



Provincial Parliament.

AN ACT to facilitate the negotiation of a Loan in England, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

We, Your Majesty's Most dutiful and loyal subjects the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada in Parliament assembled, having taken into our serious considerations the present state of the public debt of this Province, and the Message of your Majesty's Governor General of this Province, transmitting a Despatch from your Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, bearing date the third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and containing among other things the following passages:—

"The Queen's Government coincide in your views of the expediency of making such an arrangement as may employ the credit of this country for the benefit of the finances of Canada and have given their sanction to the plan proposed in your Despatches. They are of opinion that such an arrangement, if it can be carried into effect with the consent of the creditors, would be, in every way, desirable; but they feel that the objections to a Bill compelling parties to receive payment of their money in breach of agreements entered into with them by competent authority, are insuperable."

"Her Majesty's Government are ready to give any assistance in conformity with your proposal, which does not appear to them inconsistent with good faith. They are ready to propose to Parliament to guarantee a loan which may be required for public works, (under the restrictions suggested by you,) for the repayment of such part of the debt as may be now redeemable, or may be held by Creditors who shall declare themselves willing to accept reasonable terms, and being desirous of lessening the charge of the said debt as well as of making provisions for the continuance and completion of public works commenced in this Province, by means of a Loan at a reduced rate of interest, under the guarantee proposed in the said Despatch, humbly beseech your Majesty that it may be enacted:—Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, intituled, 'An Act to Re-unite the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and of the Government of Canada;' and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that after the charges made on the consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province, under and by virtue of the said Act of the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, the said consolidated Fund shall be charged and chargeable with the payment of the interest and principal of any new Debentures, Loan, or Stock not exceeding the sum of sterling money of Great Britain, which shall be raised or created on behalf of this Province, by virtue of this Act or of any Act or Acts of Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, to be passed for the raising and creating any such Loan or Stock, or for the purpose of guaranteeing the payment of the same and interest thereon by this Province."

"II. And be it enacted, that in case it shall be necessary to effect such loan, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor of this Province to authorize debentures to the amount of of sterling money, to be issued in such form and payable at such period and for such sum, and at such rate of interest as shall be most convenient, and as shall be in accordance with the terms in which such new loan may be guaranteed as aforesaid."

"III. And be it enacted, that all and every the provisions of a certain Act of the Parliament of Upper Canada passed in the seventh year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, and intituled, 'An Act to authorize the Government to borrow a certain sum of money upon Debentures to be loaned to the Welland Canal Company,' which relate to the Debentures authorized by that Act, passing current with certain public accounts—the suspension of interest in certain cases, the submitting to the Legislature accounts of such Debentures and the interest paid thereon, and the expenses attending the same, and the paying off and cancelling the said Debentures, and also the provisions contained in the seventh section of the said Act, declaring and making the forging any such Debenture or any stamp, writing or endorsement thereon or thereon, and the tendering in payment any such forged Debenture, or any Debenture with such counterfeit stamp, endorsement or writing thereon or thereon, and the demanding to have such counterfeit debenture or any debenture with such counterfeit stamp, endorsement or writing thereon or thereon, exchanged for ready money by any person or persons who shall be obliged to or required to exchange the same, or by any other person or persons whomsoever, knowing such Debenture or the stamp, endorsement or writing thereon or thereon to be forged or counterfeited, and with intent to defraud as in the said Act is mentioned, felony, and subjecting the person or persons guilty thereof to suffer as in cases of felony, shall be and are hereby enacted and declared to be in force with regard and in respect to all and every Debenture or Debentures to be issued in pursuance of this Act."

"IV. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor of this Province to nominate and appoint such person or persons, as he shall think the most fit, for the purpose of arranging and negotiating the mode and terms in and upon which such new Loan or Stock may be most advantageously raised or created, and to advance and pay to the person or persons so employed such sums of money as shall be reasonable and necessary to defray the expenses attending his or their employment; and that such person or persons (subject to instructions to be from time to time given to him or them by the Governor of this Province,) shall have full power and authority to negotiate on behalf of this Province, in such form and manner, as shall be rendered necessary by any such Act or Acts to be passed by the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, or as shall be directed and approved by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies for the time being."

"V. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor of this Province, out of the monies to be raised by any such new Stock or Loan, to direct and order the payment in full of all and every the public Debentures of the late Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, or of either of them, which are now due or which may hereafter be lawfully called in for the payment thereof, or which shall become due and payable, together with all interest due or to become due thereon."

"VI. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor of this Province, to authorize and direct the redemption of any Debenture or Debentures of either of the said late Provinces, out of the monies to be raised as aforesaid, at such rates and upon such terms and conditions as shall and may be agreed upon with the holder or holders thereof: Provided always, that in no case, shall any greater sum than is expressed in any such Debenture together with the interest due and unpaid, to be paid for the redemption of the same."

"VII. And be it enacted, that all Executors, Administrators, Guardians, Trustees, Tutors, Curators, and all Carriers or Committees of the Estates of Idiots and Lunatics, or absentees who shall as such have the custody or control of or over any such Debentures in this Province, may agree for the redemption thereof and receive the sums of money to be respectively paid therefor, and shall hold and be accountable for such sums as they shall respectively receive for any such Debenture upon, with, under and subject to the same uses, trusts, powers, conditions and purposes as such Debentures were subject or liable to, when in their possession, custody or control."

"VIII. And be it enacted, that the residue of the monies so to be raised as aforesaid, after redemption of such Debentures, shall be paid to and remain in the hands of the Receiver General of this Province, subject to such disposal and appropriation as the Legislature may from time to time by any Act or Acts direct and appoint."

"IX. And be it enacted, that all monies to be raised by such Loan or Stock as aforesaid, shall be accounted for to Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, through the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, in such manner and form as Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors shall be graciously pleased to direct."

RESOLUTIONS TO BE PROPOSED BY MR. HERRITT.

1. Resolved.—That the great Lakes of Canada, and the River St. Lawrence, form the natural outlet to the Ocean for the countries situated on their waters, and afford great advantages for commercial communication with distant countries.

2. Resolved.—That the improvement of these advantages by means of Canals sufficient to admit of a free and cheap commercial communication throughout, is essential to the growth and prosperity of the countries situated on the said waters, and will justify the necessary expenditure and afford a reasonable prospect of an income sufficient to maintain the said communication and reimburse that expenditure.

3. Resolved.—That according to the estimate in the report of the President of the Board of Works, it will require, to complete the Canal from the Long Sault to Côteau du Lac, £ 57,670  
Thence to Lachine 6½ miles, 255,900

Making in all the sum of..... £313,570

4. Resolved.—That the completion of this Canal would confer the greatest advantages on the greatest number of the inhabitants of Canada, and would be mutually beneficial to all; and it is therefore the opinion of this House that a loan of £500,000 be authorized to be raised by Debentures payable in twenty years, and bearing an interest not exceeding five per cent per annum, payable half yearly in London.

5. Resolved.—That for the purpose of securing the payment of the interest and creating a sinking fund for the gradual liquidation of the principal, there be levied and collected on all dry goods imported within this province, in addition to what is already imposed by law, two and one half per cent ad valorem.

6. Resolved.—That so soon as the net income from the toll collected on the Lachine and St. Lawrence Canals meets the interest on the amount borrowed for their construction, and provides £10,000 per year, for the liquidation of the principal—the duty shall cease, and the payment of interest and liquidation of the debt shall thereafter be borne out of the income from the Canals only.

7. Resolved.—That the debentures issued from time to time, and the loans negotiated for the construction of this work, shall be applied for no other purpose; and that a separate account of the receipts and expenditures of the same shall be laid before the Legislature within the first ten days after the opening of each successive session.

8. Resolved.—That these Resolutions be referred to a Committee of three Members, consisting of Messrs.

to draft and report a Bill thereon.

FOURTH REPORT.

The Select Committee on Currency and Banking, —with an instruction to consider the expediency of one general system of Banking for the Province, —and to which were referred the several Bank Petitions, have the honor to make their final Report as follows:—

Having examined the several Petitions from the Chartered Banks of this Province, praying for an extension of their Capitals, your committee have determined to recommend to your Honorable House, that the prayer of these Petitions, and all other applications for Bank Charters, be complied with under the following restrictions, most of which have been recommended in a Despatch from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

1st. The amount of Capital of the Company to be fixed; and the whole of such fixed amount to be subscribed for within a limited period, not exceeding eighteen months from the date of the Charter or Act of Incorporation.

2d. The Bank not to commence business until the whole of the Capital is subscribed, and a moiety at least of the subscription paid up.

3d. The whole amount of the Capital to be paid up within a given time from the date of the Charter or Act of Incorporation,—such period, unless under particular circumstances, not to exceed two years.

4th. The debts and engagements of the Company on promissory notes or otherwise, not to exceed at any time thrice the amount of the paid up Capital, with the addition of the amount of such Deposits as may be made with the Company's Establishment by individuals, in Specie or Government Paper.

5th. All promissory notes of the Company, whether issued from the principal Establishment, in from the Branch Banks, are to bear date at or place of issue, and to be payable on demand the Specie at the place of date.

6th. Suspension of Specie payments on demand at any of the Company's Establishments for a given number of days (not in any case exceeding 60) within any one year, either consecutively or at intervals, to forfeit the Charter.

7th. The Company shall not hold shares in its own stock, nor make advances on the security of those shares.

8th. The Company shall not advance money on security of Lands or Houses, or Ships, or on pledge of Merchandise, nor hold lands or houses, except for the transaction of its business, nor own ships, or to be engaged in trade except as dealers in Bullion or Bills of Exchange; but shall confine its transactions to discounting commercial paper and negotiable securities, and other legitimate banking business.

9th. The dividends to shareholders are to be made out of profits only, and not out of the Capital of the Company.

10th. The Company to make up and publish periodical Statements of its assets and liabilities (half yearly or yearly) shewing, under the heads specified in the annexed form, the average of the amount of its notes in circulation, and other liabilities at the termination of each week or month during the period to which the Statement refers, and the average amount of specie or other assets that were available to meet the same. Copies of these Statements are to be submitted to the Provincial Government, and the Company be prepared, if called upon, to verify such Statements by the production, as confidential documents, of the weekly or monthly balance sheets from which the same are compiled. And also to be prepared, upon requisition from the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to furnish in like manner such further information respecting the state or proceedings of

its Banking Establishments as their Lordships may see fit to call for.

11th. No By-law of the Company shall be repugnant to the conditions of the Charter or Act of Incorporation, or the Statutes of the Province.

12th. As the insertion in Charters or Acts of Incorporation, of provisions relating to the detailed management of the business of the Corporation has, in several instances, been found to render the documents complicated and unintelligible, and has been productive of great inconvenience, it is desirable that such insertion should be avoided, and that the provisions of such Charters or Acts should be confined, as far as practicable, to the special powers and privileges to be conferred by the Company, and the conditions to be observed by the Company, and to such general regulations relating to the nomination and powers of the Directors, the institution of by-laws, or other proceedings of the Company, as may be necessary with a view to the public convenience and security.

13th. No Company to be allowed to issue its promissory notes payable on demand, to an amount greater than its paid up capital.

Form of Return referred to in Regulation No. 10. Returns of the average amount of Liabilities and Assets of the Bank of during the period from [1st January] to [30th June], 1841.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount (£). Rows include Promissory Notes in circulation, Bills of Exchange, Bills and Notes in circulation, Balances due to other Banks, Cash deposits, Total average Liabilities, Coin and Bullion, Landed or other property, Government Securities, Promissory Notes or Bills of other Banks, Balances due from other Banks, Notes and Bills discounted, Total average Assets.

