

The Quebec Argus.

We watch o'er all—and note the things we see.

[VOL. I.]

QUEBEC, SATURDAY, 18TH JUNE, 1842.

[N^o. 66.]

THE QUEBEC ARGUS.

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CONDITIONS.

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For the Quebec Argus.

[We beg to call particular attention to the following touching stanza by a Correspondent, who strangely persists in keeping to a signature which certainly seems out of place appended to verses like these. Truly "a rose by any other name would smell as sweet." However, *chacun d son goût*. There is a searching and melting tenderness, together with much sweet and appetizing beauty of figure, characterizing these lines strongly, and conveying a foretaste of the excellence of a shortly forthcoming volume of poems, from the same rich and happy pen.]

THESE NIGHTS OF JUNE.

TO ADELIN.

These nights of June—these nights of June,
How link'd with fondest thoughts of thee,
As, gazing on yon shining moon,
Its placid splendour seems to me
Oh! far less radiant than the bright
Pure beaming of thine own dark eyes,
More holy than the melting light
Which falls to earth from yonder skies.

These nights of June—canst thou forget,
Or time or absence change or dim
The hope that should be glowing yet,
The memory of thy joys, and him
Who, in thine own bright eyes, bow'd
Hath breath'd his soul's idolatry,
And, in the rapture of that hour,
Hath knelt, and madly worshipp'd thee.

These nights of June—are lovely still
In stars that shine, and flowers which bloom,
But thou art wanting—and I feel
How dull the lustre and perfume
Of things so bright and sweet appear
Bereft of all their charms and hue,
For, my beloved, thou art not near
To gaze upon and bless them too.

These nights of June—these nights of June,
How prized—how fondly prized by me,
Thou'er a more drear than the black noon
Of midnight's dark'ling canopy;
For they are link'd with dreams that make
A very heav'n of memory's shrine,
Concenter'd in those joys which wake
Sweet thoughts of thee—my Adeline.

SNOUT

Grand Battery, 10th June.

Rough Every-Day Maxims.

Never borrow money from a friend if you wish to retain his friendship. Never wear a shabby coat, even although the tailor's bill should be unpaid, for the world regards the outward garb more than the inner man. Never go to law—it is expensive and harassing, and you have often the supreme satisfaction of "gaining a loss." Never, if your wife is a vixen, ask a friend to dinner unless it is one of her "sunny days;" and, above all, avoid a "washing day." Never run upon the street unless you are chased by a mad bull or the police. Never, if you are given to after-dinner oratory, speak above ten minutes—conscience in such cases is a cardinal virtue; and avoid such expressions as "proudest day of my life"—"inadequate to respond"—"overpowering gratitude"—"never-to-be-forgotten honour"—"cherish till latest hour of my life," &c. &c. If you are given to action, you need not sweep the crystal from the table. Never marry a young lady who depreciates her female friends—it is envy and spite; and ten to one she will turn out a shrew. Never be witty at the expense of others—it may provoke laughter; but it will infallibly raise enemies. Never, if you intend to sing, pretend you have caught a cold, but "strike the lyre at once." Never aim at being "king of the company"—it is an unamiable and usurped exaltation, at which the feelings revolt—and rather be a listener than a speaker. Never lose your temper in an argument—it is a sure sign that you have taken the wrong side, or got the worst of the debate. Never speak disparagingly of absent friends—"walls have ears," and a "little bird will carry the tale." Never read a book in the street—it is a silly piece of affectation. Never praise yourself; and if honours are thrust upon you, carry them with meekness. Never leap from the railway coach when it is flying at the rate of thirty miles an

