectly, to the use of intoxicating liquors—the Court has much pleasure in informing you that the Calendar of offences which will be brought before you during the present Term, is by no means heavy, nor do the crimes generally appear to be of an aggravated nature, and with a Grand Jury, composed, as the present is, of highly respectable and intelligent citizens, the Court feels itself relieved from the necessity of taking up your time longer than a few brief moments in calling your attention to some of the more important duties you are about to undertake, as one of the Grand Inquests of the Country. The time which we are all bound gratuitously to give on this occasion, in aid of the maintenance of the Laws, and the preservation and security of the Public Peace, will, I am sure, be given cheerfully. The oath which has been administered to you, is the most comprehensive in its form and expression of which our language is capable, and clearly conveys the substance of all the important trusts confided to you as Grand Jurors—One of the duties so enjoined is inflexible impartiality, when enquiring into the accusations which may be laid before you. You are bound also to notice and present any offence in violation of the law that may come to your knowledge, likely in your opinion to disturb the Public Peace, good order, and welfare of society, although no Bill of Indictment for such offence may be put before you—and the Court and its officers will on such occasion most readily render you every assistance in so doing. I shall only further remark, that if at any time during your labours, any doubts or difficulties should arise in your minds on matters confided to your investigation, the Court will be always most happy to give you any advice and assistance within its power to afford.

The Term closed yesterday, the 19th January. A large number of cases have been disposed of, but few of them call for any public notice. The case which has excited most interest is that of the Queen vs. C. J. Ford, (Dr. Marsden private prosecutor,) which was tried on the 17th inst.

on a charge of assault and battery. The trial was had on Saturday last, the Jury retiring shortly after eleven o'clock in the morning to consider their verdict. All their efforts to come to an unanimous conclusion were, however, unavailing up to half-past five, at which hour the Court permitted them to retire and return home, on condition of communicating with no person on the merits of the case. Yesterday they again appeared in Court and, their names having been called over, were sent back to the Jury room. Here their deliberations were attended with no better success than they met on Saturday, and at three o'clock, when the Court rose, a Juror was sent to the City Hotel, under an escort of constables, to pass the night.

The Court having met, at one o'clock this day, the Jury came into Court and stated that they could not agree on a Verdict, when, by consent of parties, the Jurors were withdrawn, and they were, consequently discharged. The defendant then put in bail for appearance for a new trial on the first day of next term.

The Grand Jury brought in several Ignored Bills, and the following True Bill:

The Queen vs. W. Marsden, (C. J. Ford, private prosecutor)—Indictment for Assault and False Imprisonment.—The defendant, who was present in Court, pleaded not guilty, and put in bail for his appearance for trial on the first day of the April Sessions.

#### PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY.

Province of Lower Canada,  
District of Quebec.

Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace.  
JANUARY TERM, 1841.

The Grand Jury of the District of Quebec, in bringing their labours to a close, beg leave to thank the Court for the Address to them delivered at the commencement of the present Session.

In accordance with the custom hitherto observed, the Grand Jury visited the Common Gaol and House of Correction of this city, both of which establishments reflect the highest credit on those entrusted with their management; cleanliness, good order, and system, being the prominent features in the character of these places. The Grand Jury are pleased to see that the number of Prisoners is less than usual, and that crime in its more outrageous forms, is, as they believe, prevented by the very efficient surveillance of the Police Force. It is, however, to be regretted, that the Buildings in question, do not admit of a better classification of the prisoners, and that persons confined for minor offences, are of necessity compelled to associate with those whose crimes are of a grave description; of the former class, are those persons who are incarcerated for non-payment of penalties, &c.

The Grand Jury, in common with other Grand Juries who have gone before, deeply feel the deplorable want of a Penitentiary in this city, where persons who, under the present system are confined in the Gaol or House of Correction, and who possess the smallest desire to return to the paths of virtue, might be trained in habits of morality, and hereafter become useful members of society.

