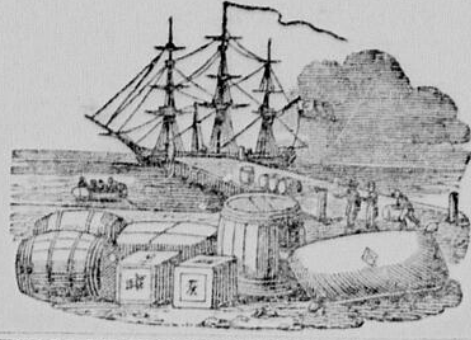


THE QUEBEC GAZETTE

Published Daily, except on Sundays and Public Holidays... Terms: For both papers, 20s. per annum...



NEW GOODS.

MOORE BROTHERS, ARE NOW RECEIVING EX "GRONTES" A NEXCELLENT and extensive assortment of Cordage...

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER: REAL Tabbinetts, Damask and Plain, manufactured in Dublin...

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER: THREE HUNDRED Boxes Liverpool Soap, 30 Hbls. Refined Sugar...

ON SALE, BY SYMES & ROSS. STRONG Demerara Rum, Refined Musco. Sugars, Madeira Wine in Hbls. and Quarter Casks...

FOR SALE.—A few Gross GINGER BEER BOTTLES—Apply to TREMAIN & MOIR.

JUST received per the Themis from Bordeaux a fresh supply of superior French Wines consisting of—

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE. 190 HBLDS. 20 Tierces } Muscovado Sugar, 63 Barrels }

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER: Soap, Candles, Indigo, Refined Sugar, Leaf Tobacco...

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER: ENGLISH CALF SKINS, Kipps and Cordovan Leather...

FOR SALE, FIVE HUNDRED Barrels Dantzie and Hamburg Superfine Flour...

FOR SALE, FIVE THOUSAND Bushels very superior WHEAT, just arrived per Benjamin, and for Sale.

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NEW GOODS.

NOW landing, ex Kent, from Hamburg, and for Sale by the Subscribers, about 10,000 Bushels Superior Red Wheat.

SALT AFLOAT. THE Subscribers offer for Sale 6,500 minots best Liverpool Salt, just arrived.

FOR SALE. BEST NEWCASTLE GRATE COALS, in Lots to suit purchasers.—Apply to THOMAS FROST & CO.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER: TWO HUNDRED Barrels of Prime Mess Pork, fresh put up for the West India Market.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER: SIX Cases plain and fancy Oil Cloths, for Table Covers, Lining Carriages, &c. &c.

NOW LANDING, EX "DANUBE", and FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, 10,000 BUSHELS Superior Red Wheat.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER: THREE HUNDRED Boxes Liverpool Soap, 30 Hbls. Refined Sugar...

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MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser, August 3.—MATHER BYLES AND HIS DAUGHTERS.—Mrs. Catharine Byles, whose death was mentioned in the Boston papers of last week, was the youngest daughter of the celebrated Mather Byles, D. D., a wit, a scholar, a poet, and a pulpit orator.

They were true haters of modern reform, and spoke of mushroom families with all the bitterness of mortified satirists. At times they could be as caustic and biting as Billy Gifford himself, and they wrote as much good sense in a much better hand.

Every trifling relic of their father's property had acquired a priceless and holy value in their minds. The doctor was of a philosophical turn, and had some few instruments to assist him in his experiments; no money would buy them; even the ALMA MATER of the doctor itself had no influence or cash enough to possess them, although it is said, that its offers for them were very liberal.

These ancient vestals were in themselves a court of heraldry. While they lived, neither Garter, Clarenceux, nor Norroy, king at arms, was wanted in the literary emporium. The writer of this once made a deep impression on their minds, by showing them that one of his ancestors came out in the same ship, (all vessels are ships in heraldry) with Richard Mather, father of Increase, and grand-father of the great Cotton Mather; but he breathed short, and perspired copiously, apprehensive that they would make some enquiries concerning his maternal ancestor, who happened to be that notorious John Bradshaw, president of that court of commissioners which condemned King Charles I. to the block.

As the second Mayor of Boston rode by their domain, with reform and improvement written on his brow, their sagacity soon told them that he was casting a wistful eye upon a portion of their lands, for the widening of the street, and the improvement of the neighbourhood. At length came some mild propositions for bargain and sale, greatly to their advantage, but to all offers they were deaf as adders.

Even the gallant mayor, a handsome man—and old maid's look on personal beauty with more delight than reigning belles in the morning of their power—was absolutely hateful to their sight. He once stood primus inter pares with them, if pares could be found, for he could trace his ancestors, all sweeping onward with baronial honors, for six centuries; but now he had turned reformer, and panted for their hereditary lands, for public benefit, they lost sight of his own virtues and his ancestral honors, and muttered the deepest slander their pure minds were capable of conceiving.

their philosophical control over themselves, they could, they did, effect wonders daily.

It is said that women are like vines that cannot grow alone; they must have some rock to rest on, or some tree to climb. These women proved that if it were unnatural, it was not impossible, for their sex to live alone. They had sufficient energy, dignity, and purity of character, to have been distinguished in the temple of Minerva with as little fear of love, as the Joy-horn maid herself.

Nor would they have found it difficult in the PARACLETE to bring their hearts "to quit Abelard for God." They lived to a good old age. Their departure—we will not call such an exit, death, but use the good, old, soothing, puritanical phrase in speaking of the easy death of the aged—"they fell asleep"—or, "were gathered to their fathers," &c. was as serene as the setting of the evening star.

They wrote, particularly the younger, with spirit and eloquence; and those best acquainted with them say, that their letters, if collected, would make a volume of excellent advice and instruction to the young of both sexes. The friends they had were warm ones, and many spoke of them with feeling and gratitude. We publish this day a dirge from one who was well acquainted with their goodness.

[The eldest sister of Catherine Byles, whose character and virtues are delineated in the preceding article, died about two years since.]

NAPOLEON'S SACRIFICE OF HUMAN LIFE.—Never was there a conqueror who fired more cannon, fought more battles, or overthrew more thrones than Napoleon. But we cannot appreciate the degree and quality of his glory without weighing the means he possessed, and the results which he accomplished. Enough for our present purpose will be gained if we set before us the mere resources of flesh and blood which he called into play from the rupture of the peace of Amiens, in 1804, down to his eventual exit. At that time he had, as he declared to Lord Wentworth, an army on foot of 480,000 men.

[Here follows a detail of the different levies made from 1804 till 1814. Total of men, 2,065,905.] This detail, which is derived from Napoleon's official journal, the *Moniteur*, under the several dates, is deficient in the excess which was raised beyond the levies; but even if we deduct the casualties, as well as the 300,000 men disbanded in 1815, we shall be much under the mark in affirming that he slaughtered 2,500,000 of human beings, and those all Frenchmen. But we have yet to add the thousands and tens of thousands of Germans, Swiss, Poles, Italians, Neapolitans, and Illyrians, whom he forced under his eagles, and, at a moderate computation, these cannot have fallen short of 500,000. It is obviously just to assume that the number who fell on the side of his adversaries was equal to that against which they were brought. Here, then, are our data for asserting that the latter years of his glory were purchased at no less expense than 6,000,000 of human lives. This horrible inroad on the fairest portion of the population of Europe resulted in the abandonment of every conquered territory, the bringing of foreign enemies twice within 24 months under the walls of Paris, and the erasure of his name from the records of dominion. (*Paris papers*.)

