

who might be landed there. This fund was, however, very small, arising mainly from a tax upon the emigrants, and from a vote taken with the estimates for Canada, and required considerable care in its distribution. It did not anticipate that the fund at present existing in Canada would be found insufficient for the purpose. It would add, that during the last year the number of emigrants to North America had been upwards of 125,000, the system of emigration had been found to work well, and in general no complaints were made of their condition.

The reports from the manufacturing districts of England and Scotland do not contain such gloomy statements as those last noticed. The change which has taken place in the Corn markets throughout the kingdom has imparted more confidence on the part of manufacturers, which, added to an increased foreign demand, affords just ground for expecting that we have passed the worst point, and that, ere long, we shall be able to announce that our woollen and cotton machines are employed full time, filling up numerous and remunerating orders. At Manchester there is more confidence prevailing, and more extensive purchases have been made, both in Cloth and Yarn, but only at late prices. The accounts from the Woollen districts are of an improving character.

The principal interest of the Parliamentary proceedings relate as usual to Ireland. The battle in the popular branch of the Legislature is still a Poor-law for that country. The Government measure has been debated at great length, and amid much opposition. The amendments have been various, but most of them have shared the fate which they deserved—defeat; and, in too many instances, the cloven foot of interested selfishness has been visible. The object of the dissentients has been to make the measure as worthless as possible, and to throw, as heretofore, the burden of supporting the poor of the sister kingdom on the people of England. The Irish landlords instinctively recoil at contributing their fair share. But the bill is now safe—so far at least, as the House of Commons is concerned. The bill has gone through its most critical stage—the committee; and the third reading will take place after the recess.

Lord DUNDONALD'S WAR ENGINE.—We understand that the secret official trial to ascertain the effect of a continuous evolution of intense gas, in projecting shells or shot from a tube, resulted on an average in throwing 25 six-pounder shot to the distance of 7000 yards. From these data it is clear that balls of greater diameter would far exceed the range of common artillery. Another important advantage is said to accrue—namely, that the continuous rush during their emission, would prove much less injurious to vessels projecting such missiles than the shock or recoil of single discharges. We learn that Lord Dundonald's ingredients produce an elastic emission, like that which would be evolved by kindling the end of a harness or cable formed of hard twisted gun cotton.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—The following alteration of the Field Artillery is to be introduced into the service experimentally: For the Royal Horse Artillery, the 9-pounder gun of 10 cwt., and the heavy 54-inch howitzer of 10 cwt. For the field batteries, the 12-pounder gun of 13 cwt., and the 32-pounder howitzer of 13 cwt. The present arrangement for the Horse Artillery consists of the 6-pounder light brass gun, and 12-pounder howitzer; and for the field batteries, the 9-pounder brass gun, and the 24-pounder howitzer.

MR. WALTER OF 'THE TIMES.'—Mr. Walter has announced his intention to retire into private life, a step rendered necessary by old age and precarious health. That immense property, the Times newspaper, realising its thousand pounds per week, has been chiefly consolidated and improved by the energy and talents of Mr. Walter. He commenced life as a bookseller, being apprenticed to the old firm of the Longmans, but he afterwards joined the ranks of the press and directed an engine of extensive influence, subservient to purposes of a very mixed character.

FOOD ON THE CONTINENT.—We translate the following from the *Gazette de Gironde*, a French commercial journal; it presents the result of investigations made throughout Europe for that paper respecting the late harvest:—

Russia.—Southern Provinces.—Grain moderate in quantity, good in quality. Northern Provinces.—Harvest abundant. Potatoes diseased in only a few districts.

Poland.—Grain tolerable in quantity and quality. Potatoes failed extensively.

Scandinavia.—Bad harvest in general.

Prussia.—In all the provinces there has been an average harvest. Grain and potatoes tolerable in quality.

Saxe-Holstein.—Grain tolerable. Potatoes attacked with the disease, more or less.

