

IMMIGRATION.

The METROPOLITAN EMIGRANT.—I proposed that we should dispose of all our goods and betake ourselves to farming. She, however, to do her justice, said that she was certain we could not succeed in making money that way; but I silenced her by asking her to show what we could do better.

Accordingly, that same day, I went to my rival in the village trade, and struck a bargain with him for both the goods and the house.

The next week I left Lantz, but with a much smaller retinue than when I entered it a month before, being only attended by one wagon. During the week I had come to the determination to settle in the township of Inverness, and, having arrived there, purchased a two hundred acre lot on the banks of a small stream and at once contracted with two men to build a house and clear ten acres of land for me.

On the third week I entered on my land, the house having been put up and the greater part of my bargain finished. I had provided myself with the necessary woodman's utensils, and having seen the progress of the men I had hired, now thought myself capable of cutting down the trees that grew around.

I had resolved to follow their modes in every thing, and, among others, had noticed that they never wore coats (I was afterwards told that they were at the time in pledge for whiskey.) accordingly, I took off mine, and worked hard for the two first days, when I began to feel pains in my back and arms. I with great difficulty managed, however, to continue throughout the third; but the next morning I suffered so acutely on attempting to rise, that I was certain I had caught the rheumatism by going without my coat. All that day I lay in bed, and had warm cloths and bladders swathed about me, and, on the suggestion of my wife, suffered a mustard blister to be applied. These remedies, in a few days, succeeded in allaying the pain, and on the sixth I left my room, but could not stand upright; on the contrary, I had to get two sticks and move forward, stooping very much, only now and then lifting my head to see I did not run against the walls. That evening I was, in spite of the exhortations of my well-meaning spouse, round the edge of my clearing, and examining the place where I thought I could best renew my operations. After moving about a little in my stooping manner, I lifted up my head to see where I was going, and to my horror perceived a great bear wringing its jaws and advancing towards me. I chose the lesser evil of the two, and disregarding the pain in my back, rushed to the house at the top of my speed.

On getting in, I locked and bolted the door, and went up to the bed room windows for the first time, and, as I looked down, I saw the party, from which I saw the bear very scientifically pull down the party, and remove a fine fat pig we were intending to have killed for our Christmas dinner. The speaking of the victim brought my wife, who, with great daring but little prudence, ran towards the thief, but, fortunately for herself, fell before she was up to it, having put her toe under the exposed root of a tree, I say fortunately, although she broke her arm in the descent; but to our great satisfaction it was soon healed, though the doctor's bill was any thing but a trifle.

Every one who knows any thing of Canada must have heard of the shocking winters of the Lower Province, and as the cold weather approached, I began to get rather terrified as to the result, it being the first winter I had been there. Accordingly I hired five immense stores, one for the kitchen, one for the parlor, and the rest for the bed rooms, for which I paid five-and-twenty dollars. Indeed, this way I found was common with those who were not determined as to their stay; and as I had moved so much of late, I thought it was better than to purchase them. I then busied myself in cutting firewood, but the trees on my lot were only just getting into the wood, which does not burn well and what with being green, and what with being soft, we were placed in rather a disagreeable situation, as will be seen in the sequel. But, to tell the truth, I must say that my constitution was more adapted to cut and measure cords of larch than cords of wood. It was while I was thus engaged, that I discovered that what I and my wife had imagined to be the rheumatism, was merely the pains occasioned by such manual hard work, and not at all to be regarded, though it was no joke at the time.

It was about the middle of January, and a bitter cold morning, for a piercing north wind that nothing could repel, having arisen, we, as may be expected, instantly set about lighting a fire. Shivering and shaking with cold did I see Amelia's vain efforts to strike a light, in trying to effect which she only bruised her fingers, and failed in eliciting a single spark for at least five minutes. When at length that desirable object was attained, a candle having been lighted, we discovered that there was no wood in the house, and I had therefore to go where it was, a distance of about seventy yards. Although I knew it was a very cold morning, yet as I thought that it was so near it would be needless to put on a great coat or gloves, therefore I rushed forth, and was instantly enveloped in a violent powder, which almost blinded me, and cut my face to the bone. Though the wood was, as I have said, so close at hand, it was full ten minutes before I reached it. Having loaded myself, I again entered the whirlwind of ice and snow, and though my hands were dreadfully cold, yet I managed to carry my load almost to the door, where, being unable to retain it any longer, I let go, and tumbled in half frozen, when it took some time to get into their regular state. Meanwhile Amelia ran out and brought in the fire-wood; yet it was all green and wet with melted snow, that it was full three quarters of an hour before it was kindled, during which period we were in a lamentable state, cold and comfortless within, while we could hear the bleak lightning wind rushing without whirling the small frozen snow into every cranny and crevice that it could get near, and threatening destruction to any one who should attempt to go out.

During this winter an unusual quantity of snow fell, and covered the roofs of the houses for some depth. While the frost lasted it was prevented from sliding off; but when spring approached and the days grew warmer, it loosened its hold on the roof, and would slide off in a great heap. One night, having occasion to go for something or other to the store, Amelia went out when I waited for her return. As the store was not more than ten minutes' walk, she had not thought it needful that I should go with her, though the night was as black as pitch.

For at least half an hour I sat rattling beside the stove, listening to the snow falling off the roof, when my attention was roused by hearing a great portion slide off with a vast din, and at the same instant I imagined I heard a faint cry; but as nothing followed, I sat still, greatly rejoicing that so much had fallen, as its pelting on the roof made the house very damp, and likewise thinking it would greatly lessen my labour in throwing the remainder off, as I had intended to do on the morrow.

I waited for about ten minutes longer, reflecting on my fortunes in Canada, and revelling in my mind the events that had happened within the last two months—the arrival of the emigrant boat from England, and then from the village where I had kept store, and hoping that I was now fairly settled for life, when I suddenly recollected my wife, who I found had been absent some time more than was necessary. Wondering what could have delayed her, I stepped to the window and looked out; all was dark and dismal, and I could not see further than an immense mound of snow that had slid off the roof. On finding how useless it was to remain looking for her from the window, I shut it and returned to the stove, and becoming uneasy, I silently, and with a kind of stealth, reached my hat and coat from the peg, and putting them on, resolved to go out and look for the missing Amelia. As the road was straight, I was under no apprehension of losing my way, and, therefore, climbing over the alders and high pile of snow, I hastened towards the store, hoping to meet her on the road, when the thought struck me that she was lying buried under the heap before the house. Having, therefore, called a neighbour, we procured torches, and looked for her tracks in the snow.

As we were going along, my companion eyeing me in a curious manner, said— "Between neighbours I don't intend to say anything, but you had better make off before it's known."

"What's known?" answered I, much astonished at his words. "Oh," said he, "you are quite safe with me; you need not fear my informing."

"What do you mean," cried I, in some alarm. "Only that you might not have met with any other person so accommodating. I have killed a man myself."

I started back from him in horror, and then asked, though almost choked by fear— "Do you suppose I have killed my wife?" "Certainly," said he; "or what are these spades for? but you ought to have chosen her better time—waited till the frost was out of the ground; it will be hard work to dig through."

I was quite thunderstruck; so much so, that I dropped my spade, which he perceiving, added, "You may rely on me; only be off as quick as you can, for all the people hereabouts are expecting it, as they saw that you could be here for no other reason than to get rid of her, being nothing of a farmer."

Here I interrupted him, having recovered my breath and faculty of speech, both which had deserted me; and after some long made him understand that it was to dig her up which I required his assistance.

Having by this time reached the mound of snow, the mystery of her disappearance was cleared up by our perceiving one of her feet sticking up. We soon extricated her, almost dead with bruises, wet, and want of air; indeed, she would have been suffocated, had not her head got beneath the platform before the house.

I had received something of a fright when my auxiliary said he had killed a man, I asked him to come in with a very bad grace; which he perceived, and gave vent to shouts of laughter, whereof I was in a manner constrained to ask the cause, upon which he answered, still laughing, "Why, Mr. Needles, we saw you were a coward, and therefore determined among ourselves to have some sport with you; and I was just amusing myself with you the whole time."

On hearing this, I asked him to give me a dram to any nothing more about it; but, notwithstanding, the story was in every body's mouth two days after, and it was always in my ears for a month. But to continue.

The next morning my wife awoke with a very bad cold, that confined her to the house for a fortnight; by which time the snow was nearly all off the ground, and the spring fairly set in. The persons who had made trees on their lots now commenced making sugar for their consumption during the rest of the year. But I was unable to do this, as my lot was covered with magnificent pines, it was in ————, and similar unprofitable trees, the sight of which, growing in great luxuriance, had induced me in my inexperience to take my present land in preference to that covered with fir and better trees. But the not being able to make sugar was the first and last of my manifold misfortunes while engaged in farming.

This season happening to be a very bad one, my crops, when harvested, produced so little, and that little of such bad quality, that I found myself out of pocket; which was a very discouraging thing to a new settler, and occasioned many sad reminiscences of my shop in the Borough, both to myself and Amelia. But we knew that, now we were out, we could not easily get back; so we mutually desisted from speaking on the subject.

In the spring I suffered the loss of one of my oxen by the falling of a tree; and it was impossible to repair its loss, as I had hardly sufficient money left to crop my land. While in this deplorable situation, I received £200 from my father, accompanied with many hopes that we were succeeding in the farm; for he knew that I left the store-keeping. This money restored me in some degree, and I managed to live to the autumn, when I again had a miserable crop, although my neighbours had very good ones.

On my expressing my wonder at this circumstance, one of them had the kindness to tell me that I would never make a shilling out of my land, it was so poor; adding, "And those pine stumps will hold up their heads for at least twenty years to come, in spite of all you can do. I advise you to clear out for some better location."

On hearing this opinion from one who ought to know, and as I had no reason to disbelieve him, as every pains had been taken in vain to render the last crop more plentiful, I thought it was deserving of attention and consideration. Accordingly, after tea, I thus addressed Amelia on the subject: "We have now been in this country upwards of eighteen months, and nothing but vexation and loss have attended us ever since we set foot on it. We have expended almost all our money, sold all our goods, and, in fact, have been step by step going on to ruin. Therefore think that we had better scrape together what money we can, and return home. But what say you?"

Her answer was quite accordant with my wishes. But she added, "I think you would have done better if you had followed my advice, and never had anything to do with a farm, as I do not pretend to know anything about it, and the result proves you are no wiser than myself."

From this time we began to make preparations for our departure, which we had resolved should take place before winter. The selling of our furniture, farming utensils, oxen, &c. procured us the necessary sum. And as we could not hope to find a new purchaser for the farm, we left it to receive a new coating of trees, and with all expedition set out for Quebec, when we expected to reach in two days, but which, by unusual rains and other circumstances, took us four; by which we arrived just in time to get on board the ship Frederick, bound for London, thus escaping the fraudulent, or at least exorbitant, charges at the wharf.

This time we had a rough, boisterous, four weeks' passage, in the course of which I enjoyed the felicity of many a good drinking, as, not being very sick this time, I stood for the most part on deck. Nothing remarkable happened throughout, and glad was I when the ship anchored at Gravesend; from whence I was soon conveyed in the steam boat to London; where, having taken a coach, I arrived about eight o'clock in the evening at my father's, where we stayed till we were re-established in another ship, into which I was right glad to enter, after having experienced in Canada the folly of emigration.

COU-FISHING IN LABRADOR.—The following account of cou-fishing is abridged from a somewhat diffuse but interesting article on the subject, by the celebrated ornithologist of America, Mr. Audubon.

Though the coast of Labrador is visited by European as well as American fishermen, the business is most extensively carried on by the waters of the latter country, and especially by the coasters of Boston and other sea-ports on the American coast. The vessels employed leave their respective ports from the beginning of May to that of June, that is, as soon as the spring has dissolved the ice, which during the winter had blocked up the Gulf. A vessel of one hundred tons is provided with a crew of twelve men, each being furnished with appropriate clothing, such as waterproof oiled jackets, trousers, boots, &c. The owner supplies lines, hooks, nets, and every requisite for fishing; and the hold is stowed with casks, some containing salt for curing the fish, others intended for receiving the oil that may be collected. For every two men there is allowed a "Hampton boat," which when not used, is lashed on deck, or hung in staves. The bates employed at first are muskell salter for the purpose, but as soon as the shoals of capelin reach the coast, these are substituted, and not infrequently the flesh of sea-bow. At three in the morning the crew are prepared for their day's labour, and ready to betake themselves to their boats, each of which has two oars and two sails. They all depart at once, and either by rowing or sailing reach the banks to which the fish are known to resort. The little squadron drop their anchors at short distances from each other, in a depth of from ten to twenty feet, and the business of fishing is immediately commenced. Each man has two lines, and each stands in one end of the boat, the middle of which is boarded off to hold the fish. The baited lines have been dropped into the water, on each side of the boat, their leads have reached the bottom, a fish has taken the hook, and, after giving the line a slight jerk, the fisherman hauls up his prize with a continued pull, throws the fish athwart a small round bar of iron placed near his back, which forces open the mouth, while the weight of the body, however small the fish may be, tears out the hook. The bait is still good, and over her side the line goes again to catch another fish, while that on the left is now drawn up, and the same course pursued. In this manner, a fisher busily plying at each end, the operation is continued until the boat is so laden, that her gun-wale is brought within a few inches of the surface, when they return to the vessel in harbour, seldom more than eight miles from the banks. Arrived at the end of a pole, thrown it from the fish with an iron spike at the end of a pole, throws it from the boat to the deck counting aloud the number thus discharged. The boat, being thus unladen, returns again to the fishing station. During the morning while the fishers have been at their work, the captain, four men and the cook, have erected "long tables" fore and aft the main-hatchway, and also taken to the shore most of the salt barrels, while they have placed the large empty casks in a row to receive the livers, from which the oil is to be extracted. The hold of the vessel is quite clear, except that a heap of salt is deposited in a corner for use. After dinner the process commences, the men using long sharp knives. One begins by removing the head from every fish, which is effected in a moment by a deep gash of the knife and a peculiar pull; he then splits open the belly, and passes the fish to the next man, who removes the entrails and the liver, the entrails with the head being thrown overboard; the liver is dropped into a cask.

