

THE QUEBEC TRANSCRIPT,

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

OL. II.]

WEDNESDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER, 1839.

[No. 120

ROBERT CAIRNS,

Merchant Tailor.
No. 20, MOUNTAIN STREET,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has received per the *Merchandise*, a select assortment of articles in line, consisting of some of the best super- fine, and Milled Cloths, Beaver and Pilot Casimires, and Vestings, ever imported. Regulation Swords, Belts and Sashes, Hosiery and other Goods, Staff and Navy Braid, Department Buttons, Braces, &c., &c.

FRUGS, CHEMICALS,

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.
The Subscriber has just received per *Eleutheria*, from London, a large supply of the same, together with a select assortment of *Superior Perfumery*, &c.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND
Fine Bermuda Arrow Root,
Robinson's Patent Barley and Groats,
Fresh Honey,
West India Tamarinds,
Irish Pearl Moss, &c. &c.
JOHN MUSSON,
Chemist & Druggist,
No. 20th Nov. 1839.

LESPIE, JAMIESON & CO.

Just received by *Julia*, from SPORTE,
And offer for sale,
A quarter cask very fine OLD PORT WINE;

Also, in Store,
The following WINES of the choicest quality:
Black, }
Bordeaux, } "Young & Co." }
Claret, } In cases of 3 dozen }
Champagne, } each. }
Rhine, }
Port, } In pipes, hhds. and }
Sherry, } gr. casks. }
Madeira, }
No. 20th Oct. 1839.

LANDING,

Pantheon's New York IMITATION
AMAICA RUM, 1 & 2.
—ALSO—
Half Barrels Pastry Flour.
H. J. NOAD,
St. Paul Street.
No. 20th Nov. 1839.

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

Undersigned, by profession a Dealer of Rats, having been employed by several gentlemen and merchant of Quebec for the last five years, giving satisfaction, he has, in consequence, selected by his employers to give them the best and direction, which he is willing to sell for DOLLARS each to a sufficient number of subscribers; he feels confident that by following his directions, every gentleman may keep his house or store clear of destructive animals.
Undersigned will call on the gentlemen in and out of the city,—persons from the country will find subscribers at the office of the Quebec Transcript.

JOHN GALBRAITH,
18th Nov. 1839.

JUST PUBLISHED,

For Sale by the Subscribers:
A NEW SHEWING the LATITUDES and LONGITUDES of HEADLANDS, &c., &c., of the Coast of North America, Newfoundland, Bermuda, from a SERIES of OBSERVATIONS MADE ON THE SPOT, in the years 1828, 1829, &c., by Mr. JOHN JONES, Master, and HONORARY Mate of H. M. Ship *Hesperus*, &c. Officers of the North American Squadron, Halifax being considered as the

W. COWAN & SON,
St. John Street, Upper Town
St. Peter Street, Lower Town.

LATELY PUBLISHED,

By *William Gregg*,
AND EDITED BY NESTOR DONWORTH, &c. &c.
A NEW AND IMPROVED WORK,
ENTITLED,

HOCHELAGA DEPICTA;

OR,
THE EARLY AND PRESENT STATE OF THE CITY AND ISLAND OF MONTREAL;

ILLUSTRATED with Forty-Five Original Copper Plates Engravings of the Public Buildings; and Views of the City, from different points, a Plan of the City as it was in 1735, one year before the Conquest, and an Outline Plan as it now is; also, AN APPENDIX containing a History of the Two REBELLIONS (1837-1838,) in Lower Canada, and a Chapter on AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.—1 vol. 12mo. neatly printed, and bound in Fancy Cloth, Gold Lettered, price 12s. 6d.
Quebec,—sold by W. COWAN & SON, 9th August.

THE HUMAN HAIR.

WHERE the hair is observed to be growing thin, nothing can be more preposterous than the use of oils, grease or any fatty matter. Their application can only be recommended through the grossest ignorance, as they hasten the fall of the hair, by increasing the relaxation of the skin. When there is a harsh, dry, or contracted skin, and where the small blood vessels which carry nourishment to the bulb are obstructed, then the oils, &c., may be good, as they tend to relax the skin; but alone they are of no avail. There must be a stimulus to rouse the vessels from their torpor, and quicken the current of the blood.—Extract from *Gilchrist's Treatise on the Hair*.
The BALM OF COLUMBIA is the only preparation that can have that effect, being entirely free from any oily substance.

A CASE IN POINT.

I had unfortunately lost nearly all the hair from the top of my head, when I commenced the use of the Balm of Columbia, and have, by the use of two bottles had my head covered with a due growth of Hair.—There can be no mistake in the matter, as any of my friends can see by calling on me. I had also become quite gray, but had the gray hairs plucked out, and it has grown in as the Balm says of the natural color. If any body doubts these facts, let them call upon me and see. I bought the Balm of Constock & Co., 2, Fletcher Street.

