



OFFICE OF CROWN LANDS, QUEBEC, 1st May, 1835.

Sale of Crown Lands and Clergy Reserves at Dunham Flat, on Tuesday, 30th June.

DUNHAM—Upset price, 10s. per acre.

- Crown Lands. 1st Range, W. 1/2 of 2, No. 15, E. 1/2 of 29, W. 1/2 of 26, 17, W. 1/2 of 24, E. 1/2 of 22.

- Clergy Reserves. 1st Range, No. 5, 26, 3, 17, 18, S.W. 1/4 of 7, 21, E. 1/2 of 28, 23, 14, 19, 26.

STANBRIDGE—Upset price, 10s. per acre.

- Crown Lands. 1st Range, N.E. 1/4 and W. 1/2 of 7, 21, No. 26.

- Clergy Reserves. 1st Range, No. 24, 3rd — 8 1/2 of 27, 5th — 8 1/2 of 20, 27, 6th — 22, 7th — 27, 8th — 25.

SUTTON—Upset price, 5s. per acre.

- Crown Lands. 1st Range, No. 18, 25, 2nd — N 75 acres of 9, N 1/2 of 16, S 1/2 of 23, 3rd — No. 14, 4th — 15, N 1/2 of 22, 5th — 13, 20, N 150 acres of 27, 6th — 17, 24, 7th — 3, 8150 acres of 13, 20, 27, 8th — 8 1/2 of 8, S 1/2 of 15, 22, 23, 24, 9th — S 150 acres of 5, 15, S 1/2 of 19, 20, 28, 10th — N.W. 50 acres of 10, 24, 11th — N.W. 50 acres of 8, 22.

- Clergy Reserves. 1st Range, No. 8, 15, 22, 2nd — 12, 19, 26, 3rd — 17, 4th — 11, 18, 5th — 2, 16, 23, 6th — 14, 21, 28, 7th — 2, 16, 23, 8th — 18, 25, 9th — 9, 23, 10th — 21, 28, 11th — 19, 26.

At Froste Village in Shefford, on Thursday, 2d July.

SHEFFORD—Upset price, 5s. per acre.

- Clergy Reserves. 1st Range, No. 11, 12, 23, 2nd — 8, 9, 11, 12, 21, 22, S.W. 1/4 of 23, 26, 3rd — 1, 2, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 4th — 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 5th — 7, 8, 9, 11, S 150 acres of 12, 6th — N 1/2 of 1, 10, 7th — 1, 2, 12, 23, 24, 9th — N 1/2 of 23.

STURLEY—Upset price, 5s. per acre.

- Clergy Reserves. 2d Range, No. 22, 3rd — 6, 20, 27, 4th — 11, 18, 25, 5th — 6, 13, 20, 6th — 8, 15, 22, 9th — 5, 12, 19, 26, 10th — 3, 10, 17, 24, 11th — 7, (140 a.) 14, (131 a.) 21, (121 a.) 28, (112 a.)

ELY—Upset price, 5s. per acre.

- Clergy Reserves. 1st Range, No. 3, 17, 2nd — 1, 8, 15, 3rd — 6, 13, 4th — 4, 11, 18, 25, 5th — 6, 13, 20, 27, 6th — 8, 15, 22, 7th — 6, 13.

BROME—Upset price, 5s. per acre.

- Clergy Reserves. 1st Range, No. 5, 12, W. 1/2 of 19, 26, 3rd — 9, 16, 4th — 18, 7th — 16, 10th — 5, 11th — E. 1/2 of 8.

FARNHAM—Upset price, 7s. 6d. per acre.

- Clergy Reserves. 1st Range, No. 12, 40, 2nd — 21, 28, 35, 42, 3rd — 9, 23, 37, 44, 4th — 11, 18, 25, 5th — 16, 23, 6th — 7, 14, 21, 7th — 44.

GRANBY—Upset price, 5s. per acre.

- Clergy Reserves. 1st Range, No. 5, 26, (230 acres), 3rd — N 1/2 of 2, 23, 5th — 2, 9, 23, 6th — 21, 7th — 2, 23, (255 a.), 9th — 11, 9th — E. 1/2 of 17, 11th — 1.

MILTON—Upset price, 5s. per acre.

- Clergy Reserves. 1st Range, No. 5, 12, 3rd — 16, 5th — 2, 16, 6th — 14, 7th — 2, 9, 8th — 11, 9th — 3, 10th — 5, 12, 11th — 1, 8, 15.

ROXTON—Upset price, 5s. per acre.

- Clergy Reserves. 1st Range, No. 1, 15, 22, 2nd — 19, 26, 3rd — 3, 24, 4th — 11, 18, 25, 5th — 2, 9, 16, 23, 6th — 7, 14, 21, 28.

At Stanstead Plains, on SATURDAY, 4th July.

STANSTEAD—Upset price, 7s. 6d. per acre.

- Clergy Reserves. 1st Range, No. 12, (157 Acres) 4th — 26, 5th — W. 1/2 of 28, 9th — 21, 13th — 19, 14th — 22.

BARNSTON—Upset price, 5s. per acre.

- Clergy Reserves. 1st Range, N. 1/2 of 19, 5th — 23, 6th — 21, 7th — 8 1/2 of 23, 10th — 12, 19, 26, 11th — 1, S. 1/2 of 8, 15, 22.

BARFORD—Upset price, 5s. per acre.

- Clergy Reserves. 1st Range, No. 12, 3rd — 2, 9, 16, 4th — 4, 11, 5th — 2, 9, 16, 6th — 7, 14, 7th — 2, 9, 16, 8th — 4, 11, 9th — 3, 10, 10th — 6, 11th — 1, 8, 15.

HATLEY—Upset price, 5s. per acre.

- Clergy Reserves. 1st Range, W. 1/2 of 24, 6th — 8, (73 acres) 8th — 4, 11, 18, 9th — 12, 19, 10th — 10, 17, 11th — 7, 14, 12th — 5, 12, 13th — 7, 14, 14th — 5.

POTTON—Upset price, 4s. per acre.

- Clergy Reserves. 1st Range, No. 14, 21, 28, 2nd — 16, 23, 3rd — 25, 4th — 23, 6th — E. 1/2 of 9, 16, 7th — 4, 11, 18, 22, 8th — 3, 10, 28, 9th — 12, 23, 10th — 1, 15.

BOLTON—Upset price, 4s. per acre.

- Clergy Reserves. 1st Range, E. 1/2 of 3, 10, 2nd — 8, 22, 3rd — 13, 20, 27, 4th — E. 1/2 of 4, 11, 18, 25, 5th — 6, 13, 20, 6th — 1, 8, 15, 22, 7th — 13, 8th — 4, 11, 18, 25, 9th — 12, 19, 10th — 16, 11th — 7, 14, 12th — 4, 11, N.W. 1/2 of 18, S.W. 1/2 of 25, 13th — 5, S.E. 1/2 of 12, S.W. 1/2 of 19, 14th — W. 1/2 of 10, 15th — 12, (88 acres) 17th — 1, 19th — 1, 20th — 1, 21st — 1.

At Sherbrooke, on MONDAY 6th July.

HEREFORD—Upset price, 5s. per acre.

- Clergy Reserves. 1st Range, S.E. 1/4 of 5, 19, 26, 2nd — 7, 14, 28, 3rd — 9, 16, 23, 4th — 11, 18, 25, 5th — 16, 23, 6th — 7.

CLINTON—Upset price, 5s. per acre.

- Clergy Reserves. 1st Range, No. 1, 15, 22, 2nd — 12, 19, 26, 3rd — 3, 10, 17, 24, 4th — 4, 11, 18, 25, 5th — 2, 9, 16, 23, 6th — 7, 14, 21, 28, 7th — 2, 9, 16, 23, 8th — 4, 11, 18, 25, 9th — 2, 9, 16, 23, 10th — 7, 14, 21, 28, 11th — 5, 12, 19, 26, (129 acres each).

EATON—Upset price, 5s. per acre.

- Clergy Reserves. 1st Range, No. 12, 19, 2nd — 7, 14, 21, 4th — 4, 11, 18, 25, 5th — W. 1/2 of 2, 16, 6th — N. 1/2 of 7, 7th — 2, 16, 23, 8th — 4, 11, 18, 25, 9th — 3, 17, 24, 10th — 19, 26, 11th — 1, 22.

COMPTON—Upset price, 7s. 6d. per acre.

- Clergy Reserves. 3rd Range, W. 1/2 of 10, 4th — W. 1/2 of 4, 5th — 2, 7th — E. 1/2 of 2, S.E. 1/4 of 23, 8th — 4, 11, W. 1/2 of 25, 9th — 3, 10, 17, 24, 10th — 5, 12, 19, 26, (129 acres each).

WESTBURY—Upset price, 4s. per acre.

- Clergy Reserves. 2nd Range, No. 12, 3rd — 10, 17, 4th — W. 1/2 of 11, 18, (183 acres), 5th — 16, (165 acres)

MELBOURN—Upset price, 5s. per acre.

- Clergy Reserves. 1st Range, No. 3, 10, 24, 2nd — 1, 8, 22, 3rd — 6, 20, 27, 4th — 4, 18, 25, 5th — 20, 27, 7th — 27.

STOKE—Upset price, 5s. per acre.

- Clergy Reserves. 2nd Range, No. 5, 12, 3rd — 3, 10, 17, 4th — 1, 15, 22, 5th — 5, 12, 19, 26, 6th — 3, 10, 17, 24, 7th — 4, 11, 18, 25, 8th — 9, 16, 23, 9th — 7, 14, 21, 28, 10th — 2, 9, 16, 23, 11th — 4, 11, 25, 12th — 2, 9, 16, 23, 13th — 7, 14, 21, 28, 14th — 5, 12, 19, 26.