Hanover.—Grain tolerable. Potatoes failed almost everywhere.

Wurttemberg and Bavaria.—Grain moderate in quantity, excellent in quality. Potatoes have completely failed in some provinces, and have been abundant and good in others.

Turkey.—Maize good. Rice and wheat tolerable.

Austria.—Grain abundant, but not very good. Potatoes diseased in some provinces, but deficient in others. Generally speaking, a good harvest.

Italy.—Maize good; rice not very good; grain scorched in many districts. No return as to potatoes, not being much cultivated in Italy.

Switzerland.—Grain moderate in quantity, good in quality. Potatoes failed.

France.—Grain only tolerable. Potatoes failed in four-fifths of the kingdom.

Holland and Belgium.—Grain tolerable. Potatoes failed generally.—*Wiltner & Smith.*

PORTUGAL.—A third edition of the London *Sun*, dated Saturday 3rd instant, gives the following intelligence, received by express:—

PORTSMOUTH, SATURDAY.—Orders arrived this morning at Portsmouth and Woolwich for the immediate embarkation of a battalion of marines for ward to Plymouth and Chatham.

The Woolwich and Portsmouth detachments embarked this afternoon in the Sidon steam-frigate, and left instant for their destination.

The Sidon is ordered to return to England immediately after the disembarkation of the troops.

From the above orders and movement, it is plainly stated that English interference has been solicited by the Queen of Portugal to bring to a speedy close the long pending and dangerous differences which have torn her kingdom.

The Grand Ducal Theatre at Carlsruhe has been destroyed by fire, which originated in the escape of gas from a damaged pipe.—Seventy persons are on the list of those either known to be killed or missing.

THE EAST.—DEATH OF A POWERFUL MONARCH.—The *Franco American* contains an item of foreign news, as follows: A great Emperor of India, little known in Europe, but who, nevertheless, was the chief of thirty millions of men, has recently died. We mean Min-meath, the ruler of Anam, Cambodia. The event is important. Min-meath, after the example of the Emperors of Japan and the former example of the Emperor of China, had constantly refused all relations with foreign powers. It is said that his successor is determined to open the ports of the empire of Anam to the vessels of all commercial nations.—*Christian Witness.*

During the course of the past month two mails from India have reached London, by which we have received advices to the following dates:—Calcutta, Feb. 29; Bombay, Feb. 22 and March 2; and China, January 23.

The affairs of Lahore continued to require the utmost vigilance and activity of the officers employed there. Col. Lawrence and his assistants administered the Government to the best effect, and the inhabitants had some hopes of improving their condition under the British rule.

The army of Scinde is ordered to be broken up, and the number of troops reduced, so as, in future, to form the ordinary garrison of a frontier province.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.—SANTA ANNA had arrived at the City of Mexico and assumed the Government. There is little prospect of peace, and the United States Government has called out ten thousand more volunteers.

The Boston and Albany papers of the 20th, are filled with details of "victories" gained over the Mexicans in various parts of the country, murders and massacres.—*Gazette.*

The 59th Regiment embarked on board the *Herefordshire*, transport, on Thursday [1st inst.] which ship sailed on Sunday morning for Portsmouth. This fine Regiment carry with them the best wishes of the community for their future welfare.—*Halifax Journal.*

CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—We perceive that an Act for the incorporation of another Railway Company has passed the House of Assembly and Legislative Council, and now fully awaits the assent of the Lieutenant Governor to come into operation.

Three routes have been suggested—the first, from the Bend to Shediac, 12 miles; the second, from Dorchester to Shediac, 20 miles; and the third, from Au Lac to Bay Verte, 17 miles.—The proposed capital (£50,000) is amply sufficient, not only for a railway on either of these lines, but also for the erection of a Wet Dock on the Bay of Fundy side, which will obviate the inconvenience attendant on a Tidal Harbour.