A third now receives the fish, dexterously separates his knife the vertebra from the flesh, throws the bones into the sea, and the fish into the hold, where it is received by three men who complete this part of the process by salting and packing it. In this way six men get through their work so as to be ready for the return boat in the evening with a fresh cargo, which is disposed of like the former. At three in the morning they again prepare for another day's labour, and thus continue their toil until the vessel is fully laden. It often happens that there are not less than 100 vessels in the harbour, each of which sends out three boats to the fishing bank. Now each boat procures, on an average, 2000 fish per day, so that the total taken by these vessels during the week will amount to 600,000.

The fish already procured and salted are from time to time taken ashore (at the New Harbour) by part of the crew, who are the worst lands at fishing, the others continuing at their lines. "There, on the bare rocks, or on elevated scaffolds of considerable extent, the salted cod are laid side by side to dry in the sun. They are turned several times a day, and in the intervals the men wear a deal on board at clearing and stowing away the daily produce of the fishing banks. Towards evening they return to the drying grounds and put up the fish in piles resembling so many haystacks, disposing those towards the top in such a manner that the rain cannot injure them, and placing a heavy stone on the summit to prevent their being thrown down should it blow hard in the night."

Such then is the mode of taking the cod till the arrival of the countless myriads of capelings, which migrate to the shallows in July in order to deposit their spawn. "The cods follow them as the blood-hound follows his prey, and their compact masses literally lie on the shores." "The fishermen now adopt another method; they have brought with them long and deep seines, one end of which is fastened by means of line to the shore; the other is, in the usual manner, drawn out in a broad sweep to enclose as great a space as possible, and hauled on shore by means of a capstan. Some of the men in boats support the corked part of the net, and beat the water to frighten the fishes within towards land; while others, armed with poles, enter the water, hook the fishes, and fling them on the beach, the net being gradually drawn closer as the number of fishes diminishes." "The number of cod secured at a single haul amounts to many thousands, while a net made by securing a lamp-kernel at the four corners may be filled with capelings at each sweep in the shallows among the rocks. The seining of cod-fish appears to be a most injurious way of procuring them; for the meshes of the nets are necessarily so small as to imprison thousands of young fish, which are perfectly useless, and which, instead of being returned to the water, as good policy would dictate, are left on the shore to feed ravens, kites, and beasts of prey."

It is not in every case a cargo of the vessel is dried on shore, —in many instances the fish are merely salted, and carried in this state to different ports, where the owner disposes of them to agents from distant places. The business is very lucrative; and instances are known of men who by industry have in the course of ten years acquired a comfortable independence.

COMMON SALT.—We propose to give a brief account of this great necessary of life, salt, without entering into any purely chemical dispositions upon its nature and properties.

Common salt is found in a solid state as "rock-salt," or is obtained by evaporating sea or salt-spring water. The evaporating process is conducted either by exposing the liquid to the atmosphere, or by boiling it over a fire. In countries where the rays of the sun possess sufficient heat to occasion rapid evaporation, salt of the finest quality is obtained without the assistance of artificial heat. The sea-water is evaporated in salt-pans, or shallow pans lined with clay; as the evaporation advances, and the salt is deposited, the brine is pumped off till a crust of salt about three inches thick remains. When this crust becomes hard it is broken up, and deposited in heaps in a place protected from rain. A fluid called the *bittern*, containing a number of the earthy matters salts, continues for a long time to drain from the brine, the salt under is not considered perfectly pure until after three years' draining. The result of this process is the "dry salt," so much in request for preserving animal food. The "bittern" is sometimes preserved for the purpose of obtaining from it the sulphate of magnesia, and other substances containing magnesia. Glauber's salts are made from it.

In countries where the sun's heat is too weak to effect the evaporation with sufficient rapidity, and where at the same time fuel is cheap, the other process of boiling the liquor is adopted. The boiling is repeated four or even seven times, the boiler being each time replenished with fresh brine. When the liquor is sufficiently evaporated, the salt is left in crystals at the bottom of the pan. From a pan of 1500 gallons from 15 to 20 bushels of salt are obtained every day. In this process the draining which the salt requires after being removed from the boiler seldom takes more than four days. Not only brine must be subjected to the process of evaporation, but even rock-salt, if impure, must be dissolved in water, and again consolidated by heat.

It is supposed that brine-springs are formed by a stream of water flowing through a stratum of rock-salt. It is stated that charcoal is very generally found in strata above brine-springs. Such springs are very numerous in America, and are extensively used in the manufacture of salt. They appear also to be generally of greater strength than the springs of Europe. Yet some of those in England are remarkably strong. Though the strongest brines can yield little more than one fourth of their weight in salt, the spring of Cheshire affords 22 per cent, in one remarkable case 25 per cent, and in another even 26 per cent. In Switzerland, from 13 to 14 per cent, is the usual strength of the salt-brine springs, and the average is only 11 per cent in France.

Dr. Reusseler conjectures that rock-salt is composed of deposits from salt lakes, or seas, which have long ceased to exist. Some of the salt strata are considerably above the present level of the ocean. In the Tyrol they are 3000 feet, and in Peru 10,000 feet, above the level of the sea. In England, on the contrary, strata are found 120 feet below that level. The Zout pans in Africa are deposits of salt in crystals, which Dr. Reusseler concludes to have been washed from the coast, where a great evaporation of the sea water is produced by the action of the sun, and this opinion is authorized by that sickness of the air between the coast and the interior which travellers have remarked.

Salt rocks and strata are found in all parts of the globe. Dr. Reusseler states that they extend across America from the Alleghany Mountains to the Pacific, and are found in California. In Mexico the Penon Blanco are salt rocks which are worked, and annually produce 1,700,000 bushels of salt. In England the great depositaries of rock-salt are in Cheshire, where are also the brine springs mentioned before. In 1812 six distinct strata of very fine rock salt were discovered at Vie, in the department of Meurthe, in France; but no use appears to have been made of the discovery. Spain has a singular quantity of salt near Carles in Catalonia. It is a mass of solid salt, between 430 and 500 feet high, and nearly three miles in circumference. The salt is of various, but generally white, transparent or crystalline, and remains a considerable time insoluble in water. The inhabitants make it into essences, unguents, and other uses, and utensils. At La Mancha there is a smaller but similar mass of salt; and near the Ebro is a chain of hills, consisting of salt, sulphate of lime, and limestone. In Germany there are masses of rock salt in Upper Austria, Styria, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and the Tyrol. In Hungary and Poland there is an immense deposit of rock-salt on both sides the Carpathian Mountains. It is also found near Ockna in Moldavia, in Prussia; and in Calabria, in Catalonia, in Asiae Turkey; it is said to be used for building.

The Isle of Gomera, in the Persian Gulf, is a solid mass of fossil salt. In Canbal a road is cut through a mass of rock salt that rises to a cliff more than 100 feet above the river. In Africa rock salt is very abundant on both sides the Atlas Mountains it occurs in great quantities, and is found in Tunis and Algiers. In Abyssinia there is an immense plain of salt, four days' journey in extent.

The uses of salt are very various in manufactures. It enters into the composition of glass, ammonia, of glass, of oxyanate of lime, of corrosive sublimate, of Glauber's and Epsom salts, and of the painter's patent yellow; and it is used in bleaching, in glazing earthenware, in assaying metals, in case-hardening steel, and in rendering iron malleable. But the qualities of salt which render it indispensable to man are its uses as mixed with his food. With every bushel of flour about one pound of salt is used in making bread; thus it may be presumed that, in bread alone, every adult consumes about two ounces of salt weekly. Salt is antiseptic (counteracts putrefaction), and hence meats and fish are preserved by salting. In using salt for this purpose, it should be free from the muriate of magnesia, which is its most common impurity. The importance of salt for the support of life is evident, when we consider how much fish and flesh are thus preserved, to be removed from places where they could not be used fresh, to be distributed to those where salt is scarce, the want is severely felt. In the State of La Plata, in South America, the sheep and cattle, where they discover a pit of salt-ey, rush together to feed upon it, and, in the struggle, many are trampled to death. In Upper Canada the cattle have plenty of wild pasture to browse on in the woods; but once in a fortnight the return to the farm of their own accord in order to obtain a little salt, and when they have eaten it, mixed with their fodder, they return again to the woods. Salt is now extensively used in England, and in all Europe, for fattening cattle. In Spain they attribute the fitness of their wool to the quantities of salt given to animals in this country. It is also much in use as a manure for the soil. The proportion of half a peck of salt to an acre of soil equal to forty yards long by one broad has been found to succeed.

About twenty years since, Lord R. Manners applied salt in solution to the irrigation of herbage: one ounce of salt to a gallon of water was used with success; a stronger solution,—of two ounces to a gallon of water,—was found to destroy the blades of grass; but in the next season an abundant crop of herbage came up. Dr. Holland recommends from eight to sixteen bushels of salt per acre. A mixture of salt and soot is a good manure; it is, indeed, the best compound, as manure, into which salt enters as an ingredient. Corn is steeped in salt to prevent smut; in orchard irrigation with a salt solution is recommended; and, spread on the surface of the soil, it destroys slugs and snails in gardens; but it will also destroy vegetation if dropped on the leaves of young growing plants. The use of salt as a manure is not confined to Europe; all the land on the coast is regularly treated with sea water in China and Hindostan. It is to ferruginous sandy soils that salt is understood to be particularly adapted as a manure.

SNOW HARVEST.—In Naples, the snow trade, like those of salt, tobacco, &c., all over the kingdom, was from very old times, a government monopoly. The king was accustomed to farm it to a company, who paid so many thousand ducats a year for the privilege, and who were moreover bound to sell the snow at a fixed unvarying price, and severely fined whenever they left the city unprovided with a quantity sufficient for the demand. The government, having committed the folly of interfering with this, or any other branch of trade, at least showed wisdom in this severity, for few things could be more likely to excite the people to revolt than a dearth of snow in the dog-days. The Dogana della Neve is farmed, and produces a considerable revenue.

Of the mountains of snow brought lately into Naples, some goes to private families, who use it at their meals, some to the coffee-houses and *sorbettieri*, where it is made up to *sorbetti*, lemonades, ices, &c., &c., and a large quantity to itinerant vendors of inferior *gelati*, and to stationary *acquaioli*, or water-sellers, who cool with the plain beverage they sell to passengers at the corner of almost every street. In domestic usage, it not merely does its duty in the wine-cooler, but it is served up at table in an open vessel, out of which each person helps himself to a piece as he prepares to drink his wine,—which, we must remark is always drunk from tumblers. There is a knack of filling up the mouth of the tumbler with a piece of filter through the snow into the glass. This great consideration, an icy cold draught, is thus procured, and the effect to the eye is pleasing enough, particularly when "Capri Rosso," or any other ruby-coloured wine, is thrown upon the sparkling frozen snow.

The coffee-houses, which are very numerous, nearly all sell lemonade and ices during summer. From eight o'clock in the morning till five in the afternoon the trade is mostly confined to *sorbetti* and lemonade; but at the evening hour they begin a vigorous manufacture of *gelati*, which, in a well-frequented shop, knows no rest or cessation until after midnight. The gentry stop at the doors of these shops, and take the ices in their carriages, or sometimes go into the shop, the entire fronts of which are thrown open to the street. On a former occasion we praised their manufacture of macerons, and we must say here that the Neapolitans and the Sicilians are the best makers of ices in the world. The Parisian artists in that line are generally but compared with them, while our English ones are saving to be the people, these elegant and costly goods are sold in almost every street. The trade of these goods is indispensable, and it was a rare affliction for these manufacturers, during some part of the existence of Buonaparte's continental system, to be obliged to use honey, or sugar, made by French chemists from *carrons* and beet-roots, instead of the West India sugars we were wont to sell them. A few years ago there was a great *sorbettiere* living at the top of the Strada Toledo,—he was an old man, who had witnessed sundry revolutions and innumerable political changes, but he only cared for two—the Milan and Berlin decrees that shut out sugar and made bad ices, and the fall of Napoleon and the abrogation of the said decrees, which threw trade open and brought about good ices.

While these shops supply the gentry, the itinerant vendors deal with the poorer classes. Every summer evening, on the long mole, by the port, and in other places much frequented by the people, these elegant and costly goods are sold in almost every street. Their wares, of course, are not so good, but then they are much cheaper—and are they not always cold? For three, four or five grains, the sailor, the fisherman, the thirsty calesstero; or other labouring man can obtain that summer bonum—a long mouthful of something cold and sweet. On the evenings of church festivals and holidays the trade carried on in this way is very extensive indeed, and, on such occasions, the flying ice-sellers are found in all the busy suburbs and outskirts of the town, maintaining so delectable rivalry with the vendors of water melons and other luxuries.

