

THE QUEBEC TRANSCRIPT,

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Vol. II.]

WEDNESDAY, 4TH DECEMBER, 1839.

[No. 122

TEN THOUSAND A-YEAR!

About ten o'clock one Sunday morning, in the month of July, 183—, the dazzling sunbeams which had for many hours irradiated the little dismal back attic in one of the closest courts adjoining Oxford Street, in London, and had shined with their intensity the closed eyes of a young man lying in bed, at length awoke him. He rubbed his eyes for some time, to relieve himself from the irritation he experienced in them; and yawned and stretched his arms with a weary sense of weariness, as though his sleep had not refreshed him. He presently cast his eyes on the heap of clothes which had long been piled together on the backless chair beside, and where he had hastily flung himself about an hour after midnight; at which he had returned from a great draper's shop in Oxford Street, where he served as a shop-boy, and where he had nearly dropped asleep for a long day's work, while in the act of putting up the shutters. He could hardly keep his eyes open while he undressed, short as was the time it took him to do so; and on dropping himself into bed, there he had continued in an unbroken slumber, till the moment at which he is presented to the reader. He lay several minutes, stretching, yawning, and sighing, occasionally casting an irresolute eye towards the tiny fire-place, where lay a modicum of wood and coal, with a tinder-box and a tallow candle or two placed upon the hob, so that he could easily light his pipe for the purpose of smoking and breakfasting. He stepped at length lazily out of bed, and when he felt his arms again yawned and stretched himself, he placed his feet on the floor, and returned to bed, where he lay with his eyes fixed on the fire, watching the sparkling blaze insinuate itself through the grate and coal. Once, however, it began to fail, he had to get up and assist it by blowing and fanning; and it seemed in so precarious a state that he determined not again to lie down on the bedside, as he did with his arms crossed, ready to resume operations if necessary. In this posture he remained for some time, watching his little fire, and listlessly listening to the discordant jangling of innumerable bells, clamorously calling the citizens to their devotions. What passed through his mind was something like the following:—
"Heighd—Oh, Lord!—Dull as ditch water—This is my only holiday, yet I don't know how to enjoy it—the fact is, I feel knocked up with my week's work.—Lord, what a life it is to be sure! Here am I, in my eighteenth year, and for four long years have been one of the shopmen at Dowlas, Tag-rag, Bobbin and Company's—slaving from seven in the morning till ten at night, and all for a salary of £35 a-year, and my board! And Tag-rag is always telling me how high I should raise my salary! Thirty-five pounds a-year is all I have for lodging, and appearing as a gentleman! Oh, Lord, it can't last; for sometimes I feel getting desperate—such are my thoughts! Seven shillings a-week do for this cursed hole—the uttered these words with a bitter emphasis, accompanied by a painful look round the little room)—that he could not swing a cat in without touching his head!—Last winter, three of our gentlemen (his fellow-shopmen) came to tea with me on the Sunday night, and bitter cold it was, but we made this d—d dog hole so hot, we were obliged to open the window!—And as for accommodations—I recollect I had to borrow my nasty chairs from the people below, and on the next Sunday borrowed my only dinner, in return, and hang them, cracked it!—I tell me, if this life is worth having! Its only vanity, and no mistake! Fag-rag, all one's days, and—what for? Thirty pounds a-year, and no advance!—I tell you, I'm going to be mewed up in church on this the only day out of the year!—I've got to sweeten myself in, and sniff the air! A precious joke that would be—after all, I'd as lieve sit here; for