AUCKLAND—Upset price, 4s. per acre.

- Clergy Reserves. 6th Range, No. 7, 7th — 2, 9, 16, 8th — 4, 11, 18, 9th — 2, 9, 16, 23, 10th — 7, 14, 21, 28, 11th — 5, 12, 19, 26.

DITTON—Upset price, 4s. per acre.

- Clergy Reserves. 6th Range, No. 14, 7th — 2, 9, 8th — 4, 11, 9th — 3, 10, 10th — 5, 12, 11th — 1, 8.

WINDSOR—Upset price, 5s. per acre.

- Clergy Reserves. 1st Range, No. 5, 12, 19, 26, 2nd — 7, 14, 21, 28, 3rd — 3, 10, 24, 4th — 5, 12, 19, 26, 5th — 4, 11, 18, 25, 6th — 6, 13, 20, 27, 7th — 1, 8, 15, 22, 8th — 6, 13, 20, 27, 9th — 4, 11, 18, 25, 10th — 6, 20, 27, 11th — 1, 8, 15, 22, 12th — 3, 17, 24, 13th — 20, 27, 14th — 22.

SHIPTON—Upset price, 5s. per acre.

- Clergy Reserves. 1st Range, No. 3, 10, 2nd — 1, 8, 22, 3rd — 5, 4th — 3, 5th — 1, 8, 22, 6th — 5, 12, 26, 7th — 3, 10, 8th — 4, 11, 25, 9th — 2, 9, 16, 23, 10th — 7, 14, 21, N.E. 1/4 of 28, 11th — 2, 9, 23, 12th — 4, 11, 25, 13th — 2, 9.

BROMPTON—Upset price, 4s. per acre.

- Clergy Reserves. 2nd Range, No. 7, 3rd — 2, 9, 4th — 4, 11, 5th — 2, 9, 16, 6th — 7, 21, 7th — 2, 9, 16, 23, 8th — 14, 21, 28, 35, 9th — 16, 23, 30, 11th — 17, 12th — 19, 13th — 15.

ORFORD—Upset price, 4s. per acre.

- Clergy Reserves. 4th Range, No. 9, 5th — 4, 6th — 2, 9, 7th — 7, 14, 8th — 2.

ASCOT—Upset price, 7s. 6d. per acre.

- Clergy Reserves. 1st Range, No. 17, 24, 4th — E. 1/2 of 11, At Drummondville, on Friday, 10th July.

DURHAM—Upset price, 5s. per acre.

- Crown Lands. 6th Range, S.W. 1/2 of 6, 7th — 3, 10, 8th — S.W. 1/2 of 6, 13, 20, 27, 10th — 19, 26, 11th — 24, 12th — 22.

Clergy Reserves.

- 1st Range, No. 17, 5th — N.W. 1/4 of 18, 6th — 2, 9, 16, 23, 7th — 21, 28, 8th — 2, 9, 16, 23, 9th — 4, 11, 18, 25, 10th — 2, 9, 16, 23, 11th — 7, 14, 21, 28, 12th — 5, 12, 19, 26.

WICKHAM—Upset price, 2s. 6d. per acre.

- Crown Lands. 3rd Range, No. 1, 4, S.E. 1/4 of 6, N.W. 1/4 of 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 4th — 12, 13, 14, 5th — 3, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 6th — 3, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28.

Clergy Reserves.

- 2nd Range, No. 1, (169 acres), 3rd — E. 1/2 of 5, 12, 19, 4th — 10, 17, 5th — 11, 18, 25, 6th — 16, 23, 7th — 14, 21, 28, 8th — 2, 9, 23.

GRANTHAM—Upset price, 2s. 6d. per acre.

- Crown Lands. 4th Range, No. 15, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 5th — 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 28.

ACRON—Upset price, 5s. per acre.

- Crown Lands. 1st Range, No. 1 (131 acres) 3, (195 acres) 5th — 25, (31 acres) 32, 39, 6th — 21, 28, 7th — 25, 32, 39, 8th — 23 (29 acres) 30, 37, 44, 9th — 26 (31 acres), 27 (100 acres), 28 (162 acres), 30, 31 (145 acres), 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 10th — 29 (35 acres), 30 (90 acres), 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 11th — 32 (15 acres), 34 (160 acres), 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44.

Clergy Reserves.

- 7th Range, No. 29 (167 acres), 8th — 27, 9th — 29, 31 (N.E. 50 acres), 36, 43, 10th — 31 (162 acres), 38, 11th — 33 (98 acres), 40.

Upson—Upset price, 5s. per acre.

- Crown Lands. 1st Range, No. 2 (270 acres S.W. 1/4 of 9) 2nd — 11 (208 acres), 18 (150 acres) 3rd — 9, 16, 4th — 7, 14, 28, 35, 5th — 12, 26, 33, 6th — 10 (193 acres), 24 (280 acres), 31, 7th — 28 (105 acres), 35 (150 acres), 19th — 54 (175 acres), 55 (195 acres), 56 (212 acres), 62 (E. 200 acres), 20th — 61, 62, 63, 64, N.E. 1/4 of 65.

Clergy Reserves.

- 1st Range, No. 5 (278 acres), 12, 2nd — 8 (245 acres), 15 (185 acres), 22 (112 acres) 3rd — 19, 26 (285 acres), 4th — 10, 17, 31, 5th — 8, 15, 22, 36, 6th — 6 (175 acres), 20 (250 acres), 27, 34, 19th — 57 (225 acres), 58 (W. 80 acres), 20th — 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 21st — 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, N.E. 1/4 of 65, Augmentation, 5 (135 acres).

KINGSBY—Upset price, 5s. per acre.

- Crown Lands. 3rd Range, N.E. 1/4 of 4, 4th — S.E. 1/4 of 6, N.E. 1/4 of 13, 5th — N.E. 1/4 of 8, N.W. 1/4 of 13, 6th — 21, 7th — 16, 23, 8th — 19, 26, 9th — 16, 17, 18, 19, 23, 10th — 7, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 11th — 10, N.E. 1/4 of 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 12th — 5, N.E. 1/4 of 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 (106 acres), 13th — 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28 (106 acres).

Clergy Reserves.

- 2nd Range, No. 5, 4th — N.E. 1/4 of 17, 5th — N.W. 1/4 of 5, 19, 6th — 4, N.W. 1/4 of 11, 18, 7th — 6, 13, 20, 27, 8th — 1, 8, 15, 22, 9th — 6, 13, 27, 10th — 4, N.E. 1/4 of 11, 18, 25, 11th — 6, 13, 20, 27, 12th — 1, 8, 15, 22, 13th — 3, 10, 17, 24.

SIMPSON—Upset price, 3s. per acre.

- Crown Lands. 2nd Range, No. 3, S.E. 1/4 of 24 (135 acres), 3rd — 5, 12, 19, 4th — 1, 8, 15, 22, 5th — 6, 13, 20, 27, 6th — 3, 10, 17, 24, 7th — 6, 13, 20, 27, 8th — 1, 8, 15, 9th — 7, 14, 28, 10th — 2, 9, 16, 23, 11th — 4, 11, 18, 25, 12th — 7, 14, 21, 28.

Clergy Reserves.

- 2nd Range, No. 7, 3rd — 2, 9, 16, 23, 4th — 4, 11, 18, 5th — 2, 9, 16, 23, 6th — 7, 14, 21, 28, 7th — 2, 9, 16, 23, 8th — 4, 11, 18, 25, 9th — 3, 10, 17, 24, 10th — 5, 12, 19, 26, 11th — 1, 15, 22, 12th — 3, 10, 17, 24.

Clergy Reserves.

- 2nd Range, No. 7, 3rd — 2, 9, 16, 23, 4th — 4, 11, 18, 5th — 2, 9, 16, 23, 6th — 7, 14, 21, 28, 7th — 2, 9, 16, 23, 8th — 4, 11, 18, 25, 9th — 3, 10, 17, 24, 10th — 5, 12, 19, 26, 11th — 1, 15, 22, 12th — 3, 10, 17, 24.

WINDOVER—Upset price, 5s. 6d. per acre.

- Crown Lands. 3rd Range, No. 5, 21 (55 acres), 22 (80 acres), 23 (164 acres), 4th — 1, 8, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, (70 acres), 5th — 1, 3, 6, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, (70 acres), 6th — 3, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 7th — 6, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20 (70 acres), 8th — 1, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 (70 acres), 9th — 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 (100 acres), 18 (70 acres), 10th — 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17 (191 acres), 11th — 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18 (55 acres), 12th — 1 S.W. 1/4 of 2, S.W. 1/4 of 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, N.E. 1/4 of 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 (158 acres), 13th — 1, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, N.E. 1/4 of 17, 18 (232 acres), 14th — 1 (230 acres).

From late English papers.

LORD ALVANLEY AND MR. O'CONNELL.

Our readers will recollect that during the late debate in Parliament Mr. O'Connell applied some very gross language to Lord Alvanley, in consequence of an allusion made by his Lordship to the Irish Members in general, and to Mr. O'Connell in particular, representing him as incapable of relinquishing his opposition to the present Government...

TO THE MEMBERS OF BROOKES'S.

London, May 2, 1835.