Your Committee are strongly of opinion that some uniform system of Banking should be adopted in the province, and they would therefore recommend that Private or Joint Stock Companies at present issuing paper in this Province without the sanction of the Legislature, should be prohibited from doing so, after the close of the next Session of Parliament. But your Committee would at the same time recommend that all Banking Institutions recognized by the Laws of either section of this Province should receive Charters upon the same conditions as those now recommended to Your Honorable House.

In the course of their inquiries into the subjects referred to their consideration by Your Honorable House, it has come to the knowledge of Your Committee that a Royal Charter has been granted to a Company established in London, under the name and style of "The Bank of British North America," for the purpose of carrying on the business of Banking in the North American Colonies, with a Capital of £1,000,000 sterling, and power to increase the same to the amount of £2,000,000.

Your Committee feel it an imperative duty to call the attention of Your Honorable House to this circumstance, believing that the exercise of the Royal Prerogative in this matter is contrary to the spirit and meaning of the Constitutional Act, which secures to the Provincial Legislature the entire management of the internal affairs of this Province.

In the confident hope that your Honorable House will concur with them in this opinion, Your Committee have prepared an Address to Her Majesty on the subject, which accompanies this Report. They also submit sundry tabular Statements procured from the various Banking Institutions.

All which is respectfully submitted.

F. HINCKS, Chairman.

57th August, 1841.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Assembly of Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave most humbly to bring under the notice of Your Majesty a subject of the gravest importance to Your Majesty's faithful subjects in this Province. During the course of the present Session of Parliament we have learned with deep concern, that Your Majesty has been advised to grant a royal Charter to a company in the City of London associated together for Banking purposes in the British North American Colonies, under the name and style of "The Bank of British North America," which Charter, besides conferring other privileges, authorizes the said company to issue Bank Notes within this Province.

It becomes our solemn and bounden duty, on behalf of the people of Canada, whose Representatives we are, to protest against such an interference with their constitutional rights.

We beg leave most humbly to represent to Your Majesty, that the Statute of the Imperial Parliament by virtue of which we are now assembled, was intended to confer upon the people of Canada the power of managing their own local affairs; and we had ventured to hope, from the tenor of the recent Despatches from Your Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies to Your Majesty's Representatives in this Province, that non-interference in those affairs would be the principle on which Your Majesty's Councils would thenceforth be governed in reference to the affairs of this Colony.

We are unwilling to weaken the force of our present remonstrance by pointing out to Your Majesty the inconvenience to which the Provincial Legislature may be exposed, and the loss which may be suffered by the inhabitants of this Province, owing to the exercise of the Royal Prerogative in this instance.

We respectfully and humbly pray Your Majesty's favourable consideration to this Address, believing

that the constitutional rights of the Provincial Legislature to control and manage the internal affairs of the Province, is a principle, to the maintenance of which the people of this important Colony are irrevocably pledged.

We beg to renew our assurances of entire devotion to Your Majesty's Person and Government.

FISCAL BANK BILL.

Whereas it is expedient to establish by law a Bank of Issue in this Province, to be called "The Bank of the Province of Canada,"

Be it therefore enacted, &c., That for the purpose of this Act, a public bank shall be, and the same is hereby established, to be called and known by the style and title of "The Bank of the Province of Canada,"

And, &c.—That it shall be lawful for the Governor of this Province by Commission under the Great Seal, &c. to appoint Commissioners and one Bank Inspector, who shall hold their respective offices during the pleasure of her Majesty, who shall be called "The Commissioners of the Bank of the Province of Canada."

And, &c.—That the said Commissioners shall have power to sue and be sued at law or equity, in and by the name and description of the Bank of the Province of Canada, and to discontinue the same at their discretion, and that the debts due to the said bank, shall have the same preference and precedences as debts due to her Majesty, and any execution issued, or decree or judgment in favor of the said bank shall affect persons and property in like manner, and with the same relation to the time when the debt or liability on which the suit is brought was incurred, as if the suit were in the name of and due to her Majesty. Provided always, that the said bank shall be entitled to receive costs, and liable to pay the same, &c., in like manner as ordinary suitors. Provided also, that no such suit or action shall be held to abate, &c., by reason of the death or removal from office of all or any of said Commissioners, and the appointment of another or others in the stead, &c., of the Commissioner or Commissioners so dying or being removed.

And, &c.—That before entering upon the office each of said Commissioners shall become bound to her Majesty, and give securities to the satisfaction of the Governor of this Province, the Commissioners in the sum of pounds, and the sureties in the sum of pounds, of lawful currency, &c., for the faithful discharge of the duties of their respective offices. And each and every other officer of the said bank shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, give such security as to the said Commissioners shall appear sufficient, subject to the approval of the Governor, &c. All and every of which bonds and securities shall be filed and kept in the office of the Inspector General of this Province.

And, &c.—That the said Commissioners shall have power and authority to employ all necessary servants, &c., for the business of the said bank, and to defray all necessary expenses, &c.

And, &c.—That it shall be lawful for said Commissioners to cause plates to be stamped and engraved, and promissory notes to be printed and struck from the said plates in the following form, and in such quantities as the Governor of this Province shall direct.

"By authority of Parliament."

No. 18. The Bank of the Province of Canada promises to pay or Bearer on demand, the sum of Twenty shillings (or as the case may be) in lawful money of the Province of Canada, at the office of the said Bank of the Province of Canada is

Commissioners.

Entered according to law.

18.

Bank Inspector.

And, &c.—That the Bank Inspector shall keep a public book of record in which shall be entered the numbers, dates, and amounts of all promissory notes required by the said Commissioners, to be issued under the authority of this act.

And, &c.—That when and so often as the said commissioners shall require any of said notes to be entered for signature, they shall furnish said Bank Inspector with a requisition stating the amount of the notes, and the numbers, dates, and amounts of each of the notes, and shall deliver to the Bank Inspector the said notes as to be entered, and said Bank Inspector shall sign and enter said notes in the book aforesaid, and shall return the said notes so signed to the said commissioners for their signature, and for the issue of the same.

And, &c.—That when and so often as it shall be found necessary by said commissioners to replace any of said notes which shall be worn or decayed, said commissioners shall give notice to the President of the Executive Council, the Receiver General of this Province, and to the Bank Inspector, specifying therein the amount, numbers, and particular amounts and dates of the notes so worn or decayed, and fixing a day and hour for the burning and destroying thereof, the said notes shall be burned and destroyed by the said commissioners at the office of the Bank, in the presence of the Inspector General and the Receiver General, or either of them and of the Bank Inspector, who shall enter the said notice in his book, together with a certificate of the destruction of the notes therein mentioned, which certificate shall be signed by the President of the Executive Council and Receiver General, or such one of them as witnessed the destruction of the said notes, and by the said Bank Inspector, who shall make opposite to the entry of each note in the said book, the letter D to denote that the same note is destroyed, and said commissioners shall have power to enter and issue new notes to the amount of the notes so destroyed.

And, &c.—That the notes of the said Bank shall be redeemable and payable on demand at the principal place of business of said bank, in bullion or coin in the lawful currency of this Province.

And, &c.—That it shall be lawful for said commissioners to exchange the said notes or any portion thereof for coin bullion, or to expend the same the purchase of Government debentures.

And, &c.—That it shall be lawful for said commissioners to deliver to the Receiver General of this province the said notes, or any portion thereof, in exchange for any Government debentures of this province, issued or to be issued under the authority of the Provincial Parliament.

And, &c.—That it shall be lawful for said commissioners to lend and advance to any of the chartered banks of this province, any portion of the said notes, such loan to bear interest per cent per annum, and to be made upon the undertaking of the borrowing bank to repay the debt in bullion or coin, and upon the deposit of Government stock or debentures discounted notes or other sufficient security.

Provided always, &c.—That of the amount of one million of pounds of lawful currency of this Province, in the notes of the said bank, one-third shall be invested as opportunity shall offer, and as far as may be from time to time, so kept invested by means of issues and re-issues of the said notes in Government bonds, debentures, or stock of this Province, and two-thirds of the said sum of one million of pounds shall, as occasion may require be used, issued and reissued, in exchange for bullion or coin, and in loans and advances to the chartered banks of this Province in such proportions and in such manner as to the said commissioners may seem fit, not contrary to any of the provisions of this act.

Provided also, &c.—That all issues of the notes of said bank whereby the amount in circulation or outstanding shall exceed one million of pounds of lawful currency of this Province, the same shall be made in exchange for bullion or coin and not otherwise. Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall extend to prevent the said commissioners from keeping and maintaining, by means of issues and re-issues of

said notes, the one-third of a million of pounds of lawful currency aforesaid, invested in Government stock, debentures or securities and two-thirds of a million of pounds of lawful currency in loans or advances, and in bullion or coin as hereinafter provided, in like manner as if no excess of notes outstanding had taken place or was existing.

And, &c.—That it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners to realize any debt due to said bank, by sale of the securities lodged in deposit, and to sell any Government Debenture, which shall come into the bank by purchase or Exchange with the Receiver General or otherwise, for bullion or coin or in redemption of any notes of the said Bank outstanding.

And, provided also.—That no purchases or sales of Government debentures by the commissioners shall take place, unless upon the recommendation of the said commissioners, approved by the Governor of this Province.

Provided always that none of the said notes shall be issued for any purpose, except in exchange for bullion or coin, whenever the amount of bullion or coin in the Bank shall be less than one-fourth of the amount of the said notes in circulation or outstanding, and that no such issue shall take place where by the proportion of bullion or coin in the bank shall be reduced in proportion to the notes outstanding to less than one fourth of the same.

And, &c.—That it shall be the duty of the said Commissioners to receive from the Receiver General of this Province the interest or dividends or any Government debentures which shall be in the hands of the bank, accruing from purchase, exchange, or forfeited deposits upon loan or advance, and also to receive the principal sums secured by such debentures as the same shall fall due or become redeemable, and to account for the same, as part of the assets and funds of the said Bank.

And, &c.—That said Commissioners shall keep or cause to be kept under their superintendance regular books of account, and shall show therein the issues, debts, liabilities, losses, receipts, profits real and personal, assets, securities, and expenditure of the said bank, and that the said bank books shall at any time be liable to inspection by the Governor of this Province, or any person or persons appointed by him for that purpose. And that when and so often as the same shall be required by the Governor of this Province, detailed statements of the affairs of the said bank shall be rendered by the said Commissioners, signed by them, and by the Cashier and Book-keeper of the said bank, and that once in each session and within fifteen days from the commencement thereof, a full and accurate statement of the affairs of said bank, signed as aforesaid, shall be laid before each House of the Provincial Parliament.

And, &c.—That it shall be the duty of said Commissioners to cause to be prepared in the Canada Gazette, weekly statements showing the amount of notes issued and in circulation—the amount of bullion and coin—the amount of Government debentures, and the amount due upon securities given or deposited by any other banks for advances of the notes of said bank of the Province of Canada.

And, &c.—That any or either of the said Commissioners or of the officers of said bank, who shall falsify the accounts thereof, or who shall sign or publish any statement of the affairs and business of the said bank willfully false, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand pounds over and above any loss or injury which the bank shall suffer thereby, and the same shall be recovered from himself or his securities under the bond or security to be taken in that behalf.

And, &c.—That no bank, corporation or copartnership, shall either by any member or persons belonging thereto, or by any agent or agents, or any other person or persons on behalf of any such bank, corporation or copartnership, issue or reissue within this Province, any bill or note of such bank, corporation or copartnership which shall be payable on demand, or shall draw any bill of exchange on any person or persons, body or bodies, politic or corporate, within this Province which shall be payable on demand, and which shall be for less than fifty pounds of lawful currency of this Province, on pain of forfeiture of fifty pounds of like lawful currency for each offence over and above the amount of any such promissory note or bill, the same to be recovered in a suit or suits brought by said Commissioners in the name of the said bank, and to be carried by the said Commissioners to account to the profits of said bank.

Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall extend to prohibit the drawing or issuing of any cheque or draft, which shall bona fide be intended and used for the purpose of withdrawing any deposit or balance in favour of, and at the credit of the drawer or any portion thereof, and not for the purpose of such draft or cheque being used or circulated in the manner of a bank note.

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

### Correspondence of the Montreal Gazette.

[The following extract relates to matters not mentioned in the Parliamentary Intelligence of the same date in our last.]

THURSDAY, 26th August.

Mr. Moffatt reported on the subject of the improvement of Lake St. Peter, and Mr. Merritt, on the subject of the cost of transporting produce along the canals and other communications of our vast country. Both these matters were referred to the committee of the whole House on the Governor's late Message. Mr. Parent introduced a bill to authorize a translation of the laws into French—second reading on Monday. The proposed Bank of Issue has apparently induced the other Banks to look out after their interests, for yesterday no less than five bills were introduced to extend the charters, and to increase the capital of such institutions; Mr. Dunscomb bringing in that for the City Bank; Mr. Holmes, for the Montreal Bank; Mr. Black for the Quebec Bank, Mr. Cartwright, for the Commercial Bank; and Mr. Hincks, for the Bank of Upper Canada—second reading on Tuesday and Friday next. Mr. Baldwin obtained the nomination of a Committee composed of all the gentlemen of the long robe in the House, to take into consideration the most efficient and practicable mode of assimilating the profession of the law in both Provinces, and to admit to similar privileges in one Province, such as are now enjoyed by any practitioner in the other.

### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Saturday morning, 25th Aug.

In the Lower House, the following Bills are awaiting the third reading:—The Savings Bank Bill; the Welland Canal purchase Bill; the Roman Catholic Asylum Bill; the Asylum for Old and Infirm Bill; the Grand River Navigation Direction Bill; and the District Court Bill. The House also concurred in the Council's amendments to the Canada Fire Assurance Company's Bill; the Montreal Board of Trade Bill; and the Winter Roads Ordinance Amendment Bill. To-day—for they meet to-day—they will sanction the amendments to the Dalhousie Gaol Bill. The House got through two of Mr. Black's Criminal Law Bills—a very dull and dry business.

KINGSTON, Saturday evening, Aug. 25.

In the Legislative Assembly, to-day, Colonel Prince gave notice that he would bring forward his measure for the establishment of a Court of Impeachment, on Wednesday next.

Mr. Johnston gave notice of a motion for the production of all surveys, reports, and estimates for improvements connected with the Ottawa.

Mr. Black's Bill for the amendment of the Criminal Law, passed through the Committee, when the Hon. Mr. Draper rose, and said, the alterations proposed by this Bill were so extensive, and would so materially alter the Criminal Law of Upper Canada, that he could not consent to its passing into a law, as applicable to that part of the Province. He felt it to be his duty to say, that his other public engagements had prevented his giving to the Bills the attention they deserved and demanded, and he would therefore propose, that the alterations would not come into effect, in that portion of the Province, till 1843.

Mr. Merritt brought up his proposition for the alteration of the duties, and for a change in the system of our commercial relations with Great Britain. He produced a re-

port from the House of Assembly of New Brunswick, in support of his views of the question. He stated that the difficulty in effecting the desired alterations did not arise, so much from disinclination on the part of the British Government to attend to our wishes, as from the mode prescribed for obtaining it. The House must proceed by Address to the Governor—the Governor must transmit the Address to the Queen—Her Majesty referred to the Colonial Department—the Colonial Department referred it to the Board of Trade—and the Board of Trade to the Imperial Parliament. He considered it would be far better, that we should have the power to make laws on the subject for ourselves, and let them be referred immediately to the Imperial Parliament, when, if having laid before that House thirty days, they were not opposed, they should be a law here. Mr. M. then proceeded to say, he would propose to the Mother Country a system of free trade. We would abandon our important duties, and should abandon all her duties upon our exports, by which we should become part and parcel of the Empire; and he would substitute for the revenue which we now derive from our imports, which did not exceed £40,000, the tolls which would be received from the St. Lawrence Canal. He attempted to prove that if this were done, Great Britain would be the gainer, as it would be no longer necessary that she should keep up a military establishment here, or expend the proposed £100,000 per annum, in building fortresses and other defences; that, in fact, Canada would defend herself and become the most desirable place of residence in the known world. He did not mean to press the adoption of the measure just then—his object was to bring it before the House and the country for their consideration, and he had no doubt, that, within a very few years, it would be acted upon.

Dr. Dunlop said, the Hon. Member thought the proposition he had made so clear, that every body else must be of the same opinion. Now he entertained a very different opinion, and he was not disposed to make so bad a bargain. It was, to use a favorite figure of his hon. friend from Carlton, (Mr. Johnson) "like a can, with the handle all on one side." He did not believe that the small tax of 6d. a quarter on our wheat was so great an evil—true, it was occasionally higher, but that was not often; he believed we should not derive the value of a cotton handkerchief, by the adoption of the hon. gentleman's system, and he was not disposed to fall in with so Utopian an arrangement.

Mr. Merritt asserted that the very tolls arising from Canals, if his project was adopted, would pay more than ten times the revenue we at present derived from our import duties.

Dr. Dunlop thought the Hon. Member for Lincoln (Mr. Merritt) must have been studying Don Quixotte, for, like him, he so long contemplated fancied things to be real that he believed them to be so.

Mr. Hincks said all the country wanted at present was revenue, and he would ask if we sacrificed £40,000 per annum, by abandoning our import duties, how that sum was to be obtained? Instead of giving it up, we required to double it. He ridiculed the idea of relying upon the tolls of works, not only not completed, but the policy of completing which was not yet decided on. When they were completed, and the tolls became so redundant as the hon. gentleman prognosticated, then would be time enough to abandon our import duties. What the country required was the protection of its agriculture, and the diminution of the cost of production—and what was the same thing, diminishing the cost of transport.

Mr. Cartwright gave the hon. gentleman from Lincoln credit for his good intentions, but differed from him in his views. Agriculture was in all countries the foundation of wealth, and it was so more particularly in Canada. He went into a more lengthened statement of the relative obligations which existed between this country, as a Colony, and the Parent Country.

Capt. Steele said it was a very difficult question, and one which he would not attempt to grapple with. He hoped, however, that it would meet with the attention of Members whose knowledge of business qualified them to understand it.

Dr. Dunlop said, that it was an undoubted fact, the agricultural was the superior interest of the country, and every thing that went to aggrandize any other, at the expense of that, ought to be scouted. He could have no intention of injuring the interests of agriculture, as he was sorry to say he was one of the few Members of the House that depended solely upon it for his support. The proposal of checking the importation, or rather the transmission of American produce through the country, he considered impolitic in the extreme. Until that wheat and flour which went out by the St. Lawrence would glut the English and West Indian markets, no injury could be done to the agricultural interest of this country.

The whole panic on the subject arose from a very erroneous idea of the enormous commercial transactions of Great Britain. He would venture to say, that all the flour exported, the growth of Canada, would not furnish a penny roll for the New Year's day breakfast, for every individual of Great Britain and Ireland. As to the West Indies, Jamaica alone took 52,000 barrels of flour annually, a quantity which it would have puzzled us to supply not many years ago; and here we had a protecting duty equal to 6s. 6d. per barrel. He could see little harm, though it was against sound principles, of interdicting the importation of such articles as the colony itself used, such as fresh beef, live stock, but he hoped that he would never see the day when the Mother Country had granted us, of being the shippers and carriers of foreign produce, should be taken from us. The Americans, and particularly the Yankees, were a clear-headed people, especially when their own interests are concerned. So far from rejoicing at any advantages they have gained over John Bull, they were lamenting in sackcloth and ashes, that for once the Cabinet of Great Britain had outwitted them. They did not stamp, and rave, and rail, and display their oratory in splendid paragraphs; they took a more mechanical mode of proving their point; they appealed to the Custom House returns of Montreal, Quebec, Boston and New York, and from them they proved satisfactorily that our commerce had increased exactly in the same proportion that they had diminished,—and they proposed as a remedy that bonded warehouses should be established on the borders of our waters, to throw into Canada British and foreign goods as cheaply as they could be procured from Montreal, from which they said, and truly, smuggling took place to an enormous extent. Indeed, it is not at all likely that an American will take a cargo of flour to Montreal, receive his money, return to his own country, and buy his British goods at an advance of 75 per cent; if this be human nature, it certainly is not Yankee nature. Many in the House were old enough to remember Napoleon's Milan and Berlin Decrees. They were enacted to exclude British goods from the Continent; how did we receive them? by excluding Continental goods from Great Britain. Now, if Napoleon's policy was good, we were doing all in our power to help him, we were giving him our Army, our Navy, and our Custom Houses, to follow up his plans. Had we on the contrary, allowed continental goods to come into Great Britain, we would have added to our revenue, and we would have had a market for our own products, as British manufactures must have been smuggled out and carried to the Continent to pay for what we receive. The complaint therefore of the Americans not reciprocating, is chimerical; let us take their produce, and they must and shall take our manufactures in return.

Nothing of any importance was done in the House, a number of private bills were passed, and the House adjourned till Monday—as usual.

### Correspondence of the Old Quebec Gazette.

KINGSTON, Aug. 30, 7, p. M.

The House of Assembly sat from ten, A. M., till near six, P. M. Petitions and new bills still come in. The Estimates Committee, I believe, will report to-morrow. The Improvements Bank of Issue, &c., will also probably come on to-morrow.

The Census Bill was passed to-day, and several other bills read the third time. There will be no quorum of the Legislative Council till Wednesday, unless some members arrive.

The debate to-day, from eleven till after four o'clock, P. M., was on Mr. Neilson's motion for addressing the Crown for a general amnesty for political offences. It passed as printed, with the exception of some words introduced, on motion of Dr. Dunlop, confining it to "such of Her Majesty's misguided subjects, as may be deemed consistent with the safety of the Government and security of the Province." The divisions were, yeas 40, nays 25, and yeas 42, nays 22. On the final concurrence, when the names were taken down, the yeas were 38, nays 6; many of the members having gone away. You will see that there are still 65 members who attend the House, at times. Col. De Salaberry and Mr. Cook have lately returned, but several members talk of going away.

## QUEBEC, SEPTEMBER 2, 1841.

### THIS DAY'S MAILS.

The mail from Montreal and Canada West arrived at 10 o'clock this day. We have the Toronto Herald of Monday,—which contains nothing of interest—and the Montreal papers of yesterday, which give us no later tidings from Kingston than we received yesterday, and are destitute of local news.

The Gazette contains a requisition, respectfully signed, for a public meeting this day, at St. Ann's Market, "to take into consideration the merits of the contemplated BANK OF ISSUE, now under discussion in the Provincial Parliament."

By the United States mail we are put in possession of Boston papers of Saturday, which mention an extensive fire at Lowell, which broke out in a part of the town called "The Acres," and consumed five entire blocks of buildings; fifty poor families, mostly Irish, were left destitute. Further particulars had not been received in Boston.

To the New York Herald Office we are indebted for slips containing the latest Congressional and other intelligence, which, however, is not of much importance to our readers. The Danville Branch of the Bank of Virginia has been entered, by means of false keys, and robbed of ninety-two thousand dollars.

