

THE QUEBEC TRANSCRIPT,

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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MONDAY, 16TH SEPTEMBER, 1839.

[PRICE ONE PENNY]

POETRY.

TRUE AFFECTION.

There is a chain which firmly binds
Some kindred spirits as in one;
A holy tie, a deathless link,
Which closer knits as time rolls on.

There is a pure, undying flame,
Which burns in some devoted hearts;
An inextinguishable fire,
Whose brightness but with life departs.

There is a sympathy which none
But pure and holy hearts can feel;
A blessed interchange of thought,
A balm the wounded soul to heal.

There is a friendship, true and warm,
Which like a nerve, never snaps;
Which, like the rock, stands firm unmoved,
Midst storms and waves which round it beat.

There is a sweet affection which
Ruth cannot stain or time efface;
The love which warms congenial hearts
Whose worth in each is at its base.

There is a true unchanging love,
Which like a star, shines mild and bright;
A constant and a ceaseless light,
Which brightens beams in sorrow's night.

O joy of joys! when two pure minds
In union can feel and live;
Then soul to soul is firmly knit,
And love alone such bliss can give.

A CHEER FOR ENGLAND.

A cheer for gallant England!
The chivalrous—the free!
The soldier in the battle-field,
The sailor on the sea,
He'er found a foe they fled from—
A foe they did not quell,
Hurrah for gallant England,
The land we love so well.

Cheer for generous England!
Amidst the surging sea
The persecuted exile found
A refuge-rock on thee.
There the slave exults
Leapt as his fetters fell,
Hurrah for generous England,
The land we love so well.

Cheer for happy England,
Where justice holds the sway,
Where learning strives to enterprize,
And science points the way,
Where peace, and love, and charity,
With all the virtues dwell,
Hurrah for gallant England!
The land we love so well!

THE CAMP MEETING.

FROM CAPTAIN MARRYAT'S DIARY.

I was informed that a camp meeting was held about seven miles from Cincinnati, anxious to verify the accounts I had heard of, I availed myself of this opportunity of riding for myself. We proceeded about five miles on the high road, and then diverging a cross road until we arrived at a steep hill, crowned with splendid forest trees and underwood: the trees being sufficient to admit of wagons and other vehicles to pass in every direction. The camp was upon the summit of this hill, a piece of land comprising many acres. About an hour and a half was surrounded on the four sides by cabins built up of rough boards; the centre was fitted up with planks, and about a foot from the ground as seats, but not close to the cabins, was a stand, which served as a pulpit for the preachers, one of them praying, while five or six others sat down behind him on benches. We ingress to the area by the four corners, the whole of it was shaded by the vast trees, which ran up to the height of fifty feet without throwing out a branch; the trunks of these trees were fixed in every direction for the continuance of the meeting by night. Outside the area which was designed as the church, were hundreds of tents pitched in every quarter, their whiteness contrasting beautifully with the gloom and gloom of the forest, where the temporary habitations of those who came many miles to attend the meet-

ing, and who remained there from the commencement until it concluded—usually a period of from ten to twelve days, but often much longer. The tents were furnished with every article necessary for cooking; mattresses to sleep upon, &c.; and some of them even had bedssteads and chests of drawers, which had been brought in the wagons in which the people in this country usually travel. At a farther distance were all the wagons and other vehicles which had conveyed the people to the meeting whilst hundreds of horses were tethered under the trees, and plentifully provided with forage. Such were the general outlines of a most interesting and beautiful scene. Where indeed, could so magnificent a temple to the Lord be raised as on this lofty hill, crowned as it was with such majestic verdure. Compared with these giants of the forest, the cabins and tents of the multitudes appeared as insignificant and contemptible as almost would man himself in the presence of the deity. Many generations of men must have been moved down before the arrival of these enormous trees to their present state of maturity; and at the time they sent forth their first shoots, probably there were not on the whole of this continent, nor teeming with millions, as many white men as are now assembled on this field. I walked about for some time surveying the panorama, when I returned to the area, and took my seat upon a bench. In one quarter the crowded population had collected themselves; their tents appeared to be better furnished and better supplied with comforts than most of those belonging to the whites. I put my head into one of the tents, and discovered a sable damsel lying on a bed and singing hymns in a loud voice. The major portion of those not in the area, were cooking the dinners. Fires were burning in every direction; pots boiling, chickens roasting, hams seething; indeed there appeared to be no want of creature comforts. But the trumpet sound—as in days of yore, as a signal that the service was about to recommence, and I went into the area and took my seat. One of the preachers rose and gave out a hymn which was sung by the congregation, amounting to about seven or eight hundred. After the singing of the hymn was concluded, he commenced an extempore sermon; it was good, sound doctrine, and although Methodist, of the mildest tone, and divested of its bitterness of denunciation, as indeed is generally the case with Methodism in America. I heard nothing which could be offensive to any other sect, or which could be considered objectionable by the most orthodox, and I began to doubt whether such scenes as had been described to me did really take place at these meetings. A prayer followed, and after two hours the congregation were dismissed to their dinners, being first informed that the service would recommence at two o'clock at the sound of the trumpet. In front of the pulpit there was a space railed off and strewn with straw, which I was told was the *Ark of the Lord*, and on which sat those who were touched by their conscience, or the discourse of the preacher; although there were several sitting on it, I did not perceive any emotion on the part of the occupants: they were attentive but nothing more. When I first examined the area, I saw a very large tent at one corner of it, probably fifty feet long by twenty wide. It was open at the end, and being full of straw, I concluded it was used as a sleeping place for those who had not provided themselves with separate accommodation. About an hour after the service was over, perceiving many people directing their steps near or towards it, I followed them. On one side of the tent were about twenty females; mostly young, squatted down on the straw; on the other a few men; in the centre was a long form, against which were some other men kneeling, with their faces covered with their hands as if engaged in prayer. Gradually the members increased, girl after girl dropped down upon the straw on one side, and men on the other. At last an elderly man gave out a hymn, which was sung with peculiar energy; then another knelt down in the centre, and commenced a prayer, (as I observed most clergy in the United States do when they

pray) and raising his hands above his head; then another bust out into prayer, and another followed him; then their voices became all confused together; and then were heard the silvery tones of women's supplication. As the din increased, so did their enthusiasm; handkerchiefs were raised to bright eyes, and sobs were intermingled with prayers and ejaculations. It became a scene of babel; more than twenty men and women were crying out at the highest pitch of their voices, and trying apparently to be heard above the others. Every minute the excitement increased; some wrung their hands and called for mercy; some tore their hair; boys laid down crying bitterly, with their heads buried in the straw; there was sobbing almost to suffocation, and hysterics, and deep agony. One young man clung to the form, crying "Satan tears at me, but I would hold fast. Help, help, he drags me down!" It was a scene of horrible agony and despair; and when it was at its height, one of the preachers came in, and rising his voice high above the tumult, intreated the Lord to receive into his fold those who now repented and would find return. Another of the ministers knelt down by a number of young men, whose faces were covered up, and who appeared to be in a state of frenzy; and putting his hands upon them, poured forth an energetic prayer, well calculated to work upon their over-excited feelings. Groans, ejaculations, broken sobs, frantic motions and convulsions succeeded; some fell on their backs with their eyes closed, waving their hands with a slow motion, and crying out "Glory! glory, glory!" I quitted the spot and hastened away into the forest, for the sight was too painful, too melancholy.