A. RINDGE,
No. 19, Coenties Slip, Agent of Detroit Line,
New York, Nov. 9, 1839.

COUNTERFEITS ARE ABROAD.

Look carefully on the splendid wrapper, for the name of L. S. Constock. Beware! as all without that name must be false.

SOLD BY
JOHN MUSSON,
Agent for Quebec, and by
MEARS, SIMS & BOWLES, and
BEGG & URQUHART,
Quebec, 4th October.

HORATIO CARWELL.

No. 4, *Fabrique Street*.

IN addition to his present extensive stock of Carpets, Counterpanes, Quilts, Flannels, Blankets, Russia Sheetings, Irish Linens, Quilted 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 Saxons, Flannels, German Cloth Merinoes, Autumn Bonne Silk with Ribbons to match of the newest kind, Black mode Mantillas trimmed with lace, Cashmere and Lama Wool Shawls, Black Bobbin and Brussels Lace Veils, and a general selection of the new styles Mouselines & Laines.

The whole of which is now being offered at reduced prices.
Quebec, 9th Sept.

J. FARLEY,

DYER.

No. 6, ST. URSULE STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he clears and dresses Gentlemen's Clothes, Cashmere, Merino, and Canton Crape Shawls, &c. &c.—colours warranted not to fade.
Quebec, 23rd Oct. 1839.

Porter.

LINES ON WOMAN.

TO BE READ ALTERNATELY, OR AS SOON AS WRITTEN, AS MAY SUIT THE TASTE OR OPINIONS OF READERS.

The bliss of him no tongue can tell
Who is a woman's faithful friend;
Who with a woman scorns to dwell,
Unnumbered evils will befall.

They fill each miserable day
With joy and innocent delight;
With cheerless gloom and misery
Are none possessed while in their sight.

They make the daily path of life
A pleasant journey strewed with flowers;
A dreary scene of painful strife
They quickly change with matchless powers.

Domestic joys will fast decay
Where female influence is unknown;
Where'er a woman holds her sway
A man is in perfection shown.

She's never failing to display
Truth in its native loveliness;
A heart inclined to treachery
A woman never did possess.

That man true dignity will find
Who tries the matrimonial state;
Who pours contempt on woman-kind
Will mourn his folly when too late.

THE BROKEN HEART.

I saw her when her cheek was bright
And beautiful and fair,
Love, joy, and all that wins delight,
Which charms the heart, or glads the sight,
Seem'd met together there.
The glow, the glance from cheek and eye,
The hair of shining jet;
The look, the smile, and stifled sigh,
Her forehead arched, and white, and high,
Methinks I see them yet!

I saw her on her bridal day,
With hope upon her brow;
Her smile, her blush, was brightly gay,
And joy, with his ethereal ray,
Was there to gild her vow.
The jest, the laugh, the social cheer,
All b.erness forbid;
Her heart was light, her cheek was clear,
And dark and long the tresses were,
Which fringed her fallen lid.

I saw her when her cheek was wan,
Her eye looked dim and dead,
Her charms had faded one by one,
Her hair was bleach'd, her smile was gone,
Her ever beauty fled.
She bowed beneath the misery
Which hearts corroded know,
Her face had lost its gladdening gleam,
And sadly calm, she seem'd to me
A monument of woe.

I saw her in her winding sheet,
A sad and chilling sight,
An aged form was at her feet,
Her countenance with grief replete,
'Twas she who gave her birth.
Another, in a secret place,
From all the throng apart,
Was seen to glare upon her face,
Which smiling, lay in death's embrace—
'Twas he who broke her heart!

THE DRUNKARD'S LAST SPREE.

"One more spree with my noble companions,
and I'll have done with drinking forever. O curse this fatal passion—this growing thirst that is never satisfied but in deep positions of the exhilarating poison. My wife, my children, I cannot always make you unhappy. No, no—one more spree, and I'll drink no more forever!"

Thus said an unhappy and degraded young man, as he got up from his low couch in a basement in the rear of St. Paul's. The sun was already in the zenith, and when the poor man had straggled to the open air, the bright light of the cloudless sky bewildered him, and the noise of the busy multitude abroad in the streets, sunk heavily upon his heart.