But the steadyest, the least luxurious, and the most generally useful consumption of snow is perhaps that made by the stationary *acquaioli*, or water-sellers. The shops, or rather establishments of this class of dealers, is a singular and not unimportant object. There it a high table or bench, having, on either side, two perpendicular wooden columns, between which is generally on each iron axis. These columns, or pillars, are crowded by the people, and a fantastically shaped pediment finishes the top over the shop, which may be about five feet long; four pillars, and twelve high, to the top of the pediment. It is generally placed at the corner of a street, and always against the wall, leaving just space enough for the shaler to stand between the wall and his bench. The whole of the construction, were it not so thickened and furnished out, would not look much unlike a *gibbet*; but as it is, it may more correctly be compared to a *Giuseppe* moveable *box* temple. It is painted all over with the gayest colours; frequently richly carved and gilded, and decorated with flags and peacocks' feathers, while from pediment and columns hang diamond glasses of all sizes and fashions, and other glasses, mixed with bottles, flasks, oranges, and lemons, in most unadvised disorder, bestrew the table or bench. In the rear of this medley, and generally but upright against the wall, and elevated on a stool, stands the officiating minister of the temple, with a white or a red nightcap on his head, a red sash round his loins, and an enormous pair of iron trousers, or breeches, big enough to draw enough to draw the teeth of a man-eater, but which he only uses to express the juice from his oranges and lemons into the glasses of thirsty passengers.

The *avvingo* water barrels are closed at one end with thick cork, in which there is a large hole for the admission of pieces of snow, and a small aperture for the emission of the cooled water. When the snow is thrown in, the man agitates the barrel until it is partially dissolved in the water; he so gives a shake or two every time he draws off a glass for a customer. A plain glass of water, but deliciously cold, with the vapour exuding through and standing on the outside of the glass like dew, only costs about half a farthing,—between that and a squeezed lemon or orange, or some drops of sambuca are added. This sambuca is a curious, bluish, milky looking aromatic distilled from the flowers of the elder tree, of a peculiar but not unpleasant taste when mixed with ice water. A very great quantity of it is consumed in this way. The *acquaioli*, however, is always furnished with certain double sized glasses of portentous dimensions, for which double price is charged. Rum, brandy, and all ardent spirits are utter strangers to the sanctity of the water drinking shrine. It surprises some strangers to see that the Neapolitans, at the hottest time of the day, and when they are in a state of the most profuse perspiration from the effects of work or of walking in the broiling sun, will stop before one of these temples and take off a large glassful of the coldest water at a draught, and with impunity. But this they all do daily, and in the hottest weather several times in the course of the day. We believe also that few foreigners live long at Naples without doing precisely the same thing, and with just the same impunity. In the great thoroughfares of the town these *acquaioli* carry on an immense deal of business, their stands, at certain hours of the day, being constantly surrounded by impatient customers, who empty the glasses more quickly than the dealers can fill them.

Nearly all that we have said here about Naples may be applied to Sicily. The great snow-stores of Sicily is Mount Etna, and the English and the natives of Malta also derive their supplies from the caverns and summits of that volcano.

CITY HOTEL.

No. 23, ST. ANN STREET. ROBERT LAFontaine, the proprietor of this establishment, in returning thanks to his friends for the very liberal encouragement he has met with since he resumed the personal control of his Hotel, in June 1834, begs to announce to them, and the public generally, that the premises have lately been considerably improved, so as to render the CITY HOTEL in every way commodious and comfortable to those who may honor him with their patronage. Horse and Carriages at all times in readiness. Quebec, May 5, 1835. u-1

MONDAY, (Courier), Dec. 20, 1855.

The Upper Canadians are beginning to earnest to look after their own interests, without regard to those of the Lower Province. They reason justly in thinking that if the latter will fully lag behind in the march of improvement, they must not suffer in consequence of her inaction. At a meeting, held on the 17th inst., at Toronto, at the suggestion of the Board of Trade, Committees were appointed to take measures to press upon the attention of the several branches of the Legislature, and of the Imperial Government, the great advantage to the trade of Upper Canada, if goods were allowed to be imported through the United States from Europe. If Lower Canada eventually loses any considerable portion of the transit trade between the Sister Province and Britain, it will be entirely owing to her own want of enterprise and to her inactivity. With the St. Lawrence and the completion of our Canal communications, we could defy competition in summer, and with the New Brunswick Rail-road, which, during the greater part of winter, would enable us to maintain our intercourse with Europe, we could still during that season keep our ground. The diversion of the Upper Canada trade through the United States would deal a most fatal blow to our commercial prosperity, and would assuredly entail infamy upon those who, by their niggardly and obstructive policy, are desirous of, in every way, crippling our resources.

We have been requested to publish the following Petition to the Imperial Parliament, against any change in the Timber Duties. The Petition is laid in the News Room for signature. To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom, &c. &c. &c.

The Petition of the Inhabitants of Montreal, &c. &c. Humbly Sheweth,

That your Petitioners have seen with alarm the Resolution of a Committee of your Honourable House, which was appointed at its last Session to make enquiry into the state of the Wood Trade, wherein they recommend a reduction of fifteen shillings per load on Foreign Timber, and alteration in the present scale of duties on Deals.

That your petitioners do not pray for any protection in the Wood Trade, detrimental or prejudicial to the combined national interest of the United Kingdom and her own Colonies. They cannot, however, allow themselves to imagine that any such destructive change to their general welfare, as recommended by the Committee, will be sanctioned by your Honourable House.

That your Petitioners would most humbly pray of your Honourable House, to examine the evidence given before the said Committee, and into your most serious consideration the whole bearing of the question, as regards the certain supply of an indispensable article of consumption to Great Britain at the lowest possible prices, and the fatal effect any such change would have on this very valuable portion of His Most Gracious Majesty's dominions.

That your Petitioners apprehend that the scale of duties as at present established on Wood from the Baltic and these Provinces, is so well balanced as to preserve the most equal competition, thereby producing in the markets of Great Britain the several descriptions of wood at the lowest possible cost to the consumers; and if any change were made in the present scale, whereby an advantage would be given to Foreign over Colonial wood, it must be apparent to your Honourable House that the profits and benefits derived therefrom would be transferred to foreigners, and be injurious to the interests of the United Kingdom.

That the great facilities afforded through the Timber Trade, as at present existing between Great Britain and her Colonies, for their general advancement and prosperity, and your Petitioners may add of relief to the empire, are the employment of an immense amount of tonnage of British shipping, exceeding one-fourth of the whole tonnage engaged in her external trade. The employment of, and keeping up a nursery for British seamen. The consumption of British manufactures necessary for the support of about two millions of people. The keeping open and yearly extending an outlet for a great portion of the surplus population of the United Kingdom, and the settlement of those Colonies with a race of British inhabitants, all which benefits would cease on the adoption of the recommendation of the Committee of your Honourable House.

That the present protection being barely adequate to enable the manufacturer to prepare and deliver ready for shipment the different descriptions of Lumber without a loss, a duty equal to one-sixth of the cost, at the shipping port, being payable to the Colonial Government, under an order in Council of His Majesty; besides, the annually increasing expense, the additional distances the article has to be brought, must make it apparent to any Statesman, that should the recommendation of the Committee become law, the trade of these Colonies with Great Britain would be annihilated, and, consequently, the inhabitants forced to look to the United States for that protection which would be denied them by the Parent Country, and compelled to take in return for their produce those manufactures which are at present solely supplied by Great Britain.

That your Petitioners might urge with great propriety many other reasons for the continuance of the present protection to these Colonies in the Wood Trade, particularly the large amount of capital now invested in that trade in perfect good faith that that protection would not be withdrawn; but your Petitioners, relying fully on the merits and justice of their position as British subjects, and the confidence they have in your Honourable House, do not deem it necessary, feeling convinced that, after giving the subject your full consideration, you will leave them in possession of the trade as at present exists.

Wherefore your Petitioners humbly pray, that your Honourable House will withhold your sanction to any alteration in the existing duties levied in the United Kingdom upon Timber and other Wood articles; and your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Legislature—Lower Canada.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

MONDAY, December 21, 1855.—(Continued.)

On the second reading of the bill for appointing certain parochial Officers in the country parts.

Hon. G. MOFFAT said, he had no objection to send this Bill to a special Committee. There was, however, one clause in it to which he could not agree, namely, that providing for the election of Justices of the Peace, to be recommended as such to the Executive Government. He was willing to admit the principle of the Bill, but not to agree to some of the details.

Hon. D. VIGER preferred a general to a special Committee. This measure was one of great and general importance, and ought to be discussed in a Committee of the whole. The hon. gentleman described the manner in which a special Committee would treat any clause they disliked; and would much prefer a general Committee.

Hon. W. B. FELTON was of opinion, that as this Bill contained some important principles, it would be proper to discuss them now. As to the general provisions of this Bill, he could not be otherwise than favorable to them, since it had been by his means that it had been originally introduced, although his Bill had reference only to the Townships. The Assembly had amended that Bill, and extended it to the whole Province.—When it came up to that House, the Bill was lost by a small majority consisting of members connected with the seigniories. All that had passed by, and now the Bill again made its appearance, but with a most objectionable clause in it. It provided that on a certain day, two persons were to be elected as Justices of the Peace, and as such to be recommended to the Executive Government for a commission. Now in this proceeding there must either be an intention to establish the elective principle, or there must not. If the elective principle is to be established thereby, then there was no necessity for sending these persons to the Governor in Chief—they were Justices of the Peace already—but if the elective principle was not sought to be established, then the clause and the whole proceeding was illusory. But in fact this was an attempt in an imperfect manner to introduce the elective principle. The people were authorized to nominate two persons to be Magistrates; but what prevented them now from recommending to the Executive persons fit for that office? Unless it was intended that it was to be imperative on the Governor to accept this nomination, the law and powers at present exist, and this clause was nugatory and illusive. But again, if it was intended to compel the Governor to accept the nomination and appoint accordingly—the Bill was imperfect, for the clause merely says, the Governor shall have power to appoint, not that he shall be compelled to appoint. It was quite enough, however, that the elective principle was advanced to induce the House

carefully to look into the matter. It was time that the rights of the different branches should be determined. Innovation and departure from established usage were the distinguishing features of the times—so far as they are advanced in any principle contained in this Bill, it became the House to examine them, and if necessary to resist them. Whether the appointment of magistrates in the country parishes had been well executed he did not know, nor was it the question: this measure was an attack upon a most important function of the prerogative—not by a strict forward method of proceeding, but in an indirect manner. It was intended to introduce the elective principle in a way gratifying to the vanity of certain persons in the country parishes. He was not prepared to admit the benefits of the elective principle—his experience was quite the other way—he lived in the neighbourhood of a county where officers were elective, and he knew the effects to be such that the minority had to hide their head until they in their turn, by a revolution of opinion, became the majority, when the same lot befel their antagonists. Another strong objection was, that these Magistrates were to be Judges: each county was to build a Court-house, and each Magistrate would be empowered to act. These elected Magistrates will have to carry into effect the laws, not for life, but for one year. He would ask any man conversant with the subject whether decisions to the amount of twenty pounds ought to be confided to Magistrates elected for one year? In cases where life or limb were endangered, they might answer the purpose, but they could never be considered proper persons to act as Judges. The country was not yet prepared to admit the elective principle; and unless this House was so prepared, some instruction ought to be sent down along with the Bill to the special Committee.

Hon. D. VIGER supported the Bill, its principles and details. The reasoning of the Hon. Member who had just sat down, and the pains he had taken, proved the necessity of a general Committee on it. The Hon. Gentleman had shown that it was of great importance, and as such it should be referred to a Committee of the whole. With respect to the details of this Bill, he (Mr. V.) maintained that the officers enumerated were required by the inhabitants for local purposes, and for wants which none could better understand than the persons who were to benefit by it. These parochial and local officers were, moreover, recognized in England. A good deal has been said about elective Magistrates; were not the Aldermen in England elected Magistrates? Were not corporations in England invested with these local powers and authorities for their internal government; and the Magistrates exercised judicial powers although chosen by popular election? Nay, although elected, the Aldermen of England exercised much higher and more important powers. What did the Bill provide for? Only this, that if the Governor thought proper, he might appoint the persons nominated by the inhabitants as fit to be their Magistrates. He saw no violation of any important function of the prerogative in this. The appointment remained with the Executive. So much for the principle. If the Hon. Gentleman thought that this Bill gave these Magistrates too much power, it was competent to him to limit that power by amendment. The Hon. Member proceeded to ridicule the fear that seemed to be entertained of these formidable elective Magistrates, and maintained that the practice was already recognised in various ways. The proper place, however, to discuss the matter was in Committee of the whole.

Hon. P. MCGILL admitted that in the cases of the Corporations in England, the Aldermen were elected as Magistrates. But there was a great difference between them and these Justices. They were principally for criminal offences, these had civil jurisdiction. According to the Bill itself, the machinery was defective, and the principle was bad. The people were to elect the Magistrates, but there was nothing to render it imperative on the Crown to confer the Commission. If, however, the Governor should see fit to refuse the Commission after this election, there would be matter for another grievance; and another cause would be afforded for keeping up excitement; even admitting that the elective principle prevailed in certain cases in England, it by no means followed that it should be introduced into this Province, because it was gratifying to the vanity of any people here. Whenever he had to give a vote on the elective question, he should vote against it. The Governor had the sole power to confer the Commission of Justice of the Peace, at the same time that it was open to him to receive recommendations of individuals. He had no objections to the other officers—as he was not much skilled in rural affairs, he did not know whether they were wanted, but it was to be presumed they were. As to the two persons who were to be elected Justices, he could not consent to the elective principle applied to Magistrates.

