

THE QUEBEC TRANSCRIPT.

left this country for the express purpose of accepting the offices they at present fill. Every reasonable indulgence must be shown for the expectations which such persons have been encouraged to form. But even in these instances, it will be necessary that the right of enforcing these regulations should be distinctly maintained in practice as well as in theory, as often as the public good may clearly demand the enforcement of them. It may not be unadvisable to compensate any such officers for their disappointment, even by pecuniary grants, when it may appear unjust to dispench with their services without such an indemnity. I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN RUSSELL.

THE TRANSCRIPT.

QUEBEC, SATURDAY, 14th DEC. 1839.

In our columns this day will be found a despatch from the Colonial Secretary to the Governor General for which we are indebted to the *Upper Canada Official Gazette*. This despatch, we take it, expresses the views of the present ministry on the question of "Responsible Government" in the Colonies, and as such, is a document of much importance, although, being couched in somewhat general terms, it leaves many points undecided. It is not clear whether the Governor is to consider it as necessary for the public good that the regulations should be enforced, immediately upon the declaration of a majority of the House of Assembly to that effect, or is to exercise his own judgment in the premises. In the latter case, the despatch enunciates no new principle whatever, for the Governor has always possessed the power of removing the public servants mentioned in the despatch—subject to the confirmation of the Sovereign—and if he did not exercise that power "as often as the public good clearly demanded the enforcement of it," then he failed in his duty, and was unworthy of remaining in his high office. But, we think, the despatch goes one step farther than this, and authorizes a Governor to dismiss public officers when the political principles which they may be supposed to entertain are not in accordance with the views of a majority, for the time being, of the popular branch of the Legislature; and in this case it is palpable that Lord John Russell, despite his declaration against the Earl of Durham's scheme, is carrying out the views of the *Toronto Examiner* and other journals holding the same political creed. The Provincial Secretary, the Receiver General, the Surveyor General, the Attorney and Solicitor General, the Sheriff and other officers, although they may have fulfilled the duties of their offices in the most exemplary manner—and, be it remarked, those officers have scarcely any political feature whatever in this country—these officers must, at a moment perhaps when a change would be exceedingly hurtful to the public service, give way to others who have succeeded, by fair means or by foul, in effecting a change in the composition of the Assembly. This would be entailing upon the country the worst evils of republicanism—the direct interest possessed by a number of individuals in the result of every election—the carrying out of the principle of ex-Governor Marcy of New York, "to the victors belong the spoils." We trust, however, that we have misunderstood the meaning of the despatch, although the concluding sentence respecting compensation to the officers who may be dismissed leaves but little ground for doubting that Lord John Russell considers the situation of public officers of a Colony as similar to that of his own and his colleagues, in as far as the effect of political opinion goes. The fallacy of this principle has over and over again been demonstrated. We cannot conceive upon what just grounds the Provincial Secretary, the

Surveyor General, and others, should be dismissed from office because to carry a majority of the House of Assembly express political opinions contrary to what those public officers were supposed to entertain previous to their being commissioned.

With respect to the Executive Council, it does not appear that Lord John Russell intends that the Governor shall be bound to follow its advice. Probably his Lordship thinks that he has thrown a sop to the "Responsibles" sufficiently tempting to calm their outcry for a year or so, and intends leaving to his successor, the difficult task of restoring quiet to these provinces, when the factious demagogues in it have tasted the sweets of their agitation, and shall have become still more audacious in their demands. A system of procrastination and meeting-the-question-half-way measures have always characterised the administration of which Lord John Russell is the main support, and so, apparently, it will be to the end of the chapter.

We have perused Mr. Hincks' promised "refutation" of the charge brought against him by Dr. Baldwin, and, most certainly say that according to his showing, the matter has been magnified into much greater importance than it merited. Mr. Hincks makes the whole affair turn on a mistake said to have been committed by Dr. Baldwin on the days—instead of Monday or Tuesday he ought to have said Tuesday or Wednesday. It was after Dr. Rolph had fled from Toronto that Mr. Hincks makes it appear that he told Dr. Baldwin of the supposed participation of that individual in the treasonable proceeding. He might just as well have communicated a supposition to the Doctor that it was not midnight, because the sun was shining over his head. But people have asked some disagreeable questions, and Mr. Hincks is at great pains to prove that the object of Dr. Rolph's disappearance was not known for some time. This won't do; the Doctor's motive is well understood by loyalists and rebels. Discretion is the better part, &c."

Toronto papers by yesterday's mail are to the 6th instant; the account of the proceedings in the House of Assembly, on the first page of this number, is from the *Patriot*.

ARRIVAL OF THE LIVERPOOL.

THIRTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By yesterday's mail we received London papers to the 15th ultimo, brought by the steam ship *Liverpool* which arrived at New York on the 9th instant, at 2 p. m.; she sailed from Liverpool on the 16th, her regular day, and thus made the passage in nineteen days. We regret to find that Lieutenant Favret, R. N., the commander of this fine vessel was obliged, from sickness, to remain at Liverpool; Lieut. Engleade, R. N., consequently took the command.