hour—it is safer to sit still at all hazards. Never, when you are shaking hands with a young lady, squeeze her fingers, till she is obliged, in self-defence, to call out, "O ye!" Never be surprised that your letters to your friends remain unanswered—correspondence costs trouble. Never ape singularity in dress—it is arrant poppynism, excessively vulgar, and worthy only of tailors' apprentices who, on the Sundays, play the part of "imitation Highlanders." Never rejoice in the misfortunes of others—the clouds may be rising which will overshadow your own prospects. Never oppress your dependents—it is the act of an unfeeling coward: "The merciful man is merciful to his beast." Never get in debt—it is the devil, and you are at the mercy of you know not whom. Never, if you can help it, employ an attorney—the six-anti-eightpences quickly accumulate. Never show "the lions" to your "country cousins" unless you are sure they "will pay the piper." Never, though you are short-sighted, and use an eye-glass, stare ladies out of countenance—it is rude and vulgar. Never fight them. Never marry a widow with a small family else you will not have your sorrows to seek. Never associate with those below you in station—the world is censorious, and "a man is known by the company he keeps." Never wear your hat in a room—it is excessively vulgar or excessively impudent. Never, although you are handsome, strut before ladies like a turkey-cock. Never, although you sport imposing whiskers, twist them every five minutes—as for moustaches, they should be put down by act of Parliament. Never play off a practical joke—it is characteristic of a weak and puerile mind. Never listen to the "little tattle of" busy-bodies—it is poison. Never contradict a lady—it is rude. Never despair when things seem to be going wrong—it is along wind which has no turning. Never pretend to knowledge which you do not possess—detection may be sudden and humiliating. Never, if you are numerous, descend to buffoonery. Never chuck your landlady under the chin—it may originate surmises. Never live beyond your income—thus only will you maintain your independence. Never plead poverty, it is the most heinous of crimes, and you will be shunned as if you had the plague spot. Never violate truth—veracity is the crown of virtues. Never pay court to a jilt, maid or wife, she cannot be depended upon. Never do a dishonourable act, because it may escape the observation of the world—for, when you lose self-respect you lose peace of mind. Never play the sycophant—he is a crawling reptile despised by all good men. Never get intoxicated, and "put an enemy into your mouth to steal away your brains." Never boast of your courage—the truly brave never boast. Never, if you wear a wig, jerk off your hat in bowing to a lady, else you may cut a very ludicrous figure, to the great amusement of the good-natured public.—*Edinburgh Observer.*

The Arms of the Chinese.—The weapons of the manarius consist of a sword similar to that used by the ancient Romans, with a short straight blade, the scabbard being ornamented according to the fancy of the bearer. This is invariably carried on the right side, in order to prevent the weapon from getting entangled with the slings of the quiver for arrows, which is fastened round the waist by a handsomely embroidered belt, and hangs on the left side. The quiver is made of leather, appropriately ornamented, and has generally a species of sabretache attached to it, in which the bow is placed; some of which I have seen with a hinge in the centre, to admit of being folded up into a smaller space. The arrows are of various lengths, some armed with a ball and perforated with holes, which in their progress through the air, causes a whistling noise, and is supposed to strike terror into the hearer, the point is barbed, hooked, and broad-headed, while the butt is generally decorated with bright coloured feathers, those of the Tartar pheasant being most esteemed, and used by the mandarins only. The arms of the soldiers are shields, matchlocks, spears, bow and arrows, and double swords. The only kind of armour is a round cap, made of rattan, painted with a huge pair of eyes, and well calculated to ward off the blow of a sword; sometimes the soldiers wear a cap similar to that of the mandarins, without any button. The shields are of different sizes, made also of rattan, containing a ring inside sufficiently large to pass the arm through; and a little farther is a bar to lay hold of. They are generally painted with a devil's or some such fascinating animal's face, intended to intimidate the beholder. These shields are not bullet-proof to a close shot, but no sword can either pierce or cut through them. The matchlock is as nearly as possible the old European weapon of the same name. It is not held in such estimation by the Chinese as the bow, from its danger to the bearer, in consequence of the liability of the match either to ignite his clothes or to blow up his powder pouch, which is carried round the waist in a cotton or leatheren case containing fourteen or sixteen wooden tubes, each holding a loose charge. This pouch is adorned with a representation intended to resemble a tiger's face, and

from the careless manner in which the powder is carried the probability of the wearer blowing himself up is extremely great. These spears are of all sizes, kinds, and shapes with which, in coming to close quarters, we found that they inflicted most horrid wounds. The favourite pattern of them is a long broad blade. They also use pikes and also a species of straight-scythe with a handle very short in proportion to the length of the blade.—*Machenzie's Narrative of the Second Campaign in China.*

THE SONG OF THE STROMKERL.

