

THE QUEBEC TRANSCRIPT,

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Vol. II]

MONDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER, 1839.

[No. 110.]

THE CLAUSE IN THE WILL.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "BATTLES THE REEFER," &c.
Not very many years ago there was a populous and traffic-trod street in the metropolis, leading from Piccadilly into Oxford street. It was not a very fashionable, but a very busy one. It was called by a name ominous of its coming annihilation—it was swallowed up with many more, by the progress of improvements and the regency. Need I say it was wallow street?

It was just at the time when Bonaparte had ceased obliging the different powers of Europe to make prisoners of each other's subjects by being converted into a prisoner himself, when John Ward found that one of the greatest advantages that he should derive from participating in the blessings of the general peace, was the loss of the freshest and most important parts of his life, that is to say, from fourteen to twenty; and that he had to begin to learn, and to provide for his future respectable subsistence. The intelligent reader need not be surprised in these days of general knowledge, he is reminded, he is only reminded, that a midshipman's half-pay just amounts to three farthings a year, with the usual deductions and fees of office, which half-pay is payable quarterly, and is to say when he the midshipman can get

John Ward being one of this over-remunerated class—(what is Joseph Hume about that evil still exists in all its magnitude?)—man, for the first time in his life, to cast up a few bills he had ever paid, before he was affected with the "tottle of the whole." Just at this crisis, he had made a purchase, in a shop in this same Swallow street, of sundry descriptions of linen, silk, and hose, necessary to a midshipman fattening on the peace establishment.

Whilst he was making the most bungling of awkward attempts to choppen the various bills, he was struck with the appearance of the proprietor of the shop, who was the person whom he transacted this, to him, important affair. He was a tall man, of about thirty years of age, and comely withal, but of a conventional gazing, from which you did seek relief by coming at downright ugliness.

His features were, though large, remarkably regular, and the shape of his countenance a leughened oval. His hair was as black as any lady could have wished to fall on the shoulders of the purest white, and coarse enough and strong enough to have satisfied any man in horsehair. This jet-black hair was cut in a very amiable manner over his high forehead, and hung in flaky lengths about the sides of his neck. The coat he wore was of an indescribably sad colour; and, though the buttons were then more generally worn, were covered with cloth. He used the most apology possible for a white cravat, behind; shirt-collar there was none, the exception of his linen he was dressed in one colour. Still, with all this severity of simplicity in his outward man, he had less appearance of a preacher about him, than he habituated to the counter.

His deportment was sedate; his motions slow and dignified; his enunciation sonorous and deep; in fact, it struck Ward at the time, as if he was just such a man as one of those to whom Cromwell formerly addressed his admonition—"trust in the Lord and keep thy duty dry."

The necessary colloquy that took place between John Ward and himself, John Ward, that he should bear either some texts from the Scriptures, or the cant of a dining-house. On the contrary, his language was business-like, and so far as John's was concerned, decidedly to the point. He smiled often, but not instantaneously, and on the impulse of the occasion, as other people, for his grin was lugged slowly & unobtrusively into existence. You saw the preparation—it struggled against its master's will; and when it was at length fully upon the rigid lips and unwilling of the cheeks, it lingered there, and had served its purpose, was as unwilling to depart as it had been to appear—it did

not vanish, but slowly faded away; thus, it often happened, that whilst its owner was assuring John, with solemn voice, that he valued his salvation too much to cheat him, the Judas-smile sat mocking on his lips, giving every word he uttered the lie.

This person, whose name was Phineas Macfarlane, when he had failed to induce John Ward to make any more purchases, assuming a very abstracted air, and casting up his large lustreless black eyes to the ceiling, remained in apparent meditation, for at least three minutes. Perhaps he wished to induce his customer to think that he was absorbed in silent prayer—at least Ward thought so at the time. After this acting he passed his hand suddenly across his forehead, called up his unwilling smile, made a tradesman's bow, and made out and cast up Ward's little account, as he termed it, with a speed to him astonishing; and taking his address in order to send home the parcel, he held out, very naturally, his hand for the money.

The singular demeanour and the pantomime of the man-mercer had completely thrown the midshipman off his guard, and the latter unconsciously omitted casting up the figures, but paid the money down, as if he had still been in the halcyon days of a bloody war, when prize-money was in esse, and promotion in posse. He paid the money, but did not pocket the bill so readily as Phineas did the pay. On the contrary, as he deliberately walked forth from the counter, he perused the bill slowly, item by item, and having done this in a careful and melancholy manner, he fixed himself, unwittingly, on the threshold of the door to add up the whole.

He was not aware that he was closely watched; and he had just come to the conviction, either that Phineas Macfarlane was a rogue, or that he, John Ward, was still deficient in that rule of arithmetic called by little boys "compound addition," when the loud voice of the tradesman called out to him rather rudely, that by his standing on the step of his shop he was preventing the ingress of several carriage-ladies. This, of course, made John look up and down Swallow street, and as the only vehicle that he could discover was that of a cstermonger, drawn by a respectable old donkey, he then looked at Mr. Phineas Macfarlane, and then at his bill—the forefinger of his right hand still upon the column on which his arithmetical knowledge, and Mr. Phineas Macfarlane's integrity were at issue.

"Will you have the goodness, sir, either to move in or move out?" said the man-mercer.

"In, by all means," said Ward, "it is you that are out. I'll trouble you for ten shillings, with which you have overcharged me."

At this, the long oval face, and the swallow regular features of Phineas grew dark, very dark, and his reply was hurried and disconnected. He denied the overcharge at once, and asked John Ward if he meant to call him a thief. Singularly enough, Ward did not lose his temper on the instant, but mildly told him it was a question in which violence and assertion were of no consequence, but one merely of figures, and then invited him to cast up the figures with him. They then laid their heads together, not very amiably, each in his own way running up the column of the shillings. John knew that he was young, and perhaps looked much younger; but his adversary, for such he was now really become, did not know that John had been educated at a school, in which the first principle that is there taught, is to ride the bosom of fear, at once and for ever.

Phineas, in this little exploit, endeavoured to intimidate and confuse the customer; firstly, by speaking almost at the top of his voice; and secondly, by obstinately beginning to cast up from the top of the column, when John began at the top, and vice versa. At length, he so far forgot his self-possession, as to tell Ward that he lied, and endeavoured to snatch the bill from him. This approach to violence was returned by a distinct and well-applied rap on the head; a fracas ensued—two shopmen joined in the fray, whilst a third procured a constable. John still kept possession of John as his prisoner, until he placed him at the bar be-

fore the magistrates in Marlborough-street, for a violent and outrageous assault upon Mr. Phineas Macfarlane, a respectable housekeeper, against the king's peace, and all the statutes in that case made and provided.