what's the use of my going out? Every body 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 tallow-faced counter jumper, for whom it's no use being good-looking, as some chaps say I am?"—
—Here he instinctively 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 faithfully 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. "Ah, 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 her 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 Twang, the rich piano-forte maker's daughter!—and now he's out of the shop, and lives at Hackney like a regular gentleman! Ah! that was a stroke! 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'll smile, in a sort of way that says I'm safe—but 'tis no use, not a bit of it!—My eyes I 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 damaged 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 ribbons,"—another glance at the glass—"no! I ain't afraid there, neither—but, heigh-ho!—I suppose he was as they, born with a golden spoon in his mouth, and never so many thousand a-year, to make up to him for never so few brains! He was uncommon well dressed though I must own. What trousers!—they stuck so natural to him, he might have been born in them. And his waistcoat and satin stock—what an air! And yet, his figure was nothing very out of the way! His gloves, as white as snow; I've no doubt he wears a pair of them a-day—my stars! that's three and sixpence a-day, for don't I know what they cost?—Whew! if I had but the cash to carry on that sort of thing!—and he'd seen her into her carriage—the horse he got on—and what a tip-top groom—that chap's wages, I'll answer for it, were equal to my salary!" Here was a long pause. "Now just for the fun of the thing, only suppose luck was to befall me. Say somebody was to leave me lots of cash,—many thousands a-year, or something in that line! My stars! wouldn't I go it with the best of them?" Another long pause. "Gad, I really should hardly know how to begin to 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 baker in the city, the other day, made a baronet of, all for his money—and why shouldn't I?" He grew a little heated with the progress of his reflections, clasping his hands with involuntary energy, as he stretched out his arms to their fullest extent, to give effect to a very hearty yawn. "Lord, only think how it would sound!"

MR. TITMOUSE, BARONET.

The very first place I'd go to, after I'd got my title, and was rigged out in Stulze's top-top, should be—our cursed shop, to buy a dozen or two pair of white silk. What a flutter there would be among the poor pale devils as were standing, just as ever, behind the counters, at Dowlas, 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 don'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 quit,

come Captain Stuff over him; but I should treat him with a kind of an air, too, as if—hem! how delightful!" A sigh and a pause. "Yes, I should often come to the shop. G—, it would be half the fun of my fortune! And they would envy me, to be sure! How I should enjoy it! I wouldn't think of marrying till—and yet I wou'd say either; if I got among some of them out and out—those first-rate articles—that lady, for instance, the other day in the Park—I should like to see her cut me as she did with ten thousand a-year in my pocket! Why, she'd be raining after me, there's no truth in novels, which I'm sure there's often a great deal in. Oh, of course, I might marry whom I pleased. Who couldn't I get with ten thousand a-year?" Another pause. "I should go abroad to Russia directly; for they tell me there's a man lives there who could dye this hair of mine any color I liked—egad! I'd come home as black as a crow, and hold up my head as high as any of them! While I was about it, I'd have a touch at my eyebrows!"—Crash went all his castle building, at the sound of his tea-kettle, hissing, whizzing, spattering in the agonies of boiling over; as if the intolerable heat of the fire had driven desperately 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 was presently to serve for the purpose of breakfast. Then he spread out a bit of crumpled white-brown paper, that had folded up a couple of segars which he had bought over night for the Sunday's special enjoyment—and which, if he supposed they had come from any place beyond the four seas. I imagine him to have been slightly mistaken. He placed this bit of paper on the little mantel-piece; drew his solitary, well-worn razor several times across the palm of his left hand; dropped his brush, won within an inch of the stump, into the hot water; presently passed it over so much of his face as he intended to shave; then rubbed on the damp surface a bit of yellow soap—and in less than five minutes Mr. Titmouse was a shaven 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 arrival 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 England, 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.

The 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 MARRIAGE.—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 teased with repeated applications from Parliament to

enter the matrimonial circle. Prince Albert is a guest at the palace, which is likely to be his home; and as our fair readers, at least, may be curious to know something of the form and bearing of the man who can win the hand of a Queen, we may add that he is described as a "fine, noble looking fellow, with blue eyes, hair and whiskers rather sandy, stature tall, of a cheerful disposition, most unaffected in his manners, and he speaks English well, but with something of a foreign accent."

HORRIBLE OUTRAGE.—Three boys, Hay, Leppoe, Pullen, and Birge, aged eleven, fourteen and thirteen years, are sentenced to death at Lewis, in Sussex, for violating Elizabeth Hellingham, in the fields near Patcham.

HORRIBLE EXPLOSION.—Harding's pocket manufactory near Buckingham palace, blew up on the 1st of November. Five families lived in the building, and they were nearly blown to atoms. It shook the palace like an earthquake.

REPORTED DEATH OF LORD BROUGHAM.—The London papers of the 22nd ultimo, were filled with long eulogistic articles on the character, talents and attainments of Henry Brougham.—The occasion was the announcement of his lordship's death through the kicking of an unruly horse and the upsetting of a carriage. It appears that his lordship was travelling towards Westmoreland with three friends, when this accident happened, and a report of the great statesman's death was immediately forwarded to London, which enabled his lordship 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 scandalous a thing done by any innkeeper.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Newspapers of various politics insinuate that Lord Brougham himself wrote the letter recording the fatal accident. Whoever was its author, this Brougham hoax is one of the most successful on 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 protect her against Russia. Cracow does the same.