RECOVERY AND CURE FROM THE HYDROPHOBIA.—*To American Physicians.*—A Physician by the name of Dr. Schooledred, as we learn through a long article in one of our last London papers, has introduced into the Native Hospital of Bengal, a successful cure of this disease. A Bheestee, (water-carrier), who had been bitten three weeks before, in the leg by a mad dog, was carried to the Native Hospital, with the symptoms of Hydrophobia strongly upon him. He was immediately bled to the extent of forty ounces. The symptoms of the disease yielded in succession as the blood flowed; and before the vein was closed, he stretched out his hand for a cup of water and calmly drank it off, though the mere approach of the water but a few minutes before had thrown him into convulsions. After the bleeding, he lay down on a cot, fell asleep, and continued so for nearly two hours. When he awoke, the symptoms of the disease were threatening to return; another vein was then opened, and eight ounces more of blood were taken away, which so completely subdued the disease, that he has not had a symptom of it since. The hydrophobia has heretofore been considered a disease of the nervous class, and hence, for 2000 years it has been considered incurable. The discovery is of vast importance, and we hope our American Physicians will give it the attention it deserves.

VICTORIA.—The following is published as the lineal descent of Queen Victoria from William the Conqueror:—

- A. D. 1066. William I.
- 1100. Henry I.
- Matilda, Empress of Germany.
- 1154. Henry II.
- 1189. John.
- 1216. Henry III.
- 1272. Edward I.
- 1307. Edward II.
- 1327. Edward III.
- Lionel, Duke of Clarence.
- Philippa, Countess of March.
- Roger, Earl of March.
- Ann, Countess of Cambridge.
- Richard, Duke of York.
- 1461. Edward IV.
- Elizabeth, Queen of Henry VII.
- Margaret, Queen of Jas. IV. of Scotland.
- James V. of Scotland.
- Mary, Queen of Scots.
- 1603. James I.
- Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia.
- Sophia, Electress of Hanover.
- 1714. George I.
- 1727. George II.
- Frederick, Prince of Wales.
- 1760. George III.
- Edward, Duke of Kent.
- 1837. Victoria.

The Queen being twenty-seventh in regular descent from the Conqueror, and at the same time thirty-sixth Sovereign in succession from the Conquest, gives nearly twenty-nine years to a generation, and twenty-two years to a Reign, in respect of the seven hundred and seventy-one years which have elapsed since that period. The commonly received average is thirty years to a generation, and twenty years to a Reign; according to which it appears, that the cares or luxuries, or both, of a Crown, occasion a sacrifice to the wearer of it of one year of life, as compared with ordinary mortals.

SUSPICIOUS PAYMENTS.—"How you do, sar? How you get along trough de time hari? How you make out vid de dem plastershin—eh?" said a Frenchman yesterday to his barber.

"Oh, very well," replied the barber, "considering."

"Vat you consider, ha? Vat you call 'de consideration'?"

"Considering the hard times, I mean."

"How much money you make in von dah, heh?"

"Oh, about a dollar, or so."

"Vou dollar?"

"Yes, thereabouts."

"No more as von dollar? Den, sar, how you live? How you maintain your von wife—you leetle enfans?"

"My little what?"

"Enfans—vat you call de—de letul brat?"

"Oh, as well as I can."

"How many brat you got? Von, two, tree?"

"More than that."

"Four, five six?"

"More than that."

"More? Begar! How much more? Seven, eight, nine?"

"More than that."

"More still? Mon Dieu! How you all keep 'em, eh?"

"I keep them on bread and butter, and the best the city affords?"

"On bread and butter!" exclaimed the Frenchman, jumping up half shaved, "Sacre diable! Vere you get him, eh? I cannot get nossin at all to keep my von femme—mine von enfant—vat you call de vier and de brat—no sar. I cannot get nossin—never at all—since the dem bank stop de suspicious payment."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New York, Sept. 4.—By the *Charlemagne*, Capt. Richardson, from Havre, Aug. 4th, we have Paris dates to the evening of the 2d, and Havre to the day of sailing.

The *Journal du Commerce* says that a matrimonial alliance is on the tapis, between the Princess Mary, (the King's eldest unmarried daughter,) and Prince Alexander of Wurtemberg, cousin to the King of Wurtemberg. The Prince has been in Paris for several days.

The *Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte*.—This personage is now in Richmond, (Eng.) It is believed he intends to take up his residence in that neighborhood, in one of the beautiful villas on the banks of the Thames, belonging to a nobleman, until he may be able to obtain a passport to go and visit his dying mother, (the ex-Queen of Holland) in Switzerland, for which purpose he has already made an application to a foreign power, through its Ambassador at the English Court.

Don Carlos has re-entered Cantaveja, where he is said to be indisposed. His troops, as well as the bands of Arragon and Valencia, are assembled there. Espartero and Oraa are directing their march towards this place, which they intend to besiege.—The *Gazette de France* states that the Pretender's army, from 12,000 to 15,000 strong, concentrated at Cantaveja, is in excellent spirits, and, in consequence of Cabrera's having laid in provisions beforehand, is suffering less inconvenience from the difficulty of procuring supplies than the troops of Espartero and Oraa, who are marching towards it.

Extract of a letter from Constantinople, of the 13th ult.:

"Fresh changes have taken place among the High Officers of State; the most important of which is the nomination of Tahir Pacha as Governor of Adalia. The Captain Pacha retains his post, and is going to put to sea with four sail of the line, six frigates, and some lighter vessels, for a cruise in the Archipelago; or, according to some, in pursuit of the pirates that have re-appeared in those seas.—The plague still continues its ravages; and the Porte seems inclined to take active measures for stopping the spread of the malady. The Reis-Effendi has notified to the Foreign Ambassadors that a quarantine is to be established upon all vessels, including steamers, coming from Smyrna, and that an hospital for that purpose will be established at the Dardanelles."

New-York, September, 5th.
The *Athanas*, Captain Wood, arrived this morning from Liverpool, from whence she sailed on the 6th August. We are indebted to Messrs. Silas Holmes & Co. for Liverpool papers and prices current to the 5th, inclusive.

The packet ship *England* was off point Lynas on the 4th August. She sailed from this port on the 17th July.

The commercial intelligence is favourable. Cotton it will be seen, advanced a farthing per pound during the week.

A terrible disaster occurred in the collieries at Workington, near Whitehaven, on the night of July 28th, where the pits extended a long way under the sea. The roof of the mines gave way, and the water rushed in, filling the pits so as to render them forever useless, and destroying the lives of 27 persons, two of whom were boys, and 25 men, who were overtaken by the flood before they had time to escape. There were 57 persons in the mines at the time, but 30 of them succeeded in flying. Twenty-eight valuable horses also perished. More than 300 persons are thrown out of work by the destruction of these pits.

SOUTH AMERICA.

New-York, September 2.
VENEZUELA.—By the *Guatmas*, which arrived at this port yesterday from La Guayra and Puerto Cabello, we have received papers and letters from Caracas to the 21st of July last. Since the installation of General Soublette in the Presidency, and the defeat of the faction of Farfan by General Paez, the country has been peaceful, and those well acquainted with its politics are of opinion that order will be permanently established during the Presidency of General Soublette, in as much as he is a veteran of the revolution, well acquainted with the character of the inhabitants and the resources of the Republic; he is, moreover, an intimate friend of General Paez, whose popularity is very great among all classes of the Republic.

On account of the late disturbances there has been still exists a great scarcity of maize and pulse, which in that country constitutes the principal article of food for the lower classes. The people, however, are getting heartily sick of revolutions, and turning their attention to agriculture. Good crops are anticipated.

The government has been lately engaged in discussing the abolition of convents, of which there are three orders at Caracas—the Franciscan friars, the Dominicans, and the Mercenarios; the latter order has been suppressed.