The reader need not be told that John Ward was fined for the assault, and that Mr. Phineas Macfarlane had to refund the ten shillings, as the bill received by himself, was evidence conclusively against him. To John's accusation of contemplated fraud, he had the audacity to assert, that at the moment of making out the account, he had been forcibly struck with the unctious of one of Doctor Watt's divine songs, from which the trifling mistake had arisen, and that it was a wicked libel upon him, to accuse him of a premeditated fraud in the transaction, for his character was well known. He was believed, and John was reprimanded by the magistrate.

Now John Ward retired from the seat of justice with what he thought only a just measure of anger against all parties, not excluding himself. This last person, indeed, he set down as a most incomprehensible stupid ass, to allow himself thus to be foiled by a lank-haired, oily-headed sanctimonious pretender to honesty like Phineas.

In all the seaports of her majesty's dominions, and in those also of all foreign parts, the midshipman will be found, so far as in him lies, to be a gregarious animal. If they, the midshipmen, cannot hunt and defend themselves, and we are sorry to add offend others, in flocks, they will in pairs; and the more sternly that adversity presses upon them, the more affectionately and truthfully they cherish each other.

John Ward had a companion and a friend, that even the horrors of midshipman's half-pay, could not alienate from him. There was a great discrepancy between the fortunes of these two; for whilst John Ward was no other prospect before him, than that, after having spent the little money that still remained to him of his pay, and that derived from prizes, of going and offering his services to navigate the mercantile navy, his friend had already been made a sleeping partner in his uncle's large wholesale tobacconist establishment in the Borough. Never was there a more wake-sleeping partner than Harry Haldrum; indeed, no one knew when he slept—in the night it certainly was not, as the fraternity of the old watch at the west end of the town were willing to testify upon oath, with, or even without a consideration. In fact, he was one of those young gentlemen, who, from his connection with trade, was not so well assured of his own gentility as he wished; therefore, at times, to secure the appellation of "gentleman" as much to himself as possible, did his best to act quite unlike one. With the exception of this foible, he was however, a good fellow.

Hal heard his old shipmate's account of his tribulation, in a rich, soiled silk dressing gown, with a golden tasselled velvet cap, of the most vivid green, on one side of his head, with a veritable Havannah cigar in his mouth; and, as the narrative grew more interesting, so the more furiously he smoked. By the time that it was finished, so was the cigar nearly; and, as the tale of woe ceased, he flung the remnant, burning as it was, upon the rich carpet, and crushed out the lighted ashes by twisting them under his heel, with a gesture and an emphasis that Ward well understood, as a wish to be using the lank-haired physiognomy of Phineas Macfarlane in the same fashion.

"Well," said John Ward, "now that you have heard my wrongs what shall I do?"

"I'll go and give him a good starting—that is, I mean a towelling." Haldrum kept his word—fastened a quarrel upon him, and beat him unmercifully.

It might have been a fortnight after this conversation, when one fine morning, John Ward presented himself to his old friend, Hal Haldrum, at his *locale* in Duke street. The meeting was a painful one to both parties. John had come to announce to his friend, that circumstances had compelled him to adopt as his *dernier resort*, the resolution of embarking as the first mate of a West-Indiaman; and Harry

had the offer of assistance in his heart, and it trembled on his tongue, and yet he knew not whether a present relief would not be an ultimate disaster.

"There is no disgrace in it," said poor John, doubtfully, and with a hectic flush; "and yet I think it would have broken my father's heart, had he been living to see it."

"No, John, no—it would not, though he lived and died a naval officer, he would have gloried in his son honestly serving his country in the mercantile navy, rather than to have seen him idling away his time on shore, in wanton dissipation, if he had the means, or in disaffected poverty if he had them—perhaps, rather see him the right-minded resolute fellow that you are, than such a harum-scarum, good-for-little fellow as myself—a useless consumer of the good things of this life—something worse than an unprofitable or idle member of one of our busiest communities in the world."

"The large snuff-manufactory in the Borough."

"No more of that, if you love me, John; it is not I, but my capital that does the good work there; sink the shop, I shall reform by and by, and marry. Yes, marry—why do you start?—I am not so fresh-coloured and fine looking a fellow as you, yet I'm strait enough, and have got a trick of the eye that may take a girl's fancy—especially when I can throw in some thousands as a make-weight, to so light a bargain as myself, I wish I had your good looks, however."

"And I your money?"

"Upon my soul, I would change—you see, after all, that your lot is preferable to mine."

"But I don't see it."

"Then I will put the case, and if you will only keep your eyes open it will be visible enough. Now, here's Mary Macfarlane."

"Macfarlane! What! the daughter of Phineas Macfarlane, of Swallow-street—the man whose nose you cracked?"

"Not! his daughter, but his cousin—his ward also—or at least lately was so—splendid girl, Jack—such manners—and a great fortune in the bargain!"

"What, and has it passed through the cunning man-mercer's hands, and remains great?"

"There were two other guardians, my boy; and I don't know how many trustees! Now she shall help me in my case. Suppose you and I were to bid up for her?"

"I?"

"Yes, you—with your Grecian countenance, mountain colour, and laughing English blue eyes—and then there is that worst of all devils, called persuasion, in the very tone of your voice. You! why not you? Well, supposing we both strove for her, and I won her, as most likely I should?"

"Thank you," said John Ward, a little more mortified than he ought to have been, considering his late modest disclaimer.

"Don't thank me, but thank my two or three thousand a year, as it may be. So you see, my income would have done what plain honest Hal Haldrum could not. Put the case the other way, that you won her—and there'd be an end to the end to the argument: so stick yourself, Jack, on either of the horns of the dilemma, and then you'll be a happier fellow than I."

"Well if I must be empaled, I should like it to be on a golden horn—but all this is but sorry comfort to me; you won't get her because you don't deserve her, though your money does; and I should not though I do deserve her (mind, the assertion is yours, not mine), because I have no money to make my deserving palatable."

"That's more than you know—you shall try, however."

"Impossible! 'The Thomas and Nancy,' confound the owners' taste, what names they give their ships! The Hooker sails, Hal, in a fortnight from this day."

(To be concluded in our next.)

SPORTS ON THE SUN.—A down-cast editor says that a spot about an inch in diameter, or "as large as a piece of chalk," is plainly to be seen "with the naked eye."

THE QUEBEC TRANSCRIPT.

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QUEBEC, MONDAY, 4th NOV. 1823.

With the arrival of a new Governor in this Province, an event of no infrequent occurrence, now a day, it has become, among other and more weighty matters, the signal for the Quebec Mercury and the Montreal Herald to "buckle on armour" and fight, as a Kentuckian would say, "as savage as meat axes."