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

A new splendid steamship, the Cleopatra, has just started on her first trip. Her boilers cost \$100,000; her total cost was \$500,000. The Roscius, the most splendid packet ship ever 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 gentleman who had been appointed to command the British and American Steam Company's new and splendid ship, the President, now building in the dockyard of Messrs. Curlew and Young, Limehouse, died very suddenly.

Government intend to discontinue sending out convicts to Van Diemen's Land; and instead, to encourage emigration to the amount of 10,000 persons annually. Hardened offenders will be sent to Macquarie Harbour.

PENNY 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 Bedford's rent roll was estimated at £250,000 per annum. His Grace received £4,000 per annum as ground landlord of Drury Lane and Covent Garden Theatres, and £12,000 per annum as proprietor of Covent Garden market.

REPORTS AT FAULT.—Three reports from London, arrived at Penzance on Tuesday, for the purpose of attending the inquest on the body of Lord Brougham.

cellency. The... al subjects, the May... of the City... the respect due to... Gracious Sovereign, your Excellency...

THE EXCELLENCY'S REPLY. 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 me to recommend such measures as may promote the agricultural and commercial interests of this important Province.

FROM THE WEST INDIES. Jamaica dates to the 24th October have been received at Halifax, N.S.; they contain the intelligence of the opening of the Assembly of that Island, on the 22nd; by Sir Chas. Melcombe 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 between the mother country and the Island.

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. His boat where he had been for the purpose of making arrangements to accommodate his Atlantic steamers. The premises which the Boston Company are erecting for the use of Mr. Cunard's steamers will cost \$40,000; they will be finished on or before the 10th May next.

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 the Provincial Parliament, a proposition for substituting timber for stone in the making of roads when the latter material cannot be obtained without extraordinary expense.

SPECIFICATION AND PROSPECTUS OF THE NEW PATENT WOODEN RAIL ROAD.

The rail road is composed almost exclusively of wood, and requires, in its construction, very little, if any, iron or other metal. It consists of cross 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 them, which serve as abutments to the road. The road consists of pieces of timber of equal thickness, which fill up the entire space upon 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.

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 parties. To the Editor of the Canadian Colonist. Sir,—A case occurred the other day which perhaps may be a warning to some of your readers. It is shortly this—a person became a security for the payment of a monthly rent to the landlord. The landlord had occasion to go to Montreal on business; his wife sent down to the security for the above rent to say that she would be glad if he (the security) would pay the arrears due amounting to five pounds, as she was much in want and had not time enough to go to market with it. 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 landlord 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 for the whole amount and recovered it, although it was not denied that his wife had received the above sum in full payment at the time he went to Montreal and left her according to her own account without enough to buy her dinner. We have no doubt that the law was on his side, and that it was decided legally, but who could be thought of such a mean skunk as he who could leave his wife and family without a penny, and then turn round upon an unsuspecting honest man who does not think that any one who claims to be thoughtful would commit a crime of such moral turpitude. With this short exposure we leave him to the enjoyment of his feelings and can assure him we do not envy him. DRACO.

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 Washington last week, and another arrived from Quebec with despatches from the Lt. Governor on Wednesday last. The saddles and accoutrements for the York Light Dragoons have been received, and the Company mustered on Tuesday last properly equipped, and fit for duty. 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 Rifle Regiment, of eight hundred men, which at one time it was contemplated raising, has arrived from England, and been received into store. (From the Miramichi Gleaner.)

An Inquest was held at Bathurst on the 13th November, on the body of Francis Bailey, a Sailor, and supposed to be a native of Canada, who came to his death the previous evening, by hanging himself in his bedroom, in the hotel of Mr. M. O'Brien. Verdict—Felo de se.

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NEW WOODEN ROAD.—Mr. Cull, of Upper Canada, intends to submit to the notice of the Provincial Parliament, a proposition for substituting timber for stone in the making of roads when the latter material cannot be obtained 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 this subject:—

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

Carriages with common wheels may travel on the road but they must pass outside the rail on which locomotive carriages 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 pyramidal 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 Parliament, 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 parties.