The Bill was referred to a Special Committee of five members.—Messrs. Moffat, Debartzch, Stewart, Felton, and De Rocheblave.

The Gross Isle Purchase Bill passed the Committee of the whole; but was reserved for a third reading until something was known respecting a Bill of Supply, on motion of Mr. MOFFAT. Minority, 2.—Messrs. Debartzch and Viger, Adjourned.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, 29th December, 1855.

TURNPIKE-ROAD FROM CHAMBLY TO LONGUEUIL.

The House in renewed Committee. MR. ARCHAMBAULT moved to resolve as the opinion of the Committee that it is expedient to establish a Turnpike-Road from Chamby to Longueuil.

MR. VIGER said, that at the request of his honorable colleague (Mr. Lacoste) the motion now before the chair had been put off to the 26th of the present month, and again deferred to that day, in order to give those interested in the measure an opportunity of being heard. That Mr. Lacoste was not then opposed to the object of the bill, and that having since visited the county of Chamby, he has advised, from thence, that public meetings have been held, at which opinions in favour of the Turnpike had been strongly expressed. Mr. Viger had read a letter giving an account of these meetings which he observed strongly corroborated what he had said, when the subject was formerly before the house. He could also state the inhabitants the most interested in the work, had taken the trouble to go to La Chine, five or six leagues distant, where a Turnpike road had formerly been in existence, to learn what were the advantages or disadvantages of such a road, and that from the accounts they there received, they now wished for the construction of the proposed road, only desiring that care might be taken to fix the tolls at moderate prices. He Mr. Viger therefore flattered himself that the Committee would adopt the resolution which had just been submitted.

MR. CHILD trusted that the Committee would not adopt the resolution, for though the inhabitants of the county of Chamby might desire it there were 30 to 40,000 inhabitants in the Townships equally interested, who have already in part declared against it, but who had not, generally speaking, yet had time to express themselves on the subject. That the principle of Turnpikes was entirely new in this province, when with the exception of that between Montreal and La Chine they had never been in use. He hoped all who were interested would be heard before the measure was adopted.

MR. PAPIREAU was sorry to differ from his hon. friend who had last spoken as to the utility of the measure under consideration; it is a proposal to equalize the burthen of maintaining the road, in consideration of its being so great a thoroughfare, but not to relieve the neighbors of the road from an onerous burthen. The inhabitants of the county of Chamby, after having held public meetings and conferred with their neighbours of La Chine who had a Turnpike in their parish agreed cordially to submit to the consequences. It was right to oppose such a measure they were when undertaken as individual speculations obnoxious to the public interest, but right and proper to encourage them when they were for the public advantage. From the continual and heavy loads which passed that road, the inhabitants living upon it could not keep it in order, and unless it would be shown that it was better to be dragged through the mud to the injury of the carriage and the loss of time than to move swiftly over a good road, he could see no good ground for opposing the measure. The advantage was certainly in favour of a Turnpike road and light tolls. The road now proposed being a thoroughfare for so large a population would demand but low rates of toll, to be exacted from all who travelled the road, whether for pleasure or on business, and he was happy in finding the people of Chamby had the good sense to know the value of a good road although they would be obliged to tax themselves for its support. He did not mean to contend that in remote situations where there was but little passing, Turnpikes could be introduced to advantage; but in the neighbourhood of large cities where there was much passing to and fro on the roads and on great thoroughfares the case was widely different. There could however be no objection

to grant such delay as might enable all parties to be heard, if the Session was not so far advanced, but that it would delay the measure of which the resolution now proposed was but the first step, and the details of which would require much time. It was true that the necessity of the measure being admitted cannot be receded from, and that the petitions which might be presented could only tend to the completion and perfecting of the bill.

MR. BRANDEGE expressed his surprise at the manifest contradiction of the present report, which purports to establish on one side a turnpike road and tolls between Chamby and Longueuil, and on the other recommends a grant of £800 to repair the road between Laprairie and St. John's, without offering any reasons for this difference; he must also observe that the hon. Speaker had not well weighed his words when he spoke so decidedly in favour of a turnpike which imposed a servitude upon some for the benefit of others; whereas under the road law every Habitant was obliged to make the road across the front of his own farm, and worked in so doing, for himself and others.—This is not the case in a turnpike. The province ought to provide for the making of roads in extraordinary cases.

Messrs. Taché, De Bleury, Archambeault and Viger spoke in favour of the Resolution; and Messrs. Child and Gogy against it.—On a division it was adopted by 27 against 19.

On the Resolution authorising a loan of £800, the interest of the sum to be secured by the Province:

MR. VANFELSON rose to protest against the unusual manner in which that measure had been introduced by the Permanent Committee on Roads and Public Improvements, and of the sinister steps which had been taken to favour one road more than another; £480 having been given to a road in one situation, a similar sum would not with justice be refused in another,—a system which would quickly absorb the whole revenue. It must also be observed that the course pursued would introduce a dangerous precedent, and one which was an infraction of a rule of that House, which required notices to be affixed, and declaration to be made at the church doors, in order that those interested might be duly informed of what was going on. They had not dared to ask for a grant of £8000, which would have been refused, and to avoid this ask to raise a loan, to that amount, under the guarantee of the Province for the interest. It asked for like the £10,000 for the Lachine Canal, which has not yet been reimbursed. In fact, loan or grant in these cases differed only in name, and therefore he should oppose the resolution.

MR. VIGER remarked, that the rule which the hon. member (Vanfelson) said had been infringed, related only to private Bills, and therefore, did not bear upon the present case. The measure now proposed had been introduced in the petition, asking for assistance in making a public road, which in setting forth the impossibility of its being maintained in the usual way, suggested the mode now proposed as being the most efficacious. If it could have been done, he (Mr. Viger) with his constituents, would have preferred that the road should be made by the public revenue; but that was not considered expedient: they had only the choice of two evils; to have a turnpike road supported by tolls, or to have a road so bad as to be, even in the best times, scarcely passable,—they had chosen the first, which so far as his voice went, he should be ready to grant in all other similar situations. What was now asked, was merely that the interest of the loan should be granted; the payment of the capital, or even of the interest was not asked for, for the tolls to be levied could not fail to pay both the one and the other. As to the Lachine Canal, to which the hon. member for the Lower Town had alluded, he would repeat, that far from being burdensome, that work, although yet in its infancy, had produced an annual income of £6000. If it was not brought to account and formed only a zero in the public accounts of 1855, it was not the Assembly that was to blame, but another branch of the Legislature; that persons who were interested in making use of the Canal gratuitously, had refused their concurrence to the renewal of the Act, either for that reason or some other, that was a matter of opinion,—the Assembly had, however, done its duty towards the Province. He (Mr. Viger) would beg to remind the hon. member, who exclaims against what he calls a new principle, that he had already sanctioned it in assenting to the loan of £10,000 to be raised for the Harbour of Montreal. But the one work and the other were equally for the public advantage, and the utility of that now proposed could only be doubted by one unacquainted with its situation and circumstances.

MR. VANFELSON could excuse the heat of the honorable member who last spoke, when he considered that he was speaking for his constituents and his county; but he could not but feel surprised at the parallel he had found between the harbour of Montreal and the Chamby turnpike-road. The first is a great public improvement, which the other is not, consequently the principle that is applicable to the one is not so to the other, and ought not to be adopted, even if it were but out of respect to the old proverb—"he who goes bail pays the debt." The expense of the road is estimated at £8000, and may amount to £12,000, the interest on which would annually amount to £720, which the Revenue cannot pay without committing an injustice towards other parts of the Province, and that to effect this equal justice it would be necessary to impose taxes. Neither can it be urged that the turnpike-road, now proposed to be made, is of general utility even to the neighbourhood in which it is proposed to be made, for even the colleague of the honorable member for Chamby, had himself declared in his place, in that House, that only a small number of those interested in it were informed of what was doing. The inhabitants of Stanstead complain against it, and the majority of those who will be affected by it have not yet been heard.

MR. PAPIREAU would observe that the principle which governs great public improvements cannot, with justice, be applied to all localities without distinction. In consequence of the expenditure of half a million sterling, by Upper Canada, for the amelioration of the navigation of the St. Lawrence, it may probably become necessary to expend £100,000 more on the Lachine Canal, but it is a necessary expense which an act of justice requires of us, in order that the labours of the Upper Province may not be rendered useless, although she may perhaps have been imprudent in making her improvements on so large a scale. The expenses already incurred, and which may yet be required for that purpose, would, eventually, be productive, and if the Lachine Canal had not yet paid interest, it probably would before long, and might already have done so if the bad passions and private interests of another branch of the Legislature had not frustrated the prospect; it is a grave reproach against those who have no right to interfere, to meddle in money bills. It was necessary to be guarded in drawing on the public revenue, for otherwise the Province will become so greatly embarrassed that there will be no remedying the evil; and that to this end the tolls to be collected must be pledged for the payment of the interest and reimbursement of the capital, but not to the revenue of the Province. This will occasion both those who make the loan, and the Commissioners to be hereafter named, to look more closely to the management; which they might not do if the Province stood between as guarantee. It was therefore equally for the interest of the Province and of the lenders, that the road should be made and managed by those who are immediately concerned in it; for though this road may perhaps never become a charge upon the Province, the precedent was dangerous and might lead to inconvenience. The construction of turnpike roads in the neighbourhood of cities and on much-frequented routes was desirable, as they imposed a more equal burthen than the existing road law in such situations, but not in remote parishes and on roads that were but little travelled—there the road laws acted equally, for each one, bound to repair them, received an equal advantage from the labours of others to that which he gave personally to support the general burden. It would not, however, be just, to tax the whole Province for an improvement from which no such equal advantage could be derived.

MR. VIGER again referred to the letter of Mr. Lacoste as shewing that neither himself nor the inhabitants of the county of Chamby were opposed to a turnpike road, but on the contrary cheerfully consented to it since there were no other means of having a good road, he would also observe that the distinction drawn by the hon. Speaker in works of public improvement, which he said did not apply in the present instance; he could see no difference in principle between the turnpike road now before them and a canal, both tending to improve the communication between this Province and the United States, and in no way to be treated as a mere parish road. To refuse the Resolution now before the chair would amount to a refusal to encourage the feeling in favor of the measure which he was convinced would fail, the security of the Province was withheld, for without that no loan could be effected.

MR. PAPIREAU was not surprised at the diversity of opinions

which prevailed amongst members who were unacquainted with the locality of the road, since those who are familiar with it differ so widely and come to such different conclusions. He could not agree with the hon. member for Chamby in comparing his road with the Lachine Canal, or even with that of Chamby, nor could he join in his doubts of the possibility of raising money for its completion. He, Mr. Papiereau, however for one, had no wish that this road should be made if it could only be done on the security of the Province, for it could not without great inconvenience take charge of the regulation of the tolls to raise or lower them, as might be necessary to protect it against the loss which might arise if the Resolution now before the Committee was adopted.

The question was ordered for further consideration on Monday next, and the House adjourned at 9 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, 30th Decr.

The House in Committee on the Bill for erecting a Free Bridge over the St. Charles.

MR. MORIN rose after the reading of the first clause to propose an amendment by resolving that the House would accept the offer of Messrs. Smith and Anderson to sell Dorchester Bridge.

MR. VIGER did not intend to speak upon the merits of the question, but to oppose that which he thought an unparliamentary motion, the same motion in the same terms and for the same end had already been negatived by a general Committee, & therefore to re-introduce it in the present session was, according to his view, contrary to the rules of the House, for it might be that a different decision would from circumstances be now obtained from what had been the sense of the House on the former occasion. But the hon. member had still the means of getting rid of the measure by moving that the Chairman do leave the Chair, or by negativing the Bill.

MR. MORIN did not think that the motion he had made was a breach of the rules of the House, and it was the first opportunity he had had to make that motion, for the question had not previously been before the House in a shape to enable him to do so.

The Hon. SPEAKER said the motion did not indeed violate the letter but was contrary the spirit of the rule of the House, and that to avoid intrigues and sinister steps it was not expedient to place the House in a situation to do and undo measures during the same session.

MR. VIGER.—The House has already decided on the indemnity asked by Messrs. Smith and Anderson, and cannot retrace its steps.

MR. FORTIN was surprised at the means employed to induce the House to retract its first decision; the Hon. Member could not see what authority the House had to indemnify the proprietors of Dorchester Bridge.

MR. KIMBER thought it the duty of the House to accept the offer which had been made, and do justice to the proprietors of Dorchester Bridge without obliging them to seek it in another branch of the Legislature. It was pretended that a free Bridge would be built for £1,200, he doubted it much, as Dorchester Bridge cost £6,000.

MR. FORTIN.—The public has already done them justice in delaying so long to ask for a free Bridge.

MR. VANFELSON, would offer a few words in answer to the Hon. Member for Three Rivers, and would inform him that the estimate of the cost £1,200 of erecting the free Bridge had been made by Mr. Normand, an experienced architect well known to the public; the favourable situation proposed for its site was the cause of this very moderate cost. As to the justice asked for by the proprietors of the present toll Bridge, justice was also due to the public; but when popular rights were concerned he knew there was not much to be expected from another Branch of the Legislature; that body must act as it saw fit, but the Assembly must not in anticipation of its measures, abandon the duty it owed to the Province.

