

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1842.

MORES ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRÆLIA DICAM. VIRG. GEORG. IV. 6.

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LOCOMOTIVE CHAIR.

FOR SALE OR TO LET OUT ON HIRE, VERY convenient Locomotive Chair, for an invalid or for one suffering from gout or other infirmity in the legs or feet.

ALEXANDER HENDERSON, No. 12, Stanislaus street, near the Jail, Quebec, 12th Sept., 1842.

FALL IMPORTATION OF DRY GOODS, &c. &c.

GLOVER & FRY respectfully announce, that on the arrival of the Crusader, from London, and Leven Lass, from Glasgow, and Mersey, from Liverpool—they will receive a choice and well assorted Stock of every article in the above line, suitable for the season; and on soliciting the public inspection, they pledge themselves to maintain the character universally given to their Store, for the best and cheapest goods in Quebec.

N. B.—G. & F. would call special attention to their Fur Department on its arrival per Crusader, which are manufactured from their purchases at the "Hudson Bay" sales in London, in March last. Also, a large lot of Skins.

FOR SALE, Large steady Family HORSE.—Enquire at this office Quebec, 14th Sept. 1842.

PRIME PORT AND SHERRY WINES, FROM the Establishment of Messrs. Hunt, Roope Teague & Co. of Oporto, and London, a constant supply on hand, in Pipes, Hhds, Quarter Casks, and Bottled, in cases of 1 dozen.

JAMES HUNT, Quebec, 26th July, 1841.

100 Bbls } Prime Porto Rico SUGAR, for Sale 15 barrels } by RYAN BROTHERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform his Friends and the Public, that it is his intention to resume his former business of AUCTIONEER AND BROKER, and offers them his best services.

P. SHEPPARD, St. James' Street, Quebec, 18th June, 1842.

JUST RECEIVED, And for Sale by the Subscribers:

- 100 Bbls Superior Quality Ship Biscuit, 50 Barrels Pilot Biscuit, 200 do. Kin dried Indian Corn Meal, 500 do. American, 400 do. Canada, Fine Flour, 200 do. Canada Prime and Prime Mess Pork, 200 do. American do, 30 Cases Cavendish Tobacco, 25 Hhd do. Naird do, 20 Puncheons Foreign Rum, 1 to 1, 25 Hhds Superior Virginia Leaf Tobacco, 25 Barrels Roster Coffee, 250 Half Boxes Glass, assorted sizes, 25 Barrels American Pitch, 25 do. English Coal Tar, and daily expected per "Imogene," from London—7 Pipes and 2 Hogsheads superior Madeira Wine, 40 Cases Superior Champagne, 10 Hogsheads Senechal Geneva.

GREELMAN & LEPPER, St. Andrew's Wharf, Quebec, 24 June, 1842.

Freight and Towing at Reduced Rates BETWEEN QUEBEC and MONTREAL.

THE undersigned will charge the following rates (including wharfage) from Quebec to Montreal, and vice versa until further notice, viz:—

Table with 2 columns: Item and Rate. Items include Flour, Pork and Beef, Ashes, Wheat and other Grain, Salt.

All other goods one-third under the tariff rates, published at the opening of the navigation.

On Towing of Vessels, a like reduction of one-third. H. E. SCOTT, Agent for Saint Lawrence Steamboat Company, and Montreal Tow-Boat Company, Quebec, 25th June 1842.

ROOM PAPER.

THE Subscriber has received a large assortment of Room Paper of the best quality and newest patterns, which he will dispose at a low rate. A few dozens of CHAIRS yet on hand will be sold at reduced prices.

CHAS. McDONALD, In 3-1a, Quebec, 4th June, 1842.

NOTICE.

THE RAFTS of TIMBER arriving from the Ottawa being mostly all under a Lien to the Crown, and by the nature of the Bonds are in the possession of the Sub-Collector of Timber duties until such Bonds are released;—All purchasers are hereby warned of this circumstance, in order that they may guard themselves against fraud by demanding from the sellers some evidence that the Lien is removed and the Bonds cancelled before they make a final settlement with them.

(Signed,) McLEAN STUART, Sub-Collector, Quebec, 27th May, 1842.

ROBERT CAIRNS, MERCHANT TAILOR.

22, MOUNTAIN STREET, BEGS respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that he has received per CAUSAIDA, from London, a choice selection of goods in his line, which he is ready to make up in the most fashionable style for Cash, or approved credit.

Quebec, 12th May, 1842.

QUEBEC BANK. EXCHANGE on London, bought and sold, NOAH FREER, 18th Feby, 1839.

Canada.

BILL—AN ACT TO IMPOSE A DUTY UPON FOREIGN WHEAT IMPORTED INTO THIS PROVINCE. WHEREAS the free introduction of Wheat and Wheat Flour into the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland from this Province, would, by affording a market for these articles at all times certain and available, promote essentially the Agricultural and Commercial interests of Canada; And Whereas Foreign Wheat is at present admitted free of duty into Canada; And Whereas the intention of the Law of the United Kingdom aforesaid, is to preserve the Home Market for Her Majesty's Subjects, by certain restrictions, and by the imposition of duties; And Whereas the introduction of Foreign Wheat, into the United Kingdom free of duty, after the introduction of the same into Canada free of duty, would be in manifest violation of the said intention of the Laws of the said United Kingdom; And Whereas the chief objection to the free admission of Wheat and Wheat Flour into the said United Kingdom from Canada, arises from the free admission of Foreign Wheat into Canada; And Whereas a certain Despatch addressed to the Governor of this Province, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated the second day of March last, a copy whereof has been laid by His Excellency's command before the Legislative Assembly of this Province, affords the strongest ground for the confident belief and expectation that upon the imposition of a duty upon Foreign Wheat imported into this Province, Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to recommend to Parliament the removal or reduction of the duties on Wheat and Flour imported into the said United Kingdom from Canada;—Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and intitled "An Act to Re-constitute the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the Government of Canada," that from and after the fifth day of July next there shall be raised, levied, collected and paid to Her Majesty, and for the Public uses of this Province upon all Wheat imported into this Province except from the said United Kingdom or any of Her Majesty's possessions, and being the growth and produce thereof, a duty of sterling money of Great Britain, for each Imperial quarter of such Wheat, and so in proportion for any greater or less quantity thereof.

II. And he it enacted, that Foreign Wheat imported by sea into this Province, for the use of the Fisheries, shall be free of duty, and subject to the regulations expressed and enacted, in regard to certain articles specified in the eighth section of the Act of the Parliament of the said United Kingdom, passed in the last Session of the said Parliament, and intitled "An Act to amend the Laws for the regulation of the trade of the British possessions abroad."

III. And he it enacted, that the duties imposed by this Act shall be levied, recovered and received, under the same regulations, and in the same coins to be received at the same rates, and according to the same weights and measures, and under the same penalties, to be enforced and applied in the same manner, and with the same restrictions and regulations for ensuring the payment or punishing the evasion thereof, as the duties imposed in and by the said Act, intitled "An Act to amend the Laws for the regulation of the trade of the British possessions abroad."

IV. And he it enacted, that all sums which shall arise from the duty hereby imposed, shall be paid over by the officers receiving the same to Her Majesty's Receiver General for this Province and shall form part of the consolidated Revenue Fund thereof, and shall, as shall also all fines, penalties and confiscations incurred under this Act, be accounted for to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, through the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, for the time being, in such manner and form as Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, shall direct.

EXTRACTS of Despatches relating to the Duties levied on Timber in the United Kingdom; together with an extract containing the substance of a further despatch from the Secretary of State, explaining the grounds on which the new arrangement of these Duties was adopted.

CHARLES BAGOT, The Governor General transmits herewith, for the information of the House of Assembly, a copy of a despatch which he has received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, communicating the answer which Her Majesty has been pleased to direct to be returned to the joint Address of the Provincial Legislature, passed during the last session on the subject of the Duties levied on Timber in the United Kingdom; together with an extract containing the substance of a further Despatch from the Secretary of State, explaining the grounds on which the new arrangement of these duties was adopted.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Kingston, 30th September, 1842.

(Copy No. 12.) DOWNING STREET, 1st October, 1841.

SIR,—I have received Lord Sydenham's Despatch, No. 110, of the 26th August, enclosing joint Addresses to the Queen, the House of Lords and the House of Commons, from the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of Canada, on the subject of the Timber Duties.

I have had the honor to lay before the Queen the Address to Her Majesty and Her Majesty has commanded me to instruct you to inform the Council and Assembly, that it will be referred for the consideration and report of the Lords of the Committee of Her Privy Council for Trade, the result of their Lordships' deliberations on this important subject, when notified to me, will be communicated to you, for the information of the Provincial Legislature.

The Petition to the House of Lords will be presented by the Earl of Ripon, that to the House of Commons has already been presented by Mr. Hope.

I have, &c. STANLEY, Extract of a Despatch from Lord Stanley to the Governor General, dated Downing Street, 30th June, 1842. No. 186.

It is the belief of Her Majesty's Government, confirmed by the discussion in Parliament, and with the Trade, that the new arrangement of Duties is one which will not inflict on the central and Trade of the Merchants and Lumberers of Canada generally the injuries which they appear to apprehend.

The prices of colonial timber in this country before the publication of the Tariff, not being such as to pay the expenses of the importer, or as to permit the trade to be carried on upon its late scale, Her Majesty's Advisers judged that nothing was so desirable for the producing interests in Canada, as a revival of demand through the general improvement of Trade.

With this view, these producers have in common with other producers, been called upon to surrender a part of their protection, but they are favorably distinguished from other producers in the compensation they will receive from the simultaneous reduction of the duty on their Wood to a nominal rate, being thereby virtual-

ly freed from many expenses and restrictions upon importation, and also admitted to an equal competition with the wood grower of this country.

With respect to the delay prayed for in making the alteration, I have to observe, that Her Majesty's Government have been exposed to continual and urgent solicitations, that they would give yet more speedy effect to the change than they have proposed; and that in the actual state of commerce, they are convinced that the result of any longer delay, would infallibly have been to pervert the Trade and limit employment in this country, without any benefit to Canada, by the maintenance of prices, which would still in all probability have tended steadily downwards."

Communication by the Governor General to the House of Assembly, upon the subject of the Acts, Chapter 28 and 35, of last Session, relating to Public Works and the proposed Loan.

CHARLES BAGOT, The Governor General in conformity with the intention expressed in his Speech at the opening of the Session, and in compliance with the desire of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, makes the following communication to the House of Assembly upon the subject of the Acts, Cap. 28 and 35 of last Session, relating to Public Works and the proposed Loan.

His Excellency is instructed by the Secretary of State to assure the People of Canada, through their Representatives in the House of Assembly, that the objects contemplated in the above Acts, of relieving the Finances and improving the credit of Canada, and at the same time of developing by measures of extensive internal improvement the vast natural resources of the Province, are viewed by Her Majesty's Government with hardly less of interest, than by the Legislature and people of the Province; and every consideration of good faith, and of policy, would lead Her Majesty's Government scrupulously to fulfil to their utmost extent, the pledges of assistance held forth by their predecessors in Office, and communicated to the Legislature of Canada by Lord Sydenham, and also to aid in the accomplishment of the objects sought to be obtained by the Acts now under consideration.

Her Majesty's Government have given to the financial project, proposed to be carried into effect by the Acts in question, their most deliberate and anxious consideration, and the result of that consideration has been to impress upon them a very strong conviction, that with the view of most effectually and most economically benefiting the Province, and conducting to the maintenance of Public credit, and to the promotion of those great undertakings of internal improvement which may ultimately make an ample return for the original outlay but upon which, unassisted, the Province could not safely enter, it would be inexpedient to interpose the credit of the Mother Country, between the Province and the Creditors under the existing debt; and that it would be more for the advantage of the Province that the aid to be rendered should be applied exclusively to the promotion of the intended Public Works.

