

The Quebec Argus.

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

[VOL. I.]

QUEBEC, WEDNESDAY, 22ND DECEMBER, 1841

N^o. 15.]

THE QUEBEC ARGUS.

PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK.

CONDITIONS.

Subscription, in town, Fifteen shillings per annum—Sent by Post, one pound, including postage.—Payable in advance.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING.

First insertion, 6 lines and under 2s. 6d.
7 lines to ten 3s. 4d.
Upwards of 10 lines 4d. per line.
Subsequent insertions—Quarter price.

All Advertisements, unaccompanied with directions are Inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Orders for discontinuing Advertisements to be in writing, and delivered the day previous to publication!

For the Quebec Argus. THE INFANTICIDE.

A fragment.

They led her out to die a death of shame
Before assembled thousands,—and the form
Whose beauty would have graced a regal throne.
Now stood debased before a vulgar crowd
Of idle gazers,—and whose murmurs fraught
With exultation, quail'd and sank at once
In a drear silence, as a thing so fair
Stepp'd forth upon the balcony of death,
To meet her awful doom.

Her face was pale,
But not with fearful shrinking from her fate;
For the firm bearing of her bright, dark eye
Look'd calmly on the appalling scene around,
Unblench'd and still unbending in its glance.
Her sunny hair droop'd fair and softly down,
Part resting on her bosom, and the rest
In silken tresses wreath'd her sable dress,
Strange contrast to its darkness;—and her arms,
Those beautiful arms which held within their clasp
The bliss of heaven, were pinion'd to her side;
But kindly hands had loosely fix'd the bond
Of the white, scarf-like fetter, and her hand
Moved gently for a moment—as it seem'd
To call attention from the eager throng
Which press'd around the scaffold;—and the tones
Of her young voice of sweetness fall so soft
On every listening ear, its music won
At once upon the soul, and tears were seen
Fast streaming down o'er many a rugged cheek
At speech like this from one so sadly fair
Her accents were cut brief—

"My babe" she said,
"Died by no act of mine: and she who dies,
As now I perish here, to save from shame
The father of my child, could never raise
A ruthless hand against its infant breath—
I am not guilty—be the guilt upon
The heart which work'd a rajn now complete!"
She ceas'd—and then a wild, low, shuddering groan
Came from the multitude—but there was one
More wild and piercing than the rest, which rose
So near to the poor victim—Why that start?
And her dilating eye, which gave its gaze
In search of some known object, that each orb
Grew full almost to bursting—so intense
Its glance at last became.

A shriek, at length,
That seem'd to bear a soul upon its sound,
Broke from her compress'd lip—and then a rush
Of her heart's crimson life so flooded forth
From her sweet mouth upon that awful cry,
That, ere its echo had been lost in air,
Her spirit had departed.

Quebec, Decr. 1841.

BITS AND BITES.

ENVY.

Vice of the paltry heart,—wherever seen,
How true thy index of a soul that's mean;
No smile can hide thee, no smooth speech conceal
Each poor and baffled effort made to steal
Value from worth it ne'er may hope to share,
And rankles on in pitiful despair!
Test of a grovelling spirit, proof how low
The festering malice of man's heart can go—
Mark you the venom'd glance, and rapid sneer
Which ever mark of Envy's presence near;
The puling, chuckle, and the bastard wit,
In vain essaying still some "lucky hit"
Some base abortion of a fetid brain—
To find it sink to its own filth again.

Quebec Decr.