MR. CLAPHAM agreed with the hon. member for Three Rivers, and thought the honour of the house required that the offer of the proprietors of Dorchester Bridge should be accepted.

MR. DE BLEURY said, it could never be for the honor of the house that it should act in contradiction to itself; it would be a confession that it had not reflected properly before coming to a decision; in his view it was a contempt of the house to endeavour by such means to involve it in a contradiction.

MR. MORIN withdrew his motion, and then moved that the Chairman do leave the Chair.

MR. VIGER said, that he should for the reasons he had already stated vote as heretofore on this measure. It was true the Act under which Dorchester Bridge was built, gave the proprietors a remedy with penalties against those who should construct another toll bridge or take money for ferrying passengers across the St. Charles within certain limits;—but it gave them on remedy against those who should ferry or pass over passengers free of cost. It was not necessary to give more than the act of their incorporation awarded them. There was no restriction in that against a Free Bridge, they had been willing to build a bridge under the provisions of that act and must abide by the provisions of the law as it stood.

MR. CLAPHAM.—When the honor of the House is interested, it is not only allowable but a duty to change an opinion erroneously formed. The hon. member for Chamby admits that the proprietors of Dorchester Bridge had certain rights, and that a Free Bridge did not infringe those rights. He (Mr. C.) said that the Bridge would not be a Free Bridge for a certain number of years must be resorted to to build it.

MR. J. A. TACHÉ said the erection of a Free Bridge would be an act of manifest injustice to Messrs. Smith and Anderson.

MR. BRATHLOP demanded justice for the public; he would give the proprietors of Dorchester Bridge no greater protection than the existing act gave them, and that said nothing of a free bridge.

MR. TACHÉ said a few words which were inaudible in the gallery.

MR. MORIN's motion was then put, and lost by 28 against 20. On a subsequent motion, indirectly to the same purpose, the house divided, and adjourned for want of a quorum.

ROUTINE BUSINESS.

TUESDAY, 29th Decr. 1855.

On motion of Mr. DeBlois, the second reading of the Bill for the security of titles to lands in Gaspé, was deferred till to-morrow.

The engrossed bill to repeal the Act concerning the Inspectors and Measurers of Ratts and Scows and the Pilots thereof, between Chateauguay and Montreal, was reported and passed.

Mr. Cardinal obtained leave of absence till the 8th February next.

The bill for the encouragement of useful arts, was passed. The consideration of the First Report of the Standing Committee on Courts of Justice was again deferred till 15th January next.

The bill to repeal the Act concerning the printing and distribution of the laws, and to make other provisions on the same subject, was ordered to be engrossed.

The House made some progress in Committee on the Report of the Committee on Roads relative to a Turnpike Road from Longueuil to Chamby; the Committee to sit again on Monday next.

The order of the day for taking into consideration the Act which continues and amends the Quebec Bank Charter, was postponed till to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, 30th Decr.

MR. PERRAUD reported the following answer to the address of 28th inst.:

Gentlemen,—Copies of all the Documents prayed for in this Address, that can be obtained, in relation to the improvement of the navigation of the River St. Lawrence above the Cascades, shall be furnished to the House of Assembly as soon as the same can be got ready.

Castle of St. Lewis, Quebec, 30th Decr. 1855.

MR. CARDINAL presented Petitions of the Trustees of Schools Nos. 3 and 5, in the parish of St. Martin in the county of Beauharnois, complaining that the premium money allowed under the Elementary School Act had not been distributed among said Schools; referred to Committee on Education and Schools.

MR. MORIN presented a Petition of Luc Michel Cressé, a Magistrate residing at Nicolet, to be allowed a Clerk and to be furnished with the necessary Law Books to enable him to perform his duties with equity and justice; referred to Committee on Courts of Justice.

MR. VANFELSON introduced a Bill to facilitate the proceedings on oppositions to Marriages; second reading Monday next. MR. VANFELSON presented the Third Report of the Standing Committee on Courts of Justice.

The Kennebec Rail Road Bill was passed. A Message was received from the Council granting leave to the Hon. Lewis Gogy to attend a Special Committee of the House.

QUEBEC, DECEMBER 31, 1835.

New York papers of the 23rd and 24th instant were received this morning. The latter contain seven days later intelligence from Liverpool, brought by the packet-ship SHARPELLO, which sailed thence on the 8th November.

Two or three paragraphs in the French papers speak of Mr. Barton, the United States Chargé d'Affaires, being about to return to America. On the whole, the state of the American question has not materially varied since the date of the last advice.

LONDON, Nov. 6th.—Consols closed at 91½ and 91¼ for account. The aspect of the foreign market is good. Rail-road shares are languid, but not so much so as to place in jeopardy those undertakings of the kind which really deserve to succeed.

Eight of the Dundee whale ships arrived on Thursday, having only 18 fish among them.—Edinburgh paper.

The Birmingham Advertiser states that 14 lives were lost by an explosion of hydrogen gas in the coal pit at West Bromwich.

LONDON, Nov. 5th.—Madrid dates are to the 27th October inclusive. The Gazette of the 25th contains a Royal decree ordaining a levy en masse to effect the raising of an army of 100,000 men, and declaring that every Spaniard, from 18 to 40 years of age, is henceforth to be considered as a soldier.

LONDON, Nov. 2nd.—The final adjustment of the Belgian question is now confidently spoken of, by what is called a common mediation, and it is said that Leopold is to announce it to the Belgian legislature in the royal speech at the opening of the Session.

EARTHQUAKE IN THE EAST.—Odessa, Oct. 9.—On the 26th August Kasariab, in Cappadocia, was visited by an earthquake which destroyed nearly 2000 houses, and about 150 persons perished.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 7th.—For ashes there has been a good demand. Sales of Montreal Pots, 32s. @ 32s. 6d. and Pearls 44s. @ 45.

The packet-ship Hibernia, 1st November from New York, was spoken 17th, in lat. 49° long 23°.

A Bill had been introduced into the Congress of the United States, for the relief of the sufferers by the late calamitous fire in the City of New York. It extends the time of payment on bonds for duties to periods of three, four, and five years, the sureties assenting thereto.

After the reading of the bill, Mr. Chamberleng said there was another subject before the Committee which was not definitely acted on, viz., the remission of duties on goods destroyed, which required more explanation and deliberation. The subject was brought before the Committee by the letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting letters from the Collector of the port of New York. He would not detain the house by any remarks on the subject now, and merely remarked that it was with infinite regret for the cause of it that he found himself called on, as the first act in his new situation, to bring in a bill of this description, he would ask the indulgence of the house to take up the subject to-morrow.

The bill was read twice, and committed to the Committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Mr. McKean hoped, he said, that the bill would be acted on speedily, and the committee would soon report on the proposition to remit the duties.

Mr. Chamberleng stated that as the bill was in the committee of the whole on the state of the union, it could be taken up at any time after the papers were submitted.

FASHION.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT.—On Tuesday evening the officers of the QUEBEC MILITIA ARTILLERY gave a Ball and Supper at the Albion Hotel, which was attended by between 500 and 600 persons—His Excellency Lord Gosford was invited and honoured the Ball with his presence; Commissioners Sir Charles Grey and Sir George Gippis were also present, as was Lady Gippis; several members of the Legislative Council; the Speaker and many leading members of the Assembly; most of the Officers of the Civil Departments, and the Officers of the Military Staff and Regiments in Garrison, together with the most numerous assembly of citizens of all origins we have ever seen collected on a similar occasion.

The decorations of the Ball-Room were purely Military, but they were light and elegant; the walls were covered with colours, the white ensign of St. George on the sides, and a division of Royal Standard of England was displayed at the head of the room. In front of this was a shield with a star, on which were inscribed the words QUEBEC ARTILLERY, and over it was an ancient, Knight's Helmet whilst above, was the Standard of the Quebec Cavalry, as the Knightly banner; on each side were the Colours two of the battalions of Canadian Militia, with halberds, and spunging rods, rammers, and other implements, used in the Artillery service, suitably disposed, the whole in trophy form at the back of a sofa which was placed, as a seat of honor, on a raised platform. The room was wholly lighted with wax, in chandeliers, and on pyramidal stages on the sides. The Orchestra was also covered with Colours, and the King's Arms, brilliantly gilt, relieved, the centre; on either side of the door was a brass field piece. In the Orchestra was stationed the Band of the Artillery Battalion, in uniform, an excellent corps of Musicians, which performed admirably during the evening, to the great satisfaction of the company in general, and of the numerous dancers in particular.

The hour of assembling was 8—and the room was filled with company shortly after that hour. At half-past eight dancing commenced with a country dance, led off by Mrs. Colonel Perrault and the Hon. P. McGill, as Major of the Montreal Artillery. Whilst the dance was proceeding His Excellency Lord Gosford had announced, the music ceased, and on His Lordship's entrance struck up 'God save the King.' His Lordship was conducted to the head of the room by Colonel Perrault; having taken his seat, the dancing recommenced, quadrilles followed in such rapid succession as gave little rest to the lungs or fingers of the musicians till shortly before 12, when the company descended to the Supper-Room. His Excellency and party being conducted to the head of the table in due form. The tables were laid in a horseshoe shape, and probably accommodated 200 persons at a time, but the succession of guests found scarcely any diminution in the fare, which was supplied by Mr. Payne in a style of elegant and liberal profusion, so that those who came at the very last found no lack of wherewith to please the palate or appease the appetite. The refreshments served during the evening were also equally excellent and abundant.

The diminution of numbers occasioned by the retreat of those who prefer the silent eloquence of the four pastebord queens and their suits to the lively rattle of the Ball-room belles, gave some additional room to the dancers; but the first relief which really afforded "ample space and verge enough" to tread the mazes of the Quadrille without confusion, was not obtained till the summons to the supper table drew away a numerous party who found "metal more attractive," in a comparatively cool banqueting room than in a heated ball-room, and as party after party descended to the supper, and as the elder and more staid began to look for cloaks and carriages, the dancers were less confined during the remainder of the evening and kept up the Ball with unabated spirit till an hour when, notwithstanding the shortest day, and consequently the longest night, had so recently passed, they hardly needed a taper to light them to their pillows.

The entertainment was admirably conducted, the attention of the Artillery Officers to their guests was unremitting, and the whole passed off not only with brilliant éclat, but with a manifestation of good feeling that all present will long remember.

This evening His Excellency the Earl of Gosford entertained a numerous party at the Castle of St. Lewis, it being New Year's eve, thus keeping up the old custom of ushering in the New Year with mirth and hilarity.

The Resolutions proposed by the Hon. Mr. Debartzch in the Legislative Council yesterday were lost after long debates: Minority, Messrs. Debartzch, Viger, Malhot and Joliette.

We would direct the attention of our friends who are lovers of the graphic art to the advertisement of Mr. Sintzenich, an artist who works with great spirit, both in oil and water colours, and who proposes to give lessons to such pupils as may desire his assistance in perfecting themselves in drawing and painting, and particularly to those who wish to practise sketching from nature. It must be confessed that the present season is not the most happy for the latter acquirement, but there are many preparatory points on which, to those who are not mere tyros as Mr. Sintzenich; and we must say that the views and sketches, of places with which we are well acquainted, which we have seen in the portfolio of this artist, are executed with a free hand and great spirit and truth.—For particulars we refer to the advertisement.

Of all his Majesty's lieges, who, being dissatisfied with their estate and condition in the old country, seek to benefit their fortunes by emigration to the new world, none are less generally qualified for the task than the natives of that populous portion of the Empire, cedept, the Kingdom of Cocksaigne.—Your true bred London Cockney is lost when located beyond the Bills of Mortality, and if by any chance he is, in an evil hour, tempted to cross the Atlantic, his fate becomes desperate indeed. An account of the mishaps of a couple, smitten through two numbers of a London periodical which we frequently receive, but that containing the first part of their history having been abstracted from our office, it is necessary to inform the reader that previous to the period at which the immigrants are introduced to their notice they had tried trade, had been unsuccessful, and had taken the desperate resolution of going into the Bush and turning farmers. The tale of their miseries and ill success is somewhat ludicrous, yet many cockney farmers have done worse, having been left without the means preserved to our adventures, of returning to the smoky region of their birth; the wiser, we hope, for the stock of experience they acquired during their voyage and sojourn in the Eldorado of Canada; which though certainly the land in which labourers may aspire to become land holders, is the very last that should be sought as a retreat by those bred in cities and unused to the roughest labour.

We have received the 1st and 2nd numbers of the WELLSLAND CANAL, a newspaper, published by Mr. W. L. McKenzie. The object of the work is to throw as much odium as possible on the projector and managers of the Canal, and it appears that there has been too much opportunity given to Mr. McKenzie to gratify a malicious propensity. The manner in which Mr. McKenzie obtained possession of some of the documents he has published is not very creditable to his character; Mr. Merritt accuses the patriot of having opened a box containing his private papers and letters, by obtaining possession of the key which, having incautiously left in his desk, enabled McKenzie to commit what Mr. Merritt justly terms a moral robbery. However it is this quarrel the same differences may arise which are proverbially said to spring from differences between some other characters, and "honest people learn the truth."

