



THE QUEBEC MERCURY. PUBLISHED THREE TIMES A-WEEK. PRICE OF ADVERTISING. First insertion, 6 lines and under.....2s 6d

NEW SEEDS FOR SALE, AT THE MEDICAL HALL, NO. 2, FABRIQUE STREET. JOSEPH BOWLES.

Timothy Grass and Clover Seeds. THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, 150 BUSHELS Timothy Grass Seed,

Fresh Garden and Flower Seeds. THE Subscriber has received his usual assortment of the above, warranted of the growth of 1843,

INFORMATION WANTED. GEORGE WEST, a native of the Island of Bermuda, son of JOHN WEST, deceased, formerly of that Island, but late of Jackson, Louisiana.

PUBLIC AUCTION ROOMS. AT that extensive Out-stone Fire-proof Warehouse, No. 10, Rue de la Fort Street, joining the Napoleon Wharf,

THE Subscriber has commenced business, as SHIP AND CUSTOM HOUSE BROKER, GENERAL AGENT AND ACCOUNTANT. Office in St. Peter Street, opposite the Custom House.

POSITIVELY SELLING OFF. THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of returning thanks to the public, more particularly to his customers, for their liberal patronage.

THE undersigned has so regulated the Painting and Trimming Departments of his Establishment, that he is now ready to receive CARRIAGES, GIGS, &c.

WANTED TO HIRE—for a year, or term of years, from the 1st of May next—an Office as a CITY POST OFFICE, at Quebec.

SCHLUEP'S PORT & SHERRY in cases of 3 doz. each, or in lesser quantities—same price—also Sunda man's, Foster & Co.'s Pale Sherry and Port;

FOR SALE. A LOT of GROUND, of about 100 feet in front and 127 feet in depth, adjoining the Glacis, and fronting on St. Ursule Street, in the Upper Town.

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CARD. MR. AND MISS CAMPBELL, BEG to intimate that on the 13th MAY next, they intend OPENING A CLASS FOR LADIES AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN, AT No. 8, ST. STANISLAS STREET.

QUEBEC MECHANICS' INSTITUTE. THE LIBRARY being about to be removed to the Legislative Buildings, will be closed from the 30th instant, until further notice.

THE LUMBER ACT, In English and French, Separate. For Sale, by T. CARY & CO.

THE LATEST PICTORIAL TIMES, Received by T. CARY & CO.

NOTICE. THE Undersigned, respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has taken the House, No. 20, SAINT JOSEPH STREET, in the Upper-Town of Quebec, which he intends opening as a BOARDING-HOUSE & TAVERN, on the 1st of MAY next.

NOTICE. THE Partnership existing between PIERRE BOISSEAU and LAURENT TETU, Merchants, of Quebec, under the firm of P. Boisseau & Co., in virtue of a Deed of Co-partnership made and executed before Mre. Louis Panet, and his colleague, Notaries Public, on the 15th May, 1839, having expired on the 31st ultimo, conformably to the said Deed, the undersigned informs the public that he will continue the business in his own name.

NOTICE!! NOTICE!!! JOHN JERVIS, of the City of Quebec, FARRIER, hereby informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has OPENED his Establishment, at No. 13, GARDEN STREET, in the UPPER TOWN, and solicits the continuation of their patronage.

BOISSEAUVILLE. 500 BUILDING LOTS for sale, 40 by 60 feet, being the continuation of St. Roch and St. Vallier's Suburbs.—Apply to the proprietor.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT. THE Steamboat "BYTOWN," 62 horse power, with all her appurtenances.—Apply to W. FRICE & CO., or JOHN BONNER.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS. INSIZED OIL, double boiled and raw, Dudley Nails, 6 and 14 lbs. GILLESPIE, GREENSHIELDS & CO. 4th March, 1844.

Guinness's XX Dublin Porter, ON Sale by the Subscribers, in Barrels of 3 dozen each. THOMAS CURRY, & CO., Commercial Chambers. Quebec, 18th November, 1843.

MEDICAL HALL, 2, Fabrique Street, Quebec. JOSEPH BOWLES

RESPECTFULLY announces, that he has received per Sir Richard Jackson and Jamaica, from England, a general assortment of DRUGS, CHEMICALS and PATENT MEDICINES, TOILET, SOAP AND PERFUMES, BRUSHES of all sorts, TORTOISE-SHELL and IVORY COMBS in every variety of pattern.

A fresh supply of Genuine Bermuda Arrow-Root. 17th October, 1843. NOW LANDING AND FOR SALE, Barrels, No. 1, ARICATH HERRINGS, 363 63 do. No. 2, MACKEREL. R. PENISTON, India Wharf. 25th Sept. 1843.

FOR SALE. A LOT of GROUND, of about 100 feet in front and 127 feet in depth, adjoining the Glacis, and fronting on St. Ursule Street, in the Upper Town.—It may be advantageously partitioned into building Lots. Apply to Mr. MACPHERSON, Notary, St. Peter Street, Lower Town. Quebec, 7th June, 1843.

A CHRISTMAS CAROL. BY CHARLES DICKENS. [Concluded.] STAVE FIVE. THE END OF IT.

Yks! and the bedpost was his own. The bed was his own, the room was his own. Best and happiest of all, the time before him was his own to make amends in!

"I don't know what to do!" cried Scrooge, laughing and crying in the same breath and making a perfect Laocoon of himself with his stockings. "I am as light as a feather, I am as happy as an angel, I am as merry as a school-boy. I am as giddy as a drunken man. A merry Christmas to everybody! A happy New Year to all the world. Hallo here! Whoop! Hallo!"

He was checked in his transports by the churches ringing out the lustiest peals he had ever heard. Clash, clang, hammer, ding, dong, bell. Bell, dong, ding, hammer, clash, clang! Oh, glorious, glorious!

"What's to-day?" cried Scrooge, calling downward to a boy in Sunday clothes, who perhaps had loitered in to look about him. "EH?" returned the boy, with all his might of wonder. "What's to-day, my fine fellow?" said Scrooge. "To-day?" replied the boy. "Why, CHRISTMAS-DAY."

"It's Christmas Day!" said Scrooge to himself. "I haven't missed it. The Spirits have done it all in one night. They can do anything they like. Of course they can. Of course they can. Hallo, my fine fellow!"

"What the one as big as me?" returned the boy. "What a delightful boy!" said Scrooge. "It's a pleasure to talk to him. Yes, my buck!"

"I'll send it to Bob Cratchit!" whispered Scrooge, rubbing his hands, and splitting with a laugh. "He shan't know who sends it. It's twice the size of Tiny Tim. Joe Miller never made such a joke as sending it to Bob's will be!"

"My dear Sir," said Scrooge, quickening his pace, and taking the old gentleman by both his hands. "How do you do! I hope you succeeded yesterday. It was very kind of you. A merry Christmas to you, sir!"

"Mr. Scrooge?" "Yes," said Scrooge. "That is my name, and I fear it may not be pleasant to you. Allow me to ask your pardon. And will you have the goodness"—here Scrooge whispered in his ear.

"Lord bless me!" cried the gentleman, as if his breath were gone. "My dear Mr. Scrooge, are you serious?" "If you please," said Scrooge. "Not a farthing less. A great many back-payments are included in it, I assure you. Will you do me that favour?"

"Thank'ee," said Scrooge. "I am much obliged to you. I thank you fifty times. Bless you!" He went to church and walked about the streets, and watched the people hurrying to and fro, and patted children on the head, and questioned beggars, and looked down into the kitchens of houses, and up to the windows; and found that every thing could yield him pleasure. He had never dreamed that any walk—that anything—could give him so much happiness.

"He turned it gently, and sidled his face in, round the door. They were looking at the table (which was spread out in great array); for these young housekeepers are always nervous on such points, and like to see that everything is right."

"Dear heart alive, how his niece by marriage started! Scrooge had forgotten, for the moment, about her sitting in the corner with the footstool, or he wouldn't have done it, on any account."

"You are!" repeated Scrooge. "Yes. I think you are. Step this way, if you please."

"A merry Christmas, Bob!" said Scrooge, with an earnestness that could not be mistaken, as he clapped him on the back. "A merrier Christmas, Bob, my good fellow, than I have given you, for many a year! I'll raise your salary, and endeavour to assist your struggling family, and we will discuss your affairs this very afternoon over a Christmas Bowl of smoking bishop, Bob! Make up the fire, and get another coal-scuttle before you dot another Bob Cratchit!"

THE CHURCH. The Church Temporalities Act, lately sanctioned by Her Majesty not being generally circulated, we conceive it will be gratifying to many of our readers to see it published.

bee, that provision should be made by law for the internal management by the members of the said Church of the temporalities thereof, and also for allowing the endowment thereof, and it is just and expedient that such provision should be made; Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, constituted and assembled by and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and intitled An Act to re-unite the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the Government of Canada; and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that from and after the passing of this Act, the soil and freehold of all Churches of the Communion of the said United Church of England and Ireland, now erected or hereafter to be erected in the said Diocese, and of the Church Yards and Burying Grounds attached or belonging thereto, respectively, shall be in the Person or other Incumbent thereof, for the time being; and the Church wardens to be appointed as hereinafter is mentioned, by whatever title the same may now be held, whether vested in Trustees for the use of the Church, or whether the legal Estates remain in the Crown by reason of no Patent having been issued, though set apart for the purposes of such Church, Church Yard or Burying Ground: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall extend to affect the rights of any Personage or Rectory now established by Letters Patent, or of any Proprietary Chapel or any other Church or Body of Christians, to any landed property or Church now erected, but that the same shall be as if this Act had not been passed.

II. And be it enacted, that all Pew-holders in such Churches, whether holding the same by purchase or lease, and all persons holding sittings therein, by the same being let to them by Church-wardens, and holding a certificate from the Church-wardens of such sitting, shall form a Vestry for the purposes in this Act mentioned and declared.

III. And be it enacted, that a meeting of such Vestry shall be holden on Monday, in Easter week, in each and every year, after due notice thereof, given during Divine Service on the morning of Easter Sunday, for the purpose of appointing Church-wardens for the ensuing year, and that at such meeting, one Church-warden shall be nominated by the Rector or other Incumbent of the said Church and the other shall be elected by a majority of those present and entitled to vote at such Vestry meeting as aforesaid: Provided nevertheless, that in case of such Rector or Incumbent declining or neglecting to nominate a Church-warden, then both of the said Church-wardens shall, for the current year, be elected in the manner aforesaid, and in case the members of such Vestry shall neglect to elect a Church-warden, then both of such Church-wardens shall, for the current year, be nominated by the Rector or Incumbent: Provided always, that if, from any cause, a Vestry meeting shall not take place at the time aforesaid, such appointment of Church-wardens may take place at any subsequent Vestry meeting, to be called in manner hereinafter provided; and in case of the death or change of residence to twenty miles or more from any such Church, of either of the said Church-wardens, a Vestry meeting shall be thereupon called for the election, by the said Vestry, of a new Church-warden, in case the one deceased or removed had been elected by the Vestry, or for the nomination of a new Church-warden by the Rector or Incumbent, in case the one deceased or removed had been nominated by the Incumbent.