The Eastern mail furnishes us with papers of the following dates:—Halifax, N. S., 24th; Fredericton and Woodstock, N. B., of the 28th ultimo. We find nothing of much importance in them beyond the following account of a large fire that, we regret to find, has occurred at Portland. We copy from the *Fredericton Sentinel*:

By the hour yesterday morning, we regret to state, accounts were received of a most tremendous fire at Portland. We were in expectation of obtaining a more ample account by the boat of last evening or this morning; but as there was none last evening, and the Novelty has brought no papers, we have procured an extract of a letter, written towards the close of the conflagration, altho' it was not completely subdued when the boat left on Thursday evening. The event it is said, was caused by a barrel of tar catching fire in Messrs. Owen & Duncan's ship-yard, who have lost a valuable ship nearly ready for launching, and partly rigged, estimated to be worth about £5000. A brig which had hauled in for repairs was also consumed.

Copy of a Letter from St. John, dated on Thursday. At one o'clock it was discovered that a new ship of Owens & Duncan was on fire—at that hour the tide was out and everything about as dry as tinder, so to speak; the wells about dry or nearly so, and the wind being pretty fresh, the fire spread with great fury and rapidity, the wind being directed from the harbour up Portland Hill, it soon carried the fire across the street. By tearing down some buildings it was prevented from running down towards the bridge, but was then making its way towards the Portland Chapel, which it reached and which is now nearly in ashes. I know of no name by which I can give you such a description of the burnt district, as would give you plainly to understand its extent. Some of you may recollect the length of the broad plank sidewalks from the Chapel corner towards Mr. Payne's brick house. If you do so, you may form somewhat of a correct estimate of the space it has burned on both sides of the street for nearly that length—some fifty or sixty buildings are burnt. It is still raging, but I think within bounds. A great multitude of folk are turned out of house—Mr. Humphrey and Mrs. Woods had moved their furniture, but their lodgings are not consumed.—The chapel was in debt £500, some say insured for £600; and Mr. Wood says for £900.

Since the above was in type, we have been favored by B. Welthaupter, Esq. with the St. John's Chronicle of yesterday, which gives some further particulars, as to the amount of property consumed, which is estimated at £35,000, of which Messrs. Owens & Duncan lose £10,000. "The burnt district includes all the buildings from Bradley's house at the upper end of the Long Wharf, to the street in which the Hon. C. Simonds is situated, including all the houses on the side of Fort Howe Hill and the Methodist chapel, as well as the rear buildings on the South side of the street." A soldier died of apoplexy from over exertion, but there was no other loss of life. The number of buildings burnt is about seventy, the destruction of furniture has been great, and many poor people have lost their all.

The residence of Thos. Gilbert, Esq. at Gagetown, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday last.

Our latest New York papers are of Saturday. The *Commercial Advertiser* is again apprehensive of a fatal rupture between the North and South, as the following article shows:—

The general aspect of our intelligence from the seat of government grows more and more unfavourably by every successive mail. Not, indeed, in regard to the fate of the great Whig measures for the relief of the country—for these, with a single exception, the bank bill, are believed now to be out of danger—but in respect to other and more important matters. We refer to the position and probable fate of the Cabinet, and to the new aspect which the slave question is assuming, in connection with the nomination of Mr. Everett. In regard to the Cabinet, we hold, as we have all along maintained, that a simple difference of opinion between that body and the President, upon a single question, forms no good reason for depriving the country of its services. It is, at every body knows, a leading principle in the British constitution, "to surround the Sovereign with responsible ministers; by whom every public act is to be advised; through whom every act is to be done; and upon whom the whole blame—if blame there should happen to be—is to rest." But such, as we have repeatedly said, is not the fact in the constitution of the American government, although some of our unreflecting contemporaries have, to a certain extent, asserted the principle. Yet circumstances may arise,—considerations of self-respect, for example,—requiring a resignation of the Cabinet, even were the President not to dismiss them. And we must confess, though with great reluctance, our apprehension that such a crisis is now at hand.

Touching the other and yet more fearful question connected with the nomination of Mr. Everett, we gave the alarm, and spoke freely and strongly, ten days ago. Want of room only has prevented us from a farther enforcement of the views then presented. The reports from Washington now are, that the apprehensions which we then shadowed forth are certainly to be realized, and that Mr. Everett is to be rejected—not because he is an abolitionist, for he is not—but because he is not a friend and advocate to slavery in the abstract. If it be not indeed too late, we would once more warn the Southern Senators to pause before they drive us to the issue. Let them weigh well the consequences ere the Rubicon be passed. And

as Mr. Everett cannot be rejected save by the votes of the opposition Senators from the free states—one from Maine, the New Hampshire Senators, one from New York, and those from Pennsylvania—we say to them beware. And we say to the people of the free states, be prepared to hold them responsible. The rejection of Mr. Everett, upon the principles avowed, will be a proscription of every free man, and every friend of freedom in the Middle States, the West and the North!

With regard to the article on the same subject, which we copied into the *Mercury*, a week or ten days ago, the *Commercial* has the following:—

NOMINATION OF MR. EVERETT.—We are gratified to find that the article put forth by this paper touching the objections which rumour says have been raised by certain Senators from the South against the appointment of this able and accomplished gentleman to the English mission, is creating a strong sensation in the right quarter. The article in question has not only been extensively reproduced, but its sentiments meet with general approval and adoption.

The proceedings in the House of Representatives on the 25th, were of a boisterous nature. President Tyler was abused in "good set terms"—or rather in very indecorous and indecent language. One of the members characterized him as "a miserable wretch," and by another honourable gentleman was pronounced "a traitor."—The fierce denunciations uttered against the President, not only in debate but in private, have, it is said, no precedent. Considering the "hard words" we remember having seen reported, as coming from Members of Congress, this is rather a startling announcement. Some of the "Whigs" themselves believe that the President will veto the New Bank Bill—hence the uproar in Congress.

TRIAL OF McLEOD.—It is strange that we have received no positive information of the *why* or the *when*, or the *when-to*, of the postponement of the trial of McLeod. We have carefully examined the United States papers, as they arrived daily, for information on this important point, but none could we find. The *New York Commercial Advertiser* of Saturday has the following, and as the *Utica* paper quoted would, we suppose, have been of a later date than the 19th August, we marvel that the trial of Mr. McLeod, besides his condition, should not be alluded to, seeing that no notice of it had previously appeared:—

McLEOD IN IRONS.—A late London newspaper contained a statement evidently calculated to work upon the sympathies of the public, that McLeod was confined in a dungeon, and laden with heavy irons, weightier than those placed upon moderns in Newgate. In relation to this statement the *Utica Friend of Man* says:—

McLeod is now in goal not a hundred rods from our office, in the quiet village of Whitesboro. And we can assure the London Journal that so far from being in heavy irons, he is not even confined to the goal rooms. He spends most of his time, and receives company, in the parlour of the keeper's house. On almost any pleasant morning he may be seen enjoying himself in a promenade upon the garden walk. Indeed, he is spending his time among us as one of our first gentlemen of leisure.

One of the New York papers hints at disturbances on the frontier, in consequence of a tour of Major General Scott. The *Commercial Advertiser*, however, merely says, Major General Scott, Commander in Chief of the Army, has proceeded to the Niagara frontier, on a tour of official observation. It has been intimated in some quarters that he may traverse the frontier Westwardly, and back Eastwardly to the Aroostook country.

From the *Toronto Colonist* we learn that the Committee of the Board of Trade of that city have had under their consideration the proposed plan of a Bank of Issue; but that they deferred, until the Bill is before them in detail, addressing the Legislature, or taking any action on the subject, as a body.

The same paper contradicts a report that Mr. Roe, of Newmarket, was to become a Candidate for the representation of the Fourth Riding of York; and adds—"we are informed that Dr. Baldwin is to make way for Mr. Lafontaine." The *Colonist* says that this move "will meet with opposition from several influential voters, who have always acted with the Reform party." So we should think, unless they have lost all regard for a character for loyalty. But, after all, some doubts exist that Mr. Lafontaine is a consenting party to this scheme.

Since the above was written we learned from the following paragraph in the Kingston Correspondence of the Old Quebec Gazette that Mr. Lafontaine is not unwilling to appear once more as a "public character":—

Mr. Lafontaine, of Montreal, arrived this evening from Montreal on his way to the election in the Fourth Riding of Toronto, one of the places for which the Hon. Mr. Baldwin was returned.

The Governor has fixed Mr. Lafontaine's election for the 20th September, before which time it is thought the House will be prorogued.

We can hardly keep pace with the Legislative documents that come pouring in upon us by every day's mail. In this day's *Mercury* we insert, the Bank Bill, the Loan Bill, the Fourth Report of the Finance Committee, a petition complaining of the charter of the British North American Bank, and a series of resolutions to be proposed by Mr. Merritt. For the last mentioned five we are indebted to the Old Quebec Gazette, the conductors of which were kind enough to lend us the types.

The importance of these documents will ensure them an attentive perusal without further reference to them on our part.

We believe we have hitherto omitted to mention that the result of the Huron Election enquiry was in favour of Dr. Dunlop who has taken his seat in the House of Assembly. He displaces Captain Strachan, the sitting member.

THE GREAT WESTERN.—A Boston paper has been informed by passengers who came out in the *Columbia* that the *Great Western* would on her next voyage to New York come via Halifax, N. S. The *New York Commercial Advertiser*, however, states that the Agents of the steamship in that city have received no information of such a course being contemplated. Yesterday, 1st September, was the *Great Western's* regular day for leaving Bristol.

Another steamboat explosion has occurred in the United States, but as the loss of life is not over nineteen or twenty, very little notice is taken of the accident, and it is chronicled in small type. While the steamer *Louisiana* was on her voyage from New Orleans, the star-board boiler burst, blowing every thing before it to a heavy bank of wood in the forecastle. Three of the crew were drowned, and six scalded, of whom two soon died. There were a number of U.S. troops on board, and it is stated that "twelve or fifteen were missing, and one dead." The damage done to the boat would be repaired in about twenty hours, so as to enable her to resume her voyage.

ANOTHER.—From papers of a subsequent date we learn that the tow boat *Secon*, while going into New Orleans, burst a boiler, by which four persons were killed and a large number wounded.

The Special Session of Oyer and Terminer, for the trial of offences on the high seas, which was to have opened yesterday, has been delayed by some informality, we understand, in the Commission by virtue of which the Court would be opened. The Jurors—Grand and Petty—who had been summoned and were in attendance were consequently dismissed.

The Criminal Term of the Court of King's Bench, for the District of Montreal, opened on Friday last, Justices Pyke, Rolland, and Gale, on the Bench. The Hon. Mr. Malhot was appointed Foreman of the Grand Jury, who were addressed, in a luminous charge, by Mr. Justice Pyke. Mr. Attorney General Odgen being in his legislative place, in the House of Assembly, Alexr. Buchanan, Esq., supplies his place as Counsel for the Crown. The Court adjourned at an early hour.

"As you were."—We speak with reference to the English Shillings and Sixpences, which, lately, were reduced in their current value from 1s 3d and 7d, to 1s 2d and 7d respectively. The Currency Bill has now passed the Legislative Council, with some amendments, which it is supposed will meet the approval of the House of Assembly and His Excellency; and the Bill eventually be sanctioned by the Lords of the Treasury. The retailers of this city, and the market people, altered the rates of English silver immediately on receipt of the intelligence of the Bill having been introduced in the House of Assembly, proposing to reduce the value of the shilling to 1s 2d, and now that it has been amended in another branch of the Legislature so as to render that value very near 1s 3d, we suppose that another "revolution" in this currency is near at hand. The following are the rates at which the coins mentioned are to pass:—

British Sovereigns, - - -	2s 4d
And to be a legal tender to any amount.	
" Crown, - - - - -	6s 1d
" Half Crown, - - - -	3s 0 1/2d
" Shillings, - - - - -	1s 2 1/2d
" Sixpence, - - - - -	0s 7 1/2d
All British Silver to be a legal tender, at these rates to the amount of £2 10s.	
The Dollar of Spain, Mexico, &c.	5s 1d
Half "	2s 6 1/2d
And to be a legal tender to any amount, at the above rates.	
Quarter " " " "	1s 3d
Eighth " " " "	0s 7 1/2d
Sixteenth " " " "	0s 3 1/2d

The divisions are likely to prove inconvenient, but it is contended that the inconvenience will be but slight at first, and that the desired end of an equalisation of the Currency will be effected by the Bill. The English Shillings and Sixpences will, of course, pass current in small dealings as they did previous to the recent "panic,"—one Shilling and two and three-fifths of a penny being nearer 1s 3d than 1s 2d; the same with regard to the Sixpences. The Crowns and Half Crowns have usually passed for 6s and 3s, they are now declared to be worth 6s 1d and 3s 0 1/2d. The alterations in the other silver now current, it will be seen, are not of so much importance.