According to the arrangement proposed by Lord Sydenham, and the Acts under consideration, the execution of public works of every description is made mainly to depend upon funds to be raised upon the sole responsibility of the Canadian government. If the cost of the local works should, in many instances, exceed the estimate, or if, in consequence of the priority given to the loan of £1,500,000 and of the general management of Canadian finance, the credit of the Province should not continue to be such as to enable it to raise the whole of the second loan of £1,678,000, at 5 per cent, funds might be wanting to complete those great works, with a view to which mainly the assistance of Great Britain was originally given; and Her Majesty's Government is compelled to acknowledge that where it appears that the sum necessary for a work in Lower Canada, of which the Loans were represented to be an ample security for the amount, could only be raised on the double security of those Loans and the credit of the Province, at a rate of interest of from 6 to 8 per cent, they cannot but entertain serious apprehensions as to the practicability of carrying into effect the public Works Act by sums raised on the Provincial security only, within the terms authorized by that Act. It will of course be understood that there is no authority in any case to issue the Provincial Debentures below par; such a step would be in fact a violation of the spirit, if not of the letter, of the Provincial Act which limits the rate of interest at five per cent.

Her Majesty's government hopes it is equally unnecessary to offer a caution against any vague estimates, or excess of outlay being sanctioned, under the expectation of a further advance of the credit of the Mother Country beyond that which has been so liberally afforded, and, although it is no doubt true, that, in the exercise of the discretion vested in the Governor by the Public Works Act, he might abstain from issuing Debentures beyond the means of the Province to bear the charge, yet this step on his part, on the inability to raise the money at the prescribed rate of interest, might leave unfinished the most important works, and thus frustrate the objects contemplated by the British government.

In order to guard against the possibility of such a result, and to secure the application of the assistance of Great Britain in the most direct manner, to the benefit of the Province, it is proposed by Her Majesty's government, that the existing Canadian debt should remain a first charge upon the revenue of the Province, and should be paid off, as it became due, from the produce of the current revenue, and that the £1,500,000 to be raised under the guarantee of the Imperial Parliament, should be applied directly to the execution of the Public Works, enumerated in the act already referred to.

Under this arrangement the credit of the Province would be strengthened by the continuance of the priority of the present debt, and by the prospect of early repayment at or before the expiration of the existing bonds. The local legislature thus unincumbered with other obligations, would be enabled to enter into negotiations with the creditors under the existing debt, and either to continue during the terms of their respective engagements, the present rate of interest, or to extinguish the debt by mutual agreement, before the period stipulated under the present engagement, on far more favourable terms than the British government could do if they were to become responsible for the amount. By this course, also, the public debt of Canada in addition to the existing debt which would be gradually paid off as funds became available for the purpose, would be limited to the sum appropriated for the completion of the public works, of which there would be, at least, £1,500,000, raised at a rate of interest not exceeding four per cent.

This arrangement, no doubt, would require Great Britain to give up her security of priority of claim upon the Consolidated Provincial Revenue, that is to say, the payment of the Loan of £1,500,000, would become chargeable after the payment of the existing Debt, instead of becoming the first charge, by the extinction of that Debt, as first proposed. But Her Majesty's Government willingly consent to make this sacrifice because they feel convinced that this arrangement is more conducive to the financial prosperity of Canada than that proposed to be adopted under the two Acts, and that setting aside higher considerations, priority of claim upon the Provincial Revenue is an inferior security to that derived from the prosperity of the Province.

Her Majesty's Government, therefore, do not propose to interpose with the existing debt; but with the view of fur-

thering the important objects, contemplated by the Act numbered 28, they propose to pledge the credit of Great Britain to a sum not exceeding £1,500,000, to be raised by the Province at a rate of interest not exceeding 4 per cent, under the guarantee of the Imperial Parliament, and with as provision to be made for a sinking fund at the rate of, not less than, five per cent per annum of the principal, to be secured in the first instance upon the Tolls of the Works to be undertaken, the ordinary Revenues of the Province being pledged as a collateral security, and the charges to rank next in order to the obligations now by law permanently attaching to the consolidated fund.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Kingston, 29th September, 1842.

KINGSTON, October 5. The following Address has been presented to the Honorable Robert Baldwin, Attorney General, and the Honorable James Edward Snape, Solicitor General, for that part of the Province hitherto constituting Upper Canada.

We, the undersigned Members of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, representing Constituencies exclusively within that portion of the Province formerly Lower Canada, take the earliest opportunity afforded us of expressing to you our most hearty and most warm-felt congratulations upon your recent appointment to office, and your assumption of the very important duties which, as legal advisers of the Crown, it will now be your duty, as it will no doubt be your inclination, to perform towards Her Majesty and towards her loyal subjects. We cannot but congratulate you both on the auspicious position in which you now stand towards our common country, when we consider that you come into power at the same time that the Honorable Messrs. Latontaine and Aylwin assume similar offices in their own peculiar Province. It is highly gratifying to us that we are all united, heart and soul, to destroy the distinctions that hitherto have existed between the Upper and Lower Canadians,—side by side, to seek equal justice, claim equal rights, and demand equal privileges for all, without regard to origin, language, or creed.

We cannot forget the proceedings of last Session—we cannot erase from our memory the noble exertions you made to obtain for Lower Canada and its people a fair and full participation in the privileges we mutually cherish and would preserve. We value highly the sacrifices you made at the altar of Justice, and your exertions in the cause of the country on our birth, and your exertions, are indelibly imprinted, not upon our own hearts only, but upon those of all our countrymen.

Our country's hospitality, denied to you, will to you, most assuredly, be at all times most warmly extended, as to its firmest friends, and the most honorable supporters of its rights. We represent a people strongly attached to their ancient customs, habits, manners and institutions, but in addressing ourselves to the descendants of those who insisted upon the standing maxim, of "Nobis Leges anglicæ mutari" we ask of them to join hand and heart with those who seek only a similar end in the perpetuation of "Nos Institutiones, Notre Langue, et Nos Loix."

Wishing you most heartily a cordial reception among your constituents,—an honorable return to the body of the House of Assembly,—and the early resumption of your places in Parliament, we take this opportunity once again of expressing to you our thanks for the meritorious exertions you have hitherto made in the cause of Justice to Lower Canada, and we hope that your reception may be as cordial as it would be among any of the constituents of Lower Canada, who participate in the sentiments which we now beg leave to express to you.

(Signed) D. B. Viger, M. P. P., D. M. Armstrong, M. P. P., L. M. Viger, M. P. P., Jacob DeWitt, M. P. P., D. B. Papineau, M. P. P., J. G. Barthe, M. P. P., E. P. Taché, M. P. P., J. E. Turcotte, M. P. P., J. B. I. Noël, M. P. P., A. Taschereau, M. P. P., Jno. Moore, M. P. P., Jno. Simpson, M. P. P., M. Child, M. P. P., J. Neilson, M. P. P., F. A. Quesnel, M. P. P., J. Leslie, M. P. P., Jno. B. Hamilton, M. P. P., E. Parent, M. P. P., T. Bouthillier, M. P. P., A. M. Delisle, M. P. P., A. Turgeon, M. P. P., A. Berthelot, M. P. P., Robert Christie, M. P. P., W. Dunsmuir, M. P. P., R. J. Kimber, M. P. P.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

From the Montreal Gazette.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

KINGSTON, October 5.

CONTINGENT CHARGES OF THE COUNCIL.

The house pursuant to the order of the day, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the above subject. The Hon. Mr. Crooks in the chair.

The report of the select committee was read. It stated that the committee could not recommend any allowance to the Master in Chancery, in respect of his claim for remuneration during the interval between the Union of the Provinces and the 14th day of June, 1841; nor could the committee recommend payment of the expenses incurred by J. F. Taylor, junior, Esquire, in removing his family from Toronto to Kingston. A suggestion was made, respecting an allowance of £150 to James Fitzgibbon, Esquire, the chief clerk, for superintending the printing, &c., of the English version of the journals; also, £100 to Mr. DeLery; £25 for an additional Messenger, and an addition to the remuneration of the Law Clerk. The report further stated that the committee had received applications from Mr. DeLery, Mr. Taylor, senior, Mr. Taylor, junior, Mr. Sprague, Mr. Jarvis, and others, all for increase of their respective salaries.

The Honorable Mr. Macaulay said the committee had taken great pains in drawing up their report, which he hoped would be found satisfactory to the house. He would merely say that the only resolution which he was prepared to move at present, was for £25, to be given to the chief Messenger of the house, to employ an Assistant during the recess. The committee after full investigation, were satisfied that an assistant messenger was required. With regard to the other officers of the house, he was quite willing to allow them the addition to their respective salaries, but he must confess he was averse to placing them in the contingencies of the house. The honorable member referred to the scale of salaries proposed by the committee appointed last year, and stated that as it was not fully satisfactory to the Government, the question was still open for consideration. He did not think it would be wise for the house to begin the old practice of voting portions of the permanent salaries of the officers in the contingencies. He was decidedly opposed to anything of the kind.

The Honorable Mr. DeBloquiers said he concurred with several of the observations which had just fallen from his honorable friend opposite, and felt extremely obliged as, he had no doubt, he did every other member round him, for the very judicious report which the select committee had drawn up, as regarded the mode in which the salaries should be provided for, in future. He had the honor to belong to the committee on this subject last session, and as some of the honorable members might not be aware of all the facts, he would endeavor briefly to supply them. The committee of last session took up their serious consideration, the method of paying the officers of the house, and they deemed it most objectionable that one portion of them should be permanently provided for, and the other left dependent upon the contingent vote of the house. In fact, that mode of paying the officers was considered as a fraud, if he might use the expression; because, it appeared to the public that the amount of salaries permanently provided, was all that the several officers received; whereas such was not the case, as the

balance paid to them was placed amongst the contingent charges of the session. The Committee, therefore, recommended that the salaries should be fixed, and placed on a permanent basis; and had the scale which they then concluded upon been followed out by the Government, the matter would not now have been before the Committee. The recommendation, however, was for a greater amount of salaries than the late Lord Sydenham approved of, though no objection was for what reason he knew not—were ever made to them by the other branch of the Legislature. Now, Hon. Gentlemen would bear in mind that the present establishment was less than that proposed by the Committee of last Session. There was another point to which he would call their attention. A question arose before the Committee, as to whether Mr. De Lery (who had been for a long time Clerk of the House in Lower Canada) or Mr. Taylor (who had also been for a long time Clerk of the House in Upper Canada) should take precedence; and it appeared to the Committee that the claims of both gentlemen were so nearly balanced, that the better course would be to make their duties and emoluments equal. It was also considered that the Law Clerk should have an addition to his salary, to compensate him for the great labour and responsibility of his office, he being called upon to devote the whole of his time to the public business during the recess, to the total relinquishment of a lucrative profession. He (Mr. De L.) was of opinion that the House were just as much prepared now to make any remuneration to these officers, as they would at any subsequent period, and the amount could be placed along with the contingencies. There was also some consideration due to the feelings of the officers themselves, for he must confess that he never could understand why this Branch of the Legislature should fix for its officers a scale of salaries so very far below those of the other House. He did not think that such a grant was suited to their dignity and character; therefore he could not agree merely to recommend £25 for an extra Messenger. He would move a series of Resolutions presently.

The Hon. Mr. D'Almeida addressed the House in French, in favour of remunerating the officers.