The attention of the Grand Jury has been called to the present disgusting mode adopted by the authorities for the destruction of Dogs at large in the public thoroughfares of this city, and while they admit the necessity of providing for the public safety, yet they are of opinion some other and less revolting method might be employed to accomplish that object.

The Grand Jury beg to reiterate the oft-repeated complaint, concerning the Butchers' Stalls in the Upper Town market-place, the removal of which to some more eligible site, is much to be desired.

The Grand Jury cannot allow this opportunity to pass, without expressing their gratification at the good effects consequent upon the spread of Temperance principles in this City and District, generally.

The Grand Jury have likewise had their attention called to that strange anomaly, in a Christian community, a Sunday morning market! Upon this subject they scarcely know how to express themselves, with a disapprobation sufficiently marked, the matter has at various times been brought under the notice of former Grand Juries, and has always been presented with most unqualified reprobation. Why the evil should be tolerated this Jury cannot conceive.—That this practice is directly at variance with the law of God, eminently destructive of public morality, and most certainly calculated to involve an extensive desecration of the whole Sabbath, cannot be denied. And while the unseemly traffic is carried on, under the very shade of the Temples consecrated to the worship of the God of our Fathers, from whose sacred altars the sanctity of the holy day is inculcated, every reflecting mind must perceive, how utterly vain are such instructions, while the municipal authorities permit and countenance its violation. The temptations presented to the Tavern-keeper, by the presence of a large portion of the lower classes, cannot but lead to the transgression of the Rules of Police relating to houses of public entertainment, and to other breaches of the peace, by the unhappy victims of intemperate habits, who, if the morning market was not held, would most probably be saved from beginning the day in a manner which must prove fatal to any previous intention of "keeping it holy."

The Grand Jury in closing this presentment, venture to express a hope, that the various matters suggested to the consideration of the Court, will meet with more attention than has hitherto been paid to similar recommendations of former Juries.

The whole nevertheless most respectfully submitted.

GEORGE WELLING,  
Foreman.

Grand Jury Room,  
Quebec, 19th January, 1841.

#### CALENDAR OF CONVICTIONS.

The Queen vs. Samuel Brown—Larceny—(Stealing a cloth cloak belonging to Mr. W. H. Rowley, printer.) Two calendar months imprisonment at hard labour in the House of Correction.

Do. vs. James Baker—Larceny—(Stealing a pair of moccasins.) One calendar month, do. do.

Do. vs. Jean Bte. Girard—Larceny—(Stealing a piece of rope from a crib of Timber at Sillery Cove, the property of Messrs. Sharples & Co.) Two calendar months, do. do.

Do. vs. Elie Simar—Larceny—(Stealing five bundles of Oakum, the property of Mr. Edward Oliver, ship-builder, St. Roch.) Four calendar months, do. do.

Do. vs. John Greenwood and Jean Huard—Larceny—(Stealing a pair of fur gloves from the shop of Messrs. Hardy and Marchand, Lower Town.) Greenwood, six weeks, and Huard fifteen days, do. do.

Do. vs. the said John Greenwood and the said Jean Huard—Larceny—(Stealing a cap and a pair of fur mitts from the shop of Mr. Pierre Gingras Junior, Lower Town.) Greenwood six weeks, and Huard fifteen days, do. do., after the expiration of the above sentence. (Huard recommended to mercy by the Jury in both cases.)

Do. vs. Luze Tanguay, wife of Narcisse Marceau—Larceny—(Stealing a purse from one Thos. Stimpson.) Forty-eight hours do. do.

Do. vs. the same—Larceny. (Stealing a cotton gown, the property of Ellen Taylor.) One Calendar Month do. do., after the expiration of the above sentence.

Do. vs. the same—Larceny. (Stealing a bed-gown, the property of one Lewis Martin.) One Calendar Month do. do., after the expiration of the above sentence.

Do. vs. Mary Ann Crosby. Obtaining goods under false pretences, from Mr. Wm. Bogue, Grocer, Près-de-Ville. Ten days do. do. (Pleaded guilty.)