The *Liverpool* arrived home on her last voyage from New York on the 6th November. The *New York Times* says:—

"The disastrous intelligence of which she was the bearer, does not appear to have produced so great a sensation in the commercial circles of England as was predicted here, and the intelligence she brings back is altogether more favorable than was anticipated.

American cotton had advanced 1/2 per lb., and the sales at Liverpool for the two weeks preceding the departure of the Steam Ship were 55,880 bales.

United States Bank shares declined from £19 15 to £16 10 on the receipt of the news by the *Liverpool*, but afterwards rallied two or three per cent.

The opinions of the English press on the suspension of specie payments by the Bank of the United States, and the monetary crisis consequent thereupon, of course, vary with the political character of the papers in which they appear; the Tory "Times" being loudest in its denunciations. In one thing however, the English journals seem to be generally

concord, viz. that the news of the suspension here have produced no panic among the British capitalists. The course pursued by our suspended Banks, appears to have been generally considered a wise one under the circumstances, and American credit has not suffered among the more liberal and unprejudiced portion of the community."

In France the news of our monetary difficulties appears to have produced more excitement than in England. The Paris papers seem to infer that the credit of the United States must be completely ruined in Europe."

Dreadful Chartist Riots have occurred at Newport, Monmouthshire, at which we give copious particulars.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—HER MAJESTY.—Wind-sot, Thursday.—This morning at half-past nine o'clock, the princes Ernest and Albert of Saxe Cobourg, attended by Lord Alfred Paget, Count Klowatza, and Baron Alvensleben took their departure from the castle. Their Serene Highnesses proceeded to Dover, from whence they will immediately embark from Brussels via Calais, to pay a visit to the King of the Belgians on their route to Germany. Their Serene Highnesses are not expected to return to this country before the month of March next.

A Windsor letter of the 13th says, "Prince Albert's return to England has been arranged to take place in March next, and we state, upon the best authority, that, in the course of the following month, or early in May, the marriage of Her Majesty with this "fortunate youth," will take place.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL SIR HENRY TROLLOPE, G. C. B.—We regret to learn that this gallant officer terminated his existence on Saturday evening, about eight o'clock, by shooting himself in a moment of temporary derangement. The melancholy event took place at Freshfield, near Bath, where he had been residing for some time. He had for the last forty years been subject to the gout, which latterly affected his head, and was no doubt the cause of his committing the rash act.—*London paper*.

STOCKPORT, NOV. 14.—THE NEW POSTAGE SCHEME.—"This plan is to come into operation on the 5th of December. At present the public will only have the benefit of a reduction of all rates *above* 4d. to that sum, the reason for not reducing at once to a penny, being to avoid encumbering the new arrangement, at first start, with the great influx of letters which might naturally then be expected. After the 5th of December, the post office will carry packages of the weight of 1 lb. on paying a proportionate postage. When the uniform penny scheme is to be adopted, is at present uncertain.

The Hon. Daniel Webster, of the United States Senate, family and suite, and also Samuel Appleton, Esq., and lady, return to New York in the packet ship *Mediator*, from Portsmouth, on the 29th of November.

The frigate *Imogene*, arrive at Portsmouth, November 4th, from Valparaiso, with \$2,500,000, and another frigate was expected from Mexico with \$1,000,000.

A destructive fire occurred on the morning of the 12th ultimo, at Widgate alley in Bishopsgate street, London, by which eight lives were lost and a large amount of property destroyed, principally that of poor persons.

The American Minister and Mrs. Stevenson had been passing some time at Alnwick Castle, and since at Auckland Castle, the seat of the Bishop of Durham. They were, at the last dates, at Ashe Hall, the seat of the Earl of Zetland, in Yorkshire.

A daughter of Rophino Lacy made a very successful debut at Drury Lane Theatre on the 12th ultimo, as Cinderella, in the opera of that name. Mr. Merley played Dandini on that occasion.

Bacon Wolfe is the new Judge in the place of Chief Justice Vaughan, deceased. So both Talford and Turton are disappointed.

Her Majesty's Ministers were very much hissed at the Lord Mayor's dinner.

The Dundee Advertiser states that all the whale ships belonging to that port had returned, and that it had proved one of the poorest fishing seasons ever known.

The principal Theatre at Calcutta was destroyed by fire on the night of the 31st of May, No insurance.

A fire occurred at Constantinople in the Armenian quarter, 15th October, which destroyed 400 houses.

Dreadful inundations had been occasioned in Lombardy by the continued rains.

THE LIVERPOOL.—This fine steamship was at Liverpool, she was placed upon what is called "the gridiron," in the Princes Dock Basin, where she was left by the retiring tide high and dry, for the purpose of inspecting her lower works. Her bottom was found to be as sound and perfect as on the day on which she was launched, and, after being replaced, where her stowage had become chafed above by contact with flats and other vessels in loading and discharging, she was hauled out into the river with the following tide as fresh and perfect as on the day she first sailed.

From the *Morning Post*, Nov. 9.

