

## FOR SALE,

## AT THE QUEBEC PLANEING MILL.

15,000 PIECES OF SAWN LUMBER, consisting of PINE and SPRUCE BOARDS and PLANKS, of various widths, and from one to three inches in thickness. Part of which are ready for immediate use as Flooring, Roofing, &c., being Planed, Grooved and Tongued. Also—Saddling, Strapping, Blind Laths, Panel Boards, &c., always on hand, and will be sold cheap for cash.

CHALMERS &amp; HOOKES.

Quebec, 15th Aug. 1848.

THE QUEBEC GAZETTE, heretofore printed and published by Wm. NEILSON, for himself, ISAHEL, MARGARET, and JOHN NEILSON, will, from and after the 1st of MAY next, be printed and published by the undersigned on his own account. The business heretofore carried on at the same place, in the name of the above mentioned persons, will also, from the 1st of MAY next, be carried on by the undersigned on his own account.

J. NEILSON.

Quebec, 28th April, 1848.

COUNTY OF MEGANTIC AGRICULTURAL CATTLE SHOW AND PLOUGHING MATCH, FOR 1848.

THE AUTUMN SHOW FOR CATTLE, DAIRY PRODUCE, AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS, will be held at the TOWNSHIP OF LEEDS, on the 4th OCTOBER, 1848, and on the following day there will be a PLOUGHING MATCH, at the same place:—

£ s. d.

|                                                                                |    |    |   |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|---|
| For the best Stallion for Agricultural purposes, aged, do. do.                 | 4  | 0  | 0 |
| " 2nd do. do. do.                                                              | 2  | 10 | 0 |
| " 3rd do. do. do.                                                              | 4  | 0  | 0 |
| " 2nd do. do. do.                                                              | 2  | 10 | 0 |
| " best Brood Mare, with one of her foals with her, do. do.                     | 2  | 10 | 0 |
| " 2nd do. do. do.                                                              | 2  | 0  | 0 |
| " 3rd do. do. do.                                                              | 1  | 10 | 0 |
| " 4th do. do. do.                                                              | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " best three years old Stallion, do. do.                                       | 1  | 10 | 0 |
| " 2nd do. do. do.                                                              | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " best two years old Colt, do. do.                                             | 1  | 10 | 0 |
| " 2nd do. do. do.                                                              | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " 3rd do. do. do.                                                              | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " best 3 years old Gelding bred by owner, do. do.                              | 1  | 10 | 0 |
| " 2nd do. do. do.                                                              | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " 3rd do. do. do.                                                              | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " best 2 years old Gelding bred by owner, do. do.                              | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " 2nd do. do. do.                                                              | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " 3rd do. do. do.                                                              | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " best three years old Filly, do. do.                                          | 1  | 10 | 0 |
| " 2nd do. do. do.                                                              | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " 3rd do. do. do.                                                              | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " best two years old Filly, do. do.                                            | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " 2nd do. do. do.                                                              | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " 3rd do. do. do.                                                              | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " best one year old Colt or Filly, do. do.                                     | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " 2nd do. do. do.                                                              | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " 3rd do. do. do.                                                              | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " best Short Horned Durham Bull, with his pedigree from the Herd Book, do. do. | 10 | 0  | 0 |
| " best Bull of any breed, do. do.                                              | 4  | 0  | 0 |
| " 2nd do. do. do.                                                              | 2  | 10 | 0 |
| " 3rd do. do. do.                                                              | 1  | 10 | 0 |
| " best Bull over 1 and under 2 years old, do. do.                              | 2  | 15 | 0 |
| " 2nd do. do. do.                                                              | 1  | 10 | 0 |
| " 3rd do. do. do.                                                              | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " best Cow of any breed with Calf or Milk, do. do.                             | 2  | 0  | 0 |
| " 2nd do. do. do.                                                              | 1  | 10 | 0 |
| " 3rd do. do. do.                                                              | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " best one year old Heifer, do. do.                                            | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " 2nd do. do. do.                                                              | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " 3rd do. do. do.                                                              | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " best Bull Calf, do. do.                                                      | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " 2nd do. do. do.                                                              | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " 3rd do. do. do.                                                              | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " best Heifer Calf, do. do.                                                    | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " 2nd do. do. do.                                                              | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " 3rd do. do. do.                                                              | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " best yoke of working Oxen bred by owner, do. do.                             | 2  | 0  | 0 |
| " 2nd do. do. do.                                                              | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " 3rd do. do. do.                                                              | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " best yoke of three years old Steers bred by owner, do. do.                   | 1  | 5  | 0 |
| " 2nd do. do. do.                                                              | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " 3rd do. do. do.                                                              | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " 4th do. do. do.                                                              | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " best yoke of two years old Steers bred by owner, do. do.                     | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " 2nd do. do. do.                                                              | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " 3rd do. do. do.                                                              | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " 4th do. do. do.                                                              | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " best Leicester Ram, over two and under six years of age, do. do.             | 2  | 0  | 0 |
| " 2nd do. do. do.                                                              | 1  | 10 | 0 |
| " 3rd do. do. do.                                                              | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " 4th do. do. do.                                                              | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " best Yearling Ram, do. do.                                                   | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " 2nd do. do. do.                                                              | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " 3rd do. do. do.                                                              | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " best Ram Lamb, do. do.                                                       | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " 2nd do. do. do.                                                              | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " 3rd do. do. do.                                                              | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " best pen of three Ewes to have had Lambs this season, do. do.                | 1  | 10 | 0 |
| " 2nd do. do. do.                                                              | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " 3rd do. do. do.                                                              | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " 4th do. do. do.                                                              | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " best pen of three Ewe Lambs, do. do.                                         | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " 2nd do. do. do.                                                              | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " 3rd do. do. do.                                                              | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " best Ram of any breed over two and under five years of age, do. do.          | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " 2nd do. do. do.                                                              | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " 3rd do. do. do.                                                              | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " 4th do. do. do.                                                              | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " best Ram Lamb, do. do.                                                       | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " 2nd do. do. do.                                                              | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " 3rd do. do. do.                                                              | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " best pen of three Ewes of any breed, do. do.                                 | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " 2nd do. do. do.                                                              | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " 3rd do. do. do.                                                              | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " 4th do. do. do.                                                              | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " best pen of Ewe Lambs, do. do.                                               | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " 2nd do. do. do.                                                              | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " 3rd do. do. do.                                                              | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " best Berkshire Boar, do. do.                                                 | 1  | 10 | 0 |
| " 2nd do. do. do.                                                              | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " 3rd do. do. do.                                                              | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " best Berkshire Sow, do. do.                                                  | 1  | 10 | 0 |
| " 2nd do. do. do.                                                              | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " 3rd do. do. do.                                                              | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " best Duro of any breed, do. do.                                              | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " 2nd do. do. do.                                                              | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " 3rd do. do. do.                                                              | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " best breeding Sow, do. do.                                                   | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " 2nd do. do. do.                                                              | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " 3rd do. do. do.                                                              | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| " 4th do. do. do.                                                              | 1  | 0  | 0 |

## Farming Implements manufactured in the County.

|                                                              |   |    |   |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|---|----|---|
| For the best Plough, do. do.                                 | 1 | 0  | 0 |
| " 2nd do. do. do.                                            | 0 | 17 | 6 |
| " 3rd do. do. do.                                            | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| " Best Harrow, do. do.                                       | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| " 2nd do. do. do.                                            | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| " 3rd do. do. do.                                            | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| " Best Fanning Mill, do. do.                                 | 1 | 0  | 0 |
| " 2nd do. do. do.                                            | 0 | 17 | 6 |
| " 3rd do. do. do.                                            | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| " Best improved Straw Cutter, do. do.                        | 1 | 0  | 0 |
| " 2nd do. do. do.                                            | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| " 3rd do. do. do.                                            | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| " Best Flax dressing Machine, do. do.                        | 1 | 0  | 0 |
| " 2nd do. do. do.                                            | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| " 3rd do. do. do.                                            | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| " Best Horse Hoe, or cultivator for drill Husbandry, do. do. | 1 | 0  | 0 |
| " 2nd do. do. do.                                            | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| " 3rd do. do. do.                                            | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| " Best drill Harrow of Turnips, do. do.                      | 1 | 0  | 0 |
| " 2nd do. do. do.                                            | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| " 3rd do. do. do.                                            | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| " Best six hand Rakes, do. do.                               | 0 | 5  | 0 |
| " 2nd do. do. do.                                            | 0 | 3  | 9 |
| " 3rd do. do. do.                                            | 0 | 2  | 6 |
| " Best six Hay Forks with handles, do. do.                   | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| " 2nd do. do. do.                                            | 0 | 7  | 6 |
| " 3rd do. do. do.                                            | 0 | 7  | 6 |
| " Best Grain Cradle, do. do.                                 | 0 | 5  | 0 |
| " 2nd do. do. do.                                            | 0 | 5  | 0 |
| " 3rd do. do. do.                                            | 0 | 5  | 0 |
| " Best three Manure Forks, do. do.                           | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| " 2nd do. do. do.                                            | 0 | 7  | 6 |
| " 3rd do. do. do.                                            | 0 | 5  | 0 |
| " Best Roller, do. do.                                       | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| " 2nd do. do. do.                                            | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| " 3rd do. do. do.                                            | 0 | 7  | 6 |
| " Best Horse Cart complete, do. do.                          | 1 | 5  | 0 |
| " 2nd do. do. do.                                            | 1 | 0  | 0 |
| " 3rd do. do. do.                                            | 0 | 15 | 0 |