The Bill repealing so much of the Ordinance respecting Tavern Licences, &c. as prohibits grocers from retailing liquors in a less quantity than three half pints, which was introduced in the House of Assembly by Mr. Delisle, and after considerable discussion, received its third reading, meets with opposition in the Legislative Council.—On Friday the Honourable Mr. Bruneau brought forward a report of the Committee to which the bill was referred, making objections at great length to the bill and suggesting to the Council its proceeding no further upon the matter. As many of our readers are interested in the fate of this bill, we shall not fail to inform them of any further proceedings in relation to it.

**CORPORATION OF QUEBEC.**

We have received a copy of the Bill "To amend certain Ordinances therein mentioned relative to the Corporation of the City of Quebec," introduced in the House of Assembly in compliance with the prayer of a petition of the Corporation to be rendered elective with a little delay as necessary, and that the Corporation be vested with certain additional powers. The following is a condensation of the Bill.

Clause I. Repeals so much of the Ordinance incorporating the City of Quebec as enacts that the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councilors, appointed by the Governor shall remain in office until 1 Decr. 1842.

II. On the day of 1841 the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councilors, and the assessors appointed by them, shall go out of office, and on the same day an election of persons to replace them shall take place, and the next election of members of the Council (except any election to fill a casual vacancy) shall be held on 1st December, 1842, and thereafter such elections shall be held annually, as provided in the Ordinances now in force.

III. The power to grant certificates for City Tavern Licences vested in the Corporation instead of the Magistrates.

IV. The Corporation empowered to make by-laws for regulating all Ferries from any place not more than nine miles distant from the city.

V. The authority of the Corporation to extend over all streets, lanes &c. &c. to low water mark in every case; any powers vested in the Trinity House incompatible with this enactment to cease and determine.

VI. Corporation to have full power to cause the demolition or removal of any building in the course of construction and unfinished, if such building be constructed contrary to any by-law for preventing accidents by fire, lawfully passed by the Corporation.

VII. The occupant of any house, building, ground or real property within the said city shall, if required by the said council, pay all rates and assessments and perform all public works and duties which the owner or proprietor of such property might be lawfully compelled by the said council to pay or perform; reserving to such occupant any resource he may lawfully have for indemnity from such owner or proprietor.

VIII. There shall not be assessed or levied within the said city, by or under the authority of the council thereof a greater sum than twelve thousand pounds, currency, in any one year; and no by-law of the said council imposing any rate, tax or duty, shall be in force longer than two years from the passing thereof, unless it be subsequently continued, nor shall any such by-law be continued for more than two years at any time.

IX. No money shall be raised by way of loan by the said council, nor shall any debt be contracted by it other than such as can be paid out of the revenue of the then current year; and no monies belonging to the Corporation of the said city shall be expended except for objects previously approved by the council, or shall be paid except on an order signed by the Mayor and countersigned by the City Clerk, in pursuance of a vote of the council authorising such order.

X. All the provisions of the Ordinances hereinbefore cited and hereby amended, relative to the by-laws to be made by the said council, under the authority thereof, shall extend and apply to any by-law to be made under the authority of this Act.

**MONTREAL PUBLIC BAKERY.**  
1st SEPTEMBER, 1841.  
Assize of Bread for the present week:—  
4 lb White Loaf, ... .. 0s 10 1/2.  
6 lb Brown Loaf, ... .. 1s 0d.

**WEST INDIA STEAMERS.**—These vessels will shortly be put into employment; their visits to this port will commence in November next.—Mr. McQueen has hired Messrs. D. & E. Sarr's premises at Richmond for the Depot. Setting aside the delightful situation, a better site than Richmond could be chosen for such an establishment. It is so situated that the progress of business cannot be impeded by the presence of idle spectators on the arrival and departure of every vessel, and yet is sufficiently near to hold a ready intercourse with the densest places in the city.—Messrs. Cunard have contracted to supply the West India steamers with coal.—*Halifax Recorder.*

**Port of Quebec.**

**ARRIVED.**  
August 30th.  
Bark Charles, McLea, 9th Aug. Sydney, C. B., W. Sharples, ballast, 146 passengers.  
Three Schooners from Gaspé, to D. Fraser, with fish and oil.  
Two Schooners from Anticosti, with goods, &c. from wrecks.  
31st.  
Brig Elliott, Gascoigne, 17th July, Liverpool, LeMessurier, ballast.  
Bark Jane and Barbara, Calmar, 7th Aug. Charleston, Levey, pitch, pine &c.  
September 1st.  
Ship Bon Accord, Sim, 24th June, Aberdeen, order, ballast, 70 passengers.  
Bark Petruvan, Pitkeithly, 9th August, New York, to order, general cargo.  
Brig Kingston, Young, 4th August, Newfoundland, Levey, ballast.  
Schr. Johnston, St. Michel, 12th August, Cape Breton, order, coal.  
Schr. Union, Maynard, from Gaspé, D. Fraser, fish, and wrecked materials.  
Schr. Marie and Margaret, Hoffman, Labradore, H. J. Noad, oil, &c.  
Schr. Heloise, Hoffman, 25 days, Bay St. George, order, fish and oil, 1 passenger.  
Schr. Unity, Smith, 23d August, Bay Chaleur, oil, &c. 16 passengers.  
2d.  
Brig Tom Howline, Robertson 9th July, Tralee, W. Price, ballast.

**CLEARED.**  
August 31st.  
Bark Adeline, Baldwin, Bristol, Chapman.  
Brig Tay, Scott, Newcastle, do.  
Ship Royal William, Francis, Carmarthen, Symes.  
Brig Pyrenees, Watson, London Gilmour.  
Bark Pekin, Russell, Liverpool, do.  
Brig Rowena, Cuthbert, Sligo, Symes.  
Brig Shannon, Taylor, London, Pemberton.  
Ship St. Andrew, Leitch, Liverpool, Tibbets.  
Brig Harmony, Tindie, London, LeMessurier.

**ENTERED FOR LOADING.**  
September 1st.  
Bruce, 306, Lanelly, Pemberton, Sillery.  
City of Edinburgh, 453, London, Price, New Liverpool.  
China, 453, Limerick, do do.  
Dolphin, 40, Restigouche, A. Gilmour, Napoleon Wharf.

**SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.**  
The Bark Hants, Captain Neill, which arrived here on Tuesday last, from Greenock, with a general cargo for Montreal, lost, in a heavy squall, in longitude 33, her fore-mast, mizen-mast, and main-top-mast, and a large portion of her rigging. She proceeded to Montreal in tow of the British America.  
From the 1st instant, all vessels are prohibited to take deck loads.

**BIRTH.**  
On Tuesday last, the 31st ultimo, Mrs. Dunbar Ross, of a daughter.

**DIED.**  
Yesterday, John Urquhart MacPherson, aged 15 years, son of L. T. MacPherson, Esq. St. Charles River.  
This Morning, George John, infant son of Mr. H. Leslie, aged 16 months.  
Yesterday morning, in St. Rochs Suburbs, Marie Caroline infant daughter of Mr. Xavier Lépron, Sculptor, aged 16 months.  
At Ancient Lorette, on the 30th ultimo, Mr. L. Organ, aged 75 years, a native of Cork, Ireland.  
At Montreal, on the 28th instant, Gullielm Joseph Cauchy, Esquire, Notary Public, aged 24 years, deeply and sincerely regretted by a numerous circle of friends.

**POST OFFICE NOTICE.**  
THE next ENGLISH MAIL per UNION, will be closed at the Quebec Office, on SATURDAY the 11th September, instant.  
Paid Letters will be received till SEVEN, P. M.; and Unpaid may be put into the Box till NINE, P. M.  
General Post Office,  
Quebec, 2d September, 1841.

**FOR SALE,**  
THAT extensive BUILDING LOT and GARDEN in the rear, situated on the St. Lewis Road, adjoining Clapham Terrace. For particulars apply to  
DAVID DOUGLAS,  
Sept. 2. u No. 6, Hope Street.

**FOR SALE,**  
ONE Hundred Quintals Table Codfish, new.  
60 Barrels Cod Oil,  
A few Barrels Salmon and half-barrels Mackerel,  
D. FRASER,  
Quebec, 2d Sept. 1841. d India Wharf.

**ST. AUGUSTIN BOARDING SCHOOL.**  
WANTED, an assiduous and competent Assistant for the above Establishment. Testimonials of ability, &c. will be required. Apply at the School, or Mr. B. COLE'S, Palace Street, Quebec.  
Sept. 2d, 1841.

**District of } A Session of the Court of King's Bench hold-**  
Quebec } ing Criminal Jurisdiction for the said District of Quebec, will be held at the Court House, in the City of Quebec, on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-FIRST day of SEPTEMBER instant, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon; I do therefore hereby give notice to all those who will prosecute against any Prisoner in the Common Gaol for the said District that they may be then and there present to procure against them as shall be just, and I do also give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables and Peace Officers, in and for the District aforesaid, that they be then and there in their own proper persons with their Rolls, Indictments and other remembrances to do those things which to their several offices in that behalf appertain to be done.  
W. S. SEWELL, Sheriff.  
Sheriff's Office, Quebec, 2d September, 1841.

**GLOBE HOTEL.**  
E. BLANCARD of New York, respectfully informs his friends and the public that the above elegant and extensive establishment, newly erected, and purposely adapted to the European plan of accommodation, is now opened for the reception of company. The rooms have been newly fitted up, with new furniture of the most modern style, and no expense has been spared to promote the comfort of his guests. The plan is pre-eminently for convenience, as families, and persons desirous of accommodations unconnected with regular boarding, may have suites of apartments, and diet furnished therein, at all times, and in a manner agreeable to their taste. The best servants are always in attendance, and the English and foreign languages spoken in the house.  
To this establishment there is a Restaurant, where the best provisions of the market will be served up, on the most approved and fashionable style of French and English cookery. The choicest Wines at reasonable prices.  
In connection with the Hotel is an extensive Bathing establishment, on New-street, open at all seasons hours for the use of his guests.  
The location of the Hotel is admirably suited to business or pleasure, being within two minutes walk of Wall-street, the Public Offices, and the Battery, the most airy and healthful walk in the city.  
The Proprietor, gratefully acknowledging the many favours he has heretofore received from his patrons, assures them that he will avoid no pains to accommodate such as may grant him a call, in any style of expense or economy, that may be best suited to their wishes. 66, Broadway, New York.  
August, 1841.