IV. And be it enacted, that no person shall be eligible to the office of Church-warden, except members of the said Church of the full age of twenty-one years, and who shall also be members of such Vestry.

V. And be it enacted, that such Church-wardens shall hold their office for one year from the time of their appointment, or until the election of their Successors, except in case of an appointment or nomination to fill up any vacancy occasioned by death or removal, as aforesaid, and in such case the person so appointed or nominated, shall hold the said office until the next annual election.

VI. And be it enacted, that such Church-wardens so to be elected and appointed, as aforesaid, shall, during their term of office, be as a Corporation to represent the interest of such Church and of the members thereof, and shall and may sue and be sued, answer and be answered unto in all manner of suits and actions whatsoever, and may prosecute indictments, presentments, and other criminal proceedings, for and in respect of such Churches and Church Yards, and all matters and things appertaining thereto, and shall and may, in conjunction with the Rector or Incumbent, make and execute faculties or conveyances, or other proper assurances in the Law, to all Pew-holders holding their Pews by purchase, or leases to those holding the same by lease, and shall and may grant certificates to those who shall have rendered sittings, such conveyances, leases and certificates to be given within a reasonable time after demand made, and at the charges of the person applying for the same; and, further, it shall be the duty of such Church-wardens, from time to time to sell, lease and rent, Pews and sittings, upon such terms as may be settled and appointed at Vestry meetings to be holden for that purpose, as hereinafter provided: Provided always that any such sale, lease or renting, shall be subject to such rent charge, or other rent as may from time to time be rated and assessed in respect thereof at such Vestry meeting.

VII. And be it enacted, that in case of the absolute purchase of any Pew in any such Church as aforesaid, the same shall be construed as a Freehold of Inheritance, not subject to forfeiture by change of residence, or by discontinuing to frequent the same, and the same may be bargained, sold and assigned to any purchaser thereof, being a member of the Church of England and Ireland, and such purchaser, provided the same be duly assigned and conveyed to him, shall hold the same with the same rights, and subject to the same duties and charges as the original purchaser thereof.

VIII. And be it enacted, that any Pew-holder whether by purchase or lease, and any person renting a Pew or sitting, shall and may, during their rightful possession of such Pew or sitting, have a right of action against any person injuring the same, or disturbing him or his family in the possession thereof.

IX. And be it enacted, that such Church-warden so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall yearly, and every year within fourteen days after other Church-wardens shall be nominated and appointed to succeed them, deliver into such succeeding Church-wardens a just, true and perfect account in writing (fairly entered in a Book or Booklets to be kept for that purpose and signed by the said Church-wardens) of all sums of money by them received, and all sums rated or assessed or otherwise due and not received, and also of all goods, chattels, and other property of such Church or Parish, in their hands as such Church-wardens, and of all monies paid by such Church-wardens so accounting, and of all other things concerning their said office, and shall also pay and deliver over all sums of money, goods, chattels, and other things, which shall be in their hands, unto such succeeding Church-wardens, which said account shall be verified by oath before one or more of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, who are hereby authorized to administer the same, and the said Book or Books shall be carefully preserved by such Church-wardens, and they shall and are hereby required to permit any number of such Vestry, as aforesaid, to inspect the same at all reasonable times; and in case such Church-wardens shall make default in yielding such account as aforesaid, or in

delivering over such money, goods, or other things as aforesaid, it shall be in the power of the succeeding Churchwardens to proceed against them at Law for such default, and in case of re-appointment of the same Churchwardens, then such account as aforesaid shall, in like manner as is aforesaid, be made and rendered before an adjourned meeting of such Vestry, fourteen days after such re-appointment.

X. And be it enacted, that it shall be in the power of the incumbent of any such Parsonage, Rectory, or Parish as aforesaid, or of the Churchwardens thereof, to call a Vestry meeting whenever he or they shall think proper so to do, giving at least eight days notice thereof by proclaiming it in the usual manner in the Church, and by notice affixed to the outer door or doors of the said Church as the case may be, and it shall be his and their duty so to do upon application being made for that purpose in writing by six at least of the members such Vestry, as aforesaid; and in case, upon such written application being made as aforesaid, such incumbent and Churchwardens shall refuse to call such meeting, then, one week after such demand made, it shall be in the power of any six of such members of the Vestry to call the same, by notice to be affixed on the outer Church Door (or Church Doors, when more than one) at least one week previous to such intended meeting.

XI. And be it enacted, that in all Vestry meetings, the Rector or Incumbent of the Church shall preside as Chairman when present, and in his absence such person as the majority present at such meeting shall name, and the Vestry Clerk, when there is one and present, or in case there be no Vestry Clerk, or he be absent, then such person as the Chairman shall name shall be the Secretary of such Vestry meeting, and the proceedings of such Vestry meetings shall be entered in a Book to be kept for that purpose, and preserved in the custody of the Churchwardens.

XII. And be it enacted, that the rent charge to be paid upon Pews holden in freehold, and the rent to be paid for the Pews and Seats in Pews, leased or rented, shall be regulated from time to time by the majority of those present at such Vestry meetings as aforesaid: Provided nevertheless, that no alterations shall be made therein except at Vestry meetings called for such special purpose, and so expressed in the notice calling the same; and further, that the charges to be made in respect of such conveyances, leases and certificates, shall, in like manner, be regulated at such Vestry meetings as aforesaid.

XIII. And be it enacted, that the Clerk of the Church, the Organist, the Vestry Clerk, the Sexton, and other subordinate servants of the Church shall be nominated and appointed by the Churchwardens for the time being, and that their salary and wages shall be brought into the general account, to be rendered as aforesaid by such Churchwardens.

XIV. And be it enacted, that the fees on marriages, baptisms, and other services of the Church of the like nature, and the charges payable on breaking the ground in the cemeteries or church yards, and in the said Churches for burying the dead, shall be regulated by the Bishop of the Diocese, or such other person as he may appoint as ordinary.

XV. And be it enacted, that it shall be in the power of the members of such Vestries, by the majority of those present at such Vestry meetings, as aforesaid, to make By-laws for the regulation of their proceedings, and the management of the temporalities of the Church or Parish to which they belong, so as the same be not repugnant to this Act, nor contrary to the Canons of the said United Church of England and Ireland.

XVI. And be it enacted, that any Deed or Conveyance of land or of personality that may be made in any Bishop of the said Church, in the said Diocese, and to his successors, for the endowment of his See, or for the general uses of the said Church, as such Bishop may appoint, or otherwise, or for the use of any particular Church then erected, or thereafter to be erected, or for the endowment of a Parsonage, Rectory, or Living, or for other uses or purposes appurtenant to such Church in general, or to any particular Church or Parish therein, or for any other use or purpose, or for the redemption of any such Deed, and any such Deed or Conveyance to any Parson or Rector, or other Incumbent and his successors, for the endowment of such Parsonage, Rectory or Living, or for other uses or purposes appurtenant thereto, shall be valid and effectual to the uses and purposes in such Deed or Conveyance to be mentioned and set forth, the Acts of Parliament commonly called the Statutes of Mortmain, or other Acts, Laws or Usages, to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

XVII. And be it enacted, that in the event of any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, desiring to erect and found a Church or Churches, and to endow the same with a sufficiency for the maintenance of such Church, and of Divine Service therein, according to the rites of the said Church of England and Ireland, it shall and may be lawful for him or them to do so, upon procuring the license of the Bishop under his hand and seal for that purpose; and thereupon after the erection of a suitable Church, and the appropriation by the founder thereof of such Church or churches, and of lands and hereditaments, or other property, adequate to the maintenance thereof, and of an Incumbent, and adequate to the usual and ordinary charges attendant upon such Church, such provision being made to the satisfaction of the Bishop, such founder, his heir and assigns, being members of the said Church of England, or such body politic or corporate, as the case may be, shall have the right of presentation to such Church, as an advowson in fee presentative, according to the rules and canons of the said United Church of England and Ireland.

XVIII. And be it enacted, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend in any manner to confer any spiritual jurisdiction or ecclesiastical rights whatsoever, upon any Bishop or Bishops, or other ecclesiastical person of the said Church, in the said Diocese of Quebec.

XIX. And be it enacted, that the words "Diocese of Quebec" in this Act, shall be held and considered to mean and comprise that part of the Province of Canada called Lower-Canada.

### From American Papers.

**THE TEXAS TREATY, &c.**  
At one o'clock this day an extra was issued from the office of the Evening Post, containing the treaty of annexation, with the documents accompanying.—How the Post came by them is none of our business; and we presume the public will be glad to have them. Senatorial secrecy to the contrary notwithstanding. We give a full synopsis, embracing all that is of importance in the documents.

**IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.**  
APRIL 22, 1844.  
Read the first and second times, referred to the committee on foreign relations, and ordered to be printed in confidence for the use of the Senate.

**A TREATY OF ANNEXATION,**  
Concluded between the United States of America and the Republic of Texas, at Washington, the 12th day of April, 1844.

The people of Texas having at the time of adopting their constitution, expressed by an almost unanimous vote, their desire to be incorporated into the Union of the United States, and being still desirous of the same with equal unanimity, in order to provide more effectually for their security and prosperity; and the United States, actuated solely by the desire to add to their own security and prosperity, and to meet the wishes of the government of the people of Texas, have determined to accomplish, by treaty objects so important to their mutual and permanent welfare.

For that purpose, the President of the United States has given full powers to John C. Calhoun, Secretary of State of the United States, and the President of the Republic of Texas has appointed, with like powers, Isaac Van Zandt and J. Pinckney Henderson, citizens of the said Republic, and the said plenipotentiaries, after exchanging their full powers, have agreed on and concluded the following articles:

**ART. I.** The Republic of Texas, acting in conformity with the wishes of the people and every department of its government, cedes to the United States all its territories, to be held by them in full property and sovereignty, and to be annexed to the said United States as one of their territories, subjected to the same constitutional provisions with their other territories.—This session includes all public lots and squares, vacant lands, mines, minerals,

salt lakes and springs, public edifices, fortifications, barracks, ports and harbors, navy and army yards, docks and magazines, arms, armaments and accoutrements, archives and public documents, public funds, debts, taxes and dues unpaid at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty.

**ART. II.** The citizens of Texas shall be incorporated, into the Union of the United States, maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property, and admitted, as soon as may be consistent with the principles of the federal constitution, to the enjoyment of all rights, privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States.

**ART. III.** All titles and claims to real estate, which are valid under the laws of Texas, shall be held to be so by the United States; and measures shall be adopted for the speedy adjudication of all unsettled claims to land, and patents shall be granted to those found to be valid.

