

ceived from the difficulties attendant on the investigation of so many individual cases. Even the relief which the wages obtained on the public works afford, it is feared, is only temporary, and may prove in the end injurious to the country. Those heretofore undertaken have been principally the opening or improvement of roads and other works of a similar character. Many of the persons engaged on them were small farmers or farm labourers; and the consequence of their forsaking their usual employments for these works, which add nothing to the productive resources of the country, has been that in many parts agricultural operations have been entirely neglected; and, unless the evil is remedied ere it is too late, the supplies of the products of the earth are likely to be more scanty next year than even now. The attention of the Government has, however, been directed to the subject; and a Treasury minute has been issued which mentions, that the Government will undertake all works necessary to deepen or remove obstructions from rivers, thus providing for the more effectual drainage of the country, repayment to be exacted from each proprietor in proportion to the benefit conferred; loans also are to be made to individuals who wish to improve their estates by drainage or otherwise.

A committee of noblemen and gentlemen of all parties has been formed in Dublin, to originate a public subscription for the sufferers, and to devise plans for the effectual relief of the prevailing distress. Willmer and Smith's paper says "immense numbers of poor, half-starved creatures find their way across the channel, and beg and exist as they can." It also states, with reference to the use of grain in distilleries and breweries:

A meeting of the inhabitants of Belfast was held in the Town-hall lately, to consider the propriety of memorialising government to suspend the use of grain in distilleries and breweries while the existing scarcity of food continues in the country, when the following resolutions were agreed to:—"That the present high price of provisions, and the amount of distress prevailing in this country, require attention to the economising of food, and that for this purpose measures of an extreme nature should be adopted."—"That with this view the meeting is of opinion that all distillation from grain in these kingdoms should be forthwith suspended."—"That it is the opinion of this meeting that brewing from grain in these kingdoms should also be forthwith suspended." It was then agreed that a memorial should be presented to the Lord Lieutenant, and a deputation appointed to wait on the Irish government, and urge the necessity of the immediate adoption of the measure.

Parliament was to assemble on the 19th of January; and Lord John Russell had requested the attendance of his supporters at the opening of the session, as matters of great importance were to be immediately considered.

The quarrel between Mr. O'Connell's party and that of Mr. Smith O'Brien, generally called "Young Ireland" is not adjusted nor likely to be: the latter seem now to be gaining ground.

Extract from a speech of Lord Elgin at a public dinner in Dumferline, Scotland.

"It is, indeed, gentlemen, cheering and encouraging to me, destined as I am, at no very distant period, again to confront the hazards and toils of public service in a distant land, to find that I do not forfeit your regard by my absence, but that you are prepared to receive me on my return with so cordial a welcome. (Cheers.) Perhaps this cordiality on your part may be in some measure attributable to the fact, that you are all aware that I do not leave you in pursuit of frivolous amusement or gratification; (Cheers) that nothing less imperative than the call of honourable duty would induce me to constitute myself even temporarily an absentee. (Cheers.) And that I look forward with an impatient anxiety to the arrival of the period when I shall be able to take my place permanently among you—(loud cheering)—to reciprocate the courtesies of neighbourhood, and to take that share which, as the representative of a large property in the district, I am entitled to assume, in promoting the welfare and happiness of its inhabitants. (Cheers.) His lordship then referred at some length to the abolition of slavery in the West Indies. He said—No resident in these colonies who contemplates their present condition with an earnest and thoughtful mind, can fail to perceive that this act of emancipation was the commencement, not the consummation, of a great work of philanthropy and wisdom:—(Cheers) that if you intend to furnish an example which other nations may be tempted to follow—if you propose to liberate the slave who spends his unrequited toil in foreign lands—if you hope to abolish that odious traffic on the coast of Africa, to which some hundred thousand of our fellow men fall annually a sacrifice—if you desire, through the agency of native teachers, to convey to that benighted coast those blessings of religion and civilization which may prove more than a compensation for all the sufferings which its inhabitants have endured at the hands of the men of Europe—you must not desist from the work you have so happily commenced—(cheers)—you must on the one hand give the planter all proper assistance and support, and encourage him, by the adoption of every practical improvement, to adapt his system of cultivation to the exigencies of his new position; and you must, on the other, endeavour, by imparting to the negro the advantage of a sound religious education, and training him in habits of industry and order, to raise the standard of his civilization and render him a useful member of a community of freemen. (Loud Cheering.) To these objects my efforts were unceasingly directed during my sojourn in the West Indian colonies. (Cheers.) Before I left Jamaica I had the satisfaction of perceiving that just views on the subject of education prevailed very generally, and I was present at several agricultural meetings, at which there were exhibitions of implements and stock which would have disgraced a meeting in the West of Fife. (Loud cheering.) I saw black men, recently slaves, competing with ploughmen, from Scotland, sometimes not unsuccessfully, and whatever patriotism might have prompted, I could not but rejoice when the black man gained the prize." (Cheers.)

