THE QUEBEC TRANSCRIPT,

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

oL. 11.1

WEDNESDAY, 4rn DECEMPER, 1839.

[No. 122

TEN THOUSAND A-YEAR!

About ten o'cleck one Sunday morning, in he month of July, 183—, the duzzling sunsams which had for many hours irradiated a tile dismal back attic in one of the closest urts a? sining Oxford Street, in London, and aux 22d with their intensity the clored eyes of a you, man iying in bed, at length ske him. He rubbed his eyes for some time, believe himself from the irritation he experised in them; and yawned and stretched his be with a heavy sense of weariness, as ough his sleep had not refreshed him. He sently cast his eyes on the beap of clothes ing huddled together on the backless chair the bedside, and where he had hastily flow in about an hour after midnight; at which as he had returned from a great draper's shop Oxford Street, where he served as a shopn, and where he had nearly dropped asleep ra long day's work, while in the act of ting up the shutters. He could hardly keep n, and where he had nearly dropped asleep a long day's work, white in the act of ting up the shutters. He could hardly keep eyes open while he undressed, short as was time it took him to d. so; and on dropping assted into brd, there he had continued in p unbroken slumber, till the moment at ich he is presented to the re. der. He key several minutes, stretching, yawning, and sing, occasionally casting an irresolute eye ards the tiny fire-place, where lay a modisof wood and coal, with a tinder-box and a ch or two placed upon the hob, so that he deasily light his fire for the purpose of ring and breakfasting. He stepped at the lazily out of bed, and when he left his again yawned and stretched himself, the a

th lazily out of bed, and when he felt his, again yawned and stretched himself, that it his fire, placed his bit of a kettle on the of it, and returned to bed, where he lay his eye fixed on the fire, watching the his eye fixed on the fire, watching the his eye fixed on the fire, watching the hid on goal of paper; and it seemed in so precarious tet hat he determined not again to lie down at on the bedside, as he did with his arms at that he determined not again to lie down at on the bedside, as he did with his arms di, ready to resume operations if necessary. A fire the seemed in so precarious he discordant jangling of innumerable the hells, clamourously calling the citizens lief devotions. What passed through his was something like the following:—

Heighod—Oh, Lord t—Dull as ditch wa—This is my only holiday, yet I don't to enjoy it—the fact is, I feel knocked up my week's work.—Lord, what a life its, to be sure! Here am I, in my eight-wentieth year, and for four long year, been one of the shopmen at Dowlas, Tag-Bobbin and Company's—shaving from sent he morning till ten at night, and all for my of £35 s-y-ar, and my board! And Tag-rag is aiways telling me how high alsed my salary! Thit-y-five pounds is all if have for lodging, and appearing gentlemn! Oh, Lord, it can't last; for innes I feel getting desperate—such tethoughts! Seven shillings a-week do for this cursed hole—the uttered these with a bitter emphasis, accompanied by youtful look round the little room)—that addu't swing a cat in without touching less !—Last winter, three of our gents. ustral fook round the little roon)—that seldu't swing a cat in without touching des!—Last winter, three of our gents. his fellow-shopmen) came to tea with Sunday night, and bitter cold it was, as made this d—d dog hole so hot, we obliged to open the window!—And as commodations—I recollect I had to born nexts. About from the needle below. commodations—I recollect I had to borco nasty chairs from the people below,
n the next Sunday borrowed my only dej, in return, and, hang them, cracked it!
se me, if this life is worth naving ! Its
nity of vanities, and no mistake! Fag,
g, all one's lays, and—what for? Thirpounds -year, and 'no advance'
clis! ring away till you're all cracked 'y
do you think Pm going to be mew'd
do you think Pm going to be mew'd
church en this the only day out of the
I've got to sweeten myself in, and snuff
it? A precious joke that would be!—
1—after all, I'd as lieve sit here; for

what's the use of my going out? Every body I come Captain Stiff over him; but I should I see out is happy, excepting me, and the poor chaps that are like me!—Every body laughs when they see me, and know that I'm only a claim of the mile of them? I have delightful!? A sigh and a pause "Yes, I should often come to the shop." The being good-looking, as some chaps say I am?"—Here he instructively passed his left hand through a profusion of sandy-colored hair, and cast an eye towards the bit of fractured looking glass that hung against the wall, and which by other day in the Park—I should like to see her daithfully representing to him a by no means plain set of features (despite the dismal hue of his hair) whenever he chose to appeal to it, had afforded him more enjoyment than any other object in the world for years. "At, Lord, many and many's the fine gal I've done my best to attract the notice of, while I was serving her in the shop—that is, when I've seen fier get out of a carriage! There has sheed but to many a chap like me, in the same line of speculation; look at Tom Tarnish—bewed the powdid he eyet Miss Taya, the rich since when did year, the rich since her was the did year, and he speculation; look at Tom Tarnish—bow did he eyet Miss Taya, the rich since he would be a served to the start the notice of, while I was constituted to the best of speculation; look at Tom Tarnish—bow did he eyet Miss Taya, the rich since he with a serving her it is shown the place of the bow did he eyet Miss Taya, the rich since he with a serving her it is shown the since he is the same line of speculation; look at Tom Tarnish—bow did he eyet Miss Taya, the rich since he with a serving her it is shown the since he had a look of the serving her and the servi other object in the wornit to years. —Nother object in the wornit or when I've seen for get out of a carriage! There has serving her in the shop,—that is, when I've seen for get out of a carriage! There has been luck to many a chap like me, in the same line of speculation; look at Tom Tarnish—how did he get Miss I'wang, the rich piano forte maker's daughter!—and now he's cut the shop, and lives at Hackney like a regular gentleman! Ah! that eass a stote! But some how, it hasn't answered with me yet: the gals don't take! Lord, how I have set my eyes and ogled them—all of them don't seem to dislike the thing—and sometimes they'l smile, in a sort of way that says I'm safe—but 'its no use, not a but of it!—My eyes! Catch me, by the way, ever nodding again to a lady on the Sunday, that had 'smiled when I stared at her while serving her in the shop—after what happened to me a month or two ago in the Park! Didn't I feel like camaged goods, sust then! Bat, it's no matter, women are so what happened to me a monto or wo as the Park! D'sin's I fee like camaged goods, just then! But, it's no matter, women are so different at different times!—Very likely i mismanaged the thing.—By the way, what a precious puppy of a chap the fellow was that came up to her at the time she stepped out of her carriage to walk a bit! As for good looks—cut me to ribbans,"—another glance at the glass—"no: I an't afraid there, neither—but, —heigh-ho!—I suppose he was as they, born with a golden spoon in his mouth, and never so mony thousand a-year, to make up to him for never so few brains! I ke was uncommon well dressed though I must own. What trousers!—they stacks so matural to him, he night have been born in them. And his waisteoat the best of the contract of th well dressed though I must own. What trousers!—they stack so suturd to him, he might have been born in them. And his waistcoat and satin stock—whet an air! And yet, his figure was notting eerg out of the way! His gloves, as white as snow; I've no doubt he wears a pair of them a-day—my stars! I that's three and sixpence a-day, for don't I know what they cost?—Whew I if I had but the cash to carry on that sort of thing I—and he'd seen her into her carriage—the horse he got on—and what a tip-top groom—that chap's wages, Pil answer for it, were equal to my salary!" Here was a long pause. "Now just for the fun of the things only suppose luck was to befal me. Say some-body was to leave me lots of cash,—many thousands a-year, or something in that line! My stars! bouldn't I go it with the best of them!" Another long pause. "Gad, I really should hardly know how to begin 10 spend it!—I think, by the way, I'd buy a title to set off with—for what won't money buy? The thing's often done there was a great biscuit bakern the city, the other day, made a baronet of, all for his money—and why should'a't! I go it reflections, clasping his hands with involuntary energy, as he stretched out his arms to their fullest extent, to give effect to a very hearty yawait. "Lord, only think how it would sound!" tent, to give effect to a very hearty yawn "Lord, only think how it would sound!