brewing and cooking, and she sat down and took drop of the good creature, and united with her husband in pronouncing it some of the very best. The morning came. All from the father and mother down to the wee bit of a lad were busily employed. The men, the oxen, arrived. Some of the hardest and stoutest handspikes were prepared, and soon they fell to, and with tales and shouts and laughter the work went on.—Many a jest was heard, and many a sneer was given, and many an oath was sworn, as the cold water society came under review. The wife was engaged in preparing the best food they could provide for the occasion. The father took the lead in drawing and rolling up the logs, while his boy of ten years of age acted as grog-bos on the occasion. To him it belonged to carry the bottle, and at stated intervals to hand out the whiskey: The occasions were not very few, nor far between, and as often as they occurred, he was told to remember himself, nor did he forget the intimation. The fumes of the whiskey began to affect the nerves of the poor boy. He acted strangely as he handled the glass; which called for the noisy laugh and the boisterous cheer from the somewhat excited men. At length Willie staggered towards the house, and fell near the threshold, completely dumb. The work brought to a close, the good wife announced that the meal was ready, but ere they partook of it, requested that as there was no room in the house, Willie might be taken and laid on the barn floor. The drunken boy was taken to the barn; they sat down around the table, after which drink and songs and quarrels closed the day. As the night drew on they began to separate. It was soon perceived that few had altogether escaped the influence of the maddening draught. The family left alone, and the younger children put to bed,—another glass was taken until reason was completely prostrated, and both father and mother sunk helpless and drunken on the bed. At midnight, the elder boy heard Willie screaming in the barn: unable to arouse his parents, and afraid to go to the affrighted boy himself he left Willie to his screams, and betook himself to his slumbers. The day had dawned, and the sun was gilding the eastern sky when the father was seen opening the barn door. He found Willie, exhausted—unable to look or to speak, and apparently lifeless. Medical aid was immediately sought, but the nearest doctor was six miles from the spot, and before he arrived the boy had breathed his last—a victim to Whiskey at the Logging Bee.—Canada Inquirer.

The Montreal Herald has published a list of some of the appointments made under the Judicature and Registration Bills. We have reason to believe that the speculations of our contemporary will be found ultimately to be pretty correct, though in two or three instances errors have crept in. At the present moment, it is needless to refer to these mistakes, because in the course of a few hours the information will, no doubt, have reached the public in an authentic shape. Neither is it necessary that we should refer to the feeling which has dictated several of these appointments. It is not to be expected that all of them will give satisfaction, though we are willing to believe that against the majority no objection is to be urged:—

- Mr. Dowling, Registrar for Montreal.
- Mr. Montizambert, Do. Quebec.
- Mr. Panet, Do. Dorchester and Portneuf.
- Mr. DeHertel, Do. Lake of Two Mountains.
- Mr. James Holmes, Do. St. Hyacinthe.
- Mr. W. K. M'Cord, Judge for Sydenham and Two Mountains.
- Mr. D. Mondelet, Judge for Montreal.
- Mr. Morin, Do. Kamouraska.
- Mr. F. A. Quesnel, Do. Berthier.
- Mr. Power, Do. Quebec.

Four Judgeships are still in abeyance, and it is supposed that they will be filled up by the following members of the bar—

- Mr. DeBleury, For Terrebonne and Leinster.
- Mr. J. S. M'Cord, St. John and Missisquoi.
- Mr. Driscoll, Q. C., St. Charles and St. Hyacinthe.
- Mr. H. Guy, Beauharois.
- Mr. Leclerc, the present Stipendiary Magistrate at St. Hyacinthe, to replace, Mr. Driscoll as Police Magistrate in this city.
- Mr. Charles Mondelet to be *Ministre d'Instruction Publique* for the Province, with a number of Deputies.
- Mr. Turcotte, M. P. P. for St. Maurice, to be Translator for the Province.

The following is a list of the Clerks to the Judges whose appointments have been sanctioned:—

- Mr. Rossiter, For Berthier.
- Mr. Ryan, Nicolet.
- Mr. McGillis, St. John.
- Mr. Fiset, Quebec.
- Messrs. Monk & Morogh, Montreal.
- Mr. Amie Lafontaine, Sydenham.
- Mr. E. Jones, Two Mountains.
- Mr. Bowen, Sherbrooke.

- Mr. John Godard, St. Charles.
- Mr. Botham, Missisquoi.
- Mr. Dunbar Ross, Kamouraska.
- Mr. Delorimier, Leinster.
- Mr. John Platt, Beauharois.
- Mr. Amiot, St. Thomas.

Subscriptions, orders for Advertising, and Communications, (post paid) will be also received for THE QUEBEC ARGUS by Mr. PETER DELGOUR, No. 3, St. John Street, Upper Town.