TWENTY FOUR DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

Affairs of Canada—Reported Marriage of Her Majesty—The Chartist—Affairs of the East—Harvest, &c.

The steamer Great Western arrived at New York from Bristol about eleven o'clock on Tuesday forenoon, bringing twenty-four days later news. By her we have received London and Liverpool papers of the 23rd, and Felix Farley's Bristol Journal of the 24th ultimo.

The commercial intelligence brought by the Western is of a favourable character, and large quantities of specie had been received by the Bank of England. The crops are much better than was anticipated, and there is every promise of a fair average harvest. The Chartist excitement appears to have much abated, and the summary punishment of a few of the ring-leaders has restored quiet and harmony.

Parliament was to be prorogued by Her Majesty in person on the 28th ultimo, so that we will have a speech from the Throne in a few days by the British Queen, which was to leave London on the 1st instant. In another column will be found a notice of Her Majesty's future lord and master, together with a contradiction of the *on dit*.

It was currently reported in London that the Marquis of Normandy is about to be removed from the Colonial Office, where he will be succeeded by Lord John Russell or Mr. Rice, who is to be raised to the peerage. Mr. McAuley, the member for Edinburgh, was spoken of as likely to become a member of the administration, to which he would add some strength. Its notorious incompetency induced Lord Brougham to say that he knew not another instance of a Cabinet existing for any length of time in the country, in which no man was included who could even pretend to the possession of talent. His Lordship says a great many bitter things, both true and false, as it happens to suit his purpose, for he is destitute of any thing like moral or political principle, and his reason for giving the above truth, for it is a truth, is because he happens to be a servant out of place. If Lord Melbourne would but make him Chancellor, there could not be, in his opinion, a more talented ministry than the Whig.

The bill for making temporary provision for the government of Lower Canada, received the Royal assent on the 17th ultimo, and an

official copy of it was on board the Great Western addressed to His Excellency Sir John Colborne.

The Great Western had one hundred and ten passengers, among whom were Messrs. Furness and Cuthberton of Montreal. The weather during the voyage was extremely boisterous, particularly about the eastern edge of the Grand Bank.

Several Yankees who had been commissioned to go to Europe for the purpose of effecting loans on some more bubble schemes, have returned in the Great Western, not having been able to procure one cent. The Illinois commissioners, however, succeeded in procuring four millions of dollars.

The penny postage bill has become the law of the land, and we hope its benefits will soon be extended to the Colonies. It is the only beneficial measure effected during the session.

About eight hundred applications had been made for tickets to the stands at the approaching tournament, and every post was bringing increased demands. The issue will be limited to a thousand, and it was supposed the applications would be five times that number.

Her Majesty honoured Sir David Wilkie, R. A., with a sitting for a state portrait on the 23d. ultimo.

Messrs. Young and Huntingdon from Nova Scotia had an interview on the 22d ultimo with the Marquis of Normandy at the Colonial Office, as also Bishop McDonnell and the very Rev. A. McDonnell, of Upper Canada.

Bishop McDonnell of the Roman Catholic Church, is in England. He arrived at Liverpool from Quebec on the 1st of August.

The venerable archdeacon Straehan has been consecrated Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Upper Canada. This prelate will probably return to America by the Great Western, in October.

THE CANADAS.

The act for making temporary provision for the government of Lower Canada received the royal assent on the 17th of August.

The 1st section provides that the Special Council shall consist of not less than twenty members, and no business to be done unless eleven be present.

Section 2, repeals the provision of the act of 1 and 2 of Victoria, ch. 9, preventing the making of permanent laws. All permanent laws to be laid for thirty days before Parliament previous to being confirmed.

Section 3, repeals the provision of the late act prohibiting taxation. No new tax to be levied except for public works and objects of municipal government, and such taxes not to be appropriated by government.

Sec. 4. Repeals the provision of the late act prohibiting the alteration of acts of Parliament but no law to be passed affecting the temporal or spiritual rights of ecclesiastics or the law of tenure.

Sec. 5. All laws to have a publication in the Gazette before going into effect.

In the House of Commons, on the 20th of August,

Mr. O'Connell enquired whether the Secretary for the Colonies had received any information respecting the proclamation of Sir G. Arthur against Orange processions having been disregarded in Canada.

Mr. Labouchère answered that he had not received any information farther than that the proclamation had produced good effect; and he added, that he could give the house the general assurance that Sir G. Arthur would do all in his power to discourage Orangism and Orange processions, and prevent the irritation of party spirit.

REPORTED MARRIAGE OF HER MAJESTY.

From the Morning Post of 25th August.

It is our duty this day to make the British people an announcement which they will receive with intense interest, and we hope and believe with unanimous satisfaction. We have received from a correspondent resident at Brussels, and enjoying the entire confidence of that Court, a communication which enables us to state, in the most distinct and positive terms, that a matrimonial alliance is about to take place between her Britannic Majesty and his

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Seren Highness the Prince Albert Francis, second son of Ernest, the reigning Duke of Saxe Cobourg Salsfield.

The august Prince whom so high and so auspicious a destiny awaits will shortly arrive in this country, accompanied by their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians. He will arrive, we believe we may venture to say, to depart no more. He will arrive, we already hope, to impart new lustre and security to the British Crown, and to constitute the domestic happiness and sustain the social virtues of the illustrious Lady by whom, in the ordination of a gracious Providence, the British Crown is long we trust to be worn.

The Prince Albert Francis of Saxe Cobourg was born on the 26th of August, 1819. He is therefore three months and two days younger than Her Majesty.

We have reason to believe the extraordinary announcement to be utterly destitute of that which can alone give it interest—the quality of truth.—One thing is certain, that the Queen will prolong parliament in person on Wednesday next.—Globe, 22d Aug.

We believe we can state that Parliament will be prorogued on Wednesday next by the Queen in person. Of course we do not believe that the Royal Speech will contain any allusion to the subject of the Royal Marriage, on which the Morning Post has put forth some speculations.—Courier, 22d August.

We do not abandon any part of what we stated yesterday, and beg to be understood as distinctly and gravely repeating every syllable of our announcement as to the approaching marriage of Her Majesty.

Morning Post, 23d Aug.

THE CHARTISTS.

Most of the leaders of the chartists have been tried and found guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment from one to two years leaving the party without a head to direct their movements. Although they are still agitating various parts of the North of England, it is believed that little mischief will be done.