[The Swedes delight to tell of the Stromkerl, or boy of the stream, who haunts the glazy brooks, and sings gently through green meadows, and sits on the silver waves at moonlight, playing his harp to the elves who dance on the flowery margin.]
Come, dance, eldins, dance! for my harp is in tune,
The wave-rocking gales are all lulled to repose;
And the breath of this exquisite evening of June,
Is scented with laurel, and myrtle and rose.
Each lily that bends to the breast of my stream,
And sleeps on the waters transparently bright,
Will in ecstasy wake, like a bird from her dream,
When my tones stir the dark pinnae of silence and night.
My silken winged bark shall career by the shore,
As calmly as yonder white cloud on the air;
And the notes ye have heard with such rapture before,
Shall impart new delight to the young and the fair.
The banks of my stream are enamelled with flowers
Come, shake from their petals the sweet, starry dew
Such music and incense can only be ours,
While clear falls the summer sky's curtain of blue!
Come, queen of the revels—come, form into bands
The elves and the fairies that follow your train;
Tossing your tresses, and wreathing your hands,
Let your dainty feet glance to my wave-waited strain!
'Tis the Stromkerl who calls you, the boy of the stream
I hear the faint hum of your voices afar—
Come, dance! I will play till the moon's rosy beam
Late splendor shall melt the last lingering star!

Walter Scott's Love for Music.—I leased as my illustrious friend appeared to be when I first sang for him at Abbotford, it was not till an evening or two after, at his own hospitable supper table, that I saw him in his true sphere of musical enjoyment. No sooner had the quail taken its round, after our repast, than his friend, Sir Adam, was called upon, with the general acclaim of the whole table, for the song of "Hey tattle tattie," and gave it out to us with all the true national relish. But it was during the chorus that Scott's delight at this festive scene showed itself. At the end of every verse, the whole company rose from their seats, and stood round the table with arms crossed, so as to grasp the hand of the neighbor on each side. Thus interlinked, we continued to keep measure to the strain, by moving our arms up and down, all chanting forth vociferously "Hey tattle tattie, Hey tattle tattie." Sir Walter's enjoyment of this old Jacobite chorus—a little increased, doubtless, by seeing how I entered into the spirit of it—gave to the whole scene, I confess, a zest and charm in my eyes such as the finest musical performance could not have bestowed on it.—*New Edition of T. Moore's Poetical Works.*

Singular Delusion.—For some weeks past a singular impression has been entertained by the lower classes of Irish residing in the metropolis that London is to be destroyed by an earthquake, and the day fixed for this event is the 16th inst. A great many Irish people have already left the metropolis for distant parts of the country and for Ireland, and others are preparing to follow, to evade the earthquake. Many have removed eastward of Stepney Old Church, on the supposition that the earthquake is not to extend beyond that venerable edifice, which is to fall, with St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey. By some it is believed the earthquake will not be satisfied with swallowing up the metropolis but that 25 miles of country are to go with it. A few days since, at the Thames Police-court, an Irishman was charged before the magistrate with beating his wife; and the cause of the dispute was that the woman would not leave Shadwell, and proceed to Cork with her husband, to avoid the earthquake. The ushers of the court had no less than 100 letters put into their hands by persons who have been written to by their friends in Ireland, requesting them to avert the threatened calamity by leaving the metropolis. The publicans have lost many of their Irish servants from the same cause. The prophecy is said to be an ancient one in Ireland. It is a fact that on Tuesday afternoon an Irish coalwhipper came to the Thames Police Office, and gravely inquired if the earthquake was put off, and he was assured by the ushers it was—that the rainy weather had stopped it.—*Standard.*

A New Carriage.—Saturday, a vast number of persons assembled in front of the premises of Mrs. Rickards, coach builders, Great Newport Street, Long Acre, to witness the evolutions of a newly invented carriage, which can be propelled by

those who ride therein with the greatest facility whether on level ground or ascending a hill. It is of a very light construction, not weighing more than 150 lbs, beautifully fitted up and will hold two persons. It runs on three wheels and is propelled by two fly wheels communicating with two double cranks, which are set in motion by those in the carriage; and an arrangement is made for shifting the pressure from a smaller to a larger ascending a hill. The carriage has been tried in the presence of several of the nobility and gentry for a distance of ten miles and was found to answer in every respect. Orders have been given for several such carriages—some for Eton and other public schools.