UNITED STATES.

New-York, Sept. 4.—**FROM FLORIDA.**—We have intelligence from Florida of a decisive and important character. Hostilities are about to recommence. The Seminoles are concentrating their forces about Fort King. The war-whoop had been heard in their camp, and it had been discovered that their women and children had been sent away. No doubt remained of their intention to renew hostilities immediately. General Jesup was preparing an effective expedition against them. His troops were to be provided for twenty days' march without horses. They were to carry parched corn and portable soup for subsistence. His force will be increased, this fall, by Northern Indians and white recruits, to five or six thousand men. Uncle Sam's coffers will suffer as much as heretofore.

New-York, Sept. 5.—**DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.**—About midnight a fire broke out in the fourth district of the fire division, which destroyed property to a very large amount.

It commenced in the three-story building, owned and occupied by Messrs. Johnson & Green, known as Nos. 311, 313, 315 and 317 Rivington, and was

one hundred feet square. In this building several branches of manufacture were carried on, viz: hair cloth manufactory; cloth pressing and stock factory; a steam saw mill, and a marble sawing and finishing establishment. The estimated loss is from 150 to 200,000, on which only \$3000 was insured.

On the South-east corner of Rivington and Lewis streets, a stable and mahogany yard. In the stable there was a gig, with a single and double set of harness, all of which were destroyed.

On Lewis street, Nos. 64 and 66 were destroyed. They were two-story brick front houses, owned by Mr. Valentine, and occupied by more than a dozen families, all of whom were poor. Loss estimated at \$2000, and no insurance.

On Goreck street, Nos. 73 and 75. On each of these lots there are four wooden buildings, occupied by a number of families; the rear buildings on each lot were considerably injured.

[From the *Kennebeck*, (Me.) Journal.]
The harvest will be very abundant. The wheat is full and heavy; oats and rye are also good; Indian corn is rather late, but is growing well, and will yield a fair crop where the land is in good tilth, if we do not have early frost. Turnips and other root crops look very promising; of hay there is rather a scanty yield, but the quality is fine and well got in; of potatoes there will be an abundance, and of superior quality. There will be no need of starving this year, nor of going to the far west. Certainly not from this Kennebeck region, where one acre will produce as much wheat as two acres in Virginia, and the value of one acre of wheatear is more than that of two acres in Indiana.

UPPER CANADA.

At a public meeting of the inhabitants of Glengarry, held at Williamstown, on the third day of September, 1837, DONALD McDONALD, Esquire, M. P. for the County, and Sheriff of the District, was called to the Chair, and Mr. DONALD M'NICOL was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman having explained the object of the meeting, and read several documents connected with the state of public affairs in Lower Canada, in which the interests of the Province are deeply involved, the following Resolution was moved by John M'Gillivray, Esq., seconded by Col. A. Fraser, of Fraserfield.

1st. Resolved,—That as faithful subjects of Her Majesty, our most gracious Queen, and bound alike by duty and inclination to maintain Her Government in and over this portion of Her dominions; we cannot but view, with extreme concern and regret, various proceedings, prompted principally by persons connected with the Legislature in our sister Province, intended by their movers, and avowed to be intended, to bring about a revolution in these Provinces, and, if possible, a separation from the Mother Country.

Moved by Mr. James Macdonald, of the Glen, seconded by John M'Gillivray, Esq.

2nd. Resolved,—That while we disclaim any desire to interfere in the internal affairs of our sister Province, we cannot be insensible that the interests of Upper and Lower Canada are inseparably connected, and that any violent political struggle or convulsion in the one, must necessarily extend to and involve the other, and that it, therefore, becomes not only a matter of prudence but of duty on the part of all loyal subjects in this Province, plainly to declare, as the County of Glengarry now unequivocally does, that every effort on their part will be used, at all times and under all circumstances, to discountenance all seditious and treasonable practices, and to put down any attempt at revolution, wherever the same may originate.

Moved by Col. A. Fraser, of Fraserfield, seconded by Mr. Alexander M'Gruer.

3rd. Resolved,—That the recent proceedings of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, and the claims and pretensions set forth in the answer of that body to the Speech of His Excellency the Governor in Chief, at the opening of the late Session, cannot leave room to doubt, if any doubt previously existed, that it is the determination of the leading Members of the Assembly, to accept of nothing less than an absolute surrender of all control on the part of the Government of the Mother Country, and an abandonment of the principles on which Monarchical institutions are founded.

Moved by Hugh M'Gillis, Esq., seconded by Mr. Donald M'Nicol.

4th. Resolved,—That while we anxiously desire that the blessings of good government should be enjoyed by all classes of our fellow subjects, and to that end would rejoice at the removal of any well grounded cause of complaint, we can perceive but little reason to hope that any change for the better can proceed from, or be brought about by men, who, professing the strongest attachment to the interest of the people at large, too plainly exhibit in the two Provinces, that they are influenced by considerations wholly apart from the public welfare, and who, regarding the solemn obligations of an oath of allegiance, strive, by every means within their reach, to create discontent and disloyalty, and to overturn the Government to which they have sworn to be faithful.

Moved by Alexander M'Martin, Esq., seconded by Mr. James Dingwall.

5th. Resolved,—That whatever evils may exist in the Government of these Provinces, and we have yet to learn that any form of government is exempt from some evils, we are firmly persuaded that it is the anxious desire of the Imperial Government, to adopt towards these Colonies such a course as shall be best calculated to promote the peace, welfare and good government of their inhabitants, and that we are too sensible of the advantages which we now enjoy, under the fostering care of one of the greatest and freest nations of the earth, to desire or seek a change in our political condition.

Moved by Mr. John M'Bain, Junior, of Lancaster, seconded by Mr. A. Macdougall, of the same place.

6th. Resolved,—That this meeting express in their own name, and that of all the loyal inhabitants of the County, their utter disgust at the insolent disregard of the respect, due to his station, exhibited to His Excellency the Earl of Gosford by persons within his government, and especially by the Speaker of the House of Assembly, from whose high station a more discreet and decent line of conduct might reasonably be expected.

Moved by Mr. Thomas M'Caw, seconded by Mr. M'Intyre.

7th. Resolved,—That an Address, founded on these Resolutions, be presented to His Excellency Sir Francis Bond Head, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, respectfully praying him to communicate the same to His Excellency the Governor in Chief, with an expression of the determination of the loyal inhabitants of Glengarry, to stand firm by the Throne and the Altar, and cordially co-operate with him in maintaining unsevered the connexion so happily subsisting between Great Britain and the American Colonies.

Resolved unanimously,—That the following gentlemen be appointed a Committee to draft the proposed Address, namely,—Messrs. M'Gillivray, Fraser, M'Donald, M'Gillis, M'Caw, M'Martin and M'Bain, and to obtain signatures thereto.

Resolved, on the motion of Dr. M'Intyre, seconded by John M'Gillivray, Esquire.

That a copy of the foregoing Resolutions be forwarded to the Editor of the *Montreal Gazette*, and also to the Editor of the *Cornwall Observer*, requesting them to give the same an insertion in their papers.

Donald M'Donald, Esq., M. P. and Sheriff of the District, having left the Chair, it was occupied by John M'Gillivray, Esq., who proposed that it be unanimously Resolved,

That the thanks of the meeting are most justly due to our worthy Sheriff, for his able and meritorious conduct in the Chair. Three cheers were then given for our Most Gracious Queen, with enthusiastic ardour; three cheers for our Lieut. Governor, Sir Francis Bond Head, and three more cheers for all loyal hearts in both Provinces; after which the meeting dispersed.