Those men who were concerned in the riot of Birmingham, and who were sentenced to death, have been reprieved, and will be transported. The chartists in many places are adopting a new and singular method of annoyance. They assemble at some public place and proceed in a body to the church, excluding thereby all pew holders, &c. Frequently they send to the clergyman a text, and if he preaches from it they appear to be satisfied with his effort.

Generally, the clergyman proceeds with his subject in a manner not very gratifying to the Chartists, and this leads to tumult. At Sheffield, seventy-two persons were arrested; but two only had been committed for trial. On the 18th of August they filled the old parish church in that town, and also crowded the church-yard. They had proclaimed their intention of attending the same place on Sunday the 25th and had sent a request to the clergyman to preach from 5th James, five or six verses—“Go to, now, ye rich men.” &c.

One of the chief leaders of the Chartists was the Rev. Mr. Stephens, a dissenting minister. He was recently tried at Chester, found guilty, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment. He conducted his defence, and made a powerful appeal to the jury.

AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.

In the House of Commons on the 22d of August, the following important announcement was made by Lord Palmerston.

Mr. Hume asked the noble lord the secretary of State for the foreign Department, whether the statement which had recently appeared in the public journals was true—namely, that the five powers had agreed on a basis for the settlement of the affairs of the East.

Lord Palmerston was glad that the hon. member for Kilkenny had asked him the question, because it would enable him to state that which he had no doubt that it would be satisfactory to the house to hear—namely, that on the 28th of last month a note had been presented to the ministers of the Porte, signed by the representatives of the five great powers, technically called a collective note, which stated that they were instructed by their respective governments to inform the Porte, that the five powers were agreed generally as to the affairs now pending between Turkey and Egypt, and that they were directed to ask the Porte to suspend any negotiations into which it might have entered with Mehemet Ali, and not to proceed therein without the knowledge & concurrence of the five powers.

That note has been accepted by the Turkish government with great thankfulness. The house might therefore be assured that there would be no disturbance of the peace of the East, unless some new subject of difference arose, of which there was no prospect whatever at present.

The Thames Tunnel.—It is now reduced to a certainty that this great work will be completed, and that too within a very short period. Mr. Brunel has notified the Lord Mayor that the work is completed to within five feet on the Middlesex side.

It is understood that the public will not suffer from the stoppage of the Phoenix Bank of Liverpool. The loss to the stockholders will be some £100,000.

THE HARVEST.—The most important event to the country is the probable result of the wheat harvest in England, and on the continent of Europe. In France most of the grain had been harvested, and the crops were remarkably good. In Wiltshire very little was cut up to the 22d Aug., but the crops it is believed will be tolerably good; in the midland counties the prospect is not quite so favourable, and in the north the crops will be decidedly bad, and the harvest very late. In Mark Lane on the 19th wheat advanced 2s 3s. per quarter. On the whole, from personal observation, we think there will be about an average quantity harvested, should the weather for the first two weeks in September prove favorable. The accounts from the Baltic are favorable, and we think the same remarks will apply to the continent generally.

FRANCE.—The treaty between France and Mexico has been ratified.

The Duke and Duchess of Orleans were travelling through the south of France, and were everywhere received with marks of affection.

The fête of Napoleon had been celebrated in several districts by fire works, illuminations, &c.

SPAIN.—Is still in a deplorable condition, and there is no prospect of a speedy change. The last accounts speak of a revolt against Maroto. The Memorial des Pyrénées of the 17th August, states that all the provinces had declared against Maroto. A few days ago while on the frontiers of France, we conversed with an English officer who had just arrived from Spain—he informed us that matters were about as bad as they could be and that but very few English were now engaged with either of the contending parties.

THE GREAT WESTERN & BRITISH QUEEN.—These admirable packets, which sailed from New-York on the 1st Aug. arrived at their ports of destination after a very short passage. The Great Western arrived at Bristol after a passage of 12 days and 11 hours; the Queen at Portsmouth in 13 days 14 hours.

From the London Sun we extract the following diary of the speed of the Great Western and British Queen on their voyage from New York:—

	GAIN OF		GAIN OF	
	C. W.	B. Q.	G. W.	B. Q.
Aug 1 say 90 miles	84	.....	.....	.....
2	177	.....178	.....	1
3	219	.....207	.....12	.....
4	251	.....230	.....21	.....
5	354	.....330	.....24	.....
6	340	.....320	.....20	.....
7	344	.....324	.....20	.....
8	353	.....350	.....3	.....
9	338	.....302	.....36	.....
10	344	.....337	.....7	.....
11	346	.....338	.....8	.....
12	350	.....362	.....12	.....
13	302	.....326	.....24	.....14
	14th, 277			

Dist. run by G. W.	2957 ¹⁰ B. Q.		3104	151	27
	2957				
Miles ..	147	124	.....	.....	.....

Total gain of Gt. Western 118 miles. Thus the total gain of the Great Western on the British Queen in eleven days was 118 miles, or 10 miles per diem. The Great Western started half an hour before the British Queen.

The Queen was to prorogue Parliament in person on Tuesday the 27th day of August.

The following is a summary of the Penny Postage Bill, which has become law:—

Sec. 1.—Every letter of a given weight, to be hereafter determined, one penny; with a proportionate increase for greater weight.—Parliamentary franking abolished.

2.—The Lords of the Treasury are authorized to suspend, wholly, or in part, any parliamentary or official privilege of sending or receiving letters by the post free of postage, and to make any other regulations for the future exercise of official franking.

Section 4.—Relates to the two-penny post in London and Dublin, and leaves it to the Lords of the Treasury to say whether they shall be continued, or whether the rates shall be reduced.

Section 5, 6, 7 and 8.—Relate to stamp papers.

Sec. 9 and 10.—Unimportant.

Sec. 11.—Authorizes the Lords of the Treasury to make any reduction they may consider expedient in the allowance to masters of vessels for letters conveyed by them.

Sec. 12.—That wherever the word “letter” is used in this act, it shall apply equally to newspapers, but not so as to deprive newspapers of any privilege they now possess of passing free of postage.

THE BANK OF IRELAND.—Mr O'Connell has obtained a triumph over the Chancellor of the Exchequer, by having driven the latter from his purpose of renewing the charter of the Bank of Ireland. It is postponed until the next session. Meanwhile a bill was passed allowing the bank a temporary continuance. It appears to have been the wish of Mr. Spring Rice to have the charter of the banks of England and Ireland to expire at the same time—so that all future applications should be at the same session.

The Royal assent has been given to the slave trade suppression bill. A very strong feeling of indignation prevails in England against the course pursued by Mr. Trist the U. S. consul at Havana.—when the assent was made known to the Commons.

Mr O'Connell adverted to the newspaper statements which turned out to be correct, of a conspiracy on the part of Portuguese traffickers in slaves to have poisoned wine on the decks of their vessels in case of capture, and to poison the water, and thus to destroy, by such horrible means, their captives; and expressed the hope that our government would promptly represent the facts to the Portuguese government, and require redress by the prosecution of the conspirators.