Genius not Impaired by Age.—"It is worthy of notice," says D'Israeli, "that some of the most lively productions of several great writers have been the work of their maturest age. Johnson surpassed all his preceding labours in his last work, the popular *Lives of the Poets*. The *Canterbury Tales* of Chaucer were the effusions of his advanced age; and the congenial versions of Dryden were thrown out in the luxuriance of his latter days. Milton might have been classed among the minor poets had he not lived to be old enough to become the most sublime. Let it be a source of consolation, if not of triumph, in a long staid life of true genius, to know that the imagination may not decline with the vigour of the frame which holds it. There has been no old age for many men of genius."—*Amenities of Literature.*

Going Different Ways.—Dr. Hosack has more than once, in his Lectures, contrived to bring in the following anecdote:—Rev. Dr. Witherspoon, former President of Princeton College, was once on board a packet-ship, where, among other passengers, was a professed atheist. This fellow was very fond of troubling every body with his peculiar belief; & of broaching the subject as often as he could get any body to listen to him. "He didn't believe in a God; & a future state—not he?" By & by there came up a terrible storm, & the prospect was, that all would go to the bottom. There was much fear and consternation aboard; but more was so horribly frightened as the atheist. In this extremity he sought out the clergyman. He found him in the cabin, calm and collected, and thus addressed him:—"Oh, Dr. Witherspoon! Dr. Witherspoon! we're all going for it—we have but a short time to stay. Oh, my gracious! how the vessel rocks. We're all going—don't you think we are, Doctor?"

The Rev. gentleman turned on him a look of most provoking coolness, and replied, in broad Scotch—"Na doubt, na doubt, mon, we're a' ganging; but you and I dinna gang the same way."

Original Anecdote.—When Dick Ainz first crossed into York State from the Canada side, he took lodgings at an inn in Canandaigua. A waiting maid sat at table with him and Dick spoke of her as the *servant*, to the no small scandal of mine host, who told him that in his house servants were called *help*. Very well; next morning the whole house was alarmed by a loud shouting from Dick of "Help! help! I water! help! help!" In an instant every person in the inn equal to the task, rushed into Dick's room with a pail of water. "I'm much obliged to ye, to be sure," said Dick, "but here is more than I want—to *shake with!*" Shave with! quoth mine host, "you called 'help?' and 'water?' and we thought the house was on fire." "Ye told me to call the servant 'help,' and do ye think I would cry fire when I meant water?" "Give it up," said the landlord, as he led off the line of buckets.

The Right of Instruction.—"Look hea, Pompey, said a negro, yesterday, to a brother darkey, both of whom are working at the 'harat district'—'look hea, Pompey; what for you to put more water in dat mortar?' "Just 'cause as how I don't like to do it, nigger—dat's all." "Well I tell you wot it is; I instruct you to do dat's nuff." "No, it aint nuff, neider, nigger. I'm pseed to de doctrine ob 'structions. I aint no Waziny 'structionist, no how; dis child's a creole nigger, and so be his chlders 'fore em."—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Whales.—A great number of whales have made their appearance in the offing of New York harbor. Two whale boats were in pursuit of them, within a few miles of the Hook. New York boasts already of several large fish, and is famous for its fish stories.

THE QUEBEC ARGUS.

QUEBEC 18TH JUNE, 1842.

The political, or general news, brought by our United States and Colonial papers, is not of much importance.

There seems to be some indications of an immediate return of Lord Ashburton to England.

The By-law which had been prepared, based on the 36th and 39th Geo. 3d, was then read by the City Clerk, section by section, to the number of eight. Its provisions are for one year only: to commence from the 1st of January last, and end the 31st December next. The assessment is to be made on or before the 15th July next, and the amount levied to be paid during the succeeding month, that is to say, by the 15th August. The amount which the citizens will be called upon to pay is precisely what they have been in the habit of paying. On reference, however, to the By-law, when printed, it will be seen that, from oversight it is to be presumed, the parties on whom the payment of the stamp of the pound will fall, are essentially different from those who, eventually, paid it under the old law. By the latter, although the occupiers actually paid down the money, he was allowed recourse to his landlord to get it refunded to him; by the present enactment he has no such privilege; consequently the occupiers will be visited with the tax, and the proprietors relieved from the charge which they were formerly compelled to meet.—*Mercury*.

Files of China papers to the 15th February bring little addition to the news formerly received. The ship of war Wellesley had recently arrived from Chusan. Every preparation had been made there for a movement on Hong-Chow-Foo, the capital of the province of Chekeang, which was probably taken since without serious opposition. The Wellesley, Capt. Maitland, was on her way to England. It was expected that at Singapore she would meet Lord Auckland, the late Governor General, and convey him to England.—*Montreal Transcript*.

There is nothing new from Washington in relation to the Boundary question. Congress appears to be protracting the Session to very little apparent purpose unless it be to be ready to ratify the treaty which may be agreed to in relation to this vexed subject. It is probable that they will be obliged to wait for some time before this desirable end can be obtained. The Tariff question is under discussion, but nothing of any great interest seems to be said or done. Messrs. Wise and Stanley have settled their Indian quarrel without bloodshed—after about fifteen or twenty protocols on the part of mutual friends.

