

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1827.

VOLUME XXIII.

MORES ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRÆLIA DICAM
Virg. Georg. iv. 6.

NUMBER 15.

Bank Notices.

QUEBEC BANK.

DIRECTOR for the present Week,
JAMES BLACK, Esquire.

Days of Discount, MONDAY & THURSDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount.
Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

NOAH FREER, Cashier.

St. Peter Street.

Discount and Deposit Office, Montreal Bank.

DIRECTOR for the week,

WM. FINLAY, Esquire.

Days of Discount TUESDAY & FRIDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount.
Office hours, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M.

ALX. SIMPSON, Cashier.
No. 3, St. Peter Street.

QUEBEC-FIRE OFFICE.

DIRECTOR FOR THE WEEK,
ANTHONY ANDERSON, Esquire.

LIFE-INSURANCE.

UNITED EMPIRE LIFE-ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF LONDON.
CANADA AGENCY.

THE undersigned Agents to the above Association continue to receive proposals and negotiate policies of Life-Insurance throughout the Canadas. The importance of Life-Insurance to Professional Men, Officers of Government, Annuitants, and others, whose income is derived from their personal exertions, and consequently dependent on their Lives, is so generally felt and acknowledged as to require no further illustration—and the subscribers have to congratulate the public on the success that has already attended the establishment of the above agency in this country, where its advantages appear to be fully appreciated and seem likely to be generally acted upon. In order to forward the views of such persons as wish to procure Insurance for a limited period, as collateral security for the repayment of a loan (in which cases immediate decision is often important,) the Agents have obtained the authority of the Board of Directors at home to conclude definitively, without reference to England, all proposals for Insurance, within their own immediate observation, for a period of not more than seven years, and for sums not exceeding £500 sterling. Amongst other advantages derived from an Insurance with this Society, the rates are calculated much lower than those of the generality of other Offices, the Insurers participate into-fifths of the present profits, which are added as a bonus every fifth year to the amount of the sum insured, or applied in reduction of the future annual payments at the option of the parties.—No extra charge for residence in the Canadas, admission-fine or other charge made, except the price of the policy, stamp, payable for the first year only.

THOS. STOTT & Co.
St. Genevieve-street, Cape.

Quebec, 20th Nov. 1826

Resident Agents and Medical Officers are stationed at Montreal, Perth, Kingston, and York, from whom every necessary information may be obtained and prospectuses delivered gratis.

T. S. & Co.

TO BE LET,

THE House with, the stabling, coach house, wood-house, &c. at present occupied by the subscriber on St. James Street, containing eleven rooms and possession given on the 1st Novr. proxo.—This dwelling will be fitted to the wishes of any respectable tenant desiring a lease thereof.

—ALSO—

From the 1st May next, that convenient Mercantile Dwelling in Saint-Jacques-street, now occupied by Mr. T. C. Oliver.

HENRY ATKINSON.

Quebec Sept. 20, 1826.

FOR SALE.

THE House situated on the Lorette Road, at a short distance from town, well known by the name of LA MAISON ROUGE, and now occupied as the Asylum for Widows, Orphans, &c. which is about to be transferred to the Town, together with an excellent garden and other dependencies. Satisfactory titles will be given. For particulars apply to
F. COULSON, Church-Warden.
Quebec, 9th April, 1826.

FRENCH SEED BEADS.

MR. SARONY begs leave to inform the Ladies of this place, that he has just now received per the Andromache the completest assortment of French Seed Beads for Bracelets and other ornaments; the colours are of the greatest variety and, therefore proper to complete any work of taste and fancy:—

The assortment consists of the following colours,

Chalk White,	Purple Blue,	Lavender,
French White,	Dark Purple,	Blue,
Crystal,	Mock Coral,	Black,
Opal,	Cerise-pink,	Green,
Turquoise,	Transparent Pink	Dark Green
Ruby,	Ditto Lilac,	Orange.
Amber,	Lemon,	

SARONY'S BAZAAR, 29th Aug. 1826.

SCOTCH WHISKEY,

OF superior quality, for sale by the Subscriber.
WM. TORRANCE.
Quebec, 12th October, 1826.

To Let, for 3 years or more,

THE Farm which adjoins the Plains of Abraham, consisting of 40 acres, mostly arable land, with two roomy Dwelling Houses and extensive Out-Buildings, &c. which, from the proximity to the Cove, and its many other advantages renders it one of the most profitable in the vicinity of Quebec.—Apply to Mr. ROBERT MOORHEAD, or JOHN MOORHEAD, on the premises.
Quebec, 21st August, 1826.

FOR SALE,

FIFTEEN thousand feet prime quality merchantable Oak Timber.

10,000 feet second quality ditto,
10,000 feet Red Pine Timber, superior quality,
10,000 pieces floated Pine Deals, all lying at Hadlow Cove,
100,000 feet White Pine Timber, lying at Sillery Cove, in different lots.

3d May, 1826. **WILLIAM PRICE & Co**

TO LEASE.

For a term of Years as may be agreed upon, and possession given on the 1st May next,

THAT LOT and dependency opposite the Deputy Post-Master-General's and fronting the Esplanade, enclosed by stone walls. On inspection, the arrangement of the different buildings, with an extensive garden on the premises, will be found fully adequate to the comfort and convenience of a family of the first respectability. Apply to the proprietor.
JAMES ROSS.
Quebec, 22d December, 1826.

FOR SALE.

THAT large STONE HOUSE and Lot, No. 3, Rue des Grisons, on the Cape, the Property of Alexander Fraser, esq.—Application to be made to
J. & J. M. FRASER.
Quebec, 10th March, 1825.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON,

for Sale by **CHAS. F. AYLWIN,**
WHO HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

28 Puns. Grenada and Demerara RUM,
14 Hhds. 15 Bbs. raw Turpentine,
100 Boxes fresh Digby Herrings.
25th Novr. 1826.

FOR SALE,

BY **MOIR AND HEATH,**

5000 Minots Liverpool Salt,
100 Chaldrons best Newcastle Coal.
Pres-de-Ville Wharf,
22d Nov. 1826.

SUPERIOR COALS

JUST received from Sunderland, and now landing from the Brig Thorns, at McCullum's Wharf.
Apply to **H. GOWEN & Co.**
Lower Town.
Quebec, 6th July, 1826.

HEAD QUARTERS,

EMPEROR OF THE NORTH.

FOR easy shaving and Fashionable Hair-Cutting, by
N. JACKSON, No. 18, St. Peter-street, Lower-Town.
N. B. A genuine assortment of Perfumery, &c. u



By His Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

HORDAY, FRASER, & COMPANY'S

UMBRELLA.

THIS Umbrella is put together without Wires, which are always used in others, and renders them so liable to be out of repair.

The very simple construction of the parts in this Umbrella, being three distinct principles, viz. Hook and Eye, Beam and Groove, Ball and Socket, or Cap and Ball, will on examination give a convincing proof of its durability, and the certainty of its never being overturned in the greatest storm; each Rib and Stretcher acting by itself, and independent of each other, so that in case of any accident occurring to one or more of the parts, the others remain firm, and the Umbrella is not thereby rendered useless, as is the case in those joined by Wires.

PARASOLS on the same principle. By drawing the Stick out of the Ferule and Runner, the whole is taken to pieces for repair, if wanted.

ALSO,

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT, **HORDAY & Co.'s**
SNUFFERS WITH LEVERS WITHOUT SPRINGS.

MR. SARONY begs leave to inform that he has just now received, per John from Liverpool, the above-mentioned Patent Umbrellas and Snuffers. Also the best assortment of Bracelets, Soaps and Waist Belts, richly ornamented, of the newest fashion; a complete assortment of Pined Ware, Cutlery, and a great variety of fancy Articles.

Sarony's Bazaar, 18th Sept. 1826.



TOBACCO, SNUFF & SEGAR MANUFACTORY

THE Subscriber has now on hand, for Sale, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices,
Plug Tobacco, 8, 10, and 12 hands to the pound
Twist ditto, in kegs of 60 lbs. and in rolls of 15 lbs each, at 1s. per pound

Scotch
Rappee
Maccabau
Princess Mixture
Strasbourg and
Priest's

Common and Spanish Segars, in boxes of 100, 250, 500, and 1000 each
Cut and dry, or Shag Tobacco, and
Excellent Leaf Tobacco.

WILLIAM WISWELL.

Upper-Town, Quebec,
Dec. 19th, 1826.

FOR SALE,

500 Well Cured English HAMS.

Apply to **THOMAS HAYES.**
28th October, 1826. St. Peter Street.

TO LET.

And possession given on the first May next,
EITHER the whole or one part of the second House, right side, outside St. Louis Gate, with an excellent Garden, Stabling, Well, &c. Apply to Mrs. HULLET, on the premises.
 Quebec, 10th Feb. 1827.

TO LET.

And possession given on the first day of May next, for five or seven years.

THE well-situated HOUSE and Premises of Lieut. Colonel VASSAL de MONVIEL, situated on the St. Lewis Road. Should any person be desirous of renting the same, they may be obtained at a reasonable rate. The proprietor will engage to make all necessary repairs, and to paint the gallery and the first and second stories of the House, provided the person who may lease the same will engage to pay one year's rent in advance, which will be expended in repairs on the property according to the taste of the tenant. The rent to continue to be paid from year to year; that received in advance on the first year to account for the last. Should the establishment suit any person, he is requested to give early notice to the proprietor, in order that he may have time to fulfil his engagements.
 Quebec, 3d Nov. 1826.

FOR SALE—The HOUSE, FARM, &c. known by the name of WOLFESFIELD. Also, the property of David Munro, Esquire, on Saint Peter street. For further information apply to
 Quebec, 30th Jan. 1826. MATW. BELL.

FOR SALE.

THE House and premises, No. 11, St. Ursule Street, at present occupied by Col. Douglass, C.B. 79th Regt. Apply to Pay-Master STOTT, St. Genevieve Street, or to
 JONATHAN WURTELE, Esq.
 St. Peter Street.
 Quebec, 22d Jan. 1827.

TO LET, from the 1st of May next.

THE House occupied by Mr. Fumeaux, St. Lewis-street. Apply to
 B. TREMAIN.

TO LET, from 1st May next.

THAT Two-story House, now occupied by Mr. Martinuccio, situate in the Upper Town, opposite the French Church, so well adapted for a retail store.
 For particulars, apply on the premises, or to the proprietor,
 THOMAS LEE,
 No. 20, St. Paul-street.
 30th January, 1827.

TO LET.

For One or more Years, from the 1st of May next.

THAT pleasantly situated and well finished House, in St. Paul street, with a Pleasure Ground in front, and a large Yard with Stables and Coach-house in the rear, at present occupied by Mr. Forrest. Apply to
 JAS. HUNT,
 No. 1, Cul-de-Sac.
 Quebec, 30th Jan. 1827.

TO BE LET.

And entered upon the 1st of May next.

A large and commodious Three-story House, with yards, stabling, coach-house, &c. facing Grison and St. Denis Streets, on Cape Diamond. The above property is well adapted for two families, having two separate and distinct entries.
 For particulars, apply to the Hon. Mr. Justice PARREAU.
 Quebec, 5th Feb. 1827.

TO LET, from 1st May next.

THE whole or part of the Stone STORE and OFFICES, situated on Goudie's Wharf, now in the possession of Messrs Rogerson, Hunter, & Co., and belonging to the estate of the late John Goudie, Esq.

Also that desirable commodious Cottage, situated at the head of the Steam-boat Wharf at Point Levy, lately occupied by Mrs. Smith; forming one of the most pleasant residences on that side the water, and well adapted for a respectable family.

For particulars, apply to WILLIAM NEWTON.
 St. Roc, Jan. 26, 1827.