THE QUEBEC ARGUS. QUEBEC, 22ND DECEMBER 1841.

Being sorely straitened for time, and the press waiting on us, we have presumed to borrow from the summary of a cotemporary, a few of the leading and more important items of news received by the latest American papers.

New York papers of the 13th and from Boston and Albany of the 15th were received this morning.

The United States Congress had not completed the organization of its Committees on the 11th inst. The Grogan papers were laid before Congress by the Executive. He was liberated before any application was received from the United States Government.

The Report of the Secretary of War was also laid before Congress. It gives the amount of the Army at 10,634 men—about 3000 of whom are employed in Florida. It recommends an increase of two Regiments, and of the naval force on the lakes; fortifications on the northern frontier, floating batteries &c. at the seaports, and the use of the Railroads, Canals &c. for concentrating troops and materials when needful.

We observe that it recommends the immediate completion of the Military road to Forts Fairfield and Kent, in what is called "our acknowledged territory in the State of Maine," and also the completing of Fort Brady commanding the communication with Lake Superior.

About fourteen millions of dollars have recently been expended on Fortifications, &c., and nine millions more are recommended.

O. Q. Gazette.

THE PROPOSED CELEBRATION.—It would seem that a strong feeling of dissatisfaction is widely prevalent in our community, in reference to the resolutions adopted at the Meeting of Saturday last, as to the fashion of celebrating the birth of an heir to the British Crown. The Addresses of course no one can object to; but the proposed dinner at Payne's, and the collection to be made for the poor, seem alike to be not in much or general favor—the one as being a sort of selfish and exclusive mode of feeling happy on the occasion, and the other not at all approved of, in the particular form of its intended appropriation.

A ball and supper is proposed by some to be substituted for the dinner; others again, stand up for roasting an ox or two, and tapping a few hogsheads of brown stout, to "make merry heart withal," and finishing off with a general illumination at night. Perhaps, the better plan would be, if possible, to combine the whole, leaving out the dinner affair. Instead of the collection being doled out to the poor in the way proposed, let the proceeds be applied to the purchase of a fine fat ox, and a few puncheons of beer. Roast the animal whole on the ice of the St. Charles river, on the morning of New Year's day—the more appropriate, from being a day of general festivity and recreation; and this wholesale culinary process of itself will, from its novelty here, be an attraction as well as an amusement for the public to witness. Let the poor feel the substantial benefit, under due regulation, of this first stage of the business of the celebration. The ball and supper can also take place in the due course of things. Let permission be given to all who are pleased, or able so to do, to illuminate, and all public buildings to be lighted up on the occasion—and we hope the thing will be done handsomely and well, and that in addition to the other fare ups, there will be no lack of blazing tar-barrels on the ice in front of the city.

In our peculiar and homely fashion of viewing these things, we confess ourselves to be strongly inclined to stand up for the Ox roasting and the illumination, both being more within the means of a general participation, and of a character peculiarly adapted to stamp the event, to be thus commemorated, on the minds of the rising generation. Besides, have not such doings, upon similar occasions of joy and congratulation, been the privileged custom, from time immemorial, with our fore fathers beyond the Atlantic.—Therefore, with such as it were—we will venture the term—hallowed precedent before us, let "decision give the pulse to action" and one and all stand upon the ticket for the roasted Ox and an illumination, not omitting the aforesaid ball and supper—all to come off on the approaching New Year's Day and night.—We will further observe, in regard to our suggestion—as we once heard a Yankee political lecturer observe, in summing the opinions of his auditors—Let all those who second our motion keep standing, and those against it not take the trouble to sit down.

We shall issue our next number on Friday—Saturday being Christmas day, and a holiday with the people in our choice.

Please Pay the Printer.—Our proprietor has requested us to drop a gentle hint of this kind, in the way of a friendly and admonitory notice, to such of our subscribers as, according to our conditions of publication, are in arrears; and we confidently trust that this, our present fugitive mention of the thing, to the purpose of the good man's wishes, will not be without its proper effect, in attracting their attention and ready compliance to his benefit. Our country subscribers are particularly requested to be on the "qui vive" in this respect.

