

# The Quebec Argus.

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

[VOL. I.

QUEBEC, SATURDAY, 4TH DECEMBER, 1841.

N<sup>o</sup>. 10.

## THE QUEBEC ARGUS.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.

CONDITIONS.

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

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 writ-  
ing, and delivered the day previous to publication.

For the Quebec Argus.

THE PLAINT OF A DESPAIRING LOVER.

(A la Don Juan.)

Oh! a fond dotting lover is a foolish  
Biped at best, let folks say what they will;  
His fancies are most obstinately mulish  
In their enjoyment—for the utmost skill  
Reason can use, in moments rather coolish,  
Serve but to prompt him sooner to fulfil  
The freaks of his whimsical will control,  
For which his neighbours laugh at him, poor soul!

This is my case—I deeply am in love  
With a soft blue-eyed Skreens in a window—  
(I mean she sits there) and I try to move  
Her little heart, by earnest gazing into  
Her bowers of crimson—But, by Venus' dove,  
(An oath the girls like much, and think no sin to  
Swear by at times,) I might as well go o'er  
Thro' Wyse's show-glass at some waxen fair.

Soon as the tardy clock strikes the quit  
My desk and grey goose quill, and both  
For my detention, go brush up my  
And dandify my person—nothing loth  
That it, some day, should make a lucky hit  
By means of wedding ring, (best plighted troth!)  
To my advantage,—but for want of time  
I'll quit this subject, and complete my rhyme.

I am a four feet stripling—and my make,  
(Tis fit my readers should know all about it,)  
Is rather meagre, and for triteness' sake  
I'll merely say, 'tis such few girls would flout it;  
And should they do so, I will fairly stake  
My best surtout, they can no longer doubt it  
That is, if they—But, Lord! I hate the elf  
Who vainly blows a trump in praise of self.

Well, as I said before, to cut a dash  
I strive, by means of smouch and mock monero,  
Purchas'd on tick—(my word's as good as cash,  
Almost, not quite!) indeed, 'tis only fair to  
Do myself justice, tho' the thing might smash  
My credit with the tailors—whom I care to  
Please above all, despite their bills infernal,  
And by them sport a decent external.

I sally forth without a cane in hand,  
(I ape the mode—and canes are out of fashion,)  
And, anxiously expectant, take my stand,  
In sight of this cold, fair one, whose compassion  
No arts of mine can move—how'er well plann'd,  
And which, in truth, I've wasted lots of cash on,  
That would have bought me many—(not I care a  
Fig for) treats of Oysters and Madeira.

I sigh, and sneeze—and sneezing, sigh again,  
I nod and bow—and in my fond devotion,  
Would kneel, and sue her pity on my pain,  
Tho' in the street—so deep felt my emotion,  
When chance she cast a glance of stern disdain'  
I shed some tears (at least go thro' the motion);  
Alas! alas! my real or feign'd distraction,  
Seems to possess few charms for her attraction.

Oh! cruel beauty!—couldst thou but conceive  
My case in all its frightful desperation,  
Perchance, thou wouldst grow kind (I do believe  
That fear works wonders,) and in trepidation  
Would bid me live in hope—'T would not deceive  
An old love stager, who (a touch of his vocation)  
May run stark mad—forefend you from such evil!  
And, in his tantrums, play the very devil!

LITTLE TOM.

Quebec, Novr. 1841.

\* NOTE.—Meaning the moreen drapery of the window  
curtains.

## THE QUEBEC ARGUS.

QUEBEC, 4TH DECEMBER 1841.

OUR SUMMARY, for the want of proper materials  
wherewith to work it up, will have of necessity to be  
summarily disposed of; and we must fain endeavour  
to make up with matters of local application and in-  
terest.