N. B. In consequence of an advertisement in the last Mercury, signed Ann Smith, W. Newton, feels it necessary to say that the whole of the property above-mentioned belongs to the Estate of the late John Goudie, Esquire, and that he is duly authorised to receive proposals for the same.
 Quebec, 3d. February, 1827.

TO LET from 1st May, next.

THE Upper Part of the House, No. 45, Champlain-street, at present occupied by James Atkins, with Stabling, Wood-house, &c. For particulars, apply on the premises.
 Quebec, Feb. 3d, 1827.

NOTICE TO SPORTSMEN.

THE subscriber has just now unpacked his large assortment of Fishing Tackle.

July 12, 1826.

A. SARONY.

TO Let, with possession on the 1st of May next, that central & good for Business, in the Lower-Town Market-Place, with a good yard, and a large Store in the rear, at present occupied by Mr. Jno. Esion.
 —ALSO,—

THE House in St. Paul Street, Lower-Town, occupied at present by Mr. Jno. Tallo.

ALSO, a large Store, in the rear of the above House, the upper flat of which, are well adapted for the reception of Grain & Flour, &c. The Lower-flat, for a Liquor Cellar.

C. SMITH.

Quebec, Feby. 13th, 1827.

TO LET.

For one, or a term of years,

THE Property called MARCHMONT, situated on the Plains of Abraham, immediately above Wolfe's Cove, and within a mile and a quarter of this City; it consists of a handsome, well arranged and well built Stone House, with every suitable Office, well adapted for the residence of a large family of the first respectability, and between 70 and 80 Acres of Land. Great attention has been paid by the present proprietor to the improvement of this property, since it came into his possession, and it is believed that the House and Offices will be found to comprise as much comfort, and the grounds as great beauty, variety, and capability, as are any where to be met with.

The conditions may be known on application to Capt. Stott.—Quebec, 10th Feby. 1827.

FOR SALE.

MUSCOVADO and Refined Sugar,
 Leeward Island Rum,
 Assorted Earthenware,
 Plug Tobacco, Lard and Cheese.

C. NOYES.

St. Paul-street, 9th Feb. 1827.

THE subscriber being about to drop his Retail Business, requests all those indebted to him will please to pay their respective Accounts without delay. The whole of the Stock on hand will be sold at reduced prices, consisting of the best superfine West of England Cloths of all colours, common ditto ditto, Double and Single Milled Kerseymeres ditto, Foulards and Quilting Waistcoat Patterns, Stockingnets for Pantaloon, and Flacey Hosiery; Flushing, Camlet, Shaloon, Scotch Plaid, Bombazet, Brown Holland, Nankins, Russia Drill, Irish Linens, Shirting Cottons, Chamois Skins, Plain Gilt Buttons, Pearl ditto, Commissariat ditto, Barrel ditto, Navy ditto, Black Horn ditto, Manufactured ditto, Brussels and English Carpeting, Men's and Youths' Hats, Moccasins, Wellington Boots, Ankle do. Ladies' ditto, Men's and Boys' Shoes, Clothes and Shoe Brushes, India Work-Boxes, Writing Paper, Silk Bandanas, Silk Florentine, best Sewing Silk, ditto Skein and Ball Twist, the best Silk Collar Velvet, Stay Tape, Thread all colours, Ferretting, Braid and Round Cord, Steel Chains for Trowsers, Horn Moulds, Umbrellas, Tin-Covering Nails, best Linen Bed-Tick, yard wide, &c. &c. &c.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Quebec, Feb. 3d. 1827.

GENEVA, BRANDY, SUGAR, &c.

BRIGHT Muscovado in Hhds. and Tierces,
 East India Sugar in Bags,
 Pale Geneva in Pieces and Hhds,
 Real Cognac Brandy,
 Coffee (small berry.)
 East India Madeira,
 Leeward Island Rum,
 Double Gloucester Cheese,
 Vinegar, &c.

ALSO.

The Cargoes of the General Wolfe, Superior and Ontario.
 Iron Assorted, Rafting Chains, Ships' Caboozes,
 Steel, Trace Chains, Hot Air Stoves,
 Nails, Stapes & Dogs, Register and Cham-
 Spikes, Tin IC. & IX. ber Grates,
 Sheet Iron, Window Glass, Spades and Shovels,
 Copper Bolts Gunpowder, Sheet and Bar Lead,
 and Spikes. Shot assorted.

Acraman's Patent Chain Cables and Anchors.

AND

Best Staple Cordage and Canvas.

Apply to
 WILLIAM BUDDEN in Quebec,
 Oct. 21st, 1826. u or at his Office in Montreal.

FOR SALE,

160 Chaldrons of fine Newcastle GRATE COALS, now landing from on board the ship Teviotdale, Corrie's wharf.

H. LEMESURIER & Co.

Quebec, 11th July, 1826.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for Sale at T. CARY & Co's BOOKSTORE, Price 2s. 6d. A COMPUTATION TABLE OF BRITISH STERLING, (the Dollar at 4s. 4d.) brought to HALIFAX CURRENCY, and HALIFAX CURRENCY reduced to STERLING. By ROBERT ADAMS, of the Naval Department, Isle-aux-Noix, Lower-Canada.
 2d February, 1827.

UNITED STATES' HOTEL—NEW-YORK.

THIS commodious and extensive Establishment, fronting on Pearl and Water streets, between Pine-street and Maiden-lane, is now fitted up in a convenient and elegant style for the reception of Company. The situation of the United States' Hotel presents peculiar advantages to Merchants and Travellers, being in the centre of the mercantile business of the city, and within a minute's walk of the Banks, Exchange and Public Offices. The free circulation of air which the extent of the establishment insures to its apartments, renders it a very desirable residence. The Dining and Coffee Rooms are spacious, and pleasantly situated—the Sleeping-Rooms, airy and comfortable;—the Cellars are well stocked with the best Wines and Liquors;—the Larder will be constantly supplied with every delicacy of the New York, Philadelphia, and other markets;—and in addition to the other range of accommodations, convenient Bathing Houses have been erected, where Hot, Cold, and Shower-Baths of soft spring water, are always in readiness. Grateful for the liberal patronage already received, the Proprietor will be ever anxious to merit its continuance and extension; in confident anticipation of which he pledges himself to bestow his zealous exertions for the comfort of his patrons.
 T. B. REDMOND.

January 29th, 1827.

Just received and for sale by the subscribers,

59 Casks Pale Seal Oil,

5000 Bricks.

60 Cases Canada Sheet Iron,

2 Pipes of very superior old Portugal Red Wine,

2 do. Terceira do.

3 do. Mount Etna Wine,

1 hhd. do. Madeira Wine,

A 1 1-8th inch stay-linked chain cable, with apparatus complete.

Also in Store,

Copper-fitting for a vessel of about 300 tons. Corkwood, &c. ROGERSON, HUNTER & Co.
 Quebec, 12th July, 1827.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of Mr. WILLIAM NEWTON offering to let, in the Quebec Mercury of the 20th instant, a Cottage or Dwelling-House, situated at the head of the Steam-Boat Wharf at Point Levy, I am compelled to caution any person or persons against taking, on a lease or otherwise, this property from said William Newton, or any other person or persons whatever; as that Cottage or Dwelling-House is my bond fide property, and I have given no authority to the said William Newton to advertise the same as above mentioned.
 ANN SMITH.

Quebec, 30th January, 1827.

JOHN V. BOSWELL,

No. 48, ST. JOHN-STREET.

HAVING a good assortment, particularly of Fancy Goods, in the HABERDASHERY line, &c. is anxious to dispose of them before his new goods arrive in the spring, and is now selling very low for cash or approved credit.

The Subscriber offers for Sale,

SIXTY chests Twankay Tea,
 30 chests and boxes Gunpowder, Hyson, Sou chong and Congou,
 13 pipes Bourdeaux Brandy,
 10 pipes Tenerife Wine,
 17 pipes Spanish Wine,
 10 casks Molasses,
 42 puncheons rone Demerara Rum,
 11 hhd. pale Spermaceti Oil,
 50 casks of fine Plug Tobacco,
 14 do. of Pigtail do.
 15 casks Day & Martin's Blacking,
 87 barrels of Flour,
 6 barrels Barley,
 58 boxes best Poland Starch, 30lbs. each,
 56 boxes Candles,
 300 lbs. Spermaceti Candles,
 63 kegs Lard,
 30 tinnets Butter,
 3000 lbs. Black Pepper,
 100 lbs. Mace,
 140 lbs. Cloves,
 10 bags best Ginger,
 15 boxes Chocolate,
 25 cases Florence Oil,
 10 casks Roll Brimstone,
 9 bales Soft-Shell Almonds,
 8 bags Spanish Nuts,
 75 dozen Playing Cards.

ALSO.

Port Wine of various qualities,
 Superior Old Madeira, and L. P. Tenerife,
 Real Holland Gin, Hibbert's Porter,
 Loaf and Muscovado Sugar,
 Nutmegs, Pimento, and Cinnamon,
 Coffee, Rice and Muscatel Raisins,
 Jordan, Valencia and Bitter Almonds,
 King's Arms, Double Gloucester & American Cheese
 With a variety of other articles.

BENJAMIN TORRANCE.

Quebec, 30th January, 1827.

PROSPECTUS

OF
A New Religious and Literary Publication,
TO BE CONDUCTED BY THE CLERGY OF THE ESTABLISHED
CHURCH,
Under the Sanction of the LORD BISHOP of the Diocese,
TO BE ENTITLED
THE CHRISTIAN SENTINEL,
AND
Anglo-Canadian Churchman's Magazine.

"Stand fast in the Faith, be strong, quit you like men,
but let all things be done with Charity."

THIS work to be published every second month—the first number for January and February to be published on the first day of March, 1827, and so on for every succeeding period of two months;—to contain sixty octavo pages; with paper, types, and covers, equal to the late Canadian Magazine. Subscription, Ten Shillings per annum, payable in advance; or, if purchased by single numbers, the price of each copy to be in proportion.

The design of this undertaking is, generally, to circulate throughout this extensive Diocese the genuine principles of the Catholic Church of Christ, by the publication of articles, some original and some selected, on topics both doctrinal and practical;—and especially to defend the Apostolic Constitution, Orthodox Doctrines, and Scriptural Ritual, of the National Church of England, by elucidation, by argument, and by appeal to the authorities of Sacred Scriptures, of the ancient Fathers, and of Ecclesiastical History.

In accomplishing this desirable end, all dereliction of Christian charity is strongly deprecated;—indeed, the earnest desire of the Editor is never to act on the offensive, but, like a good sentinel to defend one's own post, and to watch with vigilance the motions of an enemy from whatever quarter. This work, therefore, in that portion which may be devoted to Polemics, will only defend the Doctrines, Discipline, and Rights of the Church, on points wherein that hallowed establishment may have been previously attacked.

Communications from all quarters will be thankfully received; but it is to be understood that they must be of a description tending more or less to effect the design above stated;—articles therefore which are purely political, literary, or scientific, will not be admissible. Party Politics will be altogether avoided, excepting so far as the indissoluble connexion between Church and State may sometimes render a slight allusion unavoidable. Two or three pages will be open to Poetical productions.

The proceedings of Religious Societies in these Provinces, and in the Parent State, will be briefly recorded; more particularly those two pre-eminent institutions, to which, under the Divine Blessing the Anglo-Canadian Church owes the deepest obligations, viz. "the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," and "the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge."—The leading Religious Publications of the day will sometimes pass under review, and the biography of eminent Churchmen will, it is hoped, occasionally afford pleasure and profit. Ecclesiastical Promotions will be noticed, and in short, any proceedings or events likely to prove interesting to the Members of the Church in general, and to the Clergy in particular.