For the Quebec Argus.

MR. EDITOR,

If there is one solitary instance required of the principle influencing certain doings of our City wiseacres, and the peculiar character of their legislation, I doubt if one more apposite to the illustration could, or can, be had than the enactment of the By-law passed on last Tuesday evening. This law was introduced by much of long previous specification, (the better part of it silly valderdash and piling contradiction,) and avowed to be a repetition or renewal of the old system of assessment on the proprietor, but, by some legerdemain in altering the term "proprietor" to "occupier," (how got up is best known to the perpetrators thereof,) the principle of the law is decidedly altered, and on the tenant of the property, by this new system, will the burden fall—in nineteen cases out of twenty the most unfasted to bear it. Some few deem that this has been done unwittingly, and look upon the thing as a mere clerical error, but I think otherwise; and I do not stand alone in supposing it a piece of pitiful dirty trickery, influenced by certain interested property holders to save their own bacon.

I appeal to the public generally—to every citizen of sense and advocate of fair dealing, individually, to say whether it would not have been the more honourable and creditable course to have stated, openly in the Council at the time (those same red hot non new taxation gentry,) that the alteration alluded to in this avowed renewal of an "old law" was contemplated, and not covertly publish it forth in its present fashion. I shall conclude by adding the morale of the foregoing, which is, that the "double faced system" is as equally contemptible and disreputable in those who practise it, when applied to dealings or acts which involve the public interests, as it is disgraceful in the private transactions of individuals.

JOHN BULL.

17th June 1842.

For the Quebec Argus.

Sir,

The other day Haberdasher gave the public, through the medium of your useful paper, an insight into the PUFFING SYSTEM of doing business in some stores in this City, in the Dry Goods line, by some new beginners, and itinerant dealers, who move from place to place, as soon as their system of humbug is discovered, to make dupes in some other locale, who take it for granted that they are selling goods at half price; but let them be assured no man need run from Toronto to Kingston, from Kingston to Montreal, or from Montreal to Quebec, who has any thing to sell worth the money; but every new place produces dupes for a certain period. A friend of mine says "the puffing fever" has had its day: and the man who sells his goods at 13 1/4 a yard, may persuade some that the farthing is all his profit, but every rational person knows it is all humbug;—and when rich Gros de Naples are advertised at 2s 3d, and a customer hopes to have a rich dress at this price, they find that they are all sold, or perhaps one yard only is remaining. These, Mr. Editor, are pitiable attempts at humbug that are now pretty well known.

OBSERVER.

To Correspondents.

Several communications have been received, and too late for to day's paper.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.

June 14th.

Ship Mary Barbara, Marmara, 43 days, Hamburg, to order, general cargo.
Bark John Walker, M'Brade, 30th April, Liverpool, J. Munn, general cargo, 336 passengers.
Brig Redwing, Stewart, 19th April, Rochefort, T. Curry & Co. ballast.
Brig William and Henry, Brown, 48 days, Bordeaux, to order, ballast.
Brig Horizon, Green, 51 days, Rochelle, for Montreal, general cargo.
Brig Albion, Furlong, 65 days, Sligo, G. B. Symes, ballast, 221 passengers.
15th.
Bark Orient, Luty, 19 days, New York, H. Lemesurier & Co. ballast.
Bark Marquis of Wellersley, Laing, 21st April, Dublin, Ryan & Co. general cargo, 264 passengers.
Bark Mameluke, Hogge, 65 days, from Pain Bœuf, to order, ballast.
Brig Marquis of Normandy, Strang, 29th April, London, T. Kelly, ballast.
Ship Aurelian, Cowart, —, London, A. Gil-mout & Co. ballast.
Brig Harriet, Dryden, 16th April, from Newcastle, M. J. Wilson, coals.
Bark Queen of the Isles, Leash, 27th April, Glasgow, Laurie & Burns, general cargo, 7 cabin and 97 steerage passengers.
Bark Cerus, Knaton, 19th April, Montevideo, P. Sheppard, general cargo.
Ship Cæcilia, Gortley, 1st May, Liverpool, Ed. Oliver, general cargo, 477 passengers.
Brig Idea, Robinson, 47 days, Portsmouth, Wm. Chapman & Co. ballast.
Brig Ann Louisa, Knill, 20 days, St. John, Newfld., H. E. Scott, general cargo.
Brig Xanthus, Esplin, 55 days, Pain Bœuf, Wm. Chapman & Co. ballast.
Schooner Lasy, Regnier, 28th May, Gaspe, do. do.
16th.
Brig John Ingo, Dunn, 52 days, from Bordeaux, G. B. Symes, ballast.
Brig Forrester, Thompson, 7th May, Gibraltar, —, ballast.
Bark Lord Wenlock, Mitchell, 23rd April, Hull, Burnett, general cargo, 107 passengers.
Bark Pewee Hall, Warr, 49 days, London, Froese, general cargo, 257 passengers.
Brig Samuel, Kelly, 47 days, Killala, to order, ballast, 113 passengers.
Brig Percival, Robinson, 27th April, Cork, Lemesurier, ballast, 149 passengers.
Bark Irvine, Madgwick, 56 days, Bristol, C. Wurtel, general cargo, 83 passengers.
Brig Venture, Masson, 48 days, Lisbon, Leacraft & Co. general cargo.
Bark Minstrel, Wright, 22nd April, Liverpool, Atkinson, general cargo, 173 passengers.
Two Schooners from the wreck of the Ken.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