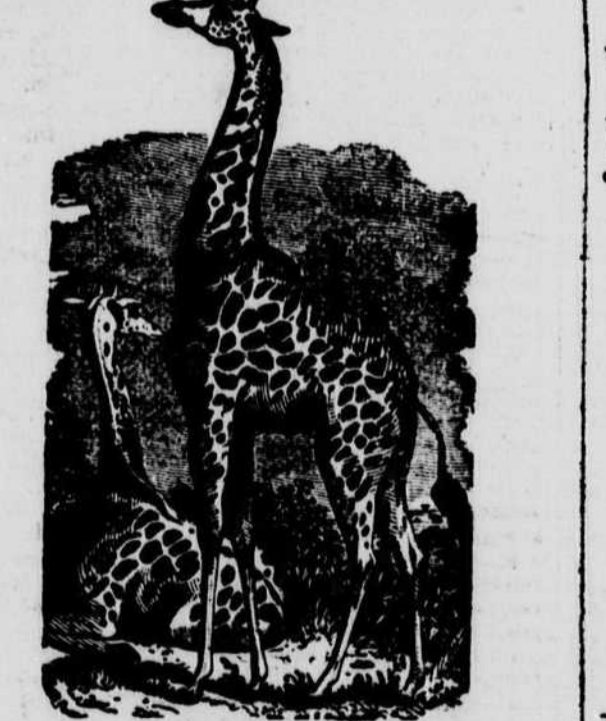
**LANDING,**  
Ex Hannah Malrina, from Halifax,  
FIFTY puncheons superior Cuba Molasses,  
Ex Maria and Margaret, from Labrador,  
8000 gallons pale Seal Oil,  
200 barrels Cod Oil,  
20 do. Whale Oil,  
Ex Peruvian, from New York,  
862 barrels Flour,  
400 do. Prime Pork, "Corn Fed,"  
200 do. Prime Beef,  
160 kegs Plug Tobacco, 16's and 19's,  
60 boxes Cavendish, 16's,  
2 hhds. Leaf.  
HY. J. NOAD,  
Quebec, 1st Sept. 1841. a Budden's Wharf.

**WALLEND COALS FOR SALE.**  
NOW landing on the East India Wharf, ex Hampden, best Grate Coals, for House use. Apply to  
CHS. POSTON,  
32, St. Peter street.  
31st Aug. 1841.

**PYROTECHNICAL SOIREE.**  
**FIRE WORKS.**  
LADIES and Gentlemen wishing to secure places and tickets of admission to the Soiree, can procure them any day between this and MID-DAY on MONDAY next, at the residence of the undersigned. Price of admission 2s 6d for each person. Doors open at HALF-PAST SEVEN.  
JOHN GOW SMITH.  
Quebec, 1st Sept. 1841.

**THEATRE ROYAL.**  
On THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 2d, 3d and 4th September,  
**EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTY.**  
**GRAND ATTRACTION!**  
THE WELL KNOWN  
**IL DIAVOLO ANTONIO,**  
FROM the Theatres Royal, Drury Lane, Covent Garden, Park Theatre, Niblo's Garden, New York, and lately from the Theatre Royal, Montreal, having had the patronage of His Excellency the Governor General, and also of Genl. Sir R. D. Jackson, Genl. Clitherow, and the Officers of the Garrison, begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Quebec, and its vicinity, that he intends exhibiting, with his celebrated family, in the science of Gymnastic performances; on which occasion will be presented the miraculous and almost incredible evolutions of that unequalled Italian artist, on the  
**CORDE VOLANTE.**  
—ALSO—  
The truly elegant performances of his sons,  
**ANTONIO, LORENZO, AUGUSTUS, AND ALPHONZO,**

Comprized in the most magnificent display of position in the science of Gymnastics—portraying some of the most grand and imposing groups from the ancient masters—to surpass which they challenge the world; consisting of Acrobat Scenes in the Gymnastic Exercises, the Corde Volante, or Flying Rope, Groups and Tableaux, Egyptian Horizontal Pyramids, Sailor's Hornpipe.  
The last part of the entertainments will be given by the three young Diavolos in an entirely new Comic Chinese Dance of the Tea Pickers, or Ballet des Chinois, Pas de trois, in full costume.  
For full particulars see bills of the day.  
Admission—Boxes, 6s; Pit, 2s 6d; Gallery, 1s 3d; Children half price to the Boxes.  
Doors open at HALF-PAST SEVEN, performance to commence at HALF-PAST EIGHT.  
Police in attendance.  
Quebec, 30th August, 1841.



**THE TALLEST ANIMAL IN CREATION,**  
Will be exhibited here in Garden Street, No. 16, OPPOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH,  
In Mr. Miller's Auction Yard, for a few days,  
Commencing on TUESDAY, 7th SEPTEMBER.  
THE proprietor will be happy to gratify his fellow subjects in Quebec with a sight of one of the most wonderful of Dame Nature's Productions, captured in the deserts of Kallihani, S. Africa, lat. 28°, tamed and imported here by his own individual enterprise, viz:  
The Stupendous and magnificent S. African  
**GIRAFFE, OR CAMELEOPARD,**  
The only one from that region whose inhabitants excel all others, (whether for Size, Beauty or Ferocity,) now alive in any part of the civilized world.  
Also, the beautiful and equally rare S. African GAZELLE, whose pretty eyes and barb like gait, surpass far the Asiatic ones extolled by T. Moore and Lord Byron, and alone can be equalled by the Houriis of the Musselman's imaginary Paradise.  
Hours of Exhibition on the 7th of September, first day, from one o'clock to 6, P. M. For the four succeeding days open at 10 o'clock A. M. to 6, P. M.  
Admittance 1s. 6d., Children 7d.  
Pamphlets with a full description of the capture and transportation of this giant of the desert, 1800 miles to the Cape of Good Hope, the nearest point of embarkation, with a true account of the many privations of the party will be distributed gratis to visitors, whose accommodation the proprietor is most anxious to ensure by the most eligible situation to be found within the walls of Quebec.  
2d September, 1841.

**INFORMATION WANTED OF JAMES HAMILTON**  
THOMAS, from Harfordwest, Pembrokeshire, South Wales, who left there about 23 years ago. When last heard of was in Canada; if this should meet his eye, or of any one knowing him, or where he is, whether dead or alive, it will confer a lasting obligation by communicating the information to his relation, Wm. H. NICOLAS, at Utica, Oneida County, New York State, U. S., or to Mrs. FROST, St. Lawrence Hotel, Quebec.  
20th August, 1841.

**BRIGHT PINE AND SPRUCE DEALS,** from the Yamaska Mills.  
For SALE by MURISON & TOBIN, Leaycraft's Buildings ul  
Quebec, 12th June, 1841.

**FRIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.**  
THE A. I. coppered and copper fastened Ship JESSIE LOGAN, 855 tons, John Mayor, master, will sail for Liverpool about the 20th instant, and having most of her cargo engaged, will take Four, Ashes, or other Measurement Goods to fill up, at a low rate of freight. She has excellent accommodation for Passengers, being fitted up for the East India Trade. Apply to Captain MAZON, on board; or to  
JOHN GORDON & Co.  
Quebec, 1st Sept. 1841.

**FOR CHARTER.**  
THE barque NELSON VILLAGE, 894 tons per register, will accept of a charter to any port in Great Britain or Ireland.  
DAVID BURNET.  
Quebec, 31st Aug. 1841.

**WANTED TO CHARTER,**  
A Vessel of about 250, tons to load a cargo of Timber and Deals, for Limerick.  
CHARLES E. LEVEY & Co.  
Quebec, 30th Aug. 1841.

**FOR LIVERPOOL,**  
To succeed the PALMISTINE, and sail 10th Sept.  
THE fine new Bark BAYFIELD, Johns, master, 399 tons, will be found a desirable conveyance for Flour and Measurement Goods. For Freight, apply to  
THOMAS FROSTE & Co.  
Quebec, 28th Aug. 1841.

**AUCTIONS.**  
**EXTENSIVE SALE.**  
Will be sold on MONDAY next, the 6th instant, and following days, at TWO o'clock precisely, each day, at the Stores of Messrs. Strang, Langevin & Co.  
TWO HUNDRED pieces blue Pilot Cloth,  
8 cases superfine Cloths, assorted colours,  
10 bales Scarlet, Red and White Flannels,  
4 do. Booking, Red and Green,  
6 do. Blankets,  
4 do. White Kersey,  
2 do. Red Cap,  
1 case Woollen Stockings,  
10 bales Grey Shirting,  
4 do. White Shirting,  
1 case Tartan Camblet,  
6 bales Striped and Checked Cottons, 86 & 40 inches,  
2 bales Hosiery Yarn,  
And a great variety of other articles suitable to the season.  
G. D. BALZATETTI, A. & B.  
Quebec, 1st Sept. 1841.

Will be sold on TUESDAY next, the 7th instant, at TWO o'clock precisely, at the Stores of Hugh Murray, Esquire, Napoleon Wharf:—  
THIRTEEN bags Dressed Caraboo, 29 lbs. @ 66 lbs. per bag,  
25 Buffalo Robes,  
100 minots Boiling Peas,  
25 barrels do. do.  
60 bags Bread,  
40 barrels Beef, Prime Mess and Prime,  
10 hds. 1 @ 2 E. I. Rum, well flavoured,  
14 boxes, 129 half boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes,  
200 kegs White Lead, superior quality,  
10 Coils White Rope.  
ALSO,  
0 Cooking Stoves,  
6 three feet Double do.  
4 two and a half feet do. do.  
79 Single Stoves, 20 in., 24 in., 30 in. and 36 in.  
DUPONT & Co.  
Quebec, 1st Sept. 1841.

**EXTENSIVE SALE OF SHIP CHANDLERY GOODS,**  
For account of Underwriters or others concerned.  
Will be sold on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY next, the 7th and 8th instant, at the Stores of D. FAHNS, Esquire, on the India Wharf—without any reserve—  
NEARLY the whole of the materials of the three vessels recently wrecked on the Island of Anticosti, viz:—  
8 Chain Cables of 1/2 to 1 5-16 inch.  
7 Bower Anchors, and part of another.  
47 Sails—most part in excellent order.  
The Standing and Running Rigging, Lower Shrouds and Forestay, for a ship of 360 tons—complete.  
All the Lower Shrouds, Fore and Main Stays, for a vessel of 250 tons—in fine order.  
All the Lower Shrouds, Fore and Main Stays for a vessel of 300 tons—nearly new.  
A large quantity of Cordage of all descriptions—new and second hand.  
2 Patent Windlasses, all complete, for vessels of 350 and 300 tons.  
2 Lead Pumps.  
250 lb. of old Lead.  
Iron of various descriptions.  
Blocks, Chains, Capstans, Wheels, Cambooses, Stoves, Winches, Buoys, and a very great variety of other articles required in the fitting out of ships.  
1 Ship's Long Boat—nearly new.  
Sale each day at HALF-PAST ONE o'clock precisely.  
P. SHEPPARD, A & B.  
Quebec, 2d Sept. 1841.

**ST. MAURICE AND THREE RIVERS STOVES AND CASTINGS.**  
On FRIDAY, the 10th September next, at ONE o'clock, at the Stores of Messrs. FORTYTH & BELL, Wellington Wharf:—  
SEVENTY-FIVE Double Stoves, 86 in. A.  
75 Double Stoves, 80 in. W.  
75 Single Stoves, 86 in. K.  
50 do. do. 31 " M.  
50 do. do. 30 " I.  
50 do. do. 24 " O.  
59 do. do. 21 " Q. & I.  
—ALSO—  
A quantity of Kitchen and Hall Stoves, and various descriptions of Hollow-ware.  
TERMS—LIBERAL.  
J. M. FRASER & CO.  
Quebec, 9th August, 1841.