**ART. IV.** The public lands hereby ceded shall be subject to the laws regulating the public lands in the other Territories of the United States, as far as they may be applicable; subject, however, to such alteration and changes as Congress may from time to time think proper to make. It is understood between the parties, that, in consequence of the mode in which lands have been surveyed in Texas, or from previous grants or locations, the sixth section cannot be applied for the purpose of education, Congress shall make equal provision by grant of land elsewhere. And it is also further understood, that, hereafter, the books, papers, and documents of the general land office of Texas shall be deposited and kept at such place in Texas as the Congress of the United States shall direct.

**ART. V.** The United States assume and agree to pay the public debt and liabilities of Texas, however created, for which the faith or credit of her Government may be bound at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty; which debts and liabilities are estimated not to exceed in the whole, ten millions dollars, to be ascertained and paid in the manner hereinafter stated.

The payment of the sum of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, shall be made at the Treasury of the United States, within ninety days after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, as follows:—Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to Frederick Dawson, of Baltimore, or his executors, on the delivery of that amount of ten per cent. bonds of Texas; one hundred thousand dollars if so much be required, in the redemption of the exchequer bills which may be in circulation at the time of the ratifications of this treaty. For the payment of the remainder of the debts and liabilities of Texas, which, together with the amount already specified, shall not exceed ten millions dollars, the public lands herein ceded, and net revenue from the same, are hereby pledged.

**ART. VI.** In order to ascertain the full amount of the debts and liabilities herein assumed, and the legality and validity thereof, four commissioners shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall meet at Washington, Texas, within the period of six months after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, and may continue in session not exceeding twelve months, unless the Congress of the United States should prolong the time. They shall take an oath for the faithful discharge of their duties, and that they are not directly or indirectly interested in said claims at the time, and will not be during their continuance in office; and said oath shall be recorded with their proceedings.

In case of the death or sickness, or resignation of any of the commissioners, his or their place or places may be supplied by the appointment as aforesaid, or by the President of the United States during the recess of the Senate. They, or a majority of them, shall be authorized, under such regulations as the Congress of the United States may prescribe, to hear, examine and decide on all questions, touching the legality and validity of said claims, and shall, when a claim is allowed, issue a certificate to the claimant stating the amount, distinguishing principal from interest. The certificates so issued shall be numbered, and entry made of the number, the name of the person to whom issued, and the amount, in a book to be kept for that purpose.

They shall transmit the records of their proceedings and the books in which the certificates are entered, with the vouchers and documents produced before them, relative to the claims allowed or rejected, to the Treasury Department of the United States, to be deposited therein; and the Sec. of the Treasury shall, as soon as practicable after the receipt of the same, ascertain the aggregate amount of the debts and liabilities allowed; and if the same, when added to the amount to be paid to F. Dawson, and the sum which may be paid in redemption of the exchequer bills, shall not exceed the estimated sum of ten millions dollars, he shall, on the presentation of a certificate of the commissioners, issue, at the option of the holder, a new certificate for the amount, distinguishing principal from interest, and payable to him or order, out of the net proceeds of the public lands hereby ceded, or stock of the United States, for the amount allowed, including principal and interest, and bearing an interest of three per cent. per annum, from the date thereof; which stock, in addition to being made payable out of the net proceeds of the public lands hereby ceded, shall also be receivable in payment for the same.

In case the amount of the debts and liabilities allowed, with the sums aforesaid to be paid to Frederick Dawson, and which may be paid in the redemption of the exchequer bills, shall exceed the said sum of ten millions dollars, the said Secretary, before issuing a new certificate, or stock, as the case may be, shall make in each case such proportionable and rateable reduction on its amount as to reduce the aggregate to the said sum of ten millions dollars, and he shall have power to make all needful rules and regulations necessary to carry into effect the powers hereby vested in him.

**ART. VII.** Until further provision shall be made the laws of Texas, as now existing, shall remain in force, and all executive and judicial officers of Texas, except the President, Vice President, and heads of departments, shall retain their offices, with all power and authority appertaining thereto, and the courts of justice shall remain in all respects as now established and organized.

**ART. VIII.** Immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a commissioner, who shall proceed to Texas and receive the transfer of the territory thereof, and all the archives and public property and other things herein conveyed, in the name of the United States. He shall exercise all executive authority in said territory necessary to the proper execution of the laws, until otherwise provided.

**ART. IX.** The present treaty shall be ratified by the contracting parties, and the ratifications exchanged at the city of Washington, in six months from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, we, the undersigned, plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and of the Republic of Texas, have signed, by virtue of our powers, the present treaty of annexation, and have hereunto affixed our seals, respectively.

Done at Washington, the twelfth day of April, eighteen hundred and forty four.

J. C. CALHOUN. [Seal]  
ISAAC VAN ZANDT. [Seal]  
J. PINCKNEY HENDERSON. [Seal]

The treaty is accompanied by a message from the President, setting forth the Presidential view of the treaty and great advantages to be gained by the annexation.

**FROM SIERRA LEONE.**—We are indebted to Captain Bassett, of the brig *Oriental*, for a copy of the Sierra Leone Watchman, printed at Freetown, West Africa, March 7.

The Watchman gives an account of the expedition of H. M. steamer *Albert*, Lt. Cockcroft, against Sarrah, the King of the Landamas, who was complained of by the British and French merchants, as guilty of the most unjust and tyrannical exactions. It was thought best that all should remove their effects out of the Landamas territory, and that the river Nunez should be vigorously blockaded until Sarrah should come to a good understanding with the merchants. The blockade was instituted at Kopsa, a factory belonging to Mr. Proctor, and in the territory of the Naloes, who were then on good terms with the British and French residents.

The experiment proved successful, and Sarrah engaged to alter his conduct; but in the afternoon of the day on which this was done, an unfortunate occurrence took place, which embroiled the Albert in serious difficulties, and led to some loss of life. The Naloes took offense, that the blockade had been instituted without their consent, and sent an armed canoe to break it. The canoe was driven ashore, and was followed by all the ship's boats, but no bloodshed then occurred. On the day after, the Albert proceeded to Kaskakobouly and battered the town, the people having all disappeared. The succeeding day, the Albert destroyed a small village, and subsequently the crew attempted to land at Kaskakobouly. In the attempt five of the Albert's men were killed and eight wounded. The commander of the Albert then dispatched a messenger to Sierra Leone for assistance, and a large party of troops was despatched by the Governor.

Capt. Bassett arrived in the Nunez, Feb. 7, but was unable to proceed farther than Victoria, the pass at Kaskakobouly being fortified on both sides of the river by the Naloes. That day, however, the steamer Albert came down, fighting her way through the pass. The steamer went back the same evening, and was fired into by the natives. On the 11th a destructive battle was fought at Kaskakobouly, the Landamas having joined the British, and defeated the Naloes, who were driven back, and their places burned to the ground. The river was opened on the 12th, and several vessels, among which was the Elizabeth, Captain Hooper, who had been confined above over a month, came down and went to sea.

Capt. Bassett received advice from his agent to go away, as no business could be done in the river. The *Oriental* left the Nunez on the 16th, at which time the prospect for a settlement seemed to be more favorable, the natives suing for peace. The last accounts from Nunez, to the 16th of March, indicate that the river would soon be free from trouble, and business go on as usual.—*Salon Gazette.*

### CANADA.

We are informed by the *Minerve* of last night that John Dyde, Esq. J.P. and Thomas D'Arcy, Esq. Lieut. in Her Majesty's 89th Regiment, have been held to bail, in sureties to the amount of £200 each, to answer any charge that may be preferred against them for the murder of Julien Champeau! If there be the slightest intention of seriously accusing these gentlemen on so grave a charge, the conduct of the *Minerve*, and of its worthy ally the *Pilot*, in prejudicing the public mind against them, is most infamous, and justly execrable. It is but charitable to believe that none such is entertained.—*Mont. Gazette.*

We understand that the Board of Works has allowed the contractors on the Lachine Canal to re-engage nearly the whole of the labourers who so daringly set their deliberate orders at defiance by their irruption into Montreal. The exceptions are but few, and those notorious ringleaders in this and every other mischief. We trust that this clemency may not be misplaced.—*Id.*

**FIRE.**—The wood on the north side of the Mountain, owned by Messrs. Fisher & Smith, Advocates, was fired by some malicious person on Sunday, and a large quantity of brushwood destroyed and damaged. \$100 reward is offered for the discovery of the guilty party.—*Montreal Herald.*

It is proposed to celebrate the arrival of the Governor General in Montreal, by a Musical Festival, on a liberal scale: the proceeds to be devoted to the Montreal Hospital.—*Id.*

### Lower Provinces.

**THE LEPROSY IN NEW BRUNSWICK.**—We learn from the last *Miramichi Gleaner* that a Medical Commission, consisting of Drs. Key, Stone, Taldery and Gordon, have been investigating the nature, origin, and extent of the frightful and loathsome disease now existing at Tracadie, Tabisitac and Negueak. These gentlemen have decided that the disease is the Greek Elephantiasis; not the Elephantiasis of the Arabians, but the Leprosy of the middle ages, of that description which the French designate the Tubercular, and which raged over nearly every part of Europe between the tenth and sixteenth centuries. The disease is contagious, and no person in this Province who has been unfortunate enough to contract it has yet been cured.

The medical gentlemen say that the disease has no affinity to scrofula, and the idea of its having arisen from the poor diet of the French settlers, or from filthy habits, is not correct, as they found it existing in some of the cleanest dwellings, and among the most respectable families. The disease appears to have spread rapidly during the past year, and the Commissioners have seen upwards of twenty cases, all of which they trace to one source.—*St. John's paper.*

### QUEBEC, MAY 2, 1844.

The ultra-liberal party in Canada, have long been counting upon the opposition Sir Chas. Metcalfe's proceedings would encounter at the hands of the liberal party in England; in their arrogance, classifying themselves with a class of politicians, whose most extreme views do not verge upon the moderation of their so-called confederates of Canada. Of course, in thus speaking, we do not refer to the ultra-liberal party in England; even they cannot be claimed by the adverse faction in this country, as contending for similar principles. The illusion this cast around their selves must, however, have been, in part, dispelled by the news received by the last steamer from England. By it, we received the article given below, in the "Morning Chronicle," of the 3d instant—a journal which Mr. Hinecks has endeavoured to represent as opposed to the Governor General. It will be seen that the remarks were written after the receipt of Mr. Cherrier's letter, and His Excellency's reply to the Gore Address:—

We have too long delayed our notice of two documents, of considerable importance to those who wish to form a right judgment respecting the present state of affairs in Canada. We feel the more bound to supply this omission now, as we have recently given insertion to lengthened communications, taking an unfavourable view of Sir Charles Metcalfe's policy in Canada.