The first number will contain a short memoir of the life and labors of the late Lord Bishop of Quebec, the venerable Father of the Anglo-Canadian Church.

All communications to be addressed (free of expense) to the Editor, the Rev. B. B. Stevens, Chaplain to the Forces, Montreal.

Subscriptions are received in Quebec at the Book-stores of Messrs. Neilson & Cowan, and T. Cary & Co.

THE CASKET,

OR FLOWERS OF LITERATURE, WIT, AND SENTIMENT.
(A Monthly Publication).

GEORGE M. BOURNE, of New-York, tenders his respects to his friends in Quebec, and solicits their attention to this Work. A copy of it can be seen at the Book-Store of Messrs. TROTTER, CARY & Co, where subscriptions will be received at 17s. 6d. per annum, in advance, United States' postage inclusive.
January 29th, 1827.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber requests all those who have any demands against him to send in their Accounts for liquidation; and also, all those who are indebted to him, to make payment of their respective Accounts, on or before the First of March next, as all such as are not settled by that time will be given into the hands of an Attorney for prosecution.

JNO. C. NIXON.

Quebec, Feb. 3d 1827.

MUSCOVADO SUGAR,
IN HOGSHRADS, TIERCES, and BARRELS, and
LEEWARD ISLAND RUM for sale, by
JAMES BLACK.
Quebec, 31st October, 1826.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY cases superior Sparkling and Pink Champagne, ex Mary Jane.
H. LE MESURIER & Co.
24th June, 1826. St. Peter Street.

QUEBEC SAVINGS BANK.

Feb'y. 30th, 1827.
AMOUNT Deposited this day..... £ 60 : 12 : 2
WITHDRAWN..... 42 : 11 : 0
Increase of the Fund by the operations
of this day £ 18 : 1 : 2
Disbursements for the ensuing Tuesday.
WM. PEMBERTON, and } Esqrs.
C. W. ROSS. }

100 FOR SALE,
Boxes Mould Candles, long and short 6's, of
60 40lbs. a 65lbs. each,
do. Sperm. Candles, do. do. 25 do.
Sealing Wax, Wax Tapers, and Wafers,
1200 Bushels Foreign Salt,
East India Indigo, Long Cloth and Salampores.
THOMAS LEGGE
Sault-au-Matlot Street, 28th Dec. 1826.

TO BE LET, for one or more years, and entered upon the first of May next, that large and convenient HOUSE, No. 10, Palace-street. The above property is well adapted for a family of the first respectability, and many he seen by application on the premises. For further particulars apply to
W. WILSON,
No. 10, Palace street.
Quebec, 19th January, 1827.

RECEIVED per Amethyst and Jean from London, and for Sale by the Subscriber—
Cogniac Brandy,
Holland Gin,
Teneriffe Wine,
Benecarlo do.
Sperm Oil,
Spermaceti Candles, short sizes,
Yellow Soap,
Mould Candles, wax wicks,
Witney Blankets, Superfine Cloths, Flushing, Plaids, Checks, and Striped Cottons and Calicoes.
ALSO,
O. L. P. Madeira Wine, in pipes, hhds, and quarter casks,
Madeira, Port, and Sherry Wines, in bottles,
Cases of 3 dozen each.
B. T. GILLAM.
Sault-au-Matlot street, Quebec,
2d November, 1826.

FOR SALE, on St. Andrew's Wharf.
Port
Madeira } Wine in Pipes and Hog-heads,
Spanish }
50 Cases dry Malaga Sherry,
25 do. L. P. Vidonia,
3 do. Superior Pale Sherry,
French Burr Stones,
Pork and Beef in Barrels and half Barrels,
Kamouaska Butter in Tins,
Upper-Canada do. in Firkins,
Mackerel in Barrels,
by PETER SHEPPARD.
Quebec, 12th Feb. 1827.

WANTED, a steady, sober Man, as out of door servant and groom; none need apply without the best recommendation as to sobriety.— Application to be made at this Office.
Quebec, 13th Feb. 1827.

(From the Morning Herald.)
CHRONOLOGY FOR THE YEAR 1826.

(Continued.)

MARCH.

1 Mr Canning states at length the nature of the policy to be pursued by Government respecting the Slave Question.

Alarming riots takes place at Macclesfield.
The Election for Northumberland is contested by Messrs. Liddell and Bell at the rate of £5 000 each per day, with the certainty of repeating the struggle in about four months upon the same easy terms.

The Real del Monte shares, which once sold for a premium of £1,200 per share, are now selling at a discount of £20 per share.

No less than 20 houses, chiefly in the silk trade, give way in consequence of the pressure of bills now arrived at maturity.

3 The Duke of Wellington arrived in St. Petersburg.

4 Number of bankrupts in this day's Gazette is 47, insolvents 2.

The execution of the elephant at Exeter 'Change produces a "sensation."

6 The abduction of Miss Turner by E. G. Wakefield takes place.

7 Number of bankrupts in this day's Gazette is 24, insolvents 4.

After a contest of 12 days, Mr. Bell is declared the successful candidate for the county of Northumberland.

9 Mr. Peel obtains leave (after a speech which was received with great applause) to bring in a Bill for consolidating several criminal statutes.

The accounts from Blackburn and its neighbourhood are most gloomy.

The Anglo-Mexican Mining shares, that were in the sold at a great premium, are now at a discount of £22.

Spirited preparations for the general election are begun in the City.

10 His Majesty the King of Portugal expires at six o'clock at night. The Princess Isabel Maria exercises the functions of Regent.

11 The British squadron in the Tagus is augmented. The account of the fact makes an impression at Paris.

Number of bankrupts in this day's Gazette is 46, insolvents 1.

13 The Chancellor of the Exchequer brings forward the Budget. The lobbies and galleries are converted into a Stock Exchange, and Consols are actually done beside the pillars of the lobby.

14 Number of bankrupts in this day's Gazette is 21, insolvents 2.

15 His Majesty is alarmingly ill of the gout.

18 The number of bankrupts in this day's Gazette is 34, insolvents 5.

An account of the dreadful sufferings of the passengers on board the Francis and Mary appears in the papers.

The state of his Majesty's health excites a good deal of anxiety.

21 The number of bankrupts in this day's Gazette is 34, insolvents 2.

22 His Majesty's health is very much improved.

23 The report of a revolution having broken out in Portugal, affects the English Funds.

Alarming accounts respecting the health of the Emperor of Austria are received.

24 The Parliament adjourns to the 5th April.

25 The number of bankrupts in this day's Gazette is 30, insolvents 2.

The Morning Herald publishes extracts from old papers showing the impossibility of any treasure being in Vigo Bay, and it warns the public against the scheme.

The death of the Bishop of Durham takes place.

The Chancery Report makes its appearance about this time.

28 A French paper states the report of 2,500 troops being sent over to Portugal by Great Britain.

The number of bankrupts in this day's Gazette is 17, insolvents 3.

30 The South Sea House is destroyed by fire.

The Equitable Tea Agency Company Scheme exploded before the Lord Mayor.

APRIL.

1 The number of bankrupts in this day's Gazette is 28, insolvents 7.

A marked improvement takes place in the corn trade.

3 The number of prisoners for trial at the Old Bailey Session is 370.

4 The number of bankrupts in this day's Gazette is 21, insolvents 2.

Sir W. A. Court, the British Ambassador at Lisbon, had an audience of the Regent, during which he complimented her Royal Highness, in the name of his Government, offering to her the assurance of all the support, and the same friendship which the King of Great Britain presented to his old and faithful ally the late Don John VI., of which a proof is afforded by the stay of the British squadron anchored in the Tagus, which is destined to afford to the existing Government the same service that it would to his late Majesty.

The British squadron in the Tagus is further augmented.

5 The net revenue for the quarter ended this day amounts to £1,992,124.

6 Mr. Cobbett holds his Feast of the Gridiron.

7 The Duke of Wellington leaves St. Petersburg.

Gregor Mac Gregor, the famous Cacique of Poyais, is brought before a Paris tribunal, on a charge of swindling, but is acquitted.

8 The number of bankrupts in this day's Gazette is 38, insolvents 5.

9 (Sunday) The Duke of York leaves town for Newmarket.

10 The proposal of Government to add £5,000 a year to Mr. Huskisson's salary, after repeated discussions, is abandoned, and he receives only £2,000 a year.

11 The Royalty Theatre is destroyed by fire, after the representation of a new piece displaying the burning volcano of Mount Vesuvius.

The number of bankrupts in this day's Gazette is 27, insolvents 3.

15 Missolonghi, after a defence of fifteen months, is carried by assault.

The number of bankrupts in this day's Gazette is 45, and insolvents 1.

17 A curious scene takes place between Lord Teynham, a Director, and several Shareholders of the United Chilian Company.

18 A discussion takes place in the House of Commons on the Corn Laws.

19 The fair of Leipzig is a very bad one.

24 The King's birth-day is celebrated in the usual manner.

An armed mob at Blackburn enters a factory, and destroys the machinery.

25 Mr. Lamb's motion for allowing Counsel to speak in defence of felons, undergoes a long discussion in the House of Commons, but is lost by a great majority.

The Duke of Devonshire is appointed Ambassador to Russia.

27 Lord J. Russell brings forward the question of

Parliamentary Reform; the number, on a division were—aye 123, noes 247.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts continue to be of a very melancholy description.

The Duke of Wellington arrives at Dover, having left St. Petersburg on the 6th inst.

28 A measure is announced by Government for the admission of bonded corn, at a duty of twelve shillings, in consequence of the general distress.

30 Great rioting and disorders prevail in the manufacturing districts; a strong military force is sent there.

MAY.

2 A public meeting is held at the Mansion House for the relief of the Distressed Manufacturers—His Majesty's subscription amounts to £2,000.

The ladies, umbrellas and bonnets begin to excite universal complaints.

4 Mr. Hume brings the state of the nation before the House, when he submits 47 propositions.

5 Eighty-six Bills received the Royal Assent.

Mr. Canning moved a resolution for the admission of 500,000 quarters of bonded wheat at a duty of 16s. per quarter.

A desperate affray takes place between the manufacturers and military at Bradford.

The number of bankrupts in this day's Gazette is 19, insolvents 2.

8 The resolution for releasing the bonded wheat undergoes a second debate.

11 The state of trade in Manchester and the adjacent districts continues to be very much depressed.

The measure for the admission of bonded wheat undergoes a long discussion in the House of Lords.

12 Subscriptions for the relief of the distressed manufacturers are going on in all parts of the country.

The state of the shipping interest is laid open by Mr. Haskisson in a long speech to the House of Commons.

Several letters from Madrid, exposing the Vigo Bay humbug, appears in the Morning Herald about this time.

15 Mr. Cobbett appears in Preston to canvas for the representation of that town.

Spirited exertions are making for a General Election.

16 A dreadful accident occurs at the Eagle tavern, City-road, at Mr. Green's balloon ascent—four persons killed and 16 wounded.

17 The Eton Montem takes place.

The trial of Mr. Peio takes place for the imperfect construction of the Custom-house.

18 The Attorney-General obtains leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the practice of the Court of Chancery.

A long debate takes place in the House of Commons on the condition of Slaves.

20 His Majesty has given, within a very short period, upwards of £4,000 to relieve the distressed weavers.

The continued drought gives room for serious alarm as to the produce of the ensuing harvest.

22 A horrid murder is committed at Winton, Lancashire, by the persons of the name of McKean.

23 Mr. Gibbon Wakefield, after a final examination at Disley, is committed to Lancaster gaol for a capital felony.

24 By the falling of part of Mr. Maudeley's premises in the Westminster-road several lives were lost.

25 The subscriptions for the relief of the distressed manufacturers amount to £100,000.

26 His Majesty's Assent is given to 112 Bills.

Lord J. Russell moves a series of Resolutions against Bribery and Corruption, in the House of Commons.

