

PAYMENTS RECEIVED:—Fred. A. Hall, Esq., No. 145 to 196; Mrs. Francis Colterell, No. 144 to 195; Mr. Edward Cody, No. 136 to 187; Rev. G. M. Armstrong, No. 145 to 196; Mr. J. G. Lecronier, No. 125 to 176.

Local and Political Intelligence.

TEMPERANCE AMONG SEAMEN.—A late London paper gives the glad intelligence that the temperance society is acquiring great influence over the sailors of the navy of Sweden and Norway. Out of 441 men forming the crews of the Norwegian frigates the Freya, and Swedish sloop the Nonsternen, which have just left Christiania for the Mediterranean, there is more than two-thirds of them, have desired to receive the rations of tea or coffee instead of brandy.

RAILWAYS.—A communication in a recent number of the Times, contains some interesting statements concerning the speed, &c., of some of the railways in Europe.

The speed on the Belgian railways is stated at 20 miles per hour; but allowing for stoppages, about 18.

The speed of the ordinary trains on the Great Western is stated at about 29 miles per hour, including stoppages.

The Manchester and Leeds allows for ordinary trains 3 1/2 hours for 60 miles, including stoppages—that is something less than 18 1/2 miles an hour.

The South Western takes exactly 4 hours in travelling 78 miles by ordinary trains—that is, something less than 20 miles an hour.

The London and North Western allows about 4 1/2 hours for 112 miles—that is, between 24 and 25 miles an hour for an ordinary train, including stoppages.

In 1845 the number of passengers was, on the London and Birmingham.....1,505,317 Great Western.....2,411,255 South Western.....1,008,633 London and Brighton.....869,710 South Eastern.....868,182 Manchester.....1,921,351

The number of passengers on all the Belgian lines in 1845 was only 3,443,066.

On the Paris and Orleans line the number of passengers in 1845 was 1,351,450.

Fares charged for ordinary trains per mile.—

Table with 4 columns: Line, 1st Class, 2nd Class, 4th Class. Rows include The Great Western, The North Western, The South Western, Manchester and Leeds, Midland, On the Belgian state railways, Conceded lines, and Sambr and Meuse.

Thus the lowest of the above principal English lines charges nearly the double of the fares on the Belgian state lines, while on the Midland the fares are nearly three times as much.

A smart shock of earthquake has been experienced over a pretty extensive district in the centre of Scotland. About midnight on Tuesday, November 24th, Crieff, Perth, Dundee, Cupar, Fife and Dundee, had all felt the shock, which appears to have occurred simultaneously throughout the extensive tract of country which comprehends these towns.—Scotsman.

THE EFFECTS OF SHOT ON IRON VESSELS.—The information received from the officers of the Goigon steam vessel, which has lately arrived from La Plata, gives a very alarming account of the effect produced on the hulls of the Harpy and Lizard, iron steam vessels, by the shot from the batteries of Rosas.

It was expected, from the nature of the material, that any breach made by shot would leave a clean fracture, merely curling up the lips of the orifice, as is usual when fractures are caused in iron by an ordinary force. The results, however, are quite different. Instead of a clean fracture, large splinters flew about in all directions on the hull being struck, rendering the danger from this cause tenfold more imminent than that produced by the shot itself. Several splinters of this kind, struck from the hull of the Harpy, have been brought home by the officers of the Gorgon, and, amongst the rest, the splinter from the angle iron which caused the death of poor Mr. Barnes, the clerk in charge, proving that the tendency to splinter is not confined to the thin sheet iron of the hull, but to the heavier masses which compose the vessel. These results are in accordance with those observed in the experimental trials on board the Excellent, and they constitute a sad drawback against the general use of iron as a material for vessels of war. Whether the iron in question is not so malleable as it ought to be, or might be, if better wrought, is another question; for the present, however, the men are alarmed, and those who have witnessed the effects produced on board the Harpy, declare that they will never go to sea in an iron vessel.

The Count de Montemolin, or, as he is called by his adherents, "his Majesty Charles Louis King de Jure of Spain," arrived in London on Sunday night. He travelled under the strictest incognito, and was accompanied only by General Montenegro, and his Private Secretary, Don Romualdo Mon. The Marquis de Villa Franca, Duke de Medina Sidonia, arrived in London a few days since.