The first is a letter from Mr. Cherrier, of Montreal, giving a most decided adhesion to that policy. Among the younger members of the French party no one occupies a higher position than this gentleman. In an article in the Westminster Review of last December, bearing the signature of T. F., and known to be the work of one long the zealous and able advocate of the French Canadians, Mr. Cherrier is described as "a learned and estimable advocate," and subsequently, as one of whom, "it is hardly necessary to say," that he is "beloved for his private virtues, his public worth, for his great learning, and still more for his unflinching patriotism." Mr. Viger is by the same writer very truly spoken of as "one of the most distinguished men in Canada." "He was," we are told, "twice deputed as the agent of the House of Assembly to represent their grievances in England; and he was for many years a member of the Legislative Council. He is a very sound lawyer, a good scholar, and eminent for his very extensive learning."

Mr. Viger, from the first, gave his adhesion to Sir C. Metcalfe's policy in his contest with his late Ministers, and became a member of the Executive Council on their leaving it. Mr. Cherrier's course remained longer in doubt; this is now entirely removed by a letter addressed by him to a Montreal newspaper.

[Here follows Mr. Cherrier's letter.]  
The other document to which we desire to call the attention of our readers is Sir C. Metcalfe's statement of his views of responsible government, contained in his answer to an address from the Gore District. The address contains strong and vague declarations of adhesion to the ex-Ministers and the principle of responsible government, which it is needless to transcribe. Sir Charles, after some preliminary observations, thus proceeds to deal with the great question.  
[Here follows the answer alluded to.]

If Sir Charles Metcalfe acts on the principles thus laid down, the people of Canada and the friends of responsible government will have no ground for complaint. And we do not think there is any ground for dreading that he will depart from this statement of his principles. We have always felt great disposition to rely on his adherence to those liberal principles which he has always asserted, and to that prudence by which his course has been distinguished. Some of his acts and statements, and most of those which are unjustly ascribed to him, have occasioned us some occasional misgivings on these points; but of his high honour and perfect simplicity of purpose we have never doubted. If, therefore, his future conduct should be inconsistent with this deliberate and emphatic declaration of principle, we shall assuredly be as much surprised as we shall be grieved.

The crowded state of our columns, on Saturday last, prevented any notice of the pleasing entertainment afforded by the annual assemblage of Miss Arpinall's pupils, at the close of their season of instruction. It was truly a scene not to be forgotten; and its delights were partaken of by a large circle of spectators, mostly patrons of the juvenile dancers.

We regret that in the proper phraseology of the dance we are sadly unlearned, as a fine opportunity of extolling the niceties of its various intricacies, and of describing the perfection with which the twinkling feet of the young danseuses accomplished their delicate movements, was afforded us. Like little fays, at their dancing gambols, did the young ladies dispose of their task; now floating through some figure of slow measure, anon gliding by in the graceful waltz. A Scotch Dance by two very diminutive pupils, a Shawl Dance, the Polish Mazourka, and one or two Figures Dances (as we believe they are called), were beautifully executed and much applauded. But we must not omit the Hornpipe, by a young Canadian gentleman, which was danced in excellent style, and received high praise.

Miss Arpinall's pupils reflect infinite credit upon her system of tuition, and afford an interesting proof of her capabilities as an instructress. Many of the young gentlemen had but lately been confided to her instruction, and yet they had all apparently made rapid advances in their task. Her evident aim is to impart grace, if possible, where nature has denied this fascinating quality, and to elicit and display it to its greatest advantage where it exists. This is as it should be, and should demand as much, if not more, attention from every one who undertakes to superintend the necessary accomplishment of dancing, as the mere mechanical direction as to the placing and shifting of the feet in getting through the steps!

A Lecture on "Digestion," for which the Quebec Library Association again catered, was delivered last evening in the Hall of the Legislative buildings, by Dr. Painchaud. The night was unfavourable, which doubtless prevented many from attending; as the subject chosen by the learned lecturer was one of sufficient importance to have attracted a large auditory.

Dr. Painchaud judiciously divested his subject of all professional technicalities, and adopted only such terms, and such a mode of illustration, as were calculated to render his discourse, and its general application, intelligible to all. It was in every sense a popular lecture on an intricate and profound subject, and the dry detail necessarily entered into, was relieved by many anecdotes and apt illustrations of a nature highly calculated to entertain. At its close the Doctor was much applauded.

A steeple-chase, on a small scale, came off yesterday afternoon, across some fields on the Beauport road, at a short distance from Dorchester bridge. The horses were ridden, the first run, by the Hon. H. L. Noel, and Mr. Tipping, both of the 68th Light Infantry. The distance marked out was one mile, and the riders had some good work laid out for them; altho' the leaps were by no means of great difficulty. Four or five fences had to be taken, and the field from which the return was to be made was fenced by a double fence bounding a narrow lane. Mr. Noel led, on his mare, taking the leaps in fine style, and was on the return when Mr. Tipping's grey took the last leap onwards; both horses passing the rail about the same moment. Mr. Noel won by a considerable distance.

For the second run, which was an impromptu affair, two horses only, were entered; the riders Capt. Kennedy, 68th Light Infantry, and Lieut. Burnaby, R. E. The ground and distance as before. We have seldom seen more beautiful riding than was shown by these gentlemen, and it was admitted, by all the sporting men present, that a more dashing race is rarely seen. Both horses started at a rattling pace, Lieut. Burnaby's leading. There was no balking at the rails, or hedges, which were crossed at full speed, and at the same dashing pace as when crossing the levels. Both horses kept well together, but Lieut. Burnaby came in, as he started, ahead. Skirting the field in which the winning post was planted, was a tangle of a fence, which was not included in the leaps to be taken, and thro' which an opening had been made for the passage of the horses. Capt. Kennedy, however, seeing that his adversary had well nigh won, instead of making for the opening, boldly faced the fence, in the hope of clearing it, and winning by the shortened distance to the goal. His horse did not partake of the rider's spirit, and refused the jump, by which time the winner had been declared.

The weather was extremely fine, but the previous night's rain had rendered the ploughed soil somewhat heavy. Many persons were present, and a number of fair equestrians attended to grace the sport.

Table showing the date of the first arrivals from sea, at the port of Quebec, from the year 1830 to 1843, both inclusive:—  
April 20th, 1830, ship Unicorn, Troup, 31st March, from Liverpool.  
April 16th, 1831, brig Nemesis, Roalins, 21th do, from Pool.  
May 4th, 1832, ship Canada, Allan, 2nd April, do Greenock.  
May 10th, 1833, brig Favourite, Allan, 27 days, do Greenock.  
May 6th, 1834, bark Ottawa, Douglas, 31st March, do London.  
May 2nd, 1835, brig William Ash, Randall, 20th do, do Bourdeaux.  
May 11th, 1836, ship Canada, Allan, 2nd April, do Greenock.  
April 29th, 1837, bark Great Britain, Swinburn, 24th do London.  
May 3rd, 1838, brig Procris, Arnold, 27th March, do Pool.  
May 8th, 1839, ship Rainbow, Arnold, 31st March, do Pool.  
April 25th, 1840, ship Vere, Webb, 25 days, do Pool.  
April 29th, 1841, ship Vere, Mills, 2nd April, do Pool.  
May 2nd, 1842, bark Kingston, Robson, 5th days, do Gibraltar.  
April 19th, 1843, ship Great Britain, Swinburn, 24th March, do London.

To the Editor of the Quebec Mercury.  
Mr. Editor,—I observe that a writer in your paper of last night, strongly and justly urges the necessity of the Quarantine Regulations being en-

forced against all coasters, in order, if I please God, to prevent the importation of the disease now raging in the Baie de Chaleur, struck me at the time that the same reason is applicable to the steamer "Unicorn," as she her upward and downward trip she touches Gaspe, in which district it is said that the disease has made its appearance; at any rate touching at Gaspe she is as likely to pick up the senger from the infected district as any other coasters.  
1st May, 1844.

To the Editor of the Quebec Mercury.  
Sir,—In Monday night's Gazette there appeared a communication signed "Highways and Byways" complaining of the state of part of the Block pavement opposite the Presbytery.

This correspondent, in a very taunting manner, makes allusion to the salaries drawn by the Mayor and his Deputy: really, sir, this is too absurd as every person has a right and expects to receive remuneration for services rendered, and but very few of our citizens, I believe, complain of the salaries drawn by the officers alluded to. I question much whether H. & B. devotes the whole of his time for nothing or a smaller amount.

I have been at a little trouble in finding out the extent of wooden pavement laid down in Quebec, and ascertain that from 6,000 to 7,000 feet have been completed, the whole of which has remained in the most solid and substantial manner, with trifling exceptions, including the "spot above alluded to, which, in my opinion, is nothing of the sort, but the reverse, on account of the ascent in that quarter.

If H. & B. had occasion to visit Montreal during part of the flooding season, he would probably have got bewildered should he have witnessed the floating bridges in various quarters; yet no complaint is made of the salaries drawn by the Montreal Officers, which, I believe, are more than those drawn by the Quebec officers.

H. & B., as through the whole piece, appears to have understood his point; for instance, the blocking alluded to was not performed by the Corporation, and I believe were laid down during the worst part of the season (which could not be avoided) and the damage noticed, appears to have been occasioned by physical causes, which H. & B. should study for his own sake.

I am to say interested about our Road Survey, but thinking he has been accused unjustly, I thought proper to make the above remarks, by setting which, you will oblige  
A Subscriber.

### To the Editor of the Quebec Mercury.

Sir,—I am sometimes in the habit of taking glance at the advertisements in the American papers, of "New-English Books," and my organs long to partake of the intellectual feast which is spread before us, and which is obtained by our brethren in the United States on such reasonable terms—so reasonable as to chime in with the "ways and means" of all parties—and the information throughout all the community. Far it from me to speak in favor of the wholesale price which has existed and the self-appropriation of the benefit derived from "others brains," for with the American publishers are so famous; but, Editor, we in the Colonies, are between two stools—and the effect of such a position is well known. We do not purchase English editions because they are too dear, and we cannot purchase the American because they are supplied too cheap—and we are thus left in a happy state of ignorance of all the late and best productions of the English press.

Now, is there no remedy for this unfortunate state of things—can no way be devised to give our path a little with some of the choicest flowers and flow'rets, culled from the ample garden of English literature. It is true, we have a Library in the city, but its contents are somewhat scanty, and bear the heavy appearance of the antiquated state, rather than the fresh and verdant appearance of spring.—Perhaps we may hope that the union of the old Library with the young and vigorous Institution which has lately sprung up, the Library Association, will tend to the increase of the number of letters among us,—it is "a consummation devoutly to be wished,"—and I would most heartily recommend the managers of the two Institutions to unite in taking such measures to procure a better supply of books to be added to the Library from the States, where a much greater number can be obtained for the same outlay than in England;—and perhaps, on a proper representation being made to the authorities, they may be induced to allow a very limited number of copies of the same publications, for the public literary institutions of the Province, to be admitted without being subject to the restrictions which at present exist.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
CADMUS.

### COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

FRIDAY, April 26, 1844.  
Court opened at 10 o'clock.

Magistrates present: Robert Symes, Chairman; Joseph Robitaille, Robert Jellard, William O'Brien, Grace Power, wife of Matthew Coulson, charged with stealing divers articles, from the ship of Olivier Lepine.