Do. vs. the same. Similar offence. Similar sentence. (Also pleaded guilty.)

Do. vs. Jacques Beaudoin. Uttering counterfeit Coins. Two several motions made by the Prisoner's Counsel, Dunbar Ross, Esq., the first in arrest of judgment, and the second for a new Trial, were rejected, and the following sentence pronounced: To be imprisoned in the Common Gaol of this District for one year from this date; and to be set in the Pillory for one hour in the St. Paul's Market place of this City, on Saturday the first day of May next, between the hours of nine and twelve in the forenoon.

Do. vs. Jean Bte. Guenette, of Point Levi, Tavern-keeper—Nuisance—(Pleaded guilty)—The nuisance being since abated, as appeared by affidavits, filed before the Court, Defendant fined one shilling and discharged.

Do. vs. Gabriel Pepin dit Lachance and David Gingras—Assault and battery on Nazaire Larue, Esq., Notary, of St. Jean Island or Orleans—Lachance fined £5 and Gingras 2s. 6d.; and both to find sureties for the peace for one year. (Sentence in this case was pronounced on the 11th inst.)

Do. vs. Fredk. Couillard—Assault and Battery on one Maxime Jencas—Fined 40s. and to find securities, &c. (Sentence pronounced in this case on the 12th inst.)

Do. vs. Simon Dubé—Assault and Battery on one Rose Beaudoin. One Calendar month's imprisonment at hard labour in the House of Correction.

Do. vs. John McCutcheon and James McCutcheon—Assault and battery on Wm. Haggerty and Mrs. Elinor McKechnie. Fined 20s. each and to find securities, &c.

Do. vs. John Walsh—Assault and Battery on one Benjamin Bamforth. Fined 20s., and to find securities, &c.

Do. vs. Thomas Roche—Assault on one James McCounell. Fined ten shillings. (Pleaded guilty.)

On the Appeal from the "Weekly Sittings" of the Peace in the case of Joseph Falardeau, of St. Amroise de la Jeune Lorette, Appellant, and Pierre Noel, of the same parish, qui tam, &c. Respondent. On conviction of the appellant, in the Weekly Sittings, of keeping a house of public entertainment and therein retailing spirituous liquors without licence, in the said Parish.

The conviction and judgment of the "Weekly Sittings" were confirmed, with costs.

The Sessions for granting certificates for Licenses to keep houses of public entertainment opened this morning. We believe that all former licenses, against which no complaints have been authenticated, are renewed. Some applicants are referred to the last day of the Session.

THEATRE ROYAL.—AMATEUR PERFORMANCE.—"Messieurs les Amateurs Typographes" entertained the public on Monday evening with a "Soirée Dramatique," in the Theatre Royal. The pieces selected for representation were—the Comedy of La Partie de Chasse de Henri IV, and the farce of Le Sourde, ou L'Auberge Pleine, in both of which the Amateurs acquitted themselves to the entire satisfaction of the audience. We doubt, in fact, if a much better amateur performance was ever witnessed in Quebec, and certainly some companies of "Regulars" have failed in producing an equal effect. The exertions of these young men are deserving of great praise, when we consider that the nature of their daily occupation leaves them little time to devote to study.

In the first of the above named pieces, three female characters are presented, and in the second, no less than four; and the characters were well sustained by the masculine representatives of the softer sex. The denouement of the comedy—the discovery of the King in the humble cottage—affords a tableau vivant, which produced great effect, and was hailed with loud applause. The whole of the performance, indeed, as we have already stated, were creditable to the performers, and the audience left the Theatre highly gratified with the efforts made to amuse them.

During the evening one of the amateurs announced a repetition of the performance—with some additions—on Thursday next, when the proceeds will be applied to the benefit of the Education Society.

(Mercury.)