**IN BANKRUPTCY.**  
WILL be Sold by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 10th day of September next, by order of the Assignees of the Estate of DAVID VAS, a Lot of Land and Stone Dwelling House now occupied by Mr. Wurtele, situate in St. Roch Suburbs, containing 30 feet and 10 inches in front, (English measure) by 95 feet, more or less, in depth, and adjoining the property of Mr. Laurent Paradis. The interior of the House is finished in modern style, and combines every desirable convenience,—attached thereto, are a spacious Yard, Coach-House and other out buildings, all in good order—there is also in the Yard a Well of good water. The terms are liberal and will be made known at the time of Sale  
Sale at ELEVEN o'clock, TO-MORROW, on the premises.  
P. SHEPPARD.  
Quebec, August 2nd, 1841.



# QUEBEC RACES.

SEPTEMBER MEETING, 1841.

SECOND DAY—Friday, 2d of September.

**THE GARRISON CUP—Value £100 currency.**  
Add to a Sweepstakes of £5 each, (this year only) for horses the property of H. M. subjects. To be ridden by officers of the Army or Navy. Weights as for the Stewards' Plate. The winner of £50 or upwards, to carry 7 lbs. extra. If the same horse wins the Garrison Plate at Montreal and Merchants' Plate at Quebec, to carry 10 lbs. extra—three horses to start or no race. Heats, twice round and a distance.—Should the winner prefer the £50 in money previously advertised, the Stewards will pay it in lieu of the Cup.

### LADIES' PURSE

Of £50, added to a Sweepstakes of £5 each, for all horses; Montreal Turf Club Weights. Horses that have won once this year to carry 2 lbs. extra, if twice, 5 lbs. extra. The winner of the Merchants' Plate to carry 9 lbs. extra. Heats, once round and a distance.

### THE SCURRY STAKES

Of £25, added to a Sweepstakes of \$5 each, for Horses that have been ridden as hacks in 1841—which have never won Plate or Sweepstakes of public money.—The winner to be sold for £30 without his engagements if he should have any, if claimed in the usual manner. To be ridden by members of the Quebec Turf Club. Heats, half a mile, 11 stone each. The second horse to receive £5 out of the Stakes.

THIRD DAY—Saturday, 4th of September.

### HURDLE RACE

Of £20, added to a Sweepstakes of £3 each, open to all horses. Twice round. Weights, 11st. 7 lbs. each. The second horse to receive his stake. The winner of the Montreal Hurdle Race to carry 4 lbs. extra. To be ridden by members of the Quebec Turf Club. Entrance same time as the Veteran Cup.

### THE VETERAN CUP

Entrance free.—Open to all horses, aged 6 years and upwards, bona fide the property of Officers in the Army and Navy or resident of this City of Quebec. Heats, twice round. Weights, 11 stone. Horses never having run for Public Stakes before, will be allowed seven pounds. Winners at Quebec or Montreal to carry 14 lbs. extra. To be ridden by Members of the Quebec Turf Club. This winner of the Cup to pay 10 Dollars to the second horse. Entrance to be made at Payne's Hotel, between eight and nine, A. M. on the 3d September.

### BEATEN PLATE

Of £25, entrance, 41 6s., free to all horses that have been beaten during the meeting; to be handicapped by the Stewards. Heats, once round the course and a distance.

### RULES TO BE OBSERVED AT QUEBEC RACES.

- Horses to be entered for all Races, except the Beaten Plate, the Scurry, and Veteran Cup, on Wednesday, 1st of September, 1841, between the hours of 12, A. M. and 4, P. M., at Payne's Hotel.
- None but subscribers of at least five dollars to enter a horse for any race.
- All persons entering a horse, shall pay one dollar entrance, and the winner of any race two dollars extra.
- The Colours of the Riders to be declared at the time of entrance. The owner of any horse ridden in colours different from those declared on entrance to be fined two dollars.
- No money given for a walk over.
- Manes and Geldings all wed 3 lbs.
- All Dogs found on the Course will be destroyed.
- The Secretary will regulate his watch by Gun-fire at 12 o'clock on the day of the Races, and will have to pay 2 dollars to the Course for every minute he is behind time in blowing the Bugle for Sadding.
- The bugle for sadding will be blown a quarter of an hour, and a second bugle five minutes before the time appointed for starting each heat. The owner of any horse not at the post ready to start five minutes after the appointed time, shall be fined two dollars. If not there ten minutes after the named hour, those at the post shall start, except in case of unforeseen accident, when the express consent of the Stewards will be required for delay.
- The hour for starting, One o'clock each day. Half an hour allowed between each heat. The time for starting each heat or race will be put up outside the Stewards' Stand.
- The start for each race, except the Scurry, will be from the Distance post. The starter will take the horses 50 yards behind the starting post, and will oblige all the Jockeys to walk their horses slowly up to the starting post; any Jockey putting his horse into a trot or canter, or not obeying the command of the starter, will be fined two dollars, and no evidence will be listened to except that of the starter.
- The starter and judge of each race will have a Red Flag, both of which will be dropped immediately the horses start, if the start is fair. If the start is foul the flags will be kept up, and no start is valid if the flag at the winning post is still kept up.
- Each horse to be numbered on the printed lists, and the number of the winner of the heat will be exhibited immediately after the heat.
- All disputes to be settled by the Stewards, or by whom they may appoint, and their decision to be final. The Rules of the Montreal Turf Club to be enforced.
- The Stewards have the power of postponing the Races in case of bad weather.
- Admission Tickets to the Grand Stand, 2s. 6d. each Day. 5s. for the three Days.—Carriages admitted to the Course to pay half a dollar; Horses, a quarter of a dollar. Subscribers of upwards of five dollars to the Races, upon given their names at the Mercury Office, will receive free tickets for admission to the Race Course.
- The Ballot for members of the Turf Club shall take place at Payne's Hotel on the day of entrance for the Races,—each candidate to be proposed by a member. Seven members shall ballot, and two black balls in every seven shall exclude. Each member to pay one shilling to the Club.
- The Scurry Stakes to enter in the Stewards' Room immediately after the Ladies' Purse is decided; and the Beaten Plate after the Veteran Cup is decided.

### STEWARDS:

The Earl of CALEDON, Coldstream Guards,  
Lord FREDERICK PAULET, Major of Brigade,  
HENRY CALDWELL, Esq.  
Captain DANIEL, Coldstream Guards,  
GEORGE SYMES, Esq.  
Captain VANSITTART, Coldstream Guards,  
Captain GYNN, Grenadier Guards,  
HENRY PEMBERTON, Esq.  
H. L. MESURIER, Jr. Esq.  
SANDFORD GRAHAM, Esq. Grenadier Guards,  
RANDOLPH ROUTH, Esq.  
G. R. RYLAND, Esq.  
JAS. LINDSAY, Treasurer.

### FOR SALE.

WALLEN COALS, for house use, now landing at James and Elizabeth, at the Exchange Wharf.  
—ALSO—  
Barclay's London Porter, in pails and quarts, bottled by Hibberts.—Apply to  
CHAS. POSTON,  
21, Peter Street.

### D. CAMERON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,  
CORNER OF SOUS LE FORT AND ST. PIERRE STREETS,  
LOWER TOWN.

HAS on hand an extensive assortment of superfine and fine West of England Cloths, Casimeres, Tweeds, Doerings, Cambletons, Drills, and Valenciens, of the most approved shades, the whole of which will be made extremely low for Cash, or short approved credit.  
Quebec, 16th June, 1841.

**VAULT TO LET.**  
A Spacious Vault will be let in Freeman's Hall, and in immediate possession given. Apply on the premises.  
Quebec, 27th Aug. 1841.

**FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,**  
SIX HUNDRED Barrels American Fine FLOUR.  
J. MACKINNON.  
26th Aug. 1841.

### MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

QUEBEC, 23d Aug. 1841.  
A General Meeting of the Members of the Institute will be held at the Rooms, Saint John Street, on the Evening of WEDNESDAY, the 1st prox., at Half-past Seven o'clock, to take into consideration the propriety of establishing a Mathematical School in connection with the Institute.  
H. M. BLACKLOCK,  
V. Presdt.

### HOPE FOUNDRY, CANOTIERIE STREET, QUEBEC.

Quebec, 6th August, 1841. Im  
**FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,**  
TWENTY CASES DOUBLE BOILED ENGLISH  
FINISHED OIL, do. do.  
5 casks RAW do. do.  
200 do. WHITELEAD, do.  
200 do. Wrought Nails, 3 1/2 @ 36 lbs.  
100 do. Deckboard SPIKES,  
40 do. PATENT GREASE, for Machinery, a superior article.  
JOHN SHAW & Co.  
Sous le Fort Street, Lower Town, and  
John Street, Upper Town.  
Quebec, 15th Aug. 1841.

### C. T. BROWN, Merchant and outfitting Tailor, Boulevard Street, Upper Town.

Desires to intimate to his customers and the public that he having engaged a competent Cutting Tailor, experienced in Military and Naval uniforms.  
Every other description of clothes made up and warranted to fit, at a moderate charge for cash.  
Quebec, 19th August, 1841. Im I

### NOTICE.

In the matter of Thomas Tweedell, of this City, Founder,—Bankrupt.

The undersigned have been appointed assignees to the above mentioned Bankrupt Estate.  
F. SHEPARD,  
ARCHD. CAMPBELL, Assignees.  
Notary Public,  
Quebec, 5th August, 1841. u

### WANTED,

A Good JOURNEYMAN WATCHMAKER; one of steady habits will find good encouragement, by applying at this office.  
Quebec, 7th Aug. 1841. u

### WANTED,

TWO APPRENTICES TO THE CONFECTIONARY Business, with whom security will be required. Apply at this Office.  
Quebec, 9th August, 1841. u

### NOTICE TO MARINERS.

**WANTED**—An active, able and intelligent person, as Master or Commander, to take charge of the new Yacht belonging to this Corporation, intended to navigate on the Gulf and River St. Lawrence.  
For further information application to be made at the Trinity Hall, St. Peter Street, Lower Town, Quebec.  
TRINITY HOUSE, Quebec, 31 August, 1841.  
LINDSAY & MUIR,  
In R. T. B. Q.

### LITERARY AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

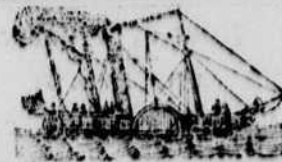
THE Society announces the following as its annual list of subjects for Prizes, in the present year:—  
1.—The History of the Progress of Literature in Canada.  
2.—Any subject at the option of the writer, tending to elucidate the History or Antiquities of the Country or of its aboriginal Tribes.  
3.—The best Poetical production,—the subject to relate to Canada.  
4.—The Natural History of the Fishes of the St. Lawrence, (particularly the White Perch and Seal of that river)—their nature and uses, economical and commercial.  
5.—Tables calculated to throw light on the Climate of Canada;—to comprise daily meteorological observations; also such details as the observer has been enabled to collect, with reference to the flowering of plants, the arrival and departure of birds, time of ripening of crops, &c. &c.  
6.—The Mineralogy and Geology of the vicinity of Quebec;—with details as to local facilities for working ores, &c. &c. To be accompanied by specimens if possible.  
7.—The Theory and Practice of Surveying, as applicable in Lower Canada;—the various sources of error, and the means of ascertaining and avoiding them, (particularly with reference to the use of the magnetic needle) the linear and superficial measures in use in Lower Canada, as compared with standard measures in the United Kingdom, and any other details bearing on the subject.  
8.—Navigation by Steam, as practiced in Lower Canada, with Tables and Statements relative to the several Steam vessels on the St. Lawrence; their size, power, form, construction, draft of water, speed, consumption of fuel, nature and construction of their machinery, &c. and all other requisite data; with a comparison of such data with those given in regard to steam vessels in other parts of the world, and the deductions to be drawn therefrom, with regard to the theory and practice of navigation by steam.  
9.—The best means of fertilizing land, by means of natural and artificial manures;—of the latter in particular the applications of such as are derivable from waste animal matters rejected in the fisheries, &c. &c.  
10.—Architecture;—as adapted to the climate of this Province.  
11.—Warming and ventilating buildings;—ditto.  
12.—The best specimen of a model in Clay of a group of human figures;—the figures to be not less than twenty four inches high.  
13.—Do. of a carving in wood of one or more human figures;—not less than a foot high, or of an animal, not less than eight inches, by a person under twenty five years of age.  
14.—Do. of a carved variegated border or ornament of the carver's own design;—same age.  
15.—Do. of paintings of flowering plants, peculiar to Canada;—not less than twelve in number, accompanied by their scientific names and locality. The paintings to be botanically correct, and to serve as specimens of plants.  
The prizes offered are the Society's Silver Medals, which will be of the first or second class, according to the merit of the performance. The Society is not pledged to bestow any Medal unless the specimen shall be adjudged to possess the requisite merit.  
Communications must be post paid, addressed to the Corresponding Secretary, and inclose a sealed note having the address of the writer within. They must arrive on or before 20th February next. The Prizes will be awarded in April next.  
Quebec, 20th July, 1841. u 3 6 w

### PRIME PORT AND SHERRY WINES.

FROM the Establishment of Messrs. Hunt, Roops, Tenge & Co. of Oporto, and London, a constant supply on hand, in Pipes, Hides, Quarter Cases,—and Bottled, in cases of 6 dozen.  
Quebec, 20th July, 1841. u 1 t JAMES HUNT.