Information was given to the Police of her being a quantity of lace in her possession, under suspicious circumstances; a search was made of her lace, with a piece of flannel, and a variety of other articles, were found concealed in her bed. Notwithstanding the evidence being clear and conclusive as to her guilt, the Jury acquitted the prisoner. William Mahar and Patrick Mahar, were put upon their trial, for an assault and battery and imprisonment, upon one John Power.

A number of witnesses were examined on the part of the prosecution, who all proved the charges as laid in the indictment, against the defendants. The facts of the case appeared to be these:—The prosecutor, John Power, and one of the defendants Patrick Mahar, are farmers, residing at St. Catherine's. They happened to meet on the Lorette road, near the Red House, in the month of December last, they had some words together which soon came to blows; they separated; Power continuing on his road towards home and Mahar proceeded towards Quebec. W. Mahar, the other defendant resides near the Toll-gate, to whose house Patrick Mahar went. Power had not proceeded far, when he discovered that the two defendants with another man were in pursuit of him; he set his horse at full speed, and got away from them; they returned to town, and procured a cutter's canoe, and overtook Power, at St. Ambrose, where they despatchly beat him, tied his hands, and brought him back to Quebec, and kept him a prisoner, in W. Mahar's house, for a considerable time, when he made his escape. The conduct of the defendant was most brutal.

The Jury returned a verdict of Guilty against both of the defendants.

SATURDAY, April 27, 1844.

Court opened at 10 o'clock. Present:—Robert Symes, Chairman; Joseph Robitaille, Robert Jellard, William O'Brien, Francois Xavier Ouellette, charged with stealing a coat, from one Menard, with whom the accused lived as a servant. It was soon discovered, by the testimony of the witnesses for the prosecution, that the charge of larceny could not be maintained against the prisoner. The Court charged the Jury to acquit, and a verdict of Not Guilty was returned accordingly.

Grace Power, wife of Stephen Cowlan, was put upon her trial, for stealing two pieces of lace, from the shop of Mr. John Holgate. The evidence against the prisoner was clear and conclusive, and the Jury returned a verdict of Guilty.

MONDAY, April 29, 1844.

Magistrates present—Robert Symes, Chairman; Robert Jellard, Joseph Robitaille, William O'Brien, Thomas Sheridan, and Anna Maria Terry, his wife, were put upon their trial for having received a quantity of stolen goods, knowing them to be stolen. The facts as disclosed by the evidence were as follows: a man by the name of Campbell who had been employed by Mr. M. McLimont, a merchant in the Lower Town, during last summer robbed him, from time to time, of merchandise to a considerable extent, and ultimately being suspected of dishonesty, he was discharged. About a fortnight afterwards a woman, by the name of Mary Clements, went to the store of Mr. McLimont and informed him, that Campbell had been in the habit of selling to Mrs. Sheridan, with whom she was a lodger, a quantity of silks, shawls, silk handkerchiefs, and a variety of other description of dry goods. Mr. McLimont acting upon this information, searched Sheridan's house where was found several articles which were identified by him.

A few days afterwards a much larger quantity was found at a house in St. Rochs where they had been sent by Mrs. Sheridan. The prisoners who had been admitted to bail on the first charge, upon this second discovery ascended, were followed, overtaken and brought back to Quebec, they were tried with Campbell in January last as principals in the theft, but were acquitted of that charge. Campbell was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years. Sheridan received a good character from several respectable persons in the Lower Town, by whom he had been employed, and which was confirmed by the evidence throughout the whole transactions with Campbell being carried on by his wife.

The jury acquitted both the prisoners. Antoine Delaqui, charged with stealing a black cloth frock coat, it appeared that the prisoner had committed several robberies, and sold the articles (chiefly of clothing) to a person by the name of Pierre Jacques, residing just beyond the toll gate, on the St. Foy Road, where the coat in question was found, the discovery was made by Walsh, police constable; through the confession of the prisoner it was stated that he is a notorious and incorrigible thief, and had been convicted eleven times, although he is not more than 20 years of age, the half of his life having been spent in jail.

An appeal from a judgment rendered by the Magistrates in their weekly sittings, was heard. George Hamilton Ward, appellant, vs. Anna Everett, respondent;—This was an action instituted in the weekly sittings of the Magistrates, against the appellant for the purpose of breaking the indentures of an apprentice, the son of the respondent, on the ground of ill-usage and not instructing him in the mysteries of his trade; the evidence disclosed that Mr. Ward, who is a saddler, is of intemperate habits, and when in a state of intoxication he is incapable of instructing his apprentice, and it was also proved, that he was frequently employed by his mistress to follow his master, to prevent him from going into taverns, and also to fetch liquor for him when at home.

Judgment of the Court below affirmed without costs.

The Court sat till past eight o'clock.

MILITARY ASYLUM.

Sixteenth Annual Report of the Committee of Management of Funds for the relief of Soldiers' Widows and Orphans, for the year ending 31st March, 1844.

In presenting their Annual Report for the information of the Garrison and friends of the Military Asylum, the Committee have little of novelty to state, as it respects their proceedings within the walls of the Institution. That description of assistance to work carried on in the Asylum is required from inmates, which their age and ability render it reasonable to expect; and from the adoption of this plan, the Committee have the satisfaction of believing that idle and disorderly persons will abstain from demanding relief, and that the character of the establishment has been maintained for industry and sobriety, indispensable requisites for its prosperity. The parties that come within the rules of the Institution, and form the objects of it, are principally the widows and orphan children of British soldiers who have died in Canada, to whom the Committee are ready to give assistance in reaching their homes when they are desirous of so doing, or to afford an Asylum and employment to those who have no such inducement, but to any deserving objects connected with the British army, they are at all times willing to afford relief according to the extent of the means placed at their disposal.

The affairs in general of the Institution, as it appears from the annexed accounts, are satisfactory, and its future prospects encouraging.

To His Excellency the Governor General, who has favoured the Institution with his patronage and support, the respectful acknowledgments of the Committee are especially due.

To His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, the Committee also desire to express their thanks.

To Major Generals Sir James Hope and Sir Richard Armstrong, to the Officers, N. C. Officers and Privates of the different Corps and Departments serving throughout this command for their several donations, the Committee beg to express their thanks, as also to many civilian members of the community for their continued support.

The Committee trust that upon the whole, the result of their proceedings will prove satisfactory; they cannot but be fully known to be properly appreciated, and they therefore conclude with indulging the hope that they will not fail to obtain the continued patronage of all those on whose liberality and benevolence it must mainly depend for its support.

GEORGE COWELL, M. A. Chaplain to H. M. Forces.

G. H. READE, M. D., Surgeon, &c.

A. KNIGHT.

J. BANTER, Qr.-Mr. 68th Lt. Inftry.

T. TRIGGE, B. M.

Table listing names and ranks of military personnel, including Capt. Brownrigg, Military Secretary to the Governor General, and various officers of the 68th Lt. Inftry.

Table titled 'EXPENDITURE' showing financial details for the Military Asylum, including items like 'Paid to inmates and other applicants' and 'For Clothing to Orphans'.

Names of inmates and persons who have received relief from the funds of the Asylum from 1st April, 1843 to 31st March, 1844.

Table with columns for Names, Corps, No. Child, and Remarks, listing various individuals and their statuses.

Table titled 'QUEBEC GAOL CALENDAR—1st May, 1844' showing the number of prisoners under sentence by the Courts and other statistics.

Forty-four of the above are females.

Table titled 'COMMERCIAL' showing 'MONTREAL ASHES STORE COMPARATIVE STATEMENT' for May 1, 1844, listing In Store, Delivered, and Inspected quantities.

IMPORTS BY THE LACHINE CANAL. Monday, April 29. 420 barrels flour, to R. Latham; 230 do. do. Henderson, Barker & Co.; 650 do. do. Gilmore & Co.; 14 do. York, Murray & Saunderson.

Tuesday, April 30. 2419 barrels flour, Gillespie, Moffat & Co.

NEW YORK MARKET—April 27. ASHES—Pots of this year's brand are in request at \$4, 50, and the sales are 300 brls at that price; 40 brls brand of 1843, sold on terms not made public; about 1500 brls have been received from the Canal, but were chiefly disposed of previously. The sales of Pearls are 40 brls old bills, at \$1,87 1/2; and 50 do new \$5.

BUFFALO MARKET—April 25. The receipts of produce are heavy and amount to 12,432 brls Flour; 28,458 bushels wheat, besides other articles. The wheat ranges from \$4 to \$6. Nothing doing in flour.

CLEVELAND MARKET, APRIL 25. CANAL—Receipts up to 2 o'clock, P. M., wheat 1625 bush, and 2639 brls flour.

WHEAT—No transactions. OATS—Are dull at 25 cts. LARD—Sales in small quantity at \$4.

WHEAT—The market continues inactive, yet prices have not varied perceptibly; the sales include 250 barrels prime at \$7, 1000 Mess \$9, 184 \$9, 25; 500 unselected \$9; and \$5 old \$9. Of Beef 200 lbs country mutton \$10; and 100 Brandywine, \$5.

Imported from any Foreign Country. Species. In the Weeks following the Certificates of Average Prices, dated Feb. 1, Feb. 8, Feb. 15, Feb. 22, Feb. 29.

Table showing average prices for various commodities like Wheat, Barley, and Flour per quarter.

The produce of, and imported from any B. P. of Europe. Species. In the Weeks following the Certificates of Average Prices, dated Feb. 1, Feb. 8, Feb. 15, Feb. 22, Feb. 29.

Table showing average prices for various commodities like Wheat, Barley, and Flour per quarter.

By Act 6 and 7 Victoria, cap. 29, Wheat and wheat meal of the produce of Canada, and imported wheat meal of the 10th of October, 1843, are admitted at a fixed duty; the former at 1s per quarter the latter at 4s per cwt.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ENTERED FOR LOADING. Name. For. By Whom. Where.

Shipping Intelligence. The steamer St. George arrived here on Tuesday from Montreal with three barges in tow.

POST OFFICE NOTICE. The next Mail for England, to leave Halifax, on the 18th MAY, will be closed at the Quebec Office, on MONDAY morning, the 13th MAY, at TEN o'clock, and Letters may be posted either paid or unpaid up to that hour.

STORAGE AND WHARFAGE. THE Subscriber having leased those spacious premises on St. Andrew's Wharf, is now ready to receive Goods on Consignment or Storage on the most reasonable terms; the Store are well adapted for Grain.

NOTICE. ALL Debts due to the Estate of the late ROBERT A. MARTIN, if not settled before the 1st of July next, will be put into the hands of an Attorney for Collection.

FOR CHARTER. TWO NEW BARKETS, 300 tons each. ALSO. TWO NEW SHIPS, 650 and 750 tons each.

NOTICE. THE sale of Goods belonging to the Officers of the 68th Regiment, is POSTPONED until further notice.