The motion was then put for £25 for an Assistant Messenger, and carried.

The Hon. Mr. De Blaquiere moved that £150 be paid to James Fitzgibbon, Esquire, the Chief Clerk of the House, as an addition to his salary, for superintending the printing of the English version of the Journals, &c.

The Hon. Mr. Sullivan said that he wished he could concur with the motion of his Honourable friend; but as a Member of the Committee of last year, he could not consistently do so. He could never agree to pay the permanent salaries of the public officers by a contingent vote. Every thing in the shape of expenditure was provided for, except what was strictly contingent expenses, for which no certain sum could be assigned; but the House had assumed to itself the prerogative of paying public money to its officers out of the contingencies, which it had no right to do. That House had taken advantage of the Government, and had provided not only for its contingent expenses, but for the regular salaries of its officers. It was a course of proceeding which he never could assent to; and however much he might disappoint the hopes of the officers, he could not agree to place their salaries upon the contingent charges of the House, because there was nothing of a contingent nature about them. If a list of the several sums were placed before His Excellency, he (Mr. S.) could not see how His Excellency could avoid making adequate provision for them. They were also taking advantage of the other Branch—(hear! hear!)—who perhaps had done the same thing—(hear! hear!)—but that was no reason why they should follow a bad example, in that way, public money was granted away unconstitutionally, with out the consent and concurrence of the other branches of the Legislature. But it was unfair to the House itself; and he did not wonder that the public complained of the enormous amount of their contingencies. Thus, the House was exposed to the charge of being extravagant—of being liberal with money which was not their own—His Honourable friend (Mr. De Blaquiere) had endeavoured to justify the measure on the ground that His Excellency did not concur with the report of the committee last season; but was it necessary that His Excellency should always agree with the recommendations of committees, whether he approved of them or not? After the salaries had been openly refused, was it fair to put them down in an underhand manner, in any place? Was that the way for one branch of the Legislature to treat another? He should like to know, concerning the vote under debate, whether the revision of the journals fell within the duty of the clerk. It appeared to him that it did, and therefore was already provided for, but if the committee thought that his salary was insufficient, why not give him more; but let it be done in an open and direct manner, so as not to expose the government to the charge of extravagance.

The Honourable Mr. De Blaquiere thought the honourable president of the council had taken a very unfair opposition to the motion. He (Mr. De Blaquiere) deprecated as much as the honourable president did the system of paying permanent salaries out of the contingencies of the House, nor would he have proposed it, had he not thought that the officers had been badly treated. He did not think that House was the proper place where the honourable president should have made his objections. Why did he not make them last year?—why give his assent to the enormous salaries of the officers of the House, without saying a word against them?—He again repeated he did not think it was fair to oppose the salaries, when the honourable president knew it was the only course they had left. He could not help saying also, that he thought the reduction of the salaries by the late Governor general was a very unbecoming proceeding, while the salaries of the officers of the other branch were allowed to remain as they were. He said deliberately that it was not creditable to government.

The Honourable Mr. Sherwood said, the principal question seemed to be, whether the increased allowances should come under the head of contingencies, and he thought they ought to look to what had been the practice of the Provincial Parliaments for the last half century.—He did not agree with the honourable President of the executive council; he thought they were bound to look to the usage of parliament. If a certain construction had been put upon the term "contingencies" for half a century, he did not see why they should now defeat it.—Were they to adopt a different construction, they would be quite at sea without a compass. Was the power of the House to be confined merely to the purchase of stationery, the making repairs, or paying a servant? He thought not. The construction contended had been long since adopted, and to his mind, very properly so. It was admitted that the House had a right to judge of the conduct of its officers, and to grant additional remuneration to any particular one who was deserving of it. True, he was comparing small things with great ones, but the principle was the same in them both. Whether the additional sums were granted or not was quite unimportant; he would not, however, yield the construction. If they went on in the ordinary course, he thought they would be safe, and authorised in doing so. The existing practice had a tendency to make the officers more vigilant, and rendered the House respectable.

The Honourable Mr. Washburn said, he would vote for the common usage and practice. He was always in favour of paying people well, when they did their duty, and he must say he was quite satisfied with the conduct of all the officers of the House.

The Honourable Mr. Macaulay said, no doubt they all wished the officers to be paid, the only question was as to the mode. Surely the House could not make that contingent, which to all intents and purposes was permanent.

The Hon. Mr. De Blaquiere remarked that that was the only way to remunerate the officers for the present year. If the matter could be settled by an address to His Excellency, he would go for that mode, but not otherwise.

The Hon. Mr. Sherwood never pretended to say that the fixed salaries of the public officers should come in with the contingencies, but that the House had a right to give additional sums to officers, which might be called contingent. With regard to an address, he did not see how His Excellency could advance money on that. He had no doubt the other House would take good care not

to part with their power in that respect, and if the Legislative Council did, they would soon repent of it. He contended that these additional sums were contingent and not permanent; if they were permanent, the officers would look for them every year, whether they had performed extra services or not.

The Hon. Mr. D'Almeida spoke again in French. The Hon. Mr. Sullivan said, the power claimed by the Council was an arbitrary—not a right. Why did they not put their Resolutions, with their reasons, upon paper, so that every one could understand them?

The Hon. Mr. De Blaquiere contended that the usages of Parliament were quite sufficient for the course they were pursuing. He did not think, after all, that the public would be saddled with any extra expense, as their expenditure had been marked by a cautious and scrupulous attention to economy.

The Hon. Mr. McDonald said, he had heard no opinion expressed as to the amount of the extra sums, whether they were too little or too much. If he consulted his own wishes, he should vote for the Resolution now before the House; but he thought the Public Officers ought to be independent of the contingent vote of the House. It was certainly very unpleasant for hon. members to be spoken to by the officers respecting their salaries.

The Hon. Mr. Hamilton moved, as an amendment, that the suggestions of the committee be complied with. No harm would be done by leaving the subject over till the next session.

The Hon. Mr. De Blaquiere said he should like to hear the reasons of his honourable friend, and the object to be gained by the amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Hamilton replied, that he wished to act in conformity with the report of the committee of last year, and also of the present one. The committee of last session said, that no further applications should be made for increased allowances, and yet that was the main thing that had embarrassed them in framing their report.

The Hon. Mr. Jameson, V. C., said, he should support the motion, not because he agreed to the constitutionality of it, but because, unless something were done, he was afraid that good and meritorious officers might suffer.

The Hon. Mr. Sherwood moved, as an amendment, that £50 be allowed Mr. Fitzgibbon, instead of £150. The amendment was then put and lost, and the original motion carried.

The following sums were then voted, as extra services, to the several officers, up to the 14th June last:—

- Mr. De Lery—£100.
- Mr. Taylor, sen—£100.
- Mr. Taylor, jun—£75 (Office Clerk).
- Mr. Lamont—£25 (2d Office Clerk).

The Hon. Mr. De Blaquiere said, that having trespassed so far on the committee, he did not know how far the Master in Chancery, the Usher of the Black Rod or the Sergeant-at-Arms were entitled to extra allowances.

The Hon. Mr. Sherwood was not aware that they had done any extra service at all, and, therefore, he was not prepared to vote for them.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. De Blaquiere, the committee then rose, and the chairman reported the above resolutions, which were subsequently passed in the House.

#### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Monday, 10th Oct. 1842.

The House opened at 3 o'clock. There were no petitions presented. The following were read and received:

From Thomas Hensley, and others of Prescott, for an act of incorporation for that town.

From the corporation and citizens of Toronto for amending the act of incorporation of the gas light and water company of that city.

From Thos. Morris and others of Brockville for arrears due them for public works.

From the reporters of the House for extended accommodation.

Mr. Christie gave notice of his intention to move next session for a reduction of all salaries included in the Civil List.

The following motions were submitted:—

By Mr. Merritt for an address for a return at the opening of the next session of marriage licenses, fees paid, and to whom appropriated, since the union of the provinces.

By Mr. Merritt for an address for a return to be laid before the House, at the opening of the ensuing session, shewing the whole revenue and expenditure of the government, in a detailed form. Postponed until to-morrow.

By Mr. Dunscomb for a return of all goods seized as illegally imported into the province, by whom seized, times, places, &c.

The Speaker read a communication from the Chief Secretary stating it to be His Excellency's intention, should the state of the public business permit, to prorogue the House on Wednesday next at one o'clock.

Motions continued.

Mr. Simpson said he wished to have additional powers granted to the Commission of Enquiry on the Seigneurial Tenure, and a Bill he had prepared by the Law Clerk on the subject, he would either move himself, or leave it to the treasury benches. Mr. Harrison said it was late in the session to consider so serious a subject, as it went to give power to enforce notaries in the Lower Province, to expose their records, which involved the affairs of private families, &c. Mr. Moffatt said the government had had the report of the Commission long enough in their possession to have made some provision in this matter ere this. Mr. Simpson made an energetic appeal to the House in favour of the Bill praying the administration to relieve Lower Canada from its thraldom of vassalage under which it now struggled. Mr. Dunscomb thought freedom made, savoured greatly of the inquisitorial, and he was hardly prepared to decide whether or not these powers should be granted; he however hoped the government would step forward with some decision in the matter. The motion was put and lost, yeas 26 nays 26.

By Mr. Black, for an Address, to be laid before the House, within ten days after the opening of the next session, of a return of all monies received and expended by the trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Road, &c.

By Mr. Black, a similar return respecting the Montreal Turnpike Trust.

By Mr. Black, that the Clerk of the House be directed to require from the directors of the Quebec Canada Insurance Office, within ten days after the opening of the next session, a detailed return of the then stockholders, with the assets and liabilities of the said incorporation.

By Mr. Draper, for the third reading of the bill confirming the rules and regulations of the court of King's Bench. Mr. Johnson asked for delay to consider it. Dr. Dunlop always looked with suspicion on any bill coming from lawyers of the highest credit under the crown to amend what they consider wrong, he never found any such measure lessen the powers of that court, on the contrary they were always extended. He had not even seen this bill, therefore thought no loss could arise if the consideration of it were to be deferred. Mr. Harrison hoped it would pass, as it would materially tend to lessen the expense of the suitors, and the duration of time which every case would consume. A motion for postponement by Dr. Dunlop, was negatived by a large majority. The main motion was carried—yeas 32, nays 14. The bill passed.

By Mr. Moffatt, for an address, for a copy of all correspondence with Her Majesty's government relative to the duty on basket sugar. Mr. Harrison objected to it at this present moment. Lost. Yeas 21, nays 86.

By the Hon. Mr. Draper, for the House in committee to consider certain amendments to the Division Court's Bill, passed the last session. The House went into committee, Mr. Armstrong in the Chair. The Bill was read a first time, the second for tomorrow.

