

FOR SALE,

No. 6. Notre-Dame Street, Lower Town, THREE Cases North Wiltshire Cheese, 200 Boxes and Qr. boxes Raisins, 50 Hbls. Raisins, (50 lbs. each), 100 Drums Figs, 50 Boxes Starch, 28 do. Valencia Almonds (25 lbs); 1 Bbl. Fresh Almonds, 20 Hbls. and 10 Bbls. Sugar. —ALSO— 10 Puncheons Molasses, 10 do. Jamaica Rum. JOHN R. HEALEY. Quebec, 9th December, 1846.

BUTTER.

A LOT of Superior U. C. Table BUTTER, just received and for Sale by GIBB, LANE & CO. 2nd December, 1846. 8 2 w

ROBERT CAIRNS,

MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 2, St. Louis Street, Place d'Armes, I thank those Gentlemen who have for so many years extended their support to him; and bespeaks respectfully to announce the receipt of a choice assortment of Goods suitable for the season, of Douglas, from London; and as every care has been taken in their selection, he can confidently recommend them as being superior to anything hitherto imported. He would therefore solicit a continuance of their patronage, and all orders entrusted to him shall be executed with every care and attention to ensure satisfaction. Quebec, 28th October, 1846. 2 m

MEDICAL HALL,

UPPER-TOWN MARKET-PLACE, QUEBEC. JOSEPH BOYLES HAS received, per "Douglas," and "Vivid," from London, a large assortment of New and Elegant

PERFUMES

Of British and Foreign Manufacture, Rich Cut-Glass Toilet & Smelling-bottles, TORTOISE-SHELL AND HORN COMBS, BRUSHES, FANCY SOAPS, &c. With a General Assortment of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS and SWEDISH LEECHES. —ALSO— Genuine Bermuda Arrow-Root, Superior Patent Groats and Barley, Fresh West India Tamarinds, Hops of finest quality—growth 1846. Quebec, December 1, 1846.

FRESH BERMUDE ARROWROOT.

JUST received and for Sale by the Subscriber. Forty Boxes of Genuine Bermuda Arrow-root. J. W. LEYCRRAFT. Quebec, 21st October, 1846.

FOR SALE.

BY the Subscribers, a GANG OF RIGGING (in the Coil) complete for a Ship of 700 Tons. Apply to MUCKLE & KELLY, India Wharf. Quebec, 12th Oct. 1846.

BONNET MAKING.

MISS WALSH has commenced to make all kinds of WINTER BONNETS and will Colour, Clean and Repair Tuscan and Straw, &c. &c. No. 3, St. Flavian Street, Quebec, 7th October, 1846. u

S NUFF.

THE Subscribers have constantly on hand a supply of PLAIN and SCENTED SNUFFS of the best quality, G. & H. GIBSON & Co. Quebec, 4th May, 1846.

FOR SALE.

6 HHDS. Gold Sherry, } Diaz & Co.'s Brand, 5 do. Pale do. } 85 Casks London Porter, 3 dozen, 10 Bags White Pepper, 20 Casks Bpsom Salts, 10 do. Alum, 2 Cwts., 38 do. Whiting, Wine and Beer Corks, &c. &c. —And daily expected— 25,000 English Fire Bricks, Ship's Blocks, &c. Apply to M. J. WILSON, St. James Street. 12th June, 1846.

ANCHORS AND CHAIN CABLES.

THE Subscribers offer for sale a large assortment of— Anchors from 3 @ 21 cwt. Chain Cables, 5 @ 1 5/8 inch. Small Cables, 3 @ 5/4 inch. PICKERSGILL, TIBBETS & CO. 3rd July, 1846.

THE Subscriber has always on hand at his Stall

No. 8, Upper Town Market, viz: Smoked Ham and Bacon, Smoked Mutton, Fresh and Salt Pork, Corned Beef and Spiced Tongues. The above all the very best, one trial only required. FREDK. NAST. Quebec, 1st July, 1846.

FOR SALE,

JUST RECEIVED per Great Britain:— 150 Coils assorted CORDAGE, 80 Bolls of Canvas, 5 Tons of Oakum, Apply to THOMAS C. LEE, Dalhousie Street. Quebec, 11th May, 1846

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS:

35 BALES Superior Sheathing and Roofing Felt 25 do Cordage and Twines 200 Boxes Tobacco Pipes 200 Tons Hay and Bolt Iron 100 Bbls. Rosin 26 Boxes Fine Twankay Tea 10 Cases British Plate Glass 10 do English Leather 10 Cases Champagne, 2 Large and 8 small Anchors, 14 Pieces of Chain Cable and Tackles. GORDON & NICOL. Quebec, 28th August, 1846.

SLATES FOR SALE.

250 @ 300 TONS Best Doubles 15 @ 6 1/2 in. " Ladies 16 @ 10 in. PICKERSGILL, TIBBETS & CO. 2nd July, 1846.

ST. LAWRENCE & ATLANTIC RAIL-ROAD,

NOTICE TO TIMBER CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the ST. LAWRENCE AND ATLANTIC RAIL-ROAD COMPANY, till the 9th day of JANUARY next, for furnishing the following description of TIMBER, For the superstructure of the Road from the St. Lawrence River to a Point in the Township of Acton, a distance of about 45 miles; to be delivered before the 1st AUGUST, 1847, on the line of the Road at such points as the Engineer shall designate, namely:— LONGITUDINAL SILLS, Sawed, 8 by 12 inches square, in lengths of 18, 27 and 36 feet, to consist of best quality merchantable Pine or Tamarack Timber. Also, Oak or Tamarack Plank for Cross-Ties 2 1/2 inches thick, 6 inches wide and 3 feet long. The whole to be good sound merchantable Timber and Plank, free from black knots, shakes, and wanes, and in no case to be sapling Timber. THE TIMBER To be delivered at Points not exceeding 1 of a mile apart, on the following Division of the Road, viz: First Division—Extending from the St. Lawrence River to the Richelieu at Bécancour. Second Division—Extending from the Richelieu River to the Village of St. Hyacinthe. Third Division—From St. Hyacinthe to the Point above mentioned in the Township of Acton. PERSONS PROPOSING TO STATE 1st—The amount and kind of Timber they will furnish. 2nd—Upon which of the above Divisions they will deliver it. 3rd—The price per running foot of Sills of each kind of Timber. 4th—The price of each Cross Tie of Oak or Tamarack. Persons offering to Contract for Timber or Ties who are unknown to the Engineers or to the Directors, will be required to accompany their Proposals with references as to character and ability; and in all cases where any Proposal shall be accepted and a Contract entered into, the Contractor will be required to give the names of responsible persons as sureties for the faithful performance of the Contract according to the terms agreed on. For further information apply at the Company's Offices, No. 18, Little St. James Street. THOMAS STEERS, Secretary. Company's Offices, Montreal, Dec. 4, 1846.

NOTICE.

THE Office of the Committee of Distribution, for the Relief of Sufferers by the late fires of St. Roch's and St. John's Suburbs, will for the future be open two days in each week only, TUESDAYS and SAURDAYS, from EIGHT o'clock, A. M., to SIX, P. M. Quebec, 11th Dec. 1846.

FOR SALE.

PART of the Cargo of the Brig an touie MINA from Malaga, consisting of— Raisins Bunch Muscatel in Boxes, halves and qrs. Figs in Fraits, Spanish Brandy in pipes, 50 p. c. over proof, Malaga Wines in Kegs, Barrels and Qr. Casks, Vintgar in Qr. Casks. —ALSO— Teas—Caper, Congou and Souching, Sarcob—Best London, Window Glass in Boxes 6 1/2 x 7 1/2 x 8 1/2, Patent Lead Shot, assorted Nos. Read Lead in Kegs, Navy Green in Kegs, Gun-powder, Brandy (Orard's) in Hbls. Wines in Qr. Casks and Pipes, Teneriffe, Madeira and Port. by WILLIAM PRICE. 11th Dec. 1846.

J. HETHRINGTON,

GROCER, ST. JOHN'S GATE, OFFERS FOR SALE: 30 BARRELS APPLES, Greenings and Spitzengbers. A few Tins Souced Salmon, hermetically sealed. ALSO, constantly on hand, Wholesale or Retail:— FLOUR, BRAN, OATMEAL, PEAS, OATS. Quebec, 9th December, 1846.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

2,000 SPRUCE KNEES. L.S. CARRIER. Point Levy, 7th Dec. 1846. u

MOLASSES.

50 PUNCHEONS just received. H. J. NOAD & CO. 10 Quebec, 30th November, 1846.

FOR SALE.

A HIGH PRESSURE STEAM BOILER, with Furnace attached, and Steamchest, capable of working a twelve-horse power Engine. Could be easily converted into two excellent Boilers for Ship Yards. Enquire at the Planning Mill St. Roch. Quebec, 23rd Nov. 1846.

BRICKS FOR SALE.

70,000 MONTREAL BRICKS for Sale at the Planning Mill St. Roch. Quebec, 23rd November, 1846.

200 BARRELS OF CARAQUET OYSTERS

for Sale by D. O'DOUD, Lower Town. 4th November, 1846.

Fire Bricks & Canada Plates.

JUST arrived and landing this day at their Wharf— 60,000 Best Fire Bricks, 500 Boxes Canada Plates, 500 Boxes C. C. Tin. The above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers @ 6 months credit. CHAS. E. LEVEY & CO. Levey's Wharf, 15th Nov. 1846.

JUST RECEIVED BRIGT. VIRGINIA.

3000 GALLONS Cold Drawn PORPOISE OIL, a superior article for burning. 250 Qrs. Dry Cod Fish, 70 Bbls. No. 2 Mackerel, 210 do. No. 3 do, 100 do. No. 1 Herring. If the above is not previously disposed of—it will be offered at Auction, an early day next week. R. PENISTON, India Wharf. 15th Nov. 1846.

BRICKS! BRICKS!! &c.

THE Subscribers offer for Sale a small lot of ENGLISH FIRE BRICKS. Do. Building do. Do. Roofing Tiles, Do. Ridge do. LOWNDES & PATTON. Quebec, 6th November, 1846.



GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received at this OFFICE until NOON on TUESDAY, the 26th of January, 1847, for the supply of SEVEN HUNDRED CHALDRONS of NEWCASTLE or SYDNEY COALS, of the best quality, large and round, and to be screened before delivery with not less than 1 1/2 inch screen, if required by the Commissariat. To be delivered into the Commissariat Fuel Yards at this Post, accompanied by Pit Certificates, countersigned by the Collector of Customs at the port of shipment, as follows, viz:— 250 Chaldrons on or before the 31st July, 1847 and 250 Chaldrons on or before the 30th September, 1847. Price Per Chaldron, to be stated in Currency, and two sufficient sureties to be approved by the Commissariat, are required for the fulfillment of the Contract, whose signatures must be affixed to the Tender. No Tender will be noticed, unless made on a Printed Form, to be obtained at the Commissariat Office, Montreal or Quebec, to be sealed, and marked on the envelope, "Tender for Coals." Payment will be made on the completion of each delivery as above specified, to the satisfaction of the Commissariat, by a Bill on Her Majesty's Treasury, at the Par of 2s. 4d. Currency, per 2 sterling. GOSWICKSARY, Montreal, 20th Nov., 1846.]

ELECTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

CITY HALL.

Quebec, 5th November, 1846. PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the lists of persons qualified to vote at the Election of Councillors and other City Officers in each ward of this City, deposited in the Office of the undersigned, will be opened to the inspection of the public from the FIRST of DECEMBER next. All persons having any objection to make to the said lists, either on account of their names being omitted in the same, or placed in the wrong ward; and every Elector, whose name is already on the list, who shall think that the names of persons having no right to vote have been placed upon the said lists, or who shall have any other objection to make in respect to the same, must file their claims or their objections in writing at the City Clerk's Office, on or before the THIRTIETH day of the said month of DECEMBER next. By order, F. X. GARNEAU, City Clerk.

GOSPEL AID SOCIETY.

THE Annual Sale (in aid of the funds of the ST. CHARLES' SUNDAY SCHOOL as well as for other Missionary purposes within the Diocese) will be held (D. V.) on TUESDAY, the 22nd, and WEDNESDAY, the 23rd of DECEMBER, in the Room formerly the Library of the House of Assembly, commencing each day at NOON. Donations and contributions will be thankfully received by Mrs. SCHAW, President, and by the following ladies of the Committee:— MRS. TEMPLE, MRS. J. A. SEWELL, " J. ROSS, " PENNEY, " GATES, " S. NEWTON, Miss WERTHELE, Miss FLETCHER, " TREMAIN, " BURTON, Secy. Quebec, 2nd December, 1846.

Notice to the Sufferers by the great

Fires of Quebec.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned having been appointed Commissioners for advancing and leading sums of money under the provisions of an Act passed in the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, "for enabling Her Majesty to direct the issue of Debentures to a limited amount, and for giving relief to the city of Quebec," will meet on MONDAY, the 20th NOVEMBER inst., to receive all such applications in writing as shall be made to them by persons who have sustained losses by the fires in this city on the 28th May and 28th June, 1845, and who are desirous of obtaining loans and advances of money for the purpose of rebuilding their houses and other buildings destroyed by the said fires. Such applications must specify the particulars and date of the losses so sustained, the site, description and value of the properties destroyed and of the buildings proposed to be erected, the name, occupation and residence of the actual owner of the ground, the sum required to be advanced and the nature and amount of the security, privilege or mortgage (hypotèque) tendered for such advance. The meetings of the Commissioners will be for the present held at the house of the first undersigned, No. 19, St. Anne Street, Upper Town, where all such applications and other communications must be addressed until further notice. A. W. COCHRAN, LOUIS PANET, Commissioners. Quebec, 27th Nov. 1846.

WANTED.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG LAD, to attend a Dry Good Store. Apply to T. CASEY. December 16th, 1846.

F. W. G. AUSTIN,

ADVOCATE, Office No. 26, Mountain Street, Lower Town.

H. C. AUSTIN,

NOTARY PUBLIC, Office No. 26, Mountain Street, Lower Town.