The Agent appointed for the cargo of the Bark Endeavour returned last evening, reports that the ship was carried by the ice to the north-west end of Barnaby Island, where the remains upon a rock; engagements have been entered into for the securing of the vessel and for landing the cargo.

A part of the ashes had already been landed on Barnaby Island and in all probability the whole will be saved.—We observe that the cargo is to be sold on Wednesday next, for account of the underwriters.

The cargo of the barge ALBERT, wrecked at Rivière du Loup, was sold this day for £1543 18s. 2d. by Peter Sheppard, Esq.

THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.—The following choice specimen of English composition has just been handed to us by a friend; it refers to the recent establishment of a Ferry House in the Indian Village of Caughnawaga, and was sent in by the proprietors to be placed in a conspicuous part of a public office, in this city.

New establishment of a Ferry House in Caughnawaga good

Boats and canoe all ready for passengers good warm rooms and Sophy by the King's law. Therefore I hope all Friends will find their way to my Ferry and reasonable charges to the passengers, &c.

CHARLES TEHANKEONNYANITHA. ENIAS GAHOWNERATHETHERE. Dec. 3th, 1835.

NEW YEAR'S DAY AND GIFTS IN ANCIENT TIMES.—Fosbroke tells us, "Congratulations, presents, called strena, and visits, were made by the Romans on this day." The origin is ascribed to Romulus and Tatius. The usual presents were figs and dates, covered with leaf gold, and sent by clients and patrons, accompanied by a piece of money, which was expended to purchase the statues of some deities; and to the Romans we owe the ceremony of wishing "happy new year." In our own country this custom is still retained. In the reign of Elizabeth, the chief officers of state, and several of the Queen's household servants, gave new year's gifts to her Majesty, consisting, in general, either of money or jewels, wearing apparel, &c. The largest sum given by any of the temporal Lords was £20; but the Archbishop of Canterbury gave £40, the Archbishop of York £30, and the other spiritual Lords £20, and £10. Many of the temporal Lords and great Officers of State, and most of the Peereesses, gave rich gowns, petticoats, smocks, kirtles, sweet bags, looking-glasses, fans, &c. &c. The Queen, though she made returns in plate and other articles, took sufficient care (to use a modern term) that the "balance of trade" should be in her favour. Mr. Nichols says, in his preface to "Queen Elizabeth's Progresses," "The only remains of this custom at Court now is, that the two Chaplains in Waiting, on New Year's Day, have crown pieces each laid under their plates at dinner." The title page of a most rare tract in my library (says Brand, in his "Popular Antiquities"), intitled "Motives grounded upon the Word of God, and upon Honour, Profit, and Pleasure, for the present founding an University in the Metropolis, London; with Answers to such Objections as might be made by any (in their Incoignity) against the same;" printed at London, 1647, quarto, runs thus:—"Humbly presented (instead of heathenish and superstitious New Year's Gifts) to the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Right Worshipful the Aldermen, his brethren, and to those prudent citizens which were lately chosen by the said City to be of the Common Council thereof for this year ensuing—viz. 1647; by a true lover of the nation, and especially of the said City." In another tract, of an earlier date, is the following, under January—

"This month drink you no wine commit with dregs; Eat capons, and fat hens, with dumplings legs." This day has always been held in great veneration, though kept very different in different nations. Stow says "William the Conqueror, having been crowned on the 1st of January, that henceforth became the first of the year for his towns, &c., though in all civil affairs, they retained the ancient manner of accounting from the 25th of March."

DOCTOR HOSACK.—It is with much regret we announce the death of Dr. Hosack. It is impossible that the death of such a man could occur in this community without producing a sensation, even at a moment when the mind of every citizen is absorbed with the awful dispensation with which we have been so recently visited.

There have been few men so extensively known in our own country, and by the professional world abroad, as Dr. Hosack. In medicine as a sound practical physician of great acuteness, most extensive experience and much learning, we believe it may be said he had not his superior. He has been in a great measure the architect of his own fortune. Endowed with a strong natural sagacity, quick perception and untiring industry, he determined at the onset of his career, though blessed with pecuniary means, to make himself distinguished in the profession he had chosen. He received his medical honors at Edinburgh

and was there on terms of flattering intimacy with such men as Cullen, Gregory, Monro, Beattie, &c. In all matters relating to the advance of science and the arts, especially agriculture, public improvements, horticulture and botany, for which last he possessed a fine taste. Dr. Hosack, made with his purse and pen most liberal and valuable contributions. In the history of the Erie Canal, as given in his invaluable biography of Dewitt Clinton, his name will receive an honorable distinction to all future time as the intimate friend of that great man, and of the immortal project which marked his administration.

The space which Dr. Hosack has filled in the community, would have been less difficult to supply if he had not, for several years past, withdrawn himself from the profession and the world—living in retirement upon his beautiful estate at Hyde Park. He was a man of large robust frame and vigorous constitution, and up to the hour of his death, which was from apoplectic congestion and paralysis, the result of too much fullness and inaction, enjoyed the most uninterrupted health. His age was 66; and he would, with his fine constitution, have lived to a much greater period, if he had been in the active, bustling life to which he was so long accustomed, a lesson he so often enforced upon rich, retired merchants, who have perished in the same premature manner.—New York paper.

THE INDIAN'S EVENING SONG.

"Lo, the poor Indian! whose untutor'd mind Sees God in clouds, or hears him in the wind." "Essay on Man."

God of majesty and might, God of darkness and of night; God of gloom and God of glory, God of wild woods, high, and hoary,—Hearken! let the red man's tale Reach Thaxx through the night's dark veil!

God of yonder rising shield, Glittering far o'er food and field— Lamp of desert, wood and brake, Mirror of the stream and lake, Guiding with its silver ray The Redman's dark and weary way!

God of yonder sparkling sky, God beyond the ken of eye; God of calmness and of storms, God of men as well as worms; God of silence and of noise— God! in whom all things rejoice!

God of the whirling meteor's maze, God of the forest's awful blaze,—Hearken! midst this silent grove, To the tribes that hunt and rove!

Then hasten from each wood and wild: Hasten parent—hasten child! Hasten chieftain from thy rule— Hasten prophet from thy school— Hasten horseman from the race— Hasten huntsman from the chase— Hasten rowman from the lake— Hasten warrior from the brake— Hasten warrior from the fight, Hasten! rest thy brother's blood; Spill no more thy brother's blood,— 'Tis the Cannibal's foul food! Rest thy spear, unbend thy bow, Hasten here, and pay thy vow; Hasten, hasten—sire and son; Mother, daughter—every one— The chorus raise—the rites prepare— Hasten! Bless us, God of Prayer!

God of the Indian's birth and death— God who gave him life and breath, Save him from the foe-man's scowl, And the victor's ruthless howl; Guard his tent, and shield his wife, Long protect his infant's life!

Spirit of the gloomy woods, Spirit of the wayward floods, Shield us in the midnight hour, Guard us when thy tempests lower; Father of our ancient race, Lend us rest, and give us peace, Till the dawn begins to burn, And the morning star return!

Let the spirits of our sires Watch around our wigwam fires, Till the golden beam of day Bids them wind their airy way To the regions of the brave, Far beyond the broad green wave!

God who slumbers not, nor sleeps— God the innocent who keeps, Let thy dark cloud be our cover— O'er us let thy spirit hover!

God of endless time and space, Long befriended the Redman's race; Guard him from the white-man's chains— The white-man's tortures, wiles and pains!

God of night, and God of day, Thus we praise, and thus we pray!

Three Rivers. D. C.

We are informed that a Balloon will be set off to-morrow at 12 o'clock, from the Jesuits' Barracks. The Balloon is prepared by a private of the 79th Regt. and is got up with great taste and represents the figure of a female.

A NON-COMPLATANT was received too late for insertion in this day's paper.

Boston, Dec. 26d.—Arrived, schr. Rowena, Young, from Quebec 31 247s.—Cargo, 18704 in notes, 180 bags, 53 packages, 512 seed, 400 boards—returned cargo, 30 bags coffee, 30 do. pepper, 26 do. ginger, 2 bags sponges, 25 do. cork.

DIED. This morning, aged 36, after a short and severe illness, Mrs. H. W. Harris, eldest daughter of the late Lieut. R. H. Harris, E. S. Yesterday, Mrs. Ann Elizabeth Vivian, wife of Mr. Richard Vivian, carpenter, of this country, aged 77 years. Also, Elizabeth Ann, daughter of Mr. R. Vivian, aged 20 months. On the 28th instant, Mr. Edouard Roy, Law Student, of this city. At Montreal, on Sunday last, Mr. Arthur C. Ford, formerly of Dublin, aged 70 years. On the 18th instant at Kingston, Mr. John Strachan, senior. At Troy, N. Y. on the 9th instant, suddenly, of apoplexy, Mr. William Black, well known as the interesting lecturer on Patience. He was a native of Yorkshire, Scotland, and about 43 years of age. He has passed the last six months in this country, delivering lectures in various places.

STRUCTURE AND MECHANISM OF THE HUMAN BODY.

THE next LECTURE of a course now on delivery, will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, the 7th January, at EIGHT o'clock, in the Room of the Mechanics' Institute, Freemasons' Hall.

WM. STANLEY, SECT. Q. M. I. Dec. 29, 1835.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. OEUVRES de Lafontaine, Moller, Leange and Montignen, Memoir de Grammont, Bossuet, Massillon, embossed and gilt; Holland's tales, and a number of other books, ANNUALS, Keepsakes, &c.—Silver pencil cases, and racks, Ivory tablets, Engravings, &c. being a choice assortment of Christmas presents. T. CARY & Co. Decr. 1835.

PLAYING CARDS. VERY superior glazed Playing Cards (Mogul's) white and colored—for sale. T. CARY & Co. 30th Decr. 1835.

WILL be sold by public sale on the 20th January next—the Dwelling House, Hangard, Baking Establishment, and premises appertaining to the insolvent estate of Teller Craig, situated in St. Vallier street, St. Rock Suburb. The conditions of sale may be known at the office of the undersigned Notary. The sale will take place on the premises, at ONE o'clock, P. M. By order of the Trustees, L. T. MACPHERSON, N. P. Quebec, 26th Decr. 1835.

PROVINCIAL GYMNASIUM, Under the Patronage of His Excellency Lord Gosford. D. HARTSELL begs to inform his friends and the public, that during the Christmas Vacation, his Juvenile Classes will meet on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 2, P. M. The Senior Classes at 8 and 8, p. m. Mansion House, Dec. 26, 1835.

QUEBEC SAVINGS BANK, December 29, 1835. Amount deposited this day £113 16 6 Do. withdrawn, do. 152 11 1 Decrease of the funds by the operations of this day. £38 14 7

LITERARY AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY. GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Society will take place on SATURDAY, 2d January, at the Hour of SEVEN o'clock. At this meeting of the Society, a Member will illustrate the use of the oxy-hydrogen blow-pipe, by a series of experiments. Quebec, Dec. 31st, 1835.

A YOUTH of about Seventeen years of Age, of respectable Parents, is desirous of placing himself as an Apprentice to a WATCHMAKER. The most respectable references as to character, &c. will be given.—Address by letter (post paid) to the Office of this Paper. Quebec, 31st Dec. 1835.

MR. F. SINTZENICH begs to inform the admirers of the Fine Arts that he has lately arrived in Quebec from London, and that he purposes to give instructions to those amateurs who may wish to improve themselves in the higher walks of the Art of Painting, by studying from nature with them either in pencil or colours. At home, his course of instruction would be such as to lead the pupil, by easy steps, in a short time to draw from nature, including the practice of oil or water colours, with the principles of perspective, and the theory of composition light, shade and colour. The limits of an advertisement do not permit Mr. S. to enlarge hereon, but he respectfully invites the parents and friends of youth to favour him with an inspection of a few sketches he now has with him, at his lodgings in Fabrique-street, (over Mr. McNider's), where more ample information and explanation may be had. Quebec, 28th Dec. 1835.

JUST arrived from Portland, and for sale by PETER JOURE, Upper Town Market, Fresh HADDOCK. Quebec, 26th Decr. 1835.

FOR SALE, THREE lots of land situate in the centre of Inverness, South-east half of No. 18, in the 8th range, and superior lot South-east half of No. 24, in the 9th range.—For particulars apply to FRANCIS GREENLAW. 23d Decr. 1835. d-1 Inverness.

JUST finished and for sale by the subscriber, an Elegant toned Pianos Grand upright PIANO FORTÉ, in rose wood, with Metallic Plate and Bracing, manufactured of the best materials. FRANCIS MILLIGAN, Piano Forte Maker, No. 11, Couillard Street. 28th Nov. 1835. u-1

FASHIONABLE DANCING. MISS ASPINALL respectfully acknowledges the favour with which her services have been distinguished, and informs her friends and the public that she will recommence teaching Dancing for the season, at her residence Montcalm House, Rampances, on Saturday, October 3rd, when the latest Quadrilles, Waltzes, Mazourkas, &c. with the necessary graces and exercises will be taught with the facility and elegance of her eminently approved masters Mons. Vestris and Mons. Anatole of Paris and London.—Attendance for the junior pupils, Wednesday and Saturday afternoon—a very select evening class for senior incomplete pupils,—private tuition during the day.—Families and Schools attended within a reasonable distance of town. 26th Sept. 1835. u-1

PIANO FORTES REPAIRED and Tuned according to principle, by FRANCIS MILLIGAN, Piano Forte Maker, No. 11, Couillard Street, Quebec. April 28th, 1835. u-1

FOR SALE, THAT Land, so agreeably situated, on the north side of the St. Charles, near Fluet's Bridge, is commonly known as the property of Mr. Cuvillier, only four one-half miles from town. It is in a high state of Cultivation—containing two arpents more or less in front by 50 in depth; bounded on the south by the river St. Charles, in rear by the property of Mr. Joseph Papin, on the north east by Mr. Joseph Alard, on the south-west by Mr. Joseph Robitaille.—Also, a Lot of an irregular form, containing 25 superficial arpents, joining the above described Farm, well adapted for a gentleman's summer residence, having a genteel house, and another for a farmer, a barn and a large new and suitable stable.—Together with a wood Land, of one acre by thirty, situated on the King's highway, in the second concession of St. Ambrose. The conditions will be found favorable. Apply to IGNAÇE GAGNON, merchant, below Palace Gate, St. Nicholas Street, Agent of Dr. Lussignat, the proprietor. Quebec, 19th October, 1835.