By the Hon. Mr. Harrison for leave to bring in a Bill in aid of elections, to affect those for which writs have been or may be, issued during this session. He begged the indulgence of the House for its transit through the three stages, today. Sir A. Macnab said that notice was

required before such a Bill was introduced, and unless the usages of the House were observed he saw no means by which the minority could be protected against the majority. The Speaker said that notice was not requisite, except in the case of private Bills. Sir A. Macnab then said he would move "for an enquiry into the authority by which the said Bill was printed." Mr. Williams hoped the hon. gentleman who had ordered the printing would pay for it. Sir A. Macnab could not even consent to that, as he had no doubt they would readily pay for a dozen such Bills. Captain Steele said the printing of the Bill was a matter of no moment, as it might have been introduced in manuscript if the hon. gentleman thought proper; he conceived the question was whether or not leave should be given for the introduction of the Bill. Mr. Cartwright said it was a most partial, unfair and arbitrary measure, and the last of it would not now be heard. Mr. Harrison said that the House might hereafter be troubled by enquiries into the elections now going on, and for which writs have been issued under the old law, from the misconception which might arise from the new Bill passed this session; such a Bill as this was therefore indispensable. The County of Port Neuf would have been included, but there was not sufficient time to communicate with the proper officers before the election would have commenced. Mr. Moffatt said had the hon. mover acted fairly there had been ample time to give such notice as would have brought the election at Port Neuf under the operation of the new law. Mr. Chesly approved of the principle of the Bill, but objected to the mode in which it was brought forward. Mr. Sherwood said the hon. member for Kingston might have brought in this Bill immediately after the passing of the Election Bill, but notwithstanding that he disapproved of the hasty manner in which it had now been brought forward, he felt there was a necessity for it at the coming election at the 2d Riding of York, and should accordingly vote for it. The amendment was negatived. The original motion was granted, and the Bill was introduced, and read a second time. When the Bill was moved to be passed Sir A. Macnab said he would oppose an objection to it, as it was placing power in the hands of the Executive; they had only to say the House was to be prorogued on a certain day, and the House would be forced to pass their measure, helter skelter, in any way. It just took as much time to pass three readings of this Bill, as it did to return the hon. mover (Harrison) for the representation of Kingston—one half hour. The Bill was engrossed, and passed.

The Hon. Mr. Harrison presented to the Speaker three several Messages from the Governor General. The first stated His Excellency's intention of transmitting to the Colonial Secretary their Address on the subject of the Church Temporalities in the Diocese of Quebec. The second stated, that in compliance with the Address of the House on the Petition of Robt. F. Gourley, and in consideration of the losses sustained by that individual, he had consented to a grant of £50 per annum to him for life. The third enclosed a despatch relative to Emigration.

On a motion of the Hon. Mr. Hinks, the House went into Committee on the order of the day, on Supply, Mr. Leblin in the Chair. Mr. Hinks moved for a part of £25, to enable Her Majesty to encourage Major Richardson's Work on the Late War. A similar motion, for a like amount was also made, by Mr. Hinks, relative to Mr O'Creasie's Work on Criminal Law. Both granted. The Chairman reported progress, the Report to be received to-morrow, the Committee then to sit again.

The second report of the Committee on Contingencies was received and concurred in.

The House went into Committee on the second reading of the Boundary Line Commissioners' Bill.

The Committee rose, after some slight debate, without reporting.

On the order of the day for the House in Committee, on the report on the Select Committee, on the petition of the Right Hon. the Earl of Mountcashel being read, a postponement was urged by Mr. Hinks, in which he was supported by Mr. Harrison. The Hon. Gent. said, it was only to afford further time for the consideration of this document, which was far too important to be hurried through at this late hour of the Session. After some slight opposition, from Sir A. Macnab and Messrs. Moffatt and Johnston, the question of postponement was put and carried—yeas, 30; nays, 16. On a motion by Mr. Cameron, 250 Reports were ordered to be printed.

The House in Committee on the report of the Select Committee on the Bill for removing certain obstructions to the navigation of the River St. Lawrence. Postponed until Saturday next. The House adjourned at ten o'clock.

#### QUEBEC, OCTOBER 13, 1842.

We have from Kingston the report of the proceedings in the Legislative Assembly, on Monday, the 10th inst., and our correspondent's letter of the same date which will be found in another column. A definite period has at length been named for the prorogation of the Legislature, and Wednesday, yesterday, was the officially announced; but with a proviso—if the state of public business permitted.

Of the elections nothing is known beyond the termination of that for the County of Hastings in favour of Mr. Murney. The Returning Officer, who is alleged to be friendly to Mr. Baldwin's party, has delayed to make his return, and it is supposed that obstacles will be thrown in the way of Mr. Murney's taking his seat, at least for the present session.

The accounts are contradictory from the Fourth Riding of York, Mr. Lafontaine was ahead of Mr. Roe, but the latter was bringing up his way; the result is variously anticipated according to the views and wishes of those who furnish the information.

Of the Third Riding of York nothing is known more than has in a former number been stated, viz.: that both parties are actively engaged in canvassing, and a most determined contest is expected, Mr. Macaulay being determined to do his best, and Mr. Small having the strongest inducement to secure his return.

All our contemporaries in noticing the resignation of his seat in Parliament by W. Dunscomb, name Mr. E. G. Wakefield as the probable candidate to succeed him in the representation of the county of Beauharnois; he has not yet made any public address to the constituency, and therefore the report, at present, rests on the probability that he may be led by the interest he now possesses in that county to offer himself as its future representative in the Legislative Assembly.

Yesterday, the Wesleyan Methodists held their Anniversary Meeting at the Chapel in St. Ann Street; which numerously attended. A sum of about £10 was collected on the occasion.

The steam packet *Unicorn* cast off from the wharf at twenty minutes past ten this morning, having on board the mail for England via Pictou and Halifax; she will make, we believe, but two more trips his season. The wind has blown all day fresh from the West, which will advance the steamer but little on her way, but is sadly adverse to H. M. S. *Pique* and the Cavalry transports who arrive. Her mail has been some time looked for.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—By the Eastern Mail we, yesterday, received an extraordinary number of the *Royal Gazette* of that Island, dated 23d September, and promulgating, for general information, Her Majesty's Commission under the Great Seal, for carrying into effect the constitution, as amended by the act of the last session of the Imperial Parliament.—The more material provisions of this new act have been recently before our readers in the reports of the proceedings of the House of Commons when the Bill was under consideration. The leading feature of the amended Constitution is the sep-

ration of the Legislative and Executive functions of Her Majesty's Councilors, which required that His Excellency, Lieut. Governor Sir John Harvey, should summon Her Majesty's Council to assemble that he might communicate to them the alteration which had, to this effect, been made in their situation and duties. This was accordingly done and the Council being convened at the Government House, the Lieut. Governor delivered to them the following Address:—

Honorable Gentlemen:—  
Having received Her Majesty's commands to carry into immediate operation the Act recently passed by the Imperial Parliament, intitled "A Bill for amending the Constitution of Newfoundland," the duty is imposed upon me of intimating to you that, in consequence of the made by that Act, your functions in the later capacity are at an end.

In making this communication I request you to receive from me the assurance of my warmest acknowledgments and sincerest thanks for the very able and cordial support which I have afforded me upon every occasion upon which I have found it expedient to resort to your advice. And it will be my pleasing duty to convey to Her Majesty's Government a declaration of my sentiments on this subject to be laid at the foot of the Throne.

In the meantime it is to me a source of no trifling satisfaction that though dissuaded in one respect, we are far from being so in another, and that in your Legislative capacities Her Majesty's subjects and interests in this Colony will continue to experience the benefits of your valuable and patriotic services—in the performance of which it will be my gratifying duty to afford in you and to the Representatives of the People of this loyal Colony, my most zealous co-operation.

Gentlemen, with sentiments of the sincerest good will I bid you adieu for the brief period which may intervene before I may again meet you in your legislative capacity.

Council Board, Government House,  
23d September, 1842.

The following marriage is announced in the Newfoundland papers:—

At St. John's, Newfoundland, on Monday, September the 5th, by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, Henry John Harvey, Esq., Lieutenant Royal Navy, and second son of His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, K.C.B. and K.C.H., to Ella Louisa, eldest daughter of Aubrey George, Lord Bishop of Newfoundland.

In the Nova Scotia Royal Gazette of the 5th instant is the following announcement:—

Alderman T. Williamson has succeeded Edward Kenny, Esq., as Mayor of the City. It is due to Mr. Kenny to state, that during the period he held the office, he devoted his mind and time to the discharge of the important duties connected with it, and preserved the peace of the city without the exercise of any rigorous authority.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor having been pleased to confirm the Election of Thomas Williamson, Esquire, to the office of Mayor of the City—the gentleman was this day presented to His Excellency, and took the usual oath of office.

We have just seen the pilot who took down H. M. S. *Calcutta*. He informs us that he left her on Friday afternoon last, at two o'clock, between Basque and Be Islands; all well.—O. Q. G.

#### Correspondence of the Quebec Mercury.

Kingston, 10th Oct. 1842.

In the House to-day nothing of consequence transpired beyond the announcement of His Excellency's intention to prorogue on Wednesday next, at one o'clock.—"Should the state of the public business permit?"—As I have before said the sole cause of delay in prorogation is the daily expectation of the report of the committee on the Beauharnois canal business, which it is said will be laid before the House to-morrow; this evening however, the committee had not closed its labours. Of course from the proximate termination of the session little will be done with it at present; the report on evidence will, I imagine be ordered to be printed, and perhaps an address may be sent to His Excellency praying for a suspension of the works on the canal until the next meeting of parliament. There is nothing left from Mr. Lafontaine's election. By the last account he was considerably ahead of his opponent, who had however gained somewhat of his lost ground, and whose favour a number of electors were to leave Toronto to record their votes. The Hastings election closed Saturday, when Mr. Murney had outstripped Mr. Baldwin by 49 votes. In consequence of the disturbances the returning officer (Mr. Sheriff Montie) has declined making any return until he has made his representation in the proper quarter, consequently matters are as yet statu quo, and neither party is elected; he is allowed ten days to make his return, so that it is more than probable the county will remain unrepresented during this Session. Mr. Small's Election, commenced the day. By the Bill which I send you, and which was read first, second, and third time, and sent to the Legislative Council, this evening, that for the 2d Riding of York, vacant by the displacement of Mr. Duggan is to be conducted under the new Election Bill, of this session. There was but little business done to-night, although we had a seven hours' talk, a tolerably peacable one; but no hon. members having given each other the lie direct, as on Saturday last, in that set to on the Board of Works question relating to the grant for the military road in Cornwall. There is a *soiree musicale* at Alouette House to-night, and a party on Wednesday evening at Signora Goni, a guitar player and vocalist, with Knopp, the violoncellist, are here, and give a concert to-morrow evening. Yesterday was a wet day, and today we have had frost. There are several cases of erysipilas in town, and many persons are indisposed.

#### To the Editor of the Quebec Mercury.

MR. EDITOR,

We were surprised, in perusing the last Mercury by finding a notice of a petition presented to the Legislature "from certain inhabitants of Quebec for Regulations in the Church Temporalities of the Diocese." Can you or any of your readers inform us who these "inhabitants" are who thus busy themselves with the affairs of the community? for we have never heard of the matter surmised here, and cannot think how any meddling of an influential kind could have been got up without our knowledge; and may we enquire what end is proposed to be attained by calling on the Legislature to assist us in regulating our pound, shilling and penny matters? We should feel particularly obliged too, by being informed as speedily as convenient (for we confess to a little impatience in the matter) "in Church" if it is the Legislature Council have honored so far to "Exercise Jurisdiction by Law" as to legislate for the regulation of the temporalities. As Church-of-England-men we deprecate all legislative interference; we pray that our own hazard may not be the one singled out for this novel and hazardous experiment; we opine that if the Legislature busies itself with such matters as these, it will check out work enough to authorize its being engaged a *cent d'année*, and we conscientiously hope that if the Legislative Council has unhappily of Toronto that in the Assent of at least an antidote may be found to the pernicious ingredients imbibed by the Council.

LEGION.

Quebec, 12th Sept., 1842.

The following is the amendment to the Registration Ordinance respecting the dues of Election Bill and Wheat Tax Bill, the freedom of Election Councils. Registration amendment have passed the Legislative Council. Provided always and be it enacted, that it shall not be necessary to register any memorial for arrears of rent

rents or tolls due to the Seigneur or Lord of the soil, or for preserving the right of retreat, convention, or other Seigneurial services, reservations, rights or other legal or conventional; and so much of the said laws, either legal or conventional; as requires any such registration is hereby repealed.