SALE OF NEW AND OLD FURNITURE, Jewellery, &c. &c. Will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at the residence of Mr. JAMES MCKENZIE, Cabinet-Maker, St. John's Street.

WANTED TO PURCHASE. CHAMBLY Canal Debentures—Bank Stock—Apply at this Office.

PASSAGE TO BELFAST. THE new copper-fastened Ship JANE, 540 tons register, will sail for the above port on the 15th May; has excellent accommodation for the Cabin and Steerage Passengers, by early application to

TO HUCKSTERS. CITY HALL, May 1st, 1844. PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the PLACES for HUCKSTERS on the different MARKETS of this City, will be let by Public Auction, at the CITY HALL, on SATURDAY, the 11th inst., at ONE o'clock in the afternoon.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND. MEETINGS will be held in the COURT-HOUSE, in the CHAMBER of the COURT of APPEAL, TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), at THREE o'clock, in the Afternoon, and at the CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Palace Street, at SEVEN o'clock in the Evening, when the REV. DR. BURNS, of PAISLEY, will deliver ADDRESSES on the STATE and PROSPECTS of the FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY. THE Quarterly Meeting of the St. Andrew's Society, will take place at St. Andrew's School House, on FRIDAY, the 3rd of May, instant, at SEVEN o'clock in the Evening. The attendance of Members is requested.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS ON THE SEIGNIORIAL TENURE, IN LOWER CANADA. THE JUDICIAL ACTS, IN FRENCH. For sale by THOS. CARY & CO. Upper Town Market Place, 1st May, 1844.

NOTICE. THE undersigned have this day entered into Partnership, as COMMISSION AGENTS & GENERAL MERCHANTS, under the firm of DAY & NELSON.

TURNPIKE ROADS. TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Turnpike Trust, until FRIDAY, the TENTH day of MAY next, for constructing a TOLL HOUSE and GATE, upon that part of the St. Lewis Road where it is intersected by the Kilmarack Road.

W. HOSSACK, JUNR. BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has opened an Establishment for the sale of Groceries, Wines, Liquors &c. in the premises, corner of St. Ann and Garden Street, UPPER TOWN MARKET PLACE, where he will have always on hand a choice assortment of goods in the line, and respectfully solicits a share of public Patronage.

LOST. A PROMISSORY NOTE, drawn by Mr. GEORGE HENDERSON, in his favor, for One Hundred and Two Pounds Six Shillings and Three pence, and dated 27th inst., at Three Months. Payment having been stopped it becomes null and void, except to the owner. The finder will confer a favor, by leaving information of the same at this Office.

QUEBEC BANK. NOTICE is hereby given that a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. has been declared upon the Capital Stock paid in, and the same will be payable at the Bank on and after the 10th of June next.

NOAH FREER, Cashier. Province of Canada, District of Quebec. IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH. ROBERT HADDAN & al. vs. L. T. McPHERSON, & al. Plaintiffs; and L. T. McPHERSON, & al. Defendants; vs. Tiers-Justis.

BURROUGHS & HUOT, P. K. B. AT-LAW, Attorneys for Plaintiffs. CANADA FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the ANNUAL ELECTION of DIRECTORS of the Canada Fire Assurance Company, will take place, at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, on MONDAY, the SIXTH day of MAY next; Ballotting to close at TWO o'clock in the Afternoon.

FOR CHARTER. TWO NEW BARKETS, 300 tons each. ALSO. TWO NEW SHIPS, 650 and 750 tons each. The above vessels will be ready to take in cargo, soon as the navigation opens—will accept a Charter for or other measurement goods.

APPLICANTS for CERTIFICATES to enable them to take out LICENSES as CULLERS, under Act 7 Vic, Cap. 25, are requested to file their respective applications as early as possible; and said applicants are hereby notified that the Board of Examiners will meet at Wolfe's Cove, on the first MONDAY of MAY next, (the 6th) at NINE o'clock, to test their Skill and Capacity.

WANTED TO PURCHASE. CHAMBLY Canal Debentures—Bank Stock—Apply at this Office.

PASSAGE TO BELFAST. THE new copper-fastened Ship JANE, 540 tons register, will sail for the above port on the 15th May; has excellent accommodation for the Cabin and Steerage Passengers, by early application to

SALE OF GOODS BELONGING TO THE OFFICERS OF THE 68th REGIMENT, is POSTPONED until further notice.

WILL be sold on MONDAY next, the 6th May, at ONE o'clock precisely, at No. 28, St. Ann Street, near the Esplanade, at the residence of W. BRISTOW, Esq., a quantity of his STOCK IN TRADE, consisting of Sideboards, Loo, Card, Sofa and other Tables, Cheffoniers, Easy Chairs, Mahogany and other Chests of Drawers, Common Tables, Chairs, &c. &c. A quantity Mahogany, Black Walnut, Bird-Eye Maple, and other Wood in planks, boards, and Veneers, if not previously sold by private sale.

THE Jewellery consists of a valuable Stock of Clocks, Watches, Rings, Brooches, Breast Pins, Watch Keys, Seals, &c. &c. Also, Cutlery, particularly Razors and Knives of a superior quality—Gilt and Plated-Ware, Lamps of various descriptions, with a variety of other articles too numerous to detail, which will be sold on the Evenings of THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 10th and 11th instant.

Will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at the residence of Mr. JAMES MCKENZIE, Cabinet-Maker, St. John's Street.

THE whole of his STOCK IN TRADE, consisting of Sideboards, Loo, Card, Sofa and other Tables, Cheffoniers, Easy Chairs, Mahogany and other Chests of Drawers, Common Tables, Chairs, &c. &c. A quantity Mahogany, Black Walnut, Bird-Eye Maple, and other Wood in planks, boards, and Veneers, if not previously sold by private sale.

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Will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at the residence of Mr. JAMES MCKENZIE, Cabinet-Maker, St. John's Street.

**CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,**  
**KINGSTON, 30th MARCH, 1844.**  
 List of vacant Crown Lands for sale in the Municipal Districts of Bonaventure and Gaspé, (Canada East).  
 Price, two shillings per Acre, for the Lands in Bonaventure, and one shilling and six pence, for those in Gaspé.

**CONDITIONS OF SALE.**  
 1st—The lots are to be taken at the contents in acres marked in the Public Documents, without guarantee as to the actual quantity contained in them.  
 2nd—Sales of Lots fronting on the Kempt Road, to be subject to immediate settlement and occupation.  
 3rd—No payments of Purchase Money will be received by Instalments, but the whole Purchase Money, either in Money or Land Scrip must be paid at the time of Sale.  
 4th—On payment of the Purchase Money, the purchaser will receive a receipt which will entitle him to enter on the Land which he has purchased, and arrangements will be made for issuing to him the patent without delay.  
 Applications to purchase will be received on and after MONDAY, the THIRTH DAY OF JUNE next, by the Local Agent, for Bonaventure, ETIENNE MARTEL, Esquire, New Carlisle, who will give any further information that may be required.

**MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF BONAVENTURE.**  
 Price, Two Shillings per Acre.

**Kempt Road,**  
*Restigouche Section.*  
 1st Range.—8 (112), 12 (115), 18 (118), 21 (74) 25 (99), 30 (228), 31 (123) 32 (125), 33 (121), 34 (119), 35 (123), 36 (126), 38 (124), 39 (120), 40 (116), 41 (114), 42 (113), 43 (110), 44 (109), 45 (109), 46 (112), 49 (115), 50 (117), 51 (119), 52 (120), 53 (121), 54 (122), 55 (123), 56 (123), 57 (122), 58 (122), 59 & 60 (121 each), 62 (120), 63 (117), 64 (115), 65 (118), 66 (115), 67 (116), 69 (112), 70 (110), 71 (105), 72 (107), 73 (105), 74 (104), 76 (102), 77 & 78 (102 each), 79 & 80 (101 each), 81 (100).  
 2nd Range.—1 (80), 2 (109), 3 (91), 4 (89), 5 (84), 6 (81), 8 (82), 11 (92), 12 (93), 13 (95), 14 (98), 15 (97), 16 (96), 18 (93), 19 (90), 20 (87), 21 (85), 22 (83), 23 (83), 25 & 26 (87 & 28 (80 each), 29 (81), 30 & 32 (82 each), 33 (85), 34 (89), 35 (88), 36 (87), 37 (86), 38 (90), 40 (91), 41 (92), 42 (93), 43 (95), 44 (96), 46 (97), 47 (98), 48 (98), 49 (99), 50 (99), 51 (100).

*Continuation towards the Assemblage.*  
 Range } 52 (88), 1 (90), 2 (88), 3 (84), 4 (80), 5 (82), 6 (87), 7 (91), 8 (95), 9 (104), 10 (109), 11 (110), 12 (104), 13 (101), 14 (104), 15 (109), 16 (112), 17 (115), 18 & 19 (115 each), 20 (116), 21 (58), 22 (57), 23 (54), 24 (52), 25 (112), 26 (92), 27 (93), 28 (102), 29 (104), 30 (104), 31 (105), 32 (100), 33 to 35 inclusive (98 each), 36 (99), 37 & 38 (97 each), 39 (102), 40 (98).  
 East of the } 82 (134), 84 (132), 1 (94), 2 (97), 3 (101), 4 & 5 (107 each), 6 (106), 7 (104), 8 (101), 9 (94), 10 & 11 (89 each), 12 (96), 13 (101), 14 (99), 15 (97), 16 (92), 17 (92), 18 & 19 (98 each), 20 (92), 21 (126), 22 (116), 23 (123), 24 (117), 25 (92), 26 (98), 27 (96), 28 (92), 29 (93), 30 (95), 31 (98), 32 & 33 (99 each), 34 (98), 35 (97), 36 (96), 37 & 38 (98 each), 39 (91), 40 (97).  
 Assemblage } 41 (90), 42 (84), 43 (80), 44 (129), 45 (108), 46, 47 & 48 (100).