To the Editor of The Quebec Gazette  
Sir,—The inhabitants of this city have, to their astonishment, read one of the most atrocious propositions ever heard of in a community of freemen. No less a proposition than to over-tax us! A writer in Saturday's Mercury, under the signature of "An Observer," has a long and an infamous schedule of taxes to impose on the good citizens of this city, already heavily and sufficiently taxed by a six months' winter, which, with the most barefaced effrontery, recommends the Corporation of this city that it should be put in force immediately. But I apprehend that the Corporation will be slow to his suggestions, and that they will not take on their shoulders the responsibility of such an odious and illegal measure, and thereby draw on themselves the indignation of an outraged public.

I contend that Mr. Thomson had not, constitutionally, the right to pass so hastily such an execrable ordinance, since called the "Black Ordinance." It has been already decided by the Imperial Parliament in July last, that any thing in the shape of taxes should be left to the United Legislature, and not by the place-holders of the Governor, called Special Commissioners.

If the citizens of Quebec and Montreal, "after what has been said on the subject, by no less a personage than the Duke of Wellington in the House of Lords," allow themselves to be taxed, without representation, then they must be greater dolts than what I take them to be, and well may they deserve to be taxed.

In conclusion, it is rumored, that this communication of "An Observer" has not been penned in Quebec, and that it comes in an indirect manner in the columns of the Mercury from one of the attachés at Montreal.

A CITIZEN.  
Quebec, 18th January, 1841.

[The following is the Schedule of Proposed Taxes, copied from the QUEBEC MERCURY of the 16th inst. It escaped our notice till our attention was called to it by "A Citizen." Our opinion is, that neither the Imperial Parliament, the Governor in Special Council, nor His Excellency's Corporation of Quebec, appointed by Letters Patent, have any right to impose these taxes on the inhabitants of Quebec, or any other portion of the inhabitants of the North American Colonies.]

(From the Quebec Mercury, of January 16, 1841.)

\* Among other means of increasing the city revenue and at the same time promoting good by checking evil, I would propose the following taxes:—

1.—A licence of £10 per annum for all persons, not tavern-keepers, selling liquors in less quantities than those that have passed the Custom House, that is, for all broken quantities.

2.—Baker's—a licence of £5 per annum, which licence should be liable to be cancelled for any infraction of rules to be hereafter made for the regulation of bakers, and the manufacturing of bread.

3.—Slaughter men, £2 per annum.

4.—Soap boilers, £10 per annum.

5.—Candle makers, do.

6.—Tanneries, do.

7.—Huskers, £1 per annum.

8.—Billiards, £50 per annum over and above the Provincial tax.

9.—Auctioneers, a licence of £25 per annum.

10.—Auctions, a day of £1 per cent., on the gross amount of all goods of whatever kind or description sold by an Auctioneer within the limits of the city.

11.—Theatres, Public Exhibitions, Lectures, &c., by non-residents of the city—a licence for which a sum of not less than 5s. and not more than £5 per month should be paid, at the discretion of the Mayor, according to the moral tendency of the same.

12.—Horses, 7s. 6d. per annum on every horse kept for the purpose of business—10s. per annum on every pleasure horse, where only one is kept, and fifteen shillings each, when two or more are kept.

13.—Vehicles. For every four wheeled pleasure vehicle, (not a close carriage,) £2 per annum. Do. drawn by two horses, £2 10s. per annum. For every close carriage, £5 per annum.

Persons not keeping vehicles in summer, but keeping carriages in winter, for pleasure, to pay 10s. per annum for every carriage drawn by one horse, and an additional 10s. for every extra horse.

Vehicles employed for business only to be entirely exempt from duty, provided they have the names and residence of the owner legibly painted thereon.

14.—Cachets and Carts for hire. A licence of £1 per annum, subject to be cancelled on a conviction of a violation of the Regulations for their government, (to be hereafter made.)

15.—Dogs. On every dog where only one is kept, specially for the protection of property, 8s. per annum.

For every dog, where more than one is kept, 7s. 6d. per annum; and where several dogs are kept, belonging to different members of the same family, living in one house, the head of the family shall be considered as proprietor of the whole, and the above tax shall be charged as if the whole belonged to one person.