We understand that a gentleman in going on board the *Lad Sydenham* at Port St. Francis, on Saturday night last, unfortunately missed his footing and was drowned. Much blame is attached to the want of sufficient light on the wharf, this being the second accident which has occurred there within the last twelve months. The wharf, carried there by the B. A. Land Company we should think ought to be remedied this.—*Quebec Gazette*.

From the *Montreal Gazette*, October 11.  
Were indebted to a correspondent, for the following account of an extensive conflagration at Simcoe, Canada West:

On the night of the 4th instant some few minutes after 12 o'clock, the stable of the North American Inn was in flames. Instant alarm was given, but the fire spread with such amazing rapidity, that every effort to check its progress was vain. In less than three hours, the three extensive buildings—the North American, kept by Foster & Brown; the Commercial, by Morrell, and the spacious restaurant establishment, the Royal Exchange, by Harry Kumble—were reduced to ashes, forming an uninterrupted scene of desolation, extending from the store of George Angus & Co. to the Post Office. Fortunately, few of the inmates had retired to bed; one man, however, enveloped in the flames, threw himself from the second story, and it is supposed, cannot live. Seven valuable horses were burned in the stables, together with the new stage, and a variety of other property. Providentially, the night was calm. Had there been a strong wind, such was the intensity of the flames, darting from these immense wooden buildings, there would scarcely a house, at this moment, have remained standing in the town of Simcoe. Even calm as it was, the danger was imminent.

All the range of buildings fronting the hotels, notwithstanding the great breadth of road, were considered to be in imminent peril, such was the devastating fury of the resistless element. The whole town owes its safety, unquestionably, to the calmness of the night. Not a house fit for the reception of travellers is now left standing in Simcoe.

THE CANADA COMPANY.—We have lately heard that the plan of disposing of their lands in the Huron Tract, namely—by annual rents for a specific number of years, instead of by sales, with payments in yearly instalments, has been found to succeed beyond their most sanguine expectations. During the present season, upwards of 20,000 acres have been disposed of under the rent system, and a much larger quantity was expected to be taken up next year.—*Bytown Gazette*.

### English Stratics.

#### From the *Limerick Chronicle*. GRAND SWIMMING MATCH.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.—The committee having concluded that the three matches, to comprise the entire proceedings for this season, should go off on the mornings of the 7th, 8th, and 9th of this month, at seven, half-past seven, and eight o'clock, A. M., the ladies then serving, most judicious arrangements were made under the valuable inspection of Captain White, J. P., harbour-master (who most kindly volunteered his service,) at the Navigation Wall, consisting of an apartment for the competitors to undress in, also for the committee to assemble, planks laid along the quay to spring from, boats well manned and provided with long poles in case of the men tiring, cramps, or any other accident; a tarred rope placed at the opposite side of the river, which each swimmer was required to touch, and exhibit the stain on his hand, in proof of his having swum the required distance—say about 800 feet.

Soon after seven o'clock, all being ready, and expectation on tip-toe—on a sign from Captain White, the master of Mr. John Bernard's band gave, in masterly style on his trumpet, the signal agreed on for starting, and in a moment the candidates, ten in number—some young, some old, one quite blind—dip simultaneously into the water, and were to be seen buffeting the billows in great style; but general admiration was soon concentrated on one fine young fellow, Michael Ready, who, swimming like a fish, as if the water was his proper element, immediately distanced all the others. Ready reached the opposite shore first, amidst the cheers of those assembled there, and arrived at the goal first also, having performed the distance in 2 1/2 and 3/4 back. Denis McCarthy arrived in 6 1/2 minutes, and William Coghlan third, in seven minutes, and these three were nominated to swim for the medals, on Friday, three more to be started the next day to join them.

THIS DAY—CONCLUSION.—The morning again fine. Bar. 29. Ther. 60. Wind, S. W.  
Such an assemblage as viewed our shores this morning, as well as the water, in boats of every description, was rarely seen; and, amidst the most intense anxiety, the six selected men started as before, at the trumpet flourish; for a short time they swam perfectly a-breast—one soon lost the line, and presently Ready, before mentioned, shot ahead, reached the opposite shore, and, as before, in six minutes was received, at the goal (the music playing—"See the Conquering Hero Come") by his Worship the Mayor, amid the cheering of thousands, and many of the gentlemen of the committee, his own father shedding tears of delight at his successful rivalry. His friends soon elevated him on their shoulders, and carried him off in triumph.  
William Linehan, and Michael Coghlan came in fourteen or fifteen seconds after.—*Clark Examiner of Friday*.

IMPROVED PERCUSSION CAPS.—A patent has recently been taken out for a new kind of percussion cap, which promises to be a considerable improvement on any at present in use. The objects to be attained are twofold: first, to render the cap wholly impervious to wet or rain; and secondly, to render its removal from the cone or nipple of the lock perfectly easy, without any risk or danger of discharging the gun, it being impossible that any portion of the detonating powder, contained in these improved caps, can adhere to the nipple, which has frequently been the case with the ordinary caps. These improvements are effected by depositing the fulminating powder between two caps, one placed within the other; the end of the inner cap being perforated with a small hole, exactly coincident with the touch hole in the cone or nipple of the gun, in order to allow the fire from the explosion to pass through the breach of the gun into the charge of powder within.

The present Earl of Leicester, son of the late peer, formerly Duke of Norfolk; the great radical is not likely to read in the political footsteps of his father, as the young Peer has already discovered the folly of liberalism and is become a staunch conservative.  
The revenue of Barbadoes for the last quarter was £64,421, and the expenditure only £17,129.  
On Saturday morning, at two o'clock, died Pierre Henin, so well-known in the town for his exertions, and swimming to the Amphitrite, when that unfortunate vessel was lost on our coast, and so many human beings perished. For his humanity on that occasion, when he clearly proved, that had the captain followed his advice the whole might have been saved, he was decorated with the Legion of Honour, received medals from various societies and the English government, and large sums of money from all who admired devotion and intrepidity.—He was buried with military honours, and followed to the grave by a vast number of English and French.—*Boulogne Gazette*.

It is currently reported that the Duke of Wellington intends to avail himself of his present position as General Commanding in Chief, to recommend to Her Majesty to confer some mark of her royal favour on his grace's old companions in glory, the officers who served with him in the Peninsular war.

The arrival in Rome of the three steamers constructed in England for the Pope, was the occasion of a popular feast, at which the principal functionaries of the state, the cardinals, and a number of distinguished foreigners assisted. Notwithstanding the shallowness of the water,

the windings of the river, and the sandbanks which frequently obstruct it, the steamers ascended in four hours, a distance which generally required nearly as many days.

### EXTENSION OF PROTESTANTISM IN FRANCE.

Few persons are aware of a fact which we are about to mention on the authority of a friend, who has resided much abroad, and who possesses extensive opportunities of arriving at the truth, viz.:—*Protestantism is making rapid strides in France.* In some localities the advance is marvellous; and if the movement continues to progress with its present steadiness, a great change will ultimately be effected in the religious character of the French people. When we consider the very important position which France occupies, it is difficult to over-estimate the importance of such a result. The peace and happiness of the civilized world may be materially involved in it.—A strong Protestant party would form the best break-water against revolution—the best safeguard for the preservation of the peace of Europe.—There exists in Paris a central "Société Evangelique," which has extensive ramifications, and possesses much influence, and, we believe, considerable means. A large number of Protestant clergymen have been sent out by this institution, and the report for 1844, which we have recently seen, is full of facts which illustrate our friend's statement.—*Gloucestershire Chronicle*.

A GENTLEMAN.—In the language of his companions, Ulrich Burke "could be a gentleman when he pleased." How often have we heard this phrase—and with what a fatal mistake, it is generally applied.—He who can be a gentleman when he pleases, never pleases to be anything else. Circumstances may, and do every day in life, throw men of cultivated minds and refined habits into the society of their inferiors; but while, with the tact and readiness that is their especial prerogative, they make themselves welcome among those with whom they have few, if any sympathies in common, yet never by any accident do they derogate from that high standard that makes themselves gentlemen. So, on the other hand, the man of vulgar tastes and coarse propensities may simulate, if he be able, the outward habitudes of society, speaking with practised intonation, and bowing with well-studied grace; yet is he no more a gentleman in his thought or feeling than is the tinsel actor who struts the board the monarch his costume would bespeak him. This being the "gentleman when he likes," is but the mere performance of the character. It has all the smell of the orange-peel and the foot lights about it, and never can be mistaken by any one who knows the world.—*Jack Hinton the Guardsman*.

IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN CATTLE.—The *Emerald Isle* steamer from Rotterdam, which arrived here on Sunday, brought us the first importation of live cattle from that quarter under the new law. It was but a specimen, consisting of four cows in calf, which we understand found ready sale at remunerating prices. One of the cows calved on Tuesday, and the calf with two of the other cows, were offered and disposed of at our market that day. While the importers are satisfied, our neighbouring farmers look with no alarm upon the change, being perfectly sure that no foreign cattle can equal, much less excel, the native breed. The cattle brought over are likely to be lean beasts for feeding. The *Langefail*, Gotenburgh mail steam-ship, which arrived on Tuesday, brought sixteen pigs.—*Hull Rockingham*.

APPROPRIATION OF TIME.—"My dear Tom, said an exquisite to a brother officer, "how do you spend the four-and-twenty hours?" "In charity," replied his friend. "In charity?" "Yes; firstly, I give 12 hours to sleep, and of the remaining 12 I give two to dress, four to eating and drinking, four to the play or opera, and two to smoking and building!" "Building?" "Yes—castles in the air; and I do assure you 'tis a most agreeable pastime. And now what do you think of my disposition?" "Equitable as 'tis amiable, Tom, replied his friend, "and I must take a leaf out of your day-book." "My waste-book, call it," said Tom, "in which the initials L. S. D. may be appropriately construed, lounging, smoking, drinking; and the sum total the luxury of indolence—the *divice fariente*."—*Cronquist in Bentley's Miscellany*.

PROVERBS OF REFINEMENT.—Whenever woman is strengthened in virtue, and admired in the chaste conduct of household duties, there will society progress, and become refined; there will all the affections blossom in beauty, and the passions be reduced to tenderness, docility and reason. No country has ever arrived at greatness in which the women are kept in slavery—where their redeeming influence is not permitted to circulate through social life; but where household ties are strongest—where the women are elevated most, these all people wax mighty in inherent strength, and cultivate themselves to a glorious advancement. From a society so reared and adorned by good women, come forth patriots, scholars, and religiousists; ay, even although in the midst of that society, in its capitals and crowded cities, there may be many who unblushingly proclaim that sin and shame still fester in praiseworthy growth.—*Chamber's London Journal*.

### COMMERCIAL.

#### PORT OF MONTREAL.

##### EXPORTS.

CLEARED FOR SEA—from the 24th September to 11th October, inclusive:—  
Velocity, for Kingston, Jamaica, 25 barrels flour, 353 barrels pork, 12 barrels beef, by J. G. Heath.  
Royal Brite, for Liverpool, 2,165 barrels flour, 2,200 staves, by F. H. Howard.  
Dove, for Bathurst, 100 barrels flour, 25 barrels oatmeal, by Gilmore & Co.  
Brilliant, for Liverpool, 117 barrels potato, 72 barrels pearlsh, 573 barrels flour, 53 barrels oatmeal, 300 barrels pork, 1,194 staves, by S. Greenlands.  
Merlin, for Liverpool, 149 barrels potato, 6 barrels pearlsh, 353 barrels flour, 138 barrels pork, 855 staves, by Alexander Ewing & Co.  
Royal William, for Liverpool, 1,635 barrels flour, 1,200 bushels peas, 390 barrels pork, by LeMesurier, Bouth & Co.  
Emerald, for London, 27 barrels potato, 374 barrels flour, 5,885 bushels wheat, 300 barrels pork, by Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.  
Sedulous, for —, 2,947 staves, by Millar, Edmondstone & Allan.  
James Campbell, for Glasgow, 168 barrels potato, 37 barrels pearlsh, 540 barrels flour, 4 barrels oatmeal, 106 bushels peas, 21 barrels pork, 14 barrels beef, 2,941 staves, by A. Ewing & Co.