Without "the sinews of war" being available to us, or, in other words, prompt payment on the part of our subscribing patrons, all the good things we take the pains either to concoct or select for their edification and entertainment will come to nought, and weigh as dust in the scale of our best efforts and wishes to convey instruction and pleasure to our readers. Without a due forthcoming of that same "needful" on the part of our friends, to help us to meet the manifold serious expences of a newspaper establishment, you might as well expect a soldier to shoot without powder, a parson preach without a text, an auctioneer take bids from the man in the moon, or a score other and similar apposite figures of comparison, which may be readily and pertly brought to bear on such a miserable and melancholy state of things. Therefore, like good souls as ye are, we hope you will not, regarding the preface to our present paragraph, follow the usual custom of Middies and Mates, and such like sea-going fry, who, when summoned from their snug hammocks to the middle watch, make it a point of honour, in consideration of the good of the service, to stand a "second call."

The examination of the children of the Quebec infant school, will take place on Friday the 24th instant, at one o'clock.

All friends to the Institution are requested to attend.

For the Quebec Argus. THE FADING OF THE WOODS.

Splendour is on the bough!
The withering leaves fall fast;
Yet wilder beauty crowns the forest now,
Than through the summer past.

A more resplendent blaze
Of rich and radiant hues,
Gleams through the autumn haze,
Than mid the summer dews.

So is it nature loves
In all her power to part;
So with her passing splendour moves
The severing human hearts.

Calmly through pleasant years
We love some kindred mind;
But 'tis only through our parting tears
Its full delights we find.

Then, how in form and face,
In every art and tone,
Beams forth the tenderness and grace
That melt us, and are flown.

To the Editor of the Quebec Argus.

Sir,—As it frequently happens that unpleasant and, at times, serious collision takes place between vehicles driving both in the city, and on the roads around it, from not strictly on either part, when they meet, following some established and particular rule, or understood law, in such matters—and the chances of such collision being greater in the winter than at any other season, I think it would be of great benefit to the driving portion of the community, if some clearly defined and positive regulation to this effect was duly devised, and enforced by the proper authorities. True, there is some odd sort of a traditional and shadowy enactment of the sort quoted and referred to, directing people, in case of meeting on a contrary line of drive, to take the right hand side, yet even with this misty rule of guidance, it would appear very few, comparatively, seem, or care indeed in seeming to be acquainted. The law in England, as I am informed, directs the left hand side to be taken in all cases of rencontre, such as I have alluded to—and there is good sound sense in this; inasmuch as the driver thus obtains the advantage of having the possible point of contact immediately under his eye; while, by a contrary rule, and such as we suppose to be the law in this country, he is deprived of, to his manifest inconvenience, and frequent serious risk.

As new men are now in authority, and busy in getting up new measures, and new codes, as a matter of course, are in the process of manufacture, perhaps some good Samaritan in the crowd, of law makers, may submit, for due consideration, the small matter of my humble suggestion; which, if realized, so as to become the expressed law of the land, will assuredly be an item of comfort and security, appreciated by all whom business or pleasure places on a

I am sure that I am much surprised with my new lodgings

Book list of 9 1/2 is over. Luncheon at 12 1/2 2

driving be it of gig, sleigh, traineau, or marche.

BONNET ROUGE.
Quebec, 16th Decr. 1841.

Computations and Castings—as "Auditors of Accounts" use the terms among the technicalities of their vocation—seem, in one's ordinary acquaintance with them, as trivial indeed, compared with the specimen afforded us below by the politeness of a Correspondent.

If this numbering up of letters, words, &c. really and truly (query by ourselves, notwithstanding) took up the computer's time at the rate of twelve working hours per diem, for the space of three long years; the individual who performed the feat is certainly more to be admired for the patience displayed, than emulated in such a profitless and wanton waste of precious time.