G. F. AUSTIN,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR, Office No. 25, Ste. Angèle Street, Upper Town.

R. BRAY will open an EVENING CLASS

at his School, No. 8, St. Flavian Street, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 9th inst. Terms £1 5s. per quarter. If paid in advance £1. Quebec, 4th Nov. 1846.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

A DIVIDEND will be paid to the Creditors of the Estate of the late J. J. SINS, on the 15th inst., at the Office of Messrs. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. CHRISTIAN WURTELE, 5 o w Trustee. Quebec, 9th Dec. 1846.

PRIVATE SALE.

THE Subscriber has just opened and offers for sale a quantity of very Handsome Fancy articles in Papier Maché, which are now on show at his Sale Rooms, Palace Street. B. COLE, A & B. 7th Dec. 1846.

FOR SALE.

A PLEASANT country residence at Gros Pin, being a part of the late Baptiste Brunette's Farm, containing about 95 acres of most excellent land, under good tillage, with a commodious Cottage, in good repair, a new barn and out-houses, and fencing lately put in good order, with a well stocked garden. Title unexceptionable. For conditions enquire of Mr. T. G. CATHRO, Lower Town, or Mr. O. L. RICHARDSON, No. 10, St. Peter Street. Quebec, 14th December, 1846.

Extracts from English Papers

LONDON, Nov. 14th.

THE METROPOLIS.—So successful has the system of cheap fares for omnibuses running from Hungerford Market to Paddington hitherto proved, that it has been adopted on the line of road from the Eastern Counties Railway to the Elephant and Castle, the fare being three pence.

At the Southwark Police-office, on Tuesday, Mr. John Sinnott, a dust contractor, was summoned at the instance of the parochial officers of Christ church, for creating a nuisance in Upper Ground Street, near the foot of Blackfriars Bridge. It appeared from the evidence, that some little time back Mr. Sinnott had taken Jamaica Wharf, formerly a timber-yard, and was in the habit of accumulating there not only dust and the sweepings of the streets, but all kinds of rotten and putrescent matters, the refuse of the markets; so that the atmosphere around was poisoned, and a great deal of sickness and disease ensued. Mr. Secker, the Magistrate, made an order on the defendant to remove the nuisance within forty-eight hours, under pain of more stringent proceedings.

A fire destroyed a large amount of property in Little Queen Street, Holborn, between five and six o'clock on Sunday morning. It originated in the extensive manufactory of Messrs. Witham and Company, wholesale carriers; and before it could be extinguished it consumed nearly the whole building and contents, besides injuring more or less the surrounding houses. The fire burned with great fury. A loss of several thousands is estimated.

We have been requested to notice the death of a deserving labourer in literature, with the hope that a knowledge of the circumstances may draw some beneficial aid to his family. On the 10th Oct. died Mr. John Rowbotham, the author of many educational works in science and classical scholarship, which are so much esteemed as to have been translated into several Continental languages. He laboured hard, in order to establish some kind of provision for his family; but in vain.

The Duke of Wellington, as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, was present yesterday at the opening of the swing-bridge forming part of the new works in the extension of Dover Harbour. The proceedings were conducted with much ceremony.

The Board of Ordnance has rejected the proposal for the use of Schonbein's gun cotton in the British Army. (Daily News.)

The Archbishop of Dublin has addressed a circular to the clergy of his diocese, fixing Friday the 20th instant as the day to be set apart for humiliation and prayer. Choice has been made of that day as the one previously appointed by the Lord Primate. The Archbishop is very earnest as to the proper religious uses of the occasion. MONEY MARKET. Stock Exchange, Friday afternoon.

The decline of the Northern exchanges, which has been noticed in a previous number, has been accompanied by its usual result, a rise in the price of bullion. In this particular instance the demand has been almost entirely confined to one of the precious metals—silver, which in the course of two or three weeks has risen in value more than one per cent. The demand for the North of Europe is not expected to continue long. It is, however, the prevailing opinion that our continued importation of corn and flour from the United States will depress the already declining rate of exchange between the two countries to that point which will make the export of bullion profitable. Hence it is anticipated, that before long the stock of the precious metals in the Bank of England will be considerably diminished; and as a natural consequence, the Bank rate of discount must be increased, and money become scarcer. Some sales of Stock were made in anticipation of this contingency, and the market experienced a trifling decline. The improvement of the French Funds (attributed to the Marquis of Normandy's visit to the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier) has since impaired more firmness to prices; and some large and influential purchases for Account have tended to sustain the advance. The general result of the week's business has been to establish the closing quotation of to-day similar to our last, after a downward fluctuation of about 1/4 per cent. For the reasons already alluded to, the rate of discount is rather higher; and there is an indisposition among capitalists to make advances for long periods at the current rates.

IRELAND.—The accounts from Ireland continue to be of a more favourable character. Employment has become general; and the price of food is very decidedly lower. The cargo of one of four vessels laden with Indian corn was bought by the Cork Relief Committee at 14s. 17s. 6d. a ton: the price during the previous week had been upwards of £16. At a special meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland, on Tuesday, after a sharp discussion on points of form, a committee was appointed to consider and report upon the measures now in operation for the employment of the people, the improvement of the land, and the production of food. The Duke of Leinster presided, and Mr. O'Connell was present.

"The destitute poor in the neighbourhood of Old Connaught, the residence of the Right Honourable Lord Plunkett," says the Freeman's Journal, "are liberally supplied with bread, meat, and soup, three times a week, at his Lordship's expense; and it is the intention of the Ladies Plunkett to purchase wheat and have it ground, for distribution to the distressed. It has been also stated to us, that his Lordship had raised his labourers' wages, and that he gives them from 10s. to 12s. a week."

The flax-spinning mills of Belfast have begun to work "short time," on account of the depression in trade. This affects 10,850 workpeople, and will subtract 1,620L. from their collective earnings. From the Galway Indicator of the 7th instant it appears, that although upwards of three thousand persons were employed upon Government works, the County Surveyor, Mr. Clements, had been mobbed, and compelled to seek the protection of the police.

An Inspecting Officer of Relief Works in King's County describes the impositions attempted and practised on him in the shape of applications for alms-work by persons not in want. Another Inspecting Officer tells the same tale, in writing to the Relief Committees of Carlow. "Complaints have been made to me already, that, although numbers of people are anxiously seeking for employment on the roads, farmers and others cannot obtain labour even at increased prices." The same officer also intimates, that the cart-work required on these useless works is made the means of another variety of jobbing, in favour of those who have no claim to be recipients of public alms. He adds—"I have also heard it stated, that sufficient care has not been taken in employing the carts of the poorer descrip-

tion of labourers"; which are even better than more costly vehicles, from their lightness.

Mr. Smith O'Brien has written another letter to the editor of the Nation, from which it appears that henceforward the physical force of "Young Ireland" is to expand itself in a weekly effort to fill eight or ten columns of that paper, with "short, terse, and well-considered" articles, each article in no case "to exceed two columns." He adopts with pleasure the title of "the phalanx," bestowed by Mr. O'Connell; who, he adds, "will find that it is not easy to laugh down men who are heartily in earnest, and single-minded in purpose."

"A misplaced sneer disfigures to face except that which wears it. He need not fear, however, that provocation will lead to reprisal. We shall endeavour to imitate his virtues, not his failings. Our duty to our country warns us to avoid the strife of personal controversy."

An inquest has been held at Skibbereen, on the body of the man M'Kennedy, who was alleged to have died of starvation, although at the time there were a fortnight's wages owing to him from the Government. A verdict was returned, "That the said Denis M'Kennedy, on the 24th day of October in the year aforesaid, at Cahara Road in the county aforesaid, died of starvation, owing to the gross negligence of the Board of Works."

The wife of Dean French has perished, at Elphin, by a servant's administering a wrong medicine. The lady was unwell, and a draught and an embrocation were sent for her use: the domestic gave the embrocation instead of the draught, and death quickly ensued.

SCOTLAND.—A very interesting public entertainment was held at Edinburgh on the 4th instant, in the Music Hall. The object was to celebrate the establishment of the "Philosophical Institution." The chair was occupied by the Lord Provost, supported by the Archbishop of Dublin, Mr. Macaulay, Professor Wilson, Mr. Fox Maule, Mr. W. Gibson Craig, Professor Nichol, Lord Murray, Mr. D. M. Moir, (Delta), and other gentlemen of note in literature, science, or politics.

Such is the demand for agricultural labourers in this district, that bills have for nearly a month been posted in different parts of the country, requiring forty to fifty men to proceed to Oakney, and offering good wages; and yet there has not, we have been informed, been one single applicant. Ditching and draining, and particularly the latter, are now going forward in this district with great spirit. (John O'Grat's Journal)

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.—FRANCE.—Discontent is expressed by some of the journals at the amount of "extraordinary credits" to the Foreign Department. These now amount to 1,900,000 francs.

In the night of the 2nd instant, seventy Spanish refugees passed through Narbonne on their way to the Spanish frontier, taking the by-ways. On being informed of this, the gendarmes pursued them, and captured seventeen. Among them are a Lieutenant Colonel, a Commandant, and several inferior officers. Forty-seven other refugees, who had assembled at Passa with the same intent, were also arrested and conducted to Perpignan. As they passed through the town, they shouted "Viva Charles the Sixth."

Consular reinforcements were sent to Africa. Le Messager announces the arrival at Marseilles of fifty-four vessels, with 184,000 hectolitres of wheat from the Black Sea, Turkey, Egypt, and Italy. Among these vessels there were only ten French, and they have come from the ports of Italy.

ITALY.—Affairs in Rome are assuming a strange aspect of free activity. The first number of an English weekly newspaper, called the Roman Advertiser, had appeared, and a list is given of five other new papers on the eve of publication. One, La Giurisprudenza, is intended to report criminal trials, which have hitherto been conducted in secret.

The embarrassed state of the public finances is one of the difficulties which beset the career of the new Pontiff. But he addresses himself with vigour to the task; and, finding that the evil cannot be met by the abolition of sinecures and reductions in his own household, he has broached the project of an income tax. At the same time, the taxes on salt and on corn ground at the mill (most oppressive to the peasantry) are to be abolished.

Fanny Elssler has been at the Vatican. She was presented to the Pope by Colonel Plyffer, of the Swiss Guard; and Pius blandly said, that "talent in every department of human excellence was ever welcome to his dominions."

The rumour of a reduction about to be effected in the complements of men-of-war has been confuted by the issue of an Admiralty order, dated the 1st instant. The Hampshire Telegraph states, that "it is not to apply to those at present in commission, but only to such as may in future be brought forward. Both officers and men are to be reduced in number; a Lieutenant less in every vessel except steamers; and in three-decked ships, a reduction of about 50 men. All steamers are to have fewer seamen, but more stokers and coal trimmers; the boys, both first and second class, to continue as before; also the marines. We hear that the difficulty of obtaining Lieutenants is the cause of the latter, and exceeding the vote of the former."

Government has just concluded a purchase of about fourteen acres of land, on the East side of Birmingham, for the erection of a great central barracks for England. The site is on the angle of the junction between the London and Birmingham and Birmingham and Derby Railways; and cost, we hear, 25,000L. The new barracks will be the largest yet built in the United Kingdom; and troops stationed in them may be in any part of England, by one or other of the railways, in a few hours after receiving notice from head-quarters. We understand that the electric telegraph is to be brought into a centre at the barracks, and communicate with all parts of the country, extending along every line of rail that may be made. (Correspondent of the Morning Chronicle.)

A letter from Munich, in the Gazette de Cologne, mentions that for some time the state of Prince Metternich's health has caused serious apprehension. He engages in no business, and continues his official activity to conversations. Some time ago it was reported that the friends of Prince Metternich deemed it prudent to watch his condition.

Prince Metternich has been offered 20,000L. for his grapes at Johannisberg this year. The offer, being much below the value, was declined.

Among the Mayors chosen in the various municipalities throughout England on the 9th, a brother of Miss Martineau was unanimously elected Mayor of Birmingham. Great depression is alleged in the copper trade in Birmingham. It is ascribed to the operation of the tariff of 1842, under which a duty was levied for the

first time on the importation into this country of foreign copper ores.

The King of Bavaria has just issued a decree suspending for two years the payment of the arrears of taxes, in order that the tax-payers may be able to contribute funds for the supply of bread to the poor at a cheap rate.

The fig harvest, says a Madrid journal, has this year been very abundant in Spain. In one village of the province of Huelva the produce is estimated at 24,000 duros (480L).

The ancient and noble abbey of Dissentis, in the Canton of the Grisons, was burnt down on the night of the 28th October. Its magnificent church, its treasure, and its rich and splendid library, were completely destroyed.

The remains of Miss Harriet Churchill, of Manor Place, South Chelsea, niece of the poet, and the last member of his family, were on Tuesday deposited in the family vault in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster.

Letters from Algiers report that a frightful inundation has taken place in Algeria, from the overflowing of the river Arrach after very heavy rains. The village of Manon Carree was nearly swept away, and twenty-three persons were known to have been drowned.

In a letter to the Marquis de Pastoret, which appears in some of the French journals of Thursday, the Duke de Bordeaux announces a donation of 20,000 francs to be distributed, on the occasion of his marriage, amongst the inhabitants of his native city, Paris, solely with reference to the claims of poverty.

The Duke refers to the prevailing misery, and, regretting the smallness of the sum, enforces upon his friends the necessity "of rendering their alms more abundant than ever."

(From the London Shipping and Mercantile Gazette.)

SIR ROBERT PEEL AND FREE TRADE.—The inhabitants of the town of Elbing, in Prussia, having some time since addressed a letter of congratulation to Sir R. Peel, on the successful termination of the efforts of the late Premier for the establishment of free trade, have recently, as we learn from the Berlin journals, received the following reply to their memorial:—

"LONDON, Aug. 6th, 1846. Your address, in which you express your approbation of the great measures of financial and commercial reform which I have considered it my duty to lay before parliament, I have received with very great pleasure. The object of the income tax was not only to make good a deficit, but also to lay the foundation of a more just system of taxation, by putting an end to duties before levied on raw materials, as well as those vexatious regulations of the excise, and the duties on many kinds of produce necessary to the comfort of the working classes. The bill having for its object the limitation of the paper currency, has in no way affected public or individual interest, nor has the country been thereby deprived of the advantages of a paper circulation; but in placing the issue of this medium of exchange under certain reasonable restraints, the bill has been the means of checking abuse in times of great critical importance to the commercial interests of the country, as well as of unusual speculation. The bill has given to paper money a settled value in making it always exchangeable with specie. I learn with pleasure that the intent and effect of these measures have been properly appreciated by distinguished politicians of other countries.