The Bey of Tunis arrived at Paris on Sunday, after a right royal "progress" through France. He was immediately visited by the Duke of Montpensier: who congratulated him on his arrival in the capital of France. On the following day, the Bey went to the Tuileries: where he was most graciously received by King Louis Philippe.

A letter from Bremen, published by the Augsburg Gazette, announces, as a matter about to be forthwith undertaken, the organization of a service of steam-vessels between New York and Bremen.

GUN COTTON.—In reply to the objection raised against this preparation, on account of the danger connected with its transportation, the substance being so very explosive, a Frenchman suggests that an army need only carry a few bales of harmless cotton, and some gallons of nitric acid, and make its own explosive cotton shortly before it may be required.

The German Diet is said to have awarded 100,000 guilders (about £9000), to the inventor, Professor Schœnbein, conditionally. The Prussian Government has published an order by which Gun Cotton, or other substances rendered explosive by the same process, is subject to the same police-regulations, with a view to avoid danger, as Gunpowder itself. It is very desirable that every parent and guardian, having the charge of boys, would promulgate the same order, and enforce it.

DEATH OF THE POPE TREASURER.—The celebrated Dr. Esaias Tegner, Bishop of Wexio, in Sweden, died at the Episcopal palace in the said city, on the 2nd instant, aged 64, having been born on the 13th November, 1782. He was one of the greatest modern poets, and his works Frithof's Saga, Alex, &c. which

are translated into the English and most of the European languages, have been read with admiration and delight, not only in his native country, but almost all over the world.

DECREASE OF CRIME IN ROME.—It is worthy of remark, that since the accession of Pius IX. in June, the number of crimes committed against the person, as well as against property, in the district of Rome, has diminished in the most extraordinary ratio—the month of June offering about 500 cases, July, 340, August 230, September 200, and last month's calendar falling to 112; the old admirers of the red tape system, coercion and routine, can make nothing of it. It seems to them a sort of witchcraft.

MASSACRE OF NESTORIAN CHRISTIANS. (See p. 156, our last number but one.)

About the middle of October the bishops of the Nestorians united in council, and represented to the people that they were threatened with complete annihilation. They then enjoined upon their countrymen to cross the frontier, and throw themselves on the protection of the Persians, as no security for property or life remained for them in the Hakary districts.

This resolution was ultimately carried into effect. The Nestorians, to the number of several thousands, abandoned their native homes, and driving their flocks before them, fled to the adjoining mountains of Djebel Tak. Bedr Khan was, however, duly informed of this resolution of the Nestorians to emigrate, which would have entirely thwarted his purpose. He immediately advanced with some 5000 of his men against them, and as a result of this attack took some 300 prisoners, with the whole of their herds and flocks. Among the former were two bishops (and some say the celebrated Mar Johanna), whom he caused to be impaled in the most horrid manner.

The districts of Tiary, Telohma, Diss, and Albagh have been completely laid waste, the passage of these plundering hordes being marked by the traces of bloodshed, rapine, and murder. Thirty-seven Christian villages have been pillaged and burnt; such of the inhabitants as have escaped are wandering in the snow-clad and sterile mountains, in momentary fear of death by sword or famine.

The Turkish Government deeply sympathizes with these unfortunate people, and what can be done for them doubtless will. The efforts of the Turkish Government, however well directed, will be rendered void by the approach of the long and dreary winter. The troops she sends, unaccustomed to a wild and mountainous mode of warfare, will find no scope for their energies in the snows of Central Kurdistan. Perhaps before anything is done, nearly all the remaining Nestorians will be safe in Persia.

The origin of these disasters dates to some three years back. The Nestorians, to free themselves from the persecutions of Bedr Khan, sent a deputation to the Porte, demanding to be incorporated in the jurisdiction of the Government of Mossoul. This attempt (to the mind of Bedr Khan so audacious) brought down his vengeance on their heads, and he is said to have sworn "not to leave a single Christian alive in the whole of the Hakary province." He then (1843) sent Mahmood Khan, with several thousand Kurds, who pillaged and massacred them, but nothing approaching the extent of the atrocities mentioned above. The foreign powers, it is true, came forward, but they acted after the evils had been done, and could only succeed in arresting Bedr Khan's further revenge. But it has now again overflowed. It is to be sincerely hoped that the powers will again aid the Sublime Porte to deliver itself of this internal evil.