Resolutions were passed; the first unanimously, and the second with only two dissenting voices. Resolved, That the banks of the city of New York, must and will maintain specie; and that it is with unfeigned satisfaction they have noticed the cheering and sustaining voice of their fellow citizens in reference to this measure.

And, "silently but respectfully," we feel assured, will the loyalists of this Province await the first acts of importance of His Excellency's administration.

By the Eastern mail of yesterday, we received Halifax, Pictou, and St. John papers of the 26th and 23rd ultimo. We are happy to find that the fire in the Pictou coal-pits has been extinguished; the Mechanic & Farmer says:—

It is not improbable that the Great Western has arrived at New York by this time, for if she sailed on the 19th ultimo, this is the 16th day from the date of her departure.

Joseph Bonaparte, the Comte de Surville, with his suite, has engaged a passage in the pocket ship Philadelphia, the regular day of sailing of which from New York for London is the 1st inst.

New York papers of Monday and Tuesday contain little of importance beyond an account of another meeting of merchants, on financial affairs.

Resolved, That the necessity of a further diminution of their loans and discounts does not now exist; but that it would be unwise and imprudent to pledge themselves to any particular course which might be rendered futile by events over which they may have no control.

Resolved, That having confidence in the ability of the Banks to sustain both themselves and the public, by extending their discounts, we earnestly recommend a spirit of mutual forbearance and accommodation among the banks and among all classes of dealers, during the present temporary difficulty.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, it is the duty of all honorable men to sustain our banking institutions, in their present determination to support the honour of the country by maintaining specie payments; and in the opinion of this meeting, that it is perfectly consistent with the avowed objects of the Banks, by concert of action, essentially to enlarge their discounts.

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Water was let into the pits from the river, on Saturday; and we were last evening informed that the fire was completely extinguished. The new pits are unimpaired, and as those burned were soon to be abandoned, the loss will not be so extensive as might be anticipated.

Jamaica dates to the 26th Sept. were received at Halifax on the 26th ult. We extract a few particulars from the Canadian Recorder.

Sir Charles Metcalfe, the new Governor of Jamaica, arrived at Port Royal on the 22nd Sept., in H. M. S. Caracoe, and met with a hearty welcome from all ranks of the community.

We are informed that H. M. S. Serpent is under orders to be in readiness to receive Sir Lionel Smith on board to-morrow evening, and sail from Port Royal on Thursday for New York, from which place His Excellency proposes proceeding by one of the steam-packets for England.

The soldiers and civilians of Spanish-town. We are informed by a gentleman, who left Spanish-town yesterday morning, that a serious quarrel took place in the barrack yard between the soldiers and some of the inhabitants on Sunday evening last. It appears that on the return of the detachment from the public square to their barracks, several of the inhabitants attempted to enter the yard, from which they were repulsed.

UPPER CANADA.

The papers received from Upper Canada do not contain much of interest. We are extremely gratified to find that an honorable and influential member of the Responsible Government party—Mr. Bristowe—has, in a letter addressed to Mr. Sheriff Jarvis, conclusively shown that the statements of the Toronto Examiner respecting the Sheriff's conduct at the meeting in Yonge street, were nothing more nor less than unmitigated falsehoods—just as sensible people thought they were.

Three important facts are elicited by this statement, and we trust are in themselves amply sufficient to refute the whole mass of filthy and treasonable lies that have flooded the country from the Durham presses during the past ten days.

1st.—Mr. Bristowe states that "several individuals of both parties in my hearing suggested the propriety of the Sheriff declaring the names proposed and taking the numbers for the appointment of chairman, and that your party had a majority in number, and that you were by in calling Mr. Boyd to the chair. It is however probable that you being on the platform might have seen a clear division and ascertained the numbers, whereas I, being in the crowd, could not have seen or ascertained anything of the kind."

2ndly.—My impression decidedly was that you were by in calling Mr. Boyd to the chair. It is however probable that you being on the platform might have seen a clear division and ascertained the numbers, whereas I, being in the crowd, could not have seen or ascertained anything of the kind.

3rdly.—When the Reform party moved off to attempt the second meeting, Mr. B. stated "I was requested to go to another place for that purpose, but declined doing so because I thought it dangerous and imprudent. I still think it was, and regretted such a course should have been adopted by the Reform party."

The Brantford Sentinel, of the 26th ultimo, contains a requisition for a public meeting of the inhabitants of the township of Brantford, to be held on the 22nd inst. (Saturday last) for the purpose of adopting an address to the Governor General. The requisition states that the meeting is convened by "the friends of the measures recommended in the Earl of Durham's Report."

His Excellency Sir George Arthur and suite left Montreal on Thursday on their return to Upper Canada. It appears to be now pretty certain that His Excellency the Governor General will proceed to Upper Canada, this month, and several accounts agree in stating that his stay in the Upper Province will extend to six weeks. Rumours of the retirement of Sir George Arthur from the Administration of the government of Upper Canada have been afloat, but we are unable to learn any thing positive on the subject.

The Kingston, (U. C.) Chronicle of the 30th ult. says.—Nothing certain has transpired regarding the Governor General's visit to this Province: it is believed it will not take place before next season. Lt. Gen. Sir R. D. Jackson may be daily expected. The gallant general is on a tour of inspection throughout his extensive military command.

In our last we copied from the Montreal Herald of Wednesday, a statement respecting the Upper Canada Banks, which we find in some respects, incorrect. The Herald of Thursday contains a communication from the Hon. P. McGill, correcting the statement.

Mr. McGill states that Sir George Arthur's answer to his inquiry was, that the Banks were compelled by law to resume specie payments on the 1st of November; that they had not made any application for a further suspension; and that the government in Upper Canada would not interfere, unless the Bank of New York and this Province should ultimately be obliged to suspend. His Excellency further expressed a wish, that an address which Mr. McGill told him was in preparation by some of the merchants in town, on the subject, should not be presented to him.

TAOTING.—The great trotting match harness between Dutchman and Awful Ice Poney having withdrawn—came off a Monday last on the Seaton course near New York, for a purse of \$3000. Awful won easily, making the following time:—

First heat, 2 m. 41 1/2 s. Second do., 2 m. 40 s. Third do., 2 m. 44 1/2 s.

The second heat was a contested one, in consequence of Dutchman running into Awful, and it was done in the shortest time of the three.

THE AMISTAD AFRICANS.—Senors Monz and Ruiz, imprisoned at New York in the suit of two of the Africans who were seized by the Spanish slave Amistad, have been admitted to bail, the former on common bail, the latter on justified bail of \$250.—The distinction being made on the ground that Ruiz was the owner of the slaves. Fomi, mother of the negroes, has also instituted motion against Ruiz, in the Supreme Court, Judge Edwards has required the latter to post bail in the sum of five hundred dollars.—The proceedings are a prolific source of acrimonious discussion between the Abolitionists and the Abolitionists of the United States.

The Albion, of New York, speaks of a mourn of fresh preparations for border incidents, and observes, if they are again undertaken they will be of a more formidable character than any that have occurred. We think they will not be undertaken again. The French and Windsor escapades are fresh in "sympathetic" recollection; but if our neighbors choose to try it again, the road is open. Hence is the parole—"The Buffalo," the custom sign.—Montreal Courier.

His Excellency the Governor in Chief visited the Island of St. Helens yesterday, but dispensed with all compliment or ceremony on his landing.—Montreal Transcript of This We regret to perceive that one of the fortunate sufferers by the fire in St. Phillip has since died of the burns received—and that there is beyond any reasonable hope of recovery.—Ibid.

LET GLASGOW be all the cities of the greatest progress in during the last half century was but 30,000. Forty years since, it only £3000 per annum £400,000.

General Jackson was day. We don't believe of the suspension United States Bank. dead, then Jackson was is dead—now let us —New York Herald.

THE PUMPKIN CRO of Aroostook, has also member, as a day for U —Ibid.

CONSTITUTION.—A lot Lewis Brown, in Philadelphia notes, and three days of the amount because discount. If he had k lost ten per cent by dep

SHIP INTELLIGENCE

Ship Albion, Smith, 120 Price & Co. Ship Prince George, 1 general cargo, P. Bar's Hope, Small, 1 Pemberton. Sch. George, Lemux, 1 Frazer. Brk. Hibernia, Stevens last, Pemberton's. A schooner from L. to V. Hansel. Sch. Providence, Bow sugar, for Montreal. Sch. Phoenix, Caldwell Fraser, 5 passengers. No Bark New Brunswick, Rigny. Bark Malgrave, Edmon Bark Magnet, Morton. Bark James Baile, Sr. Brig Stamper, Seur, 8 Brig British Queen, T. Brig King William, Su Brig British Tar, Hial Brig Salus, Ritchie, Gt Brig Margaret Balfour, P. PASSI In the Prince Gen. Menie, R. E.; Mr. B. Artillery men, 2 women; In the packet brig St. Edmund, on the 3d Stewart, Miss Griffin Major Wood, Capt. C. Powells, 23d regt., M Griffiths, 37th regt. and Captain Stevens of 11 red on Friday from D on or about the 18th, supposed to be Mr. M on Tuesday last a load bound up on Tuesday

Arrived, 22d Oct. Hubert, from Gloucester, west half South, dist the chart, nor mentions ship drawing 12 feet. A few minutes before large bark bound to C out her name.

THE QUEBEC TRANSCRIPT.



EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The packet-ship *Independence* arrived at New York on Wednesday last, bringing English papers to the 28th September. For the subjoined summary of their contents we are indebted to the *Montreal Gazette*; on Wednesday we shall give further extracts, if the papers afford any of interest.

THE HARVEST.—The accounts of the harvest, although at considerable variance in different parts of the country, on the whole, leave scarcely a doubt that a large portion of the wheat crop has been irretrievably damaged, and that the oat and barley crops were in serious jeopardy. Large orders had been sent to the continent; and the necessity of parting with heavy amounts of gold in payment for foreign grain, could no longer be questioned.

Private letters say that the harvest has turned out better than the papers represent it. The Barings write that the Bank of England will not suspend specie payments. The merchants and banks in this city who have remitted post-note of the Bank of the United States, must feel greatly relieved by the knowledge that provision has been made for their payment, by the advance of consols to Mr. Jaudon.

The Hon. Thos. Babington Macaulay has been appointed Secretary of War, in the place of Lord Howick, resigned.

Lord Seymour and Mr. Clay are joint secretaries to the Board of Control, for the affairs of India.

The only remaining vacancy in the Mastership of the Mint, which has been offered to Lord Clarendon, and there is every probability of his Lordship accepting it. As well as Mr. McCaulay, Lord C. will have a seat in the cabinet.

Don Carlos arrived at Bourges on the 21st of Sept. with his wife, son and brother. He is well watched.

The Duke Decazes had been employed by the King of France to treat with Don Carlos for a formal renunciation of his claims to the throne; and it was intimated that the King's next step would be a marriage between one of his sons and the young Queen Isabella.

The treaty with Texas was signed at Paris on the 25th of Sept.

Renewed disturbances had taken place in various parts of France, occasioned by the high price of bread and the apprehensions of a scarcity. At Lille the riots continued two days, and were finally suppressed by the troops.

The marriage of Queen Victoria to the young Coburg prince has been officially announced to the French Government.—*La France*.

Admiral Sir Thomas Hardy, a gallant and distinguished officer, the Governor of Greenwich Hospital, is dead. It was in his arms that Lord Nelson expired. Every one must remember his dying exclamation, "Anchor, Hardy, anchor."

Mr. Feargus O'Connor has been again arrested at Manchester for a seditious conspiracy. He was held to bail for trial.

Col. Pasley succeeded on the 23rd Sept. in firing one of his enormous submarine mines of powder against the wreck of the *Royal George*. The cylinder contained 2320 pounds, and was ignited by the galvanic spark; the effect upon the water was grand and imposing in the extreme. What it was upon the wreck had not transpired.

Miss Julia Webster, daughter of the American statesman, Daniel Webster, was married at St. George's, Hanover Square, on the 24th Sept. to Samuel Appleton, Esq. of Boston.

We regret to find by the papers that awful fires have again taken place in various parts of the kingdom—chiefly among hay ricks, corn stacks, and the like. This is the way in which we have long apprehended the Chartist spirit would display itself.

A young man, on complaint of his employer, was fined by the sitting magistrates of Leicester, 40s. and costs, for cleaning his shoes on Sunday morning, before going to church!

BANK OF ENGLAND.—A suspension of specie payments by the Bank of England was freely spoken of; and the general impression was, that such a measure must be resorted to before Christmas. It was believed in London that the Bank of England had been compelled to seek assistance from Hamburg, similar to that obtained from the Bank of France. This belief was founded on the fact that bills to a

large amount, endorsed by an eminent house in Hamburg, in favour of the chief Cashier of the Bank, had been paid by several houses in London.

The arrangements with the Rothschilds, for the acceptance of the U. S. Bank drafts protested by Hottinger, had been carried into effect.

Another topic for comment and rumour was afforded on the 26th of Sept., by the application of Mr. Jaudon to the Bank of England for assistance. A great number of statements are published in reference to this transaction; but the fact seems to be that Mr. Jaudon's embarrassment was caused by the refusal of Hope & Co., of Amsterdam, to make advances which he expected and required to meet the post notes falling due in London; that aid to the amount of £300,000 was granted by the Bank, on the guarantee of four great houses largely engaged in the American trade; and that it was given in three per cent consols, to avoid increasing the Bank's note circulation; and that consols gave way 1/2 per cent in consequence of the transaction.

Matters at Constantinople and Cairo remained for the most part in *status quo*. Mehemet still adhered to his terms, and his obstinacy sadly perplexed the representatives of the five powers. A manifesto, guaranteeing the integrity of the Turkish empire and the maintenance of the present dynasty, had been presented to the Sultan by the ambassadors of England, France and Austria; but it is said those of Prussia and Russia had refused to sign it.

THE EAST INDIES.
The death of Ranjeet Singh, the astute and powerful ruler of the Punjab, is at length announced; and trouble was anticipated in consequence. His quota of troops sent in aid of the Anglo-British invasion of Afghanistan, as soon as they heard of his death, betook themselves to their heels, leaving their British commander, Col. Slade, almost alone.

The accounts from the invading army were unfavourable. The march from Candahar to Cabul was not known at Bombay, although orders had been given to commence it on the 15th of June. Mahomed, instead of flying to the hills as reported, was making preparations for a stout resistance. The Ameer of Sindh also had declared hostility against the British; the Shah of Persia was again marching against Herat with a large force; and the frontiers of the British Indian empire were menaced by the Burmese on one side, and by the Nepalese on another.

THE ARMY.—War Office, Sept. 27th.—1st Dragon Guards.—Lieut. B. O'Neale Viscount Amiens, to be Capt. by pur. v. Tyssen, who rets.; Cor. J. B. Hawkes, to be Lieut. by pur. v. Amiens.

32d.—Brevet Lieut. Col. T. Dundas, from h. p. of 3d Ceylon Regt. to be Major v. Reid, who rets.; Capt. F. Markham to be Major by pur. v. Dundas, who rets., Sept. 28; Lieut. E. O. Broadley to be Capt. by pur. v. Markham, Sept. 28; Ens. S. A. Dickson to be Lieut. by pur. v. Broadley, Sept. 28; H. Duberly, gent. to be Ens. by pur. v. Dickson, Sept. 28. 66th.—Lieut. G. G. Biscot to be Capt. by pur. v. Jenner, who rets.; Ens. C. H. Godby to be Lieut. by pur. v. Biscot; F. J. Belcher, gent., to be Ens. by pur. v. Godby.

COMMERCIAL.
BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

LONDON, Sept. 23.
The usual average return of the liabilities and assets of the Bank of England, embracing the period from the 25th of June to the 17th instant, which appeared in last night's *Gazette*, gives the following results, viz: that the average of the month ending the 17th instant, as compared with the average of the month ending the 25th of June, shows a decrease in the circulation of £27,000, a decrease in the deposits of £744,000, and a decrease in the stock of bullion of £1,347,000. Wherefore it appears that the decrease in the liabilities is £771,000, and this represents the decrease in the total quantity of money in the month ending the 17th instant, as compared with the month ending the 25th of June, in so far as regards the administration of the currency by the Bank of England.

The yearly comparison is as follows:—The average of the month ending the 17th instant, as compared with the average of the month ending the 16th of October, 1838, shows a decrease in the circulation of £951,000, and a decrease in the deposits of £495,000, and a decrease in the stock of bullion of £6,840,000.

LONDON, Sept. 28.
Two o'clock.—The scarcity of money for completing the balances payable on Monday in the foreign market, and the general advance in the rates of discount, has caused a farther depression in stocks.—Consols for money have been down to 83 1/2 @ 90, and for the Account 90 1/2 @ 91. The value of Exchequer bills, although no large sale have been made this morning, has given way to 1 to 3 discount and India Bonds have been at par to 2 discount. The new three and half per cents are at 97 1/2 @ 98.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 26.
The market for pot and pearl ashes has been depressed by the peremptory sale by auction of 100 barrels, which were sold at 24s 3d for the former, and 28s 6d for the latter, but the market has since recovered itself, and 25s and 29s have been realized for small parcels.

THE Subscriber is now receiving per the *Eleutheria*, from London, an unusually large assortment of Plain and Fancy, Autumn and Winter Goods, comprising Ladies, Silk Cashmere and Woollen Cloaks, Plain Cloakings, Plain Cashmeres, Woollen and Cashmere Shawls, Velvets, Silks, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Flannels, Blankets, &c., &c.

Also—A very general selection of FURS, Canada Martin, French Martin, Stone Martin, Chinchilla Mink, Silver Fox, Musquash and Sable Muffs, Tippets and Bosas, with trimmings to match, Cloak Linings, Neutria Skins, &c.

The whole of which is now ready for sale and will with his present Stock be offered at low prices for Cash.

HORATIO CARWELL,
4th November. 4, Paoliue Street.

AUCTION SALES.

UNDERWRITERS' SALE.

THIS DAY, Monday, the 4th Nov., on the Napoleon Wharf, for the benefit of whom it may concern:—
THE HULL of the brig *NEW-TON*, burthen per register, 257 tons, as she now lies or did lay stranded on the beach, about two miles above St. Anne, below Cape Chat, south side River St. Lawrence.

ALSO:—
The Cargo on board said vessel, viz:—
75 ps. 2042 feet Oak Timber,
105 do. 4003 do. Elm do.
55 do. 2381 do. Red Pine do.
71 do. 4747 do. White Pine do.
3225 do. 2m. 8h. Ogr. 23 ps std Staves,
200 do. 229 std. 2nd quality pine deals,
100 do. 60 do. 2nd Ends.

AFTER WHICH,
The materials of said vessel, viz:—
Sails, Standing and Running Rigging,
Chain Top Sail Sheets, Chain Cable, Warps,
Sale at TWO o'clock.

THOS. HAMILTON, A. & B.
Quebec, 4th Nov. 1839.

Will be sold on TO-MORROW, the 5th instant, on the Wellington Wharf, to close consignments:—

50 HOGSHEADS Muscavado Sugar,
23 casks Cod Oil,
200 barrels No. 1 Herrings.
Sale at TWO o'clock.
THOS. HAMILTON.

4th November.

Will be sold on THURSDAY next, the 7th instant, on Irvine's Wharf:—

TWENTY hds. Refined Sugar,
4 hogsheads ditto 4 lb. loaves,
25 puncheons Rum, 56 O. V.
25 puncheons Montreal Whiskey,
20 kegs Plug Tobacco,
5 hogsheads Leaf ditto very fine,
100 chests best quality Twankay Tea,
20 chests ditto Souchong ditto,
30 barrels Pale Seal Oil,
26 qr. casks Port Wine,
30 hogsheads Sazerac Cognac Brandy,
5 hogsheads Martelles ditto best,
50 boxes Starch,
30 bags Rice,
10 tierces Carolina Rice,
1 case Nutmegs,
100 Westphalia Hams,
50 half boxes Glass, 6 1/2 x 7 1/2
3 bales Wrapping Paper,
20 casks Whiting.
Sale at TWO o'clock.

THOS. HAMILTON.
4th November.

"LET GLASGOW FLOURISH."—Glasgow, of all the cities of the world, has made the greatest progress in population and wealth during the last half century. In 1770, its population was but 30,000. It is now 270,000. Forty years since, its custom houses drew only £3000 per annum, and now they are £400,000.

General Jackson was reported dead on Saturday. We don't believe he will die till he hears of the suspension and downfall of the United States Bank. When the monster is dead, then Jackson will say, "Biddle's life is dead—now let thy servant rest in peace."—*New York Herald*.

THE PUMPKIN CROP.—Governor Fairfield, of Annotook, has also set apart the 28th November, as a day for thanksgiving and prayer.—*Ibid.*

CONTRIBUTION.—A loafer robbed the store of Lewis Brown, in Philadelphia, of \$450 in bank notes, and three days after returned \$300 of the amount because they were at such great discount. If he had kept them he would have lost ten per cent by depreciation.—*Ibid.*

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE PROVINCE, Quebec, 30th October, 1839.
His Excellency Sir John Colborne, 1839 inst. was pleased to licence and allow F. X. Poullet, Esq. to practice Physic, Surgery and Midwifery, within the Province of Lower Canada.
Ditto ditto ditto Felix Gogé, Esq. to practice ditto ditto ditto.
Ditto ditto ditto Laurent Turcotte, Esq. to practice ditto ditto ditto.
Ditto ditto ditto Bernard Henri Leprohon, Esq. M. D. to practice ditto ditto ditto.
Louis Paquet, G. U. man, to be a Public Notary, for the Province of Lower Canada.



PORT OF QUEBEC.
ARRIVED.

Nov. 1st.
Ship Albion, Smith, 12th Sept. Falmouth, Ballast, Price & Co.
Ship Prince George, Friend, 9th Sept. London, general cargo, Price & Co.
Bar's Hope, Small, 1st Sept. Gloucester, Ballast, Penberton.
Schr. Gosse, Lemieux, Ste. Anne, fish and oil, D. Frazer.
2nd.
Brk. Hibernia, Stevenson, 25th Aug. Bristol, ballast.
A schooner from Lab ador, with fish and oil, to D. Frazer.
Two schooners from Labrador, with fish and oil, to V. Hamel.
3rd.
Schr. Providence, Boutin, 17 days from Halifax, sugar, for Montreal.
Schr. Phoenix, Caldwell, 26th Oct. Perce, fish, D. Frazer, 5 passengers.

CLEARED.
Nov. 1st.

Brk. New Brunswick, Johnston, Liverpool, J. Rigby.
Brk. Mulgrave, Edmonds, London, Atkinson.
Brk. Magnet, Norton, Liverpool, Price & Co.
Brk. James Baile, Simpson, Belfast, Parker.
Brk. Stamper, Scurr, Stranraer, Chapman & Co.
Brk. British Queen, Tilly, London, Pemberton.
3rd.
Brk. King William, Smith, Newport, Symes.
Brk. British Tar, Blinckhorn, Dublin, Penberton.
Brk. Salam, Ritchie, Greenock, McCave & Co.
Brk. Margaret Balfour, Fitzsimons, Dublin, Levey.

PASSENGERS.

In the Prince George, from London.—Lieut. Menzies, R. E.; Mr. Reid, wife and child, and 5 Artillery men, 3 women and 3 children.
In the packet brig *Star*, sailed from Halifax for Falmouth, on the 30th Oct.—Mrs. and Miss Stewart, 3 Miss Griffiths, Mrs. and Master Street, Major Wood, Capt. Campbell, 7th Hussars, Capt. Powells, 23rd regt., Mr. Tennant, 65th regt. Mr. Griffiths, 37th regt. and Mr. Pinco.

Captain Stevens of the bark industry, who arrived on Friday from Dublin, reports having seen on or about the 25th ult. a vessel off St. Paul's, supposed to be Mr. Munro's ship *Scotland*; also, on Tuesday last a loaded brig off the seven Islands, bound up on Tuesday last.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

Sailed—Sunday, Oct. 20th H. M. S. Winchester, Vice Admiral Sir J. Harvey, Capt. Parker, and H. M. S. Cleopatra, Capt. Lushington, for Bermuda; H. M. Packet Brig *Star*, Lieut. Griffin, for Falmouth.

Montego Bay, sailed 17th—William, for Quebec.

PORT OF ST. JOHN, N. B.

Arrived, 22nd Oct.—Bark Lord John Russell, Hubert, from Gloucester—on the 19th ult. got on a reef off Cape Canoe, Cranberry Island, bearing West half South, distant 7 miles not marked on the chart, nor mentioned in the book of directions; ship drawing 12 feet of water, being in ballast. A few minutes before the ship struck, spoke a large bark bound to Gloucester, could not make out her name.

of the 26th ult. a public meeting of the friends of the Government in the East of England, at the residence of the late Sir George Arthur, on their return to their seats, to be now pretty generally the Governor of Upper Canada, this counts agree in stating per Province will encourage the return of the Administration of Upper Canada we are unable to have the subject.
C.) Chronicle of the time certain that the Governor General's visit is believed it will be season. Lt. Gen. Sir J. Dalrymple, expected. The a tour of inspection military command
ed from the Montreal statement respecting is, which we find correct. The Herald of communication from the the statement.
at Sir George Arthur was, that the latter to resume specie payment; that they had on for a further suspension in Upper Province, unless the Bank of France should undertake. His Excellency wish, that an address him was in preparation hants in town, on the presented to him.
great trotting match chman and Awful- withdrawn—came of a each course near 3000. Awful was coming time: 2 m. 41 1/2 s. 2 m. 40 s. 2 m. 44 1/2 s.
was a contested one, a man running into him, the shortest time of 18.
RICANS.—Several Men at New York at theicans who were absent Amistad, have been former on common bail, ed bail of \$250—his on the ground that he the slaves. Foni, as has also instituted an the Supreme Court, in equired the latter to pull hundred dollars.—The sific source of arms the Abolitionists and the United States.
New York, speaks of rations for border immu y are again under more formidable character occurred." We think he ken again. The French ides are fresh in "opinion"; but if our neighbors, the road is open. Parke e Buffalo," the anti-urrier.
the Governor in Chief Helens yesterday, but the mpiment or ceremony read Transcript of that receive that one of the y the fire in St. Phillip's burns received—and reasonable hope of recovery.

THE QUEBEC TRANSCRIPT.