## Dairy Produce and Maple Sugar.

|                                                             |   |    |   |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|---|----|---|
| For the best Cheese, not less than 12 lbs. do. do.          | 1 | 5  | 0 |
| " 2nd do. do. do.                                           | 1 | 0  | 0 |
| " 3rd do. do. do.                                           | 0 | 17 | 6 |
| " 4th do. do. do.                                           | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| " 5th do. do. do.                                           | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| " 6th do. do. do.                                           | 0 | 7  | 6 |
| " Best tinnet of Butter, not less than 30 lbs. do. do.      | 1 | 5  | 0 |
| " 2nd do. do. do.                                           | 1 | 0  | 0 |
| " 3rd do. do. do.                                           | 0 | 17 | 6 |
| " 4th do. do. do.                                           | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| " 5th do. do. do.                                           | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| " 6th do. do. do.                                           | 0 | 7  | 6 |
| " Best sample of Maple Sugar, not less than 20 lbs. do. do. | 1 | 5  | 0 |
| " 2nd do. do. do.                                           | 1 | 0  | 0 |
| " 3rd do. do. do.                                           | 0 | 17 | 6 |
| " 4th do. do. do.                                           | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| " 5th do. do. do.                                           | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| " 6th do. do. do.                                           | 0 | 7  | 6 |

## Ploughing Match.

|                                                                 |   |    |   |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|---|----|---|
| For the best old country Ploughman with Oxen or Horses, do. do. | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| " 2nd do. do. do.                                               | 1 | 0  | 0 |
| " 3rd do. do. do.                                               | 1 | 0  | 0 |
| " 4th do. do. do.                                               | 1 | 0  | 0 |
| " Best Ploughman bred in the County, do. do.                    | 1 | 0  | 0 |
| " 2nd do. do. do.                                               | 1 | 0  | 0 |
| " 3rd do. do. do.                                               | 1 | 0  | 0 |
| " 4th do. do. do.                                               | 1 | 0  | 0 |

## The following premiums will also be awarded for the best Farms.

|                                                                                |   |    |   |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|----|---|
| CLASS 1st.                                                                     |   |    |   |
| For the best improved and regulated Farm settled 20 years and upwards, do. do. | 2 | 0  | 0 |
| " 2nd do. do. do.                                                              | 1 | 15 | 0 |
| " 3rd do. do. do.                                                              | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| CLASS 2nd.                                                                     |   |    |   |
| For the best do. settled 15 years & under 20, do. do.                          | 2 | 0  | 0 |
| " 2nd do. do. do.                                                              | 1 | 15 | 0 |
| " 3rd do. do. do.                                                              | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| CLASS 3rd.                                                                     |   |    |   |
| For the best do. settled 10 years & under 15, do. do.                          | 2 | 0  | 0 |
| " 2nd do. do. do.                                                              | 1 | 15 | 0 |
| " 3rd do. do. do.                                                              | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| CLASS 4th.                                                                     |   |    |   |
| For the best do. settled 5 and under 10, do. do.                               | 2 | 0  | 0 |
| " 2nd do. do. do.                                                              | 1 | 15 | 0 |
| " 3rd do. do. do.                                                              | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| CLASS 5th.                                                                     |   |    |   |
| For the best settled under 5 years, do. do.                                    | 2 | 0  | 0 |
| " 2nd do. do. do.                                                              | 1 | 15 | 0 |
| " 3rd do. do. do.                                                              | 1 | 10 | 0 |

All persons desirous of competing for the Society's premiums, will be required to observe the following regulations, in accordance with the By-Laws of the Megantic Agricultural Society:—

- 1st. There shall be no appeal from the decision of the judges.
  - 2nd. All live stock exhibited must have been the *bona fide* property of the person entering the same, three months before the day of exhibition, unless an imported animal.
  - 3rd. All Farm produce must have been grown or made within twelve months, before exhibition, on the Farm of the competitor.
  - 4th. All Implements must be the property of the person in whose name they are entered, and must be in order.
  - 5th. Every Animal or thing intended for exhibition must be entered with the Secretary at least one day before the exhibition, who will attend at the Court House in the Township of Leeds, for that purpose, on the day before the exhibition.
  - 6th. Every Seed-Animal exhibited at the County-Show shall have lived within the County during the previous season; or else, the proprietor shall give security to the Society, that the animal shall be kept in the County for service during the ensuing season, at a reasonable charge, before such proprietor will receive the premium.
  - 7th. Stallions and Bulls (not less than four years old) shall have had progeny to enable them to compete for the Society's premiums.
  - 8th. No premium shall be awarded if the animal or thing do not appear to merit it.
  - 9th. Any individual detected in fraud will be expelled the Society.
  10. No person allowed to compete for the Society's premiums unless their subscriptions be paid on or before the 24th July, 1848.
- The Secretary will furnish a Card and Number to correspond with the entrance number—This Card must be attached to the animal or thing exhibited.
- The Stock and Articles must be on the ground precisely by 10 o'clock, A. M., on the day of exhibition.
- No person except the Officers of the Society will be allowed to speak to the judges, nor to be within the enclosure when the judges are on the ground.
- A list of the successful competitors will be furnished to the Treasurer, as specially after the decision of the judges as possible. On application to the Treasurer they will receive the amount of their respective premiums.
- Gratuities will be awarded to any animal, article or thing that may merit it, if recommended by the judges.
- JOHN R. LAMBLY, Presr. M. A. S.  
JOHN HUTCHINSON, Secy.  
19th July, 1848.

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| Salmagundi                                                      | 3  | 0 |
| Knickerbocker's History of New York                             | 3  | 0 |
| History of Don Quixotte                                         | 2  | 8 |
| Sandford and Merton                                             | 2  | 0 |
| Masterman Ready by Capt. Marryat                                | 6  | 6 |
| Holiday House                                                   | 6  | 0 |
| Philip Quarle                                                   | 2  | 0 |

## THE COLONIES—OMITTED CORRESPONDENCE.

On the question that the House resolve itself into a committee of supply.