THE GREAT BRITAIN is still lying in her former situation. Mr. Brunel has examined her, and finds that she has sustained no material damage yet; he also recommends a mode of preserving her from damage, and of ultimately floating her away to sea.

SEVERITY OF THE WEATHER IN ENGLAND.—"The winter, as far as it has progressed, is the most severe which has occurred for years. Since the introduction of railway travelling, that mode of annihilating time and space" has never encountered so many physical impediments. In some instances the frost has delayed the trains long behind their time; in others, snow has rendered the travelling impossible until a clearance has been made—a tedious process in a long line of road."

PROVISION TRADE WITH AMERICA.—The arrivals from America during the last fortnight have been unusually heavy, laden with provisions of various kinds; and vessels reach the principal ports of

the empire every tide filled to repletion with acceptable adjuncts to feeding. The extension of the American provision trade is really marvellous; and looking at the recent alterations in our commercial laws, it seems to be as yet only in its infancy."

The condition of the Bank of France has caused considerable discussion lately in monetary circles. Owing to a drain of bullion, caused by the enormous purchases of grain from other countries, the Bank of France requires assistance from the Bank of England, which is the more readily conceded, as she gave aid a few years back to the Bank of England under circumstances not dissimilar. The only point now raised is, how shall the aid be tendered—in silver, in gold, or by bills of exchange. It seems that the present state of the exchanges requires that the loan be made in silver bullion. It will be more profitable, it is said, to send silver than gold; but some writers think that bills of exchange to the required amount, would be the plan least likely to disturb the financial operations of either country. The amount has been stated at two millions sterling.

LIVERPOOL, December 26.—There have arrived in the port of Liverpool, in the space of five days, from Saturday to Wednesday last inclusive, the following enormous quantities of corn, flour, and meal, chiefly from America:—

- 57,564 barrels flour,
163,714 bushels Indian corn,
1,687 quarters ditto,
9,826 sacks ditto,
4,553 barrels Indian corn meal,
73,191 bushels wheat,
711 sacks ditto.

Rome has been visited by terrific inundations. The distress is great, the amount of property destroyed serious.

SPAIN.—A change of Ministry has occurred in Spain.

The Madrid War Office with its papers was destroyed by fire on the 29th ult.

The Carlist rising is said to be spreading.

PORTUGAL is still in a state of civil war. The Queen's party appears to be the feeblest. A great number of noblemen attached to her have already taken refuge on board the English and French men of war.

BELGIUM.—Great distress prevails in Flanders; 13000 persons emigrated from that province last year.

CAFFRE WAR.—The barbarous warfare which has for some time desolated the frontier of the Cape Colony, may be considered, it is hoped, as at an end, the Caffre Chiefs acknowledging themselves vanquished, and suing for peace. Colonel Somerset, in three encounters which he had with the enemy on the 22nd, 24th and 29th of September, recovered upwards of 4,000 head of cattle, with loss of 22 lives to the enemy, and no casualty on the side of the British force. The Chiefs declared that they did not wish to continue the contest; but they demurred to the demand made upon them for the surrender of their arms.

NEW ZEALAND.—Changes of vast importance are in contemplation, with reference to this distant possession of the British Crown. It is proposed to divide the same into two or more provinces with Houses of Representatives (elected by the Common Councils of boroughs), and a Legislative Council, (the members to be nominated by the Crown) also a General Assembly composed of Governor, Legislative Council, and House of Representatives.