Gentlemen,—In the House of Commons, on the 20th of last month, Mr. O'Connell made use of expressions of a coarse and insulting nature with regard to me. I received the account of his having done so in the country on the 21st, and immediately enclosed the following letter for him to Colonel Damer, who, finding that he had left town, forwarded it to Dublin by the post of the 22d:—

Sir,—In the remarks you made on Monday last, on a question which I had put on the previous Saturday to Lord Melbourne, a question of purely a political nature, you used language which I cannot allow to pass unnoticed. I am aware that you assume a right of insulting with impunity; and I can hardly hope that you will make an exception in my favour, by doing that which every other gentleman would do, and giving satisfaction where you have offered insult; I however give you the option of doing so, and my friend, Colonel Damer, will make the necessary arrangements, should you be inclined to avail yourself of my proposal.—I am your obedient servant,

Having ascertained his arrival in Dublin on the 26th, and received no answer on the 28th, Colonel Damer wrote to him again on that day.

Sir,—I was in hopes to have heard from you by this time, and most request that you will return me an immediate answer to Lord Alvanley's letter of the 22d, as he is impatient at labouring under the stigma of your gratuitous insult to him on the 20th.—I am your obedient servant,

GEORGE DAMER.

40, Gosvenor-street, April 28.

To this second letter he has returned no answer. Having therefore, tried those means to obtain redress which are customary amongst gentlemen, I now appeal to the only tribunal of men of honour, to which we are both amenable; and have, therefore, sent a requisition, already signed by several members of the Club, requesting the managers to call a general meeting, to take the case into consideration.

It has been objected to me that this is a question of a private nature, and that the Club is not called upon to interfere. I acknowledge that it is of a private and personal nature; but I think that as the honour of two of its members is deeply implicated, the Club has a right to do so, should it think fit. The one has received a gratuitous insult, for which the other refuses in any way to atone, thereby claiming for himself an exemption from those laws by which the society of gentlemen is regulated, and without which the honour and feelings of every man would at the mercy of those who might choose to cover themselves with the shield of irresponsibility. Having that right, I think it will be but justice in this instance to exercise it, and to give to the one an opportunity of stating why he, a member of the Club, has remained under the stigma of an affront, for which he has received neither satisfaction nor apology; and to impress upon the other, that it utterly repudiates his assumption of being out of the pale of those laws of honour, by which gentlemen are governed.—I have the honour to be your obedient servant,

[This requisition was noticed in the last MERCURY with the decision of the Club, that under its rules it could not interfere.]

DUEL BETWEEN LORD ALVANLEY AND MR. MORGAN O'CONNELL.

COLONEL HODGES'S STATEMENT.

In consequence of the letters of Lord Alvanley, which appeared in the Papers, and of the requisition addressed to the managers of Brookes's Club, Mr. Morgan O'Connell requested his friend Colonel Hodges to deliver to Lord Alvanley the following letter:—

9, Clarges-street, Monday, May 4, 1835.

My Lord,—Your Lordship thought proper to throw out grossly offensive expressions in the House of Lords on the 18th of last month against my father, and, indeed, against the Irish Members generally on the reform interest.

My father, on the 20th, retorted in the House of Commons, and in doing so, is supposed to have designated you as a 'bloated buffoon.'

My father remained two days in London without hearing any thing from you on the subject. After his departure for Ireland you appear to have made up your mind to send him a species of hostile communication. You now state that this interval was occasioned by your having been in the country; but this matters not. I this day have read your letter, which it appears you have sent to the newspapers.

All the world knows that my father has been engaged in an unfortunate personal transaction; that he has publicly declared his determination never again to be similarly engaged; and, therefore, that any man may so address him with safety and impunity.

Although you were decidedly the aggressor—although you attributed unworthy and interested motives to him—although in your challenge, if it is to be considered one, you do not attempt to explain away the disrespectful expressions you had in the first instance used towards him—although my father's return to London would necessarily be in a few days—although but a few days elapsed after your sending this communication to Ireland—so few indeed as scarcely to admit of the possibility of an answer—you or your friends nevertheless hastened to give publicity to the circumstance, and follow it up by canvassing for a requisition to Brookes's (at the head of which your own name, an interested party, most unbecomingly is placed), having for its object my father's expulsion from that Club.

Various insulting statements, grounded on the same circumstances, and obviously also emanating from the same source, went the round of the public papers devoted to your party. It was also even confidently rumoured by your partisans that you purposed to assault my father if he refused you satisfaction.

Whether Mr. O'Connell will take any notice of your epistle, or treat it with the contempt it merits at his hands, is immaterial. He is ignorant of the miserable and paltry machinations going on in the Clubs of St. James's-street.

It is also immaterial whether these rumours and statements in the public prints were or were not unfounded, because you identified yourself with them by permitting them repeatedly to appear without their denial.

But all doubts on these points is at an end. Your letters have this day appeared in the newspapers, and your views are developed. It is now quite evident that your object, and that of those with whom you act, was by no means that of obtaining the satisfaction which one gentleman may have a right to demand from another.

Your object, in fact, in this publicly parading your willingness to fight, was quite clearly neither more nor less than that of casting a stigma on my father; on the party of which I am one; and so, through us, to cast discredit on the measures we advocate, and on the Government of which we are the supporters.

Thinking it right that the public should know the real character of this wretched manoeuvre, and pitying or contemning some of those who, without being ostensibly of their faction, have weakly or basely lent themselves to it as your coadjutors, I have thought proper thus to explain briefly the case, together with its apparent and undoubted object, in order to prevent further mystification. And I have considered you the most fit

medium through whom to convey this succinct narrative to the public, but not, I confess, in the vain hope of inducing a man whom I sincerely believe to have been appropriately designated by my father, and who, moreover, has been deliberately guilty, as I must conceive you to be, of this utterly ungentlemanly and braggadocio mode of carrying on party warfare—not, I repeat, in the vain hope of its inducing you to give me satisfaction, or to call upon me for a meeting.

But still—lest I should wrong you in this surmise—not imitating your example in giving this communication immediate publicity, I will leave you intermediately a reasonable time, during which I have the honour to acquaint you that I am at your Lordship's service; and to facilitate any such possibility, I have requested a friend to convey this to you.

I have the honour to be, my Lord, Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

MORGAN O'CONNELL.

This letter was presented to him at a quarter-past three in the afternoon of yesterday. Lord Alvanley stated that the gentleman of whose assistance he intended to avail himself was then at Woolwich, but that immediately after his return to London, he should call upon Colonel Hodges.

At half-past five Colonel Damer Dawson called upon Colonel Hodges, and stated that although he took an entirely different view from that taken by Mr. Morgan O'Connell, yet Lord Alvanley was ready to give him an immediate meeting, and proposed that Colonel Hodges should proceed with Mr. Morgan O'Connell to Arlington-street, where Colonel Damer Dawson and Lord Alvanley should meet them, for the purpose of proceeding to a spot to be determined on for a hostile encounter. Accordingly Colonel Hodges and Mr. Morgan O'Connell proceeded to Arlington-street in a carriage, and finding Colonel D. Dawson and Lord Alvanley there, they agreed upon a meeting at a short distance beyond the turnpike, next the Regent's Park, on the Barnet road. On reaching the spot, Colonel Hodges stated to Colonel D. Dawson that, in order to relieve himself from all responsibility as to the results, he thought it his duty to declare that he was ready to recommend to his friend (Mr. M. O'Connell) to receive an apology from Lord Alvanley for the part taken by him in order to procure a meeting at Brookes's, with a view to the expulsion of his father from that Club. Colonel Damer Dawson replied that Lord Alvanley came there to convince Mr. Morgan O'Connell that he was ready to put matters to rest that test which Mr. Morgan O'Connell had intimated that Lord Alvanley was unwilling to do; Colonel D. Dawson then offered a paper to Colonel Hodges, protesting against the proceeding of Mr. Morgan O'Connell, and disputing his right to interfere. Colonel Hodges refused to receive the protest, and denied its admissibility. The ground was measured at 12 paces. It was agreed that Colonel Damer Dawson should give the word, and that it should be 'Ready, fire!'

The parties were placed—the pistols were delivered. Colonel Dawson gave the word, and Mr. O'Connell fired. Lord Alvanley did not fire, and explained that he thought the words were only given by way of preparation, and he claimed the right to fire. Colonel D. Dawson agreed with Lord Alvanley, but Colonel Hodges protested against such an interpretation being attached to the words, and insisted that Lord Alvanley, having omitted his opportunity, should not fire. Colonel Hodges again demanded an apology, which being refused, pistols were again handed to the parties, and (it having been agreed that Colonel Hodges should give the word) both, on the signal being given, fired without effect. Colonel Damer Dawson asked whether Mr. Morgan O'Connell was satisfied, to which an answer in the negative was given by Colonel Hodges. Colonel D. Dawson then declared that he would agree to another exchange of fire, and in case of its being ineffectual he would walk Lord Alvanley off the ground. The parties fired without effect, and Colonel Damer Dawson, declared that Lord Alvanley had proved to Mr. M. O'Connell that he was ready to meet him, walked him off the ground. It is but justice to Lord Alvanley to state that, from the moment he received Mr. O'Connell's letter down to that in which he was walked by his friend off the ground, he exhibited a most manly, gentlemanlike, and gallant bearing. After the parties had left the ground Lord Alvanley told Mr. M. O'Connell that although he (Lord Alvanley) had not fired on the first shot, he was convinced that Mr. M. O'Connell had not taken any sort of advantage, and had acted with perfect fairness.

G. LLOYD HODGES, COLONEL DAMER'S STATEMENT.

40, Upper Gosvenor-st., Monday evening, May 4.

On my arrival in London this evening at half-past five, from a review at Woolwich, Lord Alvanley put into my hands the following letter, which had been delivered to him by Col. Hodges, on the part of Mr. Morgan O'Connell.

(The letter from Mr. M. O'Connell as given above.)