To the Editor of the Canadian Colonist. Sir,—A case occurred the other day which perhaps may be a warning to some of your readers. It is shortly this—a person became a security for the payment of a monthly rent to the landlord. The landlord had occasion to go to Montreal on business; his wife sent down to the security for the above rent to say that she would be glad if he (the security) would pay the arrears due amounting to five pounds, as she was much in want and had not time enough to go to market with it. 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 landlord 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 for the whole amount and recovered it, although it was not denied that his wife had received the above sum in full payment at the time he went to Montreal and left her according to her own account without enough to buy her dinner. We have no doubt that the law was on his side, and that it was decided legally, but who could be thought of such a mean skunk as he who could leave his wife and family without a penny, and then turn round upon an unsuspecting honest man who does not think that any one who claims to be thoughtful would commit a crime of such moral turpitude. With this short exposure we leave him to the enjoyment of his feelings and can assure him we do not envy him. DRACO.

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BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL. New York papers of Wednesday evening last contain nothing of interest. From Upper Canada we have Toronto papers to the 27th ult. Addresses to the Governor General have been presented from the Board of Trade and the "Responsibles"; the former contains nothing remarkable, and elicited an answer of the same character. To the other Address, His Excellency made the following reply:—

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

Whilst it is the firm determination of the Imperial Government to 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 to act upon these principles, and I receive with satisfaction the assurance of your readiness to assist and cooperate with me.

ARMY AND NAVY.

WAR OFFICE, Oct. 20. 18th Foot.—Maj H Pratt to be Lieut Col without pay; Brevet Maj R Hamill to be Maj v Praet; Lt T Meyle to be Capt v Hamill—Lt C Dunbar from 31st Foot; Lt W T Bruce from 2d W I Regt; Lt A Bland from 1st W I Regt; Lt G Spens from 2d W I Regt; Lt W H O'Toole from 1st W I Regt; Ens W A Gwynne from 28th Ft; Ens J J Wood from 24th Ft; Ens W Coates from 69th Foot; Ens G Hilliard from 28th Ft; Lt A Murray from 57th Ft; Lt F S Burrows v Meyle to be Lieuts without pay; H D Barrell to be Ens without pay v Swinburne.

94th.—Maj C Gascoyne to be Lieut Col without pay; Brevet Maj G T Lindsay to be Maj v Gascoyne; Lt W Spiller to be Capt v Lindsay; Lt T Burke from 4th Ft; Lt A Cric Meik from 31st Ft; Lt E S Mercer from 31st Ft; Lt V Murray from 2d W I Regt; Lt A Fread from 56th Ft; Lt A Campbell from 1st W I Regt; Lt H C Cardew from 31st Ft; Ens R T Farren from 47th Ft; Ens J S Thackwell from 90th Foot; Ens J S Menzies v Spiller to be Lieuts without pay; Ens A Maclean from W I Regt to be Ens without pay v Menzies. Oct. 25.

1st Ft.—A Walker to be Ens without pay v Craig from the 1st W I Regt.

4th.—Ens J Cross to be Lieut without pay v Burke app to 94th; A Byrne to be Ens v Cross.

24th.—J G Fitzgibbon to be Ens without pay v Gwynne from 18th Ft.

28th.—S Cotton to be Ens without pay v Gwynne from 18th Ft; E C Grant to be Ens without pay v Hilliard from 18th Ft.

31st.—Ens T J Bourke to be Lieut without pay v Dunbar app to 18th Ft; Ens J E Duncaen to be Lieut without pay v Mercer app to 94th Ft; G F Moore to be Ens v Bourke.

33d.—Lt G Griffin from 2d W I Regt to be Lt v Grogan who exchs.

50th.—Lt H F Saunders from R A Cf Col Corps to be Lt v Fread app to 94th Ft.

57th.—Ens J M Namee to be Lt without pay v Campbell app to 94th Ft; Lt N M Lachlan to be Ens v M Namee.

67th.—Cor J L Higgins from h p 5th Dr Gds to be Ens v Crispin app Qmstr; O Chichester to be Lt v Ens by p v Higgins who rets; Ens G Crispin to be Qmstr v M Mew who rets upon h p.

69th.—J B Gardiner to be Ens without pay v Coates from 18th Ft.