For Sale by the Subscriber, CARRAGEON or IRISH MOSS, So highly recommended for Consumptive persons.

NORTH American Cough Syrup, Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, Anderson's Cough Drops, Swain's Panacea, Jewett's Vegetable Pills, far superior to Morrison's, Powell's Balsam of Aniseed, Macdonald's do. do, Robinson's Patent Barley and Groats, Guggo Bermuda Arrow Root, Pearl Sago and Tapioca, With his usual assortment of Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Brushes, Combs, &c.

Superior Olive and Spermaceti Oil, for Table Lamps. J. S. SIMS, Upper-Town Market. Quebec, 1st December, 1835. u-1

THE QUEBEC MERCURY, PUBLISHED THREE TIMES A-WEEK. CONDITIONS: Subscription, in town, one guinea per annum—Sent by Post, one pound five shillings, including postage. PRICE OF ADVERTISING.

First insertion, 6 lines and under..... 2s. 6d. 7 lines to ten..... 3s. 4d. Upwards of 10 lines..... 4d. per line, subsequent insertions—Quarter price.

All Advertisements, unaccompanied with directions are inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly. Orders for discontinuing Advertisements to be in writing, and delivered the day previous to publication. Persons not having Accounts at this Office, will be required to pay on giving Advertisements.

AGENTS. MONTREAL.—Messrs. E. R. Fabre Perrault & Co. THREE-RIVERS, H. F. Hughes, Esq. WM. HENRY, E. L. Hayden, Esq. ST. JOHN'S, DIST. MONT. Mr. Geo. Scott, KINGSTON, U. C. John Macaulay, Esq. TORONTO, John Ballard, Esq.

SERMONS

ON THE ADVENT.
BY THE REV. J. H. B. MOUNTAIN, M. A.
FOR SALE BY THOS. CARY & Co.

A Treatise on the Theory and Practice of AGRICULTURE.
ADAPTED TO CANADA;
(Illustrated by several Engravings)
By W. EVANS.
For sale by THOS. CARY & Co.
Quebec, November 19, 1835.

SHEET ALMANACKS FOR 1836,

(ENGLISH AND FRENCH)
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
Mercury Office, Quebec, 8th Decr. 1835.

ANNUALS FOR 1836,
For Sale, at Reduced Prices.
T. CARY & Co.

BOY WANTED, as an Apprentice in a respectable shop in this city.—Enquire at the office of this paper. Quebec, 16th December, 1835.

WANTED, a good Woman COOK, also a respectable Man as Indoor Servant. None need apply but such as can be well recommended. Apply at this Office. Dec. 19th, 1835.

ENGRAVING.

J. JONES, Visiting CARD ENGRAVER, removed to No. 14, COILLARD STREET, Upper Town, opposite John Street. N. B.—Bill Heads and Business Cards done in the first style. Quebec, 24th Dec. 1835.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the encouragement he has received, and begs to inform them that he is ready to receive orders for Pastry, Cakes, Ice Cream, Jelly, Blomange, Whip Cream and every article in his line of business, also, *Gâteaux, &c. &c.* which will be supplied on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN GRACE,
Confectioner, No. 2, St. Joseph Street, Upper Town.
23d Dec. 1835.

FOR SALE,

A Very excellent family Horse and Carriage.—For particulars apply to B. COLE, A. B. Also—Two Carriages, nearly new, and to be sold very low for cash. 22d Dec. 1835.

WATCHES AND GOLD SEALS.

For Sale by A. FARQUHAR & Co. at Freemasons' Auction Hall.

ONE patent lever Watch with Gold Seals and Key, cost \$25 sterling; 10 other silver Watches will be sold cheap for Cash by private sale if early application is made.

Clothing, Fur Caps, Cheese, Apples, Onions, Stoves, Furniture, 8 Feather Beds, &c.—Lowest price asked. Quebec, December 12, 1835.

CURE YOUR COUGH.

NEW ENGLAND COUGH SYRUP.
THE demand for this celebrated remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Spitting of Blood, Whooping Cough, Influenza, and in fact Affections of the Lungs, is daily increasing. It would be easy to fill a column of the newspaper with certificates of its efficacy, if it were deemed necessary, but its virtues are too well established to require it.

The proprietor has many which have never been printed, though several from distinguished individuals, will be found on the bill of directions which accompanies each bottle. As it is not so generally known, having been recently introduced into this section of the country, two letters are copied for the perusal of those who may be incredulous, although a trial would be as more convincing.

CERTIFICATES.

Gentlemen.—It gives me great pleasure to be able to add my testimony in favour of your New England Cough Syrup—two bottles of which, having entirely cured my Cough, which was so severe that my physician advised me to spend the coming winter in a southern climate, but I am happy to say that the fortunate use of your Syrup will entirely preclude the necessity. Your respectfully,
JOSEPH BRADLEE

(Signed) **JOHN HOLBROOK.**
The genuine article is prepared only and sold by Farran & Plummer, jun. successor to the late firm of Moffat, Plummer & Co. Boston. Sold also by his agents MESSON and SAVAGE, Bunde street, Quebec, and by the principal Druggists throughout the United States and British Provinces.
(PRICE—FIFTY CENTS.)
November 26, 1835.

NEW WORK

Will soon be Published, a Work entitled
ABRIDGMENT OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY,
With an Appendix;
AND AN ABRIDGMENT OF
SACRED GEOGRAPHY,
ADAPTED FOR YOUTH.
IT has been hitherto a subject of complaint in this country, that in all the works published on Geography in the English language, a very small portion of such works was devoted to the British Provinces in America; the information conveyed in them being very trifling and generally incorrect. From the great increase both in the population and in the wealth and commerce of Lower and Upper Canada, and the many changes that have occurred upon the surface of the globe—a work that would combine a late and correct statistical as well as a geographical account of these two, and of the other British Provinces in America, as well as of the British Dominions, and of the other States both in the Old and the New World, has become absolutely necessary. The Publishers have no doubt in offering the above, that it will be found to combine all those advantages, and that it will soon supersede any work now used, either as an elementary or as a work of reference. The person by whom the above has been compiled being well known for his research in the cause of science and for the application he devoted to this branch in particular, they feel no hesitation in recommending it to the public generally.
THOS. CARY & Co.
Quebec, 1st October, 1835.

At the Free-masons' Auction Hall, on SATURDAY next, at ONE o'clock.

HOUSEHOLD Furniture, Feather Beds, Onions, Apples and Cheese, Stoves, Clothing, &c. &c. as usual. Sale of Fancy and Dry Goods, 45-7-4 rich Merino Shawls, tea Watches, Guss, &c., at SEVEN o'clock in the evening.
ALEXANDER FARQUHAR & Co.
Cash advanced on goods for sale, and private sales every week day. A. F. & Co.

NEW MUSIC

For sale at this Office.

Messrs. FRED. HACKER & Co. ARCHITECTS, &c. &c.

IN returning thanks for the encouragement they have met with during their residence in Quebec, respectfully beg to remind those persons intending to build in the spring, and who wish to avail themselves of their professional services, that an early arrangement would be preferable, as contracts may be entered into with greater advantage at the present moment, than at a more advanced period of the season.

Messrs. F. H. & Co. likewise take this opportunity of informing their friends and the public, that they intend to open a Register of Property for Sale or to Let, and that the strictest attention will be paid to the interest of those entrusting property to their care for that purpose.
St. Stanislas Street,
Quebec, Dec. 21st 1835.

NOTICE.

THE QUEBEC FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY
Having reason to believe that in many cases alterations are made in the premises insured by the Company, without due notice thereof being given to the office, and endorsed on the policy, according to the stipulations between the Company and the insured, think it necessary to call the attention of all persons who have insured, or shall hereafter insure their property with the Company, to the following express condition of their Policies, viz:—

3rd. If at any time during the continuance of this Policy there should happen any such change or alteration in the description, situation or circumstances of the buildings or property hereby insured, as (according to the true intent and meaning of this Policy,) the insured was bound to declare at the time of effecting insurance thereon at this Office, if the same had then existed; such change or alteration shall forthwith be declared and made known at this Office by the insured, and shall be (by the secretary of this Company or his Deputy,) endorsed on his policy, on pain of nullity thereof:— And it is expressly declared and understood that, on receiving information of any such change or alteration from or on the part of the insured, this Company shall be at liberty to discontinue the Policy, unless it shall otherwise be agreed between them and the said "assured."

And they hereby give notice, that they will strictly adhere to this and all other conditions of their Policies, and will consider them as null in all cases where such alterations have been made in the premises insured, without being duly notified to the Company, and endorsed on the Policy.
By order,
Wm. HENDERSON,
Secretary.

Quebec Fire Office, 4th April, 1835.

For Beautifying the Skin and Complexion.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR,

A preparation for the skin in preference to all others, selected by the Ladies as an indispensable toilet requisite, sustainer of a fine complexion, and a conservator of female beauty in all climates, and during all stages, in the progression of life from youth to age.

Rowland's Kalydor is a highly estimated and great favourite with female rank, honored with the August Patronage of the Royal Family of Great Britain: Her Majesty the Queen of the French; the Princess and Princess Elizabeth; and the most distinguished Nobility, &c. and is zealously recommended by the most eminent of the Faculty.

The ingredients of Rowland's solely genuine Kalydor are extracted from the most beautiful Exotics, and are of the mildest nature—warranted perfectly innocuous—yet powerfully efficacious, as a thorough cleanser of the skin; it eradicates Freckles, Pimples, Spots, Redness, and all Cutaneous Eruptions, from whatever cause originating; and transforms into radiant brilliancy the most sallow Complexion.

The Kalydor gradually produces a clear and soft Skin, smooth as velvet, actually realizing a delicate white neck, hand and arms; and giving a healthy and juvenile bloom to the Complexion. To MOTHERS nursing THEIR OFFSPRING it proves a healing balm in cases of induration and soreness of the Breast, and is warranted perfectly innocuous to the most delicate baby or infant, to whom it affords soothing relief.

GENTLEMEN, AFTER SHAVING, will find it allay the irritating and smarting pain, and render the skin peculiarly smooth and pleasant after travelling.

To Ladies who occasionally sojourn on the Sea Coast, or are partial to Aquatic Excursions, or are about to encounter Long Voyages, should invariably provide themselves with the Kalydor, as the influence of the Sun on the skin, produces Tan, Sun Burns, Roughness, Tensity, &c. after Sea Bathing—it guards the skin from saline injury.

In RIDING, DRIVING, PROMENADING, &c. similar benefits are derived. During such recreation, the Kalydor is indispensable—it acts as a protector and restorative, by immediately allaying the smarting irritability of the skin and diffusing a pleasing coolness truly comfortable and refreshing.

For STINGS of INSECTS, or any Inflammation, it affords immediate relief.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO-OR PEARL DENTIFRICE.

The high and important character this Powder has obtained for a considerable time from some of the most eminent of the Faculty, also from distinguished Personages, has induced Messrs. Rowland to recommend it to the notice of the Nobility, Gentry and Public, as the mildest yet most Salutory and Efficacious Dentifrice ever emanated from scientific research in past or present times.

This justly celebrated Dentifrice is a combination of Oriental herbal ingredients, forming an efficient Vegetable White Powder, Anti-Scorbatic, and of potent efficacy, that in its operation, as a thorough extirpator of existing diseases to which the Teeth and Gums are liable, rendering the former perfectly sound, arraying in pure whiteness and fixing firmly in their sockets—producing a BEAUTIFUL SET OF PEARLY TEETH, and endowing the breath with fragrantcy at once delightful and salutary. The efficacious virtues of which it is composed constitute it the best Dentifrice ever offered to public notice.—Price 1s. per box.

Each Box has the Name and Address on the Government Stamp—"A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, HATTON GARDEN."

IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TOILET.

Not a greater anxiety is more generally or properly felt, than in reference to that Beautiful Ornament—THE HAIR: and of all the Inventions for its Preservation and Decoration, long tried public approbation has for many years awarded the Palm to

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL,

(THE ORIGINAL.)
Composed of Vegetable Ingredients, (appertaining to the Island which name it bears,)—has always been much admired; and with rank, fashion, and discernment supercedes all preparations of professed similar import.

This Oil is pre-eminently successful in Nourishing, Strengthening, and Preserving the Hair in all Climates and Seasons; accelerates its growth, sustains it in maturity, and commences its possession of vigour, silky softness, and luxuriant redundancy, to the latest period of human life.