In regard to the correctness of certain of his calculations, however, he has almost the positive advantage of a non-verification; as the "fearful job" of a similar tedious count, will almost amount to a certain preclusion from the detection of error, if such exists. On this point, one is reminded of the story of Harry the Eighth and the monk Abbot; who, when he gave the King, according to his command, the quantity of water in the sea even to the fraction of a pint, told His Majesty, if he doubted his correctness, to go and measure it himself!

A MATTER OF TEDIOUS CALCULATION.

Calculation of the number of Books, Chapters, Verses, Words, Letters, &c., in the Old and New Testament, and the Apocrypha:—

	In the Old.	New.	Total.
Books,	39	27	66
Chapters,	929	260	1,189
Verses,	23,214	7,959	31,173
Words,	592,439	181,253	773,692
Letters,	2,723,100	838,380	3,561,480

APOCRYPHA.

Chapters,	183.
Verses,	6,081.
Words,	152,185.

The middle Chapter, and the least in the Bible, is the 117th Psalm; the middle Verse is the 8th of the 118th Psalm. The middle line is the second Chronicle, 4th Chapter, 16th Verse. The word "and" occurs, in the Old Testament 35,543 times. The same in the New Testament 10,684 times. The word "Jehovah" occurs 6,855 times. The middle Book in the Old Testament is Proverbs. The middle Chapter is Job 29. The middle Verse is 2d Chronicle, 20th Chapter, between the 17th and 18th Verses. The least verse is the 1st Chronicle, 1st Chapter, 1st Verse. In the New Testament, the middle Book is the 2nd Thessalonians; the middle Chapter is between the 13th and 14th Romans; the middle Verse is the 17th of the 17th Chapter of Acts of the Apostles. The least Verse is the 11th Chapter of John, 35th Verse. The 21st Verse of the 7th Chapter of Ezra has all the letters in the Alphabet.

The 19th Chapter of the 2nd of Kings and the 37th of Isaiah are alike.

"The above has taken three years in casting up, at the rate of 12 hours a day."

For the Quebec Argus.

To the Editor,

Sir,—I have selected the foregoing from "The Hampshire Standard" of the 25th Oct. last; and possibly, you may deem it worthy of insertion in your columns; as the curiosity of such a minute and extended calculation may be of some interest to many of your readers.

I remain, &c.

CURIOSO.

Quebec, Decr. 1841.

To Correspondents.

A SUBSCRIBER has been received. DISCIPLINE is in serious error at the outset of his statement of which act we have certain satisfactory evidence in our possession at the present moment, which we shall be happy to place before him if he wishes it.

A PEDESTRIAN in our REEL. A TRADESMAN we are constrained to decline, for the very reason set forth in his own communication, as a question of policy relating to the matters touched upon by him. The accompanying enclosure has been handed over to our Printer as the person more immediately interested in the same; and whose province it is to grant the proper acquittance.

We fear that press of other communications on hand will prevent the lines by ARABELLA LETITIA FLAUNT from appearing at present; besides we deem her some what severe upon our highly respected and long established friends the Old Mades.

RETURN of Admissions, Discharges and Deaths in the Marine and Emigrant Hospital from the 1st May to the 30th November 1841.

Total number of admissions,	1352.
Discharged,	1273.
Died,	37.
Remaining,	42.
Of these were	
Sailors,	899.
Emigrants,	370.
Towns People,	83.
Of these were	
Medical cases,	768.
Surgical cases,	584.
Medical cases	
Fever	406
Dysentery	91
Hemorrhoids	134
Infm. of Lungs	24
Other diseases	113
768	
Surgical cases	
Fractures	55
Syphilis	141
Contusions	103
Ulcers	122
Other injuries and Diseases,	163
584	

Out Door Patients, 205.

JOS. PAINCHAUD,
J. DOUGLAS.

Quebec, 30th Novr. 1841.

COMMERCIAL.

Montreal, Decr. 17th.—The banks refuse to draw on London and we do not know of any private bills at any rate, 15 per cent will probably be the price by the 10th January.

Drafts on New York are scarce at 4 per cent. Mexican dollars have been sold at 3 1/2 per cent in large amounts. Upper Canada notes at 1 1/2 to 2 per cent discount.

New York Money Market, Dec. 11.