81st.—Lt Col O Chichester employed upon a particular service in Canada to be Lt v G F Maclean who rets upon h p unattached.

87th.—Serg Maj R Doris to be Sec Lt without pay v Murray from 18th Ft; J W B Pedit to be Ens without pay v Thackwell from 94th Ft. Rifle Brigade.—Lt R H Fitzherbert to be Capt by pur v Frampton who rets; Sec Lt L H S Waddington to be First Lt by pur v Fitzherbert; G Dundas to be Sec Lt by pur v Waddington. 1st West India Regt.—Ens E P Mackie from 14th Ft to be Lt without pay v Bentley app to 18th Ft; Ens N Craig from 1st Ft to be Lt without pay v Campbell app to 94th Foot; Ens T Martin from 40th Ft to be Lt without pay v O'Toole app to 18th Ft.

2d W I Regt.—Lt J Grogan from 32d Ft to be Lt v Griffin who exchs; Ens W Anderson to be Lt without pay v Bruce app to 10th Foot; Ens J D Mends to be Lt without pay v Murray app to 94th Ft. To be Ens without pay.—Serg Major J Harger v Anderson; S B Gordon v Mends; G Bennett v M'Lean, app to 94th Ft. Royal Air Col Corps.—Ens J Montgomery to be Lt without pay v Saunders app to 50th Ft; P J Macdonald to be Ens v Montgomery.

OFFICE OF QUARTERS, Oct. 24. Royal Regt of Artillery.—First Lt G H Burgh to be Sec Capt v Maule dec; Sec Lt H G Alington to be First Lt v Burghs. Corps of Royal Engineers.—First Lt L L Viney to be Sec Capt v Randolph rat on h p; Sec Lt J A L A Simmons to be First Lt v Smith.

WAR OFFICE, Nov. 1. Scots Fusilier Guards.—Brevet Col W Drummond to be Major by pur v J A Hope who rets on h p unattached; Lt Col R Batty from h p unattached to be Capt and Lt Col v Drummond; Brevet Maj W P Snell to be Captain and Lt Col by pur v Batty who rets.

65th Ft.—Brevet Maj W T Hunt to be Maj by pur v Jackson who rets.

88th.—Maj E W Drewé from h p unattached to be Maj v Rutherford who exchs; Capt Sir W P Galwey, Bart. to be Maj by pur v Briers who rets on h p unattached; Regt Col Maj J Swindley from the Royal Regt of Horse Guards to be Quartermaster to the Cavalry Depot, Maidstone, v Hoey dec.

From the United Service Gazette of Oct. 26th. 1st Foot.—The Atholl and Sapphirie are to convey the service companies of the 1st battalion to Gibraltar.

15th.—Captain Chibber has obtained leave from the 50th instant to the 19th of January next. Ensign De Montanach embarked from Portsmouth, 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 luck which seldom falls to the Soldiers.

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

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

71st.—Captain Beresford is on leave from the 20th inst. to the 24th Jan. next, and Ensign Uniaque to the 20th inst. to the end of the year.

76th.—The last accounts from Demerara state the abatement of the malignant fever which had devastated the ranks of the Regiment.

38th.—At Manchester, were quartered in a factory, which is found extremely inconvenient, as the entrance to it is immediately from the street. The Regiment was inspected last week by Major General Sir C. Napier, when its fine appearance elicited warm encomiums from the inspecting General. The son of Moore, the Irish poet, has just been promoted to a Lieutenancy in the 22d Regiment.

PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 29.—H. M. S. V. Medea, Com. Nott, arrived at Cowes yesterday, from Sydney and Quebec, 15 days from Sydney, 22 days from Quebec, and one week from Halifax; 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 QUEBEC.

London, Oct. 27th.—Entered inwards, Asia, Richardson; 28th.—Margaret, Sparks. 24th.—Elizabeth, Morwick.

Falmouth, 26th.—Columbus, Pentreath. Plymouth, 27th.—Pat in—Stately, Neagle, from Quebec, for London.

Portsmouth, 28th.—Put in—Calcutta, Napier, 35 days from Quebec, by adverse winds and short provisions. 21st.—Rainbow, Arnold.

Liverpool, 27th.—Banfishie, Carrens; Emerald, Ellis. Off—Robert, Watt. 24th.—Helena, Dransing. 23rd.—Tamerlane, Smith. 22nd.—William, Crawford; Mary, Hamilton; Actress, Toole. Hull, 25th.—Hruswick, Porter.