#### PORT OF QUEBEC.

##### ARRIVED.

October 12th.  
Bark Adelaide, Gale, 21st August, Liverpool, Chapman & Co., coals and iron, 35 passengers.  
Brig John and Mary, Harvey, 19th August, Padstow, to Order, ballast, 31 passengers.  
Brig Leven Lass, Wright, 29th August, Glasgow, A. Shaw, general cargo.  
Bark Monarch, Allan, 25th August, London, A. Shaw, general cargo.  
13th.  
No Arrivals this day.  
Twenty o'clock, P. M.—The Telegraph announces nothing.—Wind West.  
ENTERED FOR LOADING.  
October 10th.  
Orwin, 230, London, Pemberton.  
Esperance, 72, Guysborough, H. J. Noad.  
Harber, 35, Miramichi, Gilmore & Co.  
11th.  
Helen, 305, London Gilmore & Co.  
12th.  
Dealy 245, Bantry, Chapman & Co.  
Pembroke Castle, 208, Milford, Levey & Co.  
Ganga, 723, Bristol, S. Macanlay.  
13th.  
St. Lawrence, Aberdeen, R. Roberts.  
Ellison, Hull, H. & E. Burstall.  
Marquis of Huntly, Rochford, Chapman & Co.  
Baron, Hartlepool, do.  
Marquis of Normandy, Sligo, LeMesurier & Co.  
Revard, Miramichi, H. J. Noad.  
Recovery, Dublin, Curry & Co.  
Undaunted, Chatham, Chapman & Co.  
Warrior, Swansea, S. Macanlay.

##### CLEARED.

October 12th.  
Bark Fortune, Williams, Swansea, Gilmore & Co.  
Bark Lady Campbell, Power, Cork, Chapman & Co.  
Bark Dublin, Hooper, Plymouth, Atkinson & Co.

Bark Primrose, Irvine, Limerick, Price & Co.  
Brig Susan, Cant, Newcastle, LeMesurier & Co.  
Bark Arab, Gordon, London, do.  
Schooner Esperance, Gagnon, Guysborough, H. J. Noad.

13th.  
Ship Joseph, Leitch, Belfast, Parke & Co.  
Bark Cambrian, Nure, Milford, Levey & Co.  
Brig Cornwallis, Davies, Waterford, do.  
Bark Merlin, Thomson, Liverpool, D. Burnet.  
Brig Dewdrop, Edwards, do.  
Bark Mary, Paul, London, L. Windsor.  
Brig Bryan Abbs, Brown, Limerick, Gilmore & Co.  
Bark Ellergill, Hill, Hull, G. B. Symes.

### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The vessel reported ashore, on Tuesday, on St. Marguerite Island, near Grande Isle, proves to be the Bark *Adelaide* from Liverpool, laden with coals and iron. She was brought up to port on Wednesday night by the *British America*, has seven feet water in her hold.

HALIFAX, Oct. 1st.—Cleared—Schooner *Indian Queen*, Pile, for Montreal, herrings, hides, &c.  
MIRAMICHI, October 1st.—Arrived—Schr. *Prudent*, Billingsby, 10 days from Quebec. 3d.—Schooner *Maria Victoria*, Jones, 17 days from Quebec.  
St. Johns, Nfld., Sept. 23d.—Arrived—Schooner *Montclair*, Farrell, from Quebec.

### DIED.

At Montreal, on the 11th instant, the infant son of Major Campbell, 7th Hussars.  
At Cobourg, on the 18th ultimo, at the residence of his father-in-law, Captain Rubidge, Royal Navy, John George Toker, Esquire, in the 24th year of his age, youngest son of Edward Toker, Esquire, of Oaks, in the County of Kent, England, and nephew of Lord Vivian.

At Oakville, on the 16th ultimo, of consumption, Joseph, youngest son of James Gage, Esquire, of Hamilton, Gore District, aged 23 years.  
At Perth, on the 9th instant, of consumption, Robert Pagan Graham, eldest son of Colonel the Honourable Henry Graham, aged 22 years.

At Brockville, on the 6th instant, much lamented, John Bogart, Esquire, Barrister, of that town.  
At Edwinstown, near Prescott, on the 3d instant, Helen, relict of the late W. Ramage, aged 74 years.

At Fort Erie, on the 24th ultimo, aged 25 years, William Smyth, A. M. Mr. Smyth met with his death in a melancholy manner—he had just completed the purchase of a farm for his father, and was with a friend looking at a threshing machine which was at work, when, on attempting a feat of agility, he became entangled in the machinery, and was so sorely bruised that he died in about five hours.

### SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

Requisition to the Honourable R. R. Caron, Mayor of Quebec, Quebec, October 11th 1842.

SIR.—We, the undersigned respectfully request that your Worship will be pleased to call a Public Meeting of the Citizens of Quebec, on an early day, to take into consideration the necessity of addressing His Excellency the Governor General upon the many advantages which Quebec possesses in becoming again the Seat of Government.

- |                     |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| J. A. Sewell, M.D., | L. Tiro,          |
| E. Barrington,      | J. Fry,           |
| V. K. Baird,        | T. Glover,        |
| Thos. Cary,         | Wm. Kemble,       |
| J. Green,           | A. Hunter,        |
| J. Z. Nault,        | T. Stevens,       |
| F. O. Gauthier,     | L. Garon,         |
| J. Chabot,          | N. F. Belleau,    |
| J. N. Pesse,        | D. Ross,          |
| Chas. J. Ford,      | Thomas Etue, Roy, |
| R. Symes,           | J. G. Baird,      |
| J. Dean,            | J. Dousai,        |
| J. Mackinnon,       | H. Temple,        |
| F. W. Primrose,     | G. H. Ryland,     |
| A. Stuart,          | H. Weston,        |
| W. Bradly,          | E. Gingras,       |
| C. Allen,           | T. A. Young,      |
| H. S. Anderson,     | P. Gauvreau,      |
| G. Holt,            | E. B. Lindsay,    |
| J. Von Exter,       | A. MacNider,      |
| T. Payne,           | W. Bright,        |
| F. Hacker,          | T. Morhill,       |
| C. Delagrave,       | J. G. Lesperance, |
| J. Dais,            | R. W. Stansfield, |
| H. O. Cairns,       | F. E. Groot,      |
| J. Benjamin,        | G. Larouche,      |
| Jos. A. Gaud,       | R. Cullingford,   |
| A. B. Sirois,       | Wm. Fields,       |
| Henry Knight,       | D. S. Christian,  |
| Ed. Rousseau,       | Louis Bilodeau,   |
| L. Montgambert,     | E. P. Woodrich,   |
| Ant. Chabot,        | F. Malouin,       |
| J. Dubord,          | J. B. Cambria,    |
| A. Leblond,         | L. M. S. Gagnon,  |
| J. Bte. Larue,      | Ph. Legare,       |
| Geo. Henderson,     | L. Tiro,          |
| Wm. R. Griffin,     | C. Sirois,        |
| G. S. Duffin,       | J. B. Legare,     |
| F. Boisvert,        | C. F. Hamel,      |
| Alex Robertson,     | D. Mercier,       |
| Jas. Overell,       | F. Delagrave,     |
| R. Richardson,      | E. N. Bouchier,   |
| R. Colis,           | Ed. Dugal,        |
| Thos. Hamilton,     | Wm. G. Pentland,  |
| L. E. Durion,       | J. Keilung,       |
| C. Tiro,            | Wm. Hotehouse,    |
| Jno. Laird,         | Chas. H. Gates,   |
| J. Woodbury,        | S. Levey,         |
| D. MacCarthy,       | G. Wright,        |

In pursuance of the above requisition I do hereby call a Public Meeting of the Citizens of Quebec, to be held at the Court House on MONDAY next, the 17th instant, at FOUR o'clock, P. M., to take into consideration the subject of the said requisition.

ED. CARON,  
Mayor.

Quebec, October 13th 1842.

### POST OFFICE NOTICE.

THE next Mail for England, (per "Enticorm") to leave Halifax on the 3d proximo, will be closed at the Quebec Office, on the Evening of FRIDAY, the 28th OCTOBER instant.

PAID Letters will be received until SEVEN o'clock, P. M.  
And UNPAID may be put into the box up to NINE o'clock, P. M. on the above day.

The *ENTICORM* will be despatched on the Morning of the 29th as soon as may be after the arrival of the Mail Steamer from Montreal.  
General Post Office,  
Quebec, 13th October, 1842.

### DAGUERRETYPE MINIATURES.

MR. PROSCH begs to call the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Quebec to the Miniature Portraits taken by the Daguerreotype process in a few minutes, surpassing for correctness of likeness any thing that can be done by the art of painter. As there may have been operators in this process here before, when the art was very imperfect, Mr. Prosch would state that as taken by him the pictures are very much improved in distinctness, correctness and durability; as the stay here must be limited to two or three weeks at farthest, it is hoped that those who wish their Miniatures taken by this wonderful process will call early—price very moderate, specimens to be seen at No. 4, Esplanade, Mrs. Robertson's. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
Quebec, 13th Oct. 1842.

### FOR SALE.

A SHIP'S CHAIN CABLE 110 fathoms 1 1/2 in.  
A Ship's best BOWER ANCHOR, 11 cwt.  
H. J. NOAD,  
St. Paul's Street.

Quebec, 10th October, 1842.

### LANDING.

250 BARRELS Prime Labrador Herrings, ex Schooner *Intelligence*.  
H. J. NOAD,  
St. Paul's Street.

Quebec, 10th October, 1842.

### LOST.

BETWEEN Messrs. William Price & Co.'s and Peter Patterson's Office, in St. James' Street, a NOTE OF HAND, signed by PETER PATTERSON, for £98 4 10, at three months from the 7th of October, in favour of JAMES COOKS, but undorsed, accompanied with an account and an assigned note, the whole under cover to G. B. Hall, Esquire. Payment of the above has been stopped. Messrs. W. Price & Co. will be obliged to any person leaving the same at their office, St. Peter Street.  
Quebec, 13th October, 1842.

### CABIN PASSAGE TO CORK.

THE First Class Ship *SAINT PATRICK*, 637 tons burthen, fitted up with large and excellent Cabins, for the convenience and comfort of the Passengers, will sail for the above Port, on or about the 25th instant.

Apply to Captain WEBSTER, at Tibbets Wharf, or to W. CHAPMAN & Co., Gibb's Wharf.  
Quebec, 12th October, 1842.

### FOR LONDON.

THE fine new fast-sailing Ship *GLENLYON*, 908 tons register, will sail for the above Port about the 24th instant, and has superior accommodations for a few Cabin Passengers.

For particulars, apply to Captain MURPHY, on board, at Black's Booms; or to ALEX. PROVAN.  
Quebec, 11th October, 1842.