### QUEBEC BANK.

EXCHANGE on London, bought and sold.  
NOAH TREER.  
15th Feby. 1839, u 2



### STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

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

### DAYS OF LEAVING PORT:

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

### QUEEN.

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

The Steamers leave port in the afternoon, and arrive (weather permitting) early the following forenoon.  
Cabin Fare to Montreal 12s. 6d. meals extra.  
Apply to H. E. SCOTT,  
Quebec, 31 July, 1841. u Gibb's Wharf.



### NOTICE.

THE Steamboat Canadian Eagle will tow Vessels from one part of the Harbour to another. She will also undertake to tow Rafts.  
Charges Moderate.  
H. E. SCOTT,  
Agent for St. Lawrence and Tow Boat Companies  
Quebec, 10th June, 1841. u

### STEAM-PACKET INN.

THE undersigned most respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that having his house rebuilt, it is now open for business.

This establishment is situated in Sous-le-Fort Street, near all the Steamboat Wharves, as well as to the Queen's Wharf and Market place; it commands an central and convenient situation in Quebec, for the resort of travellers, and affords a particular accommodation to traders, where their accommodation and comforts will always receive due attention.  
The proprietor most respectfully thanks his former patrons who have for many years encouraged him with their favorable support, and hopes they will kindly continue the same at the Steam-Boat Inn.  
JAMES ROBINSON.  
Quebec, 2nd July, 1841. u 2

### POST OFFICE NOTICE.

DURING the Summer the Quebec Post Office will be open to the Public from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M.  
On SUNDAYS, in the Morning for Two Hours after the Arrival of the WESTERN MAIL, and in the Afternoon, from 2 to 3 o'clock.  
By Order of the Dy. Post Master General.  
General Post Office,  
Quebec, June, 1841. u

### NOW LANDING AND FOR SALE.

TWO Hundred and Ninety-four Barrels No. 3 Mackerel,  
68 half do. do.  
6 Barrels No. 2 do. do.  
R. PENISTON,  
India Wharf.  
22d July, 1 41. u

### ROBERT BACK,

Confectioner and Ship Bread Baker,  
MOST respectfully informs his friends and the Merchants of Quebec, and Ship Masters, that he has always on hand fresh SHIP BREAD of all descriptions, at moderate prices.  
CRACKERS, Wine and Water BISCUIT, at Mr. Buteau's Store, St. Paul Street, Lower Town, and No. 10, St. Johns Street, Upper Town.  
Quebec, July 6, 1841. u

### EDUCATION.

MR. THOM, Teacher, after respectfully returning thanks to his friends for the generous patronage he has received during a period of nearly thirty years, announces that his School will, after the present vacation, be re-opened on Wednesday, 1st September. He will, assisted by his son continue to teach youth of both sexes, in separate apartments and by the most approved methods, the various branches of an English Education, including those of Book Keeping, Navigation and Mathematics. Terms payable in advance.  
46, St. John Street, 2d August, 1841. u

### EDUCATION.

THE regular duties of the QUEBEC CLASSICAL SCHOOL, will be resumed on Monday August 16th.  
F. J. LUNDY, Principal.

### NOTICE.

A YOUNG LADY accustomed to teach, is desirous of obtaining a situation as GOVERNESS in a Private Family or School. She will undertake to teach the general branches of an English Education, and has a thorough knowledge of Music. The young lady begs to state, that she is a Catholic, but that she has no objection to reside in a Protestant family. Letters addressed to M., Post Office, Montreal, will meet with immediate attention, and the most respectable references can be given.  
Quebec, July 29, 1841. u

JUST ARRIVED, per Winescales, from Liverpool, and for sale by the subscribers:  
60 Casks Diamond Head Spikes,  
40 Casks Horse Shoe Nails,  
600 Boxes Liverpool Soap,  
Patent proved Anchors and Chain Cables.  
CHARLES E. LEVEY & Co.  
Levey's Wharf, 5th July, 1841. u

### FIRE BRICKS.

THE Subscribers are now landing at Christiansna and offer for sale in lots to suit purchasers.  
CHARLES E. LEVEY & Co.  
Levey's Wharf,  
20th July, 1841. u

### NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late FRS. LEHOULLIER, Esquire, are requested to transmit them, duly attested, to the undersigned, and those indebted to the said Estate are hereby required to make immediate payment to him.  
E. DESBARATS,  
Executor.  
July 19, 1841. 2m

### CHOICE WINES.

THE subscribers have received their usual supplies of Champagne and Claret,  
Port, Madeira and Sherry, in wood and bottle.  
—ALSO—  
Spanish Wine,  
And Muscatel Raisins, in layers.  
RYAN BROTHERS,  
No. 27, St. Peter St. cet.  
Quebec, 20 August, 1841. q 2

### NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been duly appointed Curator of the vacant Estate and succession of the late ROBERT SIMPSON, Esquire, in his lifetime formerly of the City of Montreal and lately of the City of Quebec, in the Province of Canada, Merchant,—all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to him, at the office of George Rhynas & Company, St. Paul Street, Montreal; and all persons having claims against the said Estate, are requested to present their accounts, duly attested, at the same place.  
Quebec, 1st June, 1841. GEORGE RHYNAS, Curator.

### PLASTER AND LUMBER.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his Stores, St. Paul Street:—  
300 bids, Plaster,  
200 do. do. superior for mill stones,  
300 do. Gypsum,  
Clapboarding from 7 @ 9 inch wide, 1 inch thick. Flooring from 5 @ 11 inch wide, 1 1/2 @ 3 inch thick, and lumber of all descriptions for house work, prepared and in the rough.  
—ALSO—  
A four-horse Horse Wheel, complete and nearly new.  
W. TREMAIN.  
1st May, 1841. u

JUST received and for Sale by the Subscribers:—  
150 barrels Prime and Prime Mess Pork,  
50 do. do. do. do. Beef,  
100 do. Fine and Superfine Flour,  
150 quintals Ship Biscuit,  
100 kegs super or Butter,  
20 do. Lard.  
CREELMAN & LEPPER,  
St. Andrew's Wharf.  
May 1st, 1841. u

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

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE,  
Anchors from 2 to 25 cwt,  
Chain Cables and Small Chains,  
One Gun Standing Rigging,  
Seven Tierces Paris White and Whiting,  
5000 best Fire Bricks,  
100 Tons well assorted Iron,  
50 do. No. 1. Pig Iron,  
Apply at the office of  
E. OLIVER,  
Reynar's Wharf, adjoining  
the Custom House.  
May 25th, 1841. u

### PENNER'S CLARIFIED CIDER.

JUST received and for Sale by the subscriber, either in wood or bottle, in quantities to suit purchasers.  
A LINFESTEY,  
Quebec, 4th May, 1841. u 17, St. Peter Street

FOR SALE.  
ONE Hundred Barrels COAL TAR. Apply to the subscriber,  
J. J. NESBITT,  
25th May, 1841. u St. Rochs.

### FORWARDING.

Ferguson and McGinnis, Montreal.  
McGinnis and Ferguson, Kingston.  
THEIR business is conducted altogether by way of the St. Lawrence, by which route superior despatch can be given to goods upwards. Goods forwarded from Quebec to their care, destined to any part of the Province beyond Kingston, or on the line of the St. Lawrence below that place, will meet with prompt attention and despatch.  
Montreal, 15th May, 1841. u

NEWCASTLE GRATE COALS.—Apply at the Brewery Wharf, Champlain Street, to  
HENRY PORTER.  
20th April, 1841. u

Province of Canada, }  
District of Quebec, }  
In the matter of Benjamin LeMoine, of this City, Hotel Keeper, a Bankrupt.

THE undersigned has been appointed sole Assignee of the Estate and effects of the said Benjamin LeMoine.  
L. T. MACPHERSON,  
Quebec, 26th April, 1841. u

### OLD ROPES, RAGS, &c.

THE highest price paid for Old Ropes, Rags and Canvas.  
A constant supply of Writing, Printing and Wrapping Papers always on hand.  
MILLER, McDONALD & LOGANS,  
N. B.—A lot of superior Machine made Oakum for sale.  
Quebec, 2d April, 1841. u

### PENNER'S CIDER.

PARTIES desirous of securing a supply of the above article, will please give in their orders to the subscribers at as early a date as possible.  
CREELMAN & LEPPER,  
St. Andrew's Wharf.  
Quebec, 17th April, 1841. u

### ROAD LOAN.

WANTED to Borrow, under the authority of 4th Victoria, Chapter 17, £10,000 Currency. Tenders will be received at the Office of the Quebec Turnpike Trust, in St. Anne Street, for the whole, or any part of the above sum.  
Parties are requested to state the exact amount to be loaned and the rate of interest required, which interest will be paid semi-annually at the Office of the Trust.  
Quebec, 24th March, 1841. u

### NOTICE.

### ADVANTAGEOUS INVESTMENT.

THE undivided half of the GRIST and OIL MILLS, DISTILLERY and other buildings at Beauport, the property of Mr. Colin McCallum, being now advertised by the Sheriff of this District to be sold at Beauport, on the 19th of October next, at the suit of the subscriber; He hereby gives notice that he will leave in the hands of the purchaser for a term of years the sum of two thousand pounds.  
19th June, 1841. u GEORGE FOZER.

### COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FOR SALE OR TO LET.

And immediate possession given.  
THAT pleasantly situated property on the St. Foy Road, known as Poplar Grove, lately occupied by Wm. Pentland, Esquire. It extends back on the St. Lewis Road, where another cottage could be built, as there are 13 acres of land. Apply to  
J. J. SIMS,  
Upper Town Market Place,  
Agent for the Proprietor.  
Quebec, 22d July, 1841. u

### TO BE LET,

Till the first of May next, with immediate possession, THE Stone House, No. 225, St. Valier street near Palace Gate, formerly occupied by Mr. Holton. The above House is in the most complete repair, and has every convenience for a small family. Apply on the premises, or to  
GEO. FUTVOYF,  
At the City Hall, St. Lewis street.  
Quebec, 21st July, 1841. u

### TO LET,

From the first of May next, THAT commodious dwelling House, No. 10, Prince Edward street, St. Roch, with stabling, out-houses, &c. &c.  
Apply to EDWARD OLIVER,  
St. Roch's, 11th Feby. 1841. u

QUEBEC Printed and published by T. CA Y & Co. BOULEVARD STREET.