The demand for money continues unabated, and financial negotiations are accompanied with great difficulties. The amount of money wanted is not large else the past two or three weeks might be characterized as a time of unusual pressure.

The demand for money has affected exchanges, foreign and domestic. On London, bills have been sold at all rates from 8 1/2 to 9 1/2.

The stock market is dull and inactive, without material variation in prices. Who could have anticipated the total overthrow of an institution so powerful in capital, so united in credit, as the United States Bank? Who believed that the securities of our states would sell at less than one third of their nominal value?—A price which the interest accruing in five years is sufficient to extinguish.

We have read the remarks of the message on the currency question with much interest, and when the report of the Secretary referred to is presented, shall take occasion to examine it fully. So far as the plan is developed we cannot but think it may be adapted to our necessities, and aid in a great measure in the restoration of a sound currency. We hope it may receive support, as we have nothing better to look for in the shape of a national institution.

New York Stock Exchange, Dec. 13.

Every description of stock which was sold this morning shows a further decline in prices. Exchange—Foreign—Bills on England are held at 9 1/2 per cent. Domestic—On Philadelphia 9 1/2 a 9 1/4; Charleston 9 1/2; New Orleans, 9 1/4 a 9 1/2.

NEW YORK MARKETS—DEC. 13.

Cotton—About 800 bales were taken on Saturday. Flour—Common brands Canal are dull to day at \$6,25.

[From the Liverpool European.]

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, NOV. 19.

CORN TRADE.

Wheat, per 70lbs		s	d	s	d
English white,		8	9	10	9
Do. red		9	3	10	2
Irish white		8	0	8	8
Do. red, prime		7	0	8	6
Canada		9	2	9	6
Do. white		9	6	9	9
United States		9	2	10	
Danzic		9	2	9	10
Pomeranian		9	9	10	0
Russian soft		8	9	9	0
Do. hard		8	6	8	9
Foreign in bond		0	0	0	0
Oats, per 40lbs.					
English white		44	0	43	0
Irish		3	2	3	6
Foreign free		3	3	3	6
Barley, per qr.					
English		35	0	40	0
Irish per 60lbs.		4	3	4	9
Foreign do. duty paid		4	9	5	9
Beans, per imp. qr.					
English		43	0	47	0
Egyptian		34	0	35	0
Foreign duty paid		41	0	43	9
Flour, per 280 lbs.					
English super.		53	0	54	0
English fine		51	0	53	0
Irish do.		50	0	52	0
Do. superfine		53	0	54	0
Canada per brl.		37	0	38	6
United States		37	0	36	0
Do. sour		34	0	35	0
Do. in bond		31	0	0	0
Oatmeal, per 240lbs.					
Irish prime,		27	6	29	0
Do. new		0	0	0	0

Duty on Foreign Grain, &c. this week.

Wheat 23 8 | Oats 15 3 | Beans 8 0 | Flour, brl. 3 0

Barley 13 10 | Rye 14 | Peas 8 0

Duty on Ditto from British Colonies out of Europe.

Wheat 5 0 | Oats 2 0 | Beans 9 6 | Flour, brl. 14 2 1/2

Barley 0 6 | Rye 3 0 | Peas 12 6

MAKIN & SON.

TIMBER PRICES CURRENT.