The Hon. Mr. Daniel Webster was in Scotland at the close of August. He was to be present at the tournament. He has been received with marked attention wherever he has visited.

The intelligence from China of the forcible detention of the superintendent and the foreign merchants, is confirmed. The superintendent issued an official notice to the merchants, requiring them to give up all opium in their possession, and declaring his government responsible for the value, which was estimated at two millions sterling.

Mr. Jordan, Agent to the United States Bank in London, has ceased to fill that office. The bank will hereafter draw on Baring, Brothers & Co. Mr Jordan will spend a few months on the continent, and return to the United States in the spring.

The British Queen was at Blackwall, about four miles below London Bridge, when the Western sailed. She was undergoing some little change in her interior arrangements.—She had a large number of passengers engaged, and will probably come out full.

It has been officially announced that government intend to have steam communication with the West India Islands. Parties have proposed to perform the duty for £240,000 and their offer has been accepted. Such lines will be established so will connect all the islands of the West Indies, whether British or foreign, and as will also connect our colonies in the West Indies with those in Demarara and Berbice, with the Caracacs and Honduras; with Havana, Vera Cruz, and the western part of the United States; a connection will also be established between Havannah and New-York.

The finding and sentence of the Court Martial on Paymaster Sharp, Lt. Royals, are guilty of having drawn and negotiated bills to the amount of £9,500, and which appears to the Court unconnected with his public accounts as paymaster; but acquits him of all other charges, and sentences him to be admonished.

THE TRANSCRIPT.

QUEBEC, MONDAY, 16th SEPT.

In another part of this day's Transcript will be found the news by the Great Western steam-ship, which was issued on Saturday in an extra, with the addition of some items of interest. We have only had time to afford the files of English papers a cursory examination, on Wednesday we shall give copious extracts from them.

Letters have been received here announcing the probable appointment of Mr. Poullet Thompson as Governor of Canada, and we find the following in the London Correspondence of the Edinburgh Scotsman of the 20th ult.

“It was confidently said last night that Mr. C. P. Thompson would be the new Chancellor of the Exchequer. I am inclined now to think that this is a probable arrangement, if Mr. Thompson does not go to Canada.”

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

August 30.

Case of Viger.—Mr. Hume wished again to draw the attention of the Under Secretary for the Colonies to the case of Mr. Viger, who had been confined in the goal of Montreal, Lower Canada, for two years, without having been brought to trial. It would be in the recollection of the House that some time since he had asked a question on this subject—but he had this day seen an individual who had just arrived in this country from Montreal, and who stated that Mr. Viger was still detained in the goal of that city and that his family were denied all access to him.

Mr. Labouchere said he had answered the question of the Hon. Gentleman some time ago, and he could only now reply in the same terms that he had on that occasion; but he thought that the House would be of opinion that under the circumstances of the case, Sir John Colborne could not have acted otherwise than he had done. He could not state exactly the manner in which Mr. Viger had been treated, but he thought it was unlikely that he was subjected to any hardships which were not necessary for his safe custody.

Mr. Hume hoped the Right Hon. Gentleman would consider it his duty to see that Mr. Viger was not subjected to any unnecessary hardship.

By the Halifax and Upper Canada mails we have our regular exchange papers, from which we make the subjoined extracts.

St. John, (N.B.) September 7th.—The Provincial Legislature meets on Tuesday next, and the Session, which is intended to be a short one, having been called for a special purpose, is likely to be productive of measures of great importance to St. John. It therefore behoves all who have the interest and future improvement and security of the City at heart, to lose no time in rightly informing the representatives of the people upon the subject.—Courier.

The N. B. Courier of Saturday last remarks:

“Already are the enterprise and industry of our citizens being manifested in the erection of buildings on the burnt district. The erection of edifices, however, are only temporary—their owners merely wishing to take advantage of the time which must necessarily elapse before any regulations that may be adopted by the Provincial Legislature for the future construction of buildings in the city could be complied with. A number of building lots in the burnt district have been leased since the fire at very high rents, which is the surest evidence that nothing like despondency exists among the mass of our citizens.”

“Coming events throw their shadows before them.”—We have been informed on most respectable authority, that permits to cut timber on the Disputed Territory have been and are in course of being granted by the States of Maine and Massachusetts; the most complete consent being thereby shown to all existing engagements and feelings of national honor by the parties so acting, whose conduct may on this occasion be taken as an indication of their future intentions.—Woodstock Times.

The easterly gale and heavy rain on Saturday last, it is feared has much injured the grain crops in various parts of the country.

Sir Allan M'Nab has determination not to sit in a chair, at the opening of Parliament. Mr. Pitt is said to be the cause.—Cornwall Observer.

Kingston, September.—An armed party of ruffians a settler on Grenadier admittance—on being five, they threatened to There was a musket owner got ready and firing several times in voices outside. The wound found, and a wounded person had person whose horse whom the Mail robber the cattle was taken from the owners, they have freer sages to the people out that they must have it back; it is therefore in this attack was equal to that were liberated some time ago.

Col. Stone, Chief of Commercial Advertiser, Queen steamer a case of 7 which on examination a portrait of the Davies, of the North Coffee House, London, Exchange in New-York Reading Room, in which hung up.

One of the African low, black schooners? It would appear that are not so guilty as the first published, would vessel was a slaver, a natural and justifiable liberty, were successful fendish captors. The opponents have taken forthcoming trial of the have furnished funds the most eminent men St. J's.

THE MAINE WAR—war has proved to be that was generally supposed from the calculations which sums up the re Timber, Booms, Fortifications, Glory, &c.

This is a pretty c glory for so small an few sticks of timber, in the event of a Maine boys” would with glory as to “be ankees are awful ch

CRIMINAL COURT—Montreal papers have lect, we may almost proceedings had dur which ended on Tue reption of the Trial of the convictions we fin nounced on 31 indivi the term, 12 of whom hem only twelve year convicted of capital euple says that m little wretches appear re the awful situation ore the appearance o very affecting addre: Mr. Justice Pyke in; Solland in French, e at for their mercy i mpered their existe turely on the scaff or the future to desi continued in, mu such an ignominio

It was currently i by that the British ontreal at eight; th the prisoners e nee of transportati e dead of the night e Buffalo. The E rived at eight o'cl

THE QUEBEC TRANSCRIPT.

SCRIPT.

16th SEPT.

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COMMONS.

August 20. Mr. Hume wished against the Under Secretary in case of Mr. Vigor, who the goal of Montreal, 6 years, without having it would be in the use that sometime since on on this subject—but an individual who had ntry from Montreal, as iger was still detained and that his family were

id he had answered the Gentleman some time ny now reply in the had on that occasion: the House would be of he circumstances of the case could not have ad a had done. He could a manner in which Mr. ted, but he thought it was subjected to any re not necessary for his

the Right Hon. Gentle- its duty to see that subjected to any unne-

d Upper Canada mails we change papers, from which extracts.