SIR TITTLEBAT TITMOUSE, BARONET.

Sin Tittlebar Titmouse, Baroner.

The very first place Pd go to, after I'd got my title, and was rigged out in Stulze's tiptop, should be—our curse', shop, to buy a dozen or two pair of white sid. What a flutter there would be among the poor pale devits as were standing, just as ever, behind the counters, at Downs, Tag-rag & Co.'s, when my carriage drew up, and I stepped into the shop! Tag-rag would come and attend to me himself. No, he wouldn't—pride wouldn't let him. I dm't know, though: what wouldn't he do to turn a penny, and make two and ninepence into three and a penny. I shouldn't quite

I get with ten mousand a-year?" Anomer pause. "I should go myond to Russia directly; for they teil me there's a man lives there who could dye this hair of mine any color I liked—egad! Pd come home as black as a crow, and hold up my head as high as any of them! While I was south; Pd fare a touch at my eyebrows?—Crash went all his castle building, at the second if it steakettle, hissing, whitzing, spattering in the agonies of boiling ever; as if the intolerable heat of the fire had driven descript the tone creature placed upon over; as if the intolerable heat of the fire had driven desperate the poor creature placed upon it, who instinctively tried thus to extinguish the cause of its anguish. Having taken it off and placed it upon the hob, and placed on the fire a tiny fragment of fresh coal, he began to make preparations for shaving, by pouring some of the hot water into an old tea-cup, which w.s. presently to serve for the purpose of breakfast. Then he spread out a bit of crumpled whity-brown paper, that had folded up a couple of segars which he had low_gid tover night for the "Sunday's special enjoy ment.—and which, if he supposed they had come from any place beyond the four seas. Limagine him to have been slightly mistaken. As placed this bit of paper on the little mantel-piece; drew his solitary, well-worn razor several times seroes the palm of his left hard; dropped his brush, worn within an inch of the stump, into the hot water; presently passed it over so much of This face as he intended to shave: then tubbed on the damp surface a bit of vellow soan—and in less the, fice minutes. driven desperate the poor creature placed upon it, who instinctively tried thus to extinguish much of his face as ne much of his face as ne it then nubbed on the damp surface a bit ow soap—and in less that five minutes was a shared man.

(To be continued.)

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH QUEEN.

The BRITISH QUEEN steam ship, so long and anxiously expected, and for the safety of which fears had almost come into existence, arrived at New York at 8 P. M. on Saturday the 23rd ultimo. She left London on her appointed day, the 1st November, but did not sail from Portsmouth until the 4th; she has, consequently, been nineteen days making the passage. The letters and papers reached here on Sunday last; London dates are to the evening of the 2nd November.

The most important intelligence by this arri val relates to the glorious doings of the British Army in India full particulars of which we lay before our readers. The Liverpool steam ship not having arrived, the Bank suspensions in the United States were not known in Ed gland, and, the Money Market news is not of the importance that it was expected to be.

We subjoin a summary of the intelligence which we condense from New York and English papers.

long passage of the Queen has been caused by her southern route. The weather generally was moderate, but she got into the Gulf stream, and thus was retarded at least 2 days. -The action of the stream was equal to 250 miles of longitude.

The Queen's Mariage.—Flying rumours begin to ripen into certainty as to the marriage of the Queen; and it seems that Victoria will not, like the former maiden sovereign, be teazed with repeated applications from Parliament to

REPORTED DEATH OF LORD BROUGHAM. REPORTED DEATH OF LORD BROUGHAK.— The London papers of the 22nd ultimo, were filled with long culogistic articles on the cha-racter, talents and attainments of Henry Brougham.—The occasion was the announce-ment of his lordship's death through the ktckment of his lordship's death through the kick-ing of an unruly horse and the upsetting of a carriage. It appears that his lorship was tur-velling towards Westmoreland with three friends, when this accident happened, and a re-port of the great statesman's death was imme-diately forwarded to London, which enabled his iorship to have the pleasure of reading his own posthumous character. The accident did not appear to have improved the noble lord's temper, if we may judge by the following note:—

THOMAS CLOSE, Saturday.
Send immediately a postchaise to bring us
back. Your carriage is broke to pieces, and
your driver is very much hurt. I never saw
so scandalons a thing done by any innkeeper.
BROJOHAM.

Newspapers of various politics insinuate that Newspapers of various politics insinuate that Lord Brougham himself wrote the letter recording the fital accident. Wheever was its author, this Brougham hoax is one of the most successful or record.

In 1838 and 1839 there were eleven thousand and twenty fires in London.

Over 190 persons were poisoned in England last year, through the carelessness of apothecaries.

Servia has asked France and England to rotect her against Russia. Cracow does the

Parliament was prorogued, by commission, on the twenty-fourth of October until the twelfth of December.

A new splendid steamship, the Cleopatra, has just statted on her first trip. Her boilers est \$100,000: her total cost was \$500,000.

The Roscius, the most splendid packet ship even built in America, only cost \$90,000.

France has sent seventeen ships of the line to sea, and has five left in harbour out of repair.

Captain Campbell, the gentieman who had appointed d the British and been appointed to command the British and American Steam Company's new and splendid ship, the President, now building in the dock-yard of Messrs. Curling and Young, Lime-house, died very suddenly. Government intend to discontinue sending out convicts to Van Dieman's Land; and in-stead, to recoverage smirration to the amount

out convicts to Van Dieman's Land; and instead, to encourage emigration to the amount of 10,000 persons annually. Harlened definders will be sent to Macquarrie Harbour.

PENN POSTAGE.—More than 2,000 proposals from parties competing for the supply of stamps, by a superior method, to be used in the collection of postage, are now lying before the Lords of the Treasury.

The late Duke of Bedferd's rent roll was estimated at £250,000 per annum. His Grace received £4,000 per annum as ground landlord of Drary laws and Covent garden Theaters, and £12,000 per annum as proprietor of Covent griden market.

Reportess at Favit.—Three reporter from London, arrived at Penjith on Fureday, for the purpose, of attending the inquestive the body of Lord Brougham.

PARIS, Oct. 31st.—There is little of interest from this country. A new batch of peers is to be made.—The Commerce accuses the Government of leniency towards Don Carlos, and of even affording him means of carrying on a correspondence with his adherents in Spain, and asks, "Is it true that M. Ramirez de la Piscina, lately the foreign minister of Don Carlos, had received passports to visit that Prince at Bourges?" and, "had the Marquid Alfarace also received passports for Rome?"

Prince at Bourges?" and, "shad the Marquis' Alfarace also received passports for Rome?" The Commerce reasserts that 1,000,000 francs had been sent from France to Cabrera. Paris papers state that eighty-nine failures occurred in Paris during the month of Sextember, for sums exceeding, in the whole, b,300,000 francs. In October, the number of bankrupts would not be much inferior, for, on the 23d, it already amounted to seventy, whose debts were estimated at 4,000,000 francs.

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debts were estimated at 4,000,000 francs.

TURKEY.

Journals and letters have arrived from Constantinople, to the 9th October.

The intelligence of the recall of Admiral Roussin, the French Ambassador in Turkey, had created a great sensation. His recall would necessarily prolong the stagnation in diplomatic clations. On the 5th, an extraordinary council was held, at which the members of the Divan and the principal ulema-were present. They remained assembled during the entire day, discussing, it was said, the demand of England and France for leave for the combined feets to enter the Dardanelles and winter at Constantinople. It was also belief ed that a proposition of Mehemet Alb, having for its Diject to recommend the settlemen of the differences between Turkey and Egypt without the interference of the five Powers, was communicated to the Divan.