The Governor had captured five native chiefs who are described as very hostile to the British in the islands. A letter, written by one of them to a rebel Chief who is still at large and in arms against the British, is mentioned as having furnished evidence of the evil designs entertained by them. Who would have supposed, fifty years ago, that epistolary communication between New Zealand Chiefs would at this day furnish evidence against them! It is impossible not to be struck with the frequent proofs of advancement among these people, incidentally furnished in their recent history.

UNITED STATES.—A destructive fire occurred at Boston on the 21st ult.: it broke out in a bowling alley in Haverhill Street, and destroyed nearly one hundred buildings, chiefly wooden.

Boston, Jan. 27th.—The news by the Hibernia was transmitted to New York by Telegraph, and published in extras from the newspaper offices of that city on the forenoon of Monday, the day of her arrival here.

ALBANY, Jan. 26th.—The news is of the first importance to dealers in breadstuffs. The advance in England is from 5s. to 6s. sterling per bushel, on flour, on wheat from 1s. 10d. to 2s. per bushel, and on Indian corn from 10s. to 12s. per quarter of 480 lbs.

The New York and Boston markets were sensibly affected, and much excitement prevailed. In the former markets, the rise on flour was 75 cents per barrel, on corn from 10 to 12 cents per bushel, and on wheat 25 cents per bushel. In Boston, a dollar advance was asked on flour.

The American provision market was also in a healthy condition.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25th.—The U. S. schooner, Endora, from the Brazos, arrived at New Orleans on the 17th. Brazos on the 12th.

No intelligence had been received from the army. General Scott was at Brazos on the 12th, where it was supposed he would remain several days. He had sent on an express informing General Taylor that he would meet him at Tampico or Victoria. The express had not returned when the Endora left.

The steamer Giraffe was lost in a heavy gale at the mouth of the Rio Grande, 7th inst. Four lives were lost in the wreck.

SPECIE BY THE STEAMER.—The Hibernia brings out \$2,500,000 from Liverpool, and \$100,000 from Halifax.

EASTERN PROVINCES.

HALIFAX, Jan. 23.—Yesterday was bitter cold, but quite a day of excitement in the City, notwithstanding. The arrival of the Steamer—the landing of the Governor General—the presenting of four Addresses at Government House—two to the Governor General and two to His Excellency Sir John Harvey, by the Council and Assembly—were an unusual series of important events, crowded into a short space of time.

The Gov. General is a man of middle stature, with an open and prepossessing countenance, over which an expression of innate benevolence beamed as he read his reply to the addresses. His forehead is one exhibiting great capacity, and in his action and utterance, as well as in the sentiments of his address, one could not help being struck with a remarkable evidence of strong common sense, and ready talent for business.

STEAM SAW MILLS BURN.—The Steam Saw Mills at the Nashwalks, opposite Fredericton, owned by Mr. Samuel Nelson, with the Dwelling House adjoining, were totally consumed by fire on the night of Friday the 15th inst. The establishment, which has only been about a year in

operation, gave employment to a large number of persons, and its destruction will therefore be much felt, by others, as well as the proprietor, whose loss has been estimated at £5000. The property is stated to be uninsured, unless effected very recently by Mr. Nelson, who is at present in the United States.

THE ARMY.—It is confidently reported that a considerable increase (to the extent of 10,000 or 15,000 men) will be made to the army. It is also mentioned that Government have determined to grant a decoration to the veteran officers who distinguished themselves in the Peninsular campaign, and in Canada during the last war with U. States. It is stated that Major General Sir Jas. A. Hope, K. C. B. will ere long be relieved from his command in Canada, and that he will be succeeded by Major General the Hon. Charles Gore; Colonel Mackenzie Fraser succeeds General Gore as Quarter Master General.

The 43rd Light Infantry have received orders to be in readiness to proceed to Portsmouth in the early part of the ensuing year, to relieve the 13th. Prince Albert's Light Infantry, who are ordered to Ireland. We are happy to hear that Lieut. Col. Forlong has recovered from his severe illness.—Dorchester Chronicle, December.