The view taken by the monied interests to day of the prospect of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania has not been by any means less favourable than yesterday. The best proof that can be adduced of this is to be found in the improved price that has been given for the shares of that establishment, sales having been effected in the course of the day at £16 17s 6d per share, which is more, by the fraction, than could have been obtained for them on the first arrival of the *Liverpool*.

The following letter from Mr. Jaudon to the editor of the *London Times* explains itself. It was an answer to an article in which the *Times* speaks of the failure of the Bank of the United States as an event unexpected; speaks of the term "suspension" as a mere cloak, gives the stockholders assurances of "precious small dividends," &c., &c. To this were added specific allegations which are answered in the letter subjoined. The letter was sent simultaneously to other papers, and the *Times* was a day behind them, as it did not publish on the day received.

LONDON, Nov. 13, 1839.

To the Editor of the *Times*:

Sir,—Under the head of "Money Market and City Intelligence" in your paper of this morning, it is stated that "bills of exchange to a large amount have been presented, it is said, to the London agency, (of the Bank of the United States), who declined payment, but that it had been able to make arrangement with the holders, under which the bills are renewed, and the loss prevented which would ensue had they been returned under protest to America."

"To this assertion it is necessary that I should give the most unqualified contradiction. I have never declined payment of any bill of exchange drawn upon me by the Bank of the United States; nor have I ever made, or attempted to make, any arrangement for the renewal of such bills. On the contrary, every bill of exchange bearing my signature has been regularly and promptly paid at Messrs. Darnison & Co's banking house, where all my acceptances are made payable.

"As the paragraph above quoted is calculated to do very great injury to the shareholders in the Bank of the United States, as well as to all holders of its obligations, I have to request that, as the slightest possible reparations that can be made, you will insert this letter in your paper of to-morrow, under the same head of "Money Market and City Intelligence."

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) S. JARDON.

"Agent to the Bank of the United States."

American Securities were perfectly unsaleable; United States Bank fell from 419 to 417, and latterly to 414 10s which was the last quotation. There were no sales at these rates, which were merely nominal.

LIVERPOOL, NOV. 13.—THE OPIUM QUESTION.—It is confidently reported in well informed circles, that orders have been sent to India for the ships of war that should not proceed at once to China.—The Strait and some other frigates, are it is said, ordered also to join the squadron, and blockade the Chinese coasts seize upon their junks, and harass them in every possible way until redress has been obtained in the shape of £2,000,000 for the Opium lately taken possession of and destroyed by the Chinese Government, and that, also the issuing of these orders, Lord Palmerston has invited all persons who have been lately resident in China, but are now in this country to give him their opinions in writing as to the course which they would individually advise to be taken by the British Government, if his Lordship confesses himself unable to understand the question.

In answer to the claimants for indemnification for losses sustained in the Chinese Government, the British Government has replied that they had no intention to ask it.

THE NEWPORT

Newport, Nov. 4.—The session of the town. This of the most desperate, headstrong and Chartist into Newport from the hills, guns, pistols, pikes, offensive weapons, and pieces of cannon, and a attack on the Westgate House was sitting. promptly called out, and the most ferocious and blood were obliged to fire upon 20 were killed. It is reported soldiers were killed; a man was wounded with slings in another wounded in the arms, ironmonger, receive head, a sabre cut on the severe contusions—his life danger. Mr. Morgan, dragged by a musket, but lost his life. The 45th sold their they acted like men, an exertions the town would have been a mass of snatched the Chartist arms in all directions, leaving set weapons in the streets.

port, J. Phillips, jun., Esq. arm and wounded in the den is confined in Monmouth pointed out to the ignominy South Wales that there is Chartist should be first that the men of Tredegar seemed to believe implicitly may have said upon the ground of which has been confinement a plot has been ordered more difficult of the mountaineers unite the Welch language) for South Wales to erect a for the liberation of the Monmouth gaol.

Frost, the principal leaders, have been arrested from the examination of Frost and Waters, that term of organization is declined answering any condition being concluded to Monmouth gaol to a crimes of sedition and

The most alarming news received from Merthyr, are again meeting in his and that a rising is. The magistrates have a Statute for the 1st the Commander of the to represent to Her Majesty Captain Stack, Lieut Stack, and Sergeant was badly wounded, we had little band of so and that Her Majesty them some signal favour and appreciation.

John Llewellyn, one for whose apprehension been arrested at Newport part of this day's special Commission of magistrates of tampering with the quiet desecration of the tomb of this point Chartist had succeeded what dangerous was sued. This explains it in their speeches, "them," and "that" and would not fire up from the testimony of averted, but whose feet don him to return again deep-laid plan was the soldiers, which is any great extent, su

A Special Commission Tindal, Sir James F was to be sent to Newport parties concerned. actor of the proceed such a measure. It don Chronicle of the is desirable; but pruned when the threatened by a w know the country is

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THE NEWPORT NEWS.