Mr. Whitney's splendid Steamer *Unicorn* leaves at 10 o'clock to-night for Halifax, to resume her trips as Mail Packet between that port and St. John's, Newfoundland.

For the information of our contemporaries in the Sister Colonies we beg leave to state that the Representative Branch in this Province have passed a resolution to the effect that the Lieutenant Governor shall be authorised to issue a Proclamation in the Royal Gazette, that he will instruct the Revenue Officers of this Province to admit *duty free* the produce or manufactures of such other Colony as will reciprocate.—If we do not now have a free inter-colonial trade it will not be the fault of New Brunswick!—*New Brunswick Loyalist.*

The New Brunswick Legislature brought its session to a close on the 16th instant. The sum of £3000, had been placed at the disposal of the Executive, to assist destitute Emigrants in settling in the Province during the coming season; £200 were appropriated to the purpose of bringing the English Mails, from Halifax, by express.

MONTREAL.—Arrest of a highwayman.—Marcus O'Keefe has been brought into town, on suspicion of being connected with the late Stage Coach robbery. He was arrested at Lachine, by Mr. Jérôme, and one of the robbers who were lately arrested at the Mountain, by Messrs. Coffin and Day, has turned Queen's evidence, and designates O'Keefe as the chief of the band which has perpetrated such daring acts of robbery in the neighbourhood of Lake.

RELIEF COMMITTEE.—It has been mentioned, in the *Berrian*, that the sale of the sheds outside of St. Louis gate has taken place, the occupants of the same having received warning, previously, to vacate them on or before the first of May next. It appears that a protest against the sale was presented, while the stores were in course of selling, which, however, was not allowed to stop the sale; and two days subsequently, a communication was received from the Provincial Secretary, informing the Committee that, in consequence of a correspondence passed between the occupants of the sheds and the government, permission had been obtained from the Ordnance Department, to occupy the ground for 12 months longer, if necessary. The Temporary Buildings Committee presented a Report, on the 22nd inst., in the course of which they remarked upon the unusual manner in which that correspondence had been conducted; and the General Committee, by Resolution, decided, with an expression of regret, upon carrying into effect the Resolution under which the sale of the sheds had been effected, requesting the President to take the necessary steps for that purpose.

The stores &c., now in use in the Custom House, Phillips' buildings, and the Hon. W. Walker's stores, will be sold on the 3rd prox., as the tenants in the two first named buildings will have left them by that time.

THE ROMBERG AT ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.—The following, from the *Freeman's Journal*, has been inserted in the several city periodicals:—

Various rumours have been in circulation, during the last week, as to the sacrilegious act recently

committed in St. Patrick's Church; some of them affecting respectable individuals. We have authority, from the Rev. Mr. McMahon, to state, positively, that there is no foundation whatever for such throw suspicion on any individual. We have made enquiry at the Police office, and have received information to the same effect. We trust this and unfounded rumours to which we have alluded, and doing away any unfavourable impressions against individuals, which they may have produced on the minds of the Irish congregation.

QUEBEC PASSENGERS BY THE CAMBRIA.—Messrs. John Ross, F. X. Paradis, C. T. Ten and lady, William Poston, D. D. Young, Henry McKay, David Gilmore, M. I. Wilson, J. E. Oliver, J. Hamel, L. G. Dorion, James Denholm, C. E. Levey, Thos. Glover, W. McLinton, Jeffrey Brock, George Black, John Ross and James Hewitt.

QUEBEC EXCHANGE.—Managing Committee for the ensuing year, elected last Tuesday:—The Hon. W. Walker, W. H. Anderson, Esq. The Hon. J. M. Fraser, J. B. Forsyth, Esq. H. Pemberton, Esq.