NNIAA.

INDIA.

Intelligence of important military operations and of the britlant sencess of the British army in Affghanistan, had arrived from Bombay.—
The Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary, dated the 29th August, publishes a dispatch from Lieutenant General Sir John Keane, Commander in Chief of the British troops, to Lord Auckland, containing a full recount of his operations. The army marched in four divisions from Candahar, on the 27th, 28th and 29th of May, and 3d of June. They encountered but a very slight opposition on the road to Nance, where the whole force was concentrated on the 20th of Ju's. Nance is twelve miles distant from Ghuznee, one of the stronger fortified places in Asia. It was garrisoned by 3,500 of Dost Mahommed's best troops, commanded by Prince Mohamed Hyder his son. It was full provisioned, supplied with artillers, and every means for resisting a long siege. The British army arrived under its walls on the evening of the 21st of July. When within gua shot they encountered a brisk cannonade and a heavy fire of musketry, pour-defrom garden walls, temporary field works, and the outwork on the right bank of the river. Sir John Keane ordered the fire to be returned, in order to scertlain the strength of the enemy in guns. The outworks were speedily carried, and their defenders driven in by detachments INDIA.

Sir John Keane ordered the fire to be returned, in order to secretain the strength of the enemy in guns. The outworks were speedily carried, and their defenders driven in by detachments commanded by Sir Willoughby Cotton and Brigadier Sale; while Shrapnell shells, thrown into the citadel under the direction of Brigadier Stevenson, did much execution.

After these preliminary operations, the trocos were drawn off and ordered to bivonac. Sir John Keane found himself surrounded by enemies on all sides, and in his despatch says, "I had information that a night stack on the camp was intended from without." Mahomed Ubzai Khan, the eldest son of Dost Mahomed Khan, had been sent by his father with a strong body of troops from Cabool to the brother's assistance at Ghuznee, and was encamped outside the walls, but abandoned his position on our approach, keeping, however, at the distance of a few miles from us. The two rebel chiefs of the Ghilzie tribe, men of great indenece, viz., Abdool Khooman and Gool Mahomed Khan, had joined them with 1500 horses, and also a body of about 3000 Ghaveer from Zeinat under a mixture of chiefs and Moolahs, carrying banners, and who had been horses, and also a body of about 3000 Ghaveer from Zeinat under a mixture of chiefs and Moolahs, carrying banners, and who had been assembled on the cry of a religious war. In short, we were in all directions surrounded by enemies. These last actually came down the hills on the 22d, and attacked the part of the camp occupied by his Majesty Shah Sooja and his own troops, but were driven back with considerable loss, and banners taken.

On the 22d, Sir John ordered a reconnoissance to be made, for the purpose of ascertaining the most assailable part of the fortification.

The report of Captain Thomson, chief engin-ser, was to the effect that it was equally strong "all round." Sir John then ordered the whole army to cross the river which was at the foot of the fort, so as to occupy more commanding of the fort, so as to occupy more commanding ground and secure the Cabool road. Prepa-

of the fort, so as to occupy more commanding ground and secure the Cabool road. Preparations were made for carrying the place by storm. Captain Thomson, und-ricok to blow in the Cabool gate, the weakest point, with gunpowder; and fully relying on the success of this operation, Sir John Keane made his dispositions accordingly.

A few minutes before three o'clock in the morning of the 2'94 the explosion took place, and proved cor pletely siccessful.

An entrance of the forces was then effected with great difficulty and they established themselves within the gateway, closely followed by the main columns. The struggle within the fort was desperate for a considerable time. In addition to the heavy fire kept up, the British troops were assaled by the enemy sword in hand, and with daggers, pistols, &c., but British courage, fortitude and perseverance overcame all opposition; and the fire of he enemy in the lower area, on the fort, being newly silenced, Br. Sale proceeded towards the citadel, from thick the enemy could be seen abandoning the guns, running in all directions, throwing themselves down from immense heights, enegavouring to make their scape; abandoning the guos, running in all directions, favowing themselves down from immense heights, endeavouring to make their escape; and on reaching the gate with H. M. 17th Regiment under Lieut. God. Crokes, followed by the 13th, forced it open at five o'clock in the morning. The colours of H. M. 13th and 17th Regiments were planted on the citadel of Ghuznee, amidst the cheer of all ranks. In; stant protection was granted to the women found in the citadel (among whom were those of Malomed Hyder, the Governor), and sentires placed over the magazine for its security." The Ritish killed and wounded was quanticed to the control of the

The British killed and wounded wereTotal killed-3 serjeants or havildaces, 14

rank and file.
Total wounded—1 Colonel, I Lieut-Colonel, 2 Majors, 4 Captains, 8 Lieutenants; 2 Ensigns, 7 serjeants or halvidares, 140 rank and file, and 8 horses.

Grand total on the Mst and 23rd of July Grand total on the Asst and 23rd of July, killed, wounded and missing—191 officers and men, and 16 horses. Sir John Keane describes "the loss of the

Sir John Keane describes "the less of the nemy as immented," both in men and horses. Among the prisoners is Dost Mahomed's son, Hyder, the Governor of Guznee. Shah Soojah was perfectly astounded at the capture of a place supposed to be impregnable, in the short space of two hours. Sir John Keane describes it as "one of the most brilliant acts thad ever been his let to witness during a service of forty-five years in the four quarters of the globe. Shah Soojah promised Dost Mahomed, at the instance of Sir John Keane, that though he and his family had been robels, yet their lives should be spared, and he was willing to forgive and forget all.

Another dispatch from Sir John Keane, dated

willing to fosive and forget all.

Another dispatch from Sir John Keane, dated "Head Quarters, camp Skirabad, 3d August, 1839," states that the army left Ghuznee en route for Cabool, in two columns, on the 30th and 31st July. Information was received that Dost Mahomed had a well disciplined army of about 13,000 men, and was pirepared to make a desparate resistance; but another despatch, dated from Cabool, 8th August, states that after concentrating his forces at Urghundee, Dost Mahomed found they were not to be depended upon, and without waiting to be attacked, he fled with a few horsemen to Bamian. The bulk of his army immediately went over at Shah Soojah, 23 pieces of, Jrass cannon were taken, loaded, in the field, and five more afterwards.

Part of the army entered Cabool on the 7th.

Part of the army entered Cabool on the Part of the army entered Cabool on the 7th August, with Shah Soojah; and Sir John Keane having established him "on the throne of his ancestors," returned to his eam in the vicinity of Cabool. The troops were in possession of great abundance, delighted with the fertility of the country, and enjoying excellent quarters. In his last despatch, Sir John Keane says—
"I trust that we have thus accomplished all the chiefs that your Lordship had in centers."

"I trust that we have thus accomplished all the objects that your Lordship had in contemplation when you planned and formed the army of the Indus and the expedition into Affighanistan. The conduct of the army, both European and native, which you Lorship did me the honor to place under my orders, has been admirable throughout; and, notwithstanding the severe marchings and privations they have gone through, the opportunity afforded they at Ghuznee of meeting and conquering their enemy has greatly added to their good spirit."

FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

Tight bodies, open in front, are much worn now; and points are rather declining in favour. Velret bodies, with silk or other skirts, are made either high for undress, or en cour, for even ng toilette, with a trimming of lace, which studs up. Very pretty peferines, or cannezous, are also me of velvet, in all colours, and with various trimmings, black or white lace, fringes, gimp, &c.; they may also be made in black or maroon satin, with reverse of coloured velvet, and a narrow black lace, put on full all round, or a fringe of the mixed colours; the back forms a point, and is lattached to the ceinture. Fur will be very generally worn, in a variety of forms, this winter, and will ornament cloaks, paletots, vitchouras, polonaises, as well as dresses; on the latter, it will be placed in wide bands when of ratin; but velved dresses will have two end and three rouleaux at the bottom of the skirt. Marten and sable will be used for dresses, shawls, and cloaks, whilst erinine is reserved for velvet and cachinire. Cloth pelisses are talked of in Paris. Short cle aks of bl... As satin will be worn. Bernous of plaid satins lined with white silk, quitted, or cachinere, embroidered all round, are fashionable; the materials for manteaux, are demanquine, satin glace, flanille de laine, embroidered in worsted, cachinire batiste, lined with cerise colour.

Bonnets will be of a similar form to those

lour. Bonnets will be of a similar form to those Bonnets will be of a similar form to those worn during the summer; the materials employed are reps, satin, poult de soie, velvet, gros d'Afrique, velours, jaspe: the colours when be blue, faience, orelite, d'ours, Amelie, scabieuse, blue de Sevre, capuchine: ribands are not likely to be more in favour than they were during the summer. Velvet bonness are different and the same of a different summer. ade of colour. The ribands used in dress edged with gold, violet, groseille, black,

THE TRANSCRIPT.

QUEBEC, WEDNESDAY, 419 DEC. 1839.

His Excellency the Governor General ar ived at Toronto on the 21st ultimo at 10 A. M and was received with the usual honours by the military, and, as at Quebec and Montreal, "sile tly but respectfully" by the great body of the influential citizens. There was no great hurraing, and this has given offence to Examiner who lave the blame on the everlasting "Family compact" giving as a reason that the most prominent men of that party, so styles by the Examiner, used no efforts to reest to prevent the people from obtaining know ledge of the period at which the Governor General would arrive!

The fact of the matter, however, appears to be that the party, of which the Examiner is the organ, was not sufficiently strong to hazard attempting a grand demonstration, and so, to the long list of crimes of which the "compact" stands accused is added the novel one of the on performance of an act by their opponents. What next will be the awful crime charged

On the day after his arrival in Toronto, th Governor General proceeded in state to the Executive Council Chamber, accompaged by the Lieutenant Governor, and was receased by the members of the Council, the public officers, &c., His Excellency having taken the oath as Governor General, the Public Seal of the Province was placed in his hands; he was the public functionaries as-

Sembled, and the ceremonies were concluded.

The ceremony of swearing in having been completed, the Mayor and Corporation of To ronto presented an address to the Governor General, which is by far the best that ha emanated from any body since His Excellency's arrival in Canada; and the answer has given rise to more speculation than any of its predecessors. It is, of course, in the non-committal style, but not equally so with the other answers given by His Excellency. The Responsible presses are in extacles with the concluding line of the first paragraph—" it (the Conclusing time of the first paragraph. It the Union) must be founded upon principles of equal justice to all Her Majesty's subjects "— which is considered as directly epudiating the main principle of the address which truly says that traitorous aliens to British institutions ought not to be allowed the same rights and privileges with the loyal population who have fought and bled in defending those institutions The answer certainly seems to warrant the hopes created by it in the Responsible presses, but as with most documents of the kind, it can bear different constructions. If the word " justice " be used in its literal meaning then all is well; but (this but is a very disagreable word) the " but" in His Excellency's answer tooks very like as if it was intended to hrow a damper upon any hopes that might have been raised by he preceding sentences A very short time will probably inform us of what H's Excellency's views on the subject of the Onion, are as there can be little doubt that he will explain them in some measure to the Upper Canada Parliament, the session of which was to commence yesterday; and there can be no doubt that the Provincial Legislature will in expressing views favourable to the Union point out, as the Mayor and Corporation of Toronto have done, that such a measure would be worse than useless without onsiderable modifications in the elective fran chies

The following are the Address and Answe above alluded to :-

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY

Any IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY —
We, Her Majesty's loyal subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of Toronto, influenced by the respect due to the Representative of our Toracius Soverign, beg leave to congratulate your Excellency as your arrival in this city.

Amidst the doubts and incertitude which the frequent changes of Governors and Lieutenast Governors of these Provinces, and of the policy of the Imperial Government with regard to them, have created in the minds of the loyal and well-affected Inhabitants, we would fine haid the arrival of your Excellency as deven. of a more certain, permanent and properous condition of our commercial, social and political relations, which will restore proposity to the commerce and agriculture of the Provinces—give a new impulse to internal improvements, and encourage the emigration of our loyal fellow subjects from the motion of the British Crown.

Having unde. Good that one or the principal objects of your "excellency's visit to this Province, and of your assuming the governmenthered, is to ascertain the state of public opinion upon the question of the proposed Legislative Union of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canadas, we beg respectfully to expension our conviction, that any legislative Union which shall give to that portion of the pepulation who, from education, habits and prejedices, are aliens to our nations and estimative union, the same rights and prejedices, are aliens to our nations and estimative union, the same rights and privilege, with the loyal British population of the privinces who have adhered so zealously affaitfully at the risk of their lives and proprince of the sovernment of the provinces who have adhered so zealously affaitfully at the risk of their lives and proprinces who have adhered so zealously affaitfully at the risk of their lives and proprinces who have adhered so zealously affaitfully at the risk of their lives and proprinces who have adhered so zealously affaitfully at the risk of their lives and proprinces who have adher

with the parent country.

Paithful in our allegiance to our Soverigh and calmly but earnestly determined as far depends upon us, the highest manicipal bein the province, to perpetuale the connexis with the parent state, Your Excellency as confidently rely on our cordial support in which were measure you may think advisable be about the control of th the utmost of ou and unchanged.

JOHN POWELL, Mayer Council Chamber, Nov. 18, 1839.

Gentlemen,—I thank latios on my arrival in I trust that the inform quire during my stay he commend such measure agricultural and commitmentary. agricultural and commingortant Pi. Lines. A the re-union of Upper a pears to me the most en been right vinformed til of my mission is to detic an most safely the carried into effect, at ed by Her Majesty. Acconviction that is, will between the Colonies; which it is the firm deticated by the mission of the conviction that is, will be tween the Colonies; which it is the firm deticities to mission and the colonies. jesty to manatain inviole nent advantage, it must ciples of equal justice

subjects.

For this, and for all o view the advantage of confidently rely upon the tion of the people of Up

FOR THE Jamaica dates to the received at Halifax, N intelligence of the oper the new Governor. T considerable length " the course which Sir (sidered as most likely betwixt the mother co was confidently antic would proceed to busi

LOWER P Since our last two n from the eastward, b and St. John (N.B.) pa

The Hon. S. Cons. the 22nd from Bosto the purpose of making modate his Atlantic s which the Boston Com ise of Mr. Cunard's 000; they will be fi 10th May next. The great forwardness and nebed in the cour first will leave Livery and a second will for which they will conti of each month. Ther mall size one to ply ton and Halifax, and tou, Miramichi and therefore, we shall be the New York route

The six steamers n less than a quarter of the people of New F tia are fully alive to dertaking, and the C

mentary address to M There had been re nity of Madawaska supposed from the ser Regiment to Lake Fredericton Sentine in sending the detacl stores in that quarter Forces, Sir R. D. Ja per to leave them wi

The same paper he to the boundary ques to the boundary questioned Mudge an returned to Frederict the former of these a ceeds immediately a ceeds immediately an arrange for the present the p remains for the prese surveys, that have b sioners themselves, explored separately, final report.