*Meeting of the City Council.*—Last evening, we had the pleasure, for the first time, of being present at the sittings of this respectable body, and witnessing their manner of getting through business. The summary of this last, on the occasion of their meeting, was the decision regarding the appointment of experts, mutually on the part of the Mayor and Mr. George Arnold, relative to a question upon the safety of a certain wall appertaining to the latter in the Lower Town—Some matters of corporation finance—The receipt of a letter from Police Commissioner Coffin, enclosing a "general order" to the force in Quebec—A motion from Alderman Morrin to the effect (who, by the way, spoke ably and well to the point, in a few brief preliminary remarks on a proposition, which we most heartily wish him success in carrying through) that he would, at the next meeting, bring before the consideration of the Council the expediency of making Dorchester bridge a free bridge—Some slight discussion on the question of lighting the city by gas, and a few other matters, among which was the receipt of a petition from certain inhabitants of Champlain Street, in reference to the probable danger to them from the rock, caused by the firing of the time gun on the Cape above. On the occasion of this last, His Honor the Mayor, took the opportunity of stating, that the body of one of the unfortunate sufferers, by the dreadful accident of last spring, had been recovered during the day (yesterday,) and was identified as one of the missing young women from Point Levy.

As a general remark, we were pleased at the friendly and unceremonious manner in which Aldermen and Councillors mingle in their sittings round their "board of green cloth," without any marked distinctions of civic rank; and cannot refrain from the pleasure of adding our testimony, to the known and acknowledged most courteous and gentlemanly demeanor of His Honor the Mayor, in the discharge of his duties at the Council board.

In conclusion, we think the room in which their worships assemble, rather circumscribed for their comfortable accommodation, or indeed befitting their proper dignity of office; and, of necessity, the public suffer a share of this inconvenience, from the space allotted to its accommodation being very much curtailed in dimensions.

*The Mechanic's Institute.*—It is seldom that we see, or deem it incumbent on us, to mingle in the matters of discussion touched upon by our various correspondents; but we have been tempted to diverge from this, our usual rule, on perusing a most exceeding silly advertisement (to say the least of it) which came out in the Gazette of last evening, and which, to use a hackneyed similitude—deeming the occasion not worth the trouble of our looking up any other, more pertinent in appliance—may be likened, in truth, to the mighty circumstance of a "puddle in a storm." We doubt not, that either the matter of fact arguments of our friend "Quis," or the clever and vigorous pen of our correspondent W. A., if brought to bear on the subject in question, and in which they undoubtedly have a stronger interest than ourselves, would decidedly elucidate the why and wherefore, of this stupidly conceived public form of notification, and which we can only construe as qualified strongly with a sort of pitiful desire of attracting notoriety. People should only cry out when they are really hurt; and the communications which appeared in our columns, in our opinion were any thing but of that character attempted to be affixed upon them by the advertisement alluded to. Had we viewed them in this latter light, "and to be fraught with especial danger," and such empty mouthing nonsense, they would never have received insertion from us; as we feel as sensibly alive to the interests of this particular society, and all similar most praiseworthy institutions, namely be pretended, by any official, or officious meddler identified with them.

We have ever been, and will be, please God, among the foremost to do honour to that most respectable and useful member of any community—a well behaved and clever mechanic; and the columns of the Argus, while under our control, shall ever be willingly open to them in all appropriate matters tending to their interests as a body, and advancement in science. But in saying this much, we would take the liberty of proffering them, at the same time, a piece of advice, to which their particular attention is requested; and that is to manage their affairs among themselves, and by themselves. It would be paying them a poor compliment indeed, to infer that they have not many talented men in their association, quite competent to the office—and thus prevent the possibility of a sort of Little Pedlington notoriety being fastened upon their otherwise truly respectable "Institute," by "Scribes" or Pharisees of any denomination or calibre, who condescend to administer its affairs; and who have the ambition, and may feel inclined, to order them in a way which will, the more readily and frequently, thrust themselves and affected zeal before the notice of the public.—We are not yet done with this subject; as at our earliest leisure, it is our intention, with the help of some friends, well versed in the mysteries of such things as they exist, to go into a minute analysis of all the "components" forming the materials of the several Literary societies in the place—and to further do this kindly office to them on the strict "no fear or favour" system.