Kingston, Sept. 2nd.—Our readers will peruse with high gratification the Resolutions and proceedings of the meeting of the Protestant inhabitants, held at the Court House yesterday, for the purpose of expressing their abhorrence and indignation against the perpetrators of the disgraceful and disgusting sacrilegious acts committed in the Roman Catholic Church in this town, on Tuesday night last, and of entering into a subscription for a reward for the discovery of the fiends in human shape, who thus, to their eternal infamy, grossly polluted the Altar and House of the Almighty. The sentiments expressed in these resolutions pervade the breasts of the whole community, whatever their religious denomination; and our Catholic brethren, deeply as they must feel the insult offered to their holy religion and their venerable and reverend Prelate, must derive some consolation from the universal sympathy it has excited amongst their fellow Christians.

We regret that at present there is no clue to the discovery of the wretches, but from the liberal subscription now contributing as a reward for that purpose, we hope the miscreants will yet be brought to the bar of justice, and receive a punishment adequate to the enormity of their offence.

At 12 o'clock this day John B. Marks, Esq., M. P. Chairman of the meeting, and Richard Bullock, Esq., High Sheriff, attended by a numerous train of the most respectable inhabitants of the Protestant denominations, waited on the Right Rev. Bishop M'Donnell, and the Chairman presented his Lordship with the resolutions, which will be found in another column, and expressed the public opinion on the occasion, conformable to the 6th resolution, when his Lordship, after perusing the resolutions, made the following reply:—

"GENTLEMEN, I have perused the resolutions of the Protestant inhabitants of Kingston, who met yesterday at the Court House, for the purpose of taking proper steps to discover the perpetrators of the sacrilegious outrage committed on Tuesday night last, in the Catholic Church of this town, and beg leave to assure you and the other gentlemen who composed that meeting, that the whole of those resolutions meet my entire approbation.

I am at a loss for language to express my grateful sense of the warm interest the Protestant inhabitants of this town have taken on this occasion in the cause of Religion, by their exertion so strong to punish the authors of so flagrant an insult offered to a house dedicated to the service of the Almighty, and by their liberal subscription held out as a reward for information that may lead to detection.

This, however, is but in unison with the general tenor of their conduct, and of the kindness which I have invariably experienced from them since I had the good fortune to be resident among them.

I beg leave, in conclusion, to assure you and the public, that my suspicion does not attach to any individual person, or body of persons, but suppose the disgraceful outrage to have been committed by some worthless characters in a state of intoxication."

We cannot pursue this answer of his Lordship, breathing the pure spirit of Christian charity and benevolence, and acquitting all other denominations of Christians, without contrasting it with the editorial remarks of a contemporary Journalist, who attempts to allay the stigma of this unprecedented outrage upon Orangemen. We verily believe that the Orangemen of Kingston feel as high a regard and respect for the venerable head of the Catholic Church in this town, as even the Catholics themselves, and would no more be guilty of an act to wound his feelings or insult his Church, than the most devoted of his flock.

LOWER CANADA.

Montreal, Sept. 8.—It is gratifying to learn from all parts of the country, that there is every prospect of a most abundant harvest, so that although the times are bad, the poor will be able to purchase the necessities of life at a cheap rate. Accounts from almost every portion of the United States and Upper Canada are to this effect, and we understand that the Lower Canada farmers have been equally fortunate. If the present warm weather continues till the end of this month, the crops will be housed, and the farmer's mind relieved from the care and anxiety which naturally burden him at this season of the year.—(*Herald*.)

The *Quebec Mercury* of Tuesday states that letters had been received in town, reporting the resumption of specie payments by the banks in Halifax, N. S., and that "no extraordinary run, except for one day, had attended the operation, nor had accommodation in the way of discounts, on good paper for bona fide transactions, diminished in consequence of this return to the usual course of business with banking establishments."

The Hon. John Henry Dunn, Receiver General of Upper Canada, has returned from London, by the packet ship *Quebec*, arrived at New York.—(*Id.*)

Montreal, September 8th.—Mr. Simpson, Governor of the Hudson Bay Company's Territories, arrived at Hudson Bay House, Lacuine, from the interior, on the 7th September, inst. accompanied by Messrs. Finlayson, Cameron and Hargrave, partners of that concern. We are given to understand that these gentlemen bring favorable accounts in regard to the general state of health and tranquillity throughout the interior country.

The writ for the election of the County of Terrebonne has been issued at last. The election is fixed for the 18th inst.—(*Id.*)

We learn from the *Kingston Herald*, that there is a general reduction in the Upper Province in agricultural produce. Excellent wheat sold on the 14th inst. at Kingston, for 4s. per bushel; barley is 2s. 6d., rye 3s. 6d.; oats 2. 6d.; flour 13s. 9d. to 15s. per cwt.

A gentleman who visited the Lake Ontario country, has been offered any quantity of wheat at the head of the Lake for 3s. 8d. per bushel. The wheat crop in York State is good. Bread has fallen at Kingston to 74 per 4lb. loaf.—(*Id.*)

Montreal, September 9th.—We understand that an Indian was yesterday lodged in gaol, charged, along with another of his tribe, with the murder of seven individuals connected with the Hon. Hudson's Bay Company. The murders are said to have been committed beyond the Rocky Mountains, and his companion, after for some time eluding the vigilance of his pursuers, was at last taken, and

shipped to England from some port on the shores of the Pacific Ocean. We shall lay the particulars of the tragedy before our readers so soon as they transpire.—(*Herald*.)

It is stated, that the Hon. Mr. Draper brings the cheering news from England, that Government will take up a large proportion of the Debt-equity for improvements in Upper Canada.—(*Herald*.)

Montreal, Sept. 9th. English files to the 8th August, brought by the packet ship *Queen* has accepted the invitation of the city of London, to a grand entertainment on the 9th November.

The New Bishop of Quebec.—We hear that with the appointment of this town was connected the Curate of this parish, to the Bishopric of Quebec. A more learned, honourable, and exemplary man could not have been selected for the appointment.—(*Stockport Advertiser*.)

[We trust this is untrue. It would be a serious injustice to the present Bishop of Montreal.—*Ed. Mont. Gaz.*]

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR AUGUST.

[District of Montreal.]

Though the total quantity of rain that fell in the last month was inconsiderable, yet, from its frequent recurrence, with heavy dews, there was rather too much moisture for the wheat crop, and the consequence was, that in rich lands in particular, the wheat has been injured by rust or mildew, in addition to the damage it had previously sustained from the fly. In some instances, late sown wheat on rich soils, that had escaped the fly, is almost totally destroyed by mildew. This light crop is not very liable to this disease in moist seasons, and as there is a large portion of them that usually are of this description, the injury by mildew may not be extensive. Late sown wheat of the same variety has, in a great measure, escaped injury from the fly in some fields, while in other fields it was greatly damaged. This circumstance may be accounted for by the wheat coming into ear sooner in one field than in another, in consequence of a difference in the soil or situation.—What the total probable amount of produce from the crop of wheat in the district may be this year, it is not possible to estimate accurately; I think, however, it will prove from the threshing floors, to be a very low average indeed, from the quantity of land sown, though some farmers may be so fortunate as to have a good return. The deficiency of the wheat crop is the more to be lamented, as it is the only grain that can be profitably exported from Canada. It will be for agriculturists to find a substitute which they can produce in profitable perfection for exportation. Barley was generally housed in good condition, and there was not much of the crop in this neighbourhood remaining out at the end of the month.

Oats, early sown, were ripe the latter end of August, and some have been cut and housed.—There is more of the crop ready for the sickle now, but a large portion remains in a green state, and may not ripen in perfection this season.—This is the consequence of late sowing, a practice in the cultivation of this grain, that is much against the interest of the farmer.