31 Parliament is prorogued by commission.

The matters printed in the House for this short Session, which began in February, and ended this month, occupy twenty-nine bulky folio volumes, independently of the Journals, Votes, Private Acts, &c. In the course of this Session no less than seventy-nine new Acts of Parliament were added to the Statute Book.

JUNE.

2 Parliament is dissolved by proclamation.

Mr. H. Hunt, blacking maker, commenced his canvass for the county of Somerset.

5 The death of the celebrated composer Baron Von Weber. He was forty years of age.

6 A fatal election riot takes place at Carlisle.

8 Lincoln Election commences.

9 The Westminster Election begins and finishes in the undisputed return of the sitting Members.

The following new creations are made by letters patent—Earl of Bristol to be Marquess of Bristol; Marquess (Irish) of Thomond to be Baron Tadcaster of England; the Marquess of Clanricarde to be Baron Somerhill of England; the Earl of Balcarras to be Baron of Wigan of England; Viscount Northland to be Baron Ranfurly; Sir Charles Long to be Baron Farnborough; Sir J. Fleming to be Baron de Tabley; Mr. Stuart Wemyss to be Baron Wharfedale; Mr. Dancombe to be Baron Feverham; Mr. Chas. Ross Ellis to be Baron Seaford.

17 The Surrey contest closes by the resignation of Mr. Sumner.

20 The health of the Duke of York begins to decline.

28 This is the hottest day this year—the thermometer in the shade being 89°.

A dreadful storm of thunder and hail takes place in the northern suburbs of London.

30 The following paragraph appears in a French paper: "A rumour is abroad here that Sir Charles Stuart, the British Ambassador to Brazil, has arrived in the Tagus, and has been the bearer of a Constitutional Charter for Portugal."

From June 1825, no less than 1738 coroners' inquests in England.

Several deaths have been occasioned by the excessive heat—among others, Mr. Batterworth and son of Lord Grey are said to have lost their lives from this cause.

The hay-crop light—the wheat and barley crop also thin. The weather has been excessively hot, and in the latter part of the month there have been several thunder-storms.

JULY.

3 So long an absence of rain as is observed at this time has not been known for half a century.

5 Mr. Huskisson's Bill for the importation of French silks came into operation.

The quarter's revenue, as compared with that of the same period the year before, shows a decrease of £493,295.

6 The election for the county of Northumberland closes, at an expense of nearly £200,000 to all the candidates.

10 The harvest commences in several parts of the country.

The intelligence of the existence of a conspiracy in Russia reaches England.

The case of the opera ladies versus Signor Velluti, excites some attention.

The Honduras scheme explodes.

12 The drought is so great in many parts of the inland counties, that Lincoln springs water becomes an article of export by the team-packet to Boston.

13 A notification is said to arrive at the Court of Madrid from the French Government, stating the latter cannot dispute the granting of a Consulate to Portugal.

14 The new Constitution proclaimed at Lisbon.

15 St. Swithin's Day, some rain falls.

One hundred and thirty-three Members who never sat before in Parliament have been returned from England and Wales.

Constantinople is the scene of dreadful slaughter between the insurgent Janissaries and the Royal troops.

The furniture is begun to be removed from Carlton Palace, previous to the demolition of that edifice.

17 A curious account of the receipts on the Greek Loan appears in the Morning Herald.

20 His Majesty contributes £1,000 to the relief of the Spitalfields Weavers.

Lady Erskine appeals to the Lord Mayor for relief.

24 The Bank of England are making preparations to form branch establishments in several places.

26 An account of the Portuguese Constitution appears in the Morning Herald.

27 The accounts from the manufacturing districts begin to be more favourable.

28 The Devonshire and Cornwall Mining Company explodes.

29 Mr. Cobbett makes a fruitless attempt to visit the King at Windsor.

A silver coffee-pot and stand are presented to Mr. J. Wilks, jun. by the females of Boston, with suitable address.

31 This and the two succeeding days, being fixed for the Portuguese to take the oaths to the Constitution, are ordered to be gala days, and the mourning for the late King to be suspended.

The weather has been scorchingly hot and dry, with partial showers of rain in the latter part.

(To be continued.)

Varieties.

LACONICAL THOUGHTS.

(TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH OF VAUVENARGUES.)*

1. It is an error in the great to believe that they can be prodigal in their promises without producing an injurious effect to themselves. Men do not patiently submit to be deprived of that which has been bestowed upon them in the shape of hope; they cannot be long deceived about their own true interests, and nothing creates greater hatred than being duped.

2. Foolish people are occasionally to be met with, who appear anxious to be thought guilty of fashionable

* *Luke de Chapiers, Marquis de Vauvenargues, was born at Aix, the 10th of August, 1715. His talents were not so well calculated to improve his fortune, as to make him contented with it. Voltaire, in reference to him, says, "I have seen the most unfortunate, and yet the happiest of men." Vauvenargues, after many years of suffering, his health being delicate from a child, died in the 52d year of his age, preserving to his latest breath a serenity of mind seldom witnessed. His virtue it was which bore him up under all his bodily afflictions.*

vices; but the really wicked always desire to be reputed good.

3. Reckon not on the esteem and confidence of that man who, when engaged in conversing with you about your interests, always drags in his own.

4. The fool is like the mob, believing that he is rich when in the possession of a trifle.

5. That mind has considerable resources which loves the sincerity that wounds the heart. Few, indeed, are to be met with who can bear the naked truth to be told, if by the exposure the passions are mortified.

6. The mystery with which many envelop their designs, rather partakes of weakness than discretion, and frequently injury follows from it.

7. If noble conceptions deceive, they amuse.

8. What often disturbs a writer is, perceiving that others do not see the subjects as he did, and consequently the censure, if any be passed, is unjust.

9. A thought is often put forth to the world as a deep discovery, and on analyzing it, we discover it has been advanced a thousand times.

10. The fruit of labour is sweeter to the taste than that of dissipation.

11. A long course of prosperity sometimes in a moment vanishes, as the heat of summer is changed by a thunder-storm.

12. Courage has more resources against misfortunes than even reason.

13. The prosperity of wicked Monarchs is fatal to the people.

14. Some authors treat morals as modern architecture is displayed, in which beauty and propriety yield to convenience.

15. Bodies politic have their inevitable defects like human life. Can old age be guaranteed from infirmities?

16. We have no right to render those beings miserable, to whom we cannot extend kindly aid.

17. Nobody wishes to be pitied for his misfortunes.

18. When it is felt that we cannot esteem a person, we are on the brink of hatred.

19. The budding virtue of youth may be aptly compared to the spring, which promises the fruits of autumn.

20. The utility of virtue is so perfectly obvious, that artful, wicked people assume it, to compass their ends.

21. Nothing is so useful as a good reputation, and nothing obtains it so certain as merit.

22. The heart should prompt those impulses which the reason approves, if we would hope that our efforts may be crowned with the approbation of the good.

A few night ago, a young man residing in Annandale, was returning on horseback from the town of Dumfries to the burgh of Lochmaben, accompanied by a stout greyhound bitch, though only about 18 months old. Betwixt the Roucan toll-bar and the wooden bridge over the Loch, he observed two men before him, the one standing at the side, and the other nearly on the middle of the road. As the youth dreaded no harm, he pursued his journey without either slackening or mending his pace; but just as he was passing the second man, the fellow seized his bridle-reins, and after brandishing a stick, or rather bludgeon, exclaimed—"deliver instantly whatever you have got—or you are a dead man." The traveller replied that he had nothing to deliver, and before he had well spoken the words, a heavy blow was aimed at his head. But in place of his head, it fell on the neck of a jockey great-coat, which being very thick, resisted its effects; and before another blow was given, the greyhound bitch, which happened to be close by her master's side, made a sudden spring, and seized the miscreant apparently by the collar. An attack proceeding from such a quarter, disconcerted the robber not a little, and in endeavouring to shake the animal off, he missed his footing and rolled on the ground, the greyhound, however, remaining uppermost; and the traveller, on being attacked and almost seized by the other man, put the spurs to his horse and galloped off as fast as possible. By the time he reached Torthorwald Hall, he became uneasy for the probable fate of his cunning defender, and paused and whistled as loud as he could; but the animal joined him almost immediately, and indicated by numerous joyful gambols that she was not a whit the worse of the encounter. From whatever motive, the youth at first concealed his adventure, but the story at last began to "spunk out," and all the neighbours who know the parties, aver that the greyhound "is something past common." Though she was never allowed to accompany her master when he went to any great distance, she made a terrible work that morning, and even offered to bite them that wanted to hinder her from following him to the town."—*Dumfries Courier.*

CUMBERLAND.—At Moresby and Tivoli, near this town (Whitehaven,) and also in the Castle-gardens, the song of the blackbird may be daily heard us in the month of April, and in the same gardens a second crop of pears have attained a considerable size.

Mr. Whitty, of Axminster, has completed a splendid carpet, to be sent to the Grand Seigneur of Turkey, as a present from his Majesty. It measures more than 400 square yards, at two guineas per yard.

The extensive and valuable premises, late Wentworth and Co.'s banking-house, situate in Low-Ousegate, in this city, were submitted to the hammer, on Thursday last, by Mr. Chapman. There was not much competition, and although they are said to have cost 9,000*l.*, they were finally knocked down to Gask Cooper Taylor, Esq. for 3,550*l.* It is also here worthy remark, as a further proof of the great depression in the value of property, that Mr. Taylor also purchased, a short time ago, the

minor and estate of Bolton, in the East-Riding, for 4,500*l*, although the same minor and estate were sold for 9,000*l* about nine years before.—*York Courant*.

Mr. Stephens, the gentleman whose death at Lisbon we announced last week, has bequeathed 170,000*l*. to his executor, Mr. Lyne. Mr. Lewis Stephens, the brother of the above gentleman, died a few years since, and bequeathed 30,000*l*. to the Chamber of Exeter, for the purchase of lands in Devon or Cornwall, the rental of which was to be applied to the establishment of a Free School in Exeter. In consequence of the provisions of the Mortmain Act, this large property reverted to his brother as executor, and it is now said that a similar sum is bequeathed to Mr. Lyne, to be distributed as he may think proper, to the Charity Schools in this city.—*Exeter Paper*.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN FRANCE.—In a report lately read before the Royal Academy of Medicine at Paris, respecting the state of the prisons at Rotten, a curious statement is given of the number of persons condemned to death in the department of the Seine (by the Courts of Assize of Paris and Rouen) for 25 years past—viz.:

From 1800 to 1805	85
1805 to 1810	82
1810 to 1815	88
1815 to 1820	24
1820 to 1825	19

Hence it appears that, notwithstanding the progressive increase of the population, the number of capital offences has rapidly diminished. The writer (Dr. Vingtrier) conceives that the principal cause of the difference apparent between the two former and the three latter periods, is the introduction of new penal laws. The result, however, is not the same in France generally; for upon an examination of the registry of the Conciergerie in Paris, it appeared that the capital judgments in the city which were carried into effect or commuted (including sentences *par contumace*) were not sensibly less in one period than in the other—viz.:

From 1801 to 1806	27
1806 to 1811	24
1811 to 1816	27
1816 to 1821	26
1821 to 1826	28

Nevertheless, he adds, if it be considered that the total number of the population in the department of the Seine increased considerably during the interval between 1806 and 1826, it will be evident that there were fewer persons condemned to death in the latter than in the former years. The proportion of women to men, among the convicts, was as 2 to 29.

REMONSTRANCE OF THE IRISH APOSTOLIC JUNTA TO THE PROTESTANT GOVERNMENT OF THESE REALMS.

(DONE INTO ENGLISH.)