Shortly after I had communicated with Lord Alvanley, I waited on Colonel Hodges at the Junior United Service Club. Having obtained an interview with him, I formally protested against the course Mr. Morgan O'Connell had thought it proper to pursue, but at the same time informed Colonel Hodges that Lord Alvanley was ready to meet Mr. Morgan O'Connell immediately.

Colonel Hodges asked whether it should be this evening or to-morrow. I replied this evening. Colonel Hodges then acceded to my proposal, and added, that as it was but half-past six o'clock, there would be still plenty of light.

We then separated and returned to our respective principals, and afterwards accompanied them a short distance out of town.

As we were proceeding from our carriages to the ground Colonel Hodges took me aside, and expressed his desire that the affair should be amicably settled. He observed,—'We are come here to receive an apology from Lord Alvanley; he has caused a requisition to be presented to the Managers of Brookes's urging them to turn Mr. Daniel O'Connell out of that Club.' I replied, that he could not have read the requisition, for that it only required the managers to call a general meeting of the club. I then called to the recollection of Colonel Hodges the protest I had verbally made when I had previously seen him, and I presented him with a written statement to the same effect. This Colonel Hodges refused to accept; and he said that Mr. O'Connell came there to demand satisfaction for the insult offered to his father by the requisition made to Brookes's. I then declared that Lord Alvanley's quarrel was with Daniel O'Connell, and not with his son; but that as Mr. Morgan O'Connell thought proper to write to him to intimate his conviction that Lord Alvanley would be afraid to meet him, I had brought Lord Alvanley to the ground to prove the contrary; I again tendered my protest.

The ground having been measured, and the parties placed at a distance of twelve paces from one another, Mr. O'Connell's pistols were placed in their hands.

Colonel Hodges and myself agreed that I should signal to fire, and that it should be—'Make ready! Fire!' I proceeded to instruct the gentlemen concerned as to the signals which were to be their guide, and had said, Gentlemen, I shall use the following word—'Make ready! Fire!' when Mr. O'Connell, thinking that I had given the signal, through mistake, discharged his pistol. I had then a short discussion with Colonel Hodges as to the light in which that shot was to be considered, when Lord Alvanley desired me to waive the right I conceived he had to return the fire.

We proceeded to load again, and shots were exchanged without effect. I then asked Colonel Hodges whether he and his principal were satisfied? The Colonel replied that they were not; that they still demanded an apology for the letter to Brookes's. Here I felt a deep responsibility, and that my situation was one of great embarrassment; my first impression was, that I was bound not to see Lord Alvanley to be made answerable to one man for a quarrel with another, and that his having proved to Mr. Morgan O'Connell, by having received two shots from him, how unfounded was his assertion that Lord Alvanley was unwilling to meet him, I was then called upon to put a stop to the proceeding by taking him off the ground. But on second thoughts, I judged it more desirable to allow the affair to go on one step farther, to prevent the possibility of any misrepresentation on the subject.

After another exchange of shots without effect, I withdrew Lord Alvanley from the field, without his having made any apology to Mr. Morgan O'Connell, or any withdrawal of what he had said respecting Mr. Daniel O'Connell.

As we were leaving the ground, Mr. O'Connell said to me, 'Colonel Damer, I give you my honour that I fired that shot by mistake, on which Lord Alvanley approached, and said he was satisfied Mr. O'Connell had done so.'

GEORGE DAMER'S LETTER.

MERRION-SQUARE, DUBLIN, MAY 1, 1835.

Sir,—I have received three letters, two purporting to be written by you and one by Lord Alvanley, but under such cir-

cumstances of a ludicrous nature that I can scarcely bring myself to believe them to be genuine. If not, I trust you will excuse me for giving you this trouble, and blame only the person who used your name.

The first letter is indeed dated the 22d of April, but was not put into the London Post-office till the 29th, and did not and could not reach me here before the 29th, Thursday. Your second letter is dated the 29th, Wednesday, and expresses surprise that I did not before then answer your first letter, which I could not receive until the day after.

Again, Lord Alvanley's letter is nothing less than a challenge to fight, to be delivered to me in London as it would seem rather an inconvenient distance, as the letter is dated at Clifton. But this letter assumes an air of more comicality when it turns out to be sent by one person in Clifton to another person in London, to be transmitted thence to a third person in Dublin, to fight a duel at a truly wrong suit. This, as it is in Ireland, 'Bangs Banagher.'

It is, however, after all, but an involuntary—I believe I have coined the proper word—an involuntary absurdity in Lord Alvanley to send me a challenge when my sentiments on that subject have been so publicly and so frequently proclaimed.

But there is really a serious view of the subject which it is, I do believe, my duty to take. It is this—that these letters are a distinct breach of privilege. It seems to me at present that I am bound to treat them as such; and, if I continue to think so, I will bring them to the attention of the House of Commons accordingly.

As to duelling—I have no hesitation to tell you that I treat it with the most sovereign contempt as a practice inconsistent with common sense, but above all, as a violation plain and palpable of the divine law.

At the same time I wish you distinctly to understand that although I totally disclaim every thing connected with duelling, yet I am most anxious on every occasion upon which any man can point out to me that I have any where or in any manner done him an injustice, to repair it to the utmost extent of his wishes. So if I have, without a complete justification, offended any man, I am always perfectly ready to make the fullest atonement he can possibly desire. Therefore, neither Lord Alvanley nor any other person requires the absurd code of duelling with me. I would have the alacrity to atone to any man who showed me that I had unjustifiably assailed him.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

Hon. Dawson Damer, &c. &c.

I now learn that this matter has already got into the London newspapers; I presume, indeed, that it is only calculated for that medium.

ANSWER TO MR. O'CONNELL'S LETTER OF MAY 1. 5th May, 1835.

Sir—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 1, and as you therein state that you consider it to be your duty to bring Lord Alvanley's letter to you of the 21st before the House of Commons as a breach of privilege, I have recommended him to wait the result of such a determination.

I beg to inform that I put my letter enclosing Lord Alvanley's of the 21st into the usual letter box of the Traveller's Club before five o'clock on Wednesday the 22d, and I must request that you will forward to me the envelope that enclosed it, that I may be able to ascertain from the Post-office whence this extraordinary delay originated.

GEORGE DAMER'S LETTER.

Daniel O'Connell, Esq., Merion-square.

His Majesty will hold a levee to-day, at which the address from the University of Cambridge will be presented. The Marquis Camden will head the deputation, to whom the duty of presenting the address to the King is confided; and it is, we believe, arranged for this distinguished body to proceed to the Palace in state. The Noble Marquis will subsequently entertain the distinguished individuals composing the Deputation, with a splendid dinner, at his house in Arlington-street.

THE VENERABLE BISHOP OF NORWICH.—The following has been received and acknowledged by the Secretary of the Society for the Advancement of Elementary Knowledge:— To the Secretary to the Society for the Promotion of Elementary Knowledge.

Sir,—When I tell you that during the course of a life protracted much beyond the usual period of human existence it has never been in my power to lay by, out of my professional income, a single shilling, literally speaking, for the benefit of those who may survive me, many of whom will be in narrow circumstances, I need say nothing more in answer to your letter.—Yours, &c.

HENRY NORWICH.

London, April 20, 1835.

By the contemplated appointment of Lieutenant General Sir Hassey Vivian to the office of Master General of the Ordnance, the command of the army in Ireland will become vacant. Major Vivian, the present Member for Truro, and Secretary to his father, will fill the office of Secretary to the new Master General, who has arrived from Dublin to enter on the duties of his new appointment.

We learn from Hannover that a gigantic project is on foot for forming an iron rail-road to run from Belgium through Hamburg, Westphalia, Hanover, Berlin, Breslau, and Poland, to St. Petersburg. It meets with considerable opposition at Hannover, on account of its tendency to destroy the transit trade of that kingdom.

A grand dinner is to be given on the 10th to the Earl of Chesterfield, at the Clarendon Hotel, by thirty of the most distinguished sportsmen who hunted with his Lordship while he was Master General of His Majesty's Stag Hounds.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—The Duke of Wellington had an interview on Friday with Lord Melbourne at the Treasury, and in the afternoon accompanied several ladies to the Exhibition of Ancient Costumes, at the Somerset Gallery, in the Strand. On its being known that the Duke of Wellington was at the Exhibition, a great number of very respectable persons stopped to see the veteran warrior and Ex-Minister. His Grace on his departure was much cheered by the spectators, who followed him some distance down the Strand.

SIR H. VIVIAN.—Sir H. Vivian has been appointed to the Master Generalship of the Ordnance. Sir Hussey, on a change of Administration, did not change his principle or his politics; and his son constantly voted against the Tories. It was the wish of some of the Tories to displace him—it was probable, indeed, that he would be removed; but Sir Hussey Vivian would not allow such matters to enter into his calculation. He took his stand with the Reformers, and was resolved not to desert his party. Sir Robert Peel, however, was a man of too much sense and honour to listen to such suggestions, however made, and, on the contrary, took an early opportunity to express his high sense of the advantages to Ireland, arising from the administration of its military affairs by the Gallant Officer. We are amongst those who would regret the departure of Sir Hussey, were we not satisfied, that as a Member of His Majesty's Councils, he will enjoy more ample opportunity of rendering service to a country to which, we know, he is ardently attached.—Dublin Evening Post.

Colonel Fox has returned from a short visit to the Continent. Apartments have lately been assigned to the Gallant Officer and Lady Mary in the Stable Yard, St. James's Palace.

THE ENGLISH PRESS.

From the Morning Chronicle, May 6.