September 7. The Pro- ments on Tuesday next, icht is intended to be a called for a special pro- ducture of measures of St. John. It therefore be- the interest and futur- curity of the City at best, rightly informing the pe- people upon the sub-

ier of Saturday last re- enterprise and industry manifested in the erection burnt district. The iewer, are only temporary- ly wishing to take ad- regulations that may be vicial Legislature for the of buildings in the city with. A number of build- ist district have been lease- ry high rents, which is at- to nothing like the dispen- mass of our citizens."

ss throw their shadows be- been informed on most re- , that permits to cut tim- eritory have been and are- ted by the States of Main- s; the most complete con- by shewn to all existing- elings of national honor- ing, whose conduct may- ken as an indication of this - Woodstock Times.

single and heavy rain on Se- feared has much injured ous parts of the country.

Courier

St. Allan M'Nab has openly declared his determination not to resume the Speaker's chair, at the opening of the approaching session of Parliament. Messrs. Ruttan and Merritt are said to be the candidates for the honor.

Kingston, September 11.—On Friday night, an armed party of ruffians came to the house of a settler on Grenadier Island and demanded admittance—on being answered in the negative, they threatened to break down the door. There was a musket in the house which the owner got ready and fired through the dwelling several times in the direction he heard voices outside. The party, after some time, went off. Next morning a bayonet scabbard was found, and a considerable quantity of blood, near a post, on which it is supposed the wounded person had supported himself. The person whose house was attacked is one from whom the Mail robbers bought cattle, and as the cattle was taken from them by our authorities, and the money returned to the lawful owners, they have frequently since sent messages to the people on Grenadier Island to say that they must have the money or the cattle back; it is therefore more than probable that this attack was made by the mail robbers that were liberated from Waterdown jail some time ago.

Col. Stone, Chief Editor of the New-York Commercial Advertiser, received by the British Queen steamer a case, "to be taken great care of," which on examination was found to contain a portrait of the well known Mr. James Davies, of the North and South American Coffee House, London, intended for the new Exchange in New-York in the Merchant's Reading Room, in which place it has been hung up.

One of the Africans captured in the "long, low, black schooner" died in jail on the 4th inst. It would appear that these unfortunate men are not so guilty as the accounts of the vessel, first published, would lead to believe. The vessel was a stow, and the Africans, in a natural and justifiable attempt to regain their liberty, were successful in overcoming their fenish captors. The abolitionists and their opponents have taken sides with regard to the forthcoming trial of the blacks, and the former have furnished funds to retain the services of the most eminent men of law in the United States.

THE MAINE WAR—GLORY!—The Maine war has proved to be a more glorious affair than was generally supposed, if we may judge from the calculations of a New-York paper, which sums up the results thus:—

Timber,	\$50
Booms,	60
Fortifications,	150
Glory,	399,750
	\$400,000

This is a "pretty considerable" amount of glory for so small an affair as a dispute about a few sticks of timber, and leads us to infer that, in the event of a war with England, the "Maine boys" would so cover themselves with glory as to "beat all creation." These "jakes are awful chaps."

CRIMINAL COURT AT MONTREAL.—The Montreal papers have furnished very imperfect, we may almost say no reports of the proceedings had during the Criminal Term which ended on Tuesday last, with the exception of the Trial of Jalbert. From a list of the convictions we find that sentence was pronounced on 31 individuals on the last day of the term, 12 of whom were children, some of them only twelve years of age, and who were convicted of capital offences. The *Ami du Peuple* says that most of these unfortunate little wretches appeared perfectly unconscious of the awful situation in which they stood, and bore the appearance of hardened offenders. A very affecting address was made to them by Mr. Justice Pyke in English, and Mr. Justice Lolland in French, explaining to them that, in the mercy with which the laws are tempered their existence would terminate prematurely on the scaffold, and exhorting them for the future to desist from practices which, continued in, must eventually doom them to such an ignominious fate.

It was currently reported in town yesterday that the British America was to leave Montreal at eight o'clock in the morning, with the prisoners under the commuted sentence of transportation, so as to arrive here in the dead of the night, and place them on board the *Buffalo*. The *B. A.* had not, however, arrived at eight o'clock this morning.

UNFORTUNATE OCCURRENCE.

Montreal, Sept. 12th.—We are truly sorry to state, that during the night of Sunday last, the whole of the ceiling, or inner roof of St. Paul's Church, including a number of the rafters, beams, and other wooden parts of the roof to which the plaster was connected, fell down into the body of the church smashing the most of the seats to atoms, and otherwise doing a great deal of damage, the amount of which cannot, as yet be ascertained. The canopy of the pulpit was, also, broken; but the pulpit itself escaped with but little injury, though the stair-case leading to it was smashed to pieces. It is, indeed, melancholy to witness the present condition of the interior of this fine building; being one chaotic mass of rubbish and fractured timber of all sizes and dimensions. The church is lofty; and the descending force of the ceiling must have been very great; so great, that had the accident taken place during divine service, almost the whole of the worshippers would have been killed on the spot. Providence, however, ordered otherwise; and they cannot be too grateful for the merciful interposition. Some pieces of lime, we are told, were found in one or two pews during divine service on Sunday, which occasioned a good deal of alarm; but it was not anticipated so heavy a calamity awaited the church. Bibles and psalm books are mingled with the rubbish in terrible confusion; and many of them have been cut through, as if done with some sharp instrument. We are glad to learn that immediate steps will be taken to repair the building in a more efficient manner; and that in a few weeks, the church will again be open for divine service.—*Gazette.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.
Sept. 13th.
Bark Economist, Smith, 29th July, Newport, ballast, Levy & Co. second voyage.
Brig Resource, Corner, 22nd July, Newport, ballast, Chapman & Co. second voyage.
Brig Breeze, O'Donnell, 10th Aug. Limerick, ballast, Gilmore & Co. second voyage.
Brig Wetherall, Conscher, 20th July, London, general cargo, for Montreal.
Brig Lord Oakley, Crow, 22nd July, Liverpool, ballast, Gilmore & Co.
Bark Anglica, Herdridge, 4th Aug. Poole, ballast, LeMessurier & Co. second voyage.
14th.
Bark Bradshaw, Milroy, 22nd Aug. Philadelphia, ballast, Froste & Watters.
Bark Lord Goderich, Mainland, 25th July, London, ballast, Price & Co. second voyage.
Bark Pusey Hall, Ware, 24th July, London, ballast, Pemberton, second voyage.
Brig Martha, Robson, 23rd July, Newcastle, ballast, Price & Co.
Brig Mary Bell, Brown, 3rd Aug. Plymouth, ballast.
Brig Ganges, Rees, 28th July, Newhaven, ballast, G. B. Symes.
Brig Industry, Miller, 31st July, Troon, coals.
Bark Effort, Rees, 30th July, Cardigan, ballast, Chapman & Co. second voyage.
Bark Vere, Wills, 12th Aug. Bristol, ballast, Chapman & Co. second voyage.
Brig Arethus, Anderson, 1st July, London, ballast, Chapman & Co.
Brig Eagle, Donkin, 3rd August, Coleraine, ballast, to order, second voyage.
Ship *LeMessurier & Co.*
Ship William, Perrie, Hedderman, 12th Aug. Belfast ballast, G. H. Parke.
Ship Marmion, Harrison, 24th July, London, ballast, John Thompson.