Lord G. Bentinck rose and said: Sir, I should have hoped that there would be no objection to grant the motion of which I have given notice, which is that an humble address be presented to Her Majesty that she will be graciously pleased to direct the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine forthwith to transmit to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies copies of the omitted correspondence between the Provincial Secretary of Canada and the Secretary to the Montreal Board of Trade, and will direct that the same be laid before this House. But the government have expressed themselves dissatisfied with the terms of my motion. I apprehend that Her Majesty's ministers, and especially the Colonial-office, are somewhat sensitive upon any expression which might intimate a suspicion that any correspondence, or any despatch, had been purposefully omitted by the Colonial-office. On a former occasion, when I observed upon the omission of this correspondence, the letter of the Provincial Secretary of Canada to the Secretary of the Montreal Board of Trade, the hon. gentleman the Under-Secretary for the Colonies informed the House that no copy of any such letter had been received at the Colonial-office. (Mr. Hawes: Hear, hear.) Well, Sir, I take for granted that the statement of the hon. gentleman is perfectly correct. But, Sir, I want to know how it is that a part of the correspondence of the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine should have been omitted? Having thought fit to lay before the House copies of the correspondence between the Governor-General and the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies on the subject of the Navigation Laws, such portion of the community as feel interested in the preservation of the Navigation Laws feel deeply hurt that Her Majesty's ministers should have selected those correspondences from Canada which tell in favor of the repeal of the Navigation Laws, and kept back correspondence from the sister colony of New Brunswick, which is of a totally different character. The general complaint is, that Her Majesty's government think that they are entitled, in laying correspondence before this and the other House of Parliament, to select such despatches only as tell for the policy of which they are themselves the advocates. It is because the noble lord (Earl Grey) at the head of the Colonial-office, has avowed that it is his practice, and that he deems it his right to lay before us only such of the correspondence as tells for his argument, that the public at large have become deeply sensitive on this subject. Such has been the course in this case. It is important that this House and the country should know the exact state of feeling in the colonies upon these subjects; and it is right also that the country should know the exact state of this matter between the Canadian colonists and the people of this country as regards the repeal of the Navigation Laws. When the Council of the Board of Trade at Montreal humbly and meekly reprimand the Governor-General of Canada on this question, and insist upon his making known to the Queen and Parliament of Great Britain, that unless the measures of the government should succeed in making the channel of commerce of the St. Lawrence as cheap as the channel of commerce of New York, the painful consequence—to use their own term—the painful consequence of the policy of this country in withdrawing from its colonies that protection to which they were entitled, will be most seriously to endanger the relation between them and the mother country. It is right that parliament should at least have laid before them the whole of the communication with the Board of Trade of Montreal on this subject; and I must say, to me it does seem most surprising that the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, whose habits of business are so well known and so well appreciated, should have omitted to send to the Colonial-office a copy of this despatch. I wish to know whether he has received instructions to send home only such despatches as tell for the policy of the government, or whether it is in consequence of his own notions only that he has omitted this despatch; or whether (as I am inclined to believe is the fact) the despatch was transmitted, and lost on its way to this country. Sir, the government may feel that, if my motion were agreed to in its present shape, the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine might, in his own defence, make some statement which would not be palatable to the government. But their sensitiveness upon this point is the very reason why I ought to press the motion in the terms in which I have framed it. Sir, in making this motion, I cannot help entering into some few observations upon the character of this correspondence. Sir, the colonies tell the House, in terms that cannot be very well misunderstood, that unless the effect of the repeal of the Navigation Laws should be to put the cost of transit by the St. Lawrence upon an equal footing with the cost of transit by way of New York, the result must necessarily be to dissolve the ties which connect the colonies with the mother country. Now, Sir, upon receiving memorials to that effect, what sort of answer ought to have been made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies? Why, it seems to me that he would have done his duty by showing he could possibly so reduce the cost of transit between Montreal and Great Britain as to put it upon an equal footing with the cost of transit between New York and this country. But, Sir, what is the answer that Earl Grey makes? Earl Grey states that he has presented these memorials and these petitions to Her Majesty, and that they have been very graciously received; and on the 7th of July, within four days, as far as my recollection serves me, of the time when it became notorious to this House that Her Majesty's ministers did not intend to proceed with their measure for the repeal of the Navigation Laws—within four days of the time that Her Majesty's ministers formally announced that they had shelved the repeal of the Navigation Laws, Earl Grey writes to Lord Kincardine to say that "Her Majesty's ministers hasten to assure Earl Kincardine that Her Majesty's servants are fully sensible of the extreme importance to Canada of the measure which is now under the consideration of the legislature, and that they entertain a confident opinion of its being passed into a law." On the 7th of July last Earl Grey states that the government seriously believe and entertain a confident opinion and hope that this measure would pass this session. Well, then, Sir, what is the effect? Why, that Earl Grey counsels the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine to excite the colonies to the belief that this measure for the repeal of the Navigation Laws will be of the utmost importance to the colonies; he leads them to hope, of course, that all their sanguine predictions will be fulfilled, and, of course, when they learn, within ten days afterwards, that Her Majesty's ministers have abandoned the measure, disappointment, dissatisfaction, and discontent must prevail throughout the colonies. But, Sir, I maintain that it was the duty of Earl Grey, instead of encouraging the colonies to entertain this vain and futile hope, that any competition could put a colony, that was so disadvantageously situated by climate and position as compared with New York, upon an equal footing with New York, it was the duty of Earl Grey to show that no repeal of the

Navigation Laws could possibly give to the Canadians the advantages which were set forth. Sir, the foundation of the real complaint and grievance is, that there are great fluctuations, which they ascribe to the Navigation Laws, in the freights that are charged upon flour; that they are made inordinately high; that for four years they average 5s. 1d., while from New York they average only 2s. 1d.; that they have fluctuated to the extent of as much as 4s. in the year—all of which is ascribed to the Navigation Laws. Then, sir, I maintain that Earl Grey should have observed in answer to these discontented colonists, that, in supposing that the average freights to New York were 2s. 1d., they were grossly deceived, for he might have stated to them with great truth that which he might have ascertained from the secretary of the Steam Packet Company, that the average freight during the last four years from New York has not been 2s. 1d. but 3s. 1d.; while I find that the fluctuation in the amount of freight in Canada, as compared with New York, is from 3s. 6d. to 7s. 6d., which is the gravamen of the complaint of these petitioners. They complain that the fluctuations in freight between New York and England on flour are from 2s. 9d. to 8s. 6d.; so that while the fluctuation as complained of by the Canadian agriculturist is 4d., the fluctuation in freight in one year, between New York and this country, on flour, amounted to no less than 5s. 9d. So that how can it be believed that the repeal of the Navigation Laws is to secure the Canadians from fluctuations in freight? But, sir, Earl Grey, instead of exciting the Canadian colonists to entertain hopes which he must have well known must be speedily disappointed if the Navigation Laws were to be repealed—Earl Grey, instead of leading them to suppose that the repeal of these laws would put them upon an equal footing with the merchants and farmers of the State of New York, should have reminded them that no repeal of those laws could possibly put Montreal upon an equal footing with New York—that no measures of legislation could put one country upon an equal footing with another, with regard to which it has pleased Providence that the navigation should be closed by frost during five months out of the twelve—(hear, hear)—that no competition could possibly put Montreal upon an equal footing with New York, when Quebec, which is 175 miles lower down the stream than Montreal, requires a voyage of ten days, one, and fifteen days the other, more than is required with regard to the former, when it requires twenty days to pass from New York to Portsmouth, and thirty days I understand, as an average, for the passage back from Portsmouth to New York, while the average voyage from Quebec to London is 45 days. But, sir, there are other difficulties. It has pleased Providence that the navigation of the St. Lawrence should be interrupted and made dangerous not only by shoals and rapids but by fogs and snow storms. The result of this is that not only are from 20 to 30 days required on an average as the voyage between New York and London, but the charge of insurance is in proportion to the risks, and while the insurance to New York averages from 40s. to 60s. per cent., the insurance from Montreal, even in the most favorable seasons, is never less than 4s. per cent.; thus the insurance rises as the season of autumn approaches; at portions of the year it rises to 6l. to 9l. per cent.; in the month of September no insurance is given, except upon the most extortionate terms. But there are also other expenses that no legislation can remove; and they are these—that the tide rising and falling, to a distance of 45 miles beyond Quebec renders it necessary for ships going to Montreal against the stream to go to the expense of employing steam-tugs. I have a statement of the cost of pilotage. To pilot a ship of 150 tons will cost 12l., whilst to pilot the same ship up the St. Lawrence to Montreal and back again will cost 37l. The cost of a steamer tug from Quebec and Montreal, is for 400 tons, 70l., and to bring her back 45l. Well, with these different charges and insurances it would make a sum total, which you cannot remedy by act of parliament, equal to 10d. per barrel upon flour. Then setting that lengthy voyage—setting aside the difference between the position of the St. Lawrence and Montreal, and the fact that only two voyages can be made in the year instead of three which can be made from every other place, how is it possible that by any legislation with this system of repeal of the Navigation Laws, let it be as successful as is desired by the most sanguine of those who hope that the iron hand of competition will bring down everything to the lowest point, how is it possible that you can place the cost of freight to Montreal upon an equal footing with that of New York? And yet you have the Secretary of State and the Governor-General of Canada encouraging the colonies to believe that these ends are to be attained by the repeal of the Navigation Laws—encouraging them only to be disappointed. If you should succeed in carrying your repeal of the Navigation Laws, after a short interval they will come to you and say that your promised boon, which was to put the produce of Western Canada upon an equal footing with the produce of the United States, has proved entirely worthless; and then, sir, they will say, as they tell you in those communications, that the commercial union between the Canadas and the United States must be drawn closer, and that the next result will be, that they will cast off their connexion with the mother country. But, sir, let me ask leave to warn these colonies that, if any people are to suffer by a repeal of the Navigation Laws, none that I know will suffer more than these every colonies. I hold in my hand a statement of the number of persons engaged in the timber trade of Quebec. There are 45 firms possessing 1,504 ships. This statement shows that 21 of these firms are bankrupt, and nineteen others are about to stop payment. Why, sir, one of the most successful trades in northern Canada has been ship-building. Foreigners, under the new system, will at once avail themselves of that wealthy branch of Canadian trade. Well, sir, but what do the Canadians say? They tell you that as long as the fostering policy of this country was maintained towards the colony of Canada that they had no reason to complain of the Navigation Laws; for that fostering policy, which admitted the flour of Canada upon favored terms into this country, more than fully compensated for any disadvantages she might be supposed to be under from the monopoly—if it be monopoly—arising from the Navigation Laws. But, sir, the object of my motion is to secure that no Governor-General—if it be the object of the Governor-General, which I cannot help doubting—that no Governor-General, and no minister connected with the colonial or any other office under the Crown, shall presume to present to this House partial extracts of any correspondence, or shall presume to lay before this House information connected with his department intended for the purpose, and calculated not to tell the whole truth, and not cast light upon the subject in question which it may be in the power of his department to throw upon it. And my object is to learn how it comes about that the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine is treating the steps so condemned by the public at large, viz., that adopted by the Colonial-office of laying before parliament only so much information as favors its own particular views of the subject. The noble lord concluded by moving the resolution given above.