*Assemblage Section.*  
 Assemblage Range.—1 (72), 2 (113), 3 (86), 4 (84), 5 (86), 6 (116), 7 (122), 8 (101), 9 (99), 10 (101), 11 (99), 12 (98), 13 (97), 14 (96), 15 (101), 16 (109), 17 (105), 18 & 19 (109 each), 20 (120), 21 (115), 22 (109), 23 (98), 24 (92), 25 (85), 26 (76), 27 (78), 28 (70), 29 (65), 30 to 34 inclusive (100 each), 35 (110), 36 (120), 37 (120), 38 (108), 39 (102), 40 (98), 41 (91), 42 (90), 43 (91), 44 (91), 45 (100), 46 (98), 47 (102), 48 (101), 49 (101), 50 (116), 51 (125), 52 (122), 53 (102), 54 (161).  
 Range } 1 (136), 2 (76), 3 (89), 4 (97), 5 (94), 6 West of the } 19 inclusive (94 each), 20 & 21 (95 each), 22 to 24 inclusive (94 each), 25 (54), 26 (52), 27 (52), 28 (51), 29 (100), 30 (100), 31 (98), 32 (57), 33 (86), 34 (89), 35 (91), 36 (143), 37 (137), 38 (86), 39 (86), 40 (87), 41 (88), 42 (88), 43 (89), 44 (90), 45 (91), 46 (92), 47 (92), 48 (90), 49 (88), 50 (86), 51 (84), 52 (86), 53 (95), 54 (95), 55 (95), 56 to 58 inclusive (96 each), 59 to 61 inclusive (95 each), 62 to 68 inclusive (94 each), 69 (35), 70 (81), 71 (106), 72 (163), 73 (85), 74 (82), 75 (70), 76 (54), 77 (22), 78 (71), 79 (104).  
 East of the } 1 (68), 2 (75), 3 (89), 4 to 14 inclusive (95 each), 15 to 20 inclusive (94 each), 21 (138), 22 (139), 23 (139), 24 (144), 25 (90), 26 (91), 27 (94), 28 (103), 29 (104), 31 (102), 31 (101), 32 (52), 33 (52), 34 to 37 inclusive (96 each), 38 to 43 inclusive (95 each), 44 (96), 45 (99), 46 (112), 47 (105), 48 (102), 49 to 51 inclusive (92 each), 52 & 53 (90 each), 54 (91), 55 & 56 (98 each), 57 (98), 58 (94), 59 (94), 60 (94), 61 (94), 62 (94), 63 (93), 64 (84), 65 (94).

*Township of Restigouche.*  
 Restigouche Range.—10 (191), 13 (150), 14 (106), 15 (222), 16 (187), 17 (187), 20 (210), A (135), 35 (225), 36 (225), 37 (224), 38 (224), 39 (207), 40 (165).  
*Township of Matapedia.*  
 Matapedia Range.—1 (180), 3 (186), 4 (196), 5 (205), 6 (210), 7 (128), 8 (222), 9 (228), 11 (152), 12 (214), 13 (219), 14 (218), 15 (219), 17 (236), 18 (231), 19 (237), 20 (218), 21 (209), 22 (211), 23 (212), 25 (154), 26 (165), 27 (208), 28 (221), 29 (210), 30 (202), 32 (199), 33 (216), 34 (223), 35 (227), 36 (212), 37 (156), 38 (214), 40 (168), 41 (147), 42 (182).  
 2nd Township Range.—3 (98), 3 (95), 4 (98), 6 (103), 7 (106), 8 (105), 9 (47), 10 (47), 11 (48), 12 (48), 13 (47), 16 (48), 17 (41), 18 (34), 19 (67), 20 (61), 21 (61), 22 (71), 23 (74), 24 (52).  
 3rd Range.—B (106), C (175), 1 (100), 6 & 7 (100 each), 10 & 11 (100 each), 14 & 15 (100 each), 18 to 20 inclusive (100 each), 29 to 33 inclusive (100 each), 36 to 40 inclusive (100 each), 43 to 47 inclusive (100 each), 50 to 54 inclusive (100 each), 57 to 60 inclusive (100 each), 67 (74).  
 4th Range.—12 to 24 inclusive (100 each), N & S (50), 35 to 40 inclusive (100 each), 41 to 50 inclusive (100 each), 51 to 60 inclusive (100 each), 61 to 66 inclusive (100 each), 67 (74).

*Township of Hope.*  
 1st Range, } E & W (364 each), 11 (367), pt 16 West part, } (364), pt 16 (75), 17 (75), W pt 18 (54), pt 20 (70), E pt 20 (40), 23 & 25 (100 each), 27 & 30 (102 each), 42, 53 & 54 (540 in all), 55 (107), 56 (187), 57 (91), 58 (89), 59 (78).  
 1st Range, } pt 21 (86), 4 (97), 5, 6 & 7 (100 East part, } each), 9 (200), 9 (180), 10 (187), 11 (205).

2nd Range.—8 (200), 4 (208), 5 (206), 6 (208), 7 (211), 10 (209), 11 (207), 12 (206), 13 (205), 14 (204), W pt 18 (110), E pt 18 (82), 26 (217), 27 (185), 28 (183), 31 (165), 32 (162), 33 (168), 36 (166), 37 (167), 38 (164).

*Township of New Richmond.*  
 1st Range, } 1 (100), W & S (98), 3 (195), W pt 49 S. E. part, } (56), 49 (196), 45 (85), 44 (84), 43 (163), middle pt 39 (180), W pt 39 (218), 38 & 37 (192) each, 35 (82), 33 (250).  
 2nd Range, } W pt 22 (97), 21 (101), E pt 19 (125), N. W. part } W pt 19 (94), public lot A (45), 2nd R. do.,—pt of 82 (60), 42 (78), 45 (82).  
 2nd Range, } 3 (212), 5 (192), 6 (182), 7 (172), 8 S. E. part, } (172), 9 (152).  
 2nd Range, } W & S (54).  
 3rd Range, } 1 (124), 2 (144), 3 (163), 4 (183), 5 S. E. part, } (203), 6 (212), 10 (205), 11 (207), 12 (206), 13 (205), 14 (204), 15 (203), 16 (202).

4th Range.—E & S, W & E & S (100 each), 7 to 20 inclusive (200 each), 24 to 28 inclusive (200 each).  
 5th do. A (380), 1 to 20 inclusive (200 each), 11 to 20 (200 each), 24 to 28 (200 each).  
 Grand Cascadia Range.—W & E & S (100 each), 8 (200), 11 (125), 13 (114), 14 (222), 15 (214), 16 (104), 17 (175), 22 (112), 28 (104), 24, 25, 26 (100 each), 27 (200), 28 (100), 30, 31, 32 (200 each), 33 to 37 inclusive (200 each).

*Township of Little Cascadia.*  
 Little Cascadia Range.—2 (150), 4 (120), 5 (160), 6 (155).  
*Township of Rivière du Loup.*  
 Rivière du Loup do.—A (128), B (135), 1 (140), 2 (172), 3 (131), 4 (119), 5 (115), 6 (165), 7 (121), 8 (110), 9 (100), 10 (158), 11 (114), 12 (117), 13 (115), 14 (160).  
*Oak Point Range.*  
 Oak Point Range.—1 (100), 9 (100), 16 (100), 25 (83), 26 (190), 27 (100), 28 (180).  
 2nd Range.—1 (189).

*Township of Carleton.*  
 2nd Range.—1 [152], 2 [156], 3 [161], 4 [166], 5 [109], 10 [166], 11 [104], 12 [98], 13 [92], 14 [87], 15 [81], 16 [76], 17 [70], 18 [65], 19 [59], 20 [67], 21 [54], 22 [54], 23 [56], 24 [57], 25 [58], 26 [61], 27 [63], 28 [66], 29 to 31 [67 each], 32 [174], 33 [424], 44 [82], 45 [97], A [78].

*Township of Hamilton.*  
 2nd Range.—1 (200), 2 (197), 3 (200), 4 (202), 5 (211), 6 (207), 7 (210), 8 (213), 9 (216), 10 (244), 11 (221), 12 (224), 13 (235), 14 (255), 15 (283), 16 (285), 17 (277), 18 (270), 19 (261), 20 (260), 21 (214), 22 (236), 23 (227), 24 (220), 25 (219), 26 (203), 27 (194), 30 (242), 31 (274), 32 (307), 33 (244).  
 3rd do. 1 (199), 2 (193), 3 (193), 4 (193), 5 (199), 6 (192), 7 to 9 inclusive (192 each), 10 (199), 11 to 14 inclusive (192 each), 15 (199), 16 to 19 inclusive (192 each), 20 (199), 21 to 24 inclusive (192 each), 25 (199), 26 (193), 27 (193), W & S (96), E & S (96).

4th Range.—S & 9 (193 each), 10 (199), 11 to 14 inclusive (193 each), 15 (199), 16 to 19 inclusive (193 each), 20 (199), 21 to 24 inclusive (193 each), 25 (199), 26 to 29 inclusive (193 each), 30 (199), 31 (199), 32 (193 each), 33 (199), 16 to 19 inclusive (193 each), 20 (199), 21 to 24 inclusive (193 each), 25 (199), 26 to 28 inclusive (193 each), 29 (165), 30 (89), 31 (92), 9 (193), 10 (199), 11 to 14 inclusive (193 each), 15 (199), 16 to 19 inclusive (193 each), 20 (199), 21 to 24 inclusive (193 each), 25 (199), 26 (193), 27 (157), 28 (21).

6th do. 6 to 9 inclusive (193 each), 10 (199), 11 to 14 inclusive (193 each), 15 (199), 16 to 19 inclusive (193 each), 20 (199), 21 and 22 (193 each), 23 (200), 24 (199).  
 7th do. 6 to 9 inclusive (193 each), 10 (199), 11 to 14 inclusive (193 each), 15 (199), 16 to 19 inclusive (193 each), 20 (199), 21 to 24 inclusive (193 each), 25 (199), 26 (193), 27 (157), 28 (21).  
 8th do. 6 to 9 inclusive (193 each), 10 (199), 11 to 14 inclusive (193 each), 15 (199), 16 to 19 inclusive (193 each), 20 (199), 21 to 24 inclusive (193 each), 25 (199), 26 (193), 27 (157), 28 (21).  
 9th do. 6 to 9 inclusive (193 each), 10 (199), 11 to 14 inclusive (193 each), 15 (199), 16 to 19 inclusive (193 each), 20 (199), 21 to 24 inclusive (193 each), 25 (199), 26 (193), 27 (157), 28 (21).  
 10th do. 6 to 9 inclusive (193 each), 10 (199), 11 to 14 inclusive (193 each), 15 (199), 16 to 19 inclusive (193 each), 20 (199), 21 to 24 inclusive (193 each), 25 (199), 26 (193), 27 (157), 28 (21).  
 11th do. 6 to 9 inclusive (193 each), 10 (199), 11 to 14 inclusive (193 each), 15 (199), 16 to 19 inclusive (193 each), 20 (199), 21 to 24 inclusive (193 each), 25 (199), 26 (193), 27 (157), 28 (21).  
 12th do. N E & S (99), 6 to 9 inclusive (193 each), 10 (199), 11 to 14 inclusive (193 each), 15 (199), 16 to 19 inclusive (193 each), 20 (199), 21 to 24 inclusive (193 each), 25 (199), 26 (193), 27 (157), 28 (21).  
 13th do. 5 (199), 6 to 9 inclusive (193 each), 10 (199), 11 to 14 inclusive (193 each), 15 (199), 16 to 19 inclusive (193 each), 20 (199), 21 to 24 inclusive (193 each), 25 (199), 26 (193), 27 (157), 28 (21).