REPORTED BY TELEGRAPH.
Bark Wolfe's Cove, 5th Aug. Liverpool, Gilmour.
Bark Edward, 20th July Plymouth, Levy & Co.
Bark Jane, 24th August, New York, general cargo, to order.
Bark Centurion, 4th Aug. London, Chapman.
Brig Lively, 14th Aug. Galway, Price & Co.
Bark Caron, 9th Aug. Coleraine, Levy & Co.
Brig Mulgrave, Castle, 3rd July, London, Forsyth & Co.
Bark Venetia, 24th July, London, LeMessurier.
Brig Minstrel, 13th Aug. Limerick, Price & Co.

CLEARED.
Sept. 13th.
Bark Renfrewshire, Hutchinson, Liverpool, Gilmour & Co.
Brig Urania, Robinson, Sligo, Pemberton.
Brig Isabella, Liddle, Lyons, Gilmour & Co.
Schr. Esperance, Lebuffe, Miramichi, G. B. Symes.
14th.
Brig Ellen, Murphy, Waterford, Froste & Co.
Brig Velocity, Magrath, Waterford, Froste & Co.
Brig Luna, Thornton, Waterford, Ryan, Brothers.

Brig Eliza, Greaves, Newry, J. M. Muckle. Ship British Heroine, Carmichael, Greenock, Rodger, Dean & Co.

PASSENGERS.
In the Belona, from Greenock.—Mr. J. McAlister and sister, Mr. James Edger, Mr. Geo. Cairnes, and Mr. Hugh Walker.

MARRIED.
At Three Rivers, on the 6th instant, by the Rev. R. Ashill, A. B., Henry Augustus Godby, Esquire, of the 6th Regiment, (son of the late Col. Godby) to Miss Adelle, second daughter of P. Desjosses, Esquire, of that place.
At St. James' Church, St. Johns, on Tuesday last, by the Rev. W. D. Baldwin, Rector, Charles Stewart Pierce, Esq. Merchant, of St. Johns, to Miss Martha Jane Bull, of Bedford, L. C.

DIED.
At Montreal, on Wednesday morning, Mr. John T. Smith, carver and gilder, a native of London, sincerely regretted by all who were acquainted with him, aged 49.

At Laprairie, on the 6th inst., in the 78th year of his age, and the 52nd of his Ministry after a protracted illness, which he bore with truly christian resignation and fortitude to the last, the Rev. J. B. Houcher, Parish Priest of Laprairie, for these last 47 years.

At Houston, Texas, on July 27th, Vincent Decamp, Esq., long and favourably known to the theatrical public, both in America and in England. His name is intimately connected with the stage during its brightest period. Mr. Decamp was an actor at old Drury Lane in 1800, and is favourably noted by the chroniclers of that time. He was nearly related to the Kemble family, being the uncle of Fanny Kemble, now Mrs. Butler. In private life Mr. Decamp was esteemed by all as a gentleman and scholar, and endeared himself to a large circle of admirers by his unvarying politeness and gentle suavity of manners.

Suddenly, at Monaghan, near Ballymena, Ireland, on the 10th August, Mr. John Harbison, in the 31st year of his age, only son of Mr. Mathew Harbison of Quebec.

On the 11th September, universally lamented, Henry Casady, Esquire, Barrister at Law, and Mayor of Kingston, in his 43d year.

THEATRE ROYAL.

EAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF THE CELEBRATED MISS DAVENPORT.
THIS EVENING, SEPT. 16.
Will be performed *The Dumb Boy of Manchester.* TOM, (the Dumb Boy) .. MISS DAVENPORT.
Mr. Davenport having made a few engagements, and with the aid of Amateurs of Quebec, the piece will be personated in all its characters.

Previous to the above, (in consequence of the great exertions Miss Davenport has to undergo,) the laughable farce of **AT HOME FOR THE HOLIDAYS.** Principal characters—Songs and Dance, by MISS DAVENPORT.

In consequence of Miss Davenport's arrangements, she must leave Quebec early on Friday morning, her nights will be MONDAY, TUESDAY and THURSDAY, positively the last nights of her appearance.

SURGEON DENTIST.
S. SPOONER, partner of Dr. W. Spooner, having arrived in Quebec, professes his professional services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Quebec and its vicinity.
He will be found constantly at the Albion Hotel, Room No. 15. Hours from 9 to 12, and from 2 to 5 o'clock.
He is well furnished with superb Mineral Teeth, Tooth Brushes and Powder, &c.
Quebec, Sept. 16th, 1839.

SHAWLS.
L. BALLINGALL & CO. respectfully inform the public, that they have opened a case containing a great variety of BLACK AND COLOURED FILLED AND PLAIN MIDDLE SIAWLS, suitable for the season.
Quebec, 16th September, 1839.

NEW FLANNELS JUST ARRIVED AT BROWN'S CHEAP CLOTHING STORE, CORNER OF FORT AND BUADE STREETS.

AND DAILY LOOKED FOR— A large assortment of PILOT and other HEAVY CLOTHS for WINTER CLOTHING, at prices to suit every man's pocket, from the gentleman to the labourer.
Always on hand—An assortment of READY MADE CLOTHES.
Quebec, 16th Sept. 1839.



OFFICE FOR MILITIA CLAIMS, Quebec, 13th Sept. 1839.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that List No. Two, of allowed Militia Claims, consisting of cases entitled to scrip only, has just been published in the Gazette by authority, No. 48, Vol. 16, accompanied by the necessary explanations, and that separate copies are besides actually in course of distribution to the Reverend the Clergy, and other influential persons throughout the Province, who are all hereby respectfully requested to cause the contents thereof to be, by such means as they shall see fit to adopt, made publicly known in the place of their residence.

NOTICE is further given, that the Board will, from time to time, as the same are prepared, publish other lists of admitted claims, similar to the present one, and that until they have completed the publication of the cases now before them, (of which due notice will be given,) they will answer no communications, except such as may appear in the List above referred to, or those which may be hereafter published.

By command, JEAN LANGEVIN, SECRETARY.

* One insertion of the above notice in each of the other papers published in the Province, in the language in which they are respectively published.

HEBREW AND GERMAN Languages.