Mr. D'Israeli having seconded the motion.

Lord J. Russell said: Mr. Speaker, I do not think

it necessary or convenient, at this time, to enter into a discussion whether the repeal of the Navigation Laws would or would not be useful to Canada, or whether it would answer the objects which the Montreal Board of Trade have in view. I think that such a discussion will far better take place when any measure with regard to the Navigation Laws is proposed, when the discussion would properly come on. The only question, as I understand the noble lord on this occasion, is for an address for what has been omitted in the correspondence now before the House. The objection to the noble lord's motion is simply this, that his motion appears to convey an incorrect notion of the facts of the case. Any person reading this address for what had not been laid before the House would suppose that Lord Elgin had been to blame in not sending the correspondence which had taken place between the Provincial Secretary of Canada and the Secretary of the Montreal Board of Trade; and that he ought to be reprimanded for that neglect, and ordered to send the correspondence forthwith. Now, the fact is, that on the 31st of May, Lord Elgin writes a despatch to my noble friend Lord Grey, in which he informs him that a correspondence has taken place, and that there are memorials to both houses of parliament, which he sends for the consideration of my noble friend. This correspondence consists, besides the memorial, of a letter of the President of the Montreal Board of Trade, in answer to the Provincial Secretary. In answer, the Provincial Secretary reproves the President of the Montreal Board of Trade for the particular expression in the original letter, in which he said that unless the navigation of the St. Lawrence was to be made free to the United States, the inevitable result would be the dissolving of the ties which connect the latter with the mother country. Now, it appears that after this reply was written, there was another answer from the Secretary of the Montreal Board of Trade, defending the expression which had been originally used. Lord Elgin wrote on the 31st. Whether it was that he had not received that reply at the time when the despatch was sent, or whether he considered it to be of no great importance, I am sure I know not; but I know I consider that the matter is of very little importance—(hear, hear.) The noble lord concluded by suggesting that the terms of the motion should be altered as not to imply any blame upon Lord Elgin.

After a few words from Mr. D'Israeli (which were inaudible) and Mr. Hawes,

Lord G. Bentinck: In asking leave to withdraw my motion, I may perhaps be allowed to correct a mistake into which the noble lord has fallen. There is one despatch from Lord Elgin, dated the 15th of June. The omission of which I complain is in a paper dated the 8th of June, and was published in the newspapers on the 13th of June, and it arrived simultaneously with that dated the 15th of June. So far as to the noble lord's dates. The noble lord is also under a mistake in stating that the communication from the Secretary of the Montreal Board of Trade was written by that person *ex mero motu*, and contained merely the expression of his own opinion. Such is not the case. The secretary wrote by direction of the Montreal Board of Trade, which is quite a different thing—(hear, hear)—and that board ordered this communication to the Earl of Elgin after eleven days' consideration.

Lord J. Russell said he should not object to the motion being withdrawn, except that they would have another motion made on the amendment that the house go into a committee of supply. He must, therefore, request that the motion be negatived.

Mr. Urquhart hoped the government would allow him to bring forward the following motion, which stood in his name on the paper:—"That from the correspondence laid upon the table of this house in reference to the suppression of the slave trade in Mussulman countries, it appears that Her Majesty's servants have adopted proceedings calculated to aggravate the horrors of the traffic, and to alienate from this country the goodwill of the governments and nations so interfered with." He had withdrawn it on a former evening, on a suggestion that the government would allow him to bring it forward one supply night. It would occupy him but a very short time.

Lord J. Russell said he was not in the house when such a suggestion was made, and could not assent to the wish of the honorable gentleman.

The motion of Lord G. Bentinck was then negatived.

(From the London Merchant & City Chronicle, Aug. 15.)

## THE IMPORTANCE OF EMIGRATION.

Lord John Russell's Government will be very happy to diffuse information on the subject of emigration, but his lordship is not inclined to promote it at the national expense. He thinks it will be much better for people to concern among themselves, and make their emigration regular and well-conducted, than to look to the Government. Such is the substance of Lord John Russell's reply to Lord Ashley a few evenings since, when questions were put to him on this very vital object. Diffuse information, indeed! What information can Lord John Russell diffuse which is not within the reach of every one without his lordship's kind assistance? The information which is known throughout the land is, that these islands have a population beyond the means of employment; this is alike felt in England, in Scotland, but, above all, in Ireland; and while this is known to the starving millions, it is also known that Great Britain has convenient and fertile colonies lying waste, where they could be established in comfort and independence at an expense comparatively trifling with the burden they now bear on their native soil. Let Lord John Russell try the experiment; let him come down to the House of Commons next year, and the year after, and even the following year, and ask for a million to promote colonisation, and we will undertake to say that it will be devoted by acclamation, provided it is likely to be judiciously and prudently applied. He is deceiving himself if he thinks to evade the question of Colonisation: should it be his fate to be two or three years longer in office; and not only this, but he will be too happy to escape innumerable other difficulties by coming out as a volunteer for what he now repudiates.

Does Lord John Russell wish to subdue insurrection in Ireland? If so, he must promote colonisation. Does he wish to put down Chartism in England and Scotland? If so, he must resort to colonisation. Is it his desire to relieve the frequent and periodical distress of the manufacturing districts by opening up new markets to our trade? If he has any such benevolent intentions he must look to the colonies. Is he anxious to hear no more of the predatory wars of the Kaffirs? If so, he must people the Cape settlement. Does he wish to secure Canada from hostile invasion? If he does, let him settle one hundred colonists where there are now but fifty; let him give them an interest in the cultivation and protection of the soil, and he may withdraw the troops from Kingston and Montreal. When Lord John Russell speaks of the cost of colonisation he must be speaking without thought or reflection: are paupers fed and housed at home without costing anything? No, but the misfortune is, that what they cost one year they cost the next; while the number to be fed at the public charge is annually increasing.

Lord John Russell may think that he performs all

the duties of his office when he promotes the welfare of the middle classes, and extends their political privileges for the support of his own party. We tell him that the first duty of a Minister of the Crown is to provide, so far as he can, for the wants of the working classes. In few countries has the Government this power, but the Government of Great Britain possesses it, and eminently possesses it, through the medium of its colonies. Let the ocean be bridged across from Cape Clear to Quebec, and Lord John Russell would find that hundreds of thousands of our population would speedily seek an asylum beyond the Atlantic, and convert the unproductive regions of the "far west" into fertile corn fields and smiling pastures. Even a free passage would do much to promote colonisation in North America; it would be bridging the ocean for the emigrants. But we would propose to do more than this; we would settle them on allotments at a small rent and a purchase-money payable by annual instalments. In this way the expense of the colonisation would be speedily repaid, while the land would be ample security for the repayment. The neediest of the emigrants, those who had no means, might be employed, and profitably employed, in clearing the forest lands, making roads, and opening up communications for the other settlers. In fact, in no possible way could a portion of the national resources be so advantageously laid out, because, every other consideration apart, in no other way could it be so profitably expended as in peopling and reclaiming our North American colonies.

So confident are we that the Government will have to resort to an extensive colonisation, more especially in Canada, that we would recommend Lord John Russell, during the recess, to think, not merely how he may diffuse information, but how he may carry it into practical operation. If preliminary measures are too long deferred—if colonisation is suddenly and abruptly forced upon the Government, without timely preparation, they will find the difficulty and the expense of the undertaking considerably increased, and the success of it materially abridged: we must have no more such emigration as occurred in 1847. Let us remind Lord John Russell that emigration to North America should be planned and provided for in the earliest spring months, immediately after the meeting of Parliament; let him then send out his pioneers in time to be clearing the forests and making roads.

## QUEBEC:

WEDNESDAY, 5th SEPTEMBER, 1848.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

[Reported for the Quebec Gazette.]

MONTREAL, Sept. 4.—7, p. m.

Flour.—There has been a good deal of excitement in the market and sales on Saturday to the extent of 5000 barrels at 28s. to 28s. 9d., both here and to arrive.

We hear of sales of from 10 to 1500 barrels to-day at 29s.

NEW YORK, September 4.—3, p. m.

A fire in Brooklyn this forenoon consumed 16 dwelling houses and stores and 8 or 10 small stables.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, Sept. 2nd.