MONTREAL.—At a sale of steamboats on the 28th ult. the Lord Sydneyham was purchased by Daniel Torrance, Esq. for £1,000, and the North America by Messrs. Gilmour & Co. for £3,600.

LORD ELGIN made his public entrance on Saturday, when he was received by the municipal and military authorities, and congratulatory addresses of the Council and of the citizens presented. Addresses were presented to His Lordship by the inhabitants of Philippsburgh and St. John's, through which towns he passed on his route, as also by the inhabitants of Halifax, N. S.

THE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT is prorogued, by a Proclamation dated 25th ult., to March 15th, without any notice that it shall meet then "for the despatch of business."

At a public meeting of the citizens on Monday, His Worship the Mayor presiding, a congratulatory address was voted to Lord Elgin on his assumption of the government. His Worship the Mayor was requested to sign the Address in behalf of the citizens, and, if convenient, to present it in person at Montreal, or to forward it in a suitable manner.

The Municipal Elections commenced on Monday, and the following gentlemen were chosen without opposition; viz., Messrs. G. O. Stuart for St. Lewis, T. W. Lloyd for St. Peter's, Rheanne for St. Roch's, and McGie for Palace Wards. For St. John's and Champlain Wards, Messrs. Robitaille and Doran were respectively elected by a majority of votes.

QUEBEC AND HALIFAX ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—A letter from George R. Young, Esq., Halifax, to the Hon. Henry Black, of this city, states that a preliminary meeting of eight gentlemen had been held at Mr. Young's office on the 20th ult., representing both sides of politics, by whom the whole project "for the transit of thought" was discussed, and the readiest desire manifested to aid the citizens of Quebec in completing the contemplated line of Electric Telegraph.

THE CANADA FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY have declared a further dividend of five shillings in the £, on the amount of the claims against the Company, which will be payable at the Company's office on and after the 15th inst.

THE WEATHER changed from severe cold to very mild on Tuesday, and there was thaw, with rain and hail, yesterday. This morning is mild again, and the sky over-cast, but without rain.

MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.

DARTMOUTH, January 1.—The Richmond Lass, of Stockton, from Quebec, was abandoned 26th ult, lat. 49. lon. 14: crew saved, and brought here by the Highland Chief.

DEAL.—December 26.—A brig, waterlogged, dismasted, and abandoned, half full of timber, with stern frame washed out, bulwarks painted yellow inside, and painted ports, was passed 9th instant by the Etna, arrived in the Downs from Calcutta.

LIVERPOOL.—The Resource (barque), from Quebec to London, was abandoned 26th ult., in lat. 48. lon. 13, with six feet water in her hold: crew taken off by the Georgiana arrived here.

BRIDLINGTON, Dec. 27th.—The Ajax, Chater, from Quebec, to Newcastle, came into the Bay yesterday leaky, and proceeded for the Humber with assistance.

DEAL, Dec. 27th.—The Agnes, from Quebec, has lost anchor and part of chain.

GREENOCK, Dec. 20th.—The Bellona, from Quebec, arrived in the Clyde with loss of bulwarks, and cargo shifted.

LONDON, Dec. 19th.—The Albion, Daley, from Quebec to Cork, put in here 14th inst., with rudder broken, bulwarks stove, galley washed away, and other damage.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 29th.—The Sir R. Jackson, Thompson, arrived here from Montreal, between the 10th and 15th, passed the Agamemnon, Countess of Durham, and a large fleet of homeward-bound ships, in lat. 50, long 38, some lying to, and others remaining under close-reefed topsails, in a heavy gale from S. S. E.

DIED.

On Wednesday evening, the 27th instant, Elizabeth, eldest child of James Gillespie, Esquire. At Valcartier, on the 25th instant, aged eighty eight years, Mrs. Abigail Paine White, a native of Massachusetts, formerly resident in the St. Francis Townships, and one of the earliest settlers at Valcartier.

On the 4th December, at the house of his brother, Lieut. Colonel Irvine, Hyde Park Street, the Rev. ANDREW IRVINE, Vicar of St. Margaret's, Leicester.