"That part of your address wherein you admit the principle of commercial legislation, which, by order of parliament, is now in force, has afforded me above all things the most lively satisfaction. The measures proposed for the diminution of Custom-house duties have been brought forward without similar concessions having been offered by foreign countries; they have been proposed because the general interest of the country demanded it. Their effects are sufficiently advantageous to fully justify the steps we have taken, for it is contrary to the principles of political economy to purchase at a dear rate articles of inferior value; and the authors of this measure have thought without entering into negotiations and minute details, that the principles of their commercial legislation would be adopted by other nations. Difficulties and obstacles may arise; and financial embarrassment, which appears to be the strongest argument in support of the protective system, will, in certain countries, be advanced as a reason for continuing it. Individuals who profit by high duties are favorably listened to by the government; in other cases they form the most numerous part of the population or at least a powerful party in the legislative assemblies.

"Interests are thus represented en masse; but this isolated interest cannot long offer resistance to the arguments and manifest interest of the great social body. The public finances labour under a double disadvantage; first by the prejudices with which they are regarded, and the consequent support offered to smuggling; and, secondly, by the great expenses incurred in its suppression; so that, eventually, it will be seen by those who are responsible for the financial condition of their respective countries, that it is prudent and politic to replace, by such moderate duties as will permit the commerce and revenue of the country to increase, those high duties which either diminish, or altogether prohibit the importation of foreign produce, and sustain certain branches of trade at the expense of the public finances.

"The social condition of that country which maintains with the greatest rigour the protective system, will be opposed to the state of another which has adopted liberal principles, and the conviction of the value of such principles will not obtain, unless by the encouragement of the freedom of exchange amongst all the world; the well being of each individual will be increased, and the will of Providence will be fulfilled—that Providence which has given to every country a sun, a climate, and a soil; each differing from the other, not for the purpose of rendering them severally independent of each other; but, on the contrary, in order that they may feel their reciprocal dependence by the exchange of their respective produce, thus causing them to enjoy in common the blessings of Providence. It is thus that we find in commerce the means of advancing civilization, of appeasing jealousy and national prejudice, and of bringing about a universal peace, either from national interest or from Christian duty. I have the honour, &c.

ROBERT PEEL.

[From the London Journal of Commerce.]

STATE AND PROSPECTS OF THE COUNTRY.

By March or April next, Parliament will have been a month or two in session, and the public will have learned the views and intentions of the Government, both as regards commercial legislation and our foreign relations; somewhat must then be known, with tolerable certainty, of the position in

which our free-trade measures are likely to place the country in its relation with other commercial communities. We were never among those who indulged in unreasonable and over-sanguine expectations on this head, and we have taken frequent opportunities to warn our readers not to deceive themselves in the anticipated effects. We never expected that our free-trade policy, our large reductions of import duties, would instantly put down all the continental loans, or suspend native industry in the United States; we never imagined that the precious metals would become useless in our commercial dealings with other nations, and that mere barter would be exchanged for corn. We could appreciate the advantages of a more liberal commercial policy without indulging in such visionary dreams as these; and the state of our export trade for the last few months, as well as the accounts from the manufacturing districts, fully bear out the propriety of our cautious views. From the Manchester Guardian we learn that, at the late sitting of the Council of the Zollverein, the duties on the importation of cotton and linen yarns had been raised—the former from six shillings to nine shillings the cwt., and the latter from six pence to six shillings. The fact is, the Germans must support their native industry by prohibitory duties, or the German artisan must starve. We may take the corn of Germany and the cattle of Germany duty free, but the whole German population cannot be agriculturists or herdsmen; some must betake themselves to other pursuits. We confess we think it would be unreasonable to expect the continental kingdoms to follow our free trade policy, and it is absurd to argue that because such a policy may be suited to Great Britain, it should be equally applicable to other European states. No other European power is circumstanced as this country is; no other European power has colonies and possessions embracing every region, arctic, antarctic, and tropical (with which to establish free trade we have for years contended to be the first duty of a British Government); no other country sways an Indian empire; no other European country has a native population spread over the face of the globe.

France has one or two colonies—we do not reckon Algeria one; Spain has one or two colonies; Holland has one or two colonies; and, with such circumscribed colonial markets at their command, we cannot wonder that these countries should view with jealousy the efforts of England to exclude them from the neutral markets of the world, and to undersell them in their own; and that they should therefore endeavour to protect native industry for native demand. It was our own policy until our manufactures had acquired that towering strength which has enabled them to brave the competition of the world: it was a policy which enriched Great Britain and led to this result, and we cannot censure other states for following, though *longo intervallo*, so respectable and so successful an example. We feel confident that the European tariffs will have reference to the social condition of the respective countries and not to our commercial legislation, and that these countries will never be so unwise as to barter their raw materials for our manufactured goods at the expense of their own industry.

The United States of America are very differently circumstanced. There is a natural ambition—whether it be wise or not is another question—to encourage the rising manufactures of their native produce. It is reasonably enough thought that if they grow cotton they need not export the whole of it; that they may work up a portion of it themselves, instead of sending the raw material 2,000 or 3,000 miles to be manufactured, and then repurchasing it when it has travelled the same distance back again. After all, the object of American manufactures is neither for the purpose of foreign commerce than for home supply, and in the coarser fabrics they do very frequently compete successfully with this country in neutral markets: for the finer textures, their cutlery and many other articles, they must, for some time to come, at least, continue to look to England. The tariff of the United States, therefore, will have reference to revenue, not to protection; and that it should be general and not partial, is all that this country has a right to expect. American statesmen may sometimes err, as our own statesmen have frequently done, and impose too high a tariff for the purposes of the exchequer. Of course, a high price, through import duties, must, in some degree, affect the consumption. This we take to be the real condition of our commercial intercourse with the United States; the people of that country will take from us what they stand in need of, the demand, of course, being more or less affected by the price; and then, import duties, being solely financial, will not in any way be regulated by the commercial legislation of this country in supplying itself with those articles which are found to be absolutely necessary for the subsistence of the industry of the people. If we double or treble the importations of grain and flour from the United States, it is because that additional food is required in the country, and Congress will never consider such extra importation to constitute a claim to the return of cotton goods or hardware to an equal amount. There can be no such nice adjustments of the balance of trade between two countries circumstanced as are Great Britain and the United States of America. As the population and the commercial and agricultural wealth of the United States increase—and they are all rapidly on the increase—so also will the demand on this country for the productions of our industry; and here it is that free trade or a more liberal tariff will aid us. This, we contend, is the only rational view that can be taken of our recent commercial legislation: those who have held that free trade was to give an extraordinary impulse to our native industry, and that our exports were to advance *pari passu* with our remission of import duties, have been promulgating fallacies, to the detriment of our commerce.

ANSWER OF THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC. National Palace, Mexico, Aug. 31. Sir.—The undersigned Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Mexican Republic, has informed the General-in-Chief of the Liberating Army, provisionally charged with the supreme executive power, of your Excellency's note of the 27th of July last, in which you propose, on the part of your Government, the opening of negotiations which may lead to a lasting and honorable peace between the two countries. His Excellency being possessed of the contents of said note, could not but fix his attention on the fact, that while all discussion of the causes of the war between the two republics is declined, it is pretended to consider these merely as past events now belonging to history. For the Executive to listen to proposals on such a basis, when the subject treated of concerns the honor of the country, and the integrity of its territory, and compromises its nationality for the future, would be to depart from justice and thoroughly irritate public opinion, already much excited, as the discussions which have taken place prove, by the apprehension of the question being terminated in the manner proposed. Hence it is that, the affairs of the republic with the United States having reached their present situation, it has become necessary to appeal to the nation, in order that, by means of representatives elected with entire freedom, it may provide for its future security, honor and prosperity. A Congress with this object has been summoned, and will open its session on the 7th of December next, when, with other grave matters, the subject of the war with the United States will be submitted to its deliberations, and your Excellency's note will be laid before it for the resolution which may be judged conducive to the interests of the nation. The Government of the undersigned consequently awaits the determination of that body in order to reply to the communication referred to, the relations of Mexico with the United States remaining in the interval in the position in which they were found by the General-in-Chief of the Liberating Army when he assumed the executive power.

While awaiting this answer from his Government, through the channel indicated by your Excellency, the undersigned avails himself of the opportunity to express your Excellency of his distinguished consideration.

MANUEL CRESCENCO REYNOLDS. (From the London Times of Nov. 9.)

The value of military operations, lies, after all, in their political effect. A mere march across a wilderness, or the occupation of a town of log-huts, is an exploit followed by no results. We have yet to learn that the Americans have done anything to compel the Mexicans to accept such terms of peace as they may think fit to impose; and the Mexicans have the satisfaction of knowing, that the ineffective operations directed against themselves impose most inconvenient, onerous, and unpopular burdens on their antagonists. Nor are these burdens and inconveniences limited to the period of actual warfare. If the United States Government expects to hold and govern any considerable portion of the territory their troops or marauding parties have lately overrun, it must be prepared to maintain establishments of a novel and extensive character. The roving population of the woods and prairies, the Indians and Ranchos of the far west, must be kept down; the coast must be fortified and protected; and the principles of self-government will be found inadequate to maintain internal order and to resist foreign attacks in these infant states. We have already seen the defence of the frontiers of Texas draw the whole forces of the Union into the field, and occasion this costly and inglorious war. Similar difficulties and dangers will continually await the American authority in the former provinces of New Spain, and the Union must be supported in those regions, not by the unanimous consent of the people, but by armed force.

The incidents of this war, and the consideration of the political consequences of American aggrandizement have convinced us, that however we may abhor the lawless and unjust spirit of these proceedings of the United States towards their weaker neighbours, there is nothing in these conquests which ought seriously to excite our jealousy or our apprehensions. In our own time they can only prove a source of embarrassment and a severe incumbrance to the American Government,—hereafter, we may hope that the extension of our language and our race over the American continent will conduce, upon the whole, to the civilization and improvement of the world.—Certainly, the conduct of the Mexicans towards England, since they were emancipated from the control of the mother country, has given us no cause to value their independence, or to respect their power of self defence.

CONTINUATION OF THE MEXICAN CORRESPONDENCE.—The Washington Correspondent of the New York Courier & Enquirer furnishes that paper with a copy of a letter of Mr. Buchanan—as Secretary of State—in reply to that of the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, which we copied a few days since from the London Times. It seems that Mr. Buchanan has derived from this correspondence, as he has done from many other sources, the conviction which seems to form the "chorus" at the end of every document from this administration, "that no alternative remains for them [the United States] but to prosecute the war with vigour, until the determination which they have so signally manifested to bring it to a speedy termination, shall be met by a corresponding sentiment on the part of Mexico." &c. The letter was dated on the 26th of September, and is chiefly devoted to a defence of the proposition that it was useless to discuss the causes of the existing war. The Mexicans will probably agree that enough has been said on our side of

that discussion, when they shall have read the President's Message.

BOSTON, Dec. 12.—CONGRESS.—It will be seen by the report in another column, that on Thursday last both branches of Congress adjourned until Monday.

In the House Mr. George Davis' resolution asking for information with regard to the instructions given as to forming territorial governments to the Generals of our armies of occupation, was amended and farther discussed, but no final vote was taken upon it.

In the Senate a proposal that the standing committees should all be nominated by the chair, was negatived by a vote of 18 to 23.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 29.—THE ARMY NEWS.—We received yesterday a portion of our correspondence from the Army, which was sent by private hand. From this we are enabled to correct one or two errors—of no considerable moment—which appeared in our summary yesterday. Gen. Worth left Monterey for Saultillo on the 13th inst. He took with him about 1000 troops of the 15th and 8th U. States Infantry and Col. Childs' Artillery Battalion.

SCENES AT MONTEREY.—The following scene was described to me by an officer commanding a regiment in the 2nd Division at the battles of Monterey. I give it almost in his own language, as he spoke it the day after it occurred. (24th September). He has declared often since, that it made him feel sentimental every time he thought of it, and I am sure I never thought of accusing him of weakness, for it gave me the blues to hear him tell the story.

"And this," said he, in speaking of home, "reminds me of an affecting scene of last night. I was ordered by Col. Childs to take a company of my regiment and break in the doors of a row of houses in the second plaza. I had gone nearly through without seeing a soul, when, for a time, the efforts of my men were exerted in vain to get into one that seemed barricaded with care. As the hinges of the door were about to give way, a tremulous voice on the inside beseeched me not to break the door down, it should be opened. When unlocked, I rushed in as well as I could, over beds, chairs, cushions, &c. &c. and to my surprise found the room occupied by about twenty-five women! As soon as they saw me and the soldiers following, they ran around me and fell on their knees, the elder beseeching in tones of deep distress, my protection, and to have their lives spared; the younger begging timidly not to be injured.

While they were thus beseeching, and I assuring them that no harm or injury should befall them, a pretty little woman slid into the circle and knelt close to my feet. 'Senor,' said she, in a soft, quivering voice, 'for the love you bore your mother, for the love you have for your wife, for the tender affection your heart holds for your children, oh, spare this, my poor little babe'—holding up a bright-eyed, dimpled cheeked little boy, about a year old. She never asked for herself. In spite of me, tears rushed to my eyes, and I could only speak with a full heart as I told her to rise, and assured her that she and her child were perfectly safe. 'Be the Holy Virgin, Captain,' remarked a rough Irish soldier, wiping away a tear with the back of his hand, 'won't the old Seventh protect them?'

"That night I watched over that room, which was sacredly kept from intrusion. The next day we were blessed by those females in their attentions, for the protection we had given them, for they gave us of what they had to eat and drink, and we were nearly famished. Poor creatures, how much they were distressed. The young mother will ever be noted in my mind's eye as the devoted guardian of her babe. Her husband, I learned, was an officer, and was then fighting in the city. She could not have known whether he was alive or not, and I have not heard of him."