North Shields, 20th.—Latona, Sutton. Sunderland, 18th.—Ulysses, Parry. Milford, 30th.—Trade, Plewca. 2nd.—Chevit, James. Aberdeen, 23rd.—Brilliant, Elliot. 20th.—Sle William Wallace, Talloch. Leith, 29th.—Eleonora, Bahff. Newport, 30th.—Redwing, Goodchild. Lysa, 9th.—Isabella, Liddle. Newhaven, 30th.—Oph—Minerva, Darnton, from Quebec for Sunderland, all well. Limerick, 22nd.—Emerald, Fligg. Sligo, 17th.—Urania, Robson. Londonderry, 24th.—Hero, Thomas. Newry, 22nd.—Ella, Greves.

HN POWELL, Mayor, Nov. 18, 1839.

THE QUEBEC TRANSCRIPT.

Belfast, 23rd—William Ferris, Hederman. 25th Catherine, Mann; Christie, Neil, at Larne. Waterford, 24th—John Bull, Black. 21st—Rose Macroom, Evans.
 Dublin, 26th—Pekin, Blair.
 Westport, 24th—Lina, Tomlin.
 Maryport, 25th—Bison, Johnston.
 Seaford Roads, 30th—Pat in wind bound—Maris, Wilson, for Ipswich.
 Beachley, 26th—Briton, Hallsey.
 Hana—Pontland—Firth—Oct. 27th—The brig Prince George, McFarlane, of Alloa, 28 days from Quebec, passed through the Firth last evening.
 Off the Wight, 24th—United Kingdom, Henderson.
 Stromness, 19th—Pat is—Scotia, Malcolm, from Quebec for Montreal.
 Arrived in St. John's Roads, 22nd—Albion, Robinson, from Quebec for Portmadoc.
 Exmouth, 27th—Royal Tar, Rendall.
 Warren Point, 26th—Ella, Reeves.
 Gloucester, 26th—Briton, Lightfoot. 27th—Ganges, Rees. 25th—Ann, Nixon.
 Glasgow, 23rd—Monarch, Douglas; Mariner, Taylor.
 Greenock, 20th—Pollack, Pardon; Marchioness of Queensbury, Ker; British Heroine, Carmichael; 21st—Roger Stewart, Gordon.

Pwllheli, 22nd—The brig Lady Douglas, Logan arrived and anchored off the Gimblet, 22 days from Quebec—all well.
 Whitehaven, 22nd—The Nicholson, Kay, from Quebec, at Ullarstone 10th inst.
 Fall—Bristol, Oct. 24th—The bark we reported yesterday as run up to Kingroad, proved to be the John, Curling, that sailed hence for Quebec on the 4th inst. We hear that she has encountered dreadful weather, became leaky and carried away her mainmast and the head of the mainmast's one of the seamen was killed, and another had his arm broken. She was towed up to Bristol this morning.
 Washford, 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 overboard, named Doyle and Furlong. With great difficulty she 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 son.

MARRIED.
 At Christ Church, Fredericton, on the 21st November by the Venerable the Archdeacon, William Amherst Hale, Captain in Her Majesty's 53d Regiment, Light Infantry, to Mary Caroline, daughter of the late Captain John Jenkins, late Olegary Lt-Infantry.

DIED.
 At Montreal, on Friday morning last, Elizabeth Grant, wife of the late James Finlay, Esq. aged 59 years.
 At Montreal, on the 27th November, Madalen Wisley, wife of Mr. David Brown, aged 23.
 At Montreal, on the 27th Nov. Mr. William Metcalf, bookkeeper to Messrs. Wm. Lyman & Co.
 At Montreal, on the 16th Nov. Mr. Andrew Gray, a native of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, aged 42.
 On the 1st July, on board the ship *Boyne*, on his return from Bombay, Charles Grey, Esq. son of the late Dr. Grey, Bishop of Hereford, and nephew of Earl Grey.
 On the 6th October, at his house, in Portland place, London, in his 76th year, Major General Sir William Blackmore, of the East India Company's Madras Establishment.

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

PHRENOLOGY.
 THE LAST LECTURE of Mr. BURKE'S Course has been deferred. It will be delivered at 8 o'clock TO-MORROW EVENING.
 4th Decr.