SHEWETH,—That your remonstrations are very much annoyed at many matters.

Firstly,—We think it d—d strange, when you are spending so much money in educating young *heretics*, that you can't be ather sparing some of it for the education of young Irish papists; especially when we consider how peaceably the papist priestly of this beautiful Ireland behave themselves upon all occasions, and the græet things they did for ye, in fightin' your battles, and makin' salt butter and pork, when there wasn't a soul to do it for ye in the wide world besides! What would you done for the butter and the pork, and the soldiers in the last war, ye spalpeens! if it wasn't for the *papist* priestly of owd Ireland's land? An, it's yourselves wouldn't be nursing young *papishes* with a thrille of money at all! Well dthn, we'll do it wid th' rint, if the *Pray-tutes* would let us—but they won't; and dthle a bit we know why they won't—ounly we think it mighty strange.

Secondarily and lastly,—What is the reason, when the Continental *Apostolic Juntas* are doing so much good for France, and Spain, and Portugal, and for the pace of the world in general,—what is the reason you won't be ather lettin the Irish *Apostolic Junta* do a thrille of the same sort of good for yourselves in England? Och, but you're a stupid, violent, virulent, anti-Catholic set; and a decent Irish *flay* would be ashamed to spake a word to ye! There's no hope for ye at all, wid your wretched Administration, divided as it is upon ivry important question in life—exceptin' the keepin' down of *Apostolic Juntas*,—bad luck to ye!—ye thieves of the world!

Corn Exchange, Dublin, Dec. 17, 1827.

Provincial.

YORK, U. C. Feb. 10.

The Naturalization Bill, on Monday last, passed the House of Assembly. Majority for the Bill passing—4.

We have heard it mentioned that it is intended to get Petitions signed, to be presented to the King, against the Bill. Those who are satisfied that the case is one which requires an effectual remedy, will pause before they put their hands to any Petition, the effect of which, if granted, would defeat so desirable a purpose. It has been repeatedly stated, and we mention it again, that the object of the Bill, and the wish of His Majesty's Government, is to secure permanently and effectually the enjoyment of those rights, which are now liable to be legally questioned. A Declaratory law could not effect such an object.

The Hon. the Speaker has informed the House of Assembly, that he has received an intimation from His Excellency the Lt. Governor, that it is His Excellency's intention to prorogue the Parliament on or about the 17th

instant. There yet remain some important business unfinished, and members appear to be applying themselves diligently to forward it. The Bill for improving the Navigation of the St. Lawrence is ordered for a third reading this day. The Highway Bill is not yet reported; but in the course of debate yesterday, the Attorney General stated that it was nearly completed, and would soon be submitted. He further stated to the House, that the funds for the desired improvement would be provided for in the Bill, and not interfere with any other works of public advantage.

State of Public Improvements in Upper Canada, under the Administration of His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland.

NEW SETTLEMENTS.—During the last eight years as many as 100 Townships have been surveyed; many of them are fully, and others partially settled. Among the most flourishing of them may be named, the Settlements of Perth, Lanark, Richmond, Bathurst, and some others in the Ottawa and Bathurst Districts, and the Peterborough Settlement in the Newcastle District. These but a few years ago were one entire wilderness, but are now filled with their thousands and ten thousands of inhabitants. Towns and villages have sprung up in them, and present the appearance of busy commercial places. Besides these, Settlements in many other parts of the country have made the most rapid progress.

POPULATION.—In 1818 the population of the Province was estimated at about 90,000—it now falls little short of 200,000. Emigration has materially added to it; and will continue to do so, from the consideration of the many advantages which are held out to well-disposed persons, who may in a few years attain a comparative state of comfort and independence.

DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.—With its population, the Province has acquired a greater degree of security in the means of its defence—Public, Military, and Naval works, have been completed by Government, and others are in progress or contemplated. The Militia of the Province in 1818 consisted of 35 regiments, about 13,000 men—it now numbers upwards of 32,000, divided into 55 regiments.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.—The Welland Canal; uniting our inland lakes as it were with the Ocean—the Rideau Canal; a stupendous work, of the most vital importance in the event of a war, and opening a communication for the new Settlements—the Burlington and De-Jardin's Canals; which will afford the most desirable facilities to the commerce of a rich and fertile part of the country—these have all been commenced within a few years. In addition to which may be mentioned the contemplated improvements in the Highways throughout the Province.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.—The most casual observer cannot fail of having witnessed the rapid growth of every town and village in the Province. Within the last few years they have all of them nearly doubled in size and population.—New Jails and Court-Houses, and other Public edifices, are to be found built, or building, in almost every principal town in the several Districts—Churches, &c. are rising up throughout the country, and many of the private buildings present an appearance of elegance and comfort.

NAVIGATION.—Only one Steam-boat and a few Schooners navigated the Lakes at the period embraced in these remarks. Eight Steam-boats, besides other vessels, are now employed in the transport of goods and conveyance of passengers.

MANUFACTURES.—The manufacture of coarse linen and woollen cloths is becoming more extensive. The manufacture of iron and hollow ware is now carried on extensively at Marmora and in the London District. A nail-cutting machinery is established at Port Hope, supplied from the Marmora iron-works. The manufacture of paper has been encouraged, and paper of an excellent quality may now be procured in the Gore District—a second establishment of this kind is now forming in the Home District. Saw and gristmills, distilleries and breweries, are to be found in almost every part of the Province; and as a new article of commerce, the exportation of large quantities of leaf tobacco from the Western District may be mentioned.

CHARTERED COMPANIES.—A Provincial Bank is chartered at York, with branches at Kingston, Niagara, and other towns in the Province. The attention of capitalists in Great Britain has been directed to Upper Canada, and the Canada Company, under a Royal Charter, may soon be expected to commence active operations.

EDUCATION.—Parliamentary provision is made for a Public School in each of the eleven Districts of the Province, where a classical education may be obtained. Provision is also made by law for schools in every township throughout the Province, according to the means they possess for supporting them. A Board for the general superintendence of education has been lately established; and Trustees of Public Schools are appointed in the several Districts. The day is not distant when we hope to see an University established by the zealous endeavours of those entrusted with this important object.

PUBLIC PROFESSIONS.—The number of gentlemen practising at the Bar—those licensed to practise as Physicians and Surgeons—the list of Land-Surveyors—and the encouragement given to practical Engineers in the public improvements now in operation, are the best proofs that can be adduced, to show that learning and science are valuable to their possessors in Upper Canada.

PRINTING.—Only two printing establishments were in operation at the time alluded to—their number has increased to nine, and though some of their proprietors

complain that the papers they publish are not patronized or paid for, it may safely be attributed to the intemperate manner in which they are pleased to conduct them.

These we should suppose would be considered by every intelligent and unprejudiced person as "unequivocal proofs of advancement." They constitute what may very properly be considered as the essentials in a new country. The refinements of a more advanced state of society, such as painting, music, sculpture and statuary, will follow as a matter of course.—*U. E. Loyalist*.

While the Royal Engineers were exploring the Upper Country for the route of the Rideau Canal, they discovered, in a mountainous range in the township of Hull, an immense bed of iron ore of the richest quality, specimens of which have been brought with them to Montreal; also in the same mountains were found, amazingly large blocks of white, green and variegated marble, with blue, black and silvery granite of the most valuable description; in consequence of which a party of enterprising gentlemen have entered into a covenant to work these mines, designated the "Hull Mining Company." It is certainly pleasant to reflect that the more Canada is explored, the more interesting she becomes. There is a wealth in her wilderness yet undreamed of; her mountains swell with valuable ores; her rivers swarm with fish yet unhooked; her plains teem with fertility, and her forests are worth more than ten times the timber they contain. As yet, she has been viewed only by the eyes of lumberers and furriers, the former with their hatchets, the latter with their guns; now she is undergoing the strict inspection of men of science, by the orders of a liberal Government, who look not to this object nor to that, for the benefit of particular interests, but to the country as a whole, embracing a thousand objects interesting to mankind.—*Montreal Herald*.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF LOWER-CANADA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14.

The following engrossed Bills were passed and ordered to the Council for their concurrence.

A Bill for providing regulations for the practice of Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery in this Province.

A Bill for providing regulations for the Beaches of Quebec.

A Bill relating to the Wardens of the House of Industry of Montreal.

The Report of the Special Committee on the Bill relating to the Registers of Christ-Church, Montreal, was referred to the whole House, to sit on Friday.

The amendments of the Council to the Bills for the Summary Trial of Small Causes, for extending the Terms of the Courts of Justice at Montreal, and for facilitating the Administration of Justice in small matters in Country Parishes—to be considered in a Committee of the whole House on Saturday.

His Excellency's Message relating to the salaries of the Custom-House Officers was referred to the Committee on the Estimates.

The Message of the Lieutenant-Governor, relating to the Gaol at Montreal, with the proceedings of the House thereon, was referred to a Special Committee.

Upon leave obtained, the Bills were introduced relating to Writ of *Capias* and Attachment, and for granting a licence for establishing a house of entertainment on the ice on Lake St. Peter (second reading on Friday); and the third relating to Debtors willing to surrender their property for the liquidation of their debts—second reading on Saturday.

The House to be in Committee on Monday, on the report of the Special Committee on the Petitions of Lieut. Col. Bouchette, Surveyor-General.

On Friday, on the report of the petition of Sarah Sills. An Address was voted to His Excellency respecting Education and the Jesuits' Estates.

The Bill for maintaining good order in Churches was reported with several amendments, and the Bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed.

The engrossed Bill from the Council for receiving as witnesses persons convicted of petty larceny, to be considered by the House on Monday.

The second reading of the Bill from the Council for rendering valid conveyances of lands in Free and Common Socage, to be on Tuesday.

The Bill for establishing a Montreal Society, was read a second time, and referred to a Special Committee.

The House in Committee on the Bill of *Cessio Bonorum*, passed the Bill, which was ordered to be engrossed.

The report of the House in Committee on the Montreal New Market, to be received on Friday.

The House adjourned 'till Friday.

FRIDAY, Feb. 16.

The Bill for rendering valid certain Acts, Agreements by Writing, and Contracts of Marriage, *sous seing privé*, heretofore passed in Gaspé, was brought down from the Council, passed with several amendments, for concurrence of the Assembly.

The report of the Special Committee on the Bill for disposing of the Unclaimed Goods remaining in the hands

of the Justices of the Peace, was referred to the whole House, to sit on Tuesday.

The report of the Special Committee on the Bill for affording a more ample remedy against fraudulent & absconding debtors, to be considered by the whole House Tuesday.

The House to consider to-morrow the report of the Special Committee on the petition of I. Baldwin and S. Quirouet, of York.

The House to consider on Friday next the necessity of granting a certain sum of money for establishing Elementary Schools in this Province.

The House to consider the Message of the Governor in Chief, relating to the Schools of Royal Foundation, on Tuesday next.

The Message of the Lieutenant-Governor of the 8th February, relating to the Gaol at Gaspé, was referred to the Committee on the Montreal Gaol.

Upon leave obtained, a Bill to adjust Differences by Arbitration was received and read—second reading on Wednesday.

The House on Monday to consider the expediency of improving the Navigation of the Rivier Richelieu.

The Bill for establishing a New Market at Montreal was reported with several amendments, which were agreed to, and the Bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed.

The Bills to incorporate the Cities of Quebec and Montreal, were read a second time, and referred to a Special Committee.

The House to consider on Monday the expediency of granting a free licence for establishing a House of Entertainment on the ice on Lake St. Peter.

A Bill relating to Writs of *Capias* and Attachment, was read a second time, and referred to the whole House, to sit on Monday.

The Report of the House in Committee on the Militia Bill, to be received to-morrow.

The Report of the House in Committee on the Clerks of the Market Fees Bill to be received to-morrow.