Peas had a most promising appearance at the beginning of the month, but they have suffered some degree of injury by mildew; to what extent I am unable to state. Narrow ridges, and early sowing are the best means to preserve them from this disease.

Indian Corn has not been cultivated to any great extent, and the season was rather cool for producing it in perfection.

Potatoes are excellent where early planted, and the seed has not been effected by dry rot, but in many fields, the plants are very far apart in consequence of this disease, and where this is the case, the produce will be very deficient. A considerable portion of the potato crop was late planted, and they will very probably suffer by early frosts, which have already commenced, and will be likely to check their growth, and prevent their coming to proper maturity. There is, however, no cause at present to apprehend that the produce of this valuable root will not be fully sufficient to supply the demand, though the consumption might be considerably increased in consequence of the deficiency of the wheat crop.

QUEBEC.

MONDAY, 11th SEPTEMBER, 1837.

LATEST DATES			
From London	Aug. 2	From New York	Sept. 6
From Liverpool	Aug. 8	From Halifax	Aug. 23
From Paris	Aug. 5	From Toronto	Aug. 31

We have received London papers of the evening of the 7th August, and Liverpool of the 8th, by the *United States*, arrived at New York on Wednesday.

The papers continue to be filled with electioneering news. The ministerial estimate on the evening of the 7th was, Reformers 268—Tories 259—Hume had lost his election for Middlesex by about 300, and O'Connell, carried his bid for Dublin by about a hundred majority. Mr. Hume and Mr. Ewart, would probably be returned for Kilkenny.

The majority in England, is clearly against the Ministers. In Scotland and Ireland it is in their favour. The Hon. Fox Maule, who lost his election for Perthshire, has been returned for Carlisle Burrough.

It was reported that Sir Edward Sugden would be proposed by the opposition as speaker. Evidently there will be some change in the Ministry, probably an amalgamation of the two great parties, Whig and Tory. The opposition in that case, might muster some thirty or forty members.

The news from the continent is unimportant. Don Carlos was at Cantaveja on the 30th July, ten leagues from Saragossa, and Escalera at Camarillas on the 29th. There were insurrections against the Queen in La Mancha, Estramadura and Toledo.

Santander was menaced by the Carlists, and forced sent for its succour from Lisbon on the 27th. The Portuguese Insurgents were in force at Casto Branco, at the latest dates from Lisbon, 25th July.

The *England*, from New York, 17th July, arrived at Liverpool 7th August.

Despatches from the Canadas were received at the Colonial Office on the 7th.

Consols, 2, p. M. Aug 7.—91½ @ 1.

The speech of the President of the United States, at the opening of the Congress, was delivered on the 5th instant. Mr. Polk was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives 116, to 103 for Mr. Bell, and 5 scattering. The government majority is therefore from 8 to 13.

The speech relates entirely to the currency and the financial distresses of the government; the current revenue falling short about six millions dollars of the estimated expenditure. He proposes to apply the surplus which was to be distributed to the States; and in future, that the government should have no more to do with Banks of issue, but manage its financial concerns by Treasury Agents.

This is an experiment, which at least, would add materially to the patronage of the governing party.

This morning's American mail brought intelligence of the arrival at Boston, via Halifax, of the Falmouth August packet, with London dates to the 10th of that month. The Halifax mail, due here this morning, had not arrived at the time of our going to press (5 o'clock).

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The *Canadian* has published in French the statement which appeared in the *Gazette* of the composition of the Legislative Council, and it has accompanied it with a rule upon which the *Canadian* makes up its statement, we must give it up. It can make up a majority of "enemies of the popular cause" (sworn enemies of the popular cause) as large as it pleases. It has only to set down as many members as it thinks fit, as enemies to the popular cause; and they are enemies to the popular cause accordingly.

What do you think gentle reader is the classification of the *Canadian*? Why, Tories and Liberals of which he says the meaning is well known "sans autre gouvernement;" we suppose the Government of Lower Canada. It must be lately then, for the Ninety-two Resolutions bear witness that the rule of classification applied in this Province, by its representatives, was "French origin" or "British or foreign origin." (Vide the 19th, 24th, 25th, 31st, 36th, 46th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 55th, 73th, 76th, and 77th Resolutions of 1834.) This at least had the merit of a tangible distinction, one that could be proved, and it was that which we adopted, in deference to the Resolutions of the Assembly, adding that of religion, according to the 24th Resolution, as that can also be known, and which, with the "nationality" with which our ears vibrate, form the chief incentives to a common sympathy and acting together, particularly where the difference is strongly marked, as in this Province.

In short we took "our institutions, our language, et nos loix," and the "Ninety-two" for our guides, and we hardly thought we could be found wrong by *Le Canadian*.

We are glad that he admits our classification and enumeration to be correct, according to the rule upon which we made it out. As to his classification, by which he finds a certainty of "12 enemies of the popular cause" pitted against 7 Liberals, we should like to see whether the other sections of the party, agree with *Le Canadian*, and among themselves in the correctness of his classification. For our part, we have not the honour of being intimately acquainted with many of the members of the Legislative Council, but we know that nine of the twenty-three that the *Canadian* sets down as Tories, would, both from their connexions and public conduct, be set down in England as Whigs, Reformers, or Radicals, or if the *Canadian* prefers the French denomination, Liberals. This would give, if all the sick, absent, and infirm were present—

Liberals..... 16
Tories..... 14

Liberal majority..... 2

But so happens that the older nominations are of the pretended Tories; they are, therefore, more liable to be prevented by age and infirmity from attending, and from their business and European connexions are more liable to be absent from the Province; so that the *certain Liberal* majority in the Council is greater than we rated it, namely, 17. These distinctions are however fanciful. The *Canadian* ought not to forswear its title. It knows very well, and so does every one else in Lower Canada know, what forms the chief line of distinction, the chief demarcation and usual denomination of political parties here, and it knows that our classification and enumeration of the Council, giving a majority to the French Canadians, is correct. The old Canadian party was respectable and respected, because it was founded on truth, and the people had acquired a character. The new party will ever be contemptible, because it bears falsehood on its forehead. The *Liberals* of Canada will never be any thing else than apes of French liberalism, which is nearly synonymous with infidelity, or poor imitations of Whigs, Reformers or Radicals, or the miserable tail of some United States party or faction. No one can object to a Canadian party, a French Canadian party. It represents a real interest, which ought to have a fair influence in the Government. It is in fact possesses, under the present Constitution, the influence of one entire branch of the Legislature, by far the most powerful, and it actually enjoys at present, and had during the whole of the last sitting, a majority in the other branch.

All that was wanted to secure that interest more, and for a longer period than it ever can or will be done again, was the will and the capacity on the part of the leading members of the Assembly. They have scandalously sacrificed the interest of those with whom they ought to sympathize, if they had the common feelings of family, of kindred, and of country; but they have sacrificed all to SELF.

THE UPPER CANADIANS.

The people of Upper Canada are beginning to bestir themselves, in good earnest, in regard to the avowed treasonable and rebellious designs of the Papineau faction in Lower Canada. Perhaps we are partly indebted to Mr. McKenzie's agitation for this. Loyalty is, however, a sufficient motive for the Glengarry men, as it has always been for every descendant of the Scottish Clans, in whom that virtue has been inherent at all times and in all places wherever their lot has been cast.

Independently of their duty to the Sovereign, the inhabitants of the eastern portion of Upper Canada have a material interest in putting down the attempts of the Papineau faction; their natural markets, particularly the Country on the Ottawa, is at Montreal and Quebec; any disturbance in Lower Canada would effectually cut them off from their sales and supplies. They cannot engage, if they would, in the smuggling trade with the States, and their best manufacture, as yet, is the produce of their soil.