W. Stevenson, Esq., Treasurer.
Chas. Poston, Esq., Secretary.

HEALTH OF TOWNS, as influenced by defective Cleansing and Drainage; and on the application of The Refuse of Towns to Agricultural Purposes.—The January number of the *British and Foreign Medical Review* gives a short notice of a pamphlet under the above title, being a lecture delivered in London by Wm. A. Guy, Bachelor of Medicine, of the University of Cambridge. The following is the notice, "Dr. Guy, in this pamphlet, very lucidly sets forth the advantage and economy of a better system of civic drainage. The gross manure annually wasted amounts, he thinks, to ten millions of pounds sterling; the health-tax inflicted upon the population by sewerage defects he estimates, for the United Kingdom, at nearly twenty millions. If we halve and quarter these sums, after the approved method of estimating an heiress's fortune, there remains a very handsome sum; and we certainly think that several millions sterling are annually wasted in the way Dr. Guy points out, although we hardly think his numerical estimate will be received as being mathematically accurate. Much more investigation is required on the points Dr. Guy moots in this essay, before Acton will arrive. The public will thank him, we trust, for being willing to lead in the van in an attempt at great social improvement."

The subject to which the pamphlet refers is one which addresses itself very urgently to the inhabitants of our city at this season, when the melting of snow and ice leaves a refuse which we could greatly wish should be turned to some better purpose than the creation of disease and levying of "health-tax."

The following extract from "Davis's Chinese" may perhaps raise a wish that the husbandry of the ingenious people described by the author were in such repute among our farmers and gardeners as to make them covet the riches just now trodden under foot in our streets.

"Every substance convertible to manure is diligently husbanded. The cakes that remain after the expression of their vegetable oils, horns and bones reduced to powder, together with soot and ashes, and the contents of common sewers, are much used. The plaster of old kitchens, which in China have no chimneys but an opening at the top, is much valued; so that they will sometimes put new plaster on a kitchen for the sake of the old. All sorts of hair are used as manure, and barbers' shavings are carefully appropriated to that purpose. The annual produce must be considerable, in a country where some hundred millions of heads are kept constantly shaved. Dung of all animals, but especially night-soil, is esteemed above all others; which appears from Columella to have been the case among the Romans. Being sometimes formed into cakes, it is dried in the sun, and in this state becomes an object of sale to the farmers who dilute it previous to use. They construct large cisterns or pits lined with lime-plaster, as well as earthen tubs sunk in the ground, with straw over them to prevent evaporation, in which all kinds of animal and vegetable refuse are collected. These, being diluted with a sufficient quantity of liquid, are left to undergo the putrefactive fermentation, and then applied to the land. They correct hard water by the addition of quicklime, and are not ignorant of the uses of lime as a manure."

We were much gratified in observing, from a list published in the *Mercury*, not long ago, that our city Corporation has a Standing Committee on Public Health, so that we may hope that the "great social improvement" for which there is such ample room in our streets and yards is not forgotten among the cares which weigh upon our representatives in the City-Council.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE CITY COUNCIL.—Having referred to one of these, in the above, we may as well take the opportunity of enumerating the various subjects which are referred to these sections of the Corporation: Roads—Police—Fire—Finance—Markets and Stalls—Public Health—Elections—By Laws—Public Buildings—Gas and Water-Works.

TEMPERANCE.—We regret to find our columns too crowded, to admit of the insertion this day of an account of the Juvenile Temperance Meeting held last Monday.

THE WEATHER, which became very mild on Sunday, and continued so all Monday, changed again on Tuesday, and has continued cold to this morning.

APPOINTMENTS by His Excellency the Governor General:—

The Honorable Jean Roch Rolland, to be Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench in and for the District of Montreal.

The Honorable James Smith, to be one of the Justices of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench in and for the District of Montreal.

William Badgley, Esquire, to be Attorney General in and for that part of the Province of Canada heretofore Lower Canada, and a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council in and for the Province of Canada.

Joseph Jones and Melchior Alphonse de Salaberry, Esquires, to be joint Coroners in and for the District of Montreal.