Many scenes, very like that described above, took place in the city. I did not hear of a single outrage being committed where women were in the question, but heard of many instances in which food was furnished to our men and paid for, even when the fight was going on.—[N. O. Picayune.]

Minister Plenipotentiary to the city of Mexico, with instructions and full powers to conclude a treaty of peace which shall adjust all the questions in dispute between the two republics. If the Mexican Government should prefer to send a Minister to Washington to conduct the negotiation here, he shall be received with kindness and respect, and every effort shall be made to accomplish the object of his mission within the least possible delay.

"In the present communication it is deemed useless, and might prove injurious, to discuss the cause of the existing war. This might tend to delay or defeat the restoration of peace. The past is already consigned to history; the future, under Providence, is within our own power.

"The occasion may, however, be embraced, to state that the President has ever cherished the kindest feelings for Mexico, and that one of the first wishes of his heart, is that she may be a powerful and prosperous republic, in perpetual amity with the United States.

"Commodore Connor will transmit this despatch for your Excellency to the Governor of Vera Cruz, under a flag of truce; and you are respectfully invited to adopt the same channel for communicating your answer.

"I avail myself of this occasion to offer your Excellency the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

JAMES BUCHANAN. "To his Excellency the Minister of Foreign Relations of the Mexican Republic."

ANSWER OF THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC. National Palace, Mexico, Aug. 31.

Sir.—The undersigned Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Mexican Republic, has informed the General-in-Chief of the Liberating Army, provisionally charged with the supreme executive power, of your Excellency's note of the 27th of July last, in which you propose, on the part of your Government, the opening of negotiations which may lead to a lasting and honorable peace between the two countries. His Excellency being possessed of the contents of said note, could not but fix his attention on the fact, that while all discussion of the causes of the war between the two republics is declined, it is pretended to consider these merely as past events now belonging to history. For the Executive to listen to proposals on such a basis, when the subject treated of concerns the honor of the country, and the integrity of its territory, and compromises its nationality for the future, would be to depart from justice and thoroughly irritate public opinion, already much excited, as the discussions which have taken place prove, by the apprehension of the question being terminated in the manner proposed. Hence it is that, the affairs of the republic with the United States having reached their present situation, it has become necessary to appeal to the nation, in order that, by means of representatives elected with entire freedom, it may provide for its future security, honor and prosperity. A Congress with this object has been summoned, and will open its session on the 7th of December next, when, with other grave matters, the subject of the war with the United States will be submitted to its deliberations, and your Excellency's note will be laid before it for the resolution which may be judged conducive to the interests of the nation. The Government of the undersigned consequently awaits the determination of that body in order to reply to the communication referred to, the relations of Mexico with the United States remaining in the interval in the position in which they were found by the General-in-Chief of the Liberating Army when he assumed the executive power.

While awaiting this answer from his Government, through the channel indicated by your Excellency, the undersigned avails himself of the opportunity to express your Excellency of his distinguished consideration.

MANUEL CRESCENCO REYNOLDS. (From the London Times of Nov. 9.)

The value of military operations, lies, after all, in their political effect. A mere march across a wilderness, or the occupation of a town of log-huts, is an exploit followed by no results. We have yet to learn that the Americans have done anything to compel the Mexicans to accept such terms of peace as they may think fit to impose; and the Mexicans have the satisfaction of knowing, that the ineffective operations directed against themselves impose most inconvenient, onerous, and unpopular burdens on their antagonists. Nor are these burdens and inconveniences limited to the period of actual warfare. If the United States Government expects to hold and govern any considerable portion of the territory their troops or marauding parties have lately overrun, it must be prepared to maintain establishments of a novel and extensive character. The roving population of the woods and prairies, the Indians and Ranchos of the far west, must be kept down; the coast must be fortified and protected; and the principles of self-government will be found inadequate to maintain internal order and to resist foreign attacks in these infant states. We have already seen the defence of the frontiers of Texas draw the whole forces of the Union into the field, and occasion this costly and inglorious war. Similar difficulties and dangers will continually await the American authority in the former provinces of New Spain, and the Union must be supported in those regions, not by the unanimous consent of the people, but by armed force.

The incidents of this war, and the consideration of the political consequences of American aggrandizement have convinced us, that however we may abhor the lawless and unjust spirit of these proceedings of the United States towards their weaker neighbours, there is nothing in these conquests which ought seriously to excite our jealousy or our apprehensions. In our own time they can only prove a source of embarrassment and a severe incumbrance to the American Government,—hereafter, we may hope that the extension of our language and our race over the American continent will conduce, upon the whole, to the civilization and improvement of the world.—Certainly, the conduct of the Mexicans towards England, since they were emancipated from the control of the mother country, has given us no cause to value their independence, or to respect their power of self defence.

CONTINUATION OF THE MEXICAN CORRESPONDENCE.—The Washington Correspondent of the New York Courier & Enquirer furnishes that paper with a copy of a letter of Mr. Buchanan—as Secretary of State—in reply to that of the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, which we copied a few days since from the London Times. It seems that Mr. Buchanan has derived from this correspondence, as he has done from many other sources, the conviction which seems to form the "chorus" at the end of every document from this administration, "that no alternative remains for them [the United States] but to prosecute the war with vigour, until the determination which they have so signally manifested to bring it to a speedy termination, shall be met by a corresponding sentiment on the part of Mexico." &c. The letter was dated on the 26th of September, and is chiefly devoted to a defence of the proposition that it was useless to discuss the causes of the existing war. The Mexicans will probably agree that enough has been said on our side of

that discussion, when they shall have read the President's Message.

BOSTON, Dec. 12.—CONGRESS.—It will be seen by the report in another column, that on Thursday last both branches of Congress adjourned until Monday.

In the House Mr. George Davis' resolution asking for information with regard to the instructions given as to forming territorial governments to the Generals of our armies of occupation, was amended and farther discussed, but no final vote was taken upon it.

In the Senate a proposal that the standing committees should all be nominated by the chair, was negatived by a vote of 18 to 23.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 29.—THE ARMY NEWS.—We received yesterday a portion of our correspondence from the Army, which was sent by private hand. From this we are enabled to correct one or two errors—of no considerable moment—which appeared in our summary yesterday. Gen. Worth left Monterey for Saultillo on the 13th inst. He took with him about 1000 troops of the 15th and 8th U. States Infantry and Col. Childs' Artillery Battalion.

SCENES AT MONTEREY.—The following scene was described to me by an officer commanding a regiment in the 2nd Division at the battles of Monterey. I give it almost in his own language, as he spoke it the day after it occurred. (24th September). He has declared often since, that it made him feel sentimental every time he thought of it, and I am sure I never thought of accusing him of weakness, for it gave me the blues to hear him tell the story.

"And this," said he, in speaking of home, "reminds me of an affecting scene of last night. I was ordered by Col. Childs to take a company of my regiment and break in the doors of a row of houses in the second plaza. I had gone nearly through without seeing a soul, when, for a time, the efforts of my men were exerted in vain to get into one that seemed barricaded with care. As the hinges of the door were about to give way, a tremulous voice on the inside beseeched me not to break the door down, it should be opened. When unlocked, I rushed in as well as I could, over beds, chairs, cushions, &c. &c. and to my surprise found the room occupied by about twenty-five women! As soon as they saw me and the soldiers following, they ran around me and fell on their knees, the elder beseeching in tones of deep distress, my protection, and to have their lives spared; the younger begging timidly not to be injured.

While they were thus beseeching, and I assuring them that no harm or injury should befall them, a pretty little woman slid into the circle and knelt close to my feet. 'Senor,' said she, in a soft, quivering voice, 'for the love you bore your mother, for the love you have for your wife, for the tender affection your heart holds for your children, oh, spare this, my poor little babe'—holding up a bright-eyed, dimpled cheeked little boy, about a year old. She never asked for herself. In spite of me, tears rushed to my eyes, and I could only speak with a full heart as I told her to rise, and assured her that she and her child were perfectly safe. 'Be the Holy Virgin, Captain,' remarked a rough Irish soldier, wiping away a tear with the back of his hand, 'won't the old Seventh protect them?'

"That night I watched over that room, which was sacredly kept from intrusion. The next day we were blessed by those females in their attentions, for the protection we had given them, for they gave us of what they had to eat and drink, and we were nearly famished. Poor creatures, how much they were distressed. The young mother will ever be noted in my mind's eye as the devoted guardian of her babe. Her husband, I learned, was an officer, and was then fighting in the city. She could not have known whether he was alive or not, and I have not heard of him."

Many scenes, very like that described above, took place in the city. I did not hear of a single outrage being committed where women were in the question, but heard of many instances in which food was furnished to our men and paid for, even when the fight was going on.—[N. O. Picayune.]

dered twenty-five drops of laudanum. The apothecary gave the laudanum, about half an ounce, to one of the nurses, intending that she should measure out the prescribed quantity, as required. This she incautiously placed on a table by the patient's bedside, and he, wanting some wine in the night, asked another patient to help him to it; it appears that this person gave him the laudanum, by mistake, and notwithstanding the most skillful treatment and unremitting attention on the part of the Medical men, the unfortunate man died in a few hours. There certainly seems to have been some degree of carelessness on the part of the nurse in placing the phial of laudanum where it might be mistaken for something else, and a verdict was given by the jury accordingly.

This is the first accident of the kind that has ever happened in this Hospital.

(Courier.)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CORPORATION. (Reported for the Herald.)

MONTREAL, MONDAY, Dec. 14, 1846.

Present:—Councillors Ferrier, Mills, Lunn, Stuart, Footner, Gibb, Glennon, Valois, Dufresne, Larocque, Beaubien, Bourret, Dorwin, Perrin, Lyman, Tully, Jodoin, and Ward.

The Clerk read the two judgments against Messrs. Mills and Ferrier, after which, Mr. Bourret expressed his satisfaction at finding that his opinion as to Mr. Ferrier's election had been confirmed by the late decision of the Court, and would now move that J. E. Mills, Esq., be elected Mayor; seconded by Mr. Beaubien.

There was no amendment, and the motion was, therefore, put and carried; Messrs. Lunn, Stuart, Footner, Gibb and Glennon voting in the negative.

The Mayor having taken the Chair, Dr. Beaubien then proposed to proceed to the election of Aldermen. In answer to a question of Mr. Stuart's, he said he considered, that there were five vacancies, that was to say, that the whole of the elections in March last, were rendered null by the late decision.

Mr. Bourret thought not: he believed that Mr. Lyman having been sworn in was entitled to the office which he had been considered to hold, and that the recent decision did not affect his right. The other Aldermen, (as we understood), had not been properly sworn in.

This point was not decided by any motion; but the following gentlemen were chosen unanimously for Aldermen, viz.: Messrs. Bourret, Ferrier, Jodoin, Stuart, and Beaubien; Mr. Lunn, the Alderman remaining in office from last year, making up the full number of six.

Mr. Stuart then mentioned his intention of leaving to-morrow, and requested permission to resign. This being granted, he next proposed that Mr. Lyman should be elected in his place.

Mr. Dorwin moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Tully, that Mr. Gibb be elected Alderman in the place of Mr. Stuart. On the motion being put, the votes were found to be, yeas, 3; nays, 12: so the amendment was negatived.

Mr. Bourret then moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Dorwin, that Mr. Glennon be elected Alderman in the place of Mr. Stuart. Mr. Bourret said he had no objection either to Mr. Lyman or to Mr. Gibb, against whom he had just voted, but desired to see all the wards represented as fairly as possible.

Mr. Larocque expressed himself in a similar manner, and the amendment being put, was carried by a majority of 9 to 6.

Nobody took any notice of the new made Alderman's proposition, and the Council immediately adjourned.

There was a considerable number of persons present in the gallery; but every thing passed off quietly. Capt. Wily was present with a stout party of Police, to check any turbulence which might be manifested.

CANADA.

TORONTO, Dec. 11th.—The Magnetic Telegraph between Buffalo and Rochester, being out of order, the first news by the *Caledonia* we received on Wednesday afternoon, through the columns of the *Rochester American*, as communicated by telegraph from New York.

Another inquest was held by the coroner, in Toronto township, on the body of Mary Brown, found dead on the 4th concession. Proof of her having called at a tavern near to the spot about nine o'clock on the previous day was given, and also that, on her application for a quart of whisky, the landlord, seeing she was in liquor, warmly declined to serve her, but desired her to warm herself at the tavern fire, and return home. She left the house, and was found next morning on the road, dead. The appearance presented, by a pond near where the ice was broken, would induce the belief that she had attempted to wade through it. The deceased leaves four helpless children, the youngest about twelve months old.

The jury empanelled, brought in a verdict in conformity with the facts given in evidence.

WRECK OF THE U. S. SHIP BOSTON.—The Baltimore Sun says:—U. S. Ship Boston, Commander George F. Pearson, was wrecked Nov. 15th, on Eleuthera Island (Bahama). Crew, 205 in number, all saved. This intelligence was received at two o'clock this day, by telegraph. The Boston was bound to the Gulf of Mexico.

NIAGARA, Dec. 11th.—THE NEW IRON STEAMER.—We are glad to learn that the new iron steamer which has arrived safely at the Harbour and Dock Company's works. Capt. Sutherland is personally superintending the building. The workmen employed are chiefly from Scotland, brought out for the express purpose, at the head of whom is Mr. James Currie, of Renfrew. They have all had considerable experience in putting iron vessels together, and mechanics of this class are as yet scarce in Canada. The engines for this vessel are in course of manufacture by our Dock Company. Every exertion will be used to have her ready for business by the 1st of next July, and from all we hear of her model and power, we anticipate that she will prove one of the finest and best steamers in North America.—(Chronicle.)

Last Sunday evening our harbour presented an animated spectacle—no less than 27 vessels entering it in full sail for shelter against an apprehended storm. They had come through the Welland Canal and were bound to various ports below, with heavy cargoes of wheat, flour and other produce.

We learn that the navigation of the Welland Canal will be closed for this season on Tuesday next.