Mr. Papineau's wretched imitation of the non-consumption adopted by the old Colonies in their disputes with the Mother Country, and his attempts at destroying the Revenue, is in fact a war on the inhabitants of Upper Canada. It is their revenue that the faction is attempting to destroy. The leaders of the faction know that a great part of the revenue raised on dutiable goods in Lower Canada, is paid by the Upper Canadians, and that they have agreed that their proportion for the next four years shall be something more than a third. If by non-consumption and smuggling the supporters of the faction could pay little or nothing, they would carry away and divide among themselves two-thirds of the revenue raised on the Upper Canadians. This is the usual honesty of the faction; they have long been dividing among themselves and quarrelling about the revenue of which, in fact, their majority never paid but little, and of which they now intend to pay nothing, while they maintain the exclusive pretensions of applying the whole as they think fit.

In so far as they can succeed, they will leave Upper Canada without any revenue, but what may be derived from internal taxation to meet the heavy debt which she has contracted to form commercial

communications, chiefly for facilitating her trade with England and Lower Canada.

Whatever may be the views of the turbulent and ambitious politicians of Upper Canada, they, at least, will have to find some other ladder to mount on, than incessant and furious declamations, and the excited passions and prejudices of the people. The anti-British faction, if such there is in Upper Canada, have to deal with a race of men who are too clear sighted to wish for the destruction of a trade and connexion which gives them British goods at 25 per cent duty, to be spent in the Province for the wants of the local Government, instead of 20 to 25 per cent, to be carried out of the country and applied to the expenses of the General Government, leaving them nothing but internal taxation for their own wants.

Yesterday, shortly before 12 o'clock, a house situated in St. Francis Street, near Hope Gate, was discovered to be on fire, supposed to have originated in the foolishness of the chimney. By the prompt and efficient assistance of the neighbouring citizens the fire was fortunately got under without doing much damage.

QUEBEC REGATTA.—The admirers of aquatic sports will be pleased to learn that our Regatta will take place on Friday, the 22nd instant, the day after the races. From the well-known qualities of several of the Quebec sailing craft and row-boats, some of which have been constructed by the best builders in England and Scotland,—and the ability always displayed by our nautical amateurs, much sport is anticipated.

Since last night the wind has come round to the east, and blows fresh with rain since noon. It will do little damage to the crops.

Rough sketches of the Plan of the Military and Naval operations before Quebec, 1759. Under the command of the immortal Wolfe, and Vice-Admiral Saunders. On referring to our advertising columns it will be seen that Mr. HAWKINS intends publishing an engraved plate of the above. It will contain the name and number of each Regiment engaged, with the positions occupied by the contending forces.

The vignette represents the figure of Britannia with her shield embossed with the numbers of the different Regiments, under the command of Wolfe, on the Plains of Abraham,—whilst with her left hand she is pointing over the victorious troops to the Citadel which their valor had obtained.

The drawing is also embellished with a copy of West's celebrated picture of the death of Wolfe.

To the Editor of The Quebec Gazette.

I perused in your paper yesterday the report of Foster's case, at Montreal, where, it seems that, this individual was indicted for a capital crime, under a British Statute, viz: for forging Mr. Soultz's name to a note for 1s. 3d. and uttering the same. The supposed promissory note purporting to be one of those documents, so prejudicial to the public interest, known as "shill plasters," viz: undertakings, in writing, to pay a certain amount in bank notes. Every one knows, without referring to legal phraseology, that a promissory note is "an engagement in writing to pay a certain sum of money mentioned in it, to a person named, or to his order, or to the bearer at large. The money being payable, absolutely, by a promissory note, it is not at all surprising that the Court at Montreal should have quashed an indictment framed upon the Statute above mentioned, for forging one of these "shill plasters," but it is surprising that Foster should have been discharged without trial, as the offence with which he was charged is a Forgery, at common law, for which he should have been indicted, immediately, after the indictment above alluded to was quashed by the court. Blackstone defines the *crimen falsi* or Forgery, at common law, to be "the fraudulent making or alteration of a writing, to the prejudice of another man's right" for which he adds "the offender may suffer fine, imprisonment and pillory."

The public, therefore, is not to suppose that any individual can forge these shill plasters, had as they are, with impunity, and that the criminal law of England and of this country, could be so deficient as not to provide a remedy for such an offence. Foster's case comes, clearly, within the above definition, and he should have been indicted anew.

A LAW-STUDENT.

Quebec, 9th Sept. 1837.

COMMERCIAL.

We have our usual files of English journals by the 8th of August ship from Liverpool. The accounts of the state of the markets continue for the most part favourable. Money was so plentiful in London, that the discount for first rate bills had fallen as low as from 3 to 3½ per cent. Bullion still continued to arrive in large quantities, and the bank of England had again in her vaults nearly the average quantity.

Liverpool, Aug. 7.—The country demand for pine timber continues very moderate, prices consequently continue to be very low. Quebec cargoes have been sold at 16d. to 16½d. per foot—St. John's at 16½d. to 18½d. per foot, as in size and quality. Miramichi cargoes at 16½d. to 17½d. p. foot, and a cargo of Prince Edward Island timber at 15d. per foot. Some red Quebec Pine of fair quality has been sold at 2½d. per foot, and St. John's at 17d. per foot. On the new import oak some parcels have been sold at 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. per foot, as in size and quality. A large quantity of old and new inferior wood remains over, and is quite unsaleable. Elm and ash are worth 18d. to 20d. per foot. Quebec staves, of both descriptions, are very dull of sale, even at reduced prices. Standard staves cannot be quoted higher than £30 to £35 per M, and puncheon at £14 to £17 per M. Baltic timber is rather improving in price; the import has been so very small that the article is likely to become scarce. Deals are becoming plentiful, and prices rather receding. St. Petersburg red wood of first quality, bring £17 per standard hundred, and second quality, £16 per standard hundred, and white wood deals, £15 10s. per standard hundred. Red Swedish deals have been sold £14 to £14 10s. per standard hundred, but at the latter rate it is not easy to make sales.

Prime qualities of either wheat or oats are by no means plentiful; the best English white wheat is worth 9s. 4d. to 9s. 8d.; red 8s. 8d. to 9s.; Irish 7s. 9d. to 8s.; inferior 6s. 6d. to 7s. per 70lb. Several cargoes of oats have been taken for country account at 3s. to 3s. 3d. for Irish up to 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d. for best foreign.

[Correspondence of Commercial Advertiser.]

(Review of the Liverpool Market, Aug. 5.)
ASBURY.—The demand continues good, and there are still buyers for export to the continent, but at rates rather below those generally demanded. The week's sales amount to about 500 barrels of both sorts, principally of the new import, for which 23s. to 23s. 6d. have been paid, with occasional lots of pearls at 26s. per cwt. A portion of the purchases has been made by speculators, and the market is firm.

ROCHDALE FLANNEL MARKET, July 31.—The demand to-day has chiefly been for the fine and middling qualities of flannels, and somewhat higher

prices have been asked on account of the advance in the price of wool. In the wool market there has not been much doing, but the last week's prices have been maintained.

New-York, Sept. 5.—SPECIE.—The sales at the Board, to-day, were 1000 Mexican dollars at 10½ premium, and 5000 in half dollars at 9½ do. We note American gold and half dollars at 91 @ 92 premium; quarter dollars 88 @ 84 do.; five franc pieces D1,034 @ D1,04; sovereigns D5,35 @ D5,27; bank-loads D17,37 @ D17,40; do Patriot D16,87 @ D16, 90.