On the 5th of December, at Jersey, the Rev. GEORGE WINSTANLEY, Rector of Glenfield, in the county of Leicester, aged fifty seven.

On the 10th of December, at Godalming, Mrs. SUMNER, mother of the Bishops of Chester and Winchester, in her eighty ninth year.

QUEBEC MARKETS.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Unit, Price, and another Unit. Includes items like Beef, Mutton, Butter, etc.

FAMINE IN IRELAND.

Office, 16, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin. DECEMBER 17, 1846.

Irish Relief Association FOR THE DESTITUTE PEASANTRY, Being a re-organization of the Association formed during the period of famine in the West of Ireland, in 1831.

PATRONS: The Duke of Manchester, Lord George Hill, Marquis of Downshire, The Hon. Somerset Maxwell, The Earl of Devon, The Hon. Charles Gore, The Earl of Roden, The Hon. Thos. Vesey, M. P., The Viscount Lorton, G. A. Hamilton, Esq. M. P., Lord Farnham, Edward Grogan, Esq. M. P.

TRUSTEES (five of the above, together with W. D. Latouche, Esq.) COMMITTEE: Major Adams, Richard Armit, Esq., Alexander Boyle, Esq., Henry Bewley, Esq., Richard Cane, Esq., W. H. Carroll, Esq., William Edington, Esq., Robt. R. Guinness, Esq., R. S. Guinness, Esq., Henry C. Hoare, Esq., W. D. Hull, Esq., Sir John K. James, Bart., Sir Philip J. Latouche, Esq., Philip J. Marjoribanks, Esq., Thomas Larnell, Esq., William Trail, Esq., Robert Wilson, Esq., Honorary Secretaries: Lord George Hill, Rev. C. H. Minchin, Sir Edmund Waller, Bart. Henry John Porter, Esq., Treasurers: Messrs. Latouche & Co., Dublin.

The Committee, feeling deeply the increasing amount of destitution which each post announces, would again appeal to public benevolence, and submit a brief statement of their proceedings up to the present date.

A schooner laden with meal, for the supply of Westport and that extensive district, has reached its destination. The expense of this cargo, exclusive of freight, amounts to £512 10s. 6d.

A second schooner was despatched last week to Killbegs, with a cargo of meal, whence portions of it will be conveyed by revenue cruisers to the most destitute districts of the Counties of Donegal and Mayo, with the valuable aid and co-operation of the Coast Guard, whose services at the present moment cannot be too highly appreciated. The expense of this cargo, exclusive of freight, amounts to £1,196 5s. These cargoes are to be sold at a rate somewhat under first cost, except in peculiar cases, where it may be necessary that gratuitous aid should be afforded.

Several grants for the purchase of provisions amounting to £1,567 5s. 6d. have been made, chiefly to relief committees in inland districts, where the local resources cannot meet the destitution.

Upwards of £200 has been expended in boilers of a large description, with a view of promoting the establishment of Soup Kitchens, and the Committee have received many gratifying communications from various quarters which encourage them to proceed with increased energy in this department of their labours, more especially as they are convinced that under existing difficulties, soup must necessarily constitute a material part of the relief to be afforded.

The amount of funds which have as yet been placed at their disposal is £5,278 15s. When, however, they compare this sum with the numerous and increasing claims for relief which daily come under their notice, they are tempted to exclaim, "What are these among so many?" but they entertain a hope that the words of Him who once said, in reference to the famishing multitude, "Give ye them to eat," will find a ready response, and that the Lord will open the hearts of many, and constrain them to minister to the necessities of their destitute and famishing fellow creatures.

A few extracts from the hundreds of letters received by the Committee from persons of known respectability, will suffice to prove that a painful necessity exists for making this public appeal:—"I see from day to day, men, women and children, who two months ago were in health and spirits, now reduced to living skeletons, pining to death."

"On behalf of the starving hundreds around me, I plead not want; no, gentlemen, I plead starvation—a plea that involves life or death. Many have died, many more are dying, and unless immediate relief be procured, what must inevitably be the result? Dysentery has for some time prevailed, and I regret to say that typhus fever is making rapid strides among those suffering creatures."