THE Subscriber offers his sincere thanks to his friends and the public of Quebec for the very liberal support he has experienced for eleven years, but especially the last year; and he hopes still to merit and retain their confidence and patronage, by steady attention to his business (and their interest) and employing men of temperate habits, and using good materials, so as to prevent complaints.
 WM. BOOTH, PAINTER,
 No. 2, Arsenal Street, opposite the Exchange Store, Upper Town.
 Quebec, 4th Decr. 1839.

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

NOTICE.
 MR. PLAMONDON, Artist, has the honour to announce to the Public that the Exhibition of Paintings, representing the Passion of Our Saviour, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 11th 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 Devery, where he intends carrying on the Confectionary Business in all its branches. He will constantly have on hand an assortment of the various articles in his line of business, of the best quality, at moderate prices; and will be at all times prepared to furnish pic-nic and evening parties in the best style.
 He trusts by strict attention he will merit a continuance of the patronage which he has hitherto enjoyed, and that such of the inhabitants of this city as dealt with Mr. Devery during his residence in Quebec, will favour the undersigned with their orders.
 ROBERT BACK.
 4th Decr. 1839.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
 On the 10th December next, at One o'clock P. M. in front of the Quebec Exchange—HADLOW COVE Property, as heretofore described in the public prints—will then and there be sold to the highest and best bidder. 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 terms of reciprocal advantage. Any person desirous of disposing of one may Address to Z. at the Transcript Office.
 Quebec, 29th Nov.

APPLES, APPLES, APPLES.
 JUST RECEIVED by the Subscriber by the late Steamboats from Montreal:—
 100 Barrels Montpelier Faneuses,
 40 do. Pommes Grises.
 —AND ON HAND,—
 A small lot of American Winter Apples, comprising Greenings, Pound Sweets, &c. &c. all choice Fruit and in good order.
 THOS. BICKELL,
 Corner of St. John & St. Stanislas Sts.
 Quebec, 29th Nov. 1839.

JUST RECEIVED,
and for Sale,
TWENTY Hbls. BORDEAUX VINEGAR,
 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 Malaga Wine.
 HENDERSONS & Co.
 Hunt's Wharf.
 Quebec, Nov. 29th 1839.

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

NEW GOODS.
 THE undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have received part of their FALL STOCK, consisting of Plain and Figure, Black and Coloured Gros de Naples, Long Plaids, Silk Scarfs, French and Indiana Merinos, 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, HENRY BLISS,
 AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
FIFTY Barrels refined COAL TAR,
 G. H. PARKE,
 India Wharf.
 Quebec, 30th Sept. 1839.

FOR SALE,
 BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
100 BARRELS Prime Mess Pork,
 200 ditto Prime and Cargo Beef,
 (Quebec Inspection.)
 130 Kegs Plug Tobacco,
 20 hbls. U. C. and American Leaf Pitt
 20,000 Havana Cigars,
 150 barrels U. C. Whiskey,
 20 ditto Sperm. Oil, (winter.)
 74 ditto Cod ditto,
 10 hbls. Seal ditto,
 40 bags roasted Coffee,
 240 boxes Bunch Raisins,
 100 dozen Corn Brooms, of sup. quality,
 40 bags Walnuts,
 20 ditto Fiberts,
 70 Kegs U. C. Butter,
 50 chests Young Hyson Tea,
 50 ditto Hyson Skin ditto,
 100 boxes Pecco, ditto,
 100 ditto Souchong, ditto,
 84 tierces Muscovado Sugar,
 150 barrels ditto ditto.
 JOHN YOUNG.
 2nd July, 1839.

HORATIO CARWELL.
No. 4, Fabrique Street.
 IN addition to his present extensive stock of Carpets, Counterpanes, Quilts, Flannels, Blankets, Russia Sheetings, Irish Linens, Damask Table Linen, Longcloth, Sheetings, Plain Muslins, Prints, Cambrics, Boots, Shoes, Gloves, Silk and cotton Hosiery, Millinery, Ribbons, &c. &c.

HAS JUST RECEIVED,
Per "Mary Laing," from London,
 A choice assortment of Printed Saxon Flannels, German Cloth Merinos, Autumn Bonnet 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 Veils, and a general selection of the new styles Mouselines de Laines.
 The whole of which is now being offered at reduced prices.
 Quebec, 9th Sept.