TREASURY DRAFTS.—An advance has been realized this morning. D5000 were sold at 7½ per cent premium.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

TIDES,
From the 12th to the 14th September.

Days	HIGH WATER	Low Water	Fortitude
Tuesday	4h 30m 5h 0m	5h 30m 6h 0m	
Wednesday	5h 15m 5h 45m	6h 15m 6h 45m	
Thursday	6h 0m 6h 30m	7h 0m 7h 30m	
Friday	6h 45m 7h 15m	7h 45m 8h 15m	
Saturday	7h 30m 8h 0m	8h 30m 9h 0m	
Sunday	8h 15m 8h 45m	9h 15m 9h 45m	
Monday	9h 0m 9h 30m	10h 0m 10h 30m	

The times are 15 hours before the turning of the tide.

CLEARED.

September 9th.

Ship Lady Gordon, Scurr, Cork, LeMesurier & Co.
Brig Belmont, Ford, Greenock, Rodger, Dean & Co.
— Ardgowan, Martin, Wigton, Gilmore & Co.
Schr. Minerva, Caldwell, Miramichi, do.
— Messenger, Albie, Ristigouche, do.
— Florida, Hoffman, St. George's Bay, V. Hamel, 11th.

Brig Fairfield, Slack, Liverpool, LeMesurier & Co.
Ship Dryope, Hamilton, do., Symes & Ross.

PASSENGERS.

In the packet United States, 8th Aug. from Liverpool at New-York—Mr. John Smith, Advocate, and Mr. John Cuvillier, of Montreal.

In the *Orbit*, at New-York, from Kingston, (Jamaica),—Messrs. J. Henriques, and servant, and C. B. Radenhuist, of Canada.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

FIVE O'CLOCK P. M.—It has blown a gale from the Eastward for the last twelve hours, accompanied with heavy rain; notwithstanding which we have had no arrivals from sea. The thickness of the weather prevents the telegraphs from reporting.

The ship Thoma Gibson, (Gelstone,) thirteen days from Quebec for Belfast, put into Sydney, Cape Breton, on the 16th ultimo, leaky, and would have to discharge.

The brig Breeze, late Morrison, from Quebec for Dublin, was standing in for Gaspe on the 10th ult. being very leaky, and in want of sails.

The Friends, Duncan, hence at Dublin on the 3d, and the Orion, Scott, on the 2nd August.

The Glasgow, Douglas, 2nd, Hamilton; Rebecca, Gellaly, Cherokee, Wyllie, and Canada, Bryce Allan, were loading at Greenock for Quebec and Montreal on the 5th ult. The Canada and Cherokee were to leave on the 10th. The Monarch, McNeillage was taking in for Calcutta. The Spence, Nicol, sailed on the 27th July for this port.

The Tam O'Shanter, Sumpton; Robertson, Neill, and Margaret were advertised for Quebec and Montreal on the 6th August at Liverpool. The Manchester, Dunning; Primrose, Shearer; Margaret, Chalmers; Chieftain, Ribby, and the Quebec arrived at Liverpool from Montreal and Quebec on the 3th ult. The Sophia, Birkett, arrived on the 7th. The Bradshaw, Calcutta, Captain Ross, Petral, Carlton, Canton, and Pekin cleared out on the 6th, and several of them, with the Clyde, Matches, sailed the next day. The Calcutta was off Holyhead on the evening of the 7th. Entered outwards on the 5th the Devereux, Eskdale, for Quebec.

The Sir Wm. Bently, Gubb, cleared at London for Quebec on the 5th August, in ballast, and the Solus, Thirlwall, was entered inwards at the same date.

Milford, Aug. 3d.—Arrived—Maria, Carriage, from Quebec.

The John & Mary, Fox, from Quebec, was off the point of Blythe on the 4th.

Newport, Aug. 4th.—Put back—Prince Regent, Moor, with loss of windlass, &c. bound to Quebec.

Liverpool, Aug. 2d.—The Governor Douglas was driven on shore in the harbour of Padstow on Saturday night last, during a gale, but was got off the following day, after cutting away the masts.

Falmouth, Aug. 1st.—The Symmetry, of Shields, has proceeded to-day for Quebec. The Bragilla will sail to-morrow, if the weather clears up, for the same destination.

The St. George, Poole, arrived at Cardigan, from Quebec, on the 31st July, and the Effort, Rees, left for this port on the 1st of August.

The Chieftain, Newman, and Urania, Clark, sailed from Cork for Quebec on the 1st August.

The Mary, Paul, left Salcombe for Quebec on the 30th July.

Gravesend, August 3rd.—Arrived—Centurion, Heppenthal; Exmouth, Henderson; Home, Miller. 4th—Sados, Thirlwall.

Deal, Aug. 4th.—Arrived from the river for Quebec—Caroline, Hopper, and Ocean, Terry. Came down and sailed, Lord Stanley, Kinder, and Cecrops, Finlayson. Remain in the Downs—the Ann for do.

Hastings, August 5th.—Arrived off the Port—Pomona, Liddle, from Quebec.

Exeter, Aug. 1st.—Sailed for Quebec—Wm. Ash, Moorish, and Sussanah, Howell.

Salcombe, Aug. 1st.—The Mary, Paul, left for Quebec on the 30th ult.

Hull, Aug. 4th.—Arrived—Jane Christie, Scott, from Quebec.

Plymouth, August 4th.—Sailed—lanthe, for Quebec.

Yarmouth Roads, 3rd.—Baltic, Newson, from Quebec.

Off Margate, 2nd.—Stephens and Hindostan from Quebec.

DIED.

Yesterday, Lieutenant Patterson, of Her Majesty's 50th Regiment, aged 44 years, leaving a young and helpless family to deplore his irreparable loss. His interment will take place to-morrow at 4 o'clock, p. m.

On Saturday last, Mr. William Bell, aged 62, for many years Ship-builder in His late Majesty's service.

On Thursday last, in the 57th year of her age, after a lingering illness, Catherine, wife of Mr. John Morrison, Inn-keeper.

This morning, Eliza Ann, aged 12 months, daughter of Mr. James Meiklejohn, of this city.

On board the *John Francis*, from St. John, New-Brinswick, for Cork, Mrs. Rebecca Anne Ferguson, wife of Capt. William Ferguson, of that vessel. Mrs. Ferguson was the grand-daughter of Mr. A. Ferguson, of this city, and had seven of Mr. Cairns. Her death took place on the 17th July, about 1½ miles west of Cape Clear, and she was buried at Cork the next day; sincerely regretted by all who knew her.

At Montreal, on the 2nd inst., Mr. John Peter Johnston, aged 42 years.

QUEBEC FIRE OFFICE, 9th Sept., 1837.—
Director for the ensuing week:—
PIERRE PELLETIER, Esquire.

CANADA
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—£150,000.

Director for the week, F. BUTEAU, Esq.

J. BELL FORSYTH, Esq.—PRESIDENT.

DIRECTORS:
JAMES DEAN, J. BUTEAU, Esquires.
J. LEVINGRANT, D. BURNETT, Esquires.

THE Company are now prepared to take Marine Risks generally, and, also, risks between MONTEBELL and QUEBEC.

Orders for Insurance from any part of the Canada, addressed to the Secretary, will meet with prompt attention, and no charge for Brokerage made.

All business offered to the Company must be offered in writing, and addressed to—
W. STEVENSON, Secretary.
Canada Marine Insurance Co's. Office,
Quebec, 11th Sept., 1837.



CASTLE OF ST. LEWIS,
QUEBEC, 25th AUGUST, 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given that draught of Lett.