Eight days have been consumed in reading and examining the various telegraphs. Kendall & Co. brought in Morse's instrument. O'Reilly submitted a Steinheil in addition to the Columbian instruments which were all worked and explained by Mr. Barnes, the inventor of the Columbian. Mr. B. requested Professor Morse to correct any errors, if any had been made in explaining. J. G. Munro made a similar request. Professor Morse replied by stating that he had nothing to say. Messrs. Morse and Kendall, through their counsel, persist in claiming a monopoly of the Electro-Magnetism for telegraphic purposes. O'Reilly's counsel resisted that claim on several grounds, alleging the want of originality, and frauds connected with a Patent, at the same time showing that the new telegraph used on the O'Reilly line between Louisville and New-Orleans is not an infringement on any thing invented by Professor Morse. O'Reilly's counsel also asserts that the monopoly of the general principle cannot be maintained, as it is contradictory to law and justice. In the depositions and documents, which already form a large volume, the whole field of electric discovery is brought in review, and patent laws and patent clauses are stated on both sides to the fullest extent.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3rd.

An affray took place at Southwark early this morning, during which John Hoffman shot John Dillon. Hoffman escaped and Dillon was taken to Hospital and provided for.

NEW YORK, —6½, p. m.

The flour market moderately active to-day, and without change to note. The tendency is in favor of the buyer, and sales have been made at easier prices. Sales 6 or 700 brls. at \$5.94 @ 6 for common to fair brands, and \$6 @ 6.12½ for new wheat. Genesee, \$5.25 @ 5.87 for round hoop, and \$6.37 @ 6.75 for extra. Sales 5000 brls. western canal, for October delivery, on private terms, and 3000 do. for November and December, at \$5.75. 2500 or 3000 brls. western for export.

Meal, \$3.37 for Jersey. Sales 200 brls.

Rye flour, \$3.87.

Grain.—Fair enquiry for wheat, and firm. Sales 2000 bushels. Genesee at \$1.44; 2500 do. prime Ohio at \$1.26; 1000 do. southern at \$1.16; 2200 do. inferior at \$1.06; 4000 do. Genesee and prime Ohio on private terms.

Movement in corn checked somewhat by the advanced rates demanded for freights; but, before business was over, the sales reached the usual extent. Round yellow, 72c. @ 73, and upwards. Sales flat, 70c.; white, 67c. @ 68; mixed, 65c. Rye, 72c. @ 72½. Sales 5000 bushels.

Oats firm. Some 15,000 bushels. northern sold at 33c. @ 35.

Sales 150 brls. Canadian pots on private terms;

100 do. American at \$5.50 and 5.87½ for pears.

Sales 600 brls. pork at \$9 and 11.50.

Beef firm. Sales 600 brls. lard at 8½c. to 8½c.—

2500 kegs at 9½c.

Butter sells at 10½c. to 16c. for Ohio and State.

500 boxes cheese for export at 6½c. to 6½c.

Transactions at the board to-day small.

Treasury notes advanced ½.

Sterling, 9 to 9½, and quiet.

Freights buoyant.

Grain to Liverpool, 8½ to 9; flour, 3s.; 10,000 bushels. wheat to Glasgow at 9d.

Money easy.

A terrible storm at Natchez on the 20th ultimo.

5½ inches of water fell during the night. The cotton in the vicinity was damaged to near half its value.

There was also a severe storm on the Missouri about St. Joseph's on the 20th. Timber and farm houses and fences were prostrated. Several houses in St. Joseph's were unroofed. In Lexington the college and other buildings were unroofed and a few persons injured. The chimneys and deck of the steamer *Sacramento* were blown off, and the boat

driven on a sand bar. Much property destroyed by the storm. The steamer *Coras* snagged on the 22d, on the Missouri. Cargo saved.

A riot at Halifax (N. S.) on the 20th. A murder had occurred in a house of ill-fame, whereupon a mob of 6 or 7000 gathered and fired the premises, cutting up the house, and preventing the firemen from working till the house was consumed.

The Boston papers of Friday contain the news by the *Niagara*.

Among our extracts from English papers received yesterday, will be found a debate which took place in the House of Commons on the 14th August, on the subject of the Navigation Laws and the suppressed Correspondence between the Governor-General and the Montreal Board of Trade. We have also copied from a London paper an article on Emigration which will be read with interest.

YELLOW FEVER.—The New-York Board of Health has suspended all intercourse between the City and the Quarantine Station, in consequence of some cases of yellow fever having appeared in the neighborhood of the Hospital on Staten Island.

AMERICAN SYMPATHISERS.—We are glad to see that our sympathising neighbors have been brought back to their senses by recent events in Europe, and the unanimous expression of feeling in this province on the subject of their interference in our affairs.

The New-York Mitchell Club has dissolved itself and returned what little money it had in its hands to the donors.

The New-York *Sun* observes: "A most intelligent and influential Canadian patriot, with whom we have conversed on the condition of the British American provinces, says that any *far hunt* in those regions, for the purpose of overthrowing the present government, can only prove a waste of powder and shot, if not a loss of life to all engaged in it. The Canadian people are proud to believe themselves quite as intelligent upon the subject of their own wants, and the best mode of relieving them, as any third party can be, and a crusade upon their soil by any party not native to it, will be opposed by them to a man, and will break for a long time the friendly and fast ripening fraternal feeling now existing between them and the people of the United States."

General Shields, who, we were told, was to lead the "Irish Brigade" across the Atlantic, stated at a dinner given to him a few days since, at St. Louis, "that he thought military organizations among Irishmen in this country were in violation of our laws, and, in that light, disrespectful to the United States, which treated adopted citizens with uniform kindness and liberality." Mr. Blennerhasset used, in reference to the formation of military corps in behalf of Ireland, language similar to that used by General Shields.

JOHN JONES THE CONVICT.—It is stated in the Montreal *Herald* of yesterday, that His Excellency has been pleased to grant this unfortunate man, who was to have been executed to-day, a reprieve of eight days, in order that his mental condition may be ascertained by the examination of professional men. Jones himself has testified no desire to sue for pardon; but his case has been warmly taken up by some humane persons with a view, if possible, of saving his life.

PAPERS ON EMIGRATION.—We have to acknowledge the receipt, by the last English mail, of another volume of "Papers relative to Emigration to the British Provinces in North America." (In continuation of Papers presented February, June and December 1847, and April, June and July 1848.) Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty, August 1848." The volume contains nine Despatches (with various Enclosures), three of which relate to Canada, the rest to New-Brunswick. Those relative to Canada are:

1. Earl of Elgin to Earl Grey (No. 85), July 28, 1848; Report on the Quarantine Establishment at Grosse-Isle (after His Excellency's visit to the Island).
2. Earl of Elgin to Earl Grey (No. 90), July 5, 1848, transmitting Report of the Medical Superintendent of the Quarantine Establishment for the year 1847.
3. Earl Grey to the Earl of Elgin, August 9, 1848; Reply to preceding Despatch.

THE CANADA UNION ACT AMENDMENT BILL, restoring the use of the French language, concurrently with the English, in Canadian Parliamentary Records, &c., was sanctioned by commission on the 14th August, with a number of other bills.

THE SCOTCH REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES BILLS have been withdrawn by the Lord Advocate, with a view to their being re-introduced in a more improved shape next session.

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.—Among the miscellaneous votes passed by the House of Commons in committee of supply, is one of £2685 for keeping in repair the College of Maynooth.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.—In answer to a question put by Mr. Grogan, relative to the proceedings in Ireland for effecting a repeal of the Union, Lord John Russell said that any association for the purpose of effecting a separation of the two countries would undoubtedly be illegal. But if such association was for the purpose of petitioning Parliament to effect a repeal of the Union, he was of opinion that, as the house had already received many such petitions, there was nothing illegal in it.

IRISH MILITIA.—A sum of £122,800 has been voted by Parliament for the disembodied militia of Ireland.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in London were from 7½d. to 8d.; of household bread, 5½d. to 7d. per 4lb. loaf.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—The latest Bank returns show the decrease in the amount of bullion in the vaults of the establishment to be upwards of £300,000, but it still exceeds £13,400,000. The reserve of notes has fallen off £120,000, but it is still close upon £8,000,000.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ROME.—On motion of Lord Palmerston, the bill authorizing the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Court of Rome was read a second time in the House of Commons on the 17th August. Mr. Anstey objected to the bill and moved as an amendment, seconded by Mr. Urquhart, that the bill be read that day six months. Sir R. H. Inglis opposed the bill as being the first step towards a reconciliation between England and the Pope. Lord John Russell defended the bill on the ground that it was better to hold diplomatic relations with Rome in an open manner than the unauthorised, concealed course followed at present. After some further discussion the house divided, when there appeared for the amendment 46, against it 125; majority for the second reading 79. The bill was ordered to be committed on the 23rd.