*Township of Maria.*  
 1st Range, } B (31), 59 (62), C (30).  
 Middle pt. }  
 East part. } 2 [168], 6 to 8 inclusive [150 each], 9 [192], 10 [197], 11 [192], 12 [180], 13 [170], 14 [147], 15 [148], 16 [102], 17 [171], 19 [190], 20 [95], 21 [145], 22 part of Horse Island N E of Lot 14 F [285].  
 2nd Range, } 26 [100], 31 [95], 37 [89].  
 Middle part }  
 East part. } 15 to 23 inclusive [190 each].  
 3rd Range.—8 [100], 9 [190], 10 & 11 [95 each], 13 & 14 [95 each].  
*Township of Port Daniel.*  
 2nd Range, } 1 [101], 2 [99], 3 [97], 4 [95], 5 [93], 6 W. of Bay, } [91], 7 [89], 8 [87], 9 [85], 10 [83], 11 [79].  
 E. of Bay, } 14 [57], 15 [72].  
 3rd Range, } 1 to 11 inclusive [96] each.  
 W. of Bay, }  
 E. of Bay, } 3 [68], 4 [50], 5 [65], 6 [80], 7 [95], 8 to 18 inclusive [96] each.  
 4th Range, } 1 to 11 inclusive [96] each, 12 [80] 13 W. of Bay, } [50].  
 E. of Bay, } 1 to 18 inclusive [96] each.  
 5th Range, } 1 to 13 inclusive [96] each, 14 [121].  
 W. of Bay, }  
 E. of Bay, } 28 to 42 inclusive [96] each.  
 6th Range.—1 to 13 inclusive [96] each, 21 to 24 inclusive [96] each.  
 7th do. 1 to 13 inclusive [96] each, 21 to 41 inclusive [96] each.  
 8th do. 1 to 12 inclusive [96] each, 21 to 41 inclusive [96] each.  
 9th do. 1 to 8 inclusive [96] each, 17 to 37 inclusive [96] each, 38 (100), 39 to 41 inclusive [96] each.  
 10th do. 1 to 8 inclusive [96] each, 17 to 37 inclusive [96] each, 38 (94).  
 11th do. 1 to 8 inclusive [96] each, 17 to 37 inclusive [96] each, 38 (95), 39, 40 [99], 41 [99], 42 & 36 [96] each, 37 [99], 38 [96].  
 12th do. 1 to 8 inclusive [96] each, 13 to 26 inclusive [96] each, 37 [99], 38 [96].  
 13th do. 1 to 26 inclusive [96] each.  
 14th do. 1 to 36 inclusive [96] each.  
 15th do. 1 to 19 inclusive [96] each, 20 [95] 21 [90], 22 to 36 inclusive [96] each.

*Township of Cox.*  
 1st Range, W } 1 [101], 2 to 4 inclusive [96 each], 5 of Paspebiac } A & B [98 each], 7 [50] 8 & 9 [96 each], 10 & 11 [98 each], 12 & 13 [96 each], 14 [65], 15 [58], 16 [71], 17 to 19 inclusive [96 each], 20 & 21 [98 each], 22 to 24 inclusive [96 each], 25 & 26 [98 each], 27 to 29 inclusive [96 each], 30 & 31 [98 each], 32 [145], 33 [101].  
 2nd Range, } 1 [101], 2 to 4 inclusive [96 each], 5 & 6 [98 each], 7 [81], 8 & 9 [96 each], 10 & 11 [98 each], 12 to 14 inclusive [96 each], 15 & 16 [98 each], 17 to 19 inclusive [96 each], 20 & 21 [98 each], 22 to 24 inclusive [96 each], 25 & 26 [98 each], 27 to 29 inclusive [96 each], 30 [98], 31 [100].  
 3rd Range } 1 (186), 2 (175), 3 & 4 (96 each), 5 & 6 West of do } (98 each), 7 to 9 inclusive (96 each), 10 & 11 (98 each), 12 to 14 inclusive (96 each), 15 & 16 (98 each), 17 to 19 inclusive (96 each), 20 & 21 (98 each), 22, 23 & 24 (96 each), 25 (98).  
 4th Range } 3 (92), 4 (96), 5 & 6 (98 each), 7 to 9 West of do } inclusive (96 each), 10 & 11 (98 each), 12 to 14 inclusive (96 each), 15 & 16 (98 each), 17 to 19 inclusive (96 each), 20 & 21 (98 each), 22 to 24 inclusive (96 each), 25 & 26 (98 each), 27 to 29 inclusive (96 each), 30 & 31 (98 each), 32 (126).  
 5th Range, } 3 (78), 4 (96), 5 & 6 (98 each), 7 to 9 West of do. } inclusive (96 each), 10 & 11 (98 each), 12 to 14 inclusive (96 each), 15 & 16 (98 each), 17 to 19 inclusive (96 each), 20 & 21 (98 each), 22 to 24 inclusive (96 each), 25 & 26 (98 each), 27 to 29 inclusive (96 each), 30 & 31 (98 each), 32 (126).  
 6th Range, } 1 (116), 2 to 4 inclusive (96 each), 5 & 6 West of do. } (96 each), 7 to 9 inclusive (96 each), 10 & 11 (98 each), 12 to 14 inclusive (96 each), 15 & 16 (98 each), 17 to 19 inclusive (96 each), 20 & 21 (98 each), 22 to 24 inclusive (96 each), 25 & 26 (98 each), 27 to 29 inclusive (96 each), 30 & 31 (98 each), 32 (126).  
 7th Range, } 1 (116), 2 to 4 inclusive (96 each), 5 & 6 West of do. } (96 each), 7 to 9 inclusive (96 each), 10 & 11 (98 each), 12 to 14 inclusive (96 each), 15 & 16 (98 each), 17 to 19 inclusive (96 each), 20 & 21 (98 each), 22 to 24 inclusive (96 each), 25 & 26 (98 each), 27 to 29 inclusive (96 each), 30 & 31 (98 each), 32 (126).  
 8th Range, } 1 (116), 2 to 4 inclusive (96 each), 5 & 6 West of do. } (96 each), 7 to 9 inclusive (96 each), 10 & 11 (98 each), 12 to 14 inclusive (96 each), 15 & 16 (98 each), 17 to 19 inclusive (96 each), 20 & 21 (98 each), 22 to 24 inclusive (96 each), 25 & 26 (98 each), 27 to 29 inclusive (96 each), 30 & 31 (98 each), 32 (126).

9th Range, } 1 (116), 2 to 4 inclusive (96 each), 5 & 6 West of do. } (98 each), 7 to 9 inclusive (96 each), 10 & 11 (98 each), 12 to 14 inclusive (96 each), 15 & 16 (98 each), 17 to 19 inclusive (96 each), 20 & 21 (98 each), 22 to 24 inclusive (96 each), 25 & 26 (98 each), 27 to 29 inclusive (96 each), 30 & 31 (98 each), 32 (96), 33 (81).  
 10th Range, } 1 (106), 2 to 4 inclusive (96 each), 5 & 6 West of do. } (98 each), 7 to 9 inclusive (96 each), 10 & 11 (98 each), 12 to 14 inclusive (96 each), 15 & 16 (98 each), 17 to 19 inclusive (96 each), 20 & 21 (98 each), 22 to 24 inclusive (96 each), 25 & 26 (98 each), 27 to 29 inclusive (96 each), 30 & 31 (98 each), 32 (95), 33 (133).  
 11th Range, } 1 (106), 2 to 4 inclusive (96 each), 5 & 6 West of do. } (98 each), 7 to 9 inclusive (96 each), 10 & 11 (98 each), 12 to 14 inclusive (96 each), 15 & 16 (98 each), 17 to 19 inclusive (96 each), 20 & 21 (98 each), 22 to 24 inclusive (96 each), 25 & 26 (98 each), 27 to 29 inclusive (96 each), 30 & 31 (98 each), 32 (95), 33 (133).  
 12th Range, } 1 (101), 2 to 4 inclusive (96 each), 5 & 6 West of do. } (98 each), 7 to 9 inclusive (96 each), 10 & 11 (98 each), 12 to 14 inclusive (96 each), 15 & 16 (98 each), 17 to 19 inclusive (96 each), 20 & 21 (98 each), 22 to 24 inclusive (96 each), 25 & 26 (98 each), 27 to 29 inclusive (96 each), 30 & 31 (98 each), 32 (96), 33 (114).  
 13th Range, } 8 & 9 (96 each), 10 & 11 (98 each), 12 West of do. } to 14 inclusive (96 each), 15 & 16 (98 each), 17 to 19 inclusive (96 each), 20 & 21 (98 each), 22 to 24 inclusive (96 each), 25 & 26 (98 each), 27 to 29 inclusive (96 each), 30 (98), 31 (170), 32 (123), 33 (104).  
 14th Range, } 8 & 9 (96 each), 10 & 11 (98 each), 12 West of do. } to 14 inclusive (96 each), 15 & 16 (98 each), 17 to 19 inclusive (96 each), 20 & 21 (98 each), 22 to 24 inclusive (96 each), 25 & 26 (98 each), 27 to 29 inclusive (96 each), 30 (98), 31 (170), 32 (123), 33 (104).  
 Block Y.—8, 4, 5 & 6 (2165 in all).

*Township of Hamilton.*  
 2nd Range.—1 (200), 2 (197), 3 (200), 4 (202), 5 (211), 6 (207), 7 (210), 8 (213), 9 (216), 10 (244), 11 (221), 12 (224), 13 (235), 14 (255), 15 (283), 16 (285), 17 (277), 18 (270), 19 (261), 20 (260), 21 (214), 22 (236), 23 (227), 24 (220), 25 (219), 26 (203), 27 (194), 30 (242), 31 (274), 32 (307), 33 (244).  
 3rd do. 1 (199), 2 (193), 3 (193), 4 (193), 5 (199), 6 (192), 7 to 9 inclusive (192 each), 10 (199), 11 to 14 inclusive (192 each), 15 (199), 16 to 19 inclusive (192 each), 20 (199), 21 to 24 inclusive (192 each), 25 (199), 26 (193), 27 (193), W & S (96), E & S (96).  
 4th Range.—S & 9 (193 each), 10 (199), 11 to 14 inclusive (193 each), 15 (199), 16 to 19 inclusive (193 each), 20 (199), 21 to 24 inclusive (193 each), 25 (199), 26 to 29 inclusive (193 each), 30 (199), 31 (199), 32 (193 each), 33 (199), 16 to 19 inclusive (193 each), 20 (199), 21 to 24 inclusive (193 each), 25 (199), 26 to 28 inclusive (193 each), 29 (165), 30 (89), 31 (92), 9 (193), 10 (199), 11 to 14 inclusive (193 each), 15 (199), 16 to 19 inclusive (193 each), 20 (199), 21 to 24 inclusive (193 each), 25 (199), 26 (193), 27 (157), 28 (21).  
 5th do. 6 to 9 inclusive (193 each), 10 (199), 11 to 14 inclusive (193 each), 15 (199), 16 to 19 inclusive (193 each), 20 (199), 21 and 22 (193 each), 23 (200), 24 (199).  
 6th do. 6 to 9 inclusive (193 each), 10 (199), 11 to 14 inclusive (1