Patent for certain portions of the Waste Lands of the Crown, now remaining grantable, have been prepared in favour of the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the late Embodied Militia, holding Location Tickets, and mentioned in the said Lett. (notward) for their services during the late War with the United States of America; and that so soon as the usual fees, of which a Tariff is hereto annexed, are lodged with the Provincial Secretary, the Letters Patent will be signed by His Excellency the Governor in Chief agreeably to the notice published under date of the 22nd February, 1837:—And that such of the said draught of Letters Patent, the fees for which shall not be lodged as aforesaid, on or before the 15th day of MARCH, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, shall to all intents and purposes be cancelled, and the lands therein intended to have been granted, shall revert to the Crown.

The Tariff of Fees above referred to, being the one in use prior to the first day of August, 1830, as regards gratuitous grants of land, is as follows:—
On acres—100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000, 17s. 2½s. 7½s. 8½s. 22s. 29s. 00s. 75s. 80s.

[For the above mentioned List, see the *Official Gazette*, Vol. 14th, No. 48, page 471.]

By Command,
S. WALCOTT,
Civil Secretary.

PLAN OF THE MILITARY AND NAVAL OPERATIONS BEFORE QUEBEC, 1759.

THE undersigned proposes to publish an Engraved Plate of the Military and Naval Operations before Quebec, in 1759.

The original drawing which has been compiled with great care from authentic documents, is 25 inches by 25, and may be seen at the residence of the undersigned, No 26, St. Ursule Street.

ALFRED HAWKINS,
Quebec, 11th September, 1837.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Members of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of the Counties of St. Maurice, Champlain, Nicolet and Yamaska, will be held at the Court House in the Town of Three Rivers, on MONDAY, the SECOND DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, at ELEVEN O'CLOCK in the forenoon, when a general statement of the affairs of the Institution will be submitted, and proceeding will then be taken in the election of a new Board of Directors for the ensuing year, conformable with the Acts of Provincial Parliament incorporating the said Company and of the Bye Laws of the same.

By Order,
JOS. FRIGON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Secretary's Office of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of the Counties of St. Maurice, Champlain, Nicolet and Yamaska, Three Rivers, 7th Sept. 1837.

QUEBEC MEDICAL BOARD.

HOTEL-DIEU, 6th SEPT., 1837.
THERE will be a QUARTERLY MEETING of the Members of this Board, for the Examination of Candidates for the study or practice of Physic, &c. &c. on MONDAY, the 2nd of October next, at TEN O'CLOCK, A. M.

Candidates are requested to transmit their testimonials to the Secretary, at least three days before the day of Examination.

By order of the Board,
J. Z. NAULT,
Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed Curator to the vacant Estate of the late MURDOCH MCKENZIE, Esquire, in his lifetime lastery of La Baie du Feuvre, in the District of Three Rivers, and previously of the City of Quebec, Merchant, requests all those who may have any claims against the said Estate, to transmit their accounts duly attested; and all those indebted to the Estate are hereby required to pay the same to the undersigned.

S. MACAULAY,
Quebec, 30th August, 1837. u.d.1w

WANTED.

A GOOD PAIR OF CARRIAGE HORSES—Apply to GILLESPIE, JAMIESON & CO. Quebec, 8th September, 1837. 3-8

WANTED.

A STEADY FEMALE SERVANT, as Child's Maid, to accompany a family to England; unquestionable recommendations will be required.—Apply at this Office. Quebec, 8th September, 1837. u-s

MEDICAL PROFESSION.

ANY Gentleman of small capital, duly qualified in his Profession, being desirous of securing a general medical practice in an old settled and highly respectable neighbourhood in Upper Canada,—has now an opportunity of doing so by purchasing, at a moderate rate, the property of a practitioner retiring.—Apply at this Office. Quebec, 21st July, 1837. 4-s-o-w

ANY person having lost a GOLD SEAL, may obtain the same, by proving property and paying necessary expenses.—Apply to L. BENJAMIN, Jeweller, Fabrique Street, Upper Town Market Place. Quebec, 6th September, 1837.

WANTED TO CHARTER.

TWO VESSELS of about 100 @ 150 tons burthen, to proceed to ports in the West Indies.—Apply to GILLESPIE, JAMIESON & CO. Quebec, 11th September, 1837. 3-8

PASSAGE TO BRISTOL.

A FINE English-built Ship SEVERN, Edward Purss, Master, will be ready for sea about the 8th September; has a poop cabin and superior accommodations for Passengers.—Apply to Captain Purss, on board, at the Queen's Wharf, or to SYMES & ROSS, St. Peter street. Quebec, 29th Aug. 1837.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BY J. M. FRASER & CO.
WHEAT, WHEAT.
On TUESDAY next, the 12th instant, at TWO O'CLOCK, on HAIN'S Wharf,
7,700 MINOTS NEWSTADT WHEAT,
of superior quality, ex Newland.
Quebec, 9th September, 1837.

BY A LAFRAMBOISE.

MANUFACTURED FURS.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF MANUFACTURED FURS.—On MONDAY, the 25th SEPTEMBER next, and following days, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, and positively without reserve, at the Stores of LAFRANCOISE, BEAUBIEN & CO., by order and for account of the Consignors, a large and complete assortment of MANUFACTURED ARTICLES in the FUR LINE as ever offered at the above mentioned Stores in previous years, comprising, viz:—

- Coronet shape Seal Caps,
- American do. do. do.
- Oval do. do. do.
- Canada do. do. do.
- Coronet shape Otter do.
- Canada do. do. do.
- American do. do. do.
- American shape Neutra Caps,
- Jackey do. do. do.
- Canada do. do. do.
- Jackey shape Pitch do.
- Canada do. do. do.
- Plucked and dyed French do. Coronet shape, do. do. Mu-Krat do. do. do.
- Hair Seal Caps,
- Long do. do. do.
- Laucher do. do. do.
- Cremer and Lux do. do.
- Cremer do. do. do.
- Real Jeanette do.
- Germ in Martin do.

—ALSO—
Twenty cases manufactured Ladies' Furs, consisting of:—
Churchills, German Martin, Siberian Squirrel, Real Martin, and Lark, Muffs, Tippets, Mantillys, and 1000s. Pelles, Pelles and 2000s. Swans' Down, Squirrel and Jeanette Robes and Bonnets, Coyote Wool, with 200 lbs. Silver Muskrat.

—LIKEWISE—
Seal, Mink, Otter, Neutra, French Sable, Jeanette, Cremer and Fitch Gloves, Gauntlets and Mittens.

The Sale will begin each day at TEN O'CLOCK, A. M.—Terms liberal; and will be made known at the time of Sale.

The whole of the above mentioned Caps having been manufactured in this city by experienced workmen, expressly for this market, are, of course, superior to any imported.—The Ladies' Furs of recent importation, and of the latest and most approved style and fashion, as well as the best workmanship; requiring only inspection to be duly appreciated.

—AND—
Immediately following the sale of the above, WILL ALSO BE SOLD AT THE SAME PLACE AND WITHOUT RESERVE.

For the benefit of the Estate,
The whole of the remaining STOCK IN TRADE, of the firm of LAFRANCOISE, BEAUBIEN & CO. consisting of:—
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES and LIQUORS, to a large amount, the particulars of which will be made known previous to the time of Sale.

A. LAFRAMBOISE, A. & B.
All newspapers in Lower and Upper Canada, (except the "Quebec Official Gazette," and the "Upper Canada Gazette") will give insertion to the above twice a week until the time of sale, and send the first paper containing the advertisement, as well as their accounts to the subscribing broker.

A. LAFRAMBOISE,
25th August 1837.