"There is uniformity of wretchedness in the parishes along the sea coast. On the list of absolutely destitute persons I have at this moment 1,320, and to meet this mass of want, there is only employment given to seventy-five men upon the public works."

"Thirty deaths in this week!!!—Fever Hospital over-flowing—many of these died on coming into hospital after getting food—one poor fellow dropped in the hall."

The committee entered upon the arduous work in which they are now engaged from an earnest desire to do what they could, with the Divine blessing, to alleviate and check, if possible, the progress of a calamity which baffles all description. Their object is simply, to be instrumental in carrying out at this trying moment, an extensive and impartial plan of benevolence throughout Ireland, and they humbly trust that funds adequate to the occasion will not be wanting, to enable them to fulfil the trust they have undertaken.

It is the intention of the Committee to charter a steamer with the provisions as soon as practicable, and arrangements are at present in progress having that object in view.

GEORGE A. HILL, EDMUND WALLER, C. H. MINCHIN, HENRY J. PORTER, Hon. Secs.

December 17th, 1846.

Contributions will be received by the Trustees, the Committee, and the Honorary Secretaries, at the Office of the Association; by Sir Edward Borough, Armit & Co; Messrs. Cane & Co., Dublin; and by the following Bankers:—The Bank of Ireland and its branches; Latouche & Co., Ball, Doyle and Co; Messrs. Boyle, Low, Pim and Co., Dublin. Sir R. C. Clyn, Bart., Halifax, Mills and Co.; Messrs. Coult and Co.; Messrs. Drummond and Co.; Messrs. Harries, Farquhar and Co.; Messrs. Puget, Bainbridge and Co.; Messrs. Hoare and Co.; Messrs. Cox and Co.; Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Tritton and Co., London. The Commercial Bank of Scotland and its branches; Messrs. Tull, West and Co., Brighton, Messrs. Vivian and Kitson, Torquay.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY TRINITY.

ON SUNDAY MORNING NEXT, 7th Instant, a SERMON will be preached, D. V., in this Chapel, and a COLLECTION made in aid of the funds of the IRISH RELIEF ASSOCIATION FOR THE DESTITUTE PEASANTRY, being a re-organization of the Association formed during the period of famine in the West of Ireland, in 1831.

FOR SALE

THAT pleasantly situated House in St. Anne Street, at present occupied by Mr. BURNET—with a spacious Yard, Stabling and Out-houses. Apply to ARCHD. CAMPBELL, N. P., St. Peter Street. Quebec, 27th January, 1847.

TO LET,

THE House No. — Buade Street, Uepp 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 Cod-fish, 127 Barrels Green do. 35 do. Salmon, 53 do. Mackerel, 39 do. Herrings, 6 Kegs Cod Souds and Tongues, 23 Barrels Cod Oil.

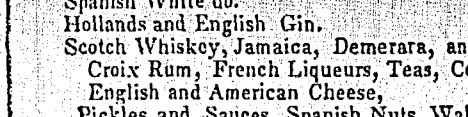
—ALSO—6 Hogheads Bright Muscovado Sugar, 6 do. do. Bastard do. 20 Boxes Twankay Tea, 15 do. Superior Macaroni and Vermicelli, 70 Boxes, half do. and quarters Bunch Muscatel Raisins.

50 Tinnets River Ouelle Butter. 20 Boxes Scheidam Gin. 45 do. English Starch. 10 do. Fig Blue, 12 do. Composite Candles, 15 do. English Wax Wick do. 85 Dozens Corn Brooms.

—AND—His usual assortment of Liquors and Groceries consisting of—

Champagne, Sherry, Madeira, and Port Wines, Martel'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.



NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made by the undersigned on behalf of themselves and their associates, at the next session of the Legislature, for an Act to Incorporate a Joint Stock Company, to work mines of Copper and other minerals on the Lands and Islands bordering on Lakes Superior and Huron, in Upper Canada, under the name of the Quebec and Lake Superior Mining Association.

PETER PATTERSON, HENRY LEMESURIER, JOHN BONNER, WILLIAM PETRY, THOMAS WILLIAM LLOYD. Quebec, 29th October, 1846.

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

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 Novr. 1846.