The appointment of Lord Heytesbury has been cancelled. When Lord William Bentinck took his departure from India, Sir Charles Metcalfe, whose ability and experience are universally admitted, was left at the head of affairs. We believe the country will view with great satisfaction this act of Lord Melbourne's Administration. If Ministers are to be really responsible for the exercise of the powers of Government, they ought at all events to have the choice of the men in whom trust is reposed. The government of a hundred millions of human beings ought not to be bestowed on any man in whom they cannot repose the utmost confidence. Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington may have had the best reasons for appointing Lord Heytesbury; and we may suppose that they made choice of him because his principles accorded with their own; but as Lord Melbourne has not adopted Sir Robert Peel's principles, there is no reason why he should adopt his appointments. We look upon this act of his Lordship as an earnest of his determination to consider the period of the Tory Government only as a suspension of his Administration, and not as one of which the acts are entitled to be considered as any thing more than of a provisional character. Nothing indeed could have been more foolish than to employ, in that or any other case, a Tory instrument to mar, rather than to carry into effect, liberal measures of administration. Lord Heytesbury's character, however individually respectable, was objectionable against his being continued in office by a Liberal Government.

It is generally admitted that Lord Amherst will also be removed, for the same reasons which have induced Lord Melbourne to cancel the appointment of Lord Heytesbury; although there has been more hesitation in his case, from his being understood to entertain more liberal notions than the other, inasmuch as he was a Lord of the Bedchamber—an office, inasmuch as more suited to his talents and capacity—under Lord Grey's and Lord Melbourne's former Governments.

These manifestations of Lord Melbourne's determination to intrust the power of Government only to parties in whose principles and character he can safely confide, will give satisfaction to the country. The Government of this country must not be like a house divided against itself. Every man intrusted with any portion of the Executive power, ought to be made to feel that he cannot, without violating his trust, avail himself of it against Ministers. We regret to be obliged to say that nearly all the Lord Lieutenants and their Deputies, and Justices of Peace, have hitherto been constantly seen in hostility to the Whig Government. Were Ministers to connive at this, they would justly expose themselves to the charge of betraying their trust. It is their duty to see that the Executive is not improperly weakened by factious men being suffered to turn the powers of the Crown against itself.

[By the way, this savours something of the course pursued by the noble and gallant Earl of Dalhousie, in this country, which has been by our patriots made a prominent, in this country.—Q. M.]

(From the Edinburgh Evening Post.)

THE LORD ADVOCATE.—THE WHIG-RADICAL CANDIDATE FOR LEITH.—At a public meeting held on Thursday, Mr. Murray rose to address his friends in support of his past votes. After this he ventured on the *one bit* of the evening, by drawing, with mirth of face, but dismay of heart, from his pocket, the death-warrant of his canvassing hopes, in the shape of a printed bill, headed 'Mr. Murray's Sabbath Occupation,' and proceeded to read to his friends and supporters the accusation of his having desecrated the last Sunday by playing backgammon before a cloud of witnesses on board the steam-boat. How did this circumspicuous Elder and intrepid supporter of the Church of Scotland answer this charge? Why, by denying it altogether! No such thing! He confessed what he could not—dared not deny, that he had openly profaned and desecrated the Lord's Day—the day set apart for holy meditation—by engaging in the game of backgammon, before several spectators. But, forsooth, he was very sick, very sick indeed—was fit for nothing—and he had been told that backgammon was 'the sovereignest thing on earth' for the cure of sea-sickness, and that he had applied as naturally to it as a patient with cholera to his dose of Glauber's. In fact, he was so sick he did not even know what o'clock it was. It might be evening—it might be midnight—it might be twelve at night, or it might be one in the morning. The Right Hon. the Lord Advocate was so sick he did not know what o'clock it was. And the worst of all was, that he remedied no remedy at all, and he continued a sick that he did not finish the game. Oh, admirable sophistry a Oh, immoderate Elder! Oh rare John Archibald Murray! The Lord Advocate laughed at the exploit—the voluntary Churchmen laughed, and all the friends and supporters laughed, or attempted to laugh—but the mirth of the business was forced and melancholy. But in our day and generation, we are not yet quite so hopelessly sunk and degraded as some people would fain believe.

It was evident that Mr. Murray was congratulating himself that he had, although with a very bad grace, got out of this sad scrape; when, fortunately for the interest of true religion and the credit of the Scottish Church, Mr. Kemp, wine-merchant, got up, and declared—'that he thought the explanation of the Lord Advocate anything but satisfactory.'

Amidst the dismay and discomfiture of the 'friends and supporters' of Mr. Murray, and of the sanctimonious voluntary Churchmen—none of whom dared to venture a defence of playing backgammon on the Sabbath-day, Mr. Kemp took up his hat and left the meeting. The miserable and crest-fallen appearance of the condemned Sabbath backgammon player, and his pitiful declaration that he had never boasted of being an elder of the Church, will not be soon or easily forgotten.

The result of all this has been, that many who kept neutral between the candidates will vote against Mr. Murray, and many from whom he expected support will not vote at all.

COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE, &c. 14 <sup>11</sup>/<sub>16</sub> sig. per dollar.

QUEBEC, JUNE 20, 1835.

Captain BARNES of the Favourite, from Greenock, on the 11th May has, as usual, brought with him papers of the latest date. The Exchange Reading Room was yesterday indebted to his attention for the Glasgow Herald and the Greenock Advertiser, of the day of his sailing. The following is a summary of the news they contain:—

London dates are of the 9th May.—The Gazette of that night, announced the elevation of Mr. E. S. Littleton to the Peerage, by the title of Baron Hatfield, of Hatfield in the County of Stafford;—and of the Right Honorable Lieutenant General Sir John Byng, G. C. B., by the title of Baron Strathford, of Harmondsworth in the County of Middlesex. The Peerage of Strathford was formerly in the family of the Byngs, and was offered, during the short administration of Mr. Fox, in 1806, to Mr. Byng, M. P. for Middlesex, the elder brother of Sir John Byng, the newly created Baron. By these events two vacancies occur in the representation for Staffordshire and for Poole. For the first it is said that the Hon. Geo. Anson will start on the Reform interest, and the Conservatives have started Sir T. L. H. Goodricke. For Poole no candidates have yet been named, its constituency is very limited, but at the last general election, if we recollect right, no less than five candidates started for the honor of representation.

There is a speculation afloat that Mr. Byng, the brother of the new Peer, will resign his seat for Middlesex, and that Lord John Russell will stand for that County. To this it is added, that should that be the case, Sir R. Peel will also resign Tamworth and contest Middlesex with Lord John Russell. However chivalrous such a contest between those two Chiefs might be, and deep as would be the interest created by it, we confess that we think it would be imprudent to raise the excitement an election under such circumstances, would create in that densely-inhabited County and in the Metropolis, and we do not see, let the event go which way it would, any sufficient object to be attained to warrant the experiment. Lord John, who is said by the *Western Lunary* to have been very ill, had perhaps better travel by easy stages from Devonshire to Poole, and try to chance for the vacancy in that small Borough, which the elevation of Mr. Byng's brother, Sir John, has made.

It is said that the surplus of the subscription after defraying his Lordship's expenses, in the late contest for South Devon, is to be applied to support a petition against the return of Mr. Parker.—What the grounds of the petition are, is not stated.

It is asserted in several English and Scotch papers, that the appointment of Sir Howard Douglas to the Ionian Islands has not been recalled.

The Greenock Advertiser speaking of the rumoured appointment of Mr. Ellice, as Commissioner to Lower Canada, says—'This we should think a most excellent appointment, for independent of his personal merits, the large estate which the Right Honorable Gentleman has in the Lower Province, must give him a deep interest in the prosperity of the Colony.'

Such was our own view; but we fear the grievance-mongers here will not be better pleased with Mr. Ellice, than they have been with Lord Canterbury and Lord Amherst. Any speculation on this subject we now conceive unnecessary, as the following notice, [of Lord Aylmer's recall, may be considered as an indication that the plan of sending out a Commissioner, is for the present at least, abandoned:—

We have undoubted authority for stating, that a despatch from Lord Glenelg, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated Downing Street, May the 6th, 1835, has been received by the Governor in Chief, signifying to His Excellency that Lord Glenelg, having availed himself of all the resources at his command for becoming fully acquainted with the state of the public mind in Lower Canada, and with the position in which circumstances of peculiar difficulty have placed the Governor in Chief in relation to the House of Assembly, the result has been to convince him (Lord Glenelg) that he shall best consult the public interest, by appointing His Excellency that his administration of the affairs of Lower Canada must be considered as finally terminated.

Since, then, Lord Aylmer returns home, if we were to hazard a guess at his successor, we should feel inclined to back Lord Strathford in preference to any other person.

The Right Honorable Edward Ellice had an interview with Mr. Charles Grant on Saturday (May 24), at the Colonial Office.

It is rumored that it is the intention of the Princess Victoria and her illustrious mother to visit Ireland in the course of the coming season.

One of the first measures of the new Ministry will be a bill for the reform of the Corporations.

A numerous deputation has waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the subject of newspaper stamps, and was promised that the matter would be considered before the meeting of Parliament.

The late personal differences among the O'Connell family are likely to prove a burthen to the Ministry. They have created much disgust, and all connection with the whimsical gentlemen rates at rather below par.

The Paris Journals, received this morning, contain an account of the further proceedings in the State trials. The scene of tumult was renewed on Thursday; the prisoners and their advocates denouncing the proceedings, and the Crown lawyers endeavouring to defend them. Towards the close of the sitting, it was quite impossible to hear a sentence distinctly on either side. Beaune, one of the prisoners, distinguished himself by speaking down the Attorney General, who attempted to read a charge against him for contempt of Court.