The gentlemen w

THE QUEBEC TRANSCRIPT.

ccellency. The ctacies with the _ec it (the graphprinciples of on principles of ty's subjects "y repudiating the itish institutions same rights and alation who have those institutions. s to warrant the sponsible presses, s. If the word ral meaning then a very disagreable Excellency's ant was intended to bopes that might eceding sentences bably inform us of ews on the subject can be little doubt in some measure to nent, the session of vincial Legislature favourable to the

in the elective fran

XCELLENCY

layor and Corpora-

, that such a meaan uscless without

al subjects, the Maynonalty of the City
the respect due to
Gracious Sovereign,
your Excellency on

incertitude which the rnors and Lieut nant ices, and of the policy ment with regard to be minds of the loyal he minds of the loyal tants, we would fain r Excellency as the permanent and prosommercial, social se will restore prospenty ficulture of the Pre-mpulse to internal im-age the emigration of cts from the mother ant appendage of the

at one or the principal ncy's visit to this Framing the government the state of public of the proposed Legarovinces of Lower and respectfully to express any legislative Unitation, habits and prejudit portion of the probability of the inhabitants, at the principal properties of the protein of the protein, habits and prejudit part of it more patiseen engaged in open conspiracy against the rights and privileges the population of the present so zealously as fither lives and proper and constitution, weak xion of these provises try-

giance to our Sovereignstly determined as fat-highest municipal be we are firmly res

Nov. 18, 1839.

INS EXCELLENCY'S REFLY.

Gentlemen,—I thank you for your congratulations on my arrival in this Province.

I trust that the information which I shall acquire during my stay here may enable see to recommend such measures as may promote the
agricultural and commercial interests of this
important Pr. ince. Among those measures
the re-union of Upper and Lower Canada appears to me the most essential, and you have
been rightly informed that one principal object
of my mission is "odetermine in what manner
it can most safely "most advantageously be
carried into effect, a measure is recommended by Her Majest; "overnment from a deep
conviction that is, sill cement the connexion
between the Colonies and the Parent State,
which it is the firm determination of Her Majesty to maintain inviolate, but to be of permanent advantage, it must be founded upon principles of equal justice to all Her Majesty's
subjects.

For this, and for all other measures having in
view the advantage of these Provinces I shall

view the advantage of these Provinces I shall confidently rely upon the support and co-opera-tion of the people of Upper Canada.

Jamaica dates to the 24th Getaber have beer received at Halliax, N. S., they contain the intelligence of the opening of the Assembly of that Island, on the 22nd, by Sir Chas. Melcalfe the new Governor. The opening speech is of considerable length; it is candid and firm, and the course which Sir Charles has taken is considered as most likely to put an end to disputes betwixt the mother country and the Island. It was confidently anticipated that the House would proceed to business.

LOWER PROVINCES.

Since our last two mails have been received from the eastward, bringing Halifax (N. S.) and St. John (N.B.) papers to the 23rd ultimo-

The Hon, S. Cunard arrived at St. John on the 22nd fich Boston where he had been for the purpose of making arrangements to accom-modate his Atlantic steamers. The premises which the Boston Company are erecting for the use of Mr. Cunard's steamers will cost \$40. they will be finished on or before the 10th May next. The boats are in a state of great forwardness and two of the largest will be first will leave Liverpool on the 1st May nexts and a second will forlow on the 16th; after which they will continue to sail regularly both from Ealifax and Liverpool on the 1st and 16th of each month. There are to be two vessels of small size one to ply regularly between Boston and Halifax, and the other between Pic-ton, Miramichi and Quebec. Next summer, therefore, we shall be perfectly independent of the New York route for late news from Eu-

The six steamers now building will not cost less than a quarter of million of pounds sterling. The people of New Brunswick and Nova Scofully alive to the importance of the undertaking, and the Chamber of Commerce of the former Province have presented a complimentary address to Mr. Cunard.

There had been reports at St. John of dis turbances on the disputed territory in the vici-nity of Madawaska, which originated it is supposed from the sending a portion of the 11th Regiment to Lake Temiscousta. From the Fredericton Sentinel we learn that the object in sending the detachment was to protect the stores in that quarter, the Commander of the Forces, Sir R. D. Jackson, deeming it impro er to leave them without a military guard.

The same paper has the following reference to the bounds ry question :

o the boundary question:—
Colonel Mudge and Mr. Featherstonhaugh
etarned to Fredericton on Saturday 16th Nov.,
he former of these gentlemen we believe proceeds immediately to England, and the other
emains for the prerent to complete the various
urveys, that have been made by the Commisioners themselves, and those gentlemen who
xplored separately, preparatory to making a
final report.

explored final report

The gentlemen who have been engaged in

privations and hardships; but they seem to have executed their task in a business like manner, and with industry and vigour. We are glad to find also, that their examination has extended to the neighbourhood of the Penobscot; and consequently, that they will be competent to report upon the geography of that portion of the country, where it was evidently the intention of the framers of the treaty of 1783, that the northwest angle of Nova Scotia should in future be placed.

A gentleman came on express from Wash-

Scotia should in future be placed.

A gentleman came on express from Washington last week, and another arrived from Quebec with despatches from the Lt. Governor on Wednesday last.

The saddles and accourtements for the York Light Dragoons have been received, and the Company mustered on Tuesday last properly equipped, and fit for dety. They are a very efficient body of men, and during the last winter their services were of the utmost advantage.

Uniform clothing for a Volunteer Rife Regi-ment, of eight hundred men, which at one time it was contemplated raising, has arrived frout England, and begin received into store. (From the Miramichi Gleaner.)
An Inquest was held at Bathurst on the 13th November, on the holy of Francis Bailley, a Sailor, and supposed to be a native of Canada, who came to his death, the phevious evening, by banging himself in, his bedroom, in the ho-tei of Mr. M. O'Brien. Verdict—Felo de se.

By the Upper Canada mail, yesterday, we received Toronto, Cornwall and Niagara papers, the contents of which are uninteresting having been forestalled by previous advices.

New Wooden Road.-Mr. Cull, of Upper Canada, intends to submit to the notice of Provincial Parliament, a proposition for sub-stituting timber for stone in the making of roads when the latter material cannot be obtain without extraordinary expense. Mr. Cull's suggestion is a valuable one and deserves serious consideration. The following details furnished by Mr. C. will throw some farther light on 'his subject :--

SPECIFICATION AND PROSPICTUS OF THE NEW PATENT WOODEN RAIL ROAD.

The rail road is composed almost exclusively of wood, and requires, in its construction, very litte, if any, iron or other metal. It consists ofteross beams of given lengths, in proportion to the number of rails required—which beams are constructed with a shoulder or other projection at each end, upon the surface of theu, which serve as abutment to the road. The road consists of pieces of timber of equal thickness, which fill up the surface of the plants, which serve as butments to the road. The road consists of pieces of timber of equal thickness, which fill up the surface of the beams from one shoulder to the other, so as to form a solid and entire platform; and in case of occasional shrinking, keys are provided which on being driven, act, as wedges to keep the whole firmly together.

The rails on which locomotive or other cartiages furnished with rail road wheels are intended to run, make a part of this platform, butstand about three inches above is, and are notched on the lower side of them so as to form a steadiment to the beams as well as to themselves, and if it should be found necessary, may be fixed to the beams by tree-nails.

Cartiages with common wheels may travel on the road but they must pass outside the rail on which locomotive cartiages are to run. The cross beams are to be supported either by blocks of timber or other material laid on the ground or let into the earth; if the latter, such supports are to be either conical or pyra-The rail road is composed almost exclusively

ground or let into the earth; if the latter, the ground or let into the earth; if the latter, such supports are to be either conical or pyramidical with the base downwards, and not less than three feet below the surface to prevent them being lifted by the frost.