Anselme Domaire Bondy, Esquire, to be a Barrister Advocate, Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor in all Her Majesty's Courts of Justice in that part of the Province of Canada heretofore Lower Canada.

Peter Cowan, Esquire, to be Clerk of the Circuit Court of Missisquoi, in the room, place and stead of James C. Allsopp, resigned.

P. S.—The *ENGLISH MAIL* did not arrive in this city till yesterday at 1 o'clock; letters and a few papers were delivered at 5. Our file of papers we shall not receive in time to make any use of for this number; but we are enabled to fill up the space

which remains, with the following extracts from a printed document which came under letter-cover.

ISLAND OF ACHELL.—The Rev. EDWARD NANGLE has published a letter, dated 5th of March, "for the information of those kind friends who have opened their hands liberally to the poor people of Achell in this season of their deep distress." He says that "the distress of the poor people, notwithstanding all that has been done through the instrumentality of our Mission, is very great. The sufferers need not tell their tale of woe: their pale faces, dejected countenances, and emaciated forms are eloquent of misery. We have yet had no deaths, of which hunger could be said to be the immediate cause, but the mortality in the Island is greatly above the ordinary average, and Dr. Adams agrees with me in thinking that the disease which carries off so many originates in the insufficiency and unwholesome quality of the food. No one, viewing the matter from a distance, can understand the difficulty of feeding 6000 people in a remote Island, of difficult access, on food purchased at a heavy cost, and imported with much risk and difficulty."

In describing the various classes of sufferers to whom relief is extended, the writer first mentions the aged and sick and others to whom gratuitous relief must of necessity be given. He includes in the second division the able-bodied, who "are employed, if not tradesmen, in agricultural labour on the Mission farms, under a skilful stewards. More than one-half of the persons now employed are Roman Catholics. Many of this class have expressed a desire to make a public renunciation of Popery, and to be recognised as members of our Church; and they have, without a single exception, been refused. Now is the season for instruction, and not proselytism. Our answer to all such applications is this:—Whatever religion you profess, we will give you all the help in our power, and if you desire instruction for yourselves and your children, you shall have that too, and when the famine is over, and no reasonable ground exists for doubting your sincerity, we will admit you into our Church if you desire it—but not sooner."

The number thus supported by daily employment was 230, and it was to be increased in proportion as funds were placed at the disposal of the Mission.

The last division of persons supported are the children taught in twenty schools all over the island, and in all of which scriptural instruction is imparted through the medium of the Irish language. The schools have been established at the earnest solicitation of the people, and they contain, deducted the 100 orphans who were always maintained by the Mission, 1100 children, who receive two meals of wholesome food every day—cooked by poor widows, or other necessitous persons who by this means render some service for the relief afforded to them also. Mr. Nangle expresses his confidence that God will send the help which is needed for the carrying on of this good work, and he closes with a prayer for the benefactors, "that they may know and enjoy more and more of the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, who though He was rich, yet for our sakes became poor, that we through His poverty might be rich."

BIRTH.
At Pointe Levi, on the morning of the 17th inst., the lady of the Rev. J. TORRANCE, of a daughter.
At Woodnesborough Vicarage, Kent, on the 31st ult., the lady of the Rev. H. HOUGHAM, of a daughter.

On the 19th of March, at Kirby, Isle of Man, the lady of the ATTORNEY GENERAL, of a son.

MARRIED.
At Montreal, on the 21st instant, J. Henry Evans, Esq., to Margaret, third daughter of the late William Kerr, Esq.

DIED.
At Savannah, where he had gone for the benefit of his health, on the 10th instant, ROBERT WOOD, Esquire, late of this city.