*St. Andrew's Day.*—We understand that the Anniversary, so dear to the Sons of Caledonia, was done ample justice to by them; and came off with

all the appropriate honours, and in the customary warm and friendly spirit which has always characterized its celebration in this city. The dinner at Payne's was got up in first rate style, and the Members of the St. Andrew's Society, with their numerous guests, found every thing to praise in the arrangements made for their entertainment.

The Caledonia Society, ably presided over on the occasion, by its President, our worthy townsman Mr. John Frew, dined together at the City Hotel; where Mr. Lafontaine exerted himself well and successfully to provide a capital dinner, and gave general satisfaction to the members and guests who sat down on the occasion.

*Mad Dogs.*—We have heard that one or two dogs, evidently labouring under marked symptoms of hydrophobia, have been seen in the vicinity of the city—a circumstance which would seem corroborated by a communication in our pages of to-day. If this has been really the case, (for we give it on hearsay and the assertion of our Correspondent only,) it is proper that immediate attention should be directed to it, and steps taken to ensure safety to individuals. However, we doubt not, if ascertained to be fact, our City Authorities will promptly take decided and precautionary measures thereon.

We are constrained to throw ourselves on the indulgence of our readers, for issuing but a half sheet to-day; as a new and awkward hand, employed in our office, late last evening let a form fall, destroying a quantity of matter, which it is utterly out of our power to set up in time for publishing a full sheet.

For the Quebec Argus.

(We consider it proper to remark that we were pledged to the insertion of the following communication which was received by us sometime ago, and prior to the "great event" which so strangely seems to have set so many of the good folks of this city conceitedly upon the extreme pinnacle of their own importance.)

Sir,—I am neither afraid nor ashamed to own that I am twenty years of age, received but sixty pounds per annum, and find myself, for my services in a Merchant's establishment in the Lower town; which aforesaid services are of a numerous and diversified description—such as racing after Custom House dockets—copying bills of parcels and invoices—trotting to the coves—diving into the cellars, looking sharp after the coopers, or galloping up stairs with directions to the packers—taking about fifty average runs per diem, either to the several Banks, Assurance Companies Offices, or the Exchange—not to count upon frequent dunning expeditions against Grocers, Hardware men, linen drapers, and small dealers of all descriptions, far and near, in both city and suburbs. From the foregoing list it may be judged that I lead no idle life, in remuneration for which, in addition to the before-mentioned five pounds per month, I am permitted to sit on a crazy two legged stool, at a more crazy and dirty desk, in a dirtier office, and be styled a "junior clerk."

Now, Sir, as there is a great stir going on about classifying people in such grades as will admit them to pay ten dollars, without having it despised and rejected, or themselves contumaciously sneered upon, or kicked out of genteel society, I want to find out under what particular classification a junior Merchant's Clerk should be set down; as I have a great longing to buy a pair of white kid gloves, and pumps, and sport one of Farquhar's two and three penny real gold *epingettes* in my stock front. We all know the standing assumed by a "senior" clerks in a counting house, of this there can be no question—at least, I should think so, to judge from the specimen of our senior clerk. True, he receives the enormous salary of one hundred and seventy-five pounds currency, per calendar year, for his work; which he has a very funny fashion of transforming into a cool "three hundred," when condescending to speak of such matters to friends and acquaintances. He talks very pleasantly also, and in a way which edifies much, not being myself conversant with such great people, of his friends in the "Guards"; calling them Tom this, or Dick that, and even ventures on a lord by his surname, in a way which frightens me almost—and talks of the "service," and "our regiment." You see he has a right to do all this last, inasmuch as he used to strut about the streets a winter or two ago, tied to a big sword, as a volunteer officer for a few months. Yet after all this mode of talking before us young chaps in the office, I have noticed that, when even in the streets, he tries a nod upon "the Guards" *en passant*, he might as well "duck" to the wooden Jupiter in John Suburbs for any return he gets,—I believe "the Guards" are said to be subject to curious fits of shortsightedness at times; and they should wear barnacles on such occasions, in my humble opinion. Well, what I want to make evident is, that there is no doubt of our "senior" clerk being quite the "fit" for the ten dollar affair; and particularly, which I should have mentioned before, as he is very fond, and is supposed to be peculiarly happy in speechifying at all public places; and perhaps, if stuck up in the ball room, among the candles of the great chandelier, would astonish folks, with a luminous working oration especially—if permitted to look at the notes