In crossing swamps or bogs the cross beams are to be supported either by pieces of timber laid transversely or by piles driven until a foundation can be found.

He intends to submit to the notice of Parlia-

He intends to submit to the notice of Parlia ment, also, a log road, formed upon similar principles—the cost of which will not exceed from 250 to £300.

There may be good Law, but there is not a glimmering of Justice, in the following case. The man who takes advantage of such a law is worse than a highway robber, and we are sorry that "Draco" has not given the full particulars of the case, with the names of the

To the Editor of the Canadian Colonist.

Sin,—A case occurred the other day which peraps may be a warning to some of your readers. It

is shortly thus—a person became a security for the payment of a monthly rent to the laudiord. The insidiord had occession to go to Montreal on business; his wife sent down to the security of the concerned to say that has received the concerned to go to market with. The security had not the least objection to pay provided she sent a receipt, which she did, signed by herself, and the money was paid. The landford returned from Montreal and made a demand on the security for the rent, including the above five pounds paid to his wife. The security tendered him the balance due with the receipt of his wife for the money she had received; but this he would not allow, saying it had no business to be paid to her. Ultimately he brought an action against the security in the work of the whole amount and recovered it, although it was not dear of that his wife had received hymotreal and left to buy her a dinner.

We have no doubt that the law was on his side, and that it was decided legally, but what can be thought of such a meanskunk as he who could leave his wife and family without a penny, and then turn cound updn' an unsuspecting honest man who does not think that any one who claims to be thought honest would commit a crime of sith moral turpicude. With this short exposé we leave him to the chipyment of his feelings and can assure him we do not every him.

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

New York papers of Wednesday evening last contain nothing of interest.

From Upper Canada we have Toronto pa-pers to the 27th ulf. Addresses to the Governor General have been presented from the Board of Trade and the "Responsibles;" the former contains nothing remarkable, and elicited an nswer of the same character. To the other Address, His Excellency made the following

"I thank you for your Address and for the

"I thank you for your Address and for the assurance of your support to my Administration of the affairs of this Province.

Whits it is the firm determination of the Imperial Government in maintain inviolate the connection between these colonies and the parent state, it is no less their desire that the Government of them should be conducted in harmony with the feelings of the People.

In the discharge of the duty confided to me by my Sovereign it will be my anxious study, act upon these principles, and I receive with satisfaction the assurance of your readiness to assist and cooperate with me."

ABMY AND NAVY.

WAR OFFICE, Oct. 20.

16th Foot.—Mrj. B. Pratt. to be Lieu Col. without pur; Brevet Maj R. Hammill to be Mrj. v Frait; L4 T. Moyle to be Capit v Hammill—L1 C. Dumbar from 31st Foot; Lit W T. Breven from 24 W L. Regt; L6 C. Bentle from 12 W L. Regt; L6 W. G. Bentle from 14 W L. Regt; L8 W Consistence from 12 W L. A. Morray from 15th bentle from 15th B. Burell to be Ens without pur y Swinburne.

24th.—Maj C. Gascoyne to be Lieut Col. without pur; Brevt Maj G. T. Lindsay to be Maj v Gascoyne; Lt W. Spiller to be Capt v Lindsay; Lt T. Burke from 4th Ft; L4 A. Crie Melk from 41st Ft; L4 S. Mercer from 31st Ft; L4 V. Murray from 2d W I. Regt; L4 A. Frend from 50th Ft; L4 A. Campbell from 15th Ft; L4 C. Capitle from 15th Ft; L4 S. Mercer from 12 W Legt; L1 R. C. Callew fin Thackwell from 90th Ftot; Ens J. S. Menzies Y. Spiller; to be Lieuts without pur; Ens A. Maclean from W I. Regt to be Ens without pur v Menzies. Oct. 25.

1st Ft.—A. Walker to be Ens without pur v Craig prom in the 15th W I. Regt. WAR OFFICE, Oct. 20.

trom W I Regt to be Ens without pur v Menzies.

let Ft.—A Walker to be Ens without pur v Menzies.

Oct. 25.

let Ft.—A Walker to be Ens without pur v Craig

rom in the let W I Regt.

4th.—Ens J Cross to be Lieut without pur v

Burke app to 94th; A Byrne to be Ens v Cross

24th.—J G Fitzgibbon to be Ens without pur v

Gwynne prom in 18th Ft.

25th.—S Cotton to e Ens without pur v Gwynne prom in 18th Ft; E G Grant to be Ens without pur v Hilliard prom in 18th Ft.

3th.—Ens T J Bourke to be Lieut without pur v

Dunbar app to 18th Ft; Ens J Æ Duncan to be Lieut without pur v Mercer app to 94th Ft; G F Moore to be Ens w Bourke.

3td.—Lt G Griffin from AdW I Regt to be Lt v

Grogan who exchs.

Softh.—Lt II F Sannders from R Af Col Corps to be Lt v Frend app to 94th Ft; L w M'Lachlant to be Ens M'Namer to be Lt w Without pur v

Grib.—Cor J L Higgins from h p 5th Dr Gds to be Ens w Courte.

Variew upp to wint to I.N. at Lacinian to be Lin 4 M'Namee.

67th.—Cor J. Higgins from hp 5th Dr Gds to be Ens v Crispin app Qranstr; O Chichester to be to be Ens by pur v Higgins who rets; Ens G Crispin to be Qranstr v M Mew who rets upon hp. 68th.—J B Gardiner to be Ens without pur v Coates prom to 18th Fl.

81st.—Li Col C Chichester employed spon a particular service in Canada to be Li Col v C F Maclean who retires upon h p unstached.

87th—Serg Maj R Doris to be Sec Lt without pur's Murrey promi in 18th Ft; J W B Peddit to be Ens without pur's Thackwell prom in 94th Ft.
Rifle Brigade—Lt R H Ffitherbert t: be Capt by pur v Frampton who refs; Sec Lt H S Waddington to be First Lt by pur v Fitherbert; G Dondan to be Sec Lt by pur v Waddington. Ist West India Regt.—Ens E P Mackie from 14th Ft to be L whothout pur v Bendley app to 18th Ft; Ens N Craig from 1st Ft to be La Thinburgher and the Ft to be La William Sec. 18th Principles of the Sec. 18th Principles of the William Sec. 18th Principles of th

46th frt to be Lt without pur y O'Toole app to 18th L.

2d W Regt.—Lt J Grogan from 32d Ft to be Lt without pur v Bruce app to 18th Ft; Eas J D Menda to be Lt without pur v Bruce app to 18th Ft; Eas J D Menda to be Lt without pur w Murray app to 34th Ft. To be Eas without pur—Serg Major J Harger Anderson; S B Gordon v Mends; G Bennett w W.Lean, app to 94th Ft.

N'Lean, app to 94th Ft.
Royal Air Col Corps.—Eas J Montgomery to be Lt without pur v Saunders app to 56th Ft; P J Macdonald to be Enav Montgomery.

O'Price or Ordonarce, Oct 24.

Royal Regt of Artillery.—First Lt G Barroughs to be Sec Capt v Maule dee; See Lt H G Alfron.

Ly Burroughs.

Corps of Koyal Engineers.—First Lt G Alfron.

Sec Afgut P Handolpha et on h p; See Lt J L A Simmons to be First Lt v Smith.

WAR O'Price, Nov. 1.

Simmons to be First Lt v Smith.