June 15th.

Acapulca, 338, Rio de la Plata, Dean & Rodger.
Souris, 179, Liverpool, G. H. Parks.
Nero, 184, Limerick, Atkinson.
Rentrewhaire, 461, Liverpool, Gilmour.
16th.
Sarah Stewart, Belfast, Gilmour.
New Volunteer, Swansea, Lemesurier.
Thetis, Limerick, Pico.
Falls, Newcastle, Gilmour.
Fergus, Hull, Chapman.

CLEARED.

June 15th.

Bark Idea, Pennington, Young, Chapman.
Brig Thistle, Thomas, Waterford, Pico.
Bark Amazon, Hayes, Waterford, Levy.
16th.
Bark Collins, Gloucester, Pemberton.
Bark Louise, Cork, do.
Bark Gilmour, Glasgow, Gilmour.
Bark Primrose, Limerick, Pico.
Ship Brilliant, Aberdeen, R. Roberts.
Ship General Graham, Grangemouth, Gilmour.
Bark Wolfe's Cove, Glasgow, do.
Brig John and Hannah, Liverpool, Burnett.
Bark Ireland, Gloucester, Atkinson.

DIED.

Wednesday evening last, Mr. Christian Hoffman, junior, Keeper of the Albion Hotel, aged 26 years.
At Philadelphia, U. S. on the 10th instant, Thomas Phillips, Esq., at the age of 65 years, a highly respected inhabitant of Montreal.

TO LET.

FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT.

A HANDSOME COTTAGE with good Garden, Coach-House and Stable complete, all in good order, within 1/2 mile from town, on the Little River road, at present occupied by Mr. Meredith. Apply to

WILLIAM ALLEN.

Curator to the Estate of the late Wm. Ridley.
Or to E. G. CANNON, Public Notary, 14th Feby. 1842.

GENUINE TEAS, Coffee, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

EARTHENWARE, CHINA AND GLASS

FOR SALE AT THE

Quebec

TEMPERANCE GROCERY

Corner of St. John and St. Stanislaus Street.

THOMAS BICKELL.

Quebec, 2nd March 1842.

FOR SALE.

LEMON SYRUP, Strawberry Syrup, Raspberry Syrup.
SCOTCH MARMALADE of a superior quality.

By GEORGE SCOTT.

LAW BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

The Quebec Argus

Published in the Carrefour, Notre Dame street, Lower Town, at the Printing Office where "THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN" has been hitherto published, and where Mr. A. Jacques, the Proprietor and Printer, will receive subscriptions and orders for Advertising.—Terms the same as for the B. N. American, namely: Five shillings per year, six months payable in advance.

JOB PRINTING DONE IN THE BEST STYLE, AND ON REASONABLE TERMS.

TO LET.

A FARM situate in the Parish of Lotbinière, about 30 miles from Quebec, containing One Hundred Acres of Land, 90 of which are in a high state of cultivation, with a good House, Barn and Stable. Apply to

E. C. GANNON, Public Notary. 1st June, 1842. 62, St. Louis Street.

VAN NORDEN'S WRITING.

AND BOOK-KEEPING ACADEMY,

Over Mr. Mercier's Furrier, 59 St. John street.

(Entrance between Mr. Mercier's and M. Ardouin & Son, Jewellers.)

Anti-Angular Writing.

TAUGHT IN SIX LESSONS.—TERMS £1.