in his hat.—But I somehow have wandered far from my original purpose at setting out, which is to ascertain whether a Merchant's "junior clerk" ranks with a Barber's "man of business," or with the Grocer's senior shopman over the way in his white apron and killing whiskers, who, by the way, is a devilish good sort of chap, and a trump, although he does go into a hoghead of sugar like a diving bell, or whether, the said "junior clerk" comes within the immunity of the office to which he belongs, and has a claim on the advantages of a *sel* rank in society—just as midshipmen, although receiving less pay than a common seaman, are yet classified as gentlemen, and are entitled to move in the same circle of society with their Captain or Admiral.

A MERCHANT'S CLERK.

Quebec, 12th Nov., 1841.

For the Quebec Argus.

TO THE EDITOR,

Will you permit me, Sir, to avail myself of a small place in your paper, to notice of two or three matters which deserve strong public reprehension, and which, in the course of my walks about town and its vicinity, have either come under my own personal observation, or I have been made acquainted with.

Pray, Sir, is there no municipal regulation in force, awarding punishment to those bringing *Measly Pork* into our markets for sale; and is it, or is it not, a part of the duty of the Clerk of the Market to see that no unwholesome food is brought there or sold? For the last fortnight or three weeks a great quantity of pork has been brought into town, and sold at a low rate; and I have heard of not a few cases, in which individuals, not very well acquainted with the aspect of disease in this sort of meat, have been imposed upon. Indeed I have myself seen pork affected in this way exposed for sale in more than one recent instance; and it behooves people to be well on their guard, and closely inspect the article in making purchases.

How is it, that the law decrees all winter vehicles to be driven with bells attached to the harness, under a severe penalty; yet, why is it, that a person may daily witness the impunity with which such regulation is set at naught by carters and others, in the streets of both city and suburbs, who gallop along with an air of perfect indifference and defiance; but, if a gentleman, or a payable person in appearance, should lose the bells of his horse or horses, by the chance breaking of a strap, he is sure, before he goes the length of half a street, to be "pinned," and "lugged" up for a fine!

Why are those accursed pests of our streets and public places, the herds of vile, half starved, and mangy dogs allowed to run at large, now that it is an ascertained fact that mad dogs have been running their dreadful "muck," in certain portions of this city?

There are a few other matters, Mr. Editor, which I could very well and suitably add to my present brief list of queries, if I did not wish to avoid trespassing too far upon your space and indulgence; but I think the foregoing quite a sufficient sample, for the time being, of a certain description of questions, which are "more easily asked than answered."

I remain, &c.

VERITAS.

November, 1847.

To Correspondents.

A PROPRIETOR IN ST. LOUIS SUSURUS would recommend to desist from agitating the question, his letter would be sure, to raise just now, from a reason which must be obvious to him; and taking this view of the case, he will perceive our true motive in declining to insert his communication at present.

STATU QUO has come to hand; but as all our spare space, in to-day's paper, has been long bespoken, he must be content to remain in statu quo till next week, when he will be duly attended to.

JOHN BARLEYCORN, we think, must have been scraping a very close acquaintance with his namesake, when he wrote his remarks on the recent celebration of St. Andrew's day; and we respect the tutelary Saint, and all beneath his regard, too highly, to admit of such an unmeaning jumble of nonsense as Mr. Barleycorn has taken the pains to string together on the occasion.

KATE DASHAWAY we acknowledge with cap in hand. Oh! Kate, but you are a rare one.

HAIDER, ILEX, KOX, and others, thankfully received, and duly filed to go in the first opportunity.