AN OBSERVER.  
Quebec, January 11th, 1841.

[The following is from a native of England who knows something about taxes and rates "on real and personal property, or both," a hard working man who has acquired some property in this country, and who would not like to part with it without his consent, or the consent of representatives freely chosen by the tax or rate-payers.]

To the Editor of The Quebec Gazette.

Sir,—Having taken notice in the Quebec Mercury of Saturday, I observed a few remarks on the subject of levying rates and imposing taxes, I wish to make a few remarks also. I am of opinion that the "Observer," as he styles himself, is something like Beahy Head in a fog, wanting to loom large; he has completely got the bull by the tail, or he is telling a cock and a bull story about taxes. If the inhabitants of the city are of my opinion, they would strive to prevent such evils taking root; if not, they will grow and get into the body of the tree and spread into the branches, and then man's temper will not be able to bear with it. They will have to take the axe and cut it down, and destroy roots, branches and all. In imposing these taxes the "Observer" states, the greatest degree of discretion must be exercised. One would think that he was employed polishing of furniture, his discourse being so well polished up. The taxes mentioned are to increase the revenue to support an efficient body of Police to keep them from danger; that they are held subject to—what is the danger? A man afraid of his shadow from the light of a lamp at the corner of a street, or running his face against the gable end of a house and blackening his eyes. A sober man with his eyes open would not do that—it is a drunken man does, he deserves it for not keeping himself sober. My occupation of life gives me occasion to go through the streets at all hours of the night; for years before the Police was established, I never have, to my certain knowledge, been annoyed one by any one, but I have been annoyed by the Police themselves, which was likely to have ended with a great deal of loss on my part. They are very well in their place, but they ought to be corrected for doing more than their duty, as well as for not doing it.—The "Observer's" statement of tavern licences is completely outrageous, and no justice to it; and his first remark, "not taverns," there is neither head nor tail to be made of it; and the others are much the same, with the exception of two or three which pay taxes already. Is it just to tax taverns and shop-keepers to such an excess? The tavern-keepers will be obliged to take advantage and sell worse liquors, instead of better, to pay such enormous sums for a licence. The most justifiable tax that I have a knowledge of for keeping the city roads in repair, and clean, and keeping the city in order, would be a city road tax, the same as there is in some of the towns in England that are not on the main road; a load of hay, 6d.; oats the same, according to the value of the load; a wagon or cart coming in light, and going out also light, to pay nothing. Suppose, in Quebec, there should be a city road tax, every load of wood coming inside of the city boundary should pay 3d., every cow 6d., either living or dead, and every horse coming for sale, one shilling; hay, oats and all other produce, pay a small tax, according to the weight, it would increase the revenue greatly in the course of a few years. Allowing the farmers should raise the price of their produce, as most likely they would, the consumers then would pay the tax—he that consumed a little would pay a little, and he that kept horses and consumed a great deal would have the more to pay to keep himself up in splendour; that would be more consistent with justice, than for a few individuals to pay these enormous taxes, and others to enjoy the benefit of them and pay nothing. The above tax is for the city only.

I remain,  
Justice.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We hope that "THOMAS" will excuse the omission of his badinage. It might prove prejudicial to some honest dealers.

An "OLD CITIZEN," in reply to "OBSERVER," on the proposed City Taxes, came too late for to-day.

COMMERCIAL.

New York, January 12th.—In the street, six months paper is negotiated at 8 and 9 per cent per annum, and money borrowed on fancy stocks is with difficulty obtained.

A letter from Philadelphia in the Courier, intimates that advices have reached that city by the Oxford from London announcing that Messrs. Jaudon, Brown and Alsop, as agents of the United States Bank, have succeeded in negotiating a loan on London on the state securities sent out by the Banks, of five hundred thousand pounds sterling, nearly two million and a half dollars, with assurances that as much more as may be wanted can readily be obtained.

MARKETS.—JAN. 12.  
For the first time in several days the sun has shone out in his usual splendor, and outdoor business has been transacted. The Exchange was fully attended.