Newport, Nov. 4.—The Chartists are in possession of the town. This morning about 5,000 of the most desperate, headed by Frost, the ex-magistrate... The Chartists demagogue, marched into Newport from the hills, armed with muskets, guns, pistols, pikes, swords, and other offensive weapons...

It appears that the demagogue Vincent, who is confined in Monmouth goal, has all along pointed out to the ignorant mountaineers of South Wales that there it was the kingdom of Chartism should be first erected, and it appears that the men of Tredegar, Merthyr, &c. have been led to believe implicitly in everything he may have said upon the subject...

Frost, the principal, and Waters, one of the leaders, have been arrested. There is no doubt from the examination of the witnesses against Frost and Waters, that a most formidable system of organization exists. Both prisoners declined answering any questions. The examination being concluded, they were committed to Monmouth goal to stand their trial for the crimes of sedition and treason.

The most alarming rumours have been received from Merthyr, stating that the Chartists are again meeting in hundreds in their lodges, and that a rising is momentarily expected. The magistrates have memorialized the Secretary of State for the Home Department and the Commander of the Forces, praying them to represent to Her Majesty the great services of Captain Stack, Lieutenant Gray, Ensign Stack, and Sergeant Daly, of the 45th, who were badly wounded, who commanded the gallant little band of soldiers during the attack, and that Her Majesty may be pleased to show them some signal mark of Her Majesty's favour and appreciation of such gallant conduct.

John Llewellyn, one of the Chartist leaders, for whose apprehension £100 was offered, has been arrested at Neath. The most important part of this day's proceedings, before the Special Commission of magistrates, is the discovery of tampering with the military, and the consequent desertion of two of the 45th. The evidence upon this point is important, as, if the Chartists had succeeded, there is no knowing what dangerous consequences might have ensued. This explains the Chartists' observations in their speeches, "that the soldiers were with them," and "that they were their brothers, and would not fire upon them." It is evident from the testimony of one of the men who deserted, but whose feelings of compunction caused him to return again to his regiment, that a deep-laid plan was formed for contaminating the soldiers, which has happily failed to be, to any great extent, successful.

A Special Commission consisting of Sir N. Tindal, Sir James Park, and Sir J. Williams, was to be sent to Newport, for the trial of the parties concerned. The magnitude and character of the proceedings were said to call for such a measure. In all cases—says the London Chronicle of the 14th ult.—prompt justice is desirable; but promptitude is peculiarly demanded when the peace of society has been threatened by a wide-spread combination to throw the country into confusion, and when it

is of importance to demonstrate the efficacy of the law by the speedy punishment which overtakes those who dare to resist it.

FRANCE.—Nineteen bankruptcies occurred during the first week of November. The liabilities of the bankrupts amounted to nearly 1,000,000 francs. One of them exceeded 500,000 francs, and two others 100,000 francs. There were 858 failures in Paris from the 1st of January to the 1st of November, 1839, and the losses amount to between 55,000,000 and 60,000,000 francs. Thirty-four of the insurgents of May last, had addressed to Baron Pasquier, President of the Chamber of Peers, a protest against their arbitrary detention, six months after that court, whose competency they formally protested against, had pronounced on the fate of men placed in a similar situation with their own, and accused of the same offence. They declared the proceedings of that tribunal, in their respect, to be a "cruel and cowardly abuse of brutal force, which must excite the reprobation of every virtuous man, to whatever party and nation he may belong," and loudly demanded to be either restored to liberty or brought to trial.

In France the grain market appears to be on the advance. The Paris Capitale says:—"The price of flour is rising. If, at the market of the 13th, which is to serve as a criterion to fix the price of bread during the second fortnight in November, a fall do not take place, the 4 lb loaf, for which we now pay the enormous price 17s 6d, will be raised to 18s 6d."

General Bernard, formerly of the U. S. Engineer service, and more recently minister of war in France, died at Paris on the 5th Nov. The Paris papers bring intelligence of a somewhat serious character—namely, the discovery and seizure in Paris of vast quantities of powder, ball, and hand-grenades or shells, prepared by members of secret political societies for some new effort; and the occurrence on another point—Del, in the department of the Ile and Vilaine—of an alarming corn law riot. Eleven persons connected with the former affair were arrested in the course of the 12th ult. In the latter, 45 were taken into custody, and—a more important feature in it—so little of bonne volonté was displayed by the National Guards when summoned to put it down, that they have been suspended, and will probably be disbanded.

SPAIN.—By Madrid journals and correspondence of the 6th, we learn that no decision had been taken with regard to the ministry; and it was evident the government was waiting for good news from Espartaco to consolidate its position. The threat of not paying taxes until the meeting of the Cortes has been carried into effect in one or two villages, but that desperate resolution does not appear to be generally put in practice. The Saragossa papers speak of an impending action.

RUSSIA.—Private letters from St. Petersburg, of the 28th Oct., inform us that Russia was not at this moment intent on taking military possession of Constantinople, but that, on the other hand, she would not permit any other power to usurp her influence in the councils of the Sultan.