M. R. J. M. HIRSCHFELDER, late of the University of Heidelberg, Germany, now Assistant Master of the Quebec Classical School, will give private instructions in the above Languages.
Applications made at the Transcript Office will be punctually attended to.
Lessons on the Flute and the newest German Songs taught on the Piano Forte.
Quebec, 2nd Sept. 1839.



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, FRIESE MOULDING, 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 SERAFINO TONNOTTI, an experienced Artist from Italy.
Quebec, 11th Aug. 1839.

PUBLIC SALE OF HOUSES

On the 25th September instant, viz:—**THE** Lot on the Cape forming a corner on St. Genevieve and St. Francois streets, with the Dependencies thereon erected, with the dependencies thereof, severally occupied by Captain Bayfield, and Mr. Murison. The Titles may be seen and all information had at the office of the undersigned Notary, St. Peter Street.

The Sale will be held on the spot the day above mentioned, at the hour of One o'clock.
L. T. MACPHERSON, Notary Public.
Quebec, 13th Sept.

FOR CHARTER.

THE A. Brig HARMONIS, JOHN ARNETT, Commander, 232 tons, will accept of a Charter to any safe Port in Great Britain or Ireland.—Apply to WM. PRICE & CO.
11th September.

THE QUEBEC TRANSCRIPT.

GENERAL

Mercantile Agency Office.

MERCHANTS' HALL, ST. PETER STREET.

CONDUCTED BY R. M. MOORE, ACCOUNTANT, Arbitrator, Agent in Bankruptcy, Assignments and Curatorships, Debts collected and legally recovered, Memorials and Petitions drawn according to regular form, Languages translated, Causes in the Courts of Justice specially reported.

The Newspapers of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France, Germany, those of North and South America and the West Indies procured to order, as well as other periodical publications of the various countries of the world.

Advertisements received and transmitted for insertion in any of the public Journals.

Maps, Plans and Diagrams of all the Townships in Lower Canada accurately drawn, Land Surveying performed in a correct manner.

HOUSE AND LAND AGENT.

Quebec, June, 1839.

LONDON STATIONARY,

PLAIN AND FANCY.

THE Subscribers have received supplies of the following articles of **PLAIN** and **FANCY STATIONARY**, viz:—

Writing Papers.

FOOLSCAP AND POT—Whatman's superfine laid Foolscap, highly glazed; do. do. do. gilt; yellow wove Pot and Foolscap.

POTS AND NOTE PAPERS—Fine and superfine large and small, thick laid, blue wove Pot; fine and superfine large and small thin laid yellow and blue wove Pots; superfine wove glazed and gilt Pot; superfine laid yellow and blue wove Note Paper, gilt and plain; extra Satin Post and Note Paper, gilt and plain; embossed and plain Letter and Note Paper, coloured; black edged and black bordered Post and Note Paper; a variety of plain Envelopes for Letters and Notes.

Drawing Papers

AND DRAWING MATERIALS.

Whatman's finest Drawing Paper, all sizes; coloured Crayon Paper; London and Bristol Drawing Boards, coloured and plain, of 2, 3, 4 sheets in thickness; Drawing Boards; Ackerman's Colours and Colour Boxes, of 6, 12, and 18 cakes; Juvenile Colour Boxes; and Brockman & Langdon's Drawing Pencils; Chalk Pencils, coloured Crayon Pencils, Portcracons and Stamps for Chalk; Camel Hair Pencil; Flat Brushes, in tin, for varnishing; Indian Ink; Transfer Varnish; Rice Paper, coloured and plain; Tracing Paper; Cases of Mathematical Instruments, of different qualities; a great variety of Elementary Drawing Books, Papier Machee, Miniature Frames.

Cards, and Card Cases, &c.

Plain, gilt, black edged, black bordered, embossed and highly glazed Visiting Cards, of different sizes; perforated, embossed, and fancy coloured Cards; plain, embossed, and roan Card Cases; Playing and Conversation Cards; Pocket Books, and Note Cases, assorted.

Inks, and Ink Stands, &c.

A variety of ebony Inkstands; plain and fancy Ink Glasses; Pewter Ink Stands; Pocket Ink Bottles; Black and Red Ink; Patent Screen Top Inkstands; Excise or Auctioneer Inkstands; Gold and Silver Ink; Coomb's Pocket Inkstands.

Miscellaneous.

Gold, Silver, and imitation Gold Paper; Morocco, Coloured, and Fancy Papers; Tissue Paper, coloured and plain; elegantly finished Albums and Scrap Books; Memorandum Books; plain and gilt; black, red and fancy coloured; Sealing Wax; Morocco and plain Leather Pocket Books with or without steel clasps; embossed and plain Portfolios; patent everpointed Pencil Cases; Silver do. of Albata Leads for replenishing do.; Desk Knives; Pink Tape, different breadths; Prepared Parchment, different sizes and of the finest quality; Riddle's universal Pen Holders; Gold Borders, and Gold Paper Ornaments; Plain and elegant Saff Boxes; Rodgers' Penknives; Tapers and Taper Stands; Screen Handles; Music Paper, in quires and in books; Music paper coloured and embossed, of various sizes; Toy Books, of all descriptions; Black Lead Pencils, of different qualities; Slates and Slate Pencils; India Rubber, patent and common; ivory and bone Paper Cutters; Rulers, Water Stamps; alabaster and bronzed Letter Weights.

Blank Books.

Consisting of Ledger Journals, Day Books, Bank Check Books, Ruled Memorandum Books, Pass Books, &c.

Blank Books made to order. Bills of Exchange in books; Merchants' Tariff, Steel Pens, various kinds, Swan Quills, Italian Pens in boxes.

W. COWAN & SON.

19th August.

13, St. John Street.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,

LADIES' Gentlemen's, and Children's **INDIA RUBBER SHOES**, of the best quality.

BRECK. 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 PUBLIC CONSIDERATION.