POTATO DISEASE.—The Council of the Royal Agricultural Society have received the following statement from Lord Portman, in reference to the potato crop in Dorsetshire, viz:—"Bryanstone, July 31, 1848.—On the 1st of July my gardener observed the potatoes looking rather faded, and day by day found the symptoms of disease increasing. I desired him to dig those which were most affected on the 19th and 20th. We found one-half were too bad for the pigs to eat, and the other half sound. The hot rain set in and stopped our work. The rain ceased on the 27th, and we resumed the digging on the 28th. We then found nine-tenths rotten, and so offensive to the smell that I directed them to be buried. The remaining one-tenth were sound, and I have placed them on dry soil in long shallow heaps, and have carefully dusted them with quick lime, and covered them slightly, hoping to preserve them for food. I have heretofore tried all the experiments suggested, and I have found all to be useless except the plan which I have now adopted, because it alone has heretofore invariably succeeded. The disease is very bad all around me. The cottagers who planted late in the spring have quite lost their seed and labor, for the haulm is dead and the tubers not larger than marbles; but those planted in January, early in February, and in the autumn, are most valuable, because though now entirely checked, they have obtained an edible size, if they happen to be fit to eat, and may be stored with lime for future use. The crop is very large and fine, and would, but for this visitation of Providence, have given a great supply of tubers. Here we are filling the plots cleared of potatoes with turnips and cabbages."

(Signed) PORTMAN.

UNION OF THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.—The idea suggested in the following paragraph, by the *Newfoundland Courier*, is worthy of consideration:—"We the five British Colonies united into one, with the capital at Quebec, and a railroad extending from Halifax to Sandwich, the united colony would contain one-fourth of the total population of all the British Colonies; and with the principles of self-government in vigorous operation, based on the responsibility to the local Legislature of the Governor's advisers, the business of the Colonial Office, as far as North America is concerned, would be immensely reduced and simplified, and the importance of our numbers and position might fairly entitle us to an Under-Secretary for ourselves."

ENCKE'S COMET has been seen by Mr. Bond, of the Cambridge Observatory, near Boston.

A MITRED SCHOOLMASTER.—We hear that the recently appointed Catholic Bishop of Bytown is about to have a college built in that young and fast rising city of the Ottawa. The prelate is also to give evening lessons in French and English grammar, with geography, arithmetic, &c. The inhabitants of Bytown must feel grateful to His Lordship, for the knowledge of both languages is indispensably necessary to them.

The Siamese Twins, after being in private life for ten years, will start this fall on a tour of exhibition. As they each have a wife and three children, we presume they find it necessary to provide for their increasing families.—(*Philadelphia North American*.)

We hear that a petition to His Excellency, praying for a reprieve for the soldier of the 19th Regiment, who was found guilty at the last Criminal term, of shooting his Corporal, is now being got up, and will immediately be presented. The main ground of this application is a belief that the man is insane. It will be remembered that the crime was committed almost without any provocation, and that the conduct of the convict subsequently was most strange and incoherent.—(*Montreal Transcript*.)

THE CROPS.—The spring wheat in many localities, has been considerably injured by the rust. This is the case in several parts of the Home District. The same complaint is made in the Newcastle, Wellington and Gore Districts. From the Niagara District, where the wheat crop is said to be excellent, we hear no complaint of rust. In all cases the late sown wheat appears to have suffered most from the rust. The Mississquoi (L.-Canada) "News" speaks of spring wheat in that country being a heavy crop, but not altogether free from the ravages of the fly. The potato rot has appeared to some extent almost everywhere. It has appeared more or less throughout all these Colonies, and in the United States; as well as in England, Ireland and Scotland. There are complaints of rust in some sections of the United States, but it does not appear to have extended its ravages very generally. In Upper Canada the wheat crop will probably average 15 bushels an acre. In the opinion of many tolerable accurate judges, the crop of last year did not average more than 10 bushels an acre.—(*Toronto Examiner*.)

AN EXPLOSION took place on board the schr. Maria Thomas, at New-Orleans, on the 31st ult., while discharging a cargo of government stores, among which was a quantity of fixed ammunition. In handling one of the boxes, says the Picayune, which contained bomb-shells, one of the shells, which were each placed in separate compartments of the box, became loose and exploded. This set the schooner on fire, and the flames extended to the other boxes containing shells which lay around, causing a continual roar, and a succession of explosions. Two men who were working in the hold of the schooner, were severely injured—one of them mortally, it is supposed. After about a quarter of an hour the grand explosion took place, which tore away the sides and bottom of the schooner, when the wreck sunk.

From the New-York correspondence of the Montreal Herald.

"A very touching case of misfortune came to the notice of the public a few days since. The captain of the ship Ocean Monarch, from Havre to this port, noticed among his passengers a lady in middle life, and her daughter, a young woman, who seemed to have known better circumstances, and gave evidence, in their deportment, of a quiet refinement in manner very different from those with whom they were placed in such a companionship. He bestowed many little attentions upon them during the voyage, and tried to make them as comfortable as their situation would admit. What was his astonishment, when a gentleman came on board to pay their passage, (which had not been settled in advance, owing to some arrangement in Havre,) to find that they were the widow of Lafitte, the celebrated banker and Minister of Finance, and her daughter, also the daughter-in-law of Marshal Bertrand! Here were ladies, who, but a short time ago, received in their saloons the greatest men in Europe, and even Royalty itself, enduring that worst of all miserable situations—the steerage of a ship during a long voyage. It is, at least, a comfort to know that they have been befriended since their arrival, and it is to be hoped, will yet enjoy the comfort and tranquillity to which they have won the right by privation and suffering."

(To the Editor of the Quebec Gazette.)

SIR,—The public cannot but be deeply interested in the flourishing condition of those institutions, which private munificence and public liberality have so generally provided for the reception and maintenance of the indigent sick and infirm, in this and other cities of Christendom. In looking into the institutions of this kind, a few days since in this city, I was particularly struck with the excellent order and perfect neatness which pervade every department of the Marine Hospital, rendering it one of the most comfortable asylums for those who are detained, of any institution of a similar kind that I have ever had the satisfaction to visit. Through the civility and politeness of the gentlemanly superintendent of the institution, Mr. Whelan, I was permitted to pass through all the apartments from the kitchen to the garret; the wards for the accommodation of the sick and infirm are numerous, and remarkably clean and well ventilated; there were not many sick in the wards, and the most of them were convalescent. There is a gentleman of the medical faculty resident in the establishment to attend upon the sick. It is really a pleasure to visit an institution under such excellent supervision and good management as the Marine Hospital in the city of Quebec.

A STRANGER.

Quebec, 28th August, 1848.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.

Sept. 4th.

Schr. Sunderland, Treasner, Sydney, (C.B.), 25th Aug., order, ballast.

Ship Medusa, Davis, Belfast, July 25, G. H. Parke & Co., ballast, 67 pas.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

Sept. 2nd.

Name. For. By Whom. Where.

Marie Alerte, Labrador.

Victorine, Arichat.

Union, Londonderry, Ryan Brothers, Silley Cove.

4th.

Forager, Hull, G. B. Symes & Co., Price's Wharf.

Robina, Liverpool, C. E. Levey & Co., Cape Cove.

Queen, Liverpool, J. Munn, Munn's Wharf.

Ocean Queen, Liverpool, do, Silley Cove.

Tom Bowline, Newcastle, Pemberton Brothers, do.

CLEAR'D.

Sept. 2nd.

Schr. Victoria, Deroy, Arichat, H. J. Noad & Co.

Cherub, Bears, Canso, do.

4th.

Lord Metcalfe, Aberdeen.

Bark Jamaica, Martin, Glasgow, Dean, Rodger & Co.

Schr. Lord David, Corrivican, Bathurst, McKay & Cassels.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The bark Bee, Muir, hence, was spoken on Friday morning last, at anchor off the Pillars, by the John, Hescl-ton, arrived on Saturday. Capt. Hescl-ton also reports having seen a vessel on the Portneuf Point, supposed to be ashore.

Halifax, Aug. 20—Arrived—Brigt. Sarah, Bouchard, 18 days from Montreal.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FATHER PONT, Sept. 2,—6, P. M.

Weather cloudy.—Wind N. N. E., blowing fresh. No shipping in sight since this morning.

4th Sept., 9, A. M.

Weather calm and foggy since 7 o'clock last night—Wind N. W. No shipping in sight since Saturday.

RIVIERE DU LOUP, Sept. 2,—3, P. M.

Raining fast all day. Strong easterly wind. 1 bark outward bound.

4th Sept., 9, A. M.

Weather calm—dense fog both on land and water—Wind N. W. English papers passed at 1, A. M. yesterday.

PASSENGERS.

In the steamship Cambria, for Liverpool—G. H. Ryland, Quebec; F. A. Harper, Kingston.

For Halifax—Capt. Austen, Canada; Wm. White, Montreal.

Abstract of the Passenger Lists received by H. M. Chief Agent for Emigration, of vessels sailed from British and Irish Ports, between the 2d and 13th August, for Quebec:—

Date Sailed. Ships. Where from. Passengers.