### AUCTIONS.

By Auction will be offered for Sale, at the Stores of Messrs. LESLIE, HALLOWELL & Co., on FRIDAY next, the 14th October, at TWO o'clock—

- TWENTY POUNDS Old Jamaica Spirits,
- 4 Casks Jamaica Lime Juice,
- 10 Hds. Martell's and Otard's Brandy,
- 8 Do. Genera Hollands,
- 40 Cases do. do.
- 10 Quarter Casks Sherry Wine,
- 4 Pipes Tenerife,
- 7 Bys. Currants,
- 30 Bags E. I. Rice,
- 30 Chests Twankay Tea,
- 10 Do. Old Hyson do.
- 10 Half Chests Gunpowder,
- 20 Do. do. Young Hyson,
- 10 Do. do. Soucheong and Pouchong,
- 10 Hds. Refined Sugar,
- And other articles.

J. M. FRASER & Co.

Quebec, 11th Oct. 1842.

Will be sold on FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at HALF-PAST TWO o'clock, at the Stores of the subscribers, FIVE HUNDRED boxes Liverpool Soap.

- 10 Hds. Muscovado Sugar,
- 5 do. Bastards,
- 5 do. Double Refined,
- 100 bags Table Salt,
- 20 casks French White Wine Vinegar
- 5 Hds. Port Wine,
- 4 do. Sherry do.
- 25 kegs Cavendish Tobacco,
- 20 kegs Plug do.
- 100 barrels Herrings,
- 20 barrels Salmon,

—AND—

- 100 barrels Coal Tar,
- 40 do. Rosin,
- 10 do. Blacking,
- 150 kegs White Lead.

DUPONT & Co.

Quebec, 12th Oct. 1842.

Will be sold on MONDAY next, the 17th instant, at TWO o'clock precisely, at the Stores of Messrs. GILLESPIE, GREENSHIELD & Co.

- 40 chests bright Porto Rico Sugar,
- 40 chests Fokien Bobea Tea,
- 5 qr. casks Bronte Madeira
- 3 Hds. Cognac Brandy, very fine and old,
- 10 Hds. Rotterdam Hollands,
- 5 puns Hambro' Rum,
- 19 casks U. C. Whiskey, 50 O. P.
- 5 Hds. do. Leaf Tobacco,
- 42 casks Dudley Nails, 6lb @ 20lb,
- 5 barrels of Pitch.

And if arrived in time, per *Crusader*.  
5 pipes Rousillon Wine,  
20 casks "Bridges" London Brown Stout,  
Per *Brunette*,  
45 half chests Imperial Candabar Tea,  
50 do. Gunpowder do.,  
100 cases Port and Sherry Wines, in bottle.

W. B. MEYER, A. & B.

Quebec, 12th Oct. 1842.

### BRIGHT PINE AND SPRUCE DEALS.

Will be sold on MONDAY next, the 17th inst., at ELEVEN o'clock, opposite the Exchange—

THIRTY THOUSAND Pieces Bright Pine and Spruce Deals and Lattens, now lying on the Wharves at Etchemin Mills, in lots to suit purchasers.  
—AND—  
30 Cord's Hemlock Lathwood.  
Specifications of Deals will be delivered the day of Sale.  
THOS. HAMILTON.  
Quebec, 13th October, 1842.

Will be sold on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at the Stores of Mr. CHARLES STUART, Wellington Wharf—

- 30 HOGSHEADS Muscovado Sugar,
- 15 do. Bastard do.,
- 15 Tierces Fresh Rice,
- 20 barrels Roasted Coffee,
- 40 Chests, 24 half chests Twankay Tea,
- 20 Half Chests Hyson Tenkay do.
- 30 do. Fresh Young Hyson do.
- 10 Hogsheads Gin,
- 3 do. 3 Qr. Casks Lime Juice,
- And if arrived in time, per *Crusader*—  
15 Chests Superior Hyson Tea,  
5 Carroteels do. Currants.

J. M. FRASER & Co.

Quebec, 13th October, 1842.

### GOVERNMENT SALE.

ON TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at the hour of NOON precisely, will be sold by Auction, at the Commissariat Store, situate under the Jesuits' Barrack, in quantities to suit purchasers—

About 14 Puncheons, more or less, of Old JAMAICA RUM, superior quality.  
Commissariat,  
Quebec, 6th October, 1842.

### SLEIGHS, CARRIOLES, HARNESSSES, &c. &c.

Will be sold on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at the Establishment of J. J. SADRIN, St. Anne Street, opposite the English Cathedral—

A VARIETY of Sleighs of the most fashionable style, single, double and treble seats; Family Sleighs, Tandems and Traineaux; a few second-hand Carrioles. A regular Guarantee of twelve months with each.  
—ALSO—  
Ten sets of new Harnesses, Plated Brass and Black Mounting.

Sale at TWO o'clock.  
Conditions—Under £25, cash; above that sum, three months credit.  
B. COLE, A. & C.  
Quebec, 11th October, 1842.

**BRITISH AND AMERICAN  
FUR WAREHOUSE,  
12, BUADE STREET, QUEBEC.**

W. S. HENDERSON & Co. request their friends who require their Furs altered or repaired to send them in as they can be much better altered than at a more advanced period of the season.  
Quebec, 11th October, 1842.

ARRIVALS OF NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS, FURS, &C.  
CHEAPER THAN EVER!!!

**BENJAMIN BROTHERS**

BEG RESPECTFULLY TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY EXPECT DAILY TO RECEIVE A CHOICE SELECTION OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, SELECTED BY ONE OF THEIR FIRM RESIDING IN LONDON.

THE whole of which having been purchased during the late depressed period in the Manufacturing Districts of Great Britain, at a reduction of 8s. on 20s. from the Manufacturer's regular prices, they are consequently enabled to sell their present stock full 25 per cent. lower than any other house in the trade.

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF RICH AND FASHIONABLE FURS, IN MUFFS, BOAS, CAPES, OPERAS, RUFFS, CLOAK-LININGS, &c., IN SABLE, MARTIN, STONE, LYNX, MINA, SIBERIA SQUIRREL, &c. &c.

At a reduction of more than 25 per cent. on the prices hitherto charged in Quebec.

Quebec, 11th October, 1842.

**FASHIONABLE DANCING ACADEMY,  
PAYNE'S HOTEL.**

MISS STEWART in returning her grateful acknowledgments to her friends, the Ladies and Gentlemen of Quebec, for the liberal encouragement she has received since her arrival, respectfully announces that she purposes opening her Academy on Tuesday, the 25th instant.

ATTENDANCE—Adult Class, TUESDAY and THURSDAY evenings.

Juvenile Class, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY afternoons.

Terms and particulars may be known on application at PAYNE'S HOTEL, and at No. 6, Dauphin Street, Upper Town.

Quebec, 8th October, 1842.



**CONTRACTS.**

THE undersigned offers to supply the Military with FUR CAPS, MITTENS, and BOOTS, all of the best quality and subject to inspection.

He will exhibit certificates, if required, of the different contracts which he has fulfilled since 1829.

He is ready to receive Furs of all sorts for repair or improvement, on very moderate prices.

F. E. GARANT,  
Army Furrier,  
No. 5, St. John Street.

Quebec, 8th October, 1842.



**LONDON  
READY MADE FURS.**

THE subscriber most respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Quebec and its vicinity, that he expects from London, by the *Crusader*, the richest and most fashionable assortment of FURS that has ever perhaps been imported into Quebec, consisting principally of real Siberian Sable Muffs, Shawls and Capes, it being the richest and most fashionable Fur in Europe.

- Do do do do of Stone Marten,
- Do do do do Hudson's Bay Marten, (Noewort)
- Do do do do Canada Marten,
- Do do do do Vision,
- Do do do do Russian Squirrel,
- Do do do do British Sable;

Several other assortments of Interior Furs, Trimmings and apparels of all sorts added to a splendid assortment of his own manufacture, consisting in Muffs, Boas, Shawls, Gloves and Mittens, of all kinds.

E. DUGAL,  
24, St. John Street, Upper Town.  
Quebec, 2nd October, 1842.

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.  
LONDON HAT WAREHOUSE**

AND  
**Fur Manufactory,  
12, BUADE STREET.**

W. S. HENDERSON & CO.

HAVE just received their Fall Importations of Gentlemen's best Black and Drab Beaver Hats, with a large lot of European Dress'd Skins.

No. Second Price.  
Quebec, 24th September, 1842.

**IMPORTANT SALE,**

Of Property of the greatest value, which cost £62,000,  
CONSISTING OF  
Wharves, Stores, and Houses, situate in the Lower Town of Quebec,  
IN THE MOST CENTRAL SITUATIONS.

Will be sold, by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 5th NOVEMBER next, at TEN o'clock, A. M. on the NAPOLEON WHARF, the Property hereinafter described, belonging to François Buteau, Esq. :

PROPERTY.	DIMENSIONS.	NAMES OF OCCUPANTS.	ACTUAL RENT.
No. 1. NAPOLEON WHARF,	100 feet in front on the St. Lawrence, 107 do, on the Cul-de-Sac side, and on the side adjoining the Queen's Wharf	Occupied by the Royal Mail Steamers.	
No. 2. A large Stone Store, three stories high, on the said wharf,	145 feet long by 83 feet in breadth,	Messrs. Tate, Burstall, J. H. Joseph and Co., Babineau and Gaudry, and several others,	£720
This Store has two large Fire-proof Vaults, adapted to contain 500 to 550 puncheons. There are also ten excellent Offices or Counting-Houses, with Vaults for securing books and papers.			
No. 3. The Wharf, along the Cul-de-Sac	214 feet long by 33 feet in breadth,	Samuel Newton.	
No. 4. A Stone Store, 4 stories high, on the last mentioned wharf,	51 feet long, St. Peter Street, 51 feet wide, Sous-le-Fort St. 55 feet by 16, 21 feet by 12,	Messrs. Langevin & Co	£350
No. 5. A Stone Store, 4 stories high,	50 feet long, on Sous-le-Fort Street, 15 feet wide, on St. Peter Street, 44 feet long by 11 wide,	Messrs. Provau, McLimont, Melrose, and others	£335
With a Yard Passage to the yard in common with the heirs of the late J. L. Merrett, Esq. The three Stores above mentioned were built in 1841, are covered with tin, with sheet-iron shutters, and part of the ground is held in free and common socage.			
No. 6. A Stone Store, three stories high, roof covered with tin, Sous-le-Fort Street.	18 feet on the street, 32 feet in depth,	André Gaudry.	£100
No. 7. A Stone House, two stories high, Sous-le-Fort Street,	25½ feet on the street, 26 feet in depth, 40 by 22 feet,	J. T. Dassault.	£50
No. 8. A Stone House, three stories high, Cul-de-Sac and Champlain Streets,	23½ feet on the said streets, 31½ feet in depth	Baldwin and N. Allard.	£70
No. 9. A Stone Store, three stories high, covered with tin, iron shutters, on St. Peter and Sault-au-Matelot Streets,	40 feet in front on the said sts. 42 feet in depth,	Gilmour & Coulton, D. D. Calven & Co. and others.	£165
No. 10. A Stone House, three stories high, covered with tin, situated on three streets, St. Peter, St. James, and Sault-au-Matelot.	37 feet long by 40 in depth,	W. De Léry, D. R. Steuart, D. Robertson, and others	£125
No. 11. A Stone Store, three stories high, covered with tin, and iron shutters, St. James Street, and a Yard of	70 feet long by 24 feet wide	Leslie, Hollowell & Co., C. E. Levey & Co.	£130
No. 12. Two Stores, of two stories, L. B. F. Street, in front of the Exchange, one of stone, The other of wood, With a Yard of about	70 feet long by 34 feet wide 54 feet long, 25 feet wide, 2,000 superficial feet, an irregular form,	Messrs. A. Mattie, Atkinson, and W. H. Roy	£90
No. 13. A Stone House, three stories high, St. Paul Street,	32 feet in front by 25½ feet in depth,	Patrick Kelly and others	£64
No. 14. A Stone Store, two stories high, Sault-au-Matelot Street,	25 feet in front by 25½ feet in depth,	Patrick Kelly.	£30
No. 15. A Stone House, three stories high, covered with tin, St. Paul Street, Another Stone House, three stories high, on Cannote Hill,	65 feet in front by 36 feet in depth, 65 feet in front by 26 in depth,	F. Buteau.	£250

To these two houses are attached large yards, coach-houses and other dependencies, well suited for a hotel. The particulars respecting that property will shortly be given and only £200 will be required on the 1st May next, the balance will be allowed to remain, part a *constitue* and part for a long period. Possession of the said property may be given immediately, if required.