Scots Fauleer Guards.—Brevt Col W Drunmodit'to the Ampley pur v Sir J A Hope who rets on
h p unattached; Lt Col R Batty from h h unatt to
be Capt and Lt Col V Drummond; Brevt Maj W P
Sacil to be Capt and Lt Col V Drummond; Brevt Maj W W

ts: E5th Ft —Brevt Maj W T Hunt to be Maj by pur

**John Fr — Brevt Maj W T Hunt to be Maj by pur *Jackson-Morfetts — w Seth — Maj Rutherford who exchs 't Capt Sir W P Gal-way, Bart., to-be Maj by, pure Brewe who rets. Staff — Regit Corpl Maj J. Swindley from the Royal Regit of Horse Guirds to be Quartermaster to the Cavalry Depot, Maidstone, y Hoey dee. From the Urited Service Gazette of Oct. 28th, **La Event — Seathley Construction of the Cavalry Construction of the Cavalry C

From the Utted Service Guzette of Uct. 20th.

1st Poot.—The Atholi and Sapphire fire to convey the service companies of, the 1st battalion to
Gibraltar.

15th.—Captain Cithbert has obtained leave from
the 50th instant to the 19th of January next. Ensign De Monteanach emberked from Foremouth,
instant.

on board the St. Janes, on the 20th
instant.

sign De Monteanach embarked from Portsmonth, for Canada, on board the St. James, on the 20th instant.

25th.—The Regiment will not embark this year for the Cape, there being no tonnage provided for that purpose. By that means this Corps will complete four years of home service—a piece of good lack which seldom falls to the Borderers.

32d.—A portion of the depot, under the command of Major Birtwhistle, consisting of two companies, marched from Fermoy last Friday, for Cove, to embark thence for Pajkle Island, to occupy barracks. The two remaining companies marched Spike Island to join head quanters. A recruiting party is ordered to embark at Spike Island from the Hot Cork, to be provided with a passage, per steamer, to Bristol, there to be stationed; another party is ordered to Turpo.

60th.—Captain Gordon's leave has been extended from the 11th of next month, to the end of the present year.

71st.—Captain Bejesford is on Teave from the 25th inst to the 24th Jany, next, and Emisgi Unitate by The Captain Gordon's leave has been extended from the 11th of next month, to the end of the year.

76th.—The last accounts from Demarrars state that the contract of the end of the year.

76th.—The last accounts from Demarrars state and the second of the present year.

76th.—The last accounts from Demarrars state and the state of the present year of the end of the year.

76th.—The last accounts from Demarrars state and the state of the present of the p

Porresmoute, Oct. 29—H. M. S. V. Medes, Com. Nott, arrived at Cowes yesterday, from Sydnay and Quebee, and one we knower from Hillings; was towed to-day by the Messenger steamer to this port, to be paid off.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

From Papers by the steam ship British Queen
ARRIVALS FROM QUEEEC.
London, Oct. 28th—Entered inwards, Asia, R
obardson. 26th—Margaret, Spark. 24th—Eliz
hth. Mornich

London, Oct. 20th—Entered inwards, Asia, Richardson. 20th—Margaret, Spark. 24th—Elizabeth, Morwick.
Falmouth, 76th—Olumbus, Pentreath.
Plymouth, 76th—Put in —Stately, Neagle, from Quebee, for London.
Portsmouth, 76th—Put in—Cleutts, Napier, 34 days from Quebee, by adverse winds and short of provisions. 21st—Rainbow, Arnold.
Liverpool, 77th—Banfishire, Carrens; Emerald, Ellis. Off—Robert, Watt. 24th—Helens, Dreming. 23rd—Tamerlane, Smith. 23nd—William, Crawford; Mary, Hamilton; Actress, Toole, Hall, 29th—Herusswick, Porter.
North Shields, 20th—Latons. Sutton. Sanderland, 18th—Ulyses, Purdy.
Milford, 30th—Trade, Plewes. 2:nd—Cherlot, James.

Jannes Aberdeen, 23rd—Brilliant, Elliet. 20th—J Morfacen, 23rd—Brilliant, Elliet. 20th—J William Wallace, Talloch. Leith, 29th—Eleonors, Bahlf. Newport, 30th—Redwing, Goodshild. Lynn, 9th—lashella, Liddle. Newhaven, 39th—Off—Minerva, Daraton, fri Quebe for Sunderland, all well. Limerick, 22nd—Emerald, Fligg. Silgo, 17th—Urania, Robon Londondeery, 2-th—Hero, Thoma-Newty, 23nd—Ellias, Garaca.

Belfast, 23rd—William Perrie, Hederman. 20th Gatherine, Mann I Chieftain, Neill, at Larne-Waterford, 24th—John Bull, Black. \$1st—Rose Macroom, Evans. Dublin, 26th—Pekin, 3lair. Westport, 24th—Lina, Tomlin. Maryport, 25th—Biston, Johnston. Seaford Roads, 20th—Put in wind bound—Maris, Wilson, for Ipswich. Beachley, 26th—Briton, Halleey. Hunn —Pentland Firth—Oct. 27th—The brig Prince George, McFarlane, of Allon, 28 days from guebee, passed through the Firth last evening. Off the Wight, 24th—United Kingdom, Hender-sen.

Sen. Stromers, 19th—Put in—Scotis, Malcolm, from Quebes for Montrose.

Arrived in Stadwall's Roads, '3rd—Albien, Robinson, from Quebes for Portmadoc.

Exnouth, '3th—Royal Tar, Rendall.

Waren Point, 20th—Eliza, Reeves,
Gloucester, 20th—Briton, Lighthoot. 2'th—Ganges, Ree. 25th—Ann, Nixon.

Glasgow, 23nd—Nionarch, Douglas; Mariner,
Taylor.

Glasgow, 23nd-Monarch, Douglas; Mariner, Taylor. Greenock, 20th-Pollock, Purden; Marchioness of Queensbury, Ker, British Heroine, Carmichael; 21st-Roger Stewart, Gordon.

Pwilhelli, 22nd—The brig Lady Douglas, Logan arrived and anchored off the Gimblet, 32 days from Quebec—31 well. Whitehaves, 22nd—The Nicholson, Kay, from Quebec, at Ulverstone 16th inst. Pfill—Bristol, Oct. 23th—The bark we reported yasterday as run up to Kingroad, proved to be the John, Curling, that sailed hence for Quebec on the 4th instant: We hear that she has encountered dreadful weather, became leaky and carried away her minitopmast and the head of the mainmast! one of the seamen was killed, and another had his arm broken. She was towed up to Bristol this morning.

morning.

Wexford, Oct. 23rd—We regret to state that the bark Wexford, of and from this port for Quebec, encountered a severe gale about 700 miles Westward of Cape Clear, which carried away her yards and sails, and washed two of the men overstood, named Doyle and Furlous. With greal difficulty 3th put back as far as Cork, where she now lies.

BIRTH.
At Montreal, on the morning of the 30th November, the lady of the Commissary General, of a

MARRIED.

At Christ Church, Fredericton, on the 21st Norember by the Venerable the Archicacon, William Amherst Hale, Captain in Her Majesty's 52d Regiment, Light Infantry, to Mary Caroline, daughter of the late Captain John Jenkins, late Glengarry Lt. Infantry.

At Montreal, on Friday morning last, Elizabeth Grant, wife of the late James Finlay, Esq. and 39 years.

At Montreal, on the 2th November, Madalen Wiseley, wife of Mr. David Brown, aged 23.
At Montreal, on the 2th Nov. Mr. William Metcalf, bookkeeper to Messes Wm. Lyman & Co.

Meteall, Bookkeeper to Herris. Lyman Co.

At Montreal, on the 16th Nor. Mr. Andrew Gray, anative of Aberderushire, Scotland, aged 42.