From British America.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Quebec Red Pine, per cubic feet	1	10	a	1 11	
Yellow do.	1	3 1/2	1	4 1/2	
Oak	2	0	2	3	
Elm	1	2	1	3	
Ash	1	2	1	3	
Staves, per 1200, reduced to 1 1/2 inch thick					
5 1/2 feet long	£35	0	—	£50	0
W. O. Puncture, per m.	£11	0	—	£16	0
Deals, per standard hundred, 1st quality.					
2d do	£11	0	—	£12	0
3d do	£9	0	—	£10	0
Ash Oaks, per running foot					
Handspikes, Hickory per dozen	18	0	—	20	0
Fine, St. John's, Yellow, per foot	1	6	—	1	8
Red	1	6	—	1	6
Mirambich, Yellow	1	4	—	1	5
Red	1	6	—	1	7
Bay Chaleur, Yellow	1	3	—	1	5
Richibucto, Yellow	1	4	—	1	4
Red	1	5	—	1	4
St. Andrew's, Yellow	1	4	—	1	4 1/2
Red	1	6	—	1	8
Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island, Yellow	1	2	—	1	2 1/2
Red	1	8	—	1	8
Spruce Pine	1	1	—	1	2
Hardwood viz. Birch	1	4	—	1	6
Masts, Calliper in the middle, Red do.					
Yellow do.	3	0	—		
Poles, Calliper, per foot	1	2	—	1	2
Planks, Fine, per foot of 2 inches	0	2 1/2	—	0	2 1/2
Boards, do. do. 1 do.	0	1 1/2	—	0	2
Bathwood, per fathom of 4 feet	£4	10s	—	£	
Staves, per m. (12 ft)					
St. John's and St. Andrew's, Ash					
Hhd	6	10	—	7	0
Do. do. Red Oak	7	0	—		
Do. do. Ash Barrel	4	0	—		
Nova Scotia Red Oak Hhd. Staves	4	0	—	5	0
Do. Ash do.	4	0	—	6	0
United States Red Oak Hhd. Staves imported by way of the Colonies	7	0	—		
Birch and Ash Handspikes per dozen	£3	0s	—	£6	6d

DIED.
On the 17th instant, Mr. Bonaventure Paré, Merchant, St. John Street, Upper Town, aged 44 years & 10 months. At Montreal, on the 12th instant, Hypolite Horace, eldest son of Mr. Flavien Vallierand, aged 18 years.

CHRISTMAS CAKES.

GEORGE SCOTT,

BEGS respectfully to remind his friends and the public of Quebec, that as usual, he is prepared to supply them with Christmas Buns, Scotch Short Bread, Plum Cakes, Seed Cakes, Pound Cakes, Mince Pies, Tea Cakes, and all kinds of confectionary suitable at this season, &c., &c.

G. S. Avails himself of this opportunity respectfully to return thanks for the patronage he has invariably received. N. B. For sale, Scotch Marmalade, Strawberry, Raspberry and Lemon Syrup, all of superior quality. Quebec, Decr. 18th, 1841.

TO LET FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS.

THE extensive premises recently occupied by Doctor Douglas, on Mountain Street, and extending to Notre Dame Street, well adapted for a Hotel or first class Boarding House, the Rooms are large and numerous, with Kitchens, Cellars, &c., &c. On the top, a Gallery, 70 feet by 30, traverses the whole extent of the building, commanding a fine view of the Harbour and surrounding country. These premises are advantageously situated on the confines of the Lower Town, in the immediate vicinity of the Steamboat wharves, and business part of the city. Possession now if required, apply at the office of

HUGH MURRAY,
Notre Dame Street.

Quebec, 11th Dec. 1841.

The Quebec Argus.

WILL be published at No. 20, St. Peter 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: Fifteen shillings per year, six months payable in advance. JOB PRINTING DONE IN THE BEST STYLE, AND ON REASONABLE TERMS.

THE Subscriber has just received from his Mills, and offers for sale, 500 Quintals of very superior Oatmeal, and 100 Quintals of Pot Barley.

GEO. BISSET.

Quebec, 15th Decr. 1841.

HAVANA.

MRS. WEST'S BOARDING HOUSE.
No. 68, Calle Inquisidor.

PASSENGERS arriving at Havans, and desirous of going to this House by despatching a message to the Proprietor will be immediately furnished with the customary permit to disembark, with their luggage, &c. A regular passport is also at course indispensable. New York, Nov. 13, 1841.

300 BOLTS of the best Patent Canvas, and 100 Coils of do. Cordage, various sizes.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN & CO.
Gibb's Wharf.
Quebec, May 24, 1841. ZAW



NOTICE.

TO PERSONS DESIROUS OF SETTLING ON THE LAMTON 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, Sec. Cap 31.

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.

2d.—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.

3dly.—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 will issue.

4thly.—The Ticket issued will be useless to any but the applicant, 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, 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 Location or Assignee; or if it shall appear that the Location 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 Crops 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.