The House went into Committee on the Engrossed Bill from the Council, relating to the powers of Commissioners for building Churches, &c. and passed the same without any amendment. The Bill was then read a third time, passed and ordered back to the Council.

The Report of the House in Committee on the Bill relating to the Bakers of Three Rivers, to be received to-morrow.

The House in Committee on the Bill from the Council relating to the Registers of Baptisms, &c. of Christ-Church, Montreal, which may have been informally kept, reported to the Bill several amendments, which were agreed to and ordered to be engrossed.

The amendments made by the Council to the Bill for vacating the seats of the Members of the Assembly, accepting places under Government, were taken into consideration by the House and agreed to.

And at half-past ten o'clock, p. m. the House adjourned for want of a quorum.

SATURDAY, 17th February.

An Address was voted to His Excellency the Governor in Chief, praying he would be pleased to order to be laid before the House any accounts respecting the Civil Expenditure and Revenue, which may be required by the Committee on the Public Accounts and Estimates.

The Committee reported favourably on the petition of the Members of the Society of Education—the House to consider the said report on Tuesday.

The Report of the Special Committee on the Bill to prevent Accidents by Fire in the Woods, to be considered by the House with the Bill on Tuesday.

The Petition of the Inhabitants of the Counties of York and Eppingham, relating to *calots*, was received and referred to the Committee on the Petition of the inhabitants of the District of Montreal on that subject.

The Petition of the Commissioners for the examination of witnesses in the contested Election for the Lower-Town of Quebec, and the entries in the Journals of 1826 on that subject, were referred to a Special Committee.

The Message of His Excellency relating to the Temiscouata road, was referred to a special Committee.

The engrossed Bills for maintaining good order in Churches and Chapels, and for removing all doubts respecting the benefit of Cession of Property, were read a third time, passed and ordered to the Council for their concurrence.

The engrossed Bill from the Council respecting the Registers of Baptisms and Marriages informally kept in Christ-Church was passed and sent back to the Council.

A Bill respecting Bakers in the Villages of the Province, was introduced, read a first time and to be read a second time on Tuesday.

The Report of the House on the Report of the Special Committee on the petition of Sarah Sills, to be received on Monday.

The Report of the House in Committee on the Militia Bill was received, with several amendments thereto, and the Bill as amended ordered to be engrossed.

The Clerks of the Markets' Fees Bill was reported from the House with several amendments, which were agreed to, and the Bill as amended ordered to be engrossed.

The Bill relating to the Bakers of Three-Rivers, was reported from the House, with several amendments,

which were agreed to, and the Bill as amended ordered to be engrossed.

The engrossed Bill from the Council for the summary trial of small matters was read a second time and referred to a Special Committee.

A Bill respecting Insolvent Debtors who surrender their property for the satisfaction of their Debts was read a second time and referred.

The Report of the House in Committee on Bill for the Administration of Justice, to be received on Monday.

The Report of the House in Committee on the petition of J. S. Baldwin and Julius Quirouet, of York, U. C. to be received on Monday.—The House adjourned till Monday.

QUEBEC, FEBRUARY 20, 1827.

The American papers by yesterday's mail furnish no later European intelligence; but a vessel from Havre might have brought Paris dates to the 5th of January; she had, however, no papers—an omission, the masters of our neighbours' merchant-vessels are not often guilty of.

We conceived that our answers to the Old Quebec Gazette, explaining the contradictions it imagined to exist in the statement of the Provincial Revenue, formerly published in the Mercury, had set its doubts at rest:—but we were mistaken—the Old Quebec Gazette was only half-satisfied; the question was dropped on the ENGLISH side, but, with that candour of which the O. Q. G. is so strenuous an observer, it was resumed on the FRENCH side of that paper on the 15th instant. Doubtless some good purpose induced that type of propriety to remark upon an ENGLISH editorial article in a language he has no right to suppose the conductor of the English paper to be familiar with. We shall, however, proceed to answer his two queries as concisely as their nature will admit.

The O. Q. G. says in substance, that the total in the chest, including the revenues, not at the disposal of the Legislature, and those admitted to be at its disposal, amounted on the 10th Oct. last to £32,045; and the amount of the unexpended funds belonging to the Legislature, was £35,685; and asks, "where, then, was the balance of £3,640 of the unexpended monies?"

And again—the Old Gazette asks, "had not all the money, which was at the disposal of the Legislature on the 10th Oct., been received into the chest on the 1st February?"

To both of these questions we answer, that a part of the monies accounted for as being at the disposal of the Legislature on the 10th October, consisted of Bonds for duties, upon which the Law allows an extension of time for payment till the 1st May. Of this fact one person at least, connected with the Old Quebec Gazette, must have been fully aware.

We did not notice these queries in the Mercury of Saturday last, because, for the reasons already stated, we expected to have found them repeated in the ENGLISH side of yesterday's Gazette; but as this has not been done, the motive is obvious, and the public will no doubt duly appreciate the liberality and candour which led the Gazette to put forth its statement, like a picaroon, in a French disguise, in the hope that it might get abroad and escape the vigilance of its opponents.

From a statement in a Halifax paper, it appears that the burthens imposed upon Colonial vessels arriving at Jamaica exceed those paid at Halifax in a grievous amount: a vessel of 124 tons would pay £39:5:7 more at the Ports of that Island than in those of Nova Scotia, or the difference between £41:6:11 and £2:1:4 H. curr. This is a grievance which requires investigation, and we have no reason to doubt would be redressed, upon representation in the proper quarter.

The Montreal Herald of the 10th inst. notices a dreadful instance of neglect at the House of Correction in that City: a poor wretch named Frs. Charbonneau, who since the 13th November last had been confined as a vagrant, died on the 6th instant, and a view being had of his body by a Coroner's Inquest, the Jurors returned their verdict as follows:—

"They say and declare, that there being one fourth of the window sashes, in the apartment of the prisoners, without glass, the deceased must have suffered much; that the said apartment is very filthy and without flooring; that the prisoners have no access to the privy, in consequence whereof they are compelled to allow nature to take its full course in their apartment, which causes a most insupportable and offensive smell; that the deceased was covered with vermin and was without clothing; that he did not receive the least medical assistance, although the same had been requested for him, by application made to the only surviving Commissioner of the House of Correction; and that he, the deceased, died from Misery, Cold, and want of Clothing, in the House of Correction, in the apartment aforesaid."

This certainly shews that a very great reform is necessary in the manner in which affairs are managed in that city, and strengthens an argument which we have lately heard used by a strenuous advocate for incorporation, viz. that matters cannot go on worse there in any shape than they do at present.

The substance of the Bills for incorporating the Cities of Quebec and Montreal now before the Assembly have been published in the (old) Quebec Gazette. There is only one objection to be made to them—the Bills re-

semble a handsome suit of clothes, each garment well made in itself, and in unison with the component parts of the dress,—but the whole utterly unsuitable for the body for whose use it has been prepared.

We copy from "THE CANADIAN SPECTATOR," the following *morceau*, as a specimen among many others that might, if necessary, be adduced, of the utter disregard shewn to every thing like truth, and fact, in bolstering up the windy pretensions of the party maintaining that paper. The article quoted relates to a subject we alluded to on Saturday last;—the decision of the Lords of the Treasury, on the claim of the Province for reimbursement of the monies deficient by the insolvency of the late Receiver-General. This claim we have always considered visionary, and shall, agreeably to our pledge to that effect, take up the subject, at leisure, for the information of our readers.

It will, we imagine, be found that the loss of this money (if a loss it should turn out after discussion of the Property and Estates of the late Receiver-General, in due course of law) is solely to be attributed to a want of precaution in the Legislature of the Province; and that to call upon the British Government to make good his deficiencies, is to expect that that Government should be answerable for the neglect of the Provincial Legislature.

But we proceed to quote, and remark upon the *sapient morceau* alluded to:—

"In this case also the country is used with great harshness, and we do not hesitate to say with very great injustice. The Receiver-General was always claimed by the Executive acting for the English Government, as their officer."

REMARK.

In so far, unquestionably, as he was the Receiver of the monies belonging to and at the disposal of the Executive, particularly the revenue of the 14th Geo. 3, ch. 88, and the casual and territorial revenues, but no further.

"When the House of Assembly sought to interfere with him and to exercise a controul over him, they were informed that they had nothing to do with him."

REMARK.

By whom were they so informed?—Certainly not by any GOVERNOR, within our knowledge. The Receiver-General and his private friends may, occasionally, have preached such a doctrine on the floor of the Assembly, but we should be glad to know when or how the "English Government" became a party to the obliquity of the reasoning of him or his friends, whenever the subject has been moved within the walls of the Assembly. Until after his insolvency, no precautionary measure relating to the funds in the hands of that officer was passed by the Assembly. Measures to this effect, we believe, were proposed in the Assembly at various times previous to that event, and we have no doubt, that much talk took place on them, but then they evaporated in mere talk, and nothing else;—but whose fault was this?—Surely not of the Executive, for it never "informed" them of any such thing as "that they had nothing to do with him."

"They had no participation in his appointment; had no voice in measuring his security; no controul over the mode or manner of his accounts."

REMARK.

They had no participation in his appointment, but they participated in appointing the monies levied under their authority upon the subject in this Province, to be paid into the hands of the Receiver-General of the Province, without at the same time appointing the terms or conditions upon which it should be paid to that officer, or taking any precautionary measure to secure it, or to restrain him from making an improper use of it.

"The Executive, speaking in the name of the British Government, entirely reserved him to themselves."

REMARK.

This is a fabrication of the Editor of the Spectator.—Good man! Where does he find the "Executive speaking" in this matter "in the name of the British Government," prior to the insolvency of the late Receiver-General? Let him produce a single instance where the Executive said so, or any thing like it.—This is one of those specious, but mendacious assertions, which, to answer their own false doctrines, the party palm upon unsuspecting readers.

"Under these circumstances it is, in the opinion almost of every man in society, a scandalous injustice, that when he becomes a defaulter, the same British Government should then repudiate him and refuse to make good to the country the losses caused by their own exclusive officer."

REMARK.

He was their "own exclusive officer," as far as their own exclusive funds were concerned, and in these there has been no deficiency; but with respect to all other funds reserved by the Legislature for its future disposition, it was clearly the business of the Legislature to look after them, whether in the hands of the King's Receiver-General or of any other officer of the Crown, who might have the receipt of them by their appointment. If the Legislature has spontaneously authorised the payment of these monies to be made to the Receiver-General, without making provision also for their security, the omission is their own, and they alone must take the responsibility of it. When or how has the GOVERNMENT interfered to prevent the Legislature, or either branch of it, from taking effectual steps for securing the public monies in the hands of the Receiver-General? Was the Government ever even asked by an address of the Assembly to look into the state of his chest? We are sure that the Government, had any such address ever been presented, would have taken speedy and effectual steps in the matter, and willingly have complied with the wishes of the Assembly in the adoption of measures for the security of the public funds.

The Assembly did not during the time when the Receiver General must have been on the brink of his insolvency, and when that event was anticipated and spoken of by several of its members, think proper to take any measure by way of address or otherwise, to the Executive. How then, while they themselves well knowing the state which he was in, and that the money of their constituents was in jeopardy, nevertheless did not choose to come to any decisive measure to anticipate the mischief, could they expect that the Government which interfered, while there was no complaint?

"The good faith and honor of England are impeached—and in the absence of any statement of justification it appears a case of despotism refusal of a just debt due by a strong party to a weak."

REMARK.

The good faith and honor of England impeached!! Alack a day!—and for what?—for refusing to be responsible for the neglect of others;—and by whom?—by "The Canadian Spectator," that mirror of a party notorious above all things for "good faith"—This does not deserve a word in refutation, as an assertion equally groundless, indecent, and contemptible.