Mexico.—From this capital we have news to the 29th Nov. and from Vera Cruz to the 2nd Dec. Another change has occurred in the Cabinet, owing to the conflicting views of the men in power: Don Antonio Haro y Tamariz, Secretary of State, has been superseded by Don Juan N. Almonte. The popular candidate for President is Almonte. He unites the masses in his favour. General Canizizo is reported to have arrived at Vera Cruz in the steamer from England. Great enthusiasm is said to exist among the people in favour of the army and the war.

The Mexicans have succeeded in enticing many of the American soldiers to desert. Great preparations were being made for a vigorous stand at San Luis de Potosi; and it is believed that Santa Anna has there concentrated a strong body of troops.

INSENSIBILITY DURING SURGICAL OPERATIONS PRODUCED BY INHALATION.

A certain Dr. Morton, a practising dentist in Boston, is advertising in the newspapers of this city, that he has secured a patent for what he calls "his improvement, whereby pain may be prevented in dental and surgical operations," and he now offers to sell "licenses to use said improvement," to dentists, surgeons, and other suitable persons. Looking upon this as nothing more nor less than a new scheme to tax the pockets of the "enlightened public," we should not consider it entitled to the least notice, but that we perceive by the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, that prominent members of the profession in that city have been caught in its meshes.

From a paper by Dr. H. J. Bigelow, "one of the Surgeons of the Massachusetts General Hospital," contained in the Boston Journal of the 18th of Novr. 1846, we derive the astounding information that Dr. Warren and Dr. Hayward—men at the very top of our profession—have allowed Morton to administer his "preparation"—"a secret remedy" for which he has taken out a patent—to patients on whom they are about to operate!

The "preparation" is inhaled from "a small two-necked glass globe," and smells of ether, and is, we have little doubt, an ethereal solution of some narcotic substance. The patient is rendered insensible for a period of from five or ten minutes to an hour; the pupils are dilated; "very young subjects are affected with nausea and vomiting, and for this reason Dr. M. has refused to administer it to children." In one case, a patient of Dr. Dix, "the respiration was very slow, the hands cold, and the patient insensible." Various active measures were found necessary to restore the patient, and "complete consciousness returned only at the expiration of an hour."

[The above are extracts from an article which we find in the Br. Am. Journal of Medical Science, taken from the Philadelphia Med. Examiner, which throughout treats the matter as quackery.]

THE TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT formed by Gen. Kearny and Commodore Stockton in California, is disavowed by the American President. They had no authority from him to take such a step, nor does he consider that it was within his province to give such authority.

BRANDY.—The 20th Regiment is under orders to embark for Halifax. Lieut. Col. Reid, who has exercised the functions of Governor for several years, and is distinguished for his laborious investigations and ingenious theory regarding the laws of storms, has gone to assume the government of the Windward

Islands; and is, to be succeeded, we believe, by Capt. Elliot, formerly in China.

NIAGARA, Dec. 24. The first annual Examination of the Pupils attending the Niagara Classical School, of which the Rev. F. J. Lundy, S. C. L. of University College, Oxford, is Master, took place on Tuesday the 23d instant; the parents and many others interested in the success of so useful an Institution being present on the occasion.

HALIFAX.—A fire occurred on the night of the 23rd ult. which destroyed nine houses, besides several horses which were consumed in a stable where the fire originated.

MONTREAL.—A meeting was held at Te'u's Hotel, lately, of gentlemen favourable to the erection of a monument to the memory of the late Lord Metcalfe. A committee of seven was appointed to take the necessary steps for bringing the matter before the Canadian public.

On Christmas Day, a little boy wandered away from his mother and lost his way. Search was made for him as soon as he was missed, but he was not found until three days after, when his dead body was discovered in the bush near St. Leonard's. No marks of violence were on his body, and he is supposed to have been overcome by exhaustion and cold.—A young man named Guerin from Beauharis has been committed to jail for stabbing another named Leduc in three places: he was intoxicated at the time, and Leduc was endeavouring to prevent Guerin from killing his own father.