STATIONARY AND BOOKS.
 THE Subscribers have received per *Eleutheria* and *Prince George*, their FALL SUPPLY of LONDON STATIONARY, comprising a very general assortment, which they will 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.
 THE undersigned, by profession a Destroyer of Rats, having been employed by the principal gentlemen and merchants of Quebec and Montreal for the last five years, giving great satisfaction, he has, in consequence, been solicited by his employers to give them the receipt and direction, which he is willing to do for Ten DOLLARS each to a sufficient number of subscribers; 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 and about Quebec,—persons from the country will find a paper for subscribers at the office of the *Quebec Transcript*.
 JOHN GALBRAITH.
 Quebec, 10th Nov. 1839.

WANTED,
 TWO or three ACTIVE BOYS to carry the TRANSCRIPT.

FOR PUBLIC CONSIDERATION.

NO instance has prevalent infatuation been productive of more deplorable consequences, than the blind concession that the members of the medical profession alone are competent to administer remedies for disease. The general consequence 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 surrendering their constitution 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 pretendedly learned prescription! If they could see that prescription in plain English, they would find, in a vast majority of cases, that it ordered something in the world but a little rhubarb or senna or jalap, or sugar, mixed with sugar and water, and mystified with a little peppermint, or some other generally useless drug; and a simple cathartic like this is superior in efficaciousness to the most intricate and expensive prescriptions, and when the patient gets ill again he is 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 the digestive functions, and by promoting the incessant 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 so more general good, than all the members of the medical profession combined can possibly accomplish within the comparatively narrow limits of their private practice. It is in this 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 bear 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 insupportable variety of human diseases as have been spontaneously presented to the proprietor of the 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-eminent reputation of these medicines being firmly established upon the basis of innumerable acts, it only remains necessary to inform persons who are unacquainted with them of some among the multitude of maladies in which they have repeatedly proved successful, and in which, therefore, it may confidently be presumed they will succeed hereafter: 1. Dyspepsia, both chronic and acute, under the worst symptoms of restlessness and pain, flatulency head-ache, nausea, loss of appetite, heart-burn, costiveness, bilious sallowness, general debility and wasting away of the body. 2. Diarrhoea, whether ferent, mucous, serous, linterious, bilious, or tubular. 3. Jaundice, both bilary and spasmodic, hepatic, infantine, and of the dark green variety. 4. Helminthia, or worms, both alive and dead, and of every variety, from the large tape and joint worms to the insect larva of the stomach and rectum. 5. Piles, of the blood, the bleeding, the white and the caruncular varieties. 6. Costiveness, whether arising from constipation or obstruction, and of howsoever long standing. 7. Colic, the iliac, the spasmodic, the constipated, the constructive, and flatulent. 8. Coughs, the common or humid cough, and the dry and the whooping cough. 9. Asthma, the nervous or dry and common or humid. 10. The Breast pang, acute and chronic; and also Pleurisy, or chronic pain in the side. 11. The Daily Fever, whether of the mild, the acute, or the sweating variety. 12. Fever and Ague. 13. Influenza, in any stage. 14. Dysentery, acute and chronic. 15. Rheumatism, acute and chronic, together with pagra, or gout. 16. Marasmus, whether as general atrophy or loss of flesh, or pulmonary decline and consumption, if taken before crises have been formed in the lungs. 17. Scrofula—singularly and rapidly efficacious even in the worst cases. 18. Scoury. 19. Hypochondriac, and all other nervous affections. 20. Spasmodic Palpitation, of the heart and of the arteries. 21. Head-ache.
 It is evident, therefore, that these medicines are compounded of ingredients which act upon the system universally, and not mere aloptic preparations. They act without causing pain, or producing any prostration of nervous energy, but on the contrary, strengthen, invigorate and enliven, from the first day's experience of their operation, for the period of convalescence. Directions sufficient appear upon them.
 Sold wholesale and retail by WM. B. MOFFAT, 367 Broadway, N. Y. A liberal deduction on cash to those who purchase to retail.
 W. BEGG & URQUHART.

QUEBEC:
 PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM COWAN AND SONS, PROPRIETORS OF THE TRANSCRIPT, AND BOOKSELLERS ST. JOHN STREET.