Capt. McKinnon has, it is said, by the London correspondent of the Herald, had several interviews with the Colonial Minister, Lord Glenelg. The same writer contradicts "on authority" the reported resignation of Mr. Justice Kerr.

The following account of the Market for Canadian goods is by no means cheering:—

We regret to state that the trade here in Canadian produce is not only very slack, but, from our quotations, you will find a considerable reduction of prices in some articles. Our colonial trade is at present completely swamped by the free trade humber. In the other articles of staple commerce there has not been any change since our last. The wheat trade has advanced about 1s. per quarter; in other grain the market is firmer.

Last night, about ten o'clock, the wind sprang up from the eastward, and towards midnight had increased to a perfect hurricane; we seldom recollect so violent a storm, and fear that when all the particulars are known an extent of damage will be found to have been sustained, by the shipping and in timber, beyond what has occurred here for many years. The river this morning was white with foam, a heavy sea running, and wreck timber was to be seen floating in all directions; whilst several of the docks between the different quays are filled with it. Several ships are in a very distressed state; above Cape Diamond is a bark which has lost both her main and mizzen masts, and another vessel with her main mast gone. At the Brewery wharf and at others in that neighbourhood several vessels got adrift and damaged one another in various degrees. At the India wharf, the DOCKWATER, of Bristol, a very heavy ship tore up one of the mooring posts, broke her windlass and fell foul of the FAVORITE which was lying astern of her within Jones's wharf, carrying away the figure head of the latter and damaging the upper works of her own stern and quarter. The WILHELM, from Jamaica, on the east side of the wharf has lost her rudder and been otherwise much injured; at the King's wharf the schooner attached to the Grosse Ile Quarantine Station stove in her stern. Several vessels are seen from the town more or less damaged, and we fear some lives have been lost from a raft, though the report has not reached us in a sufficiently authenticated form to warrant our entering into particulars. We learn also that in the St. Charles the craft lying near the King's wood-yard have suffered from the effects of the gale. The wind had moderated this afternoon, but the rain still falls heavily, as it has done, at intervals during the whole of the storm.

The death of Mr. Ignace Plamondon, Portrait Painter, and a pupil of Mr. Guerin, of Paris, has lately been announced, and as it may lead to some confusion, his cousin, Mr. Antoine Plamondon, having also studied under the same artist, it may be well to observe that the latter is happily alive, and continues to exercise his profession, in the apartment over the Library of the House of Assembly; which is divided between himself and Mr. Theilke, an artist of great merit. The almost impossibility of procuring apartments adapted to their profession induced the Speaker to accord to these gentlemen the use of a room, in the Legislative buildings, which is not, at present, required for any purpose connected with the business of the Assembly.

We are happy to learn that some respectable families, lately arrived from England, in the John Stamp, have determined on settling in the Eastern Townships and many of the labourers who came out in the same vessel accompany them.

We beg to remind our readers that Mr. Balzaretto, on Monday next, at one o'clock, submit to public competition at the stores of Mr. J. C. Reiffenstein, Mountain-street, the splendid collection of Books imported by him this summer, a part of which are specified in our advertising columns.

#### Mechanics' Institute, Quebec, June 18, 1855.

Sir—At a Meeting of the Committee of Management of the Quebec Mechanics' Institute, held last evening, I had the honor of submitting your Donation of the "Plan of the City of Quebec;"—Mr. FORD, Librarian, also laid before the Committee a Copy of "The Picture of Quebec," on which the following Resolution was unanimously adopted.

That the thanks of the Committee be given to Mr. A. HAWKINS, for his very valuable Donation to the Institute of "Hawkins' Picture of Quebec;" and also a copy of his beautifully executed "Plan of the City and Suburbs of Quebec."

Fully concurring in the gratitude expressed in the foregoing Resolution, and appreciating the value of such Donations to this useful Institution, I have to congratulate you on the talent displayed in both these productions.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

WM. STANLEY, Secty. Q. M. I.

A. HAWKINS, Esq. & Co.

The Army.—Horse Guards, May 1st.—Lieutenant Triggs, b. p. 104th regiment, retires from the army, with the sale of his commission, being a settler in the colonies. (Lieut. Triggs is Barrack Master of this Garrison.)

The 79th Regiment.—It will be in the recollection of our readers, that Major Ferguson, who commanded the Depot of this Regiment, had been promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy. This promotion took place during a temporary absence; and Saturday last being the first time of Colonel Ferguson's joining his men since that event, they, to testify their affection and regard for him, and the deep interest they took in his advancement as a military man, illuminated their barracks in a very brilliant style. They met him as he approached the garrison on horseback; they wished to chair him, and to carry him in a triumphant manner; this he declined. They, however, accompanied him to his quarters, and testified their joy by incessant cheers. It is gratifying to mark the kindly feeling thus existing between a commanding officer and his men, perfectly consistent with the due exertion of absolute authority and the perfection of military discipline. It is also but justice, and due to the strict attention and judicious care of the Colonel and the other officers, to state, that a better behaved body of men in every respect, we believe cannot be found. During the time they have been with us, their exemplary conduct has been above all remark.—Stirling Advertiser.

From the Old Quebec Gazette of Yesterday.  
Messrs. WALKER and NEILSON arrived at Liverpool in the packet North America, on the night of the 7th May, after a pleasant passage of twenty-one days, having been in soundings off Cape Clear 16 days. They were to leave Liverpool on the morning of Saturday the 9th, and would be in communication with the Colonial Office in London, on the 11th. Several of the newspapers had announced some time before they had arrived, that they were on their way to England with petitions. Private letters from London, by the 8th ship, mention that the North American Colonial Association had appointed, or were immediately to do so, two of its members to act with Messrs. Walker and Neilson.

While the garrulous agents of the House of Assembly party, in London, have had a hit at every body who is not of their way of thinking, Mr. Bliss, the Agent for the Quebec Board of Trade, has received his ration of ill-will. We are happy,

however, that he continues to exert himself in the correction of such abuses, and that he has received a pledge, since his public letter on the subject, that the Vice-Admiralty fees will at length be effectually reduced. The Colonial Office, it appears, has thought it expedient to make a reference of the matter to the Governor in Chief, to solve some doubts; and it was only waiting an answer, to revoke the order in Council and regulate anew the fees, as well as to declare the decision of causes under £25 to be hereafter adjudged in the most summary manner.

The motion co-ocurred in by Mr. Baring, to appoint a committee of enquiry upon the timber duties generally, and on the matter of the circuitous importations from the Baltic, has lapsed, and the question is now left to the new Ministry. It was not known that they had determined upon moving the appointment of the committee, and the pressure of public business might draw their attention from it for some time.

We are sorry to hear that the Vice-Admiralty Court of Quebec, is this season again a continued subject of complaint among the merchants.

Mr. Robert Weir, the proprietor of the Montreal Herald, arrived this morning in the Favorite, after an absence of eight or nine months devoted to enlarging the sources of information for his newspaper.

The steamer St George this morning brought down from Montreal the Robertson, the Sophia, and the barge John, the latter with a full cargo of flour and provisions for Halifax. This experiment of sending the steam boat barges on sea voyages is new.

#### Upper Canada.

One of those accidents which will happen without any conceivable blame attaching to either of the parties, or where each persists in attributing blame to the other, occurred here on Thursday last. It appears that the William IV. Captain Hilliard, was arriving from Toronto, about eight o'clock in the morning, with the wind down the Lake, and proceeding to McGuire's wharf, when the Sir James, from Strange's wharf, with the same object—the wind abeam of course—was crossing her bows. The Sir James, to prevent her being taken amidsips, backed off and received the William full a little before the wheel-house, the latter carrying away the guards and the round-house of the former, and demolishing her own figure-head. There was no other damage done, both boats continuing their regular trips, but a very possible occurrence might have occasioned the loss of life, as the destruction on board of the Sir James was complete.—Kingston Chronicle.

Captain Kingsmill, of Port Hope, and J. V. Boswell, Esq., of Colborne, arrived here last night, on business for the Farmers' Joint Stock Banking Company, which is going into almost instant operation. A Stock Book is open at Mr. Commissary Clarke's, where any disposed to embark in the adventure, may subscribe for shares. We are of opinion that the undertaking is both needful and promising; for the want of a sufficient circulating medium is severely felt. And we have here the very thing, as we take it: an association of all the wealth and respectability in a wide district, totally unconnected with politics, or any of the many evils that give rise to the bickerings of party. The paper of this Company will be perfectly safe, as the estates, real and personal, of all concerned, are liable to redeem it.—Id.

The following inscription was found on a silver collar round the foot of a bald eagle, shot by an Indian, upon the Mississippi, ten miles north of Perth, in the Bath District, on the 20th July, 1831:—

"To Henry Clay. By Wm. Bassett, Cortland Village, New York, July 4th, 1831."

#### Lower Canada.

DEATH BY INTOXICATION.—Yesterday morning, (16th) a man, named Henry Russell, aged eighty years, a native of, we believe, Dublin, Ireland, met with his death under the following circumstances: He came to the boarding house or tavern of a person named Mehegan, in Commissioner-street, on the night of the 15th instant, at about nine o'clock, and appeared quite stupefied from the effects of liquor. Next morning at about six o'clock he was discovered, lying upon the floor, by the woman of the house, who, supposing him still to be in the same state of insensibility, endeavoured to awaken him, but to her no small astonishment, discovered him to be dead! A coroner's inquest was held at eight o'clock and a verdict returned of "death from the effects of intoxicating drink." We were struck with horror upon beholding the body—the silver locks of his hoary head hung in disorder upon his shoulders, the many wrinkles of his care-worn countenance were blackened and a stream of blood had flowed from the nose. It is said he was once in the army, and has left children and grand-children. He had property below or about Quebec, where he lived with his son, but in consequence of some family discord he parted from them, and has resided in Montreal for the last two years. He had once been in good circumstances, and was noticed through life for his upright conduct, but of late had been much reduced.—Communicated.—Herald.