We have ascertained some particulars, on unquestionable authority, respecting the death of the mate of the brig Venus, Symonds, master, an account of which we copied into our last, from the Acadian Recorder. On the arrival here of the Venus, the seaman alluded to was handed over to the proper authorities, and an enquiry was instituted, presided over, we understand, by Robert Symes, Esq., J. P.; and upon a full investigation of the merits of the case, it was found that the death of the mate was the result of accident: the seaman was therefore discharged from custody.

To the Editor of the Quebec Transcript.—Six.—It is my firm opinion, that the establishment of a Bakery, based on the principles of the joint-stock Bakeries in Scotland, is loudly called for in this city, and ought to have been carried into operation several years ago. In Scotland the "Trades Societies" have within themselves their Bakery, Greenery, Butchery, and, in some instances, a Brewery—nay, it may go a step further, and state that they, in one instance, have their own Grist-mill, and grind their own wheat. And all this is done under the management of a committee named from among themselves, who are bound to serve

for one year, without fee or reward; and every member is bound to serve in relation. The members are furnished from the Society's stores with the best and purest articles at cost price, for cash—no credit being given.

If any argument were required to convince the public mind of the necessity of establishing a joint-stock Bakery, (no matter how small,) they have only to examine the article called Bread, compounded as it is of the very worst of materials which in nine cases out of twelve are made to pay a most extortionate price. Nay, the very hue and cry raised by the Bakers and others interested against the establishment of a Bakery, as proposed at the public meeting held at the Court House on Monday last, is quite sufficient to convince any disinterested person, that their fraudulent practices are too profitable to be given up without a desperate struggle—for, like their dough, they have been too much inflated with success, and very naturally feel the too quick approaching combustion and decomposition of their long practised impositions, about to take place, which will cause them to fall, and, if not over-dosed with public lethargy, to rise no more.

It was strongly urged on the part of the Bakers, at the meeting on Monday last, by a very disinterested gentleman truly (no less a person than the president of a bakery established like all other speculations, with a view of making money) that they very frequently suffered heavy losses by the flour's turning sour on their hands. But will that gentleman, or any other of them, venture to state that the public are not made to eat the very same flour which they pretend to say they have lost in consequence of its turning sour? And will that gentleman, or any other of them, pretend to deny the extensive use of carbonate of ammonia in their respective establishments, for the purpose of recovering sour flour, and palming it on the public for sweet?—and every body knows that when the carbonate of ammonia contains lead, the bread is rendered poisonous.

I sincerely hope that the gentlemen who have so nobly stood forward for the public interests, and to whose indefatigable exertions the citizens of Quebec owe much, in being awakened from a state of lethargy to a sense, I hope, of their own interests, will not relinquish one jot of their first intention, and in point of fact, the legitimate object of a bakery based upon the Scotch system. Let it be done at once without reference to this one or that one's interest, for surely it cannot be called an act of injustice to this one or that one, if one man or a hundred men choose to purchase good and cheap bread, or any other article. Unquestionably we have as much right, individually or collectively, to secure to ourselves, by every honest means, a good article at the cheapest possible rate, as any other man or body of men in the community—therefore I say, carry it into operation at once, and I am sure you will meet with success, for it notorious that good wholesome bread, even at the exorbitant price charged, cannot be obtained in Quebec. It is, and has been, a stain—a disgrace—to the city—the capital of British North America.

A WORKING MAN.—NOTE.—Food for mental digestion.—According to Sir H. Davy, wheat contains from 70 to 77 per cent of starch, and from 19 to 24 of gluten; oats yield 59 of starch, 6 of gluten, and 2 of saccharine matter; while the same quantity of rye gave only 6. 1 parts of starch, and 4 part of gluten. It is thus that wheat flour makes lighter bread than that of oats or rye, owing to the larger quantity of gluten it contains, by which the bread is rendered more porous and lighter, and consequently more digestible and nutritious. Contrast this with the fraudulent use of poisons which is very largely employed as a cheap ingredient, as also bean flour, peas, meal, &c. &c., together with all descriptions of damaged flour; and these are the most innocent of the adulterants used, as you will learn when you hear of the diabolical (to say the least of it) use of alum and plaster of Paris (and it is extensively used in this city) in the adulteration of flour and bread, to say nothing of the other adulterants, such as chalk, pipe-clay, bone-ashes, and blue vitriol. If such a state of things is not a real grievance, I know not what it is. Quebec, 10th Decr., 1839.

"A Working Man" tells a good many truths, but deals largely in exaggeration, we think. According to some of his statements the good citizens of Quebec owe it only to an

extreme tenaciousness of life that they were not poisoned long ago!

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

New York papers of Saturday last contain Washington dates of the 5th instant. The House of Representatives was not yet organized, the discussion respecting the position of certain contested seats on the roll being—so far from ended—apparently only increasing in vehemence. The President's Message therefore was still undelivered. John Q. Adams ex-President of the United States had been appointed Speaker of the House pro tem, and, under his Presidency it was hoped that something definite would soon be arrived at.

The news by the Liverpool had a decidedly favourable effect on the stock market in New York. All descriptions have taken a rise, United States Bank 7 1/2; but receded again on Saturday 2.