Aug. 10—Erromanga.....Glasgow..... 85

11—Canada.....do..... 85

8—Jessie.....Limerick..... 44

13—Nerio.....do..... 99

4—Spermaceti.....Plymouth..... 60

773

Previously reported.....19,732

Total souls.....19,155

A. C. BUCHANAN, Chief Agent.

Government Emigration Office, } Quebec, 4th Sept., 1848.

LET ALL WHO ARE AFFLICTED WITH ASTHMA READ THE FOLLOWING LETTER.

Mr. Seth W. Fowle:—

Sir,—Having been afflicted for more than thirty years with the asthma, at times so severely as to incapacitate me from attendance to business, and having adopted many medicine without any but temporary relief, I purchased, about three years since, of Mr. Edward Mason, your agent in this city, several bottles of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, from the effects of which I obtained more relief than from all the medicine I had ever taken for that distressing disorder. I have by the repeated use of you val-

uable Balsam, been more free of pressure for breath, and oppression on the lungs, than I had anticipated, and indeed conceive myself cured of this most distressing malady.

I do most cheerfully tender you this acknowledgment, which you will use as your judgment dictates.

Argus Office, } C. D. MAYNARD.

Portland, March 26, 1846. } Price one dollar per bottle, or six bottles for five dollars.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

For Sale by JOSEPH BOWLES, and JOHN MUSSON, Quebec. Wholesale and Retail.

BIRTH.

On the 4th instant, Mrs. S. Levy, of a son.

MARRIED.

On the 1st instant, by the Revd. Mr. Fay, J. Benj. Valmeut, Esq., Physician and Merchant, of Naperville, to Miss Sophronia Bissonnette, of the same place.

At New York, on the 24th ult., Bernard Moan, Esq., of Canada, to Miss Catherine E. McKenna, of that city.

DIED.

In this city, Sunday morning last, the 3rd September, after an illness of six months, Mr. Robert Stanley, in his 23rd year.

At Boucherville, on the 28th ult., aged 57, Dame Marguerite Dupré, wife of Jean Chrystôme Rainot, Esq.

SALE BY AUCTION.

EXTENSIVE AND ANNUAL SALE OF DUNDEE STOVES.

Will be sold at the Stores of Messrs. MOORE, GRAINGER & Co., on WEDNESDAY, 13th Sept., the following Castings, viz:—

215 DOUBLE 3 feet STOVES, 180 do. 2 1/2 do. 110 Single 3 do. 65 do. 2 1/2 do. 45 do. 27 inch. do. 80 do. 24 do. do. 95 do. 20 do. do.

E. LACROIX, A. & B. Quebec, 5th Sept. 1848.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is appointed Assignee to the Bankrupt Estate of PIERRE GINGRAS, Junior, of Quebec, and requests all persons indebted to the said estate to settle their accounts immediately.

CHAS. LANGEVIN. 18

Quebec, 5th Sept. 1848.

BANKRUPT.

Province of Canada, } District of Quebec, } DUNCAN MCCOWAN, of the City of Quebec, in the District of Quebec, Grocer, Commission issued by WILLIAM POWER, Esquire, one of the Circuit Judges in and for the said District of Quebec, dated the second day of September, 1848. Meeting of Creditors to be held in the Court House in the said City of Quebec, on TUESDAY, the NINETEENTH day of SEPTEMBER instant, at ELEVEN of the clock in the forenoon.

W. S. SEWELL, Sheriff.

Quebec, 2d Sept. 1848.

BANKRUPT.

Province of Canada, } District of Quebec, } CHARLES HOUGH, of the City of Quebec, in the District of Quebec, Trader, Commission issued by JEAN CASIMIR BRUNEAU, Esquire, one of the Circuit Judges in and for the said District of Quebec, dated the second day of Sept., 1848. Meeting of Creditors to be held in the Court House in the said City of Quebec, on THURSDAY, the TWENTY-FIRST day of SEPTEMBER instant, at ELEVEN of the clock in the forenoon.

W. S. SEWELL, Sheriff.

Quebec, 2d Sept. 1848.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

THE next MAIL FOR ENGLAND, (per Express to Halifax), will be closed at the Quebec Post Office, on THURSDAY, the 7th SEPTEMBER. PAID & UNPAID LETTERS will be received to SEVEN o'clock, P. M. Newspapers to SIX o'clock, P. M. Post Office, Quebec, } 1st Sept., 1848.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "TENDER FOR CHAMBLAY CANAL REPAIRS," will be received until WEDNESDAY, the SIXTH instant, for the LOCK, and until MONDAY, the ELEVENTH instant, for the other work of repairs of the Chamblay Canal, as follows:—

First.—For taking down and rebuilding the West side of Lock No. 4, with such repairs to the foundation as may be found necessary.

Secondly.—For excavation of Puddle Trenches, and for Puddling in rear of the Walls of Locks Nos. 2, 3 & 4.

Thirdly.—For the excavation of a Puddle Trench in the bottom of the Canal, a Back Drain at the East bank for Puddling in the bottom of the Canal, from the head of Lock No. 2 to Hatt's Bridge, at places where Slips have occurred, or are likely to occur.

Fourthly.—For clearing out the Arches of Papineau's and McNally's Culverts, and for deepening and widening the Outlet Ditch, and for rebuilding the East Wing of the former.

Fifthly.—For excavating the bottom of the Canal to the level of the Mitre Sill of the Guard Lock, and for repairing the outer slope Wall from the head of the Island St. Therèse to the Guard Lock at St. Johns.

Forms of Tender may be seen at the Office of Mr. BORNE, Canal Superintendent, Chamblay, where all necessary information relative to the Work may be obtained.

By order, THOMAS A. BEGLY, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, } 4th September, 1848.

FOR SALE.

BY the Subscriber and constantly on hand—BUILDING MATERIALS of all descriptions, such as Boards, Deals, Planks, Scantling and Square Timber, Pine and Spruce Deals, ready planed, tongued and grooved, on the most liberal terms.

Apply to EDWARD PATRICK LEE. 22nd Aug., 1848.

MISS WILLAN BEGS to inform her friends and the public, that she is prepared to receive Pupils on MONDAY, 4th SEPTEMBER, at her residence, No. 6, ESPLANADE.

MISS WILLAN's terms are, for the usual branches of English Education, French inclusive, £8 per annum for every child over ten years of age, and £6 per annum for every child under ten years of age.

MUSIC.....£1 10s. per quarter.

DRAWING.....£1 5s. per quarter.

Quebec, 2nd Sept. 1848.

Province of Canada, } District of Quebec, } In the matter of MARY ANN HICK, of the City of Quebec, Dealer in Dry Goods, widow of the late Horatio Carrell, in his life time of the said City of Quebec, Importer of Dry Goods.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on MONDAY, the SECOND day of OCTOBER next, at the hour of TEN in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, the said Mary Ann Hick will move Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Quebec, that the allowance of the Certificate of Discharge in this matter, on the eighteenth day of November last, to the said Bankrupt, be confirmed by the said Court.

HAMBY CAIRNS, Solicitor for the said Bankrupt.

Quebec, 4th Sept. 1848. 4-o w

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been put in possession of a WHITE PINE RAFT marked P. A. & S. T. B., on the 19th June, 1848, and which is now lying in the Cove of St. A. & J. JEFFREY, Point Levy, and having disbursed sundry sums on said Raft, the owners are hereby notified that if said Raft is not claimed and the amount so disbursed paid before the 15th SEPTEMBER next, it will then be Sold by Public Auction, for the purpose of realizing said disbursements.

THOS. SMYTH.

Point Levy, 24th Aug. 1848.

QUEBEC GAS COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given to the STOCKHOLDERS of the QUEBEC GAS COMPANY, that at a Meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, it was Resolved—That the Stockholders should pay into the hands of the Treasurer of the said Company, the following instalment, viz:—An eight instalment of £5 1/4 Share, on or before the 25th September next, a final instalment of £5 1/4 Share, on or before 25th October next.

WILLIAM A. CURRY, Secretary.

Quebec, 21st Aug. 1848.

NOTICE.

THE QUEBEC GAS COMPANY are now laying down the MAIN PIPES for the purpose of lighting the City with GAS, and are ready to receive applications from such persons as may wish to have it introduced into their premises.

The Company having imported all the necessary Fittings and engaged experienced Workmen, are prepared to fit up all inside Fittings at the lowest rates.

As much depends upon the quality of the Fittings and the manner in which they are put up, any Fittings erected by private individuals must be subject to the inspection and approval of an Officer of the Company.

The Company have also imported a full assortment of handsome Lustres, Pendants and Brackets, which they offer for sale at reasonable prices.

The rates for supplying Gas may be known by application at the Company's Office, at the Works.

By order of the Directors, PHILIP PEEBLES, u Manager.

Quebec, 26th August, 1848.