We are gratified to learn that the works of the St. John's and Laprairie Railroad are now prosecuted with great vigour. Near St. John's a part of the road has been completely levelled and prepared for the rails being laid, while ground has also been broke at Laprairie, with the determination on the part of the Committee of Management, that the undertaking shall be expedited with all possible despatch.

We understand that the Committee were yesterday to determine the precise point of the termination of the Railway at St. John's.—Morning Courier.

Mr. Chantry is engaged, by command of his Majesty, on a bust of Sir Robert Peel, to be placed in the corridor of Windsor Castle, among those of the eminent statesmen which already adorn that celebrated gallery.—Berkshire Chron.

#### OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE PROVINCE, Quebec, 17th June, 1855.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN CHIEF has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—

WILLIAM LUNN, JULES QUENNEL, and JOHN FROTHINGHAM, Esquires, to be Commissioners for the Relief of Sick and Destitute Emigrants, at Montreal, under the Act 4, Wm. IV., Cap. 31.

WANTED, a smart young lad about 16 years of age.—Apply at this Office. Quebec, June 20, 1855.

#### Port of Quebec.

##### ARRIVED.

- June 19th—Ship Tameside, Martin, 7th May Greenock, Rodger, Dean & Co.
- Bark Hercules, Walker, 11th April Aberdeen, Tucker, Heath & Co. ballast, 65 settlers.
- Bark Robert, Gardner, 28th do. Liverpool, Montreal, general cargo, 6 settlers.
- Bark Lavinia, Jones, 3d May Hambro, Symes & Ross, ballast.
- Brig Favourite, Burns, 12th do. Greenock, Montreal, general cargo, 32 settlers.
- Brig Canadian, Stephenson, 4th do. Liverpool, Montreal, general cargo.
- Brig Adonia, Gray, 13th do. Worthington, Pemberton, ballast.
- Brig Atlantic, Bell, 25th April, Demerara, Lusscraft & Co. rum.
- Brig Hebron, Higginson, 29th May New York, T. Ryan, tobacco and rice.
- Bark Mary Lang, Sharr, 25th April Liverpool, Montreal, general cargo, 1 passenger.
- Bark Osprey, Whitney, 15th May Jamaica, Peniston, rum.
- Bark Duchess of Kent, Lamb, 24th April London, T. Frost & Co. ballast.
- Bark Earl of Dalhousie, Gault, 6th May Liverpool, H. Gowan & Co. ballast, 3 passengers.
- Brig Elizabeth Clark, Alder, 1st May Limerick, Pemberton Brothers, ballast & settlers.
- Bark John, Hunter, 26th April Dublin, R. Maclellan, ballast.
- Brig Jane, Nicholson, 3d April Saverdalen, A. Gilmer & Co. ballast.
- Brig Grenada, Topp, 7th April Grenada, J. Lusscraft & Co. rum.
- Brig Preston, Scott, 18th April, Newport, A. Gilmer & Co. ballast.
- Brig Agonia, Smith, 10th May Jamaica, Tucker, Heath & Co. rum.
- Brig Wansbeck, Young, 1st June Newfoundland James Hamilton & Co. ballast, 3 passengers.
- Schooner Seabower, Hamilton, 26th April Jamaica, R. Peniston rum.

##### Reported by Telegraph (at Grosse Ile.)

- Ship St. Mary, Hull, 26th April, C. E. Levey & Co. 35 settlers.
- Bark Sarah, Newcastle, 18th do. do. general cargo.
- Brig Prince Regent, Liverpool, 29th do. Rodger Dean & Co. salt.
- Brig Korus, Bremen, 1st May order.
- Brig Nevan, Newcastle, 15th April, LeMessurier & Co.

##### PASSENGERS.

- In the Favorite, from Greenock—Messrs. R. Weir, Jun. D. Henderson, McKay Croft, and Marsch.
- In the Hercules, Walker, from Aberdeen—Messrs. Henderson and Maxwell.
- In the Robert Gardner, from Liverpool—Mr. Hudson.
- In the Royal Adelaide, for Palmyra, sailed yesterday—J. Saxon Campbell, Esq. and lady of this city, on a visit to England of a year.

#### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The new ship Calcutta and several others, dropped down yesterday with the ebb with a fresh head wind.  
The Robertson, for Greenock, and Sophia, for Liverpool, came down yesterday morning in tow of the St. George.  
The Sir John Rowland, for Liverpool, has come down with the wind and will sail in about four or five days.  
The brig Wansbeck, brought up three of the crew of the brig Jessie, of Belfast, wrecked at sea. Eleven of them had died of hunger, and had been ten days in the boats.  
The Hancock, from Kirkcaldy, and schooner Lady, hence at Montreal, 14th inst. The number of arrivals from sea up to the 15th, was 34.  
Greenock, May 11th.—Advertised for Quebec—Romulus, to sail 25th, and Maria, 26th.

#### MARRIED.

On the 29th April, at the Chapel of the British Ambassador, Paris, Captain A. C. Post, of the Hon. East India Company's Engineers Service at Bombay, to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Scott, Esq., Master of His Majesty's 20th Regt. Foot, and niece of the late Sir Walter Scott.

At St. Mark's Church, Niagara, on the 7th inst. Mr. Carleton Leonard, of Toronto, to Miss Charlotte East of Niagara.  
At St. George's, on the 9th inst. Mr. Wm. Kitchin, merchant, to Miss Caroline Wiltard, both of that place.  
At Lenoxville on the 7th inst. Mr. Ezequer Clark, of Stanstead, to Miss Miranda Haskel, of Ascot.

#### DIED.

At Johnstown, 4th inst. Caroline, widow of Phineas Gates, Esq. aged 69.  
At Sabreux, Miss-out, on the 4th inst. Mrs. Freeman Tree.  
At Niagara, suddenly on the 7th inst. Mr. John Blake, of the firm of Blake & Rogers, much regretted by a numerous circle of friends.  
At Belleville, on the 29th April, Mr. David Bradshaw, aged 75.

#### NOTICE.

I will not be answerable for any debts contracted by the Crew of the Barque "Earl of Dalhousie" under my command. JOSEPH WHITHAM COULL. Quebec, 19th June, 1855.

JUST received and for sale by the subscribers: No. 1, and } Herrings, No. 2, } No. 3, Mackarel, 50 barrels Whale Oil, AYLWIN & NOAD. 18th June, 1855.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—Apply to Mrs. SHADDETT, of 33, St. Louis street. Quebec June 20, 1855.

#### TO CONSIGNEES.

A quantity of Coal, Tar and Pitch, imported per Globe, Lindsay, from London, not having been claimed, is stored under bill of lading, and will be delivered to the Consignee on application to ATKINSON USBORNE & Co. Quebec, 19th June, 1855.

COGNAC BRANDY AND REFINED SUGAR. JUST received and for sale by the subscribers a few cases HENNESSY'S Brandy, A few Herrings refined sugar. LESLIE, STUART & Co. 20th June, 1855.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS. SPARKLING Champagne "Joly" brand. Pink do. do. Sparkling do. "Stock" do. in cases of 1 & 3 dozen each. Preserved Dates in jars. Very fine American Cheese. THIRTEEN SHARKS Steam Tow Boat Company's SHAW. GIBB & SHAW. Quebec, 20th June, 1855.

#### TO JOURNEMEN TAILORS.

WANTED by the subscriber, eight first rate workmen, to whom good wages will be given. D. CAMERON, No. 9, Sous-le-Fort street, Lower Town. Quebec, 18th June, 1855.

#### FOR SALE.

An excellent Family Cart, on steel springs and iron axletrees, carries four persons—can be seen at Mr. O'Leary's shop, St. Anne street, opposite the English Church. Quebec, June 18, 1855.

#### PRIME WINES.

THE subscriber has just received his annual supply of HUNT, RONNE, TRAGE & Co's PRIME PORT Wines in pipes, hogsheads, quarter casks, and in bottles. Also Pale and Brown Sherry in butts and in bottles, and a few bags of wine corks. JAMES HUNT No. 1, Col de Sac, 17th June, 1855.

TO BE RAFFLED, By 30 Subscribers, at \$4 each, IF NOT DISPOSED OF BY PRIVATE SALE.

TWO CASES OF WEST INDIA BIRDS.—The Raffle will take place as soon as the List is complete. The cases may be seen on application to Mr. W. SMITH, at the rooms of the Literary and Historical Society, between the hours of One and Three each day. Quebec, June 16, 1855.

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE latest Numbers of Blackwood's Magazine, Fashionable do Penny Magazine, And a superior collection of Annals, Transactions of Literary and Historical Society to Third Part, Vol. III, inclusive. For sale by T. CARY & Co. Freemasons' Hall, June, 1855.

ANNUALS, &c. THE subscribers have just received, from London, a splendid collection of English Annuals, comprising—The Keepsake, 1828, 29, 30, 31 & 32, The Picturesque Annual, 1822, 23 and 24, Heath's Book of Beauty, 1824, Landscape Annual, 1822 and 1824, Literary Souvenir, 1824, The English Annual, 1825.

—ALSO—Landseer's Illustrations of the Romances of England, Lives of celebrated Pirates, Highwaymen and Robbers, 2 vols. The above books are very elegantly bound, and contain each from 25 to 30 plates by the first masters. Freemasons' Hall, 1855. T. CARY & Co.