To the Editor of the Quebec Mercury.

Quebec, 20th February, 1827.

Dear Sir,—The case of Lieut.-Col. Bouchette, before the House of Assembly of this Province, which for so many years attracted public attention, seems at length to have been finally disposed of. Yesterday the time of the House was engrossed from half after six till past ten o'clock by warm and spirited debates on the question, and much public sensation and lively interest was obviously excited in the lobby and gallery of the House, which were unusually crowded. Notwithstanding the strength, and, I may say, the evident justice of the Surveyor-General's claim, the question was negatively before the Chair of the Committee, for the vote of £1,000 to Col. Bouchette, by a majority of two. The names on the division, as nearly as I can recollect, are as follow:—

Yeas—Messrs. Stuart, Vallieres de St. Real, Taschereau, De Sales Laterriere, De St. Ours, the Solicitor-General, Simpson, Blanchet, Laguerre, Young, Davidson, Rouville, Fraser, Borgia, Dumont.

Nays—Messrs. Papineau, Rochere, Proulx, Neilson, Leslie, Heney, Quirouet, Carron, Depré, Dessauttes, Bureau, Berthelot, Turgeon, Cuvillier, Bourdages, Quesnel, Viger.

There can be but one public feeling. Sir, on this subject, and that is, to lament that a gentleman, who is well known to have devoted himself to the service of his country, should have been so ill requited for his praiseworthy zeal, and eminent utility in advancing the progress and prosperity of this Colony, by the publication of his elaborate and celebrated work.

I am, Dear Sir,

Your obliged and faithful servant,
SPECTATOR.

We learn that Bird and Ward, the two seamen who were so dangerously wounded at Mrs. Beaver's, the Three Crowns, in Champlain-street, on Tuesday the 6th inst., by a loaded musket, are rapidly proceeding to a state of convalescence. But they are still under the immediate care of Surgeon Bernard Murray, to whom much praise is certainly due for the ability he has evinced in this dangerous casualty. By his skillful and unremitting attention, Ward is likely to regain the use of one eye (the other unfortunately was completely destroyed at the moment the accident occurred), and very little disfigurement of the face is expected to result.

We have lately had several heavy falls of snow, and the depth of it on a level is probably near three feet. In the District of Montreal it is four feet and a half. The weather, however, continues mild, while in Upper Canada on the 16th inst. the thermometer fell to—33 deg. The drought of last summer was followed by no considerable falls of rain in the autumn, and the scarcity of water in this District is beginning to be felt; and should we have no rain soon, it will become a serious evil.

A company of French Comedians has arrived at Montreal.

The Commissariat at Montreal advertise for tenders, to be delivered before the 20 April, to excavate 1200 linear feet of the Rideau Canal, also for building a barracks for officers and 60 men at the entrance of the canal, and for the first eight locks; also for a large quantity of pine timber. The plan of the locks, &c. may be seen at Lt. Col. By's, R. Engineers, St. James-street, Montreal.

Five more sleighs, with 20 or 30 cwt. of butter, honey and clover-seed, have arrived from the State of Maine, through the new road; and other sleighs, which were to start at the same time, but were delayed, have probably reached our settlements.—(Old Quebec Gazette.)

Mrs. Brooks.—We copy from the London LITERARY GAZETTE AND JOURNAL OF BELLES LETTRES the following notice of a volume of Poems published by this Lady. It will afford great pleasure to her friends to find the productions of this elegant writer favourably reviewed in an English periodical work of such acknowledged taste as is the Literary Gazette. In our publishing the critique we are doing a simple act of justice, as during Mrs. Brooks' residence in this country she occasionally favoured this Paper with poetical communications. Her Stanzas to the River St. Lawrence will be immediately recollected by those of our readers who

have any taste for poetry and in the Mercury of the 1st. August and 18th July last will also be found some charming lines from the same pen.

"Judith, Esther, and other Poems. By a Lover of the Fine Arts. Boston, America. Cummings and Hilliard.

"Productions of a female and of a stranger! our severer judgment would be reluctantly exercised on these poems; fortunately it is not what we are now called upon to use. In this little volume there is much of poetical feeling; a harvest which, weeded from the tares left by haste and carelessness, would be one, we think, of both promise and produce. The first two poems are liable to the same objections which extend to all narratives taken from Scripture sources,—the subjects have, in their original state, the perfection of simplicity and beauty—nothing can be added, nothing can be taken away, without injuring their effect; it is impossible to narrate the stories of Judith and Esther with anything like improvement. To the minor poems we shall therefore proceed, and think they will justify a very favourable opinion.

"Thou who beholdest the secret mind,
The sikea nerve's mysterious play,
Turn not from me, O ever kind,
Thy life-dispensing glance away.

The world looks dark, my soul is sad,
Hope's trembling buds the cold blast sears,
And Fancy all in sable clad,
Kneeling, bedews them with her tears.

Thou who canst stay the whirlwind's power,
And change it to a soothing sigh,
Come, like the warm and silent shower,
Soft trickling from an April sky.

Come, like the renovating breeze
That sweeps the mountain's rocky side;
Bid the faint heart its worthiest cease,
And swell with energetic pride.

'Tis thou the tender breast canst arm
When fierce misfortune's storms are high,
And bid the trembling brave the storm
With brow composed and fearless eye.

When scarce the panting lip has prest,
Thou bidst the charm from pleasure part,
That, left of all its promised zest,
Falls tasteless on the languid heart.

Oh, pain, care, toil, when thou unseen
Deign'st to support, 'tis sweet to bear!
And all that's glowing, soft, serene,
Is joyless if thou art not there."

[The Literary Gazette quotes two other poems, but our limits compel us to restrain ourselves to the above, which is in no way, we think, superior to the generality of this Lady's composition.]

"These pages are, we understand, the production of Mrs. Brooks, an American lady; we must say of them what belongs to most of the Transatlantic poetry,—why are they not more exclusive, more national? America has that bright heaven, that magnificent earth, which would seem to fit it for the poet's birth-place; surely there is inspiration in her rich, deep forests, her noble rivers; yet too much of her poetry is but the echo of that from another land; this should not be. Let there be an Atlantic between their songs as between their shores; let the American bard forget the lilies, roses, and violets of the European Muses; let his lyre be devoted to his own peculiar feelings; let it seek for imagery in its native woods and skies,—and glorious will be its awaking. Still we must say of this lady, at a period when female genius is asserting itself in a way to make the proudest of the other sex tremble for their long-fancied superiority, that she seems to us to be deeply imbued with the true spirit of poetry. In composition she has a good deal to correct; in conception and imagination she is already often admirable."

Birth.

On Sunday, at Spencer Wood, the Lady of the Hon. M. H. Percival, of a Daughter.

On Sunday, the Lady of Dr. Painchaud, of a Son.

Married.

At Cote a Baron, near Montreal, on Tuesday last, Mr. Robert Shaw, of Quebec, to Catherine, fourth daughter of the late Thos. Torrance, Esq.

Died.

On Sunday morning the 4th inst. of old age, Daniel Burritt, senior, of Augusta, aged 92 years and 8 months. He was among the first of the U. E. Loyalists who joined the British standard in the American revolution—suffered uncalculated losses for his attachment to the Royal cause—underwent the severest privations and hardships in coming to and settling in the Upper Province when it was a dreary wilderness. He brought up a family of 11 children, which with their issue four years ago amounted to 133 souls; outlived four different wars—lived in the reign of three different kings—saw his grandchild's grandchild. He was faithful to his King, and true to his country.

On the 19th ult. at Clinton, Mr. James Henry, aged about 70 years.—Mr. Henry was one of the oldest settlers in that district. He served his King and Country for several years in Butler's Rangers during the Revolutionary War.

Yesterday morning, Francois Bellet, Esq. formerly a Member of the House of Assembly.

State of the Thermometer, for the past week, at

8 o'clock, A. M.
—20, -10, 10, 15, -22, 4,
2, 6, 30, 8, 22, 10, 0.

Auctions.

At the Subscriber's Auction Room, on THURSDAY next, 22nd instant, at TWO o'clock,

WITHOUT RESERVE,

A QUANTITY of Oakum, Spikes, Copper Rods, Copper, and composition Spikes, Reaming and Horsing Irons, Set-Bolts, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

18 Boxes Candles,
17 do. Chocolate,
9 Casks Nails,
7 Bags Filberts,
19 Kegs Paints, different colours,
31 Boxes Pipes,
18 Boxes Prunes.

And other Articles,

—AFTER WHICH,—

Cloths, Bombazettes, Cambrics, Loom Shirting, Iris Linen, Diaper, Calicoes, Brown Holland, Dimity, Handkerchiefs, Shawls, Apron Checks, Book Muslins, Jaconet, Tape, Thread, &c. &c. &c.

J. WURTELE, A. & B.

Quebec, 19th Feby. 1827.

AT PRIVATE SALE,

A few cases Men's and Boys' Plated Hats, and Ladies' Beaver Bonnets.

J. W.

Will be Sold, on SATURDAY next, the 24th instant, at the Subscriber's Auction Rooms, Freemasons' Hall, at ONE o'clock:—The usual assortment of Household Furniture, Horses, Carioles, and Harness.

ALSO,

TWENTY Bbls. Montreal Apples, (Pommes Grise),
5 Puncheons Rum,
20 Boxes Yellow Soap,
10 " Sperm Candles,
50 " French Prunes, an Electrifying Machine, with apparatus complete.

AND,

1 Copy Military Coat of Turkey, with beautiful coloured Plates,
1 Copy Italian Scenery, do. do.
1 " Picture of St. Petersburg, do. do.
1 " Military & Naval Anecdotes, do. do.
1 " do. do. half bound.

A few Paintings in Oil, Scott's Bible in 5 vols. and about 200 vols. Books, on various subjects. After which, a general assortment of DRY GOODS.

M. WALSH, A. & B.

February 20th, 1827.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ON SALE,

FLLOUR of different qualities,

Indian Meal,
Beef, Pork,
Havana Segars,
Rum,
Molasses,
Cotton, Wool,
Soap,

250 kegs Butter of superior quality, and a very large quantity of Oak and Pine Timber.

JOHN CAMPBELL,

Gondie's Wharf,
19th Feby. 1827.

PLATED GOODS, JEWELLERY & HARDWARE.

FOR SALE, a very general assortment of Plated Goods, of the best plate and silver edges; a variety of the best London-made Jewellery, gold and silver Watches, Patent Penknives and Razors, Dressing Cases, superior Ivory-handled Table and Dessert Knives and Forks, black Tip-Cocon and Buck-handled do., China Breakfast and Tea Sets, elegant Tea-Trays, patent Cloth and Hair Brushes, assorted rich Cut-Glass Ware, Stone Jugs with covers, Thermometers, patent Corkscrews, Plated and Steel Spoons, Forks, Fishknives, &c.; Fire-irons, Japanned Wares, Patent Snuff-boxes, best Britannia Metal Tea pots, Spoons, Coffee Percolators, Dressing Glasses, Clock-Dials, Watch materials; silver, gilt, plated, black, and steel ornaments; common Hardware, Snuff-boxes, &c. &c. &c.

The above goods are warranted all of the best quality and latest patterns, and will be sold cheap for Cash, Barter, or good Credit.

JOHN ROBB,

No. 1, St. Peter's Street.

P. S. Purchasers of lots will have a liberal discount.
Quebec, 20th February, 1827.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers and Friends of the QUEBEC PEACE SOCIETY are requested to meet at St. John's Chapel, on THURSDAY evening, at 8 o'clock, to transact necessary business.
Quebec, Tuesday, Feby. 20th.

LOST.