Possession of the above Property will be given on the 1st May next; but the Deeds will be at the risk of the purchasers from the day of sale. All the Property is insured in different Assurance Offices, and the various Policies will be placed in the hands of the respective purchasers after passing the Deeds of sale; which are to be concluded within eight days after the sale. A Plan of the Property may be seen on application to the undersigned Notary, who will afford all necessary information. Unexceptionable Titles will be given, to the satisfaction of the purchasers. On some of the Lots, less than one-third of the amount of purchase will be required on the 1st May next.

N. B.—The Queen's Wharf, adjoining the Napoleon Wharf, fronting on the Landing Place, the property of J. W. Woolsey, Esq., will also be sold, on the premises, on the same day. The said wharf is nearly of the same dimensions as the Napoleon Wharf. The Conditions will be very liberal.

CONDITIONS:—Two-thirds of the price, part a *constitue* and part payable at a long term; the other third payable on the 1st May next.

Quebec, 5th Oct., 1842

ED. GLACKEMEYER, N. P.

**JUST RECEIVED FROM IRELAND, and for Sale** by the Subscribers, an EXTENSIVE and well ASSORTED STOCK of HANDSOMELY BOUND CATHOLIC PRAYER BOOKS.

T. CARY & CO.

Quebec, 8th October, 1842.

**FOUR POUNDS REWARD.**  
**DROWNED,** on Sunday morning last, Captain MILLAR, of the Bark *Agnes* of Sunderland, laying at Tweedle's Wharf, at the time of this accident.—Captain MILLAR had about him a silver Patent Ever Watch, with Gold Seal and Key attached; also a Pocket Hook, containing money and some papers. The above reward will be paid to any one finding the body, by applying on board, or at the Counting House of  
CHARLES E. LEVEY & CO.,  
Quebec, 6th October, 1842. Levey's Wharf.

**ASSESSMENT.**

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,  
October 7, 1842.

ALL persons who may be still in arrear in the payment of AN ASSESSMENT due and payable before the FIFTEENTH AUGUST last, are hereby informed that the undersigned has received instructions to make a return of their names in order that measures may be taken to enforce the payment thereof.

Notice is hereby given to all such as shall not call at the above Office within FIFTEEN DAYS from the date hereof, and pay the sums due by them for Assessment, that they will be included in the above return, and that legal proceedings will be forthwith taken against them for the recovery of the same.

By Order,  
F. AUSTIN,  
City Treasurer

**NOTICE.**

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Quebec, that he has on board of the ship "Crusader," direct from London, a choice assortment of Goods, consisting of—

- Ladies' Satin Cloaks,
- Do. Velvet ditto,
- Do. Silk and Velvet Dresses,
- Do. Velvet Shawls and Scarfs,
- Gentlemen's Fancy Cravats of all descriptions,
- And a number of other Articles selected by the subscriber in London.

—ALSO—  
A quantity of Wines, consisting of Port, Sherry, Madeira, Mousselle, and other Wines, London Porter, Brown Stout and Ale.

—ALSO—  
Gruyer Cheese, &c. &c. &c.  
The whole will be sold low for Cash.

ADAM SCHLUEP.  
Quebec, 8th October, 1842.

**WANTED** to be borrowed for two or three years £250. The best security upon property in Town can be given. Apply to  
JOS. PETITCLERC, Notary.  
Quebec, 4th Oct. 1842.

**WANTED,**  
In a French Classical School, an ENGLISH TEACHER to attend a few hours daily. Apply at this Office.  
Quebec, 4th October, 1842.

**ENGLISH CHEESE.**  
JUST arrived per *Watermill*, and for sale by the subscribers, the following assortment:—  
DOUBLE BERKELY,  
" GLOSTER,  
" TRUCKLE,  
" CHEDDAR.  
CHAS. E. LEVEY & CO.,  
4th October, 1842. Levey's Wharf.

**FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKING.**

MRS. STEVENS, late of ENGLAND, has commenced business at No. 30, St. Louis Street, opposite City Hall, and begs to inform the Ladies of Quebec, that every attention shall be paid to all orders Mrs. S. may be favoured with. Dresses made in the most elegant and fashionable style. Children Dresses, &c.  
Quebec, 24th September, 1842.

**NEW DRAPERY  
AND  
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,**

On the new principle of giving a first-rate Cut, and a prime quality, at a moderate price,  
NEXT DOOR to MR. WOOLRICH'S DRY-GOODS STORE.

THE subscriber has received a part of his Fall Stock of superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Buckskins, Doe-skins, Tweeds, Satins, Valentias, Velvets, &c.; Pilot Cloths and Beavers—with an excellent assortment of Macint-skins in Coats, Pea-jackets, Taglions, &c. at very low prices.

He has also received invoices by the last packet, of a further shipment of the most fashionable goods, on board the *Crusader*, Wheatley, who sailed from London on the 24th August, and may shortly be expected in Quebec. The whole will be made up to order, from the cut, and under the superintendance of Mr. KNIGHT, from Regent Street, London, who solicits a trial from those who have not yet favoured him with their commands; to those who have, solicitations are unnecessary. —A prime cut—a first-rate quality, and a low price, are passports to every man's favour.

E. P. WOOLRICH.  
Quebec, 27th Sept. 1842.

**NEW SERIES  
OF  
THE LITERARY GARLAND,  
A Monthly Magazine of General Literature,**

EMBELLISHED WITH  
BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS ON STEEL, MUSIC, &c.  
Commencing 1st January, 1843.

THE Publishers of the *Garland*, having determined upon beautifying and embellishing the succeeding volumes of this Periodical, and otherwise rendering it more worthy of the distinguished favour it has received, respectfully solicit for it the continued support of the friends of Literature in this Province.

The character and contents of this Magazine have been generally approved, and that approval has been so universally made known, through the frequent notices of the Press, that assurance that it will not recede from the position it at present holds—and, they may add, that there shall be no effort made, on their part, to add to the value of its literary contents, by enlisting in its behalf whatever of talent may come within their reach.

As hitherto, the contents of the *Garland* will generally be Original, and will consist of Tales, Poetry, Sketches of the Lives of Eminent men, Music, Notices of New Books, and whatever else appears to be of interest in the Literary World, and which may appear calculated to afford pleasure to its readers.

The first number will appear in January, and will be embellished with a beautiful Engraving on Steel—so be followed during the year with a number of others, of a similar kind, executed in the best style of art.

The Terms will be as hitherto—17s. 6d. per annum, which will cover the expense of postage to any post town in British America.

LOVELL & GIBSON,  
The travelling Agent, Mr. Munro, may be seen at Mr. Tardif's, Court House, during the ensuing four weeks, and will be happy to receive the names of those wishing to become subscribers to the above Periodical.  
Quebec, Sept. 16th, 1842.

**CURE FOR WORMS.**

**B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE,**  
PREPARED BY  
B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,  
PITTSBURGH, PA.

THIS preparation has now stood the test of several years' trial, and is confidently recommended as a safe and effectual medicine for expelling worms from the system. The unexampled success that has attended its administration in every case where the patient was really afflicted with worms, certainly renders it worthy the attention of Physicians.

The proprietor has made it a point to ascertain the result of its use in such cases as came within his knowledge and observation—and he invariably found it to produce the most salutary effects—not unfrequently after nearly all the ordinary preparations recommended for worms had been previously resorted to without any permanent advantage. This fact is attested by the certificate and statement of hundreds of respectable persons in different parts of the country—and should induce families always to keep a seal of the preparation in their possession. It is mild in its operation, and has been administered with perfect safety to the most delicate infant.

The Genuine Vermifuge is now put up in ounce vials with this impression upon the glass: "FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE," and the directions accompanying such vials are the signature of the proprietor; any medicine put up in plain ounce vials, and the signature of which does not correspond with the above description, is not his Genuine Vermifuge.

The subscriber deems it his duty to use the above preparations, in order to guard the public against mistaking any worm preparations for his deservedly popular Vermifuge.

Upwards of one hundred gross of this Vermifuge have been sold in Upper Canada, during the past year, and for its efficacy we can appeal to the Physicians and Druggists of that Province. It has also the approval of and is frequently prescribed by the Surgeons of Her Majesty's troops in that Province.

We have appointed Messrs. HODGINS, PETERS & Co., No. 112, Water Street, New York City, our Wholesale Agents. The Medicine can be obtained of them at 40 cents per gross.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.  
For Sale in Quebec, by  
JOHN MUSSON.

**CAUTION.**  
There is an article entitled "Kohlmeier's" Vermifuge, lately put forth by the house of Comstock & Co., No. 75, Maiden Lane, New York, which is represented as being "the same as FAHNESTOCK'S." The public are warned against this spurious article, for it possesses none of the virtues of the excellent Medicine; and it is evident, from its name, that it was got up to deceive the public. The only security the public can have is to be very particular to enquire for B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE, and avoid all other preparations having similar names.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.  
Quebec, 29th September, 1842. 1s-12s

**PASSAGE TO BRISTOL.**

THE fast-sailing Ship *EMMANUEL*, of PEARSON, Master, will clear for the above Port on or about the 14th instant, and has good accommodation for a few Cabin Passengers.

For particulars, apply on board, at Jones' Wharf; or at the Office of  
CHARLES E. LEVEY & CO.,  
Quebec, 11th October, 1842.

**PASSAGE TO SLIGO.**

THE A. I. copper-fastened and fast sailing Ship "MARQUESS OF NORMANBY" will sail for the above Port on the 17th instant, has excellent accommodation for a few Cabin and Steerage Passengers.

Apply to Capt. Strong, on board, or to  
G. H. PARKE & Co.,  
Quebec, 11th Oct., 1842. India Wharf.

**PASSAGE TO BELFAST.**

THE A. I. first class, coppered and copper fastened and fast sailing Ship "JOHN RITCHIE" Robert Ritchie, Commander, will sail for the above Port on the 13th October, and has excellent accommodations for a few Cabin and Steerage Passengers. Apply to the Captain on board, or to

G. H. PARKE & Co.,  
Quebec, 23d Sept., 1842. India Wharf.

**PASSAGE FROM LONDONDERRY.**

PERSONS desirous of engaging passages to their friends, in first-class Ships, from the above port, may do so by applying to the subscribers.

W. S. HENDERSON & CO.,  
12, BUADE STREET.  
Quebec, 8th Sept. 1842.

**TO LET.**

with immediate possession.  
THE Upper Part of the House in Mountain Street, next to Prescott Gate. Apply to  
E. G. CANNON, N. P.  
No. 62, St. Louis Street.

Quebec, 6th October, 1842.

**FOR SALE OR TO BE LET.**

THE House, No. 17, Esplanade, at present occupied by the proprietor,  
MRS. MONTIZAMBERT  
Quebec, 7th February, 1842.