MONTREAL, Dec. 15.—An inquest was held by Mr. Coroner Jones on Thursday last, at the General Hospital, on the body of a sailor named Alexander Campbell, aged 32 years, who died in consequence of taking laudanum. It appears that the man was afflicted with a painful disease of the knee, and having complained of want of sleep, had been or-

dered twenty-five drops of laudanum. The apothecary gave the laudanum, about half an ounce, to one of the nurses, intending that she should measure out the prescribed quantity, as required. This she incautiously placed on a table by the patient's bedside, and he, wanting some wine in the night, asked another patient to help him to it; it appears that this person gave him the laudanum, by mistake, and notwithstanding the most skillful treatment and unremitting attention on the part of the Medical men, the unfortunate man died in a few hours. There certainly seems to have been some degree of carelessness on the part of the nurse in placing the phial of laudanum where it might be mistaken for something else, and a verdict was given by the jury accordingly.

This is the first accident of the kind that has ever happened in this Hospital.

(Courier.)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CORPORATION. (Reported for the Herald.)

MONTREAL, MONDAY, Dec. 14, 1846.

Present:—Councillors Ferrier, Mills, Lunn, Stuart, Footner, Gibb, Glennon, Valois, Dufresne, Larocque, Beaubien, Bourret, Dorwin, Perrin, Lyman, Tully, Jodoin, and Ward.

The Clerk read the two judgments against Messrs. Mills and Ferrier, after which, Mr. Bourret expressed his satisfaction at finding that his opinion as to Mr. Ferrier's election had been confirmed by the late decision of the Court, and would now move that J. E. Mills, Esq., be elected Mayor; seconded by Mr. Beaubien.

There was no amendment, and the motion was, therefore, put and carried; Messrs. Lunn, Stuart, Footner, Gibb and Glennon voting in the negative.

The Mayor having taken the Chair, Dr. Beaubien then proposed to proceed to the election of Aldermen. In answer to a question of Mr. Stuart's, he said he considered, that there were five vacancies, that was to say, that the whole of the elections in March last, were rendered null by the late decision.

Mr. Bourret thought not: he believed that Mr. Lyman having been sworn in was entitled to the office which he had been considered to hold, and that the recent decision did not affect his right. The other Aldermen, (as we understood), had not been properly sworn in.

This point was not decided by any motion; but the following gentlemen were chosen unanimously for Aldermen, viz.: Messrs. Bourret, Ferrier, Jodoin, Stuart, and Beaubien; Mr. Lunn, the Alderman remaining in office from last year, making up the full number of six.

Some carriers being prosecuted and fined for fast driving. The fine ought to be extended to those in the carriage, as they, most frequently, are the cause of this fast driving; and the parties ought to be arrested immediately and held to bail. The inhabitants of Quebec contribute about thirteen thousand pounds a year to the Corporation. "Responsible Government."

There was a severe storm of easterly wind last night, which continues to-day, and a heavy snow storm has just commenced.

A letter from Trois-Pistoles of the 14th instant, states that the dwelling house of Mr. NAZARET Terni at the river of Trois-Pistoles, was burned down in the night of the 11th instant. The fire broke out in the garret, and fortunately the family was awakened by a young child, otherwise the whole family would probably have perished, as the roof fell in five minutes after the fire was perceived. The family escaped in their night clothes, and only a few articles in the house were saved. Nothing insured.

We have received the January number of "Graham's American Monthly Magazine No. 253," published at Philadelphia, price 3 dollars in advance; 5 dollars for two copies. We have not had time to look over the contents. The typographical execution and engravings are good. Among them there is a coloured plate of the Parisian Fashions. A copy may be seen at the Gazette office.

On Monday, the 7th instant, the Quebec Hose Company held a special meeting at the Old City Hall, for the purpose of presenting a Silver Watch to Mr. H. Stott, in acknowledgment of his valuable services in designing and painting their Banner.

The watch bears the following inscription:—Presented to H. Stott, Artist, by the Quebec Hose Company, as a mark of their approbation of his talent, in having designed and painted the Banner of the Company. Quebec, 1846.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE CITY COUNCIL. TUESDAY, 15th Dec., 1846. Present:—Messrs. Belleau, Rousseau, Connolly, Doran, Hall, Plamondon, Laurin, Lloyd. Mr. Lloyd in the Chair. Mr. Laurin moved, seconded by Dr. Rousseau, and it was resolved, That it is necessary to fix and determine, in a precise manner, the limits of the City of Quebec, and to include in the said limits, that part of the Lower Town which is built on the beaches of the river St. Lawrence and of the river St. Charles.

Some communications came too late for today. (To the Editor of the Quebec Gazette.) Sir,—A good deal of complaint has recently been made both here and in Montreal, against the high price of bread—and we are informed in a recent number of the Mercury, upon official authority no doubt, that the Merchants of this city, the great leaders and patrons of reform, have become interested in the case, and intend to establish a second Quebec Baking Society. It appears strange that the Bakers, a laborious race of men, toiling for their daily bread, should be branded as the most grasping and avaricious monsters in creation. It is equally singular that in a trade followed by so many individuals should not be induced to lessen the rates, if they are so very excessive, in order to gain by an increase of custom more than they would lose by the reduction in price.

To read the different reports one would imagine that to name a baker was to name wealth; but how widely different is the reality from the specious appearances! We look round and observe with surprise, that many of our oldest bakers, the veriest veterans in the service, are not only unincumbered with wealth, but in too many instances devoid even of credit. It would be certainly more profitable and perhaps not less unreasonable to form a company for the supply of all other articles of consumption, and this could be done at the lowest rate, by establishing extensive manufactories for the supply of the various articles required.

I see no reason why our brewers and distillers should be allowed to carry on their business without molestation, when a union with the proposed Quebec Baking Society would ensure such a cheap supply of meat and drink.

17th December, 1846. [It is not fair to make us pay postage for communications, and we recommend a more strict attention to our notice to correspondents, in other respects.]

We copy the following from the London Times of the 3rd October. The same rule has generally been followed by this Gazette, but we intend to keep it standing for the information of all: "No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith. "We cannot undertake to return rejected communications."

COMMERCIAL. PRICES OF BULLION.—London, Nov. 13. Foreign Gold in Bars, Standard... 77s 9d. New Dollars... 0 0. Silver in Bars, Standard... 5 04. METALS. Copper, British Castings, per ton... 88 10. Lead, British Pig... 9 15. Steel, English... 0 0. TORONTO MARKET PRICES, DEC. 11. Flour, 48 lbs., of 196 lbs... 22 6. Oatmeal, 48 lbs., of 196 lbs... 22 0. Wheat, 48 bushels, 60 lbs... 4 0. Rye, 48 bushels, 60 lbs... 3 0. Barley, 48 bushels, 60 lbs... 2 6. Oats, 48 bushels, 60 lbs... 1 3. Pease, 48 bushels, 60 lbs... 2 3. Beef, 48 lbs... 12 6. Pork, 48 lbs... 13 0. Mutton, 48 lbs... 0 2. Fresh butter, 48 lbs... 0 9. Potatoes, 48 bushels... 2 6.

Some afloat and in store. The Eastern demand is good. Shippers are picking up considerable. The sales to-day are about 6000 lbs., nearly all at 12 1/2. Gain—Wheat—Genesee is wanted at \$1 15, mixed is 1 03 a 1 02. Corn—Sales 2000 bu at 62c, and 8000 bu old Southern at 65 for export. Rye—77 a 77 1/2 in ship, 79 a 80c delivered. Oats—No change. Barley—Nominally 56 @ 58c. Tea—The sale went off pretty well to-day. Ashes—Small sales; \$4 75 and \$5 50 for Pots and Pearls. Stocks are down, but firm at the close. Provisions—Market for Pork firm; sales at \$9 3/4 and \$7 75 a 7 87 1/2 for Mutton and Prime Beef—\$12. Dressed hogs are in demand at 5 1-8 a 5 1/4. Butter is steady at 8 1/2 for Ohio; 13 a 16 for Western dairy; and the latter for good Cheddars is in better enquiry, and is held firm; sales 2000 a 3000 lbs at 7 a 7 1/2 in England.

MARITIME EXTRACTS. The iron bark Q. E. D., from Liverpool, for Montreal, with a cargo, which was dismasted during the gale of the 19th September last, and had put into Sydney, C.B., for repairs, arrived at New York on the 10th instant.

MARRIED. At Montreal, on Tuesday, the 15th instant, at Christ Church, by the Rev. James Ramsay, (brother-in-law of the bride), Lt Colonel Denny, of H. M. 71st Highland Light Infantry, and of Tralce, County of Kerry, to Ewretta, third daughter of the late Hon. John Richardson. At Montreal, on the 1st instant, by the Rev. B. Cronyn, Rector of St. Paul's Church London, C. W. Frederick William Diggle, Esq. Lieut. 82nd Regt. son of Lieut. Diggle, K. H.—late 2nd Regt. and equerry to her Majesty,—to Miss Jane Holman, daughter of Mr. George Holman, of London, C. W.

DIED. In the State of New York, U. S. A. on board of an Erie Canal Boat, on Sunday, the 7th November, Mr. Robert Stevenson, a foreman, from Drumnamore, Ireland. His body was landed at Port Byron, Cayuga County, N. Y., and there recently buried in the grave yard of that place. From papers found among his effects, it would appear that he was on his way in the Canada, where it is understood he has connections living. If this notice should meet the eye of his friends, they can learn all further information known, by writing directed to "D. McQuigg, Port Byron, Cayuga County, N. Y."

On the 12th September, at St. Louis, Missouri, United States, in consequence of an accident, fell from his horse, William James Welsh, only son of Major-General Welsh, commanding Northern Division Madras Presidency; in his 32d year. On the 2d November, at Trarqua, Lieutenant Colonel John Spotswoode, of the Grenadier Guards, eldest son of John Spotswoode, Esq., of Spottiswoode, Berwickshire; in his 35th year.



NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed Tenders will be received at this Office, on MONDAY, the 4th of JANUARY 1847, for the supply of

5,500 Cords of Fuel Wood, French Measure and to be delivered as follows:—1000 do do or before the 21st May, '47. 1000 do do do 29th June, '47. 1000 do do do 5th July, '47. 1000 do do do 5th August, '47. 1000 do do do 5th September, '47. 1000 do do do 7th October, '47.

The stocks may be 5 feet or 2 1/2 feet long, french measure, and the whole will be given to one Contractor upon good security. Very crooked sticks and logs that cannot be split by the ordinary means will be rejected, as also sticks of less than 6 inches in circumference, or 2 inches thick. Tenders must state the rate per cord, currency, if delivered on the beach, or if delivered into the Fuel Yard at St. Roch, and piled 2 cords high at the expense of the Contractor. The wood is to consist of half hard Maple and half Black Birch. Payment will be made at the completion of every 500 cords, if required. No tender will be noticed for a less quantity than 1500 cords, but the whole will be given to one Contractor upon good security.



ON fait savoir par les présentes, que des Soumissions cachetées seront reçues à ce Bureau, le LUNDI, 4me Jour de JANVIER, 1847, pour la fourniture de

5,500 Cordes de Bois de Chauffage, mesure française, livrables comme suit:—500 cordes le ou avant le 21 Mai, '47. 1000 do do do 30 Juin, '47. 1000 do do do 31 Juillet, '47. 1000 do do do 31 Août, '47. 1000 do do do 30 Septembre, '47. 1000 do do do 30 Octobre, '47.

On n'aura égard à aucune soumission pour moins de 1500 cordes, mais le tout sera donné à un seul entrepreneur sur bonne sûreté. Les buches très-crochues ou qui ne pourraient être fendues par les moyens ordinaires seront rejetées, comme aussi les morceaux de bois qui auraient moins de 6 pouces de circonférence, ou 2 pouces d'épaisseur. Les soumissions devront spécifier le prix par corde, en cours actuel, si le bois est livré sur la grève, ou s'il sera livré dans le Parc à St. Roch et empli à la hauteur de 2 cordes aux frais du fournisseur, sur la quantité sus-mentionnée, 2000 cordes devront être livrées dans la Cour à Bois aux Casernes des Jésuites. La soumission devra donc spécifier le prix par corde si le bois est livré sur la grève, ou s'il est livré dans la Cour et empli à la hauteur de 2 cordes, aux frais du fournisseur.

Il faudra que la soumission soit signée par deux cautions. Le paiement sera fait en piastres à 5c. 10c. courant, ou en billets de quelque-une des Banques autorisées par chartes dans le Canada Est, à l'option du Commissariat. Des Formules de Soumission pourront être obtenues à ce Bureau, et l'on ne fera attention à aucune soumission si elle n'est accompagnée de ces Formules, et si elle n'est adressée au Bureau du Commissariat, Québec. Commissariat, Québec, 16 décembre, 1846.

INFANT SCHOOL. The Annual Examination of the St. Charles Street Infant School, will be held on MONDAY, 21st DECEMBER, at HALF-PAST ONE o'clock. Quebec, 18th December, 1846.

A VOICE FROM VERMONT. Tunbridge, Orange Co., Vt., Nov. 25, 1845.

Mr. Seth W. Fowle: Dear Sir—I hereby certify that in the year ago last June I was violently attacked with a cold and cough, with a lame side and stomach, and was not free from a cough during that summer. In December following my cough increased to an alarming extent, so that during that winter I lost about thirty-five pounds of flesh, an anaphysician with whom I advised, could give me no relief. It was thought by all that I should never recover. As my good fortune would have it, in March following, after suffering exceedingly through the winter, I heard of the beneficial effects of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, by way of a friend who had received the greatest benefit by the use of the article, and was inclined by him to make a trial of it myself, and no words can express my obligation to that friend for thus recommending this article to me, and at the critical moment he did for I had not taken one bottle but I was completely cured, and from that day to this have not been troubled with a cough. I can cheerfully recommend it to all, as being a remedy of great value, hoping others may be induced to use it, and thus become convinced of its merits, and perhaps saved from the fatal grasp of consumption.

FREEMAN NOYES. None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper. For Sale by JOSEPH BOWLES and JOHN MUSSON & CO., Quebec, Wholesale and Retail.

QUEBEC SAVINGS' BANK, Dec. 15, 1846. Amount Deposited this day..... £610 19 1 Ditto withdrawn..... 490 5 9 Increase of the funds by the operations } £120 13 4 of this day.....