LEX TALIONIS puts a case to us which has neither law, liberty, nor license about it; and we cannot consent, even had he a gown and wig on, to allow his spleen to make a convenience of our columns—He must go and "jump about" elsewhere. There's no help for it, Lex—you had better employ yourself in calculating the interest on your immense profits, made during the recently closed Inferior Term, than "peg away," as you call it, at our brother's *ads*.

## FORWARDING.

FERGUSON & MCGIBBON, MONTREAL.  
MCGIBBON & FERGUSON, KINGSTON.

THEIR business is conducted altogether by way of the St. Lawrence, by which route sufficient despatch can be given to goods upwards. GOODS forwarded from Quebec to their care, destined to any other part of the Province beyond Kingston, or on the line of the St. Lawrence below that place will meet with prompt attention and despatch.

Montreal, 15th May 1841.



AN INCIDENT OF THE PENINSULAR WAR.

On the occupation of Madrid by Wellington, I had been sent from Cadiz with despatches, announcing the concentration of the French armies...

Following the troops for some leagues on their route towards Portugal, I turned off, and made the best of my way to Andalusia. This was but a short excursion, however; for a party of Soult's hussars, ranging the country for forage, gave chase to me...

The hussars at once agreed that this was better than the bivouac, and we followed the guide. The house was about a league further, and it was midnight when we reached it...

But our guide wanted no assistance, he did the honors of the empty inn with remarkable activity, cooked our omelet, found out the cellar, spread our table, and attended it, as if he had been all his life a waiter.

At length, when wine and song had carried us far towards morning, the corporal proposed that we should all go to rest. The peasant, on this proposed a bumper to "the good cause," and bringing a large measure on the table, filled a large goblet for each, and handed it round.

Theodore Hook, it seems, has left his family—a widow and five children—utterly destitute. A subscription for their relief has been got up, but the papers complain that its proceeds are altogether inadequate.

now sufficiently drunk to dislike any unnecessary trouble, I was ordered to bring him before them. I obeyed, as it seemed to offer me another chance. But as I left the room, I saw by the light of its lamp, the flash of steel outside a window in the passage, I went out on tiptoe, and saw our peasant standing over the dead body of the sentinel...

He had found some narcotic mixture in the house, with which he had drugged their last bumper, as a preparative for cutting their throats; and his well contrived stumble had saved me from sharing the dose. He now proceeded to make quick work with their pockets, and rifled them of every sou—stripped them of arms and ammunition, and, tying them to the tables with the mules' halters, packed his plunder, swords, and accoutrements, on their horses, and mounting, we set off.

"But what induced the man to hazard himself? Was it mere love of adventure, or national hatred of the invader? Of course, he could have known nothing of you!"

"Why, it would be difficult to say which; perhaps all had their share. But he knew me well. And this strikes me as the most remarkable evidence of the indefatigable spirit of the people. You may remember my saying that a dragoon had been made prisoner along with me. The peasant was that dragoon. On hearing that I was to be treated as a deserter, he set himself at work to prevent, at least, that catastrophe. He immediately made his escape, a matter sufficiently easy in the confusion of a general movement.

"And you lost sight of him? A fellow of that class might have made a showy officer." "And he has made one. He soon joined the guerrillas, commanded a thousand men, harassed the enemy's convoys till their garrisons in the north were almost starved; and then taking service with Mina, to whom he was brigadier, now wears a coat covered with orders, which he had deserved rather better than most of those who have got them. I lately saw him at Madrid, and if commands are to go by merit, I know of no man likelier to rise to still higher distinction."

THE LATE LORD SYDENHAM.—The deceased Charles Poulett Thomson was eldest son of Mr. J. Poulett Thomson, of Roshampton and Austin Friars, and brother of Mr. George Poulett Scrope, M. P. for Stroud, who, on his marriage in 1821, assumed the arms and name of Scrope by sign manual, and until his accession to office in 1830 was connected with the well known mercantile firm of that name in the city of London.