Flour.—The mild weather in connection with the accounts of the British markets, has induced most holders to become less firm in their pretensions, and to make some slight reduction in prices. We quote Western at \$6 7/8 to \$6 25. Ohio and Troy, \$6 7/8 to \$6 12 1/2. —New York Times.

The ship Frederick, Captain Rand, in the Gulf of Finland, had on board a cargo valued at \$100,000, part of which was insured in this city and Boston, and the remainder in London.

The vessel was owned by Messrs. Goodhue & Co.; and insured here for \$15,000, which will cover the loss.—Journal of Commerce.

In the list of passengers by the Liverpool, we observe the following names:—Captain Stevens, Captain John Henry de Burgh, Lieut. Papillon, British Army.

The following names are in the list of passengers in the packet ship Cambridge, which sailed on Friday, 6th instant, from New York for Liverpool:—Messrs. G. V. Osborne, H. Green, A. Hawkins, Langlois, H. N. Jones, of Quebec; W. P. Crook, Toronto; Dr. Leprohon, N. Whiteford, Montreal.

We have nothing from Upper Canada today.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* * "H. L." has been received, but the late news from England has excluded his communication. He will find that the subject is treated by another correspondent in this day's Transcript.

ARRIVALS FROM CANADA.

- London, Nov. 11th—Fragrant, Fitzroy; Gov. Harcourt, Eddy; Calcutta, Napier. 8th—Penny Hall, Ware; Marmion, Harrison; Eliza, Gallon; Australia, Last; Kilmasur, Blair; Stately, Neagle. Liverpool, Nov. 13th—Mary, Morton; Glasgow, Dry; Bradshaw; Samuel; Erin; Wolfe's Cove; Ward; Marchioness of Bute. 14th—Carr de Lion, Robinson; Marion, Bonnyman. Off—John Walker, and Samuel. 13th—Sir Walter Scott, Young. 11th—City of Waterford, Duggan; Ganges; Sarah. 9th—Quebec, Pye; Margaret, Chalmers; Sophia, Snow; Wakefield, Tong; Regency, Prompt. 7th—Aval, Kewick. Liverpool, Nov. 13th—Isabella, Thompson, Grey. Bristol, Nov. 14th—Robert Watson, Elliot; Cosmopolite, Smith. 12th—Hero, Cumming. Portsmouth, Nov. 14th—Vere, Wills. Off—Lord Goderich. Plymouth, Nov. 13th.—Ipswich, Smith; Emma, Spicer. Southampton, Nov. 14th—Lloyds, Blufford. North Shields, Nov. 9th—Conservative, Brown; Hastings, Thomas. Harrington, Nov. 7th—Manley, Glover. Hull, Nov. 10th—Columbia, Dring. Sheerness, Nov. 11th—Hercules, Repaut. Whitehaven, Nov. 10th—Albion, Robinson. Lynn, Nov. 10th—United Kingdom. Malden, Nov. 8th—Kather, Barron; Glasgow, Sunderland, Nov. 12th—Minerva, Darlington. Newport, Nov. 14th—Economist, Smith. Cardiff, Nov. 7th—Portia, Clark. Leith, Nov. 6th—Prince George, McFarlane. Ipswich, Nov. 7th—Maria, Wilson. Llanelly, Nov. 6th—Saladin, Abram. Stranford, Nov. 11th—Astra, Sibbin. Palmouth, Nov. 12th—OE—Thais, Baker. Penbrooke, Nov. 12th—Edfort, Ross. Weymouth, Nov. 12th—Of—Eliza Ann, from Quebec, 16th. Bridgewater, Nov. 5th—Trade, Plevins. Shields, Nov. 4th—Renovation, Westaf. Montrose, Oct. 30th—Scottia, Malcolm. Cove of Cork, Nov. 11th—Dominica, Rowman. 12th—Cumberland, Power. 7th—Remain—Ann. Waterford, Nov. 12th—Suir, Bellard; Amazon, Bellard. 5th—Ann, Joyce. Galway, Nov. 12th—St. Patrick, Melloy; Midea, McDonough. 10th—Lively, Pool. Limerick, Nov. 11th—Traveller, Davis; Tweed, McKenna; Mistral, Ousbridge; Brees, O'Donnell. 8th—Hercules, Gorman. Greenock, Nov. 11th—Edo, Thoms. 11th—Canada, Allan. 7th—Thames, Bell.

approx.—While Liverpool, she was the "Gladstone," in which she was left by, for the pur- works. Her bot- and effect as on- and, at the thing had act in flats and dis- with the follow- on the day she

Nov. 9. mised interests to nited States Bank er by any means y. The best proof is to be found in been given for the nt, sales having se of the day at igh is more, by ve been obtained f the Liverpool. Mr. Jaudon to the explains itself. It n which the Times ank of the United pected; speaks of a mere cloak, gives of "precious small he was added er answered in the er was sent simi- and the Times was a d not publish on the

Nov. 13, 1839.