It is a fact that has prevailed infatuation been produced by a more deleterious consequence, 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 the moment suffering 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 mystic authority of a pretentiously learned prescription? If they could see that prescription in plain English, they would find, in 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 mystified with a little peppermint, or some other vegetable 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 fraction 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 the 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 medicines attempt to include these in their indiscriminate opprobrium—Facts best theories and are more stubborn even than prejudices. Could the most eminent and successful physician that ever lived collect so many testimonials of remarkable cures, and of so extensive an alleviation of suffering under an almost endless variety of human diseases as have been spontaneously presented to the proprietors, of **LIFE PILLS** and **PHENIX BITTERS** during the last two 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 considerably be presumed they will succeed hereafter: 1. Dyspepsia, both chronic and casual, under the worst symptoms of restlessness and pain, flatulency head-ache, nausea, loss of appetite, general debility, and watery, bilious salivaceous, Diarrhoea, whether feculent, mucous, serous, lentiginous, bilious, or tubular. 2. Jaundice, both bilious and spasmodic, hepatic, infantile, and of the dark green variety. 3. Helminthia, or worms, both albic and anal, and of every variety, from the large tape and joint worm to the insect larvae of the stomach and rectum. 4. Piles, of the blood, the bleeding, the white and the caruncular varieties. 5. Constipation, whether arising from accumulation or obstruction, and of however long standing. 6. Colic, the iliac, the painter's, the constipated, the constructive, and flatulent. 7. Coughs, the common or humid cough, and the dry and the whooping cough. 8. Asthma, the nervous or dry and common or humid. 9. The Breast pang, acute and chronic; and also Pleurisy, or chronic pain in the side. 10. The Daily Fever, whether of the mild, the acute, or the sweating variety. 11. Fever and Ague. 12. Influenza, in any stage. 13. Dysentery, acute and chronic. 14. Rheumatism, acute and chronic, together with gonorrhoea, or gout. 15. Marasmus, whether as general atrophy or loss of flesh, or pulmonary decline and consumption, if taken before cavities have been formed in the lungs. 16. Scrofula—singularly and rapidly efficacious even in the worst cases. 17. Scurvy. 18. Hypochondriasis, and all other nervous affections. 19. Spasmodic Palpitation, of the heart and of the arteries. 20. Head-ache.

It is evident, therefore, that these medicines are compounded of ingredients which act upon the system universally, and not mere allopathic preparations. They act without causing pain, but, on the contrary, strengthen, invigorate and calvein, 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**, 367 Broadway, N. Y. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

BEGG & URQUHART.

N. B. The Life Medicines 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 **Phoenix Bitters**; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters and box of pills.

PARTNERSHIP.

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

SIMS & BOWLES.

They are now moving into those spacious new premises, corner of Hope Street.

J. J. SIMS,

J. BOWLES, Junr.

Apothecaries & Druggists, Upper Town Market Place—1st May.

NEW SHIP CHANDLERY.

ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscribers having entered into Co-partnership, intend carrying on the above business (in the premises lately occupied by **S. Brocklesby & Son**, St. Peter-street,) under the style and firm of **Pinkerton & Oliver**,

A. H. PINKERTON.

J. E. OLIVER.

Quebec, 20th May.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER

No. 11, Notre Dame Street,

20 SERRONS OF BLACK PEPPER,

(sifted.)

10 Baskets Olive Oil,

20 Barrels Roasted Coffee

20 Casks superior *Alloy Ale*, in wood and bottle.

ALSO:—

1 Pipe Blackburn's Madeira,

10 Hhds. Vinegar, &c.

JOHN FISHER.

Quebec 17th June, 1839.

FOR SALE,

At No. 14, Notre Dame Street.

20 CASKS ALUM,

10 Casks Epsom Salts,

8 Casks Brimstone,

10 Baskets Double Berkley Cheese,

7 Bags Cotton Wick,

1 Hhd. Westphalia Hams,

3 Cases Preserved Ginger,

12 Boxes Sorebong Tea,

10 Cases Gin.

JOHN FISHER.

Quebec, 8th June.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Two Hundred Barrels superfine FLOUR,

—Grantham Mills—very superior article.

Wm. PRICE & CO.

21st June.

A. PARROTT,

Copper & Tin Smith, Braxier & 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, 6th May

PILES, DROPSY, SWELLINGS, AND SORES, RHEUMATISM. It is absolutely asserted on the most positive proof that the above complaints are arrested and cured by the timely use of Hay's Liniment. It is impossible to find room in this paper to present those proofs which are conclusive and convincing. They may be seen at length as below.

The true article has a splendid engraved wrapper with agents' and proprietor's name, and may be had of

I. I. SIMS.

MUSSON & SAVAGE.

BEGG & URQUHART.

HEADACHE.

DR. E. SPOHN, a German physician of much note, having devoted his attention for some years to the cure and removal of the causes of **NERVOUS AND SICK HEADACHE**, has the satisfaction to make known, that he has a remedy which by removing the causes cures effectually and permanently this distressing complaint. There are many families who have considered Sick Headache a constitutional incurable family complaint. **DR. S.** assures them that they are mistaken, and labouring under distress which they might not all alleviate, but actually eradicate by the use of his remedy. It is the result of scientific research, and is entirely of a different character from advertised patent medicine, and is not unpleasant to the taste. To be had of

I. I. SIMS.

MUSSON & SAVAGE.

BEGG & URQUHART.

DR. DILL, from Ireland, a LICENTIATE of the *Senatus Academicus* of the UNIVERSITY of GLASGOW, has commenced practice in this city as

Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur.

Residence, No. 12, Notre-Dame Street, Lower Town, Market Place.

6th July.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE,

200 MINOTS Boiling Peas,
50 dozens London Porter,
10 qr. casks Port Wine,
5 ditto superior Sherry ditto,
5 puncheons Montreal Cider,
50 boxes Liverpool Soap,
25 ditto Montreal ditto,
2 hhd. American Hams,
1 ditto Westphalia ditto,
20 barrels and half ditto Lameid Pork.

ALSO, English and American Cheese, Scotch Congou, Twankay and Hyson Tea, Fresh Pickles & Sauces, Salad & Castor Oil, Lemon Syrup, Win's and Wardle's Mustard in 1 lb. and 1/2 lb. bottles, Spermacity Olive and Pale Seal Oil, Indian Meal and Oatmeal, &c.

THOS. BICKELL.

Corner of St. John & Stanislaus Streets.

10th July

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 the new establishment as well as the old in a few days, where they will have on hand a variety of ready-made Implements of Husbandry, such as Forks, Hoes, Axes, Spades, Ploughs, Harrows, &c., &c. Horses shod in the best style—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, to 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 allow more than three months credit.

GEO. HOWARD & SON,

Foot Hope Street

18th May.

CALEDONIA SPRINGS.

THE favorable opinion I formerly entertained of the waters of the Caledonia Springs is MORE than CONFIRMED, as we from the benefits I personally derived from the 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.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

100 BARRELS Prime Mess Pork,

200 ditto Prime and Cargo Beef,

(Quebec Inspection.)

120 kegs Plug Tobacco,

20 hhd. U. C. and American Leaf

20,000 Havana Cigars,

150 barrels U. C. Whiskey,

20 ditto Sperm Oil, (winter),

74 ditto Cod ditto,

10 hhd. Seal ditto,

40 bags roasted Coffee,

240 boxes Bunch Raisins,

100 dozen Corn Brooms, of sup. quality

40 bags Walnuts,

20 ditto Fibres,

70 kegs U. C. Butter,

50 chests Young Hyson Tea,

50 ditto Hyson Skin ditto,

50 ditto Souchong ditto,

100 boxes Pecco, ditto,

100 ditto Souchong, ditto,

84 tierces Muscovado Sugar,

150 barrels ditto ditto.

JOHN YOUNG.

3rd July, 1839.

QUEBEC:

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