POST OFFICE NOTICE. THE next mail for England, via Boston, will be closed at the Quebec Post Office, on SATURDAY, the 26th DECEMBER. PAID Letters will be received up to THREE o'clock, P. M., and UNPAID until FOUR. Post Office, Quebec, 15th December, 1846.

ELECTION OF CITY COUNCILLORS AND ASSESSORS. CITY HALL, QUEBEC, 17th DECEMBER, 1846.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Election of ONE COUNCILLOR for St. Lewis, St. John, Palace, St. Roch, St. Peter and Champlain Wards, respectively, and of ONE ASSESSOR for each of the SIX above named WARDS of this City, will be in conformity to an Act of the 8th Victoria, Cap. LX, Sec. 71, take place on the 1st of FEBRUARY next. (The Polling places in each Ward, will be made known hereafter.)

LIST OF VOTERS. By Sect. 19 and 20 of the Ordinance 3rd and 4th Victoria Chap. XXXV, it is provided:—That the City Council shall make provision by a By-Law, for the making of LISTS and the registration of all persons qualified to vote at Elections of Councillors and Assessors of this City, whereby the right to vote at such Election may be determined; and, that every person desirous of voting at any Election of a Councillor or Councillors shall, before he is permitted to vote, produce a CERTIFICATE under the hand of the proper Officer, of his qualification, pursuant to any such By-Law.

By a By-Law passed by the City Council on the 14th September, 1846, it is ordered,—That the above Certificate shall be under the signature of the City Clerk. The certificates shall be ready for delivery at the City Clerk's Office, as above, every day (Sundays and Holydays excepted) from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., from the 20th JANUARY next, to the day of Election, except those for the 1st and 2nd days of Election, when the certificates shall be ready for delivery from the 15th of the said month of January, (inclusive.) By Order of the Mayor, F. X. GARNEAU, City Clerk.

N. B.—Electorers are respectfully requested to take out their Certificates before the day of Election, in order to prevent delay and confusion in the delivery of them on that day. No Certificate shall be given but to the Elector therein named, or to the person authorised in writing to receive the same. F. X. G.

QUEBEC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. LECTURE. W. WICKES, Esquire, A. M., of Trinity College, Cambridge, Rector of the High School, will deliver a Lecture "on the study of Natural Philosophy," on TUESDAY next, the 22nd instant, at HALF-PAST SEVEN o'clock, P. M., in the School.

D. WILKIE, Secretary Q. L. A. Quebec, 16th December, 1846.

PHRENOLOGY. MR. GEORGE DUNCAN, Practical Phrenologist, respectfully intimates to his friends and the Citizens of Quebec generally that he intends remaining in this City for some time, and is now forming Classes for the purpose of giving instruction in the above science and its practical application. He will also devote his attention to furnishing Phrenological Charts to those who may desire them, and will wait upon such families as may require his services. Parents will find it a great advantage, in training their children, to know their natural tendencies of character.

Persons wishing to join any of the Classes, or requiring his services will please leave their intimations of it at the Neptune Inn, Foot of Mountain Street, and which he will attend to punctually. TERMS MODERATE. Quebec, 16th December, 1846. 4

HIGH SCHOOL. THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of the High School, will be held on THURSDAY, the 24th DECEMBER, at THREE o'clock, P. M., in the School. By order, JAMES DEAN, Secretary. Quebec, December 14th, 1846. 5

THE Examination of the QUEBEC INFANT SCHOOL, will take place on FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 11 A. M., at the School house, Artilley Street, St. Lewis Suburbs. Persons interested in this Institution are particularly requested to attend. Quebec, Dec. 14th, 1846.

NOTICE. THE undersigned informs his friends and the public in general that, besides his Line of Stages to Rivière du Loup, he has established one passing by the KENNEBECK, the shortest route to go to the United States. He will always be ready to furnish travellers, desirous to pass by this route, with covered or uncovered Carriages, and they will also always find his Carriages at the Landing-Place, Lower-Town, to cross them over. PIERRE BARRAS, Point Levy, 16th Dec. 1846. 2

"LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE." NOTICE. THE Stockholders of "La Banque du Peuple," are hereby notified that the 6th Instalment, (on the new Stock) has been called in, and that the same is payable on and after the 1st JANUARY, 1847. By order of the Board, B. H. LEMOINE, Cashier. Montreal, 20th Nov. 1846. 6 o w

GEO. JOHNSTON, Bread and Fancy Biscuit Baker, near St. John's Gate, sells the 6 lbs. BROWN LOAF at 10d.; warranted the very best quality of the kind; and the 4 lbs WHITE LOAF at 8d.; Sugar Loaf, Gingerbread, Scotch Currant Buns, Scotch Short Bread and BZZL Gordon's, &c. One trial will prove the fact, and to prevent malicious and injurious reports, all Bread will be weighed at the counter, upon delivery, for Cash. Quebec, December 14th, 1846. 3

FOR SALE. 25 HDS. bright Muscovado Sugar, 18 do London Refined do, 5 Hds. Superior Molasses, 5 Hds. Cognac Brandy "Martell's," 5 do Hollands Gin "Lily" Brand, 18 Casks Rich American Cheese equal to English, 12 Kegs Fine Table Salt, Keyan, Gunpowder, Souchong and Twankay

Plug, Leaf and Coverditch Tobacco, Oatmeal, Starch, Vinegar, Rosin, Honey, Havana Cigars, Gungur, Indigo, Butter in Kegs, Dry Hides, Guano, &c. &c. &c. 20 Bales No. 1, Hops. H. J. NOAD & CO. 9th December, 1846.

FOR SALE, LABRADOR HERRINGS, Bay St. George ditto, Mackerel No. 1, 2 and 3, Salmon, North and South Shore, Shad, Bass and Caplins, Large and small Dry Cod, Large and small Wet do, Salmon Trout. &—ALSO—Sperm, Olive, Seal, Cod and Whale Oils. H. J. NOAD & CO. Quebec, 9th Dec. 1846. 6

FOR SALE. 60 HDS. MUSCOVADO SUGAR, 25 Barrels do do, 150 do Guyborough HERRINGS, 60 do No 5 Mackerel, 20 do Haddock Coffee, 1000 Lbs. Bees Wax, 100 Bundles Palm Leaf, 10 Tons Fustic, 1 do Cocos Wood, 20 M Yuba Cigars, 20 M Cuba do, 30 Hides Twankay, Bohes, Congou and Gunpowder Teas, 6 Tons Logwood, 50 Lancewood Spars. J. W. LEAYCRAFT. Quebec, 16th December, 1846. 6

QUEBEC SHEET ALMANACK, FOR 1847. JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE, at the Bookstore of WM. NELSON, 19, Mountain Street, and at the Bookstores of THOMAS CARY & Co., BUADE Street, and G. STANLEY, St. Anne Street.—Price, FOUR PENCE each, or THREE SHILLINGS per dozen.

CONTENTS: Calendar, with the remarkable events; fast and abstinence days in the Roman Catholic Church; lists of Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils; Members of the Legislative Assembly; Lists of Military Departments; Members of the Corporation; Terms of Court, &c. &c. Quebec, 15th November, 1846.

SALES BY AUCTION. EXTENSIVE SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS, MUSIC, &c. FROM LONDON. At the Adlon Hotel.

BY B. COLE. WILL be Sold, on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, and following Evenings, the finest Catalogue of Books ever offered in Quebec. Also a very extensive invoice of Music. Particulars of which will be given in Catalogues and will be ready for delivery on Monday next. The whole will be on show on WEDNESDAY, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. and on THURSDAY, from 10 A. M. till Noon. Sale each Evening at SEVEN o'clock precisely. Conditions—Cash on delivery. Quebec, 11th December, 1846.

FOR SALE. THE following moveable property forming part of the Bankrupt Estate of THOMAS MCCAW, of the City of Quebec, Merchant:—1st—A lot of about four hundred pieces of Square White Pine Timber in the Township of Upton, in the District of Three Rivers, lying on the banks of the River St. Francis. 2nd—A lot of one hundred and fifty pieces of square White Pine Timber, lying in a pond in the River Sheboit. 3rd—A lot of about two thousand Pine and Spruce Saw Logs, twelve feet long, lying a short distance above the Pond of the Upton Saw Mills on the River David. 4th—The remaining Stock of Goods, Book-debts, &c. of the Store at said Upton Mills.

The sale will take place, at Quebec, at the Court House, in the QUARTER SESSIONS HALL, on TUESDAY the 29th day of DECEMBER instant, at the hour of ELEVEN in the forenoon. For further particulars apply to the undersigned. H. LEVESQUIER, JOHN SMITH, ROBERT BUCHANAN } Assignees. Quebec, 7th Dec. 1846.

HARDWARE, HARDWARE, &c. THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the Citizens of Quebec and neighbourhood, that in addition to his previous stock, he has lately received from England 3 ships Pearl, Rockshire, Baros Bramber, Sir Richard Jackson and others, a complete assortment of FURNISHING HARDWARE, BUILDING MATERIALS, MECHANICAL TOOLS Glass, Paints, Oils, Turpentine and Varnish of various qualities, together with a general assortment of DRY COLOURS. The whole of which will be sold at the lowest possible advance, which will be seen by those who call and try for themselves. J. F. having had considerable experience in the Hardware Business in this City for a number of years past, and having facilities unsurpassed by any other person in the line, he confidently hopes to obtain a liberal share of the trade. J. FORSTER St. John street, Upper Town, head of Palace street, facing General Wolfe. Quebec, 1st December, 1846.

SUPERIOR LONDON MADE CLOTHING. JUST RECEIVED, at H. BENJAMIN'S EMPORIUM, opposite St. JOHN STREET, a few trunks of Gentlemen's and Youths' CLOTHING, of superior quality and style, and which will be sold at a small advance on Sterling cost. AGENT FOR MACINTOSH'S WATERPROOF COATS. Quebec, Oct. 1846.

AMERICAN CLOCK & LOOKING-GLASS WAREHOUSE, No. 9 SOUS-LE-FORT STREET. D. O'DOUD, Auctioneer. N. B.—EVENING SALES of Dry Goods, Hardware, &c. &c.—MONDAYS and TUESDAYS each week. Quebec, 26th June, 1846.

SALES BY AUCTION. On TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, will be sold, at the Stores of the Subscribers:—

- 25 HDS. } Bright Muscovado Sugar, 20 Barrels, } Bastard Sugar, 15 Barrels, } 15 Hds. Refined do, 10 do Galipoli Oil, 5 do 5 Qr. Casks Port Wine, 5 do 4 do Sherry, 15 Chests Twankay Tea, 25 Half Chests do, 20 Boxes Pouchong Tea, 100 do Window Glass, 12 Casks Double Boiled Linsseed Oil, 50 Boxes Pontpool 1 & Tin, 75 do Terne Plates. Sale to commence at TWO o'clock precisely. GILLESPIE, GREENSHELDS & CO. 14th Dec 1846.

Will be sold on WEDNESDAY next, the 23rd instant, at the Queen's Stores, Lower Town— ONE THOUSAND SOLDIERS' GREAT COATS in good order, & in Bales of 25 each, to be sold without the least reserve. Sale at ONE o'clock precisely. Conditions—Cash. 5. COLE, A. & B. Quebec, 15th Dec., 1846.

UNDERWRITERS' SALE. BY A. J. MAXHAM. On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst. at the EXCHANGE, at ELEVEN o'clock, A. M. precisely, (for account of the Underwriters or others concerned,) by order of the Master—

THE HULL of the Bark "Marquis of Wellesley," (British built,) 406 Tons Burthen, John Tierney, Master, of Dublin—she now lies or did lie wrecked near St. Simon (below Bic) with Patent Windlass and part of Chain Galleys on board. —AFTER WHICH—The Standing and Running Rigging, Sails, Yards, Blocks, Anchors, Chains, Boats and materials saved from the wreck and in charge of J. Ben B. Martel, at St. Simon—Particulars of all which will be given in Bills at time of Sale. —ALSO—On account of the Underwriters: The remainder of the wreck of the Brig OCEAN, James Warren, Master, of London, as it now lies or did lie wrecked at Metis, with 2 Anchors about 15 cwt. each, and 2 Chains thereon attached, (for account of the Underwriters or others concerned.) —AFTER WHICH—A quantity of Rigging, Sails, &c. About 5 cwt. of Iron, 1 July Boat. Saved from the wreck and in charge of Mr. James T. Paul, at Metis. Quebec, 14th Dec. 1846.

SALE OF BOOKS, &c. The sale will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd, and be continued the 24th and 25th inst. and will recommence on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st Dec. The remaining part of the Catalogue will be sold on MONDAY, the 4th JANUARY and following EVENINGS until the whole is disposed of. CATALOGUE of a very considerable and extremely varied ASSORTMENT of BOOKS. Comprising about 1500 lbs, being a consignment from E. LUTLEY, Esq., of London, including a very numerous collection of works upon most subjects of Literature, Religion, Arts, Sciences, History, Geography, Law, Medicine, Surgery, Voyages, Travels, Belles Lettres, Poetry, Education, Amusements, Hooks of Plates, Architecture, Music, &c. in various languages. —AFTER WHICH—A very rich lot of Silver and Silver Plated articles, consisting of—Silver Ornaments, Pictures and Frames, &c., consisting of—Silver Dishes, Silver Saucers, Silver Soup, Table and Tea Spoons, Silver Forks, a set of 56 pieces Table Knives and Forks, ivory handles, silver blades and mountings. A set of 50 pieces elegant Knives and Forks, richly mounted. Fruit Baskets and Silvers, richly plated Brands and Chamber Castles, &c. A French Music Clock under a glass shade. 6 sets of Ornamental China Vases and a variety of other fancy articles. —ALSO—Will be offered a quantity of Ladies and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Backgammon Boards, Chessmen, Telescopes, Thermometers and a fancy lot of articles for New Year's gifts, Engravings, Writing Paper, Stationery, &c. A few dozens of Champagne, Sherry Wines, Port Wines, London Porter, Liqueurs, &c. N. BALZARETTI, A. & B. N. B.—Gentlemen unable to attend the sale may have their commissions faithfully attended to by the Auctioneer. The above will be on view on MONDAY next the 21st inst. N. B.