MR. V. being desirous of resting solely on his merits wishes his terms to be distinctly understood, viz:—No pupil is charged in advance, and if at the conclusion of his course he has failed to make a satisfactory improvement, there will positively be no charge.

No matter how cramped, stiff, illegible, indifferently or contracted, the pupil's present style, it can positively be reformed to a good, easy, and expeditious style in SIX EASY LESSONS.—Remember, all pupils are permitted to receive as many additional lessons as they wish, without any extra charge.

Gentlemen visiting the city can complete a course in two days.

CLASSES IN BOOK-KEEPING

BY DOUBLE ENTRY.

Are now forming, and those who wish, to become proficient in the science of accounts, must make immediate application.

Course of instruction, viz:—Wholesale, Retail, Commission, Exchange and Compound Co-Speculation.

A Course can be completed in from 3 to 4 weeks.—Terms made known at the Academy.—Hours of instruction from 9 to 12, A. M., from 2 to 6 P. M., and from half-past 7 till 10 in the evening.

Quebec, 9th May, 1842.

The FIRST PRODUCTIONS in the WORLD for

THE HAIR! THE SKIN! THE TEETH!

ROWLAND'S

MACASSAR OIL.

A VEGETABLE PRODUCTION.

The only article that produces and restores HAIR; also WHISKERS, MUSTACHIOS, and EYEBROWS; prevents Hair from falling off or turning grey to the latest period of life; changes grey hair to its original colour—frees it from scurf and makes it beautifully SOFT, CURLY, and GLOSSY. In dressing HAIR it keeps it firm in the curl, uninjured by damp weather crowded rooms, the dance, or in the extreme of riding. To Children it is invaluable, as it lays a foundation for a BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR.

ON PURCHASING, (Beware of Counterfeits!) ask for "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL"—and see that these words are on the envelope, with the Signature and Address.

A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, HATTON GARDEN, London. Counter-signed ALEX. ROWLAND.

To ensure the genuine article, see that the "Rowland's Macassar Oil" are engraved on the back of the envelope nearly 1,500 times, containing 2928 letters—WITHOUT THIS WORD IS CRUISE, Price 3s. 6d.; 7s.; Family Bottles, (containing four small) 10s. 6d. and double that size, 21s. per bottle.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR.

A preparation from Oriental Exotics, is now universally known as the only safe and efficient protector and beautifier of the SKIN and COMPLEXION. Its virtues are commonly displayed in thoroughly eradicating all pimples, spots, redness, tan, freckles, and other unsightly cutaneous defects, in healing chloasma; chaps, and in rendering the most rough and uneven skin, pleasantly soft and smooth. To the complexion, it imparts a juvenile rosate hue, and to the neck, hand and arm, a delicacy and fairness unrivalled.

It is invaluable as a renovating and refreshing Wash, during travelling, or exposure to the sun, dust, or harsh winds, and after the heated atmosphere of crowded assemblies.—Gentlemen, will find it peculiarly grateful after shaving in allaying the irritation. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO,

PEARL DENTIFRICE,

A WHITE POWDER of Oriental Herbs of the most delightful fragrance.—It eradicates Tartar and decayed spots from the Teeth, preserves the Enamel, and fixes the Teeth firmly in their sockets, rendering them delicately White. Being an Anti-Scorbutic, it eradicates the Scurvy from the Gums, strengthens braces, and renders them of a healthy red; it removes unpleasant tastes from the mouth, which often remain after fevers, taking medicine, &c. and imparts a delightful fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9s. per box, duty included.

Notice.—The Name and Address of the Proprietors, A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON,

are engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted on the "KALYDOR" and "ODONTO," also printed in red, on the Wrapper in which the Kalydor is enclosed. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!! composed of the most pernicious and trashy ingredients, and which are frequently pressed upon the unwary under the name of being cheap.

Be sure to ask for "ROWLAND'S" Articles. Sold by every Perfumer and Medicine Vender throughout the civilized world.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, having taken into his employ as Foreman, Mr. THOMAS MURPHY, whose well known abilities in the Saddling business have been long and favorably known to the public, is now prepared, from an ample assortment of superior materials of his own importation, to manufacture and furnish every description of article in the Saddlery and Harness line, of the very best quality, and first rate workmanship, and at reasonable prices. The steadily increasing patronage received by the subscriber for the last seven years, he respectfully proffers as a test of the estimation in which his way of doing business is held.