More surprisingly are the reproductive faculties of this Oil illustrated in CASES of BALDNESS, from whatever cause arising (proved by testimonials received from all parts of the Globe)—this regenerative fluid clings to the latent stem, and elicits, unerringly, the active progression of vitality; so that, in many instances, where others have failed, ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL has superseded the ornaments of art, re-instating in full plenitude of beauties, the permanent graces and utilities of nature. Finally, its protective violence excludes, as well transformation, as decay; for the Hair by its use becomes invulnerable to change, and will retain in its original purity and glossy hue through all stages of life.

Subduing all relaxing tendencies it firmly keeps the hair in curl and other decorative formation during many hours, unimpaird by damp weather, crowded assemblies, the dance, or even equestrian exercise. In fact it is

The Friend of both Sexes—for, while it facilitates the progress of female beauty, it enhances, by producing WHISKERS, MRS. TACHOTS, &c. the graces of manhood.

Thoroughly eradicated all obstruction to which the heads of Children are particularly liable, this celebrated Oil generates with Infancy ample growth of beautiful Hair, and will sustain it in perfection through all stages of existence.

To prevent imposition, particular attention on purchasing is respectfully solicited, as the proprietors cannot be responsible for the serious injury resulting from the use of base imitations, of injurious quality, now offered to the Public as Rowland's Oil. The lowest price of the ORIGINAL MACASSAR, OF ROWLAND'S OIL, is 4s. per bottle. The Label has the words "Rowland's Macassar Oil," and between those words are the same minutely and curiously engraved 24 times, and the Name and Address in Red on Lace-work.

A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, HATTON GARDEN.
Counter-signed, ALEX. ROWLAND & SON, 20 Hatton-Garden; and by their appointment by Mr. FREDERICK WYSE, Perfumer, Quebec, who has just received a supply.
July 30, 1835.

CHINA, EARTHENWARE AND GLASS.

JUST received, and for sale at the subscribers, a very large assortment of China, Earthenware and Glass, all of the very best description, consisting of richly gilt China Tea and Breakfast Services, splendid Dinner Services, Chamber Ware, China Jugs, Chimney Ornaments, Toilet Bottles, rich cut Decanters, Spirit Bottles, Water Jugs, Colony Glasses, Sugar Basins, Cream Ewers, Pickle Bottles, Fruit Dishes, Custard Glasses, Jelly Glasses, Champagne do. Tumblers, Wine, French Table and Lobby Lamps, Lustres, &c. &c.—They are all of the newest patterns.

—ALSO—
A pair of Gentlemen's Otter Skin Caps,
A. NEILSON, 46, St. Paul Street.
Nearly opposite Mr. Bell's ship yard.
Quebec, 14th December, 1835. 1-m

ROBERT CAIRNS, Junior, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has now on hand an excellent assortment of superfine and milled Cloths, Cashmeres, Waistcoatings, &c. all of the best description. N.B.—7s. per Cent allowed for Cash.
Quebec, 3rd Dec. 1835. 1-3

FOR SALE,
THREE valuable building Lots on St. Ursule Street, adjoining the Glacis. Apply to
2d December, 1835. MATTHEW BELL.

THE REV. HENRY BURGESS, B. A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, and officiating Minister at the Protestant Church Nicolet, proposes receiving into his house a limited number of Pupils as Boarders.—For terms apply to Messrs. T. Cary & Co. Quebec, or at the Montreal Gazette Office, Montreal.
Nicolet, 30th Nov. 1835.

SCHOOL-BOOKS & STATIONERY.

THE subscribers have just received, by the late arrivals from England, their usual choice collection of School-books and Stationery.—The Books consist of Latin, French and English Dictionaries, Hutton's Mathematics, Keith on the Use of the Globes, Goldsmith's Geography, Robinson's Grammar of History, Pincock's Catechisms of various subjects, Ewing's Education, Blair's Preceptor, Key, and Class book, Mangnall's Questions, Goldsmith's Rome, Greece and England, Spelling-Books, by Murray, Mavor, Fenning, Carpenter, Dilworth, &c. Murray's Grammar, Reader and Sequel to Reader, Levisac and Chambeau's French and English Grammars, Nugent's, Johnson's, Walker's Boyer's, and other Dictionaries, A collection of Instructive Tales, by Mrs. Holland, &c. &c.
THOS. CARY & Co.
Freemason's Hall, Nov. 1835.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, 1000 sides New York Sole Leather, 1000 do. Bridgeman do. do. 300 do. Bucket do. do. 150 dozens Calf Skins, 50 do. Philadelphia Calf do. 30 do. English do. 100 do. Split Leather, 250 sides Harness do. English Kick, American do. Bindings and Linings, Thread, &c. &c.
—ALSO,
Macaboy Snuff in 1 lb. and ½ lb. bottles and jars, Plain and Scented, Havana Segars, St. Eus. do. Plug Tobacco, No. 1 to 16,
CHARLES F. PRATT.
Quebec, Foot of Mountain Street, November 28, 1835.

J. & J. THORNTON,
COACH FACTORY AND SADDLERY WAREHOUSE.
Also, in Montreal, Place d'Armes.
13th Nov. 1835. m-1

FOR SALE.
A Grate Coal, screened if required.—Apply to
Quebec, 7th November, 1835. W. STEVENSON.

APPLES.
Just received and for sale by the subscriber 100 Barrels of very choice Apples, consisting of Winter Greenings, Grises, Spring Pippins, None Such, Indian Chiefs, and a few Barrels of Peas.
Very low for Cash.
B. COLE, A. & B.
Nov. 6th, 1835.

ARRIVED PER THE HORATIO.
A Quantity of fresh Prime PLANTATION PORK, in half barrels, which the subscriber offers for Sale on reasonable terms.
G. H. PARKE.
Quebec, 6th Nov. 1835.

APPLES.
JAMES GIBB & Co. offer for Sale, 100 BARRELS very superior Upper Canada APPLES—consisting of Spring Pippins, Greenings, Pommes Grise and Indian Chiefs.
—ALSO—
100 barrels BOTTLED PORTER, in very fine order, just landed ex Toronto, from London.
20, St. Peter street, 3d Nov. 1835. u-3

THREE or four Gentlemen can be accommodated with Board and Lodging. Apply to Mrs. HANNA HAYS, in that pleasantly situated house formerly occupied by Mr. Malliot, on the Battery.
A large stable and coach-house to let.
October 31, 1835.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.
SUPERFINE, fine and middling American and Canada Flour.
Pollards, Lard, new beef and pork, prime, prime mess, and mess.
JAS. HAMILTON & Co
8th Oct. 3.

SUPERIOR COALS FOR SALE.
Just landed on Gaudie's Wharf.
150 Chaldrons NEWCASTLE and LANCASTER LARGE COALS, well screened for Grate use, 40 Chaldrons for Blacksmith ditto, at low prices.
Apply to **EDWARD CARREL,**
10th Oct. 1835. u
Gaudie's Wharf.

NEWCASTLE COALS, of a very superior quality, now landing from on board the ships Oris and Redwing.—Apply to **JAS. HAMILTON & Co.**
8th Oct. 1835.

FOR SALE by the Subscribers, at Charles Cove, 67,000 feet Merchantable Red Pine timber, 25,000 do. do. White Pine do. 40 Mille. W. O. West India Staves, 25 do. R. O. do. 5 do. White Ash Staves.
Standard Staves, Oak, Elm, Ash and Birch Timber, White Pine Masts.—Red Pine Spars and Spruce Deals, which will be disposed of at low prices.
WINDSOR & MACIVER,
Quebec, 5th Oct. 1835. u
39, St. Peter street.

STOVES, Single and Double, for Sale by MAXHAM & BOURNE.

THE Subscribers have just received a few Boxes of the Best BERMUDA ARROW ROOT.—Lisbon—Superior Patent Gunny, prepared by LLOYD.—Also—A supply of the much-esteemed CANNIERS of Islen Moss.
MUSSON & SAVAGE
Quebec, 23rd Sept. 1835.

FOR SALE BY MAXHAM & BOURNE.
PAINTS—dry and in oil—brimstone, Mustard in bottles and jars—soap and candle's Post, pot and wrapping papers, Canada rose nails, assorted sizes, Canada stoves, do. Glass and glassware—earthenware, Bone-ash, sherry and Madeira wine, Gin and Brandy—Demerara and Jamaica rum, Kipp, butt and calf skins—shoe thread, &c. &c.
19th September, 1835.

FRENCH WINES FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber offers for sale: TWENTY Cases of French Wines, lately received, of the following sorts: Hermitage, white and red, Cote-roti, do do St. Peray, white, sparkling and still.
The whole guaranteed of the finest quality ever imported into this country.
G. D. BALZARETTI,
8th June, 1835. u No. 9, Palace-street.

FOR SALE
By the subscribers at the Cove and on the Wharf of Mr. Parke, St Paul's Street: 5000 First quality bright spruce deals, Port-neuf manufacture. 5000 Second quality do. do. Seventy mille, standard staves.
—Aud in Store—
Upper Canada fine flour, Farine entiere in barrel and bags, Six cases (6 doz. each,) superior Sauternes, Ten hds. Claret.
Apply to **THOMAS CRINGAN & Co.**
26th June, 1835 u No. 1, Commercial Chambers.

PASSAGE FROM SLIGO AND BELFAST.
PERSONS desirous of bringing their friends from any of the above ports, can do so by applying to the subscriber, (if by letter the postage to be paid).
G. H. PARKE,
McCallum's Wharf.
Quebec, 20th July, 1835. u

PASSAGE FROM LONDONDERRY.
PERSONS desirous of securing a passage next Spring for their friends, in superior first class vessels, from the above Port to Quebec, can do so by applying (if by letter post paid) to
PEMBERTON BROTHERS.
Quebec, November 25, 1834. u

FOR SALE,
A Stone House, situated in St. Famille street, Upper Town of Quebec, for many years occupied by Mr. Lecheminant, grocer, 40 feet in front by 32 feet in depth, with out-houses, &c. Should this property not be sold previous to the first day of February next, it will, on that day, be sold by public sale, at ONE o'clock, on the premises.
For further information, apply to M. PARENT, Notary, or to the undersigned, in St. Ursule street, Upper Town.
ROBT. JELLARD.
Quebec, 2nd Decr. 1835. 2m

FARMS FOR SALE.
TO be sold at private sale, Two Farms, one situated in the Parish of St. Foy, on the Gomin road, but a short distance from the City, and a very eligible spot for a summer residence. The other, situated in the Seigneurie of St. Giles, on Craig's road, containing 180 acres, with a Dwelling House and Barn, and about 30 acres under cultivation.
Also a Lot of Ground in Queen Street, St. Roch, near Mr. Munn's ship-yard. The above property will be sold low for cash, and indisputable titles given.
Enquire of **WM. BURKE,**
Quebec, 8th Oct. 1835. No. 15, Fabrique Street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, with immediate possession, that stone House with stable and coach-house, pleasantly situated in St. Vallier street, at the foot of Palace Hill, lately occupied by John Davidson, Esquire; it is well adapted for a small family. Application to be made to **JAMES H. KANA, Esquire.**
Quebec, 17th September, 1835. u

AVENDRE OU A LOUER, avec possession immediate, cette maison de pierre avec etable et remise avantageusement situee sur la rue St. Vallier, au bas de la cote du Palais, ci devant occupee par John Davidson, écuyer; laquelle est très convenable à une petite famille. S'adresser à **JAMES H. KANA, écuyer.**
Quebec, 17e Septembre, 1835. u

TO LET, with possession on the first of May next: That old Establishment and desirably situated House, No. 18, St. John Street, Upper Town, Quebec, with an excellent Garden, Coach-House, Stabling, &c. attached. It was lately occupied by Mrs. Stilson, as a Boarding-House, and worthy the attention of any person entering that line.
—ALSO—
That large and commodious House, No. 19, Palace street;—it can be occupied either as one or two separate buildings.
—ALSO—
A HOUSE suitable for a small family, situate in St. Helene street, nearly opposite St. Patrick's Church.
—ALSO—
WOODSIDE FARM, about two miles from Town, on the Little River, containing about 100 arpents. It will be let reasonable for a term of years. Application to be made to **WM. WILSON.**
No. 18, St. John's street.
14th May, 1835. u

TO LET, the whole of that house at present occupied by the undersigned, situate in the Upper Town of Quebec, at the corner of Bunde and Trezor streets.
LOUIS PANET.
Quebec, 9th April, 1835. u

TO LET.
THE Beach and Quarries of the Farm at Cap Rouge belonging to the heirs of the late Reverend Dr. MILLS.
—ALSO FOR SALE—
THE whole of the above mentioned valuable farm, containing about 150 arpents of arable, and wood land; lying on both sides of the road to Cap Rouge, called La Grande Allée, not more than four miles and a half from Quebec, is an excellent family residence on the property, with a large garden well stocked with fruit trees, and fruits of various kinds and the best sorts; there is also a farmer's dwelling, and very extensive and well built barns and stables.
A large portion of the arable land has been prepared to be laid down for grass, during the ensuing season.—The rent of the present tenant is £100 sterling.
Application to be made, either for the farm, the beach, or the quarries,—to **A. W. COCHRAN,** or **J. G. IRVINE.**
Quebec, 10th March, 1835. u

QUEBEC—Printed and published by THOS. CARY & Co. FREEMASONS' HALL,