is: if "Money Market a your paper of the "hills of exchange en presented, it is ey, (of the Bank of declined payment, o make arrangement which the bills are vended which would ned under protest to

is necessary that I alified contradiction. yment of any bill of f by the Bank of the 1 ever made, or ar- arrangement for the n the contrary, every g Bank fell from \$19 s to \$17, and latterly to last quotation. There rates, which were me-

THE OPIUM QUE- reported in well in- ders have been sent u- war on that station b- hina.—The Opioid as e it is said, ordered s- d blockade the Chinese junk, and harass the until redress has been of £2,000,000 for the session of and destroy ment, and that, also order, Lord Palmerston who have been late- are now in this country and in writing as to p- uld individually adre British Government, e himself unable to p- ainments for indemnity ed in the Chinese G- Government has rep- ntion to ask it.

THE QUEBEC TRANSCRIPT.

DIED.
On board ship *George Washington*, on her passage from New-York to Liverpool, Mr. John Wilson, of Canada, formerly of Derby, England.

TUITION.
WANTED, a YOUNG MAN of perfectly sober habits, as an ASSISTANT in a Boarding School.
Apply to Mr. GALE, St. Augustin Academy.
Dec. 11th, 1839.

The Academy will close for the Christmas Vacation, on Tuesday, 24th instant, and re-open on Monday, 13th Jan'y. 1840.

MONTREAL BANK NOTICE.
WANTED, a RESPECTABLE PERSON qualified to undertake the duty of Receiving Teller in the Office of the Quebec Branch of the Bank of Montreal. The most unexceptionable references will be required both as to character and abilities.
Apply by letter, addressed to the Cashier—Quebec, 11th Decr. 1839.

THE SUBSCRIBER
HAS RECEIVED,
A CONSIGNMENT OF MILITARY SWORDS, SASHES AND BELTS, assorted, which he offers Cheap for Cash.
EDWARD WADE,
No. 5, Mountain Street.
Quebec, 7th Decr. 1839.

PUBLIC SALE BY AUCTION.

C. T. BROWN
DEGS to intimate his intention of opening the large room over his Clothing Store, corner of Fort and Beade Streets, as a Public Auction Room, on the old country system; the first sale to commence on MONDAY EVENING, the 16th instant, at 6 o'clock, and every Monday evening at the same hour.
Money will be advanced on goods given in for immediate sale, so that bargains will be sold.
11th Decr.

LONDON DERRY.
PERSONS who may be desirous of procuring an early Spring passage for their friends from the above port, can have information as to terms, &c. by applying to
ALLAN GILMOUR & CO.
Quebec, 11th Decr. 1839.

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 Banz-up Coats from 25s. upwards, Ladies' Cariole 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.
11th Oct.

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, Cassimeres, 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, 2d October.

MADERIA WINE.
THE undersigned has received via London a fresh supply of the much esteemed brand "J. Howard, March & Co."
JOHN GORDON & CO.
17th June.

A. PARROTT,
Copper & Tin Smith, Brazier & Plumber.
HAS REMOVED to No. 19, Mountain Street, opposite Mr. Neilson's Bookstore, where he will be happy to receive orders for all kinds of work in his line.
Quebec, 18th May

APPLES, APPLES, APPLES.
JUST RECEIVED by the Subscriber by the late Steamboats from Montreal—
100 Barrels Montreal Fameuses,
40 do. Pommes grises.
—AND ON HAND—
A small lot of American Winter Apples, comprising Greenings, Pound Sweets, &c. &c. all choice Fruit and in good order.

THOS. BICKELL,
Corner of St. John & St. Stanislaus Streets,
Quebec, 19th Nov. 1839.

JUST RECEIVED,
and for Sale,
TWENTY Hds. BORDEAUX VINEGAR,
20 Tierces Carolina Rice,
8 Pipes Spanish Brandy,
50 Boxes London Starch,
50 do. Bunch Raisins, Crop 1839,
6 Kegs Plug Tobacco,
6 Boxes Cavendish do.,
5 Q. Casks Sweet Malaga Wine.
HENDEKSONS & Co.
Hunt's Wharf.
Quebec, Nov. 29th 1839.

THE Subscriber offers his sincere thanks to his friends and the public of Quebec for the very liberal support he has experienced for eleven years, but especially the last year; and he hopes still to merit and retain their confidence and patronage, by steady attention to his business (and their interests) and employing men of temperate habits, and using good materials, so as to prevent complaints.
WM. BOOTH, PAINTER,
No. 3, Arsenal Street, opposite the Ordnance Store, Upper Town.
Quebec, 4th Decr. 1839.