Asbes—Pots are dull, and no sales made since that of 200 bbls at \$3.  
Flour—Common brands are dull at \$4 91.  
Grain—The market is again bare of Rye and Corn.  
Cotton—The advices from Liverpool are favorable, and holders are more firm, but the transactions are small.

New York, January 12th.—The weather has changed to a driving storm of snow, and so wet and uncomfortable that all outdoor business is suspended. Several lighters are up from the Guttek—about half hour dry goods are out, mostly wet, the remainder will be got out if the weather should be good. The amount insured in this city is about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; what the loss will be no one can tell.

The Liverpool packet to sail to-day is detained in consequence of the weather. There is some Flour going forward at 1s 6d to 2s sterling freight, and 1d @ 1d for Cotton. Lower rates, we believe, were never accepted.

At Cleveland, Ohio, on the 6th inst. flour was \$3 to 3.25, and the merchants were willing to advance \$5 on flour stored for shipment in the Spring.

Flour—The last advices from England are a little more favorable, and at the present low rate, and dry goods are out, mostly wet, the remainder will be got out if the weather should be good. The amount insured in this city is about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; what the loss will be no one can tell.

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## SALES BY AUCTION.

GROCERIES, FISH, OIL, &c.

BY P. SHEPPARD.

On THURSDAY next, the 21st inst., at ONE o'clock at the Harbour, next door to Mr. John Colford's, THE remaining stock of a Grocery Store belonging to a person discontinuing business, consisting of Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Liquors, Tobacco, Pickles, Salad Oil, Pot Barley, Soap, Candles, &c. &c. Stock Casks, Shew Glasses, Shop Lamp and other Shop Furniture.

—ALSO—  
100 Quintals Codfish put up in 1/2 quintals,  
10 Casks Cod Oil,  
50 Barrels Alewife Herrings,  
100 Boxes Dry Herrings,  
10 Kegs Hog's Lard,  
50 dozen Bth Bricks.  
Quebec, 18th January, 1841.

## SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

THE Sale of property, situate in the Lower Town of Quebec, belonging to the Estate of ELIZA McDONALD, wife of James B. Edie, Esq., will be made on the premises, ANDREW STREET, the 22nd January, instant, at HALF-PAST TWO o'clock, P.M.

J. HUNT, N. P.  
Quebec, 19th January, 1841.

## SALE OF BANKRUPT ESTATE.

BY THOS. HAMILTON.

On TUESDAY next, the 26th inst., at TEN o'clock A.M. precisely, by order of the Assignees, at the District Office, Beauport, lately occupied by Mr. Donald Stewart:

ONE COPPER WORM,  
800 Minots Oats,  
250 do. of Malt,  
1150 do. of Barley,  
75 Chaldron Coals.

A quantity of Ground Wheat  
Do. of Buck Wheat,  
Do. of ditto, ground,  
1 Pouchon White-wine,  
2 do. Malasses,  
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other effects.  
Quebec, 20th January, 1841.

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

Province of Lower Canada,  
District of Quebec,  
In the matter of MOISE DUPUIS—Bankrupt.  
A SECOND MEETING of the Creditors of MOISE DUPUIS, of the Parish of St. Marie, in the District of Quebec, Potash Manufacturer and Trader, will be held on THURSDAY, the 21st day of January, instant, at the hour of ELEVEN, A.M. at the Office of the undersigned, situate in St. Peter Street, in the Lower Town of the City of Quebec, at which time and place such of the said Creditors as have not proved their debts may prove the same.

R. H. GAIRDNER,  
Commissioner of Bankrupts.  
Quebec, 5th January, 1841.

Province of Lower Canada,  
District of Quebec,  
In the matter of ELIZA McDONALD, of the City of Quebec, Bankrupt, wife of James Broudie Edie, of Quebec.

The following immoveable property will be sold to the highest and last bidder, upon the premises, on FRIDAY, the 22nd of JANUARY, 1841, at HALF-PAST TWO, P.M. viz: