

# THE QUEBEC TRANSCRIPT,

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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MONDAY, 12TH AUGUST, 1850.

[PRICE ONE PENNY.

## MISCELLANEOUS SELECTIONS.

James's new work—Charles Tyrrel.

Childhood.—The innocence of childhood is tender, the sweetest, and not the least of remonstrance against the vices and lessons and take it to his heart. Seldom, do we do so.

Language.—Throughout life we are holding long conversation without a word, for the expression of the sense is just as much a language as which hangs upon our tongue; and though the other are often equally deceitful we are constantly endeavouring to the falsehoods and mistakes of either.

Education.—She had in things a natural good taste, and not having been at school, was not illiterate, vulgar, except inasmuch as the approach to affection of any kind is in itself.

Women in the morning.—Those lady of yours are never up before six o'clock in the morning, so that when I come down stairs, to seek for a book in the library find them walking about with their hands, like the apothecary of which wind enveloped in a cloud of dust.

Curry's Courtship.—"Well, Sally," smiling, "am I to lose you on Sunday?" "I am afraid so, ma'am," and she, sliding the door.

"I am not ashamed, Sally," said I, "I show you such an example of matrimony whom I preferred, that I am sure I blame you."

"This, Sally looked up, and I asked her long she had known Mr. Curry. She began twisting a gold ring that was forefinger of her left hand, and

"Mother, ma'am, was a poor woman, the widow of a sea captain. He set on a voyage, and she fell sick, delicate. I was her only child. It was stormy night, a year ago, and my mother very ill. I went to a neighbour to see if she would stand it. Our

she was sick; but a young man named very decent person would come and with me. I was thankful to see a resurrection, and said he might come and

"It was my father's night, but Mr. Curry's night. My Mother was in a night, and he was as tender as a child. Once he began to tell a sea story, to cheer me up; but he had made me

"because it didn't seem to cheer me up, and stopped talking, and only now and then, when he found he could not comfort raise her neither, he would fetch up a story, as if he wished he could. I was just dawning, when my mother came to a little, and spoke

"Sally, hear."

"What mother?" says I, and my heart it would come through.

"Where say body with you?" said she. "My dear mother, a friend," says I, wishing

"to take care of you?" says she, and with a sudden eye fall on Curry, she got right up, and came by the bedside, and took her thin hand, and a voice quite loud and solemn, "I care of her, so help me God."

"I care of another word, but just gave sigh, as it were, sorrowful, but as if not satisfied and squeezed his hand, and died."

"When we recollect that every child of surprising genius, it is of serious inquiry where all the ordination come from, who cross our path of our life."

House of Cobourg.—The house of Saxe Cobourg is indisputably the most fortunate of all the existing great families in Europe. No common lot has attended them in our time, and they appear destined to fill a remarkable place in modern history. The reigning Duke has succeeded to the inheritance of the duchy of Saxe Gotha, which he enjoys in addition to his original sovereignty of Cobourg. His brother, Leopold, was born under an extraordinary star—he first married the heiress to the British throne, and subsequently the daughter of the King of the French—two ladies not less amiable than elevated,—and after declining the throne of Greece, he has been chosen King of Belgium. One sister espoused the arch Duke Constantine of Russia, and thus in the ordinary course of events would have become Empress of all the Russias.—The history of an other sister, the Duchess of Kent, is too well known to require comment—she is the mother of the Queen of England. Another brother has married one of the greatest heiresses of the Austrian Empire, the daughter of the Prince of Cohary, and occupied the highest post of lieutenant field-marshal in the service of the Emperor. Finally, a nephew of the Duchess of Kent is the reigning King of Portugal. An impartial review of the progress of this distinguished family compels us to do, that it does not owe success to unworthy intrigue—its members bear their great estate with prudence, with good sense, and with moderation, and their domestic qualities form an antidote to the venom which generally pursues a career of success.—Houskins' Germany.

Freemasons.—The first Grand Lodge of England met in 926, at York, by a charter from Athelstan, who became a member. St. Alban was also a freemason, and so were King Alfred and St. Swithen. Amongst the great masters of England are numbered St. Dunstan, Edward the Confessor, William of Wykeham, Henry VII., Sir Thomas Gresham, Juigo Jones, and Sir Christopher Wren. William III. and George IV. were also freemasons.

Grand Masonic Festival.—The annual grand festival of the English masonic fraternity took place on Wednesday, at Freemason's Hall, under the presidency of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, the most worshipful grand master. Among the appointments consequent on this anniversary were those of the Earl of Durham, as pro grand master, in the room of the late Earl of Zetland; the present Earl of Zetland as a deputy grand master, in the room of Lord John Spencer Churchill, whose promotion to the Druid takes him from his masonic duties; A. H. Moreton, Esq., senior grand warden; Capt. Deans Dundas junior grand warden; Joseph Douglas and Stephen Norris, Esqrs., grand deacons; and the fraternity then adjourned to the festival, which was attended by about 300 members of the craft.

A Short Respite.—The celebrated Mr. Mills, who has created so much alarm in some quarters by his prediction that the world was coming to an end in 1845, has discovered a trifling error of about a hundred years in his calculation; and the great event is postponed until the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and forty-two. We breathe again!

The Board of Excise have come to the determination to discharge all officers who may, in future, be arrested for debt.

Two brothers named Elm, were once subpoenaed on trial. The first of them having been examined; the late Mr. Justice Park, from his venerable appearance was induced to ask him his age, and received his reply, eighty years of age, my lord. And how do you live? Very regular. And pray what do you make use of as your beverage? Tea, and milk and water. His Lordship, in reply, addressed himself to the counsellors thus—"There, gentlemen, there's a specimen for you of regularity." The other brother was called, and from his appearance, the counsellors in the case were induced to ask him his age, and were told that he was eighty-three. And pray, Mr. Elm, how do you live? Very regular, your honour, I go to bed drunk every

night of my life. "There, there, my lord, there's a specimen of regularity; what do you think of that, my lord—eighty-three." "Ah! gentlemen, Elm, wet or dry, lasts a long time," said his lordship, gravely.

Eggs.—As an example of the extent to which the trade in this seemingly inconsiderable article is carried, we may state, that there were shipped here by the Isabella Napier, steamer, from Liverpool, on one day, 123 tons, calculated at 738,100 eggs, the value of which, at 1d. each, would be £1537, 14s. 2d.—Derry Journal.

The members of the Anti-Corn-law League are not idle. They have commenced, in Manchester, a newspaper, called the Anti-Corn-law Circular, containing information respecting the history and operation of the Bread-tax, and suggestions for carrying on the movement against the monopolists. Four lecturers are employed in different parts of the country, whose chief object is to instruct the farmers and agricultural labourers.

Seaman's Prisons.—The brig Rover, of Liverpool, having received on board a cargo of sugar at Pernambuco, in South America, being all square fore and a', and ready for sea, the crew on the night previous to sailing, were allowed to go on shore and take their "farewell spree." After getting "half seas over," and being mighty of cash, they went into a public-house, or grog shop, which was kept by a person well known by the cognomen of "Black Sam," and calling for a bottle of Ogenedente, or rum, drank the contents while mine host was preparing breakfast. Having finished their early meals, for it was only five o'clock, the signal was given to "fill away the main yard," and off marched our heroes leaving poor darkey to whistle for payment.

English sailors in foreign parts (generally speaking) consider they have an undoubted right to do just as they please; and so it was with the crew of the Rover, for all through the town they went singing, and knocking at street doors, and occasionally kicking up a row with the guards. But on nearing the beach where their boat was hauled up, intending to go on board, they were stopped by the sentinels, who were ordered to take into custody all persons seen about during the night, (the Brazilians being at war with Portugal), and being considered spies, were treated accordingly. But our lads were not to be treated in such a cavalier manner, and taking hold of the bold soldier, soon disarmed him, and then dragged him to the water side, gave him a good ducking, and left him stuck in the mud, bellowing for assistance. He was soon rescued from his awful predicament by a party of soldiers from the garrison, who were immediately despatched to take our heroes into custody, but having been informed that our veterans had taken water, they instantly hailed a Brazilian corvette that was lying inside the reef and informed them of the circumstance. By this time, the sailors had got safe on board, but it appeared they were merely out of the fryingpan into the fire, for a boat was soon discovered rowing towards the ship, closely crowded with a party of soldiers and crew of armed sailors from the Brazilian man-of-war.

Now was the time to "clear for action," some seized hold of handspikes, others crow-bars, or whatever they could get at the moment, presenting a truly formidable appearance. It so happened that the cook, an old weather-beaten tar, had but one arm, and not being able to handle a weapon like the rest of his shipmates, laid hold of a 32lb. shot, kept to pound the cocoa; and before the boat could reach the ship, whirled the shot with such force, crying "There, c—n you take that," that it went through the boat's bottom, and in less than five minutes soldiers and crew were struggling in the water, and roaring most lustily for assistance; from this situation they were soon rescued by the crews of several vessels who had heard the noise; and having lost their ammunition, muskets, &c. were put on board their own ship.

By this time the whole roadstead of shipping had gained intelligence of the fray, and a num-

ber of British vessels, that gloried in the sport hastened on, and assisted in the chase, and assisted in getting the Rover, long before the Brazilian man-of-war weighed anchor, the Rover had a good offing, and promised fair for a wide open chase. And so it was, for the corvette returned the following morning, quite chagrined at not being able to come up with her.—Gazette of Variety.

WALKERISM.—"A man can't help what happens behind his back," as the loafer said when he was kicked out of doors.

## UNITED STATES.

Yankee Ingenuity.—A Baltimore paper states that of all the silk huggers practised this season is that of the venter in Connecticut who makes his eggs of bees wax which is melted and poured through a fine sieve into water; the water is then poured out, and the bottom is given a multitude of first rate silk worms eggs, made of wax. It is said that unless great attention is paid during the progress of solar incubation, the worms from these eggs prove to run away before they are hatched!

Texas Prices.—\$6 per diem is the price of Mechanics' wages in Texas; but beef is 37 1/2 cents per lb.; pork 75 do.

Extraordinary Humidity.—We copy the following from the Crawfordville, Ga. Examiner of the 4th instant. The events of which it speaks are most extraordinary, even in these days of strange things.

An unfortunate occurrence took place in Brown township, in this county, a few days since, which resulted in the death of a human being, the circumstances of which have been detailed to us as follows: A man named Moses Rush was married to Mrs. Jane Rush about three weeks ago, and upon the first night of their marriage the husband endeavoured to choke the wife to death. She, however, contrived to prevent it, and they lived together about two weeks in a very unhappy manner—Rush beating her upon all occasions. At the time the act was committed, Rush informed his wife, that he had already killed two wives, and one man for his money, and that he intended to kill her, and beat her most unmercifully. She begged him not to kill her till next morning. He then told her he would wait a while, and take a sleep, and accordingly taking his axe, and placing it under his arm, lay down acrossing her in the door to prevent her escape, assuring her that when he awoke he would execute his fiendish purpose. He fell asleep, and his wife, fearing that her destruction would be inevitable if he awoke, seized the axe, and despatched him by inflicting a mortal wound on his head with it. She gave herself up to a justice of the peace, who had her sent to prison. She was taken out, however, on a habeas corpus, and tried before his honor Judge Naylor, who, from the insufficiency of the testimony, ordered her to discharge. Public opinion is in her favor, and justifies the act on the ground that it was committed in self-defence. He was about eighty years of age; she is about thirty.

Of course this wife-murdering husband was crazy. His friends ought to have put a strait-waistcoat on him, instead of letting him tie himself up in a matrimonial noose.

We see notices in the Philadelphia papers that subscription papers are open for the relief of the family of Wm: L. McKensie, the Canada "Patriot" at the offices of the Herald, National Gazette, the Pennsylvania, and the Inquirer. For the family of this felon and vagabond we feel all the compassion, that the case calls for, but we question very much the propriety of all this formality of flourish in giving countenance and encouragement to a fellow who has been instrumental—and will probably be instrumental again—in causing more murders, robberies and expenses to the country, than could be atoned for by fifty gibbets. He is unquestionably rather the most contemptible specimen of the genus humankind that has ever been classed. Most mountebanks have some shadow of deception in their villainy, but there is not even an apology for one in the case of McKensie.—New York Gazette.

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Holmes, the murderer—the vilest murderer that ever disgraced the gallows—is probably let loose by a bench of Vermont judges, who have undertaken to reverse the decision of Governor Jenkinson, who had decided to deliver him over to the Canadian authorities for trial. When the final action by these functionaries of justice!! has been made, we intend to say what the case calls for. If there be such a thing as government in this country, we should like to know it, and if there be not, it is time to tell Messieurs, the murderers, &c. &c. that they can do what strikes them as most eligible in their vocation without the least apprehension of being punished for it.—Only let them step a few rods into Canada, & step back a few rods into the “land of liberty,” and they are as safe as a church mouse or a consul in Cuba.—N. Y. Gazette.

## THE TRANSCRIPT.

QUEBEC, MONDAY, 12th AUGUST, 1839

New York papers, by this day's mail, are of Wednesday last. The packet ship *St. James*, 25th June, from London, arrived at New York on the 7th instant; she spoke on the 2nd, at midnight, a steamer in lat. 40. 40. long. 64. 26, steering East. Some bills of Exchange have been sold as low as 9 per cent.

The steam ship *Liverpool*, has now been out eleven days from Liverpool, if she sailed as advertised, on the 1st instant. Allowing her fifteen days for her passage, we may expect the news by her to reach Quebec on Wednesday week, until which time it is not likely that we shall hear anything from England.

The transport *Stakesby*, with troops for Quebec, it will be seen, on reference to our shipping list, has been spoken with on her voyage. It will also be seen that the troop ship *Buffalo*, was at Green Island on Friday.

The only paper from Upper Canada, this day, is the *Bytown Gazette*, of the 7th. On the 3rd, Messrs. Thompson, of Nepean, commenced reaping a full and fair crop of fall wheat. The quantity of timber despatched from the Chaudiere falls for the Quebec market, from 29th July to 6th August, was 3416 ps. red pine, 22 ps. white pine, and 8 ps. oak.

In Friday's paper we mentioned the arrest of Captain Appleby, who, as commander of the steamer *Caroline*, cut a conspicuous figure in the late disturbances on the Buffalo frontier. On this subject, the *Kingston Chronicle* says,—"It will be remembered that the American Minister at the Court of St. James, in his note to Lord Palmerston demanding reparation for the destruction of the *Caroline*, asserted, along with other glaring falsehoods, that the statements made were supported by the oath of persons of undoubted veracity. Appleby is one of the principal witnesses. This Ruffian began his career as captain of the *Caroline*, by piratically invading this Province; he next perjured himself by the account he gave of the destruction of that steamer,—and is now in Buffalo jail for violating the person of a young lady under fifteen, confided to his care and protection by her parents. Yet this monster, stained with crimes of the most diabolical and revolting nature, is, we dare say, equally respectable with any of Mr. Stevenson's “undoubted witnesses.”

The Toronto Patriot of the 7th August, states that Kennedy who escaped from the House in which the Durham conspirators were seized, has escaped altogether. He was a day and a half in Toronto and went hence either in the Transit, or the Queen—the Captain knowing nothing of his flight from Cobourg, till he saw it in the Niagara Reporter. Vigilance is not our chief virtue.

We have received our Halifax, N. S., and St. John, N. B. papers to the 3rd inst., from which we make the following extracts:—

Halifax, Aug. 2.—Sailed, on Thursday 1st, H. M. S. *Madagascar*, Capt. Wallis, for St. John, Newfld. and England. Friday, 2nd, H. M. S. *Pique*, Capt. Boxer, Spithead.

SHORT WEIGHT IN FICKLED FISH.—Weighed this morning at Clark's wharf, 9 barrels mackerel, deficient as follows:—  
2 bbls. B. Upton, Arichat, 26 and 20 lbs.  
2 do. Langley, Gut of Canso, 5 and 5 lbs.  
3 do. J. Sault, Prospect, 6, 8 and 7 lbs.  
2 do. P. Power, do. 13 and 11 lbs.  
Being 101 lbs., or in other words, one half bbl. in nine.—*Acadian Recorder*.

RACE.—A Race for 100 guineas, between the Hon. F. Villiers's br. g. Shamrock, and Capt. McLean's b. g. Uncle Joe, came off on Wednesday afternoon—and although no public notice had been given, drew a number of spectators to the course. Mr. Villiers rode his own horse—Joe was ridden by Capt. Franklin, and although much interest was felt at the start, Shamrock took the lead, maintained it, and won easily. A good deal of money is said to have changed hands.—*Novascotian*.

THE STEAM SHIPS.—The packet ship *Europe*, which arrived at New-York from Liverpool on Monday last, exchanged signals with the *Great Western*, on the 2nd, at 9 a. m., 150 miles from Sandy Hook; and on the same day at 1 p. m., the *G. W.* was seen by the packet ship *Roscoe*, in lat. 40. 16—138 miles from the Hook. On the 3rd day, at 2 p. m., the *Roscoe* saw the British *Queen* 193 miles from the Hook, the *G. W.* being about 13 miles ahead of her, and about 15 miles further south. The British *Queen* was seen by the *Europe* at 10 a. m. the same day, 20 miles astern of the *Great Western*.

The *Great Western* and British *Queen* sailed on the 1st inst., the former at 1 p. m., the latter an hour later. *Sandy Hook* is distant from New York about 18 miles, the *Great Western* from the above data, must have run 216 miles in 24 hours, and the British *Queen* 211 miles in the same space of time.

The freight list, passage money, and postages in the British *Queen*, are worth \$30,000, and in the *Great Western* \$13,000.

THE GREAT WESTERN.—Hunt's Merchant's Magazine for August, contains an interesting table of the several passages of this noble steamer. From this table it appears that she has made 17 passages from and to Bristol. The average of these passages from New-York is 13½ days. The shortest was 12½ days; the longest 15 days. The average of the passages from Bristol was 16½ days; the shortest 13 days, and the longest 21½ days. The average of all the passages out and home, was 15 days. By one of the passages from New-York to Bristol, dispatches were received in Liverpool and London on the thirteenth day after leaving New-York, say on the 17th of October, having left New-York on the afternoon of the 4th of that month. By the same, and by one other passage, passengers and dispatches reached Paris, by way of England, on the fifteenth day.

The New York Journal of Commerce contains the following letter, dated

MONTEVIDEO, June 5, 1839.  
The British packet *Spider*, Lieut. O'Reilly, from Rio de Janeiro, entered this port last night, and just as she was anchoring, was fired into, (musket shot,) by the French corvette *Le Perle*, which broke the arm of one of the seamen on board the packet. The affair has created considerable excitement—particularly among the British. The Frenchman made lots of apologies. We shall probably hear, in a few days, the result of an enquiry into the matter.

An account appears in the New York Commercial Advertiser, dated from Mobile, July 25th, stating that the previous evening a boat called the *William Hurbit* left that port, with a large freight and thirty or forty passengers, for Montgomery and the intermediate landings, when about five miles from the city, took fire in the hold from some as yet unknown cause, and in less than an hour was burned to the water's edge. The alarm was given to the passengers while they were seated at the supper table, and in a moment after, the cabin was so filled with smoke, that all had to fly from it immediately, leaving their baggage behind. The fire was discovered while the boat was still in a narrow part of the river, and the pilot ran her on one of the banks in time for the passengers to spring safely ashore, and it is believed that not a life was lost by the accident. She was heavily loaded with merchandise of almost every description, and her cargo is estimated to have been worth, at the lowest calculation, one hundred thousand dollars—scarcely any of which was insured, and not a particle saved.

STEAMBOAT LADY COLBORNE.—A letter from Captain Nickless has been received in town stating that the new steamer *Lady Colborne* may be expected here on Wednesday or Thursday next, on her first trip from Montreal. Capt. N. speaks highly of the ease and swiftness with which the new steamer “walks the waters.” Mr. Wm. Newton has been appointed Quebec Agent for the *Lady Colborne*, and from the favourable manner in which both the gentleman and Captain Nickless are known in this city, we have no doubt that the enterprising proprietors of the boat will be amply remunerated for their trouble and expense.

The following account of an experimental trip made by the *Lady Colborne*, is from the Montreal Courier:—

This boat made a trip to Yarenes yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of trying her engine, and proved to the satisfaction of her owners, that she will be able to accomplish every thing they expected. The engine was manufactured at the foundry of John Molson, Esq., and not only reflects credit on that establishment, but more particularly on the superior skill of the young Engineer, whose duty was to furnish plans and models for the whole of the machinery. Every thing is so admirably arranged, that while the engine is working there is scarcely any perceptible motion. She made the trip to Yarenes, (15 miles,) in an hour and three minutes; and returned in one hour and 46 minutes, being absent from port 2 hours and 49 minutes—about 9 minutes of which were lost in turning, and two stoppages on the way up. On the way down, with about 12 inches of steam, the engine made 19 revolutions a minute; coming up, with about one inch more, she made 21. On passing the yard where she was built, and the foundry, she was saluted with several guns.

RECAPITULATION.

Left port at	H	M
4. 53		
Arrd. Tremble Long Point	5	20 0 27
Pointe aux Trembles	5	45 0 25
Yarenes	5	56 0 11 1 3
Returning		
Left Yarenes	5	56
Arr. op. Pt. aux Trembles	6	27 0 31
Long Point	6	28
In port	7	42 0 47 1 46
		2 49
Time lost coming up		
Turning	0	3
Below Long Point	0	2
Above do.	0	4
		9
Actual time of running		2 40

At nine o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the cut-stone house in Haldimand Street, Upper Town, the property of Lieutenant-Colonel Gully, which with the adjoining house, also the property of Colonel Gully, and occupied by G. W. Wicksteed, Esq. was totally consumed. The two houses were under one roof; and the fire, we believe, was discovered in the following manner:—The chimney of the house in which Mr. Wicksteed resided was on fire at an early hour in the morning, but was completely extinguished without the least damage to the house, when some one at Mr. Lindsay's called out and informed Mr. Wicksteed that the adjoining empty house was on fire. The latter gentleman, assisted by Mr. Lindsay, y. broke into it, and going up to the garret, found it so full of smoke that they could neither see nor breathe. The alarm was immediately given, engines sent for, and every exertion made, by climbing on the roof and pouring down buckets of water, to extinguish the fire. Had an engine been on the spot then, or half an hour afterwards, all would have been saved. Fortunately, it was a considerable time before the fire communicated to the inhabited house, which afforded an opportunity of removing the greater portion of the furniture. On the arrival of the engines, the flames were breaking out of the rear of the roof, and from the height of the house it was apparent that no efforts could save the property from destruction; attention was therefore turned to the neighbouring houses, several of which were in imminent danger. The Alliance engine was first on the spot, quickly followed by the excellent engine of the Commissariat Department; but from some cause or other the former was useless for a considerable time; it, however, did good service at a later period, in the rear of the burning property. The latter engine, very efficiently conducted by Mr. Barnes, took up its station in front of the fire, and being moderately well supplied with water, was the principal means of arresting the progress of the destructive element, more particularly with regard to the house owned and occupied by Thomas C. Aylwin, Esq., advocate, which was frequently on fire, and once was saved almost by a miracle:—the fire had communicated to the roof, and the flames had apparently obtained complete mastery, but they were quenched by the timely application of a few buckets of water by three or four of Mr. Aylwin's friends—five minutes delay would have lost the house. The roofs of several of the surrounding houses were on fire at different times, and it required great activity to convey buckets of water to spots that were

in most cases very awkward and dangerous to attain. We are sorry to learn that Col. Gully's property was uninsured; the policy having expired a short time since, making the second time within nine days that the insurance offices of this city have narrowly escaped serious loss by the expiring of policies in short time previous to the destruction of the property on which they had been effected. Mr. Wicksteed's furniture was insured, and was mostly saved. On Mr. Aylwin's house and furniture no insurance had been effected, and both have suffered some damage.

To the military, the citizens of Quebec can never be too grateful for the assistance rendered by them at this fire, at which, beyond all comparison, greater order prevailed than at any other that has occurred in Quebec for many years, or, probably, since the city was founded. The time of day at which the alarm was given attracted large crowds of spectators, men, women and children, who but for a guard of the 11th, would have seriously impeded the operations of those who were at work. Each corps in the garrison furnished a strong file, and party well officered and all under the active superintendance of Major General Sir James McDonell, and, as we said before, too much praise cannot be given the troops for their unremitting exertions. There were not above fifty or sixty civilians at any time at work with the exception of the carters bringing barrels of water. A number of the soldiers must have damaged their fatigue dresses, and if, as we believe is the case, they individually suffer the loss, something ought to be done by the public of Quebec to compensate them. This would be but an act of justice; and we hope that some of the proprietors who yesterday become more immediately indebted to the military, will interest themselves in the matter.

DORCHESTER BRIDGE.—Messrs. John Phillips and L. Paradis have returned from Montreal, whether they had proceeded to present a petition to the Governor General, for the throwing open of *Dorchester Bridge*, to the public. The petition was favourably received and an answer returned, of which the following are the concluding terms:—

“His Excellency concurs with the petitioners in the opinion that it appears desirable that the *Bridge* should be purchased by the local Government, and he will therefore take the petition into his immediate consideration, with the view of suggesting such equitable arrangements to be made, as will protect the interests of the public, and indemnify the proprietors of the bridge for the cessation of their property.”

We learn that Dr. Boyd, of Whitley, has been appointed *Bursar of King's College*, by the *Parliament*, in the room of Col. Wells.

Doctor Duchesnois, formerly of Montreal, has been appointed surgeon to the French *gale Louis-Philippe*.

Mr. Prud'homme, a pupil of the great Talu the first tragedian and comedian of the leading theatres at Paris, proposes to have a performance at Montreal, in the commencement of next month, assisted by the Canadian actors. Mr. Prud'homme played on the Montreal boards in 1831 and 1832.

The Church, published at Cobourg, states that the books granted by the University of Oxford to the Clergy of the Diocese of Upper Canada, have arrived in Montreal in the ship *Durham*, and may be daily expected at that place of destination.

The *Kingston Chronicle and Gazette*, in copying from our paper the account of the *Illicitian* operation, and the marriage of Dr. G. M. Douglas, says,—

“Dr. Douglas must be a first rate practitioner. Here we find him in the same week, giving a man a Nose and himself a Rib.”

We are sorry to mar our contemporary's joke, but “a sense of duty as public journalist” (as the phrase goes) compels us to inform him that although his compliment to Dr. Douglas's well merited by each of the medical gentlemen bearing that name in Quebec; the one who “gave a woman a nose” is Dr. James Douglas, while it is Dr. George Melis Douglas who “gave himself a rib.” We like to be correct on important matters, and thus take the liberty of setting the *Chronicle* right.

The *Acadian*, packed and Halifax, sunk in 120th ult. and next pumped dry by the crew.

Among the recent arrivals to the Kingston, to the rank of D. Elliot to be a Lieutenant and gallant service of the little steamer *Espe* of Prescott, richly deserves country's approbation.

We are happy to learn the insane poor of this opened at Montreal, was appointed for the purpose and a lot of gurgles.

Miss Davenport continues to be the theatre audience to be enthusiastic! appeared in the *chairs* *Shelton*, and *Norval*, a year this evening at *St. School for Scandal*.

The 15th Regiment *Charles Wellsted*, was on the *Champ de Mars*, Commander of the *Fo* went through a variety great celebrity and success.

The *Lachine Canal*, for the purpose of being empty for one week.

“Responsible Government enforced by the Row sheaths of the knives were the following titles:—“The Responcible Knife.”—The *Can*—*Kingston Chronicle*.

To the Editor of the *Star*—Understanding of the *Special Council*, amend the Ordinance Requests in the District and Three-Rivers, I have for publication on insufficiency, and the more complete,—found its workings.

In the first place, it ought as to the powers the Court. The second “the Court of Request” singular the power, I can rest in the C. “Trial of Small Causes” construction there is one of opinion. The question, give the Court 1 executions on the judgment Summary Courts. The District has decided in the Clerks are consequent his opinion, when in point but, almost generally, many Courts have refused papers, alleging that it authorize them so to do, to compel them. I ne consequence, great incense to those having: delay necessary to bring over the same executor previous expense entails defendant. The matter beyond a doubt; for the law of the Commission the justice and expediency having such power.

Secondly,—the Order the Court with sufficient dictation but in actions amount of £10 sterling justice, the power of a to the same amount show the necessity of a tion, I shall instance last circuit. An action for trespass, to which I in, involving the right of title, whereupon the Court any further in the case advised to decide the question. It would be a loss in a hundred different administration of justice little better than a just



The Acadia, packet ship between Boston and Halifax, sunk in the latter port on the 20th ult. and next day was raised and pumped dry by the crew of H. M. S. Pique.

Among the recent naval promotions, we observe by the Kingston Chronicle, are Lieut. Powell, to the rank of Commander, and Mr. D. Elliot to be a Lieutenant. The efficient and gallant service of these two gentlemen in the little steamer Experiment, at the defence of Prescott, richly deserved this mark of their country's approbation.

We are happy to learn that an asylum for the insane poor of this Province is about to be opened at Montreal, where the Commissioners appointed for the purpose are in treaty for a house and lot of ground near the Tanneries.

Miss Davenport continues to attract crowded audiences to the theatre at Montreal, and the papers are enthusiastic in her praise. She has appeared in the characters of Richard III., Shylock, and Norma, and is announced to appear this evening as Sir Peter Teazle in the School for Scandal.

The 15th Regiment, commanded by Lord Charles Wellesley, was inspected on Friday on the Champ de Mars, by His Excellency the Commander of the Forces. The Regiment went through a variety of manoeuvres with great celerity and precision.—Montreal Gaz.

The Lachine Canal will be emptied to-day, for the purpose of repairs, and will remain empty for one week.—Montreal Transcript.

"Responsible Government" is about to be enforced by the Bowtie Knife. Upon the sheaths of the knives found in Ash's house were the following titles:—"The Durham Knife"—"The Responsible Executive Council Knife"—"The Canadian Reform Knife."—Kingston Chronicle.

To the Editor of the Quebec Transcript. Sir,—Understanding it to be the intention of the Special Council, at its next session, to amend the Ordinance establishing Courts of Requests in the Districts of Quebec, Montreal, and Three-Rivers, I have ventured to send you for publication some ideas respecting its insufficiency, and the means of rendering it more complete,—founded upon observation of its workings.

In the first place, it is not sufficiently explicit as to the powers with which it invests the Court. The second section enacts that the Court of Requests shall have all the singular power, authority and jurisdiction vested in the Court for the Summary Trial of Small Causes, &c. As to its true construction there is consequently a difference of opinion. The question is, does it, or does it not, give the Court the power of granting executions on the judgments rendered in the Summary Courts. The Commissioner for this District has decided in the affirmative; and the Clerks are consequently bound to follow his opinion, when in possession of the records; but, almost generally, the Clerks of the Summary Courts have refused to deliver up their papers, alleging that the Ordinance does not authorize them so to do, and there is no penalty to compel them. I need not state, that, in consequence, great inconvenience and damage ensues to those having such judgments, in the delay necessary to bring other actions to render the same executory, and a needless and grievous expense entailed upon the unfortunate defendant. The matter should therefore be put beyond a doubt; for though some may dispute the law of the Commissioner's decision, none can dispute the justice and expediency of the Court's having such power.

Secondly,—the Ordinance does not invest the Court with sufficient powers,—giving jurisdiction but in actions "purely personal"; the amount of £10 sterling. To attain the ends of justice, the power of adjudging in real cases to the same amount should be added. To show the necessity of such additional jurisdiction, I shall instance a case which occurred last circuit. An action of damages was brought for trespass, to which a plea was artfully put up, involving the right of property in the plaintiff, whereupon the Court refused to proceed any further in the case, alleging its incompetency to decide the question of property thus raised. It would be easy to show how objections of this nature can, and no doubt will, be made, in a hundred different ways, to clog the administration of justice, and render the Court little better than a cypher.

Thirdly,—The terms are too distant,—there being between some an interval of nearly four months. It consequently ensues, that a poor suitor, deeply interested in a speedy decision, must institute his action at Quebec, and consequently be obliged to sacrifice, comparatively speaking, large sums for travelling expenses, as likewise the extra costs incurred in not bringing it in the Court of Requests nearest to the residence of the defendant,—amounting together, in all probability, to more than the sum recovered,—or institute it in the last-named Court, and be deprived of justice during that period,—amounting generally, in either case, to a denial of justice. The necessity of the Courts sitting more frequently must consequently be apparent to all. To attain therefore this desirable object, another Commissioner should be appointed for each of the Districts of Quebec and Montreal, inasmuch as one has as much as, if not more than he can perform already marked out for him. The consequences which I have above hinted at, are not imaginary, but so real that they are already generally considered as a grievance, and for which a remedy is expected. It is with confidence, therefore, that such an amendment is anticipated, as it cannot for a moment be supposed that the consequent expenditure of a few additional hundreds can weigh against a measure affecting so extensively the administration of justice throughout the Province.

Fourthly,—The Ordinance is also insufficient in not authorizing the Court to enregister wills. The reason of its not giving such power when investing the Court with the right of instituting donations, &c., and closing inventories, &c., cannot certainly be conjectured, unless it be considered as a clerical omission. Fifthly,—The fees of notaries and lawyers also should be deposited in the Court of Requests at the station nearest to the scene of their operations, in the spirit of the Ordinance, his intention being evidently to ease the public of the heavy tax incurred in being obliged to go from a great distance for any paper or to do any business which could be had or might be done at their doors.

In conclusion, I would suggest, as a means of acquiring the best information with regard to the Ordinance as now stands, that the Clerks of the Court of the different stations be directed to forward to the Government, through the Commissioner, their opinion, founded upon their experience, as also the Commissioner his upon them.

It must be admitted that I have made great freedom with the work of our industrious Council, but, nevertheless, with singleness of purpose, my object being, as far as my humble abilities permit, to show its deficiencies, to the end that those more fit than myself to cope with the subject may be drawn thereto, it being not less the duty than the privilege of British freemen to canvass, with a view to their amendment (when faulty), the laws made for their guidance. Quebec, 10th Aug. TIMO.

MARRIED. At Varennes, on the 7th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Prinsmore, Geo. Alfred Prinsmore, Esq. Advocate to Miss Maria Louisa Halliwell, daughter of the late James Halliwell, Esq. At Rathurst, on the 24th July, the Rev. Wm. Leggat, Wesleyan Missionary, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Wm. Stephen, Esq.

Commercial. Montreal, Saturday August 10. Ashes.—Remain much the same as at the date of our last quotation. They are not much in demand. Flour.—About 400 bris. American fine and superfine have been sold at 34s. 6d. Canada fine is now selling at 35s. An advance on that rate appears to be anticipated. Provisions.—Pork has further declined in price—prime having been purchased at 114s; mess, \$19, add cargo at \$124. Lard has brought \$1d. per lb. Groceries.—In sugars there have been several large transactions. About 500. have been taken up at 42s. @ 42s. 6d.—a further advance is looked for. On Thursday a lot of Porto Rico sugar, at auction, brought 42s. 6d. @ 44s. In teas, owing to the recent intelligence of the stoppage of the trade at Canton, there have been several transactions at advanced prices—young hyson having been sold at 2s. 8d. @ 2s. 8 1/2d.; hyson, 4s. and Twankay at 2s. 3d. Exchange.—We have no alteration to notice in the rates of premium.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVED. August 10th. Bark Margaret Bogle, Smith, 21st June, Liverpool, Mailand & Co. salt and wine. Bark Susan, Service, 4th June, Dublin, Gilmore & Co. ballast. Brig Lotana, Sutton, 18th June, London, LeMessurier & Co. ballast.

REPORTED BY TELEGRAPH. This Morning. Brig Queen Victoria, 10th June, Newport, LeMessurier, ballast. Brig Placer, 6th June, London, Price, ballast. Brig Scotia, 3rd June, Glasgow, Pemberton, general cargo. Brig Hotspur, 12th June, London, Price & Co. ballast. Brig Spray, 13th June, Portsmouth, Pemberton, ballast. Scho'r. Reins, 25th July, Gaspe, 3 passengers. On Saturday. Ship Drumfriskire, 17th June, Belfast, order, 6 cabins, and 300 stowage passengers. 3 ships and 3 brigs in addition to the above. The Plaster passed H. M. S. Buffalo with troops of Green Island, on Friday.

CLEARED. August 7th. Brig Argus, Cochran, Aberystwith, Mailand & Co. Bark Eleanor, McPherson, Liverpool, Welch, 9th. Bark Surry, Webber, Plymouth, Chapman & Co. Bark Endymion, Wheatley, Newcastle, Chapman. Brig Mary & Dorothy, Peavely, Sunderland, Mailand & Co. 10th. Brig. Tory, Kelly, Yarmouth, Gillespie & Co. Ship John Bell, Hay, Belfast, J. H. Oliver. Scho'r. New Evidence, Sirm, Miramichi, Symes & Ross. Brig Thos. Tyson, Wylie, Whitehaven, Symes & Ross. Bark Eliza Ann, Carruther, Whitehaven, Symes & Ross. Bark Lord Canterbury, Tripp, Bristol, Gilmour.

PASSENGERS. In the packet ship St. James, from London at New York.—Fred. Wilder, Esq. three children and servant, of Toronto, U. C.

New York, Aug. 3rd.—Cleared, Ship Sir Roger Stewart, Gordon, for Quebec. 7th Aug.—Cleared, Ship Bonshire, Pitcairn, for Quebec. Savannah, July 27th.—Cleared, Ship George Wilkinson, for Quebec. The Margaret Bogle, Smith, which arrived here on Saturday, from Liverpool, spoke in lat. 46 22, Lon. 43, back St. John's of London, bound to Quebec, with troops, on 27 days; spoke also off Anticosti, brig Little, from Quebec for Newcastle; off St. Nicholas; Erin go Bragh hence for Liverpool, and Lord Ramsay, hence for Gloucester. Halifax, August 1st.—Arrived, scho'r. Caroline, 10 days from Quebec, glass and seal skins.—July 21st.—Cleared, scho'r. Carlton Packet, Landry, for Quebec, with herrings.

LATELY PUBLISHED, By William Greig, AND EDITED BY NEWTON BOWWORTH, F. R. S. E. A NEW AND IMPORTANT WORK, ENTITLED, HOCHELAGA DEPICTA; OR, THE EARLY AND PRESENT STATE OF THE CITY AND ISLAND OF MONTREAL;

ILLUSTRATED WITH FORTY-FIVE Original Copper Plate Engravings of the Public Buildings, and Views of the City, from different points; a Plan of the City as it was in 1735, 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 ANTIQUITIES.—1 vol 12mo. neatly printed, and bound in Fancy Cloth, Gold Lettered, price 12s. 6d. QUEBEC.—Sold by W. COWAN & SON, 9th August.

AUCTION SALES. BARLEY, RYE, OATS, &c. BY THOMAS HAMILTON. Will be sold THIS DAY, the 12th instant, on McCallum's Wharf,— 8000 MINOTS Barley, weighing about 83 lbs. per munit, 2000 ditto Rye, weighing about 57 lbs. p. m. 2000 ditto Oats, ditto 36 ditto. —Also, 20 puns. London Yeast. The whole in prime condition, and will be put up in lots to suit purchasers. Sale at TWO O'CLOCK precisely.

PATENT PLASTER OF PARIS.

MCKENZIE & BOWLES having obtained Her Majesty's Letters Patent for an improved method of manufacturing Plaster of Paris, can now supply the public with an article much superior in quality to any before offered. Builders, Plasterers, Stucco workers, Figure Makers, &c., will find it to their advantage to give it an early trial.

FIGURES, FRISK BUILDING, AND ORNAMENTAL WORK, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Moulded and cast, on the shortest notice. All orders left at their Mills, Cape Diamond Wharf, and at their Store, St. John and St. Stanislaus Street, will be punctually attended to. N. B.—The whole is under the superintendance of SEABORN TORRONTI, an experienced Artist from Italy. Quebec, 12th Aug. 1838.

PASSAGE TO LONDON.

THE remarkably fast sailing, coppered and Armed Barque HARTLEY, A. L., 230 tons Registry, W. B. BRADFORD, H. C. S. Commander, has superior accommodation for passengers, and will sail for the above port on Wednesday, the 21st instant. For particulars apply to the Commander on board, at Charles' Cove, or to LEONARD WINDSOR, St. Peter Street, Lower Town. 9th August.

PASSAGE TO CARDIFF.

THE splendid new ship MANLIUS, will sail for the above port about the 20th August, and can accommodate a few Cabin Passengers. Any person desirous of going either to Cardiff or Bristol, will find this a good opportunity. For particulars apply to Capt. Hodge, on board, at Brigs' Wharf, Diamond Harbour, or at the office of H. N. JONES. Quebec, 6th Aug. 1838.

PASSAGE TO LONDON.

THE very fast sailing British built ship EARL DURHAM, Robert Tindal, Commander; burthen per Register, 462 tons; has superior accommodations, and will positively sail on the 15th inst. Apply to the captain on board, at the Government Wharf; or to GILLESPIE, JAMIESON & CO. Quebec, 6th August.

PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.

THE splendid new and coppered barque Eleanor, A. McPherson, Captain, laying at Brehaut's Wharf, adjoining the Inclined Plain, having superior Cabin accommodations, will sail about the 5th August. Immediate application to be made to Captain McPherson, or to RODGER, DEAN & CO. FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has received per Earl Durham, a splendid Chalk and Alabaster Crushing Mill, well worth notice, which is worked by 4 horses. The two Granite edge Runners and Bed Stone, each 6 feet diameter and 16 inches thick, weighing 3 tons each, with all the machinery complete, and in excellent order; the plan of which can be seen at the Globe Hotel. The subscriber offers the said Mill at a most reasonable price. ADAM SCHLEUP. 2nd August.

CANADIAN PATRIOT.

THIS Steamer being now in a complete state of repair, has commenced plying between this Port and Montreal, touching at the intermediate Ports.—The proprietors of the Canadian Patriot, therefore, beg leave to announce to the public, that they are now prepared to receive Freight and Passengers; that her Cabins are fitted up in a superior style of elegance, with accommodations surpassed by no other Boat in the River, and that she will not be retarded by towing. They trust from the assiduous attention that will be paid to the comfort of passengers, and the prompt and safe delivery of Goods to merit as share of public patronage. Application for Freight or Passage, to be made to the Captain, on board, or to the undersigned, E. HOOPER, Agent. 26th July, 1838. Hunt's Wharf.

FOR PUBLIC CONSIDERATION.

In no instance has prevalent infestation been productive of more deplorable consequences than the blind concession that the members of the medical profession alone are competent to administer remedies for disease. The general countenance which is given to this preposterous pretension of an interested class, is one of the most prolific sources of disease, suffering, and early death. How many thousands of persons there are, at this moment surrendering their constitutions to the insidious inroads of almost every variety of human malady, from their reluctance to incur the expense of consulting a physician, and from their silly prejudice against the most simple medicines, unless sanctioned by the myopic authority of a pretentiously learned prescription? If they could see that prescription in plain English, they would find, in a vast majority of cases that it ordered nothing in the world but a little rhubarb, or senna or jalap, or aloes, mixed with sugar and water, and myristic with a little peppermint, or some other scented drug; and a simple cathartic like this is generally efficacious. But the druggist keeps the prescription, and when the patient gets ill again he has again to consult the physician, instead of procuring for himself, at a mere trifling of the original expense, the wonderful remedy which had relieved him. It is that a majority of the population of every civilized country suffer disease to work its insidious way into their system, because the relief they derive from medical aid is at once expensive, transitory, and difficult of access; and thus is exemplified the memorable confession of an eminent physician, that "Prescriptions in the Roman language have indirectly killed more than all the Roman armies."

A medicine so compounded that it will cleanse the alimentary canal of all its feculent accumulations and incumbrances, give a new and invigorating action to all the viscera that contribute their agency to the digestive functions, and by promoting the insensible perspiration, relieve the whole system of febrile and inflammatory symptoms, must necessarily prove a great blessing to mankind, if rendered at a price which places it within the reach of all classes. If it have an extensive sale, it cannot fail to work more cures, and to do far more general good, than all the members of the medical profession combined can possibly accomplish within their comparatively narrow limits of their private practice. Such a medicine the public has in MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS. The efficacy of which are established throughout the United States, and voluntarily certified by thousands of individuals whom they have relieved and cured. It is in vain that the interested denouncers of popular medicine attempt to include these in their indiscriminate opprobrium. Facts beat theories and are more stubborn even than prejudices. Could the most eminent and successful physicians that ever lived collect so many testimonials of remarkable cures, and so extensive an alleviation of suffering under an almost endless variety of human diseases as have been spontaneously presented to the proprietor of the LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS during the last seven years? He believes not, and would be happy to put the question to the test.

The pre-eminence reputation of these medicines being firmly established upon the basis of innumerable facts, it only remains necessary to inform persons who are unacquainted with them of some among the multitude of maladies in which they have repeatedly proved successful, and in which, therefore, it may confidently be presumed they will succeed hereafter: 1. Dyspepsia, both chronic and acute, under the worst symptoms of restlessness and gain, flatulency head-ache, nausea, loss of appetite, heart-burn, constiveness, bilious salivations, general debility and wasting away of the body. 2. Barriana, whether febrile, mucous, serous, leucorrhoea, bilious, or tubercular. 3. Jaundice, both bilious and spasmodic, hepatic, infarctive, and of the dark green variety. 4. Helminthia, or worms, both above and anal, and of every variety, from the large tape and joint worm to the insect larvae of the stomach and rectum. 5. Piles, of the blind, the bleeding, the white and the caruncular varieties. 6. Contrivances, whether arising from constipation or obstruction, and of however long standing. 7. Colic, the flat, the painters', the constipated, the constructive, and flatulent. 8. Colic, the common or humid cough, and the dry and the whooping cough. 9. Asthma, the nervous or dry and common or humid. 10. The Breast pain, acute and chronic; and also Pleuritis, or chronic pain in the side. 11. The Daily Fever, whether of the mind, the acute, or the sweating variety. 12. Fever and Ague. 13. Influenza, in any form. 14. Dysentery, acute and chronic. 15. Rheumatism, acute and chronic, together with podagra or gout. 16. Malaria, whether a general atrophy or loss of flesh, or pulmonary decline and consumption, if taken before cavities have been formed in the lungs. 17. Scrofula—singularly and rapidly efficacious even in the worst cases. 18. Scurvy. 19. Hypochondriacs, and all other nervous affections. 20. Spasmodic Palpitation, of the heart and of the arteries. 21. Head-ache.

It is evident, therefore, that these medicines are compounded of ingredients which act upon the system universally, and not mere slot preparations. They act without causing pain, or producing any prostration of nervous energy, but on the contrary, strengthen, invigorate and enliven, from the first day's experience of their operation, until the period of convalescence. Directions for use accompany them.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention. Sold wholesale and retail by WM. B. MOFFAT, 267 Broadway, N.Y. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

BEGG & URQUHART. M. B. The Life Medicine may also be had of the principal druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canada. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac-simile of the signature is upon the label of each bottle of Bitters and box of pills.

MISS HILL.

Organist of the West Point's Church in this city. BEGS to intimate to her friends and the public, that she is prepared to receive Pupils on the

PIANO, HARP, GUITAR, THOROUGH BASS, and Italian 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.

J. JONES,

Engraver and Copper-Plate Printer, REMOVED to No. 2, PALACE STREET, next door to the Albion Hotel. Quebec, 29th May, 1839.

R. C. TODD, HERALD PAINTER. No. 16, St. Nicholas Street,

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 Crape Shawls, &c. &c.—colours warranted not to fade.

From the long experience Mr. F. has had in the above business, combined with moderate charges, he feels confident of giving satisfaction to those who may honour him with their patronage. Quebec, 14th June.