SOLDIERS' GREAT COATS. THE undersigned informs Country Merchants and others, that he has on hand about 3000 SOLDIERS' GREAT COATS, all in first rate order, which he offers for Sale CHEAP, in retail and in lots to suit purchasers. PH. FITON, Grocer, King St., St. Roch, adjoining Mr. P. Allard, Quebec, 27th Nov. 1846. 5 Baker.

W. M. PATERSON, Grocery, Wine and Spirits Store; dealer in Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars, No. 18, Notre Dame Street, fronting Lower Town Market Place, Quebec.

BANKRUPT NOTICES

IN BANKRUPTCY. Province of Canada, District of Quebec. In Re Thomas McCaw, Bankrupt. PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that on THURSDAY, the SEVENTH day of JANUARY next, at the hour of TEN in the forenoon, or as soon after as Counsel can be heard, application will be made to Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench for this District, on the 11th JANUARY next, or as soon after as Counsel can be heard for a Judgment confirming and allowing the Certificate of conformity granted to me, the said Bankrupt, by JEAN CASIMIR BRUNEAU, Esquire, one of the Circuit Judges of the District of Quebec, be confirmed by the said Court.

THOMAS McCAW, Debtor. Quebec, 11th December, 1846. In Re P. Woolrich, Bankrupt. NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench for this District, on the 11th JANUARY next, or as soon after as Counsel can be heard for a Judgment confirming and allowing the Certificate of conformity granted to me, the said Bankrupt, by JEAN CASIMIR BRUNEAU, Esquire, one of the Circuit Judges of the District of Quebec, be confirmed by the said Court.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed Assignee to the Bankrupt Estate of RAIMOND RICHARD, requests all parties indebted to the said Estate to make payment to him without delay. W. D. DUPONT, St. Peter Street, 15. 7th December, 1846.

FOR SALE. 100 BAGS best GREEN COFFEE, 75 Barrels Roasted Do. 400 Boxes Canada Glass, assorted sizes 10 Casks Spirits Turpentine 200 Bbls. Pitch, 200 Bbls. Rosin 300 Doz. Corn Brooms, 50 Doz. Dusters, 10 Barrels Bright Varnish 300 Sides Sale Leather 1000 Pairs India Rubber Shoes, assorted 70 Boxes Sperm Candles 200 Bbls. Prime, Prime Moss and Mess Pork 500 Bbls. Flour, 20 Bbls. Cheese 30 Hhds. Leaf Tobacco, 50 doz. bed Cords 150 Boxes Twankey & Southing Teas 50 do. Old Hyson, Gunpowder and Imperial Teas 400 Dozens Woolen Socks, Township make. —ALSO— From Wm. Rodden's Manufactory, Montreal:— A complete and large assortment of Cooking, Fancy Box and Hot Air Stoves, Counter Beams & Stands, with Patent Balances weighing from 2 oz. to 20 cwt., Chopping and Broad Axes. DANIEL MCGIE, Hunt's Wharf, Quebec, 4th Nov., 1846.

CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE.

BY Order of the Vestry of the Episcopal Cathedral, the ORGAN at present in that building is offered for Sale. This Instrument was built in London by Elliot in 1801. It has the usual three rows of keys, and a pedal and Cymbal Action. It contains sixteen stops, numbering about 1000 pipes; and might (at a comparatively small expense) be taken asunder and rebuilt into three distinct Organs, of sufficient power for small Churches or Chapels. The whole is contained in two handsome Oak Cases, with gilt hinges in front of each. For further particulars apply to Mr. GODMAN, Organist. Quebec, 14th August, 1846.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made by the undersigned on behalf of themselves and their associates at the next session of the Legislature for an Act to incorporate a Joint Stock Company to work mines of Copper and other minerals on the Lands and Islands bordering on Lakes Superior and Huron in Upper Canada, under the name of the Quebec and Lake Superior Mining Association. PETER PATTERSON, HENRY LEMESURIER, JOHN BONNER, WILLIAM PETRY, THOMAS WILLIAM LLOYD Quebec, 21st October, 1846.

SMOKED AND DRIED HAMS.

The Subscribers have just received: 7000 LBS. SMOKED HAMS, 4200 LBS. DRIED DO. A very choice lot, unequalled on the market, offered for sale in lots to suit purchasers. SEMPLE & STEWART, Lower Town Market, Stalls 9, 10 and 11. Quebec, 15th May, 1846.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having leased the PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, St. John Street, since the first of May last, begs leave to return thanks to his friends and the public in general for the support which he has hitherto favoured and hopes by strict attention, that he will merit a continuance of the same, as nothing shall be wanting on his part to give satisfaction to all those who may favour him with their patronage. (Signed) FREDK. NAST, N. 13 — Lunch, Dinner, or Supper, at any time. Quebec, 1st July, 1846.

NOTICE.

THE DIRECTORS of the late UNION HOTEL COMPANY of QUEBEC, will pay to the Shareholders, or their legal representatives, on application to their Secretary, Seven dollars and a half per Share, the residue of the Funds realized by them. J. W. WOOLSEY, Secretary of the U. C. Quebec, 18th September, 1846.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND, LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

26, Cornhill, London. CAPITAL—£500,000 STERLING. EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT. LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR QUEBEC HENRY LEMESURIER, Esq. HON. LOUIS PANET, JAMES GILLESPIE, Esq. HON. LOUIS MASSUE, HENRY BURSTALL, Esq. Medical Examiner: JOSEPH MORRIS, M. D. Manager and Agent: WESTON HUNT, Esq. Prospectuses containing the rates for Assurance and other information may be obtained (gratis) at the Office of Messrs. W. HUNT & Co. Hunt's Wharf, 25th Sept. 1846. u o w

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE:

710 M TONS of White Boiling PEAS, 414 do. Green do. DO., LORR, OATS and BIAN, by MICHAEL CULLEN, Craig Street, St. Roch. Quebec, 8th December, 1845. u o w

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

- ARCHER, N., Painter and Glazier, and Paper Hanger, Nouvelle Street, St. John Suburbs.
APARTMENTS for taking DAGUERRETYPE LIKENESSES by F. WYSE, 2nd Floor, No. 26, Mountain Street.
SMEATON, TAILOR, No. 33, St. John St. — Newest styles of Fashions—neat workmanship—punctuality to orders.
ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY, FREDK. WYSE, No. 26, Foot of Mountain Street, Lower Town.
CAIRNS, Merchant Tailor, No. 2, St. Louis St., Place d'Annes, opposite Payne's Hotel.
CHARLES CORNELL, SADDLER, HARNESS and TRUNK MAKER, No. 20, St. John Street.
CAZEAU'S French and English Day and Evening School, No. 6, Couillard Street.—Private Tuition and Boarding.
C. T. BROWN'S established cheap clothing Store to suit every man's pocket, corner Shop of Fort and Basile Streets, Upper Town, Quebec. Gentlemen's, Boys, and Servants' Livery Clothes made to measure.
McDONALD, Painter and Glazier, No. 13, St. Lewis Street.
EDWIN HULL, Clock & Watchmaker, No. 19 St. Peter Street, opposite the Union Hotel Lower Town.
S. CHRISTMAS, from London, Watch and Clock Maker, and Engraver, Plate, Jewellery, &c. &c. repaired—No. 5, St. John Street, Quebec.
CAMERON, MERCHANT TAILOR, St. Peter Street, Lower Town.
EUGENE TRUDEAU, Overseer of the Sweeping of Chimneys; residence, No. 10, St. Flavien Street, Palace Ward, Upper Town.
EAGLE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY'S AGENCY OFFICE, removed to Fraser's Buildings, St. James St., opposite to Custom House.
GEORGE TAYLOR, PATENT SLIP, POINT LEVY.
H. B. PORTER & CO., Coal Wharf, No. 41, Champlain Street.
HAMBY F. CAIRNS, Advocate, No. 3, Saint Lewis Street.
JOHN SHAW & CO. Importers and Dealers in Hardware, Paint, Oil, &c., St. John Street, Upper Town, and corner of Saulte-Fort and Cal-de-Sac Streets, Lower Town.
J. S. HOSSACK, Notary Public.—Office, No. 39 St. Peter Street, nearly opposite to the Quebec Bank.
J. B. CORRIVEAU, Hat Manufacturer, No. 1, Mountain Street, Lower Town.
J. T. LILLIOTT, BAKER, Corner of St. Francois Street, Grand Battery.
JAMES HOSSACK, Wholesale and Retail Confectioner, &c., No. 5, Notre Dame Street, opposite Lower Town Market Place. Orders punctually attended to.
J. H. HARDIE & CO., Paint, Oil and Glass Store, No. 30, St. John Street.
JOHN WALTON, BRICKLAYER and BUILDER—21, Cal-de-Sac.
J. RENNIE, ENGRAVER in GENERAL, St. John Street, Upper Town.—Cards of every description Engraved and Printed with neatness and despatch.
MRS. LANE'S BOARDING HOUSE, No. 41, St. Ursule Street, Upper-Town, Quebec.
NEW STORE of Chemicals, Drugs and Perfumery, by O. GIROUX, Chemist, Druggist, &c., No. 24, St. John Street.
O. L. RICHARDSON, Leather Merchant, and Moccasin Boots and Shoes Wholesale.
P. WHITHAM, Surgical Instrument Maker and Cutter, No. 36, St. Anna Street, opposite the Scotch Church, Upper Town, Quebec.
ROBERT WALSH, MILL-WRIGHT, No. 3, St. Flavien Street.
R. BACK, Ship Biscuit Baker and Confectioner, No. 48, St. Peter Street, next door to Wm. Price & Co's. Office.
RICHARD FREEMAN, Tanner, Currier and Leather Merchant, 62, St. Vallier Street.—Kips and Calf Skins, Harness, Rein, Mill-Belts, Sole Malouin and Moccasin Leather. Malouin and Moccasin Boots and Shoes Wholesale.
S. AMUEL CORNELL, CARRIAGE, HOUSE, AND SIGN PAINTER and GLAZIER, No. 3, Ursule Street, two doors from John Street.
T. DRYSDALE, Watch-Maker and Jeweller No. 30, St. Louis Street, opposite the Old City Hall.
TEMPERANCE GROCERY STORE THOMAS BICKELL, corner of St. John and St. Stanislaus Streets, Upper-Town.
T. BROWN'S CLASSICAL ACADEMY, No. 14 St. Ann Street.
T. H. REED, Upholsterer and Paper Hanger, corner of St. John and Stanislaus Streets. 17 New Patterns for Window and Bed Curtains, received this Spring.
WILLIAM McMASTER, Watch-Maker, No. 46, St. John Street.—On hand an excellent assortment of Clocks, Watches and Jewellery of the best quality and moderate prices.
W. & J. McKAY, House, Sign and Decorative Painters, corner of St. Anne and Garden Street, opposite English Cathedral.
W. M. HICKMAN, Hair-Cutter, Wig-Make and Perfumer, successor to FREDK. WYSE No. 26, Mountain Street, Lower-Town.
W. M. BANFIELD, Wholesale and Retail Grocery Store, No. 81, Champlain Street, Près de-Ville.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD OR HABIT OF THE SYSTEM. VIZ: Scrofula, or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obsolete Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pusules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Engorgement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Fleers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Scirrhous or Lupulous, and various other eruptions, Impure use of Mercury, Acids or Droppings, Exposure or Impurity in Life, &c., Chronic Constitutional Disorders. THE VALUE of this preparation is now widely known, and every day the field of its usefulness is extending. It is a simple and highly recommended by Physicians, and is admitted to be the most powerful and searching preparation from the root that has ever been employed in medical practice. It is not local in its operation, but general, extending through the whole system. It neutralizes the poisonous elements in the blood, and restores a healthy tone to the organs which generate it. In scrofulous and other general disorders, the result is a rapid healing of the sores and pustules; in rheumatism, and other painful affections of the muscular fibre, a speedy removal of the pain, and in all cases, a renewal of strength, keeping pace with the retreat of the disease from the system. It is put up in a highly concentrated form for convenience and portability, and when diluted according to the directions, each bottle will make six times the quantity, equal to one quart, and is then superior in medicinal value to the various preparations bearing the name. The proprietors are almost daily receiving testimonials from the most respectable characters, testifying to its great value as an active and curative medicine. The following interesting case is presented, and the reader invited to a careful perusal. Comment on such evidence is unnecessary: NEWARK, N. J., March 12th, 1845. Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS—Mr. Oliver's child, of this place, was attacked with scrofula when two years old, which soon reduced her to a mere skeleton. The disease pervaded the whole system, and manifested itself in malignant sores on the head, body and limbs. Different physicians in Newark, Belleville and New York, prescribed for her at various times, but finally gave up the case as perfectly hopeless. At last Mr. Oliver was induced to try your Sarsaparilla, and accordingly procured four bottles, which was sparingly administered, with many interruptions, yet with the most decided benefit. About two months ago I became acquainted with the circumstances of the case. The child, who is now aged four years, was one complete mass of disease, and incapable of using any of her limbs. Her body was swollen to nearly twice its natural size; and she could not stand on her feet, and was entirely covered with large sores. She was unable to move, and would take no notice of anything, only to shrink from being touched, even by her mother. The disease, at the same time, was equally severe inwardly, attended with bloody evacuations every few hours. They procured some more of the Sarsaparilla, and before she had taken one bottle she could sit down from the chair and creep across the room. She has now just finished taking the second bottle, and the sores are nearly all healed, the limbs are restored to their natural use, she is quite cheerful, and is fast improving to health. Very respectfully yours, C. J. WARNER, Sec. of Youth's Sine Tem Soc. The following is an extract from a letter received from Mrs. Egan, who had been afflicted for several years with Scrofulous Ulcers, Dyspepsia, &c., and recently with an affection of the Throat and Chest: BAILEYSBURG, Va., Dec. 15th, 1845. Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS—Before I commenced using your Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost insupportable; my throat was completely ulcerated, I had a cough, and there were frequently warts together that I could not speak above a whisper, and besides, the inflammation from my throat extended to my head, so that my hearing was very much impaired. After taking the Sarsaparilla a short time, my health improved, and my throat healed, and I was able to speak and breathe as usual. My chest as well as my head, and my hearing quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three months, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of your Sarsaparilla. Your friend, LOISA R. BEVAN. TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION.—LET THE FACTS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES.—The following certificate is only another link in the great chain of testimony to merit. Let the afflicted read and be convinced. What it has done once, it will do again. CHARLESTOWN, Mass. Sept. 25th 1845. This may seem a very ordinary case, but it is not so. I have been ten years afflicted with the scrofulous humor. At the age of seven years he had the measles, which probably caused this humor to make its appearance in a most singular way, covering his body from his head to his feet with small tumours. I consulted a Doctor of Medicine, and he examined him three days in succession, and not understanding his case, advised me to consult Dr. Rogers, of New York. I then being a resident of that city. After a long and critical examination, having more than thirty other medical gentlemen with him at the time, he pronounced it scrofula, or King's Evil. The child was then put under medical treatment, from which he derived no benefit. He grew worse until June of 1837, and then his bones became affected in consequence of the mercury that had been given him. A piece of bone came away from his under jaw, in the first place, as large as an English walnut, a piece from his forehead as large as a sixpence, and a piece from near the crown of his head. It then went to the neck and side, and discharged in three places. From thence to one of his limbs, separating, in consequence of the ulceration, the muscles and cord from the bones of the ankle joint on the back part. He had at one time fifteen running sores or issues from the glands of the throat and those places I have mentioned. In 1840, I lived in Portsmouth, N. H., and he was attacked with a Rheumatic Fever, which he removed the humor from his eyes and hearing, which he gave the humor, and which swelled as large as three of them. Being under medical treatment, they gave him lard until he lost his reason. Then I became alarmed and sent for a Thomsonian. His medicine helped his hip and restored his reason. The third time he was attacked with this fever in 1842 when he was in New York. I consulted a Doctor of Medicine, and he examined him, and he failed of effecting a cure. I sent and procured six bottles, and by the time he had taken it all I considered him well. Those places healed—he became bright and lively—color came to his face and lips—from that time to the Fall of 1844, his complaints never troubled him. At that time he became deaf, which I cured, which he removed the humor from his eyes and hearing, and he now appears to be cured, and radically so. I verily believe all this latter trouble might have been avoided if I had continued thoroughly the use of the Sarsaparilla when he was under its influence the first time. These are the simple statements of the facts of the case, and I feel it my duty to make those facts known to the public, for the benefit of those who may be afflicted in like manner: feeling a full conviction the cure has been effected solely from the effect of this invaluable medicine. HANNAH W. BECK, 228 Main-st. Suffolk, ss. Boston, October 15, 1845.—Then personally appeared the above named Hannah W. Beck, and made solemn oath that the above certificate, by her subscribed, and statements therein contained, are true. Before me, JAMES RICE, Justice of the Peace. FURTHER TESTIMONY.—The following is an extract from a letter received from Rev. William Galusha: BERKSHIRE, Vt., Oct. 22d, 1845. MESSRS SANDS:—I have been afflicted with severe pain in my side, occasioned by a diseased liver, for the last twenty years; suffering at times what language cannot convey, but since taking your Sarsaparilla I have been greatly relieved, so much so that I have been able to attend to my business and preach occasionally for the last fifteen months. I wholly discarded all other medicine, and thoroughly tried the Sarsaparilla, which I can recommend in truth and sincerity to all those who are in any way afflicted with any species of scrofulous complaints, &c. Yours truly, WM. GALUSHA. For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets, which may be obtained of Agents gratis. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton-st. corner of William, New-York. Sold also by John Holland & Co. Montreal; J. W. Brent, Kingston; and by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canada. Price \$1 per bottle. Six bottles for \$5. THE public are respectfully requested to remember that it is SANDS' Sarsaparilla that has been and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of disease to which the human frame is subject; therefore ask for SANDS' Sarsaparilla, and take no other. SOLD BY J. MUSSON & CO. SOLE AGENTS FOR QUEBEC.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late JOHN BRYAN WOOLSEY, Esquire, in his life time of this City, are requested to furnish the same duly authenticated for liquidation on or before the 30th day of DECEMBER next, to the undersigned, as Attix duly appointed to be minor children, and all those who may be indebted to the said Estate are hereby requested to pay the same within the said day. M. J. V. WOOLSEY, Quebec, 20th November, 1846.