SHERBROOKE, Dec. 31.—JUVENILE ROBERTY!—On Friday night last, the store of Messrs. McIver & Co. of Cookshire, Eaton, was broken open and robbed of goods to the amount of about £25, by two lads named Jeremiah and Lester Page, the former aged 12, and the latter 16 years. They were brought to Sherbrooke on Tuesday by High Constable Clark, and committed to Jail to be tried at the criminal term which commences on Thursday next.

SALE OF STEAMBOATS AND BARGES.—The steamers Lord Sydenham and North America, and the Barges Wm. Wilberforce, Stadacona, and Hoche-laque, now lying at Sorel, are advertised for public sale, to take place on Wednesday the 20th instant, at Montreal, if not previously disposed of by Private Contract.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The Citizens of Montreal have determined to connect their city, by the Electric Telegraph, with Toronto, where a line is now in operation to Hamilton, which line is to be connected with that from Buffalo to Boston and New York: thus bringing Montreal into immediate communication with these different points. A meeting was held in that city on the 29th ult., when the company was organized under the title of "The Montreal and Toronto Electro-Magnetic Telegraph Company," and a provisional Committee was appointed to make all the necessary immediate arrangements.

This important step, while it reflects credit on the public spirit of Montreal, must be viewed here also, as it bears on the interests of Quebec; and what is the result of the investigation? In the event of any news of importance arriving at either of the above mentioned towns, from the Mother Country or elsewhere, the citizens of Montreal will be in immediate possession of it; while we in Quebec must wait the tardy coming of the mail some two or three days after! To commercial interests, the disadvantage of this will be apparent: in many cases it might be ruinous. It is evident, then, that the ancient metropolis of Canada will be placed more in the background than ever, unless a vigorous effort is made by her friends. A line of telegraph to Montreal, would bring us in connection with the Toronto line, and would prevent our being altogether out of sight in the race of improvement: still it offers two serious objections; viz., that Quebec would be at the very end of the line, and therefore the last to benefit by the news; and that the whole Province would be dependent, for information from the Mother Country, on the United States: whose Government, in case of war breaking out with England, could either stop the communication altogether, or only send forward such portions as would best suit their interests.

The way to overcome these objections is, for Quebec to have an electric telegraph from Halifax: this would place us first in the line instead of last; and enable us to furnish intelligence to other parts of the Province and the Continent, instead of being dependent upon them for news. If Quebec were connected with Halifax by this new and wonderful agent, and the line were continued to Montreal, which the inhabitants of that city would find it necessary for their interests to accomplish, the news brought by the Mail steamers to Halifax would be telegraphed to Quebec, thence to Montreal and to the remotest end of the line, and even to Boston, long before the steamer could reach that port; while any circumstance of importance, which should occur subsequent to the steamer's departure from Boston, might reach her at Halifax.

The undertaking seems formidable, but it is believed to be feasible and, if so, ought not to be left untried. The route proposed by Capt. Boxer, for the Quebec and Halifax Railway, offers many advantages: from Quebec down the South shore of the St. Lawrence to Metis, thence by the Kempt road to Campbellton at the head of the Bay de Chaleur, Bathurst, and Chatham to Halifax.

The station at Metis would often be of great advantage to merchants in Quebec, announcing the arrival of ships from sea, as also by requesting assistance in case of accident by wreck or otherwise; and the road to it is level and thickly settled. From Metis to Halifax, there is a good road also, which is regularly traversed by the mail carriers and the inhabitants, who are daily increasing in numbers; and a good many thriving settlements are on the line, which are every year growing into more importance.

It seems, then, that there is no wilderness to traverse, which has been hitherto held up as a fatal objection to this grand scheme of internal improvement; but a country, thinly settled in some parts, it is true, but every year becoming more populous, and through which a constant communication is at all times kept up by the mail carriers and the inhabitants. The expense of establishing such a line may be calculated, with some degree of accuracy, by the estimated cost of the Montreal and Toronto Line, which is £12,500 for a distance of about 400 miles. As Quebec is about 600 miles from Halifax; and the expense of setting up the posts &c., would probably be no greater; we have £18,750 as the sum required, or in round numbers £20,000. Doubtless the citizens of Halifax, St. John, N. B., and other places which would be vastly benefited, would join in raising this sum; and the Government might lend a helping hand to an enterprise which would be of such essential importance in forwarding important orders and despatches.