CONFECTIONARY, &c.
THE SUBSCRIBER begs to return thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the encouragement which he has received in Quebec during the last eight years, and to inform them that he has leased the premises in Couillard Street, Upper Town, lately occupied by Mr. Richard Dewery, where he intends carrying on the Confectionary Business in all its branches. He will constantly have on hand an assortment of the various articles in his line of business, of the best quality, at moderate prices; and will be at all times prepared to furnish pic-nic and evening parties in the best style.
He trusts by strict attention he will merit a continuance of the patronage which he has hitherto enjoyed, and that such of the inhabitants of this city as dealt with Mr. Dewery during his residence in Quebec, will favour the undersigned with their orders.
R. BERT BACK.
4th Decr. 1839.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER:
FIFTY Barrels Superfine FLOUR,
400 do. Fine do.,
100 Quintals Dry Codfish,
20 do. Large Table do.,
100,000 Three Rivers Bricks.
JAMES SEATON,
No. 1, St. Peter Street
Quebec, 7th Decr. 1839.

JUST PUBLISHED,
THE LOWER CANADA SHEET ALMANACK FOR 1840.
CAREFULLY CORRECTED, AND CONTAINING BESIDE THE REMARKABLE EVENTS IN EACH MONTH, TABLES of Distances to the principal parts of the Province, Arrival and Departure of the Mails, Rule for Rating Letters, Her Majesty's Ministers, Governor General, &c. Public and other Offices, Court of King's Bench, with a Table of the Terms of Courts for each District, Eclipses, Festivals, &c.
W. COWAN & SON.
4th Decr.

ROBERT CAIRNS,
Merchant Tailor,
NO. 20, MOUNTAIN STREET,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has received per the *Eleutheria*, a select assortment of articles in his line, consisting of some of the best superfine and Milled Cloths, Beaver and Pilot Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, ever imported. Regulation Swords, Belts and Sashes. Military and other Gloves, Staff and Navy Lace, Braids, Department Buttons, Braces, &c., &c.
4th November.

LANDING,
TEN Puncheons New York IMITATION JAMAICA RUM, 1 @ 2.
—ALSO—
100 Half Barrels Pastry Flour.
H. J. NOAD,
St. Paul Street.
Quebec, 20th Nov. 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 Crape Shawls, &c. &c.—colours warranted not to fade.
Quebec, 23rd Oct. 1839.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS
PATENT MEDICINES, &c.
THE Subscriber has just received per *Eleutheria*, from London, a large supply of the above, together with a select assortment of *Superior Perfumery*.
ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND
Fine Bermuda Arrow Root,
Robinson's Patent Bailey and Groats,
Fresh Honey,
West India Tamarinds,
Rish Pearl Moss, &c. &c.
JOHN AUSSON,
Chemist & Druggist.
Quebec, 20th Nov. 1839.

GILLESPIE, JAMIESON & CO.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED by *Julia*, FROM SPAIN,
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, } qr. casks. }
Madeira, }
Quebec, 26th Oct. 1839.

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.

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, Plaid Cloakings, Plaid Cashmerettes, 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 Boas, 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, Fabrique Street.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.
JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,
LADIES', Gentlemen's, and Children's
INDIA RUBBER SHOES, of the best quality, FIGURED AND PLAIN.
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.

FOR SALE,
At No. 11, Notre Dame Street.
20 CASKS ALUM,
10 Casks Epsom Salts,
8 Casks Brimstone,
10 Baskets Double Berkeley Cheese,
7 Bags Cotton Wick,
1 Hhd. Westphalia Hams,
3 Cabs Preserved Ginger,
12 Boxes Souchong Tea,
10 Cases Gin.
JOHN FISHER.
Quebec, 8th June

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
LONDON,
Capital—One Million Stg.
THE subscriber having been appointed agent to the above Company in this City, is prepared to receive proposals and to effect Assurance on Lives, on more reasonable terms than ever before offered.
R. PENISTON, Agent,
McCallum's Wharf,
4th December.

FOR SALE,
A LOT of good Empty Puncheons,
A small quantity of best boiling Pease,
—ALSO—
Oak, Elm, Red and White Pine Timber Deals and Staves, &c.—Apply to
THOMAS JACKSON,
Near the Exchange.
Quebec, 7th Decr. 1839.

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

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.

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 Indian Merinoes, Gause Ribbons, French Cambric Handkerchiefs, checked Orleans Water-proof Cloaking, &c. &c.
L. BALLINGALL & CO.
No. 12, St. John Street,
14th Oct. 1839.

J. J. SAURIN,
Carriage Manufacturer,
ST. ANN STREET,
OPPOSITE THE ENGLISH CATHEDRAL
HAS now on hand a number of Fastness, SLEIGHS AND CARIOLES, which he will dispose of at very low prices.
Having lately imported a large quantity of the best LONDON GOODS in his line, his work will be found superior to any previously executed.
Sleighs and Carioles Painted, Varnished and fitted up.
Quebec, 6th Nov. 1839.

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 1828, '29 and '30, by MR. JOHN JONES, Master, and MR. HORATIO, Mate of H. M. Ship *Husar*, and other Officers of the North America Squadron; Halifax being considered as the Meridian.
W. COWAN & SON,
St. John Street, Upper Town,
St. Peter Street, Lower Town.
4th Oct.

QUEBEC:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM COWAN AND HUGH COWAN, PROPRIETORS (—PRINTERS, &c.)
TINYMEN AND BOOKSELLERS ST. JOHN STREET.