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S WORKS,
Complete in seven Volumes.
A FEW SETS FOR SALE, at a reduced price, by
W. COWAN & SON.
14th October, 1839

PHRENOLOGY.
THE use of the rooms of the Quebec Debating Club, (Freemasons' Hall,) having been kindly granted to Mr. Burke, for the purpose of delivering a PUBLIC COURSE OF LECTURES ON PHRENOLOGY, he will commence the course on **THURSDAY EVENING, the 31st instant, at 8 o'clock precisely.**

The succeeding Lectures will be delivered on the following **Saturdays, Tuesdays and Thursdays,** at the same time and place. The Course will consist of **10 Lectures.** The price of tickets for the Course will be for a Gentleman **Two Dollars**—for a Lady **One Dollar.** Tickets for single Lectures a **quarter Dollar.**

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.
Mr. Burke will deliver a similar course of Lectures, to the members of the Mechanics' Institute, at their Room, over the shop of Mr. Bickell, corner of St. John's and St. Stanislaus Streets.
Tickets for the Course **One Dollar**—for single Lectures **Seven pence half-penny.**

Mr. Burke's views of Phrenology are in many important particulars entirely new. They are the result of rigorous experiment and of diligent study of the science for nearly **twelve years.** His improvements and discoveries are of such a nature as to enable him to answer all the objections hitherto urged against Phrenology, not merely to the satisfaction of the **Phrenologists,** but to that of the most determined **Anti-Phrenologists,** provided of course he will give himself the trouble of attending to the evidence that can be adduced in favour of the Science. Phrenologists have mingled so many errors with the truths they have discovered, that few persons are aware of the **real nature of the Science.**
Quebec, 28th Oct.

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have received part of their **FALL STOCK,** consisting of Plain and Figured, Black and Coloured Gros de Naples, Long Plaids, Silk Scarfs, French and Indiana Merinos, Gause Ribbons, French Cambrie, Handkerchiefs, checked Orleans Water-proof Cloaking, &c. &c.
L. BALLINGALL & CO.
No. 12, St. John Street,
14th Oct. 1839.

J. FARLEY, DYER.

No. 6, St. URSULE STREET,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he cleans and dresses Gentlemen's Clothes, Cashmere, Merino, and Canton Cloak Shawls, &c. &c.—colours warranted not to fade.
Quebec, 23rd Oct. 1839.

CHEAP WOOLEN CLOTHS.
Garments made up in first rate style at very reduced prices for cash only.

THE Subscriber has for sale his stock of Superfine Cloths, Casimeres, Vestings, Dress and Body Coats, and Stocks, at less than the original cost. He will make up garments in first rate style at such reduced prices, as will make it an object to all persons paying cash to give him a trial, at Wolfe house—corner of Palace and John Streets.
Any person purchasing Cloth from the subscriber can have it cut gratis.
J. HOBROUGH, Agent.
Quebec, 2nd October.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale by the Subscribers:
A TABLE showing the LATITUDES and LONGITUDES of HEADLANDS, &c., on the Coasts of North America, Newfoundland, and Bermuda, from a SERIES of OBSERVATIONS MADE ON THE SPOT, in the years 1825, '29 and '30, by Mr. JOHN JONES, Master, and Mr. HORATIO, Mate of H. M. Ship Hussar, and other Officers of the North American Squadron; Halifax being considered as the Meridian.

W. COWAN & SON,
St. John Street, Upper Town
St. Peter Street, Lower Town
4th Oct.

JUST RECEIVED, "HENRY BLISS,"
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
FIFTY Barrels refined COAL TAR,
G. H. PARKE,
India Wharf.
Quebec, 30th Sept. 1839.

FLANNELS, BLANKETS, COTTONS, &c.

THE undersigned have just received per the *Brig. Hart, Norma and Avon,* an excellent assortment of the above mentioned Goods, which they offer for sale at their Store, No. 26, St. John Street.

L. BALLINGALL & CO.
Quebec, 28th Oct. 1839.
N.B.—An assortment of **MACINTOSH CLOAKS and COATS.**

WINTER CLOTHING.

THIRTEEN CASES, just imported, of **WINTER CLOTHING,** at BROWN'S Cheap Clothing Store, corner of Fort and Beade Streets—consisting of patent Pilot Cloths, Flannels, Drawers, Shirts, Weatheralls, Fur Coats, Buffalo Ditto, Gauntlet Gloves, India Rubber and Bang-up Coats from 25s. upward; Ladies' Carriole Boots and Slippers, Gentlemen's Mud Boots, and a general assortment of warm made-up Clothing, just the thing for a Canadian Winter, at prices to suit every man's pocket.
14th Oct.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE,

200 MINOTS Boiling Pans,
50 dozens London Porter,
10 qr. casks Port Wine,
5 ditto superior Sherry ditto,
6 pancheons Montreal Cadet,
50 boxes Liverpool Soap,
25 ditto Montreal ditto,
2 hds. American Hams,
1 ditto Westphalia ditto,
20 barrels and half ditto Lamerick Pork.

ALSO, English and American Cheese, Sou-chong, Congou, Twankay and Hyson Tea, Fresh Pickles & Sauces, Salad & Castor Oils, Lemen Syrup, Win's and Wardle's Mustard in 1 lb. and 4 lb. bottles, Spermatic Olive and Pale Seal Oil, Indian Meal and Oatmeal, &c.
THOS. BICKELL.
Corner of St. John & Stanislaus Street.
20th July

QUEBEC BRANCH, CITY BANK.

The Bank is now open for Discounts and Deposits.
EXCHANGE ON LONDON
AND DRAFTS ON NEW YORK BOUGHT AND SOLD.
C. GETHINGS, Cashier.
23rd Sept.

CALEDONIA SPRINGS.

THE favorable opinion I formerly entertained of the waters of the Caledonia Springs is MORE than CONFIRMED, as well from the benefits I personally derived from their use, as from what I observed of their effects on others. The water should be drank in moderate quantities before breakfast, and persevered in for some weeks at least.
(Signed) WILLIAM ROBINSON, M.D.

A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED
BY
BEGG & URQUHART,
Quebec, 15th May, 1839.

GILLESPIE, JAMIESON & CO.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED *per Julia,* FROM OPORTO,
And offer for sale,
A FEW quarter casks very fine OLD PORT WINE;

Also, in Store,
The following WINES of the choicest quality:—
Hock, }
Sauterne, } "Young & Co."
Claret, } In cases of 3 dozen
Champagne, } each.
Sherry, }
Port, } In pipes, hds. and
Sherry, } gr. casks.
Madeira, }
Quebec, 25th Oct. 1839.

MISS HILL,
Opposite the *Deux Petites Chaises*, in this city,
BEGS to intimate to her friends and the public, that she is prepared to receive Pupils on the
PIANO, CLARINET, GUITAR,
THOROUGH BASS,
and English Singing.