QUEBEC MARKETS.
Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tuesday, 27th April, 1847.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef, per lb.	0	4	0	6
Mutton, per lb.	0	3	0	6
Ditto, per quarter	2	3	0	9
Lamb, per quarter	1	6	4	0
Potatoes, per bushel	2	6	3	0
Maple Sugar, per lb.	0	4	0	5
Oats per bushel	2	0	2	6
Hay per hundred bundles	25	0	35	0
Straw ditto	17	0	22	6
Fire-wood, per cord	15	0	17	6
Cheese per lb.	0	4	0	5
Butter, fresh, per lb.	1	6	1	3
Ditto, salt, in timbets, per lb.	0	8	0	10
Veal, per lb.	0	5	0	6
Do., per quarter	1	6	5	0
Pork, per lb.	0	5	0	7
Eggs, per dozen	0	10	0	1

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Will be sold by Public Auction, on FRIDAY next, the 30th day of April instant, at the residence of the late JOHN COFFIN, Esq., in St. Lewis Street, near Lewis Gate—

THE WHOLE OF THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS belonging to his Estate, without reserve.
Sale at ONE o'clock, P. M.
Conditions—Cash on delivery.
By order of the Curator.
L. T. MACPHERSON, N. P.
Quebec, 24th April, 1847.

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, QUEBEC, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th MAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Also, a SPECIAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY, under Article 14th, of the General By-Laws, will be held at the same place, on THURSDAY, the 13th MAY, [ASCENSION DAY] at 2 o'clock, P. M.

WM. DAWES, Secy. Ch. Society.
Rectory, St. John's, C. E.
19th April, 1847.

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

QUEBEC BANK.
NOTICE is hereby given that a Semi Annual Dividend of Three and a half per cent, has been this day declared upon the amount of the Capital Stock, and the same will be payable at the Bank, on or after the 1st of JUNE next.
The Transfer Book will be closed on the 15th May till the 1st June.

The Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Bank, on MONDAY, the 7th of JUNE next, at ELEVEN o'clock, when a statement of the affairs of the Corporation will be submitted, and when the election of Directors for the ensuing twelve months will take place.
By order of the Board.
NOAH FREER, Cashier.
Quebec, 15th April, 1847.

QUEBEC BANK.
NOTICE is hereby given, that at a Meeting of the Directors of the QUEBEC BANK held this day, it was Resolved—That the Stock of this Bank be increased £200,000, and that application be made to the Legislature to that effect, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, and that a Subscription List for the proposed additional Stock of 8,000 Shares of £25 each, be immediately opened at the Bank, conditionally, that the application is accorded to by the Legislature.
By order of the Board,
NOAH FREER, CASHIER.
Quebec, 12th April, 1847.

NOTICE.
I S hereby given by the undersigned, to whomsoever it may concern, that by and in virtue of a notarial instrument passed before JOHN CHUBBS, and his colleague, notaries, at Quebec, bearing date on the fifteenth instant, he hath appointed the person of GEORGE ALFORD, of the City of Quebec, Esq., his grandson, his true and lawful Attorney, empowering him to sign all leases of his property in said City of Quebec, receive all and every the rents and revenues thereof, and enforce the payment of the same, and generally to transact all his business and affairs.
GEORGE POZER.
Quebec, 17th March, 1847.

NOTICE.
I S 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.

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,
October, 1846.

HARDWARE! No. 20, HARDWARE!
FABIQUE STREET.
MORRILL & 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 Nov. 1846.

FOR SALE,
150 QUINTALS Merchantable large Table Cod-fish,
127 Barrels Green do.
35 do. Salmon do.
63 do. Mackarel do.
30 do. Herrings do.
6 Kegs Cod Soulds and Tongues,
23 Barrels Cod Oil.

—ALSO—
65 Hogsheads Bright Muscovado Sugar,
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.
30 Boxes Scheidam Gin.
45 do. English Starch.
10 do. Fig Blue,
12 do. Composite Candles,
15 do. English Wax Wick do.
55 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. LEFFESTREY,
17 St. Peter St.
Quebec 24th Decr. 1846.