Since the above paragraph was penned, the gratifying announcement has been made that a number of gentlemen of influence in this community have presented to the Mayor of Quebec a request that he would call a meeting "to take into consideration

the necessary measures to ensure the construction of an ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH between this city and Halifax in connection with the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia." His Worship has called a meeting, accordingly, to be held at the City Hall, Parliament Buildings, this day, at 3 o'clock, p. m.

The office of the COMMISSIONERS for Loans to Sufferers by the Fires, in aid of building, is now held in that formerly occupied by the City Clerk in the old City Hall, St. Lewis Street.

QUEBEC CITY ELECTIONS.—On the 1st of next month, elections are to take place of One Councillor and One Assessor for each of the six Wards of St. Lewis, St. John, Palace, St. Roch, St. Peter, and Champlain, in this city. Electors to take out their certificates before the day of election.

An inquest was held on Tuesday, on the body of an unfortunate woman of the town, named Ellen Davis, who died from the effects of intemperance and exposure to the weather. Verdict in accordance.

On Monday night, the stables of a gentleman on the St. Lewis Road, were broken into by some thieves, and a few articles of trifling value were carried away.

MARINE AND EMIGRANT HOSPITAL, QUEBEC.—Return of admissions, discharges, and deaths from the 1st May up to the 30th Nov., 1846.

Table with 2 columns: Description, Number. Rows include Total number of admissions, Total discharges, Died, and Remaining.

Of these were: Seamen.....1057 Emigrants.....433 Town's People.....74

Medical cases—955 { Fever.....340 Rheumatism.....184 Other diseases.....461 Fractures.....76

Surgical cases—579 { Syphilis.....160 Injuries & diseases 343

Jos. PAINEHAUD, M. D., Visiting Phy. Jas. DOUGLAS, M. R. C., Surgeon. J. E. J. LANDRY, House Surgeon.

THE WEATHER continues uncommonly mild for the advanced season of the year; and, until within a day or two, there has been but little snow. On Monday, however, a violent snow-storm commenced, which continued through the night; and on Tuesday morning the streets were completely choked up. Rarely has a greater quantity been known to fall within so short a time; though, fortunately, it was not much drifted. The river is still full of field ice, in front of the town.

QUEBEC GAOL CALENDAR, 1st JANUARY, 1847. Number of Prisoners under sentence of the Courts 14 Police (Ordinance &c.).....45 Untried,.....7 Debtors.....3

(39 of the above are females.)

BIRTH. At St. Andrews, on Sunday before last, the lady of the Rev. Wm. Abbott, of a son.

DIED. At Montreal, on the 29th ult., Madeline Anne, infant daughter of C. H. Castle, Esq., of the City Bank.

QUEBEC MARKETS. Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tuesday, 5th Jan., 1847.

Table with 4 columns: Description, Unit, Price. Rows include Beef, Mutton, Ditto, Lamb, Potatoes, Maple Sugar, Oats, Hay, Fire-wood, Cheese, Butter, Ditto, salt, Veal, Pork, Eggs.

ENGLISH MAIL. LETTERS for the above Mail will be received at the Quebec Post Office till, probably, SATURDAY the 26th of next month.—PAID Letters till THREE o'clock and UN-PAID till FOUR P. M.

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC. THE next stated Meeting of the CENTRAL BOARD will (D. V.) be held at the National School House, MONTREAL, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of JANUARY 1847, at TWO o'clock P. M. Rectory, St. John's, C. E., W. DAVES, Secy. Ch. S.

TO LET, THE House No. — Duade Street, Upper Town Market Place, at present occupied by Mr. Wadman. Possession will be given on the first of May.

—ALSO— The following apartments in FREEMASONS' HALL, comprising the first and second flats, with the vaults underneath, and part of the yard and premises in the rear, lately occupied by Mr. Futvoye. Possession given on the first of May, or immediately, if required. Apply to GEORGE ALFORD, or the proprietor, GEORGE POZER. Quebec, 7th January, 1847.

PIANOS. IN addition to their Stock of PIANOS on hand, the undersigned have just received a new assortment, which they will sell at low prices. J. H. WYSE & Co. No. 26, Mountain Street, 11, Palace Street.