SUPERIOR LEMON SYRUP.

Manufactured and sold by **WM. PATERSON,** Grocer. No. 18, Notre Dame Street, Quebec.

NOT RECEIVED AND FOR SALE.
50 Gross of the well known celebrated JONAS' MATCHES—nothing equal to them in the Cana.

CHAS. F. PRATT & BROTHER.
Quebec, 25th Aug. 1841.

THE Subscriber begs to intimate that he is now devoting particular attention to the manufacture of Oatmeal, and will always have on hand a large supply, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

— Also —
Superfine, Fine, and Middling Flour,
Pot and Pearl Barley,
Farine Entiere, Pease, Oats, Bran, &c. &c.

— AND —
A large assortment of very superior QUILLS.
GEORGE BISSET,
Quebec, 23rd July, 1841. u s Hunt's Wharf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber takes the present opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general for the liberal support in business he has hitherto enjoyed and begs leave to inform them that he has removed to the premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Gibb & Shaw, No. 18, Notre Dame Street, opposite the Store of Mr. Cathro, Watch-maker, where he intends to keep a general assortment of Groceries, Wines and liquors of the best quality, and at moderate prices, and hopes to merit a continuance of public patronage.

WM. PATERSON.
Quebec, 7th May 1841.
N. B. Daily expected a choice assortment of China & Earthenware.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

50 CASKS WHISKY.
100 boxes Glass 8 1/2 by 9 1/2 in half boxes
40 do. Digby Herring
2000 Common Cigars, in hundreds
15 kegs Snuff
10 do. best Plug 16s.
10000 Silva Cigars, 10 years old
2000 Ladies do.
600 large dry Hides
364 heavy green Call Sk'ns.
CHAS. F. PRATT & BROTHER.
Quebec, 20th June, 1841.

NOTICE.

RUSSIAN STOVES.
THE Russian Stove Company is now ready to receive orders for the erection of this useful and economical Stove. A sample of them can be seen at the Auction Rooms of Mr. G. D. BALZARRETT, every day from 8 to 5 o'clock, where orders will be received, or at the Manufactory Establishment, No. 99, St. Vallier street.—30th Sept 1841.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

25,000 Regalia Cigars,
20,000 Cruz Brand, No. 1, Principe,
15,000 Cruz " No. 2,
2,000 Matthew Congress,
2,000 Riondo Congress,
10,000 Noriego,
2,000 Guiso,
1,000 Manila Cheroots,
24,000 Mendosa & Garcia,
5,000 Trabacos,
25,000 Regatta, No. 1, Canada Manufacture,
20,000 Matthew half Regalia,
Maracabie Knaster Tobacco, Fine mild old Petit Knaster. Vuelta de Abajo, Fin Leichter Porto Rico, Cut Tobacco, Strassburg Snuff, French Rappee, Fine Moccoboy, American Gentleman, Natchitoches, Mixure, Cigar, Cases of different sizes, & Patent Matches.

— ALSO —
A very large stock of sole and upper Leather English French, Irish and Canada manufacture, &c.

CHAS. F. PRATT & BROTHER.
Foot of Mountain Street, Quebec
2nd June 1841.

ARNOLD'S VICTORIA HOUSE, No. 15, Notre Dame Street, Lower Town, near the market Place.—Ordinary from 2 till 4 o'clock, P. M.—Soups and Chops at all hours. Large Storage for the convenience of Boarders.
Quebec, 4th May, 1841.

MANUFACTURE OF RUSSIAN STOVES

By a Company under the direction of **MR. SMOLINSKI,**

Who has introduced from Poland a number of workmen whose trade is the manufacturing of these Stoves.

99, St. Vallier Street, Quebec.
SUCH Gentlemen of the Clergy, or others, as may have experienced any difficulty about the Chimneys, will, by writing, (post paid) to the above establishment, have the necessary directions forwarded to them.

As it may be impossible to meet all the demands, it is deemed proper to notify that the first applications will be first attended to.
Quebec, 14th June 1841.

RAGS, ROPES, CANVASS, & OAKUM.