Theodore Hook, it seems, has left his family—a widow and five children—utterly destitute. A subscription for their relief has been got up, but the papers complain that its proceeds are altogether inadequate. His income must have been large, but he appears to have consumed it all in riotous living.

SALES BY AUCTION.

VALUABLE ENGRAVINGS, &c.

By Auction will be sold on THURSDAY and FRIDAY next, 9th and 10th inst., at the Albion Hotel, Palace Street.

AN Invoice of valuable Steel Engravings—principally coloured, in Gilt Frames and on ornamented Strainers, received from an eminent London House and forming a superior selection.

—ALSO—

Writing Cases, Pens, Ink, &c., &c. The sale to commence at SEVEN o'clock precisely.

DUPONT & Co.

Catalogues will be ready for delivery on Thursday morning when the assortment can be seen at the Hotel.

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.

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

HAVANA.

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

PASSENGERS arriving at Havana, and desirous of going to this House by de-patching a message to the Proprietor will be immediately furnished with the customary permit to disembark, with their luggage, &c. A regular passport is also of course indispensable.

New York, Nov. 13, 1841.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

DURING the Summer the Quebec Post Office will be open to the public from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M. ON SUNDAYS, in the Morning for Two Hours after the arrival of the Western Mail, and in the Afternoon, from 2 to 3 o'clock.

By order of the Deputy Post Master General. General Post Office. Quebec, 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. BARRETT, 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.

FOR SALE.

ONE Hundred Barrels COAL TAR. Apply to the subscriber. J. NESBITT. 25th May, 1841. St. Rochs



NOTICE.

TO PERSONS DESIROUS OF SETTLING ON THE LAMBTON 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.

3rd.—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 Tickets 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 one 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 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 specially 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.

25W

ORANGE MARMALADE, FOR SALE BY

G. SCOTT, Confectioner. Quebec, June 8, 1841.

FOR SALE.

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

WILLIAM CHAPMAN & Co. Gibb's Wharf, zaw

Quebec, May 24, 1841.

SUPERIOR

LEMON SYRUP

Manufactured and sold by

WM. PATERSON, Grocer.

No. 18. Notre Dame Street, Quebec.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE.

50 Gross of the well known celebrated JONES'S MATCHES—nothing equal to them in the Canada.

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. us 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 WHISKEY.

100 boxes Glass 8 1/2 by 9 1/2 in half boxes 40 do. Digby Herring 20000 Common Cigars, 40 hundred 15 kegs Snuff 10 do. best Plug 16s. 10000 Silva Cigars, 10 years old 3000 Ladies do. 6000 Large dry Hides 60000 green Calf Skins.

CHAS. F. PRATT & BROTHER.

Quebec, 20th 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.

FOR SALE.

3,400 Bars round No. 3, Iron, assorted sizes. 1,290 do flat ditto, 500 Coils best Cordage, 17 Cwt. 5-16 Chain, short linked, 2 Chain Cables and Anchors, with a complete gang of standing and running Rigging, Blocks, Drayages, &c. to suit a vessel of 300 tons Register.

Apply to Commercial Chambers, H. N. JONES, 18th August 1841.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

25,000 Regalia Cigars, 20,000 Cruz Brand, No. 1, Principe, 15 C " " No. 2, " " " " No. 1, " " "

Matthew Congress, 2,000 Riondo Congress, 10,000 Noriego, 2,000 Guisno, 1,000 Manila Cheroots, 24,000 Mend-sa & Garcia, 5 000 Trabucos.

25,000 Regatta, No. 1, Canada Manufacture, 20,000 Matthew half Regalia, Maracabio Knaster Tobacco, Fine mild old Petit Knaster, Vueltas de Abajo, Fine Leighter Porto Rico, Cut Tobacco, Strasburg Snuff, French Rappee, Fine Moccobio, American Gentleman, Natchitoches. Mixture, Cigars, Cases of different sizes, & Patent Matches.

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2nd June 1841.

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