#### NOTICE.

QUEBEC LIBRARY. NO Books will be issued at the Quebec Library from Wednesday, the 3d instant, until Monday, the 22nd, when it will be re-opened (with the addition of many useful and entertaining publications) at the old Post Office, Upper Town. By order of the Trustees, F. H. ANDREWS, Librarian. Quebec, 1st June, 1855.

#### WANTED TO CHARTER.

Vessel of from 250 to 300 tons, to load a cargo for "Goole" or "Hull." CHARLES E. LEVEY & Co. 11th June, 1855.

PASSAGE TO BRISTOL. IN the fine fast sailing ship DOCKPOUR. Her accommodations are very superior, will be ready to sail about the 25th instant, application will be made to Captain Johns, on board, at the India Wharf, 10th June, 1855.

PASSAGE FROM LONDONDERRY. PERSONS desirous of securing a passage next Spring for their friends, in superior first class vessels, from the above Port to Quebec, can do so by applying (if by letter post paid) to PEMBERTON BROTHERS. Quebec, November 23, 1854.

#### AUCTIONS.

Gl'n, Soap, Paints, Cigars, &c. By MAXHAM & BOURNE, at their stores, on MONDAY next, the 23d inst. at ONE o'clock precisely. SEVEN c. boxes real Havana Cigars, 8 Canners' Snuff and a few pounds leaf Tobacco, 46 boxes Liverpool white Soap, 24 kegs Paint, assorted colours, 60 boxes Liverpool brown Soap, 50 kegs Paints, various colours, 100 jars Mustard, 5 lbs. Gin, 20 mats Wine-Bottles. AFTER WHICH, A General assortment of DRY GOODS. 20th June, 1855.

By G. D. BALZARETTI, at the Stores of J. C. REIFFENSTEIN, will be sold on MONDAY, the 23d instant, at ONE o'clock, his SPLENDID COLLECTION OF BOOKS, consisting of—

- |  |                     |  |
|--|---------------------|--|
| MERLIN,  | in 26 volumes, 4to. |  |
| Touillier,   | 15 do 8vo           |  |
| Tiroplong,   | 6 do 8vo            |  |
| Code Civil, par Fenet,   | 15 do 8vo           |  |
| Pendentes de Justinien,  | 26 do 8vo           |  |
| Duranton,  | 4 do 4to            |  |
| Répertoire de Gogot,   | 17 do 4to           |  |
| Les Œuvres de Pothier,   | 8 do 4to            |  |
| Les Œuvres de D'Aguesseau,   | 13 do 4to           |  |
| Les Œuvres de Denizart,  | 9 do 4to            |  |
| Style du Notaire, par Mosso,   | 4 do 8vo            |  |
| Publius Ovidius Naso,  | 10 do 8vo           |  |
| Pindari Carmina,   | 3 do 8vo            |  |
| Virgilius Maro,  | 8 do 8vo            |  |
| Dictionnaire du Digeste,   | 2 do 4to            |  |
| Voyage du Jeune Anacharis,   | 8 do 8vo            |  |
| Droit Romain par Le Clercq,  | 3 do 8vo            |  |
| Les Œuvres de Pothier, complete,   | 23 do 8vo           |  |
| —ditto, ditto,   | 2 do 4to            |  |
| Les Œuvres de Cicero,  | 2 do 4to            |  |
| Les Œuvres completes de Cicero,  | 31 do 8vo           |  |
| Dictionnaire Universel de Roumare,   | 31 do 8vo           |  |
| La Sainte Bible traduite d'après les Textes Sacrés de Genoupe,             | 22 do 8vo           |  |
| Theologie de Petrus Collet,  | 7 do 8vo            |  |
| Titus Livius Patavinus,  | 10 do 8vo           |  |
| Poetae Latini Minores,   | 3 do 8vo            |  |
| Anna & René de Chateaubriand, en grand 8vo.                                |                     |  |
| Dictionnaire de Découvertes de France, par une Société de gens de Lettres, | 17 do 8vo           |  |
| Suetonii,  | 2 do 8vo            |  |
| Theologie de Petro Denis,  | 7 do 8vo            |  |
| L'Histoire d'Homère,   | 4 do 8vo            |  |
| Histoire de tous les peuples,  | 4 do 8vo            |  |
| Quintus Curtius,   | 3 do 8vo            |  |
| Statius, 4 vols. 8vo. avec cartes, Monographie des Dermatases,             | 2 do 4to            |  |
| Les Georgiques de Virgile,   | 2 do 4to            |  |
| Claudius Opera Omnia,  | 3 do 8vo            |  |
| Code de Commerce,  | 3 do 8vo            |  |
| Caius Cornelius Tacitus,   | 6 do 8vo            |  |
| Œuvres de Thomas, de l'Académie Française,                                 | 6 do 8vo            |  |
| Lacroz,  | 7 do 8vo            |  |
| Vozit, Histoire des Révolutions,   | 7 do 8vo            |  |
| Œuvres de Senèque,   | 14 do 8vo           |  |
| Parlenses,   | 2 do 8vo            |  |
| Comus,   | 2 do 8vo            |  |
| Histoire de France, par Anquetil,  | 14 do 8vo           |  |
| Theologie de Ludovico Bailly,  | 3 do 8vo            |  |
| Histoire des Americains avec des planches,                                 | 6 do 8vo            |  |
| Œuvres completes de Molière,   | 3 do 8vo            |  |
| —ditto do de Racine,   | 3 do 8vo            |  |
| —ditto do de Lafontaine,   | 3 do 8vo            |  |
| Voyage en Amérique, par Chateaubriand,                                     | 3 do 8vo            |  |
| Grammaire de Rivarol,  | 3 do 8vo            |  |
| —ditto de Wailley,   | 3 do 8vo            |  |
| —ditto Anglaise et Française de Boyer,                                     | 3 do 8vo            |  |
| Les Œuvres de Cicero,  | 31 vols. 8vo        |  |
| Lettres de St. François de Sales,  | 5 do 8vo            |  |
| Œuvres de Bossuet,   | 2 do 8vo            |  |
| Fables choisies de La Fontaine,  | 4 do 8vo            |  |
| Dictionnaire de l'Académie,  | 2 do 8vo            |  |
| Quintilien de Oratorie,  | 2 do 8vo            |  |
| Les Jardins, par l'Abbé de Lulle,  | 1 folio             |  |
| Opera Ciceronis,   | 1 folio             |  |
| Lois Ecclesiastiques,  | 1 folio             |  |

With about 1,000 volumes more, on theology, prayer books, &c. CONDITIONS LIBERAL. Quebec, 11th June, 1855.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF ANCHORS. BY Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 23d instant, at the hour of TEN o'clock, A. M. on O'Brien's Wharf, at Près de Ville, will be sold, 2 large Ship Anchors, 4 new large Kedgè Anchors. Quebec, 20th June, 1855.

GOVERNMENT SALE. Will be sold by the KING'S AUCTIONEER, on the KING'S WHARF, Lower Town, on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at ONE o'clock, for Cash.—The following articles, all new,—Adzes, Augers, Awls, Broad Axes, Stocks and Bits, Compasses, Gimlets, Hammers, Hand-saws, Locks, Pick Irons, Saws, Grind-stones, Chisels, Baggings, Glass, Grapnels, Hinges, Sheathing Nails, Harness, &c. &c.—ALSO A BOAT. And immediately after at the OGDENSON OFFICE, Palace Gate, 224 cwt. of Besse's Iron. Quebec, 4th June, 1855.

GENERAL SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. &c. At Free Masons' Auction Hall. THE public are respectfully informed that in consequence of this establishment being about to be given up, a general sale of the whole effects will commence and be continued until the whole are sold. The stock consists of feather beds, bedsteads, sofas, tables, chairs, bodens and mattresses, glassware, and tea sets, kitchen utensils, &c. &c.—Also, new and second hand READY MADE CLOTHING, and second hand English SILVER WATCHES, some of them first rate make; sales every day. 22d Mey, 1855. n 2

THE subscribers beg to return Thanks to their Friends and the Public for the very handsome support they have received during the past year, and have now the pleasure of informing them that in addition to their splendid and extensive stock, they have received per Dockpour, from Bristol, rich CUT GLASS in all its varieties, from the most celebrated manufacturers in England, and of the latest fashions—elegant China, Tea and Breakfast Sets, Worcester and Staffordshire Ware of every description—Sheffield Plated Ware, consisting of Liquor and Cruet Frames, Candlesticks, Water, Tea Sets, superb Epergnes, &c. &c. Skeleton and Eight Day Clocks, Gold and Silver Watches, and their well known usual supply of London made Jewellery, Pearl and Gilt Buttons, Musical Boxes, newly-invented Hydrogen Lights, steel pens, and a variety of other articles too numerous to detail. The Goods, now unpacking, will be ready for inspection on SATURDAY next. S. & A. LEVY, n-2 St. John Street.

THE undersigned having been duly appointed Curator to the estate of the late Mr. George Elliot, in his lifetime Merchant's Clerk, requests all persons having claims against the said estate to present them, duly attested, within thirty days from this date, as the effects at present in the hands of the curator, will be sold by auction at the expiration of that period, and the proceeds will be immediately divided amongst the creditors: any person being indebted to the estate to pay the same without delay, and also any person having any goods, papers, or other effects in their possession to deliver them without delay into the hands of the said curator. R. SYMES, Curator to the estate of the late George Elliot, Palace street, June 6, 1853.

LAW BLANKS For sale at this Office.