On the 1st July, on both the ship Boyar, on the return from Bombay, Carties Grey, Eaq. son of the late Dr. Grey, Bishop of Herrisord, and the 6th Grey, Bishop of Herrisord, and on the 6th Gotober, as his house, in Portland place, London, in his 76th year, Major General Sir William Blackburne, of the East India Company's Madras Establishment.

THE LOWER CANADA SHEET ALMANACK

FOR 1840.

THE REPUBLY CORRECTED, AND CONTAINING BERIDES
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,
dec. Public and other Offices, Court of King's
Bench, with a Table of the Terms of Courts
for each District, Eclipsey, Festivals, &c.
W. COWAN & SON. CORRECTED

PHRENOLOGY.

THE LAST LECTURE of Mr. BURKE'S

Course has been deferred. It will be
delivered at 8 o'clock To-Morrow Evening.
th Dec.

THE Subscriber offers his succre 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 interest) and empleying men of temperate habits, and using
good materials, so as to prevent complaints.

WM. BOOTH, PAINTER,

No. 5, Arsenal Street, opposite the
Ordanace Store, Upper Town.

Quebec, 4th Deer. 1939.

BRITANIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY ZONDOW,

Capital-One Million Stg.

THE subscriber having been pointed agent to the above Company in this City, is prepared to received proposals and to effect Assurance on Lives, on more reasonable terms that ever before offered.

R. PENISTON, Agent, 4th December. McCallum's Whar

NOTICE.

M. PLAMONDON, Artist, has the honour to an sounce to the Public that the Exhibition of Paintings, representing the Passion of Our Saviour, will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the Hith instant.

4th December.

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 Deverry, 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 be 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. Devery during his residence in Quebec, will favour THE SUBSCRIBER begs to return thanks

during his residence in Quebec, will favour the undersigned with their orders. ROBERT BACK.

4th Decs. 1839.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

On the 10th December next, at One o'clock P. M. in front of the Quebec Exchange-HADLOW COVE Property, as hertofore the described in the public prints—will then and there be sold to the highest and bestbidder. The titles, with a descriptive plan, may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

L. T. MACPHERSON, N.P. Quebec, 16th Nov. 1839.

HORSE FOR THE WINTER.

A GENTLEMAN living a short distance from Quebec, wishes to obtain the loan of a HORSE from now to the First of May, on desirous of reciprocal advantage. Any person desirous of disposing of one may Address to Z. at the Transcript Office.

Quebec, 29th Nov.

APPLES, APPLES, APPLES.

- 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 Sts.

Quebec, 50th Nov. 1839.

JUST RECEIVED, TWENTY Hads. BORDEAUX VINE-

GAR, 20 Tierces Carolina Rice,

20 Tierces Carolina Rice,
8 Pipes Spanish Brandy,
50 Boxes London Starch,
80 do. Bunch Raisins, Crop 1839,
6 Kegs Plug Tobacco,
6 Boxes Cavendish do.
5 Qr. Casks Sweet Mulaga Wine.
HENDERSONS & Co.

Quebec, Nov. 29th 1839.

ROBERT CAIRNS,

Merchant Tailor, No. 20, MOUNTAIN STREET,

NO. 20, MOUNTAIN STREET,

DESPECTFULLY informs his fitends 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, Braid, Department Buttons, Braces, &c.,
4th November.

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have received part of their FALL STOCK, consisting of Plain and Figured, Black and Coloured Gros de Naples, Long Plaids, Silk Scarfs, French and Indiana Merinoes, Gause Ribbons, French Cambric, Handkerchiefs, checked Orleans Water-proof Cloaking, &c. &c. &c.

L. BALLINGALL & CO. No. 12, St. John Street, 14th Oct. 1839.

JUST RECEIVED, F"HENRY BLISS," AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER, FIFTY Barrels refined COAL TAR, G. H. PARKE, India Wharf.

Quebec, 30th Sept. 1839.

FOR SALE, 100 BARRELS Prime Mess Pork, 200 ditto Prime and Cargo Beef, (Quebec Inspection.) 120 kegs Plug Tobacco, 20 hhds. U. C. and American Leaf ditt

120 kegs Plug Tobacco,
20 hlds. U. C. and American Leaf ditt
20,000 Havana Gigars,
150 barrels U. C. Whiskey,
20 ditto Sperm. Oil, (winter,)
74 ditto Cod ditto,
10 hlds. Seal ditto,
40 bags roasted Ceffee,
240 boxes Bunch Ruins,
160 dozen Corn Brooms, of supr. quality,
40 bags Walmuts,
20 ditto Fiberts,
70 kegs U. C. Butter,
50 ditto Hyson Skin ditto,
50 ditto Souchong,
61 ditto,
50 ditto Souchong,
61 ditto,
63 ditto Souchong,
64 tierces Muscovado Sugar,
150 barrels ditto
10H YOUNG.

JOHN YOUNG.

HORATIO CARWELL,

HORATIO CARWELL.

No. 4, Fabrique Street,

IN addition to hispresent extensive slock of
L Carpets, Coutnerpanes, Quilts, Flannels,
Blankets, Russia Sheetings, Irish Linens, Damask Table Linen, Longcioth, Sheetings,
Plain Muslins, Prints, Cambrics, Boots, Shoes,
Gloves, Silk and cotton Hossery, Millinery,
Ribbons, &c. &c.

Ribbons, &c. &c.

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

Per "Mary Laing," from London,

A choice assortment of Printed Saxon Flunnels, German Cloth Merinoes, Autuan Bonne
Silk with Ribbons to match of the newest
kinds, Black mode Mantillas trimmed with
lace, Cachmere and Lama Wool Shawls,
Black Bobbin and Brussels Lace Vetla, and a
general selection of the newest styles Mousselines de Laines,

nes de Laines.

The whole of which is now being offered at resced prices.

Quebec, 9th Sept.

STATIONARY AND BOOKS.

"I'HE Subscribers have received per Eleu-theria and Prince George, their FALL SUPPLY of LONDON STATIONARY, comprising a very general assortment, which they will dispose of at low prices.

dispose of at low prices.

They have also received an Invoice of London Publications, a list of which will be ready in a day or two.

W. COWAN & SON.
St. John Street.

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

AND OTHERS.

THE undersigned, by profession a Destroyer of Rats, having been employed by the principal gratement and mercuants of Quebec and Montreal for the last five years, giving great sat sfaction, he has, in consequence, been solicited by his employers to give them the receipt and direction, which he is willing to do for Tex Dollans each to a sufficient number of substribers; he feels confident that by attending to his directions, every gentleman subscribing may keep his house or store clear of those destructive animals.

The undersigned will call on the gentlemen in end about Quebec,—persons from the country will find a paper for subscribers at the office of the Quebec Transcript.

JOHN GALBRAITH.

Quebec, 18th Nov. 1839.

Quebec, 18th Nov. 1839.

WANTED,

TWO or three ACTIVE BOYS to carry the TRANSCRIPT.

FOR PUBLIC CONSIDERATION.

FOR PUBLIC CONSIDERATION.

In so instance has prevalent infeituation been productive of more deplorable consequences, that the bind concession that the metabers of the medical profession alone are competent to administer remedies for disease. The general countenance is a second of the control of the proposition of the production of the control of the production of the control of

phish within the comparatively narrow limit of their private practices. Such a medicine the publishas in MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHICENIX 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 interest of documents of popular medicines attempt to lie decision of the property of the LIFE property of the property of the LIFE property of the

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM COWAL MUGH COWAN, PROPRIETORS;—PRINTERS, TIONERS AND BOOKSELIERS ST. JOHN STA