NOTICE.

THE business heretofore carried on by GEORGE HOWARD will from the 1st May, be continued by the Subscribers, under the firm of GEORGE HOWARD & SON, Shoeing-smiths and Farriers, St. Paul street, Quebec, 1st May.

THE subscribers will commence in their new establishment as well as the old in a few days, where they will have on hand, all sorts of ready-made Implements of Husbandry, such as Forks, Hoes, Axes, Spades, Ploughs, Harrows, &c., &c. Hoes shod in the best styles—Good Stabling for Sick Horses. They flatter themselves that they shall be able to give every satisfaction; and as they wish to do business on as short credit as possible, all those who have been in the habit of putting off payment from time to time, will have to pay cash on the spot,—as times and prices will not allow more than three months credit. GEO. HOWARD & SON, Foot Hope Street. 18th May.

TO MASTERS AND SEAMEN BY THE MERCHANT SERVICE.

NOTICE is again hereby given, that the undersigned is duly authorized to carry into effect the British Act of the 5th and 6th of William the 4th, respecting Masters and Seamen in the Merchant Service.

That, to enable the Masters to receive the necessary Documents—that they are, by the said Act, obliged to take home all balances of wages due to seamen left on shore, in hospital, or elsewhere, and incapable of duty, must be paid into his hands, and no other person can, on any account, lawfully receive the same.

Also, that all Seamen who may have been left on shore, and unable to do their duty, will be furnished with information how to act in such cases. And any master that will give a passage to England to any such seaman, will be furnished with Documents to enable them to receive the amount of their actual account, on their arrival, from the President and Governors of the Corporation for the relief and support of sick, maimed, and disabled seamen, and the widow and children of such as shall be killed, slain or drowned in the Merchant service, and for other purposes.—Int. Act of the 4th and 5th William 4th, cap. 69.

Under these circumstances, it is to be hoped few disabled seamen will remain in Canada, during the long winter, in a state of destitution. J. LAMBLY, Commissioner. Quebec, July 15th, 1838.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER, BARRELS Prime Mess Pork, 300 ditto Prime and Cargé Beef, (Quebec Inspection.) 120 kegs Pig Tobacco, 20 hhd's U. C. and American Lard ditto, 20,000 Havanna Cigars, 150 barrels U. C. Whisky, 20 ditto Sperm Oil, (American), 74 ditto Cod ditto, 10 hhd's Seal ditto, 40 bags roasted Coffee, 240 boxes Bung Coffee, 100 dozen Corn ditto, (super quality), 40 bags Wheat ditto, 20 ditto Flour ditto, 70 kegs U. C. Butter, 50 chests Young Gun Tea, 50 ditto Hyson Skin ditto, 50 ditto Soachong ditto, 100 boxes Pecco, ditto, 100 ditto Soachong, ditto, 54 tierces Muscovado Sugar, 150 barrels ditto ditto. JOHN YOUNG. 3rd July, 1839.

JUST RECEIVED,

For Ship "Celia," from Belfast, AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER, TWO HUNDRED Barrels Prime Mess IRISH PORK. A few hundred Hampers best Irish Potatoes. G. H. PARKE, India Wharf. Quebec, 29th May, 1839.

SALT AFLOAT.

CADIZ SALT for Sale, from on board the barque "Elizabeth," Captain Carruthers. Also in Store, 150 barrels Prime Mess Hamburg Pork, 5 kegs Fine Lard. J. W. LEAYCRAFT, DUNSCOMB & Co. 3rd July.

THE Subscribers have just received and offer for Sale, a consignment of LEATHER, consisting of CALF-SKINS, KIP, LININGS. JOHN SHAW & CO. 5th July. St. John street.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, TWO Hundred Barrels superfine FLOUR, Grantham Mills—a very superior article. Wm. PRICE & CO. 21st June.

FOR SALE.

450 BOXES Lisbon Oranges, superior fruit and in fine order, now landing at Gillespie's Wharf, ex schooner Alert, from Liverpool. 15 pipes Spanish Red Wine, now landing 5 hhd's, at the Wellington wharf, ex Celia 200 lbs. Hambro' P. M. Pork, ex Emanuel. AND IN STORE,—Teneriffe Wine, Pasly's brand, L.P. and Cargo in pipes, hhd's, and qr. casks. 200 boxes Waterford Fig Blue. WM. PRICE & CO. 23rd May.

JUST RECEIVED,

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

FOR SALE,

At No. 11, 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, 12 Boxes Preserved Ginger, 12 Boxes Soachong Tea, 10 Cases Gin. JOHN FISHER. Quebec, 8th June.

CALEDONIA SPRINGS.

THE favorable opinion I formerly entertained of the waters of the Caledonia Springs is more than confirmed, as well from the benefits 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, MD.

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

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having entered into Partnership under the firm of CAMPBELL & Co., purpose carrying on business as Agents and Shippers of Lumber, that part of Silley Cove, lately in the occupation of Mr. W. H. JEFFERY, where they will be at all hours ready to receive and ship every description of Lumber. CHARLES CAMPBELL, HENRY LE MESURIER, Junr. Quebec, 25th May.

NEW SHIP CHANDLERY ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscribers having entered into Partnership, intend carrying on the above business (in the premises lately occupied by Brocklesby & Son, St. Peter Street) and the style and firm of Pinkerton & Oliver. A. H. PINKERTON, J. E. OLIVER. Quebec, 30th May.

THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER FOR SALE—

300 KEGS London WHITE LEAD—100 Kegs do. do. genuine No. 15 Casks English LINED OIL, each 5 do. Raw do. 100 Boxes superior English YELLOW SOAP 100 Casks fine Canada ROSE NAILS 36 lb. 10-doz. SHOVELS, 10 Cwt. best ANGLO-SWISS GLUE, WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF HARDWARE. JOHN SHAW & CO. IMPORTERS, QUEBEC. 2nd March, 1839.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.

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

TO LET,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS, With immediate possession.

A FARM OF 250 ACRES in the Concession of Bellin six miles from the St. Lawrence, and about ten miles from Quebec. There are about 70 acres of Rice cultivation; and besides pasture and sowing it has produced for the last two years 5000 bundles of hay annually; 8 acres of new ground have been sown this season with timothy and clover. There is a good house, built on the premises. The principal part of the rent will be taken in produce, at the current price. The growing crop of oats, barley, flax, potatoes and turnips, and the stock of cattle and sheep, with the farming utensils, may be had by the tenant at a valuation. Also,—for Sale, In the same Concession, A FARM OF WOOD LAND of 236 Acres, fronting about 20 Acres on the road leading from the Church of St. Jean Chrysostome to St. Mary, and not more than half a league from the church. Apply to the undersigned proprietor at the Etchemin Mills. JOHN MAGUIRE. 24th July, 1839.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM COWAN AND HUGH COWAN, PROPRIETORS.—PRINTERS, STATIONERS AND BOOKSELLERS, ST. JOHN STREET.