N. B. PIANOS to let. Quebec, 26th November, 1846.

FOR SALE, 150 QUINTALS Merchantable large Table Coal-fish, 127 Barrels Green do., 35 do. Salmon, 63 do. Mackerel, 39 do. Herrings, 6 Kegs Cod Sounds and Tongues, 23 Barrels Cod Oil.

—ALSO— 6 Hogheads Bright Muscovado Sugar, 6 do. Bastard do., 20 Boxes Twankay Tea, 15 do. Superior Maccaroni and Vermicelli, 70 Boxes, half do. and quarters Bunch Muscatel Raisins.

50 Tinnets River Ouelle Butter, 30 Boxes Scheidam Gin, 45 do. English Starch, 10 do. Fig Blue, 12 do. Composite Candles, 15 do. English Wax Wick do., 65 Dozens Corn Brooms.

—AND— His usual assortment of Liquors and Groceries consisting of— Champagne, Sherry, Madeira, and Port Wines, Martell's Pale and Cognac Brandy, Spanish White do., Hollands and English Gin.

Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica, Demerara, and St. Croix Rum, French Liqueurs, Teas, Coffee, English and American Cheese, Pickles and Sauces, Spanish Nuts, Walnuts, Almonds, Sperm, Olive and Seal Oils, &c. &c.

By A. LENFESTEY, 17 St. Peter St. Quebec 24 Decr. 1846.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE—LENNOXVILLE. ENT TERM will commence on WEDNESDAY the 24th of January next. Persons desirous of admission are requested to give notice without delay to THE REVEREND PRINCIPAL NICOLAS.

Candidates will be examined in such books (in Latin and Greek), as they have been lately engaged in reading—in the earlier branches of Euclid and Algebra, in Latin Composition, and in the New Testament and general Biblical knowledge. On admission all students are required to deposit £15 or security for the same, in the hands of the Bursar.

The expenses of the Institution—including Tuition, board, fuel, and washing—do not exceed, in ordinary cases, £10 per annum. Lennoxville, Decr. 22, 1846.

ROBERT CAIRNS, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 2, St. Louis Street, Place d'Armes.

IN thanking those Gentlemen who have for so many years extended their support to him; begs respectfully to announce the receipt of a choice assortment of Goods suitable for the season per Douglas, from London; and as every care has been taken in their selection, he can confidently recommend them as being superior to anything hitherto imported. He would therefore solicit a continuance of their patronage, and all orders entrusted to him shall be executed with every care and attention to ensure satisfaction. Quebec, 5th November, 1846. 2 m

FRENCH AND ITALIAN WAREHOUSE, 65, ST. LEWIS STREET.

JUST received and for sale:— 75 Fresh Smoked Salmon, in good order, 300 Canisters of Fresh Lobsters, 200 Do. do. Salmon, 100 Do. do. Mackerel, 200 Tins of Sardines in Oil, 100 Boxes Table Raisins, 75 Do. Bunch Muscatels, 50 Quarter-Boxes do., 20 Boxes of Fresh Lemons, 24 Jars of Fresh Prunes, 28 Baskets of Cheshire Cheese, 10 Cases of North Wiltshire do. J. BRADFORD. Quebec, 10th December, 1846.

J. RENNIE, City Tailor, Port Street, near Payne's Hotel.

NOTICE. THE BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY having reduced their rate of Premiums, the subscriber is prepared to receive proposals according to the new scale. R. PENISTON, Agent. India Wharf, 29th October, 1846.

HARDWARE! No. 20, HARDWARE!! FABRIQUE STREET. MORKILL & BRIGHT.

BEG respectfully to inform their friends and the public, that they have now received their Fall supplies, comprising a very general and well selected assortment, which they will dispose of on the lowest terms for CASH or approved credit. Quebec, 26th November, 1846.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING. HENRY KNIGHT begs to thank the Military and Gentry of Quebec, and the public generally, for the very flattering patronage with which he has been favoured since he commenced business, and pledges himself to spare no effort to ensure a continuance of their support.

H. K. also invites an inspection of his stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Vestings, &c., &c. having just received per "Safeguard" and "Pearl" from London, a general assortment of those articles, all of the very best quality and latest fashion, which he will make up in his usual style, at moderate prices. No. 12, Palace Street. Quebec, 19th Nov. 1846.