All orders thankfully received, and immediately attended to with prompt dispatch in the execution.

JOSEPH AULD.

Fabrique Street, Saddler and Harness Maker. Quebec.

CITY HOTEL.

THE Subscriber has leased, and will move on the 1st May next, to the above Hotel, situate in St. Ann Street, one of the most healthy and quiet parts of the Upper Town, when he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

To Americans and other travelling gentry, having horses to dispose of or bait, he begs to call their attention to his large and airy Stables adjoining, and them assures that every attention will be paid to Cattle left in his charge.

HY. CAMPBELL.

* * * Gentlemen boarded by the year or season on moderate terms.

Quebec, 26th March 1842.

FOR SALE.

WITH UNEXCEPTIONABLE TITLE.

A Delightfully situated FARM in the Parish of Ancienne Lorette, eight miles from town, containing 117 acres of highly cultivated land, the whole well fenced with cedar. On the Farm is a House finished in a superior style, measuring 42 by 32 feet French measure, with a COVERED BALCONY in front, the partitions all lathed and plastered, an excellent Cellar and Well of water, and also a BARN 56 feet by 33, built of the very best materials, and covered with-hingles, together with other out-buildings. The whole of the above buildings have been erected within the last five years and are in excellent order.

Apply to E. WOODBURY, proprietor. or to E. G. CANNON, Public Notary. No. 62, St. Louis Street.

20th April, 1842.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will attend to the ENREGISTRATION of all Deeds requiring to be registered according to the provisions of the Ordinance 4th Victoria, Cap. 30.

E. G. CANNON, Public Notary, Office, No. 62, St. Louis Street.

Quebec, 24th January 1842. 6s

NOTICE.

TO PERSONS DESIROUS OF SETTLING ON THE LAMPTON AND KENNEBEC ROAD.

NOTICE is hereby given that it is the intention of the Government at once to take the necessary steps for settling the Kennebec Road, in conformity to the Provincial Statute 5, Geo. 3rd Cap. 31.

Lots of 50 Acres of Land each will be laid out on each side of the road.

Settlers 21 years of age and upwards who have never obtained a grant of Land from Government, may obtain a Lot of 50 Acres on the following conditions.—

1st.—They are to make application to the Emigrant Agent, at Quebec, or to the resident Agent, whenever they shall be ready to become resident, on the tract to be granted.

2nd.—Upon giving a satisfactory account of their means of providing for themselves until a Crop can be raised from the ground, they will receive a Ticket from the Emigrant Agent entitling them to locate the land.

3rdly.—Upon application to the resident Agent in the first place, he will forward a statement to the Emigrant Agent, of the applicant's age, family, and means of settlement, upon which, if approved, authority for location issued.

4thly.—The Ticket issued will be useless to any but the applicants, and unless presented to the resident Agent within one month from the date, they will not be received by him. Any person who shall receive a Ticket, and who shall not proceed to the Settlement within one month, or who, having been placed upon land there, shall abandon it, will be considered as having lost all claim to receive land.

5thly.—Settlers will be required to clear and place once under Crop, one third of the land located, and to reside on the land until this settlement duty is performed, and after one third of the grant shall have been cleared and under crop, the Settler shall be entitled to his Patent, free of expense.

6thly.—The Settlement duty is required to be done within four years from the date of the Ticket.

7thly.—Settlers who are under the necessity of being temporarily absent from their Locations, will apply to the resident Agent, stating the length of their intended absence, and the reason for it, which will be entered on the Agent's Book if the reason for absence seems sufficient, and any person who shall absent himself without being permitted to do so by the Agent, or who shall remain away from the Settlement, for a longer time than such permission shall authorize, will be considered as having forfeited his location.

8thly.—An assignment, or attempt to assign any Ticket or Location, will also be considered as a forfeiture of all right in the Locatee or Assignee; or if it shall appear that the Locatee has previously obtained a Grant of Land from Government, his new Location shall be forfeited.

9thly.—In all cases of abandonment of Location, the located land will immediately be considered open for new location or sale.

10thly.—As it is not the intention of the Government to offer the Settlers any assistance, further than the free grant of land, Applicants are especially desired to consider for themselves whether or not they have the means of maintaining themselves and their families until a Crop can be raised from the ground.

Mr. C. TASCHEREAU, the Agent for the Settlement of the Kennebec Road, or Mr. BUCHANAN, Agent for Emigrants at Quebec, will furnish any further information which may be required.

THOS. C. MURDOCH, Chief Secretary.

22W

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