NOTICE. THE BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY having reduced their rate of Premiums, the subscriber is prepared to receive proposals according to the new scale. R. PENISTON, Agent. India Wharf, 26th October, 1846.

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the Jesuits' Estates for A cens de rentes, Lots et ventes, rents of mills, bench lots, farms or otherwise, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned—in default whereof instructions shall be given to Her Majesty's Attorney General to prosecute them without further advice and without any distinction of persons. LOUIS PANET, Agent for the Jesuits' Estates. Que'ec, 20th November, 1846. o m

OARS. THE Subscriber offers for Sale 1,000 Pair of White Ash Oars, from 12 to 21 feet long. ALSO an excellent assortment of Ship Chandlery, at moderate prices. D. MAGUIRE, No. 51, St. Peter Street. Quebec, 17th April, 1846.

GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON. CAPITAL, \$1,000,000 Sterling. THE undersigned are authorised to accept FIRE and LIFE RISKS, on favourable terms, and to settle claims for losses, without referring them to England. RYAN, CHAPMAN & CO., Montreal. RYAN BROTHERS, No. 27, St. Peter Street, Quebec.

BISSET'S FOUNDRY. THE undersigned begs to inform his Friends, and the Public, that he has commenced business as Iron and Brass Founder in his premises St. Vallier Street, lately purchased from Mr. James Clearburn, where he will do all kinds of Blacksmith Work and Iron fitting connected with the Foundry; and is now ready to execute all orders with which he may be favoured. GEO. B. BISSET, St. Vallier Street, Quebec, 23rd February, 1846.

THE undersigned returns her sincere thanks for the support with which she has hitherto favoured, and now begs to inform the public that she has received a large supply of new Goods per "Zealand" and she would solicit a continuance of their patronage. Superior Leather for making long Water-proof Boots and French fronts of best quality. HULDAH BURKE, Boot and Shoe Warehouse, BEADE STREET, Quebec, 24th May, 1846.

SAINT GEORGE'S HOTEL FIVE MILES BELOW RIVIERE DU LOUP (EN BAS.) THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has recently opened the above establishment, and by his unremitting attention to the wants and comforts of the Invalid, as well as others, favoring him with a call, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. Kikouana, from its close proximity to the Salt Water, possesses every facility for bathing, and the continual Sea breeze renders it, a most desirable residence during the Summer Season for persons in delicate health;—and for those who are in search of pleasure there are innumerable resources, amongst which fishing and shooting are to be had. THOMAS EELY, Kikouana, 1st June, 1846. u—1 w

Property for Sale and To Let.

EXTENSIVE COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENT. FOR SALE, at GENTILLY, 65 miles from Quebec, in the District of Three Rivers, with easy terms of payment—incontestable titles will be given. NOTICE to those who are desirous of purchasing a large establishment for manufacturing Deals and carrying on a general trade in Timber, and where there is also a large establishment for Carding and making Cloth, besides a beautiful country house, well finished, with all its dependencies, a fine garden, two lots of land under culture, &c. The following is a description of each lot:— No. 1—Two large SAW MILLS, with patent cast wheels, which work 45 Saws, two Circular Saws and; they cut 800 a 1000 deals per 24 hours; those two mills were built in 1845 and 1844, and are well finished and on the best principle. No. 2—A large FULLING and CARDING MILL, in the best order, which is let for \$27 10s. per annum. No. 3—Wharves, dams, dalles, dallois, carriages, horses, chains and all that belongs to said mills. No. 4—A Blacksmith's Forge complete. No. 5—Carpenter's workshop complete. No. 6—A Potter's work-house, where Russian Stoves are also manufactured. No. 7—Six good new houses, one of them particularly, which is occupied by a respectable family. No. 8—A large POTASH establishment complete. All those establishments are situated on both sides of the River Gentilly, in the space of one arpent, and only twenty arpents from the River St. Laurence, where the tide flows. This establishment is two miles distant from the Church. No. 9—A superb LARGE HOUSE, well finished, in the passage of which there are two Russian Stoves, which heat all the house. The dependencies consist of a beautiful garden, a well-finished summer house, a two story hangar, a large out-house for carriages, stables, with four other buildings, and the yard paved in wood. This property was built in 1845, and finished in 1845, and is only half an arpent from the Church. Two lots of land, upon which there are 80 arpents in good cultivation. No. 10—Two Meadows, containing 30 arpents, also in cultivation. No. 11—A wood land, situated 7 miles from the mill, containing 90 arpents. The Household Furniture in the large house occupied by the Proprietor, (which is situated only half an arpent from the Church), and the carriages, horses, and the stock in trade, consisting of a general assortment well adapted for the place, and estimated at £1500 a £2000, will also be disposed of to the purchaser if he wishes it. Those Mills are erected on the large river of Gentilly, where it is well known there exists a large quantity of timber, and only about six miles from the river Bécancour, where there is also a large quantity of timber, which can be brought to those mills, and which gives them a great value. Those who wish to visit the establishments, may apply to the proprietor, A. STEIN, Esquire, on the premises. Every information will also be given and the plans seen on application at the Office of the undersigned, who is authorised to dispose of the property. F. BUTEAU, Napoleon Wharf, Quebec, 1st October, 1846. u 2 w

Property for Sale and To Let.

FOR SALE. A very liberal Terms, an EMPLACEMENT, containing 3072 superficial feet, with a fine three story HOUSE, Hangar, Paul's market, and now occupied by Mr. Jos. Fortin. This property, very advantageously situated for the trade, promises to become of greater value, considering the improvements to be made at the entrance of the River St. Charles. Apply to Mr. Jean Langlois, or to the undersigned, CHS. CINQ-MARS, Notary, u—2 w Quebec, 30th Nov. 1846.

THE undersigned, with a view of closing their Copartnership, offer for sale their Property known as the INDIA WHARF, with several vacant Lots adjoining. FORSYTH, WALKER & CO. Quebec, 28th Oct., 1846.

TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE. IN the seigniory of Cap de la Magdeleine, concession St. Felix, about three leagues from Three Rivers, 2,500 Acres of LAND, with good Pine and Spruce Timber, convenient to the River St. Maurice. Unquestionable titles will be given and facilities for payment. Apply to the undersigned. ED GLACKEMEYER, N. P. Quebec, 23rd September, 1846. u 2 w

TO BE LET, FROM THE 1st MAY 1847, THE extensive FARM at La Canardière, near Quebec, at present occupied by Mr. John Croker. Apply to JAMES MCKENZIE, No. 10, D'Auteuil Street. Quebec, 19th August, 1846.

TO LET at Point Levi, a COVE adjoining to Mr. R. Hickson's. Application to WM. BIGNELL, Notary, May 12th, 1846. u

OFFICES AND SHOP TO LET. A SHOP, with a fire proof Vault, in the Fire proof Vaults. —ALSO— A SHOP, with a fire proof Vault. Apply to the proprietor. ED. PRENDERGAST, Quebec, 9th March, 1846.

FOR SALE OR TO LET. THAT large and comfortable HOUSE situated at St. Lewis' Heights, the former residence of the late JAMES H. KERR, Esq. Possession given on 1st May next. Inquire on the premises, or of the undersigned. A. W. COCHRAN, 19, St. Anne Street. 7th January, 1846.

TO BE LET. THAT elegant and spacious HOUSE, on the Cape, occupied by Wm. PATTON, Esq. Apply to E. G. CANNON, N. 1. 1th March, 1846.

VILLA LOTS AT SPENCER WOOD FOR SALE. FIVE LOTS of three to four Acres each, beautifully wooded, the surface varied so as to afford picturesque views for Houses. The purchase money may remain on the Property.—Apply to H. ATKINSON, Spencer Wood, 8th May, 1846. o w—o v

MONTREAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY CAPITAL,—£200,000. THE above Company insure Property against risk by Fire at MODERATE RATES of Premium—at their Office in the Parliament Building—prompt settlement of all losses. Quebec, 25th Sept. 1845. u

Protection Fire Insurance Company, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. THIS Company continues to Insure Property against loss by Fire. Office, Hunt's Wharf. DANIEL MCGIE, Agent. Quebec, 18th May, 1846.

Etna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut. THIS Company, chartered in 1818, established an Agency in Canada in 1822.—Continues to Insure against loss by Fire. Office, Hunt's Wharf. DANIEL MCGIE, Agent. Quebec, 18th May, 1846.

NOTICE. THE undersigned having taken Mr. DAVID DOUGLAS YOUNG into co-partnership, the business will from this date be carried on under the firm of G. B. SYMES & Co. GEO. BURNS SYMES, Quebec, 15th May, 1846.

NOTICE. ALL parties indebted to the Estate of O. A. ARSSELL, are hereby notified that Mr. J. P. BICKELL will call on each of them for payment of account, after which all unsettled accounts will be immediately placed in the hands of a Solicitor. A. GILLESPIE, THOS. Wm. LLOYD, Assignees. 19th Oct. 1846.

THE QUEBEC GAZETTE IS PUBLISHED Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, BY Wm. MERRISON, Printer, Bookseller and Stationer; No. 19, Mountain Street. PRICE—TWENTY SHILLINGS PER ANNUM. ADVERTISEMENTS: delivered in before twelve o'clock on the day of publication, inserted according to written orders, or till forbid, if no written directions, at 2s. 6d. for six lines and under, first insertion, and 7d. each subsequent insertion; for ten lines and above six, 3s. 4d. first insertion, and 10d. each subsequent insertion. Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.

Most of the Postmasters throughout the Province will receive subscribers. CARDS, CIRCULARS, MANUSCRIPTS, &c. &c. Executed with neatness and despatch.

Printed and published at No. 19, (former y 3 and 14) of Mountain Street, Quebec, by WILLIAM MERRISON, of Valcartier, in the County of Quebec, for self and Isabel, Valcartier, and John Neilson, Juniors, Donees of their late brother SAMUEL NEILSON, deceased.—18th Dec., 1846.