As it is the intention of Miss Hill to become a permanent resident in Quebec, those pupils entrusted to her will be afforded an opportunity of being thoroughly instructed in either or all of the above branches; and from having received instruction under the first masters in the profession, she feels confident in being able to give entire satisfaction.—Terms known by application at her residence, No. 14, Saint George's Street, Grand Battery.
Quebec, 17th June, 1839.

FOR SALE,

At No. 21, Notre Dame Street.
20 CASKS ALUM,
10 Casks Epsom Salts,
8 Casks Brimstone,
10 Baskets Double Berkley Cheese,
7 Bags Cotton Wick,
1 Hhd. Westphalia Hams,
3 Cases Preserved Ginger,
12 Boxes Sou-chong Tea,
10 Cases Gin.
JOHN FISHER.
Quebec, 8th June

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

TWO Hundred Barrels superfine FLOUR,
—Grutham Mills—a very superior article.
Wm. PRICE & CO.
21st June

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,
LADIES', Gentlemen's, and Children's
INDIA RUBBER SHOES, of the best quality.
FREDK. WYSE,
No. 3, Palace Street, opposite the Albion Hotel, Upper Town, and the foot of Mountain Street, near the Neptune Inn, Lower Town.
2nd August.

NEW SHIP CHANDLERY.

ESTABLISHMENT.
THE Subscribers having entered into Co-partnership, intend carrying on the above business (in the premises lately occupied by S. Brocksley & Son, St. Peter-street,) under the style and firm of Pinkerton & Oliver,
A. H. PINKERTON,
J. E. OLIVER.
Quebec, 30th May

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER
No. 11, Notre Dame Street,
20 SPOONS of BLACK PEPPER, (sifted.)
10 Baskets Olive Oil,
20 Barrels Roasted Coffee
20 Casks superior *Alou Ale*, in wood and bottle.
ALSO:—
1 Pipe Blackburn's Madeira,
10 Hds. Vinegar, &c.
JOHN FISHER.
Quebec 17th June, 1839.

MADEIRA WINE.

THE undersigned have received via London a FRESH SUPPLY of the much esteemed brand "*J. Howard, March & Co.*"
JOHN GORDON & CO.
17th June.

PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers respectfully beg leave to acquaint their friends and the public in general, that the business heretofore conducted by *J. J. SIMS* will, from this date, be carried on under the style and firm of

SIMS & BOWLES.
They are now moving into those spacious new premises, corner of Hope Street.
J. J. SIMS,
J. BOWLES, JUNIOR.
Apothecaries & Druggists, Upper Town Market Place.—1st May.

R. C. TODD,
HERALD PAINTER
No. 16, St. NICOLAS STREET,

THE HUMAN HAIR.

WHERE the hair is observed to be growing thin, nothing can be more proper than the use of oils, grease or any fatty matter. Their application can only be recommended through the grossest ignorance, as they hasten the fall of the hair, by increasing the relaxation of the skin. When there is a harsh, dry, or contracted skin, and where the small blood vessels which carry nourishment to the bulb are obstructed, then the oils, &c., may be good, as they tend to relax the skin; but alone they are of no avail. There must be a stimulus to rouse the vessels to their proper, and quicken the current of the blood.—Extract from *Cruikshank's Treatise on the Hair.*
The BALM OF COLUMBIA is the only preparation that can have that effect, being entirely free from any oily substance.

A CASE IN POINT.

I had unfortunately lost nearly all the hair from the top of my head, when I commenced the use of the Balm of Columbia, and have, by the use of two bottles had my head covered with a fine growth of Hair.—There can be no mistake in the matter, as any of my friends can see by calling on me. I had also become quite grey, but had the grey hair plucked out, and it has grown in as the Balm of the natural colour, if any body doubts these facts, let them call upon me and see. I bought the Balm of Comstock & Co., 2, Fitcher Street.
A. RINDGE,
No. 19 Cornhill Slip, Agent of DeWitt's Lin. New York, Nov. 9, 1836.

COUNTERFEITS ARE ABROAD.

Look carefully on the splendid wrapper for the name of L. S. Comstock, Beware! as all without that name must be false.
SOLD BY
JOHN MUSSON,
Agent for Quebec, and by Messrs. SIMS & BOWLES, and BEGG & URQUHART.
Quebec, 4th October.

LATELY PUBLISHED,

By **William Gregg,**
AND EDITED BY NEWTON JONWORTH, F.R.S.E.
A NEW AND IMPROVED WORK,
ENTITLED,
HOCHELAGA DEPICTA;
OR,
THE EARLY AND PRESENT STATE OF THE CIVILIAN ISLAND OF MONTREAL;

ILLUSTRATED with Forty-Five Original Copper Plates Engravings of the Public Buildings and Views of the City, from different points, a Plan of the City as it was in 1765, one year before the Conquest, and an Outline Plan as it now is; also, an APPENDIX containing a brief History of the two REBELLIONS (1837-1838,) in Lower Canada, and a Chapter on AMERICAN ARTICLES—1 vol. 12mo. neatly printed, and bound in Fancy Cloth, Gold Lettered, price 12s 6d.
QUEBEC.—Sold by W. COWAN & SON, 9th August.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
100 BARRELS Prime Mess Pork,
200 ditto Prime and Cargo Beef,
(Quebec Inspection.)
120 Kegs Plug Tobacco,
20 hds. U. C. and American Leaf ditto,
20,000 Havana Cigars,
150 barrels U. C. Whiskey,
20 ditto Sperm. Oil, (winter),
74 ditto Cod ditto,
10 hds. Seal ditto,
40 bags roasted Coffee,
240 boxes Bunch Raisins,
100 dozen Corn Brooms, of sup. quality,
40 bags Walnuts,
20 ditto Filberts,
70 kegs U. C. Butter,
50 chests Young Hyson Tea,
50 ditto Hyson Skin ditto,
50 ditto Sou-chong ditto,
100 boxes Pecco, ditto,
100 ditto Sou-chong, ditto,
84 tierces Muscovado Sugar,
150 barrels ditto ditto.
JOHN YOUNG.
3rd July, 1839.

JUST RECEIVED,

Per Fall Fleet by the Subscriber, FROM LONDON,
A QUANTITY of Flannels, Silks, Ribbons, Gloves, Blankets, Counterpanes, Calicoes, French Blonds, and Ladies' French Worsted Collars, with a variety of other articles, which he offers for sale on moderate terms,—these articles are of the best quality, and can be seen at
ADAM SCHLEUP,
Globe Hotel, Lewis Street.

QUEBEC:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM COWAN AND RUGH COWAN, PROPRIETORS.—PRINTERS, ST. TONREMI AND BOOKSELLERS ST. JOHN STREET.