ON Monday, between the Court-House and Mr. Clouet's corner, a PLAIN SILVER HUNTING WATCH, with RIBBON. Whoever may find the above watch, will be rewarded, if left at the Office of the Mercury.
20th February, 1827.

Original poetry.

SONNET

ON VISITING THE TOMB OF SHAKESPEAR.*

"The tide of generations shall roll on,
And not the whole continued and countless throng
Compose a mind like thine."

Come hither, Genius! thou whose eagle gaze
Is fixed upon the sun; whose soaring mind
Upon the earth no resting place can find,
But, like that lofty torch of other days,
Is raised almost to Heaven.—Kneeling here
Arrest thy soaring high imagining;
Recall the wild ambitious thoughts that wing
Their daring flight beyond thy proper sphere—
Look on the name engraved upon this stone
Aspiring Genius! Yes, this name alone
Shall speak a volume.—Canst thou boast a soul
As glowing as the rays Prometheus stole
From high Olympus! think not it can save [grave,
Thee from the dust—Thou look'st on SHAKESPEAR'S
A. W. A.

* This sonnet was written after visiting the Monument erected to Shakespear in Westminster Abbey. His remains were buried in the Great Church of his native Town, Stratford-upon-Avon, where also a Monument is placed on the wall above the grave in which they are deposited.

PERSONS wishing to get out their friends from the North of Ireland, may secure a passage in the first Spring Ships, or at any other time during the Summer, by applying to

JOHN BROWN,
St. Peter Street

Quebec, 9th January, 1827.

Office for the management of the Jesuits' Estates.

TO Let from 1st May 1827, for such term of years as may be agreed upon, the Domain Farm of the seignior of Notre Dame des Anges, in the Parish of Beauport, near Quebec.

This Farm contains 272 arpents, chiefly under cultivation, and may if required be advantageously divided.—On the lower part there is a good dwelling-House, with Offices suitable for a respectable family.

Application to be made to the Commissioner at this Office.
Quebec, 8th July, 1826.

PRIME PORT WINE.

IN Pipes, Hogsheads, Thirds Pipes, Quarter Cases and Bottled in Cases 4 dozen each, of the first quality, from NEWMAN, HUNT & Co.'s Establishment in Oporto.

ALSO,

10 Pipes Spanish Wine,
10 Kegs Honey,
4 Puncheons Rum, and a
13 Inch Cable.—For Sale by

JAMES HUNT.

N. B.—Wine Vaults, No. 1, Cul-de-Sac-street.
20th Jan'y. 1826.

TO LET,

And possession given 1st May next.

THE Wharf, House, Stores, &c. lately occupied by Messrs. S. T. Corie and Co. Apply to

W. G. SHEPPARD.

The Cape Diamond Brewery, the wharf, store, &c. to be let on the 1st November, 1827—by W. G. S.
Quebec, 6th Nov. 1826.

FOR SALE,

A Number of valuable FARMS, situated near Quebec, in a high state of cultivation, with innumerable sites for Country-seats; they will be disposed of at moderate prices.—Application to be made to LOUIS PANET, Esq. Notary, near the French Cathedral.

Quebec, May 25, 1826.

FOR SALE,

A STEAM SAW-MILL, of forty-horses power, with a Screw-Press and an Iron Lathe, situated a short distance above the town of Three Rivers. The whole to be sold with or without the Lot of Ground on which it is erected. Apply to the proprietor.

Quebec, 14th Dec. 1826. THOS. C. OLIVA.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

Some of the best Ivory-balanced Handle Knives, with or without Forks.

A few sets of good Knives for family use.

Also some of the best West of England superfine Cloth.

u

T. C. O.

EVENING SCHOOL.

MR. THOM announces his intention of opening his School during the winter evenings, for the instruction of young men in Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Algebra, Navigation, &c. The School to commence on Monday evening, 4th December. Hours of teaching, from 6 to 9, 35, Champlain street, 1st December, 1826.



Messrs. THORNTON, Saddlers, Harness Makers, and Carriage Builders,

RETURN their grateful thanks to their friends for the liberal encouragement they have experienced since they commenced business, and inform the public in general, that they have opened a Carriage-smith and Wheel-wright's shop, under their own immediate direction, which will enable them to carry on the above business in all its branches with much more satisfaction to themselves and those who may favour them with their patronage. Also, have on hand, Covered Calashes, Carts, Sleighs, Berlines and Carioles, new and second-hand.

ALSO,

BUFFALO ROBES, WHOLESALE or RETAIL.
N. B. Carriage Springs of every description, neatly made and repaired.

Quebec, September 12, 1826.

FOR SALE,

THE Cargo of the Brig *Sugnat* from Demerara, now landing at St. Andrew's Wharf, consisting of Rum in puncheons, hogsheads and qr. casks, and 15 bags Coffee.

IN STORE,

Jamaica Spirits,
Barbadoes Muscovado Sugar,
Refined Sugar,
Geneva,
London bottled Porter,
A new Chain Cable 1 1/2 inch.

FORSYTH, WALKER & Co.

10th July, 1826.

A LOUER, et prendre possession immédiatement, ou au premier de Mai prochain, pour Cinq ou Sept années :

L'ETABLISSEMENT hors la Porte St. Louis, appartenant au Lieutenant-Colonel VASSAL DE MONVIEL. Si quelqu'un désire s'y fixer, il pourra l'avoir à un prix raisonnable, et le Propriétaire l'obligera de faire toutes les réparations locatives et de Peinturer la Galerie, le premier et second Etage, pourvu que le Locataire, en passant le bail, paye d'avance la première année du Loyer, qui sera employée en améliorations au goût du Locataire; et la rente de la dite Maison continuera de se payer d'années en années; l'année de rente reçue en avance devant faire bon pour la dernière année du Loyer. Si cet établissement convient à quelqu'un, il est prié d'en informer le Propriétaire afin qu'il puisse avoir un tems suffisant pour remplir ses engagements.

Quebec, le 3e. Novembre, 1826.

THE Subscriber has for Sale, at his Store, Mountain Street, the following Articles, viz.

CHINA—Breakfast and Tea Sets, complete; also, China Jugs, (Pink embossed.)

Chimney Ornaments, &c.
EARTHENWARE—Dinner Sets, Supper Sets, Breakfast Sets, and every other article generally in demand.
GLASS—Crystal Dishes, Jugs, Carafes, Decanters, Goblets, Tumblers, Wine Glasses, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

A variety of SAUCES, viz.
Beefsteak, City of London, Tamato, Harvey's, Acidulated, Walnut and Mushroom Ketchup, Essence of Anchovies and Essence of Gorgona Anchovies.

He has likewise on hand,

Best Patent Green, Blue and Yellow Paints, of very superior quality and in good order.

ALSO,

Plated Candlesticks and Tablespoons, and Best Russia Hair Brooms.
And will dispose of all the abovementioned at the most reasonable prices.

JEREMIAH RICARBY.

MOUNTAIN STREET,
16th Jan. 1827.

TO LET,

THE SHOP occupied by Mr. Wiswell, and the House adjoining, opposite the Presbytere, Upper Town; possession to be given on the 1st of May next. Apply to

FRS. HUNTER.

Quebec, Jan. 16, 1827.

WELLAND CANAL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Board of Directors of the WELLAND CANAL COMPANY have determined that no further INSTALLMENT shall be called in for the present, and that their Resolution directing the payment of an Instalment on the 29th instant should be rescinded. Such Stockholders residing in Quebec as are still in arrears, are requested to make immediate payment of the same, otherwise the amounts already paid shall be forfeited in conformity to the Provisions of the Act.

WM. WALKER.

Quebec, 27th Jan'y. 1827.

Agent W. C. C.

FOR SALE, 150 dozen London Porter, 250 dozen of choice Wines, consisting of Champagne, Claret, Sherry, E. I. Madeira, Malmsey, Vidonia, Teneriffe, and Old BOTTLED PORT.

Also, fine Burton and Mild Ales.

ALFRED HAWKINS, Wine Merchant,
Quebec, 13th Feb. 1827.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE,

50 Puncheons Jamaica and Demerara Rum,
12 do. Shrub and Peppermint,
5 Pipes } Real Cognac Brandy,
4 Hds. } do.
15 Pipes Bordeaux, do.
3 do. Real Holland,
10 do. } (1st & 2nd quality) Port Wine,
5 Hds. } do.
4 Pipes Teneriffe do.
4 do. L. P. Madeira do.
1 Butt Superior pale Sherry do.
2 do. Malaga do.
20 Pipes Spanish do.
100 doz. Hibbert's Porter, in casks of 3 doz.
10 Casks Burton Ale,
55 Chests Tea, Twankay, Gunpowder, Hyson, Souchong & Congou,
20 Boxes Chocolate,
15 Tierces Barbadoes Sugar,
16 Hds. very bright do. do.
10 do. common do.
5 do. double & single patent Loaf Sugar,
500 lbs. Indigo,
10,000 " black Pepper,
500 " Cloves,
700 " Nutmegs,
200 " Mace,
500 " Cinnamon,
12 Bbls. Zante Currants,
350 lbs. Pearl Sugar,
4 Cases Macaroni & Vermicelli,
20 Cannisters London Barley Sugar,
10 Bags soft shell Almonds,
10 do Spanish Nuts,
25 Bbls. superfine pastry Flour, for family use,
50 Tins & Kegs Butter,
15 Baskets dble. Gloster Cheese,
10 do King's Arms do.
15 Cases Mustard 1 lb. bottles,
25 Cases Florence Oil in flasks,
25 Jars Olive Oil, 3 gallons each,
60 Boxes Poland Starch, 30 lbs. each,
10 do. Fig blue,
100 do. Yellow Soap,
50 do. London & Montreal Mould Candles,
25 do. Spermaceti & Wax do.
15 Kegs Alum, each 56 lb.
14 Bags Wine Corks,
10 Hds. U. C. Leaf Tobacco,
25 Kegs Roll & Plug do.
250 Reams Wrapping Paper,
100 do. Foolscap, Post & Pot do.
12 Bags Cotton Wick in 2 oz. and 1 lb. Balls,
75 doz. Floating Night Lights, &c. &c. &c.

JAMES GIBB,

Quebec, 6th Feby. 1827.

BRASS FOUNDRY.

THE Subscriber begs leave to present his thanks most respectfully to his kind friends and patrons, and notwithstanding his late misfortune of having his establishment in St. John Suburbs consumed by fire, he has again got up his Brass Foundry, with New Machinery for every other branch of business in his line. Ship's composition rudder bands, butt bolts, deck nails, mill and engine brasses of superior quality; bells of all kinds, hawse leads, scuppers, pumps, and water engines of every description,—in the house occupied heretofore by Mr. Jackson, Brass Founder, outside of Palace Gate, Rue St. Croix, leading from the end of Charles-street to St. Paul-street.

JOHN C. NIXON.

Quebec, 30th Dec. 1826.

N. B. Highest price for old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead, &c.

SARONY'S BAZAAR,

Nos. 24 & 25,

MOUNTAIN STREET.

THE subscriber begs leave to invite the gentry and public of this place to visit his Bazaar, where the greatest variety and extensive assortments of many different articles can be seen, such as may not be found in this Province, and which has been considerably augmented by the goods he received this year from the Ottawa, St. Lawrence, Clifton, Eleanor and Bellevue; consisting in general stocks of jewellery, plated and bronze ware, fine cutlery, haberdashery, perfumery, and a large assortment of fancy ware, too numerous to detail, (but of which, for the convenience of the public, he intends to have catalogues circulated from time to time.) His fixed prices will be found very moderate, and six months' credit allowed to those of his customers who always have been punctual; and two shillings discount on the pound will be allowed to those who pay ready cash, provided the purchase is above one pound.

Quebec, July 21, 1826.

A. SARONY.

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