CLIFTON'S HOTEL, (LATE RASCOS.) ST. PAUL STREET MONTREAL.

THE undersigned respectfully returns thanks for the liberal patronage received by him since he has OPENED that

MAGNIFICENT MANSION,

Formerly known as RASCOS' HOTEL, and begs to inform the public that he has RENOVATED the whole ESTABLISHMENT, and can safely assure Visitors who may honor him with their patronage that nothing shall be wanted on his part to contribute to their convenience and comfort.

The BILLS OF FARE, the WINES, the BATHS, CARRIAGES and the INTERNAL DECORATIONS of this SPLENDID ESTABLISHMENT cannot be surpassed by any on the Continent.

The situation is delightful; that part of St. Paul Street on which the House stands being eighty feet wide. A new Street, fifty feet wide, leads immediately from the very front of the Hotel to the River, and a complete and extended view of the Navigation of the St. Lawrence is distinctly seen from almost every window.

H. CLIFTON, Late of the Caledonia Springs.

St. Paul Street, } 12th May, 1848. } H. C. begs to observe, that his charges are as moderate as any other Hotel in the City.

MR. FUTVOYE, ADVOCATE, PLACE D'ARMES HILL, MONTREAL.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LAWRENCE AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY. Montreal, July 3rd, 1848.

THE PROPRIETORS of SHARES in the Capital Stock of the ST. LAWRENCE AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY, are hereby notified and required to pay to the Treasurer, at the Company's Office, No. 18, Little St. James Street, in this City, the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th INSTALLMENTS of FIVE POUNDS currency, per Share, each.

The 7th Instalment on or before the 1st of August, the 8th Instalment on or before the 1st of October, the 9th Instalment on or before the 1st of December, the 10th Instalment on or before the 1st of February, and the 11th Instalment on or before the 1st of April now next ensuing.

Persons residing in the District of St. Francis, can make their payments at the Agencies of the City Bank at Sherbrooke or Stanstead, as may be most convenient from locality.

By order, THOMAS STEERS, Secretary and Treasurer.

100,000 Acres of Land FOR SALE IN LOWER CANADA.

THE NORTH AMERICAN COLONIAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND have for disposal about 100,000 ACRES OF LAND under the tenure of FREE and COMMON SOCCAGE, dispersed through the SEIGNIORY OF BEAUFORT, and the Townships of GODMANCHESTER and HINCHINGBROOK adjoining thereto, in the County of Beaufort, on the South Bank of the St. Lawrence.

The peculiar advantages possessed by these tracts, consist of the general superiority of the soil, a distance of only twenty five miles from the metropolis of Canada, accessible by Steam and Rail, a down stream navigation, and situation in one of the most populous and thriving Agricultural Counties, having good roads in all directions, the great Beaufort Canal and other facilities of internal communication, several thriving villages—Churches, Catholic and Protestant—Mills of every description, Tanneries, Breweries, Schools at convenient distances, and most institutions found in an advanced state of civilization.—Several valuable WATER PRIVILEGES will also be disposed of.

Terms of sale, CASH DOWN; or if on Credit, with a proportionate enhancement of price—one fifth Cash, and the balance in four equal annual instalments with interest.

Lists of the Lands and any further information obtained at the Company's Office, Beaufort.

Beaufort, 10th June, 1848.

Board of Notaries of Quebec. QUEBEC, 1st Sept., 1848.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the Provincial Statute 10 and 11 Victoria, Cap. 21, that a GENERAL MEETING of the NOTARIES of the District of Quebec, including the District of Gaspé, will be held in the City of Quebec, on the TWENTIETH day of SEPTEMBER next, at TWO of the clock in the afternoon, in the PARLIAMENT HOUSE; to which general meeting the several Notaries residing within the limits aforesaid, are invited to attend for the purpose of advising together on matters of interest to the Profession.

By order, JOS. LAURIN, Secretary B. N. Q.

FOR SALE: A SPLENDID FARM situate in the Parish of ST. AMBROISE, within seven miles of Quebec, consisting of Nine arpents in breadth and Nineteen in depth, with a beautiful STONE HOUSE, Farm House, Barn and Stables; the whole recently erected Condition liberal. A considerable part of the purchase money may remain in the hands of the purchaser. For further details, enquire of the Rev. Mr. ANTOINE PARANT, Quebec Seminary, or on the spot, of MISS FORTIER, or of the Rev. Mr. FORTIER, Curé of Nicolet.

—ALSO— A WOOD LAND in the same Parish. Quebec, 4th Sept., 1848. 3m.

CANADA HOUSE, CALEDONIA SPRINGS.

THE Subscriber has taken the CANADA HOUSE for the SEASON, and is prepared to receive VISITORS, and trusts, by strict attention to their comfort, to give satisfaction to those who may call upon him.

WM. SCOBIE, (Late of the Catskill Mountain House and United States Hotel, Saratoga Springs.) June 8th.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE, the SEIGNIORY of St. GEORGE, situated to the South of the St. Lawrence, 12 miles from Laprairie, and containing about 25,000 arpents of land, in superficies, of which 24,000 are now conceded; with a Grist Mill (three run of stones) driven by Water or by Steam; a Carding Mill; a Felling Mill; a Saw Mill with the latest improvements, and a Dye House, all in good working order.

There is also the Seigniorial Farm, measuring 90 superficial arpents, on which is built the Manor House, of stone, two stories high and finished in the latest style, with stone outbuildings, orchard, &c., and also another lot of land, and a House built near the Mills.

The conditions are the most favorable and easy: only small portion of the consideration money will be required down to pay a few debts: £4200 will remain in the hands of the purchaser à constitut, and the balance will be payable in four yearly instalments. Title unquestionable.

For further particulars apply (if by letters post paid), to the undersigned Notary, No. 24, St. François Xavier Street.

T. DOUCET, N. P. u

Montreal, 26th Aug., 1848.

THE undersigned being named Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late THOMAS FARGUES, in his life time of the City of Quebec, Physician and Surgeon, and Graduate of the University of Edinburgh, request all persons indebted to the Estate of the said late THOMAS FARGUES, to make immediate settlement, and those who have any claims against the said Estate, to forward such claims to R. E. CARON, one of the undersigned.

ED. CARON, ANT. PARANT, Exs. Test.

Quebec, 13th December, 1847.

MR. J. B. JONES, Surgeon Dentist from England, HAVING arranged to visit Quebec every FRIDAY & SATURDAY, at Mr. LAMONTAGNE'S, Watch Maker, St. John Street, begs to state that he may be consulted on each of those days between the hours of 10 and 4, in every branch of his profession, which combines all the modern improvements of London and Paris. He invites particular attention to his approved method of twenty years experience in regulating children's teeth during the important period of dentition, which in most instances is accomplished without extracting any of the permanent set.

Dr. JONES's connection in England with the firm of Alex & Jones, 26, Bridge Street, Blackfriars, City, London, will ensure to his patients the advantage, during their sojourn in England, of every attention to their cases without extra charge.

No fees for consultation. Residence, 17, Great St. James Street, Montreal, next the Post Office. 17th July, 1848.

THE Subscribers will, during the Season, run their STEAMERS and BARGES, carrying Freight, Passengers, or Towage between Quebec and Montreal.

Freight and Towage Cash.—Apply to JAMES MCKENZIE, Agent—Quebec. GILMOUR & CO., Montreal. u

Quebec, 8th May, 1848.

FOR SALE, ON advantageous terms, the House of the undersigned, situate on the Lower Town Market Place, with spacious vaults extending under the market, with an entrance on St. Peter Street.

AUG. AMIOT, 3m—2w

4th Aug., 1848.

BEAUFORT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

NOTICE is hereby given that the number of Patients maintained in the temporary Lunatic Asylum at Beaufort, out of the funds appropriated by the Legislature of this Province, being complete, no application for admission in the Establishment will be recorded in the Register kept for that purpose in order to secure the first vacancy, unless to such application be annexed the Certificates, &c., mentioned in the Commissioners' Notice of the 15th August, 1846—viz:—

1°.—A Certificate of the name, age and residence of the Patient, signed by some Clergyman, Magistrate, Public Officer, or person in the neighborhood generally known, that the Patient is destitute of the means of support, and that he or she has no relations able or bound by law to provide for him or her.

2°.—A Certificate of Insanity, signed by one or more Medical men in the neighbourhood, and stating whether it is thought there is danger from the patient being at large.

3°.—A judgment of interdiction by a competent legal authority.

4°.—When relations are able to pay, they will be required to contribute the whole or part of the expenses as may be agreed on.

All applications and information relating thereto, to be addressed to the undersigned Secretary to the Commission, free of postage.

By order, A. LE MOINE.

Quebec, 27th June, 1848.

To be inserted once a week during three months in the Quebec Gazette, Le Canadien, La Minerve and the Montreal Herald.