"What a fool I am," continued he; "what a wretched, miserable being! Can I reform! Will these bloated cheeks ever again resume the hue of health? Will these limbs, that now tremble like an aspen, ever again be steady? Will this burning fever be quenched? Oh Harriet! my wife—how bitterly have I wronged thee—I who ought to have—but O heavens! I cannot provide for her. I am ruined! The ample fortune that

my father gave me—it is gone—gone with my health and happiness. And if that were all, I could still hope. But my wife!—my wife's inheritance—that is gone also. All—all is engulfed in the deep of that worse than hell, where demons in human shape deal out destruction in the wine cup. Oh, is there no revenge? No, no, no. I am my own destroyer!—and they—they, the wretches who have swept away my all, even they begin to despise me—They sneer at me, and already hint at my destruction. O, what is more horrible than the life of a drunkard?"

The inebriate wept. His head was racked by pains from the last evening's debauch. And now that the difficulties of his situation were forced home upon his thoughts in the hour of reflection, his soul was stricken. He sobbed like a child.

The door was gently opened, and a young pale matron, stood bending over the sleeper. She was beautiful—but the paleness of her cheek, and anxious glances of her eye, told how much she had suffered from the humiliation of him she still so fondly loved. She bent over him, and smoothing back the shaggy locks that hung over his forehead, and wiping away his scalding tears with the white scarf that covered her bosom, imprinted a long kiss upon his unning brow. Oh how true is woman's love! The wretched being before her had neglected, and injured, and reduced her to beggary—he had become a degraded sot—his person was offensive—his breath was like the noxious vapors of the distillery, and his miserable frame was a mass of bloated and suffering mortality. Harriet still loved her husband. With all his transgressions, he was true to her—his vice was beastly intemperance. She would still forgive him; and do any thing in her power to save him she loved.

"William," said she, "are you not faint?—have you breakfasted? Will I can I do for you, my dear husband?"

"Oh, curse me, Harriet, curse me! Don't talk mildly to the wretch who has so basely injured you. Oh that I had courage to reform!"

"To what, my dear husband—to reform? Oh say that word, dear William—and I will do any thing for you—I will work—I will beg—I will do any thing that a woman can do, and which is not vile and sinful, to save you."

"Harriet," said he, "I was about to say that if I had the courage to die, I should have one consolation. But I have not. No, no, no!"

"Stay this emotion, my husband," said the wife; "say you will try to reform and you will make me happy. Oh, William, do make the trial, I beseech you—if not for my sake, yet for the sake of your little ones. Oh don't deny my prayers."

The husband and wife that day partook of a frugal dinner in their little apartment, the best that she could provide with her scanty means. He had renewed his solemn promise to reform. She knew he had often promised; but hope never forsakes a true hearted wife; and as she talked with him about their children, and laid plans for the future, his countenance seemed once more to resume an expression, such as had won her youthful heart.

That afternoon was a happy one for both. In the evening they walked out upon the Battery, and talked of hopes that had been blighted, and of happiness they would therefore strive to secure. Leisurely they walked home to their apartments. She had placed her smiling children in their little cot, and smoothed down the pillows to make sweet the sleep of the cherubs, and had just turned to leave them, when she heard a loud laugh in the street, and a call from some one for Fitz Roy. A loud knocking at the door instantly satisfied her of the nature of their errand.

She sunk into a chair. She knew that his companions were at the threshold; but she had hoped that he who had so lately pledged his word forever to shun them, would not again be led astray. For some time he made no answer to the intruders. But at last, wearied with their importunities, he went to the door, and for half an hour maintained his resolution to

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avoid them. He told them of his shame—his degradation—his sufferings. He reminded them of the horrible doom that awaited them, as well as himself—and finally, told them of his pledge to his wife forever to abstain from the cup.

They laughed outright at his "temperance pledge"—and the idea that his wife held the rod over him, tickled their fancies. They accordingly let off a volley of ridicule and taunts, that were exceedingly annoying to Fitz Roy.

Still he held out, and was about closing the door in their faces, when a new comer appeared. The young Dick Million had that day come of age, and was now on the way to—Hall, to give a grand entertainment to his friends.

"Come Fitz," said he gaily, "just go down and give us a lift. Come we will have something that will do the heart good. Well you go?"

"I must be excused gentlemen; I—"

He was interrupted by a boisterous peal of merriment from his late companions.

"Don't you think," says one, "that Bill here has signed the temperance pledge—the real blue temperance one—total. Only think of that, Dick. Comical, isn't it?"

"And his woman wears the small clothes," said another, laughing.

"Fit Roy—infernal villain, &c. of you," said Fitz Roy.

"Come, come," interposed Dick Million, "this is no way to do business. Fitz, you won't deny me; come, go tell your sweet wife—she's a good wife, that of yours, Fitz—got tell her that you are going down with Dick Million just to have one more spree, and then you will leave off. What say—will you do it?"

Fitz Roy for a moment hesitated. He said not a word, but retired to the room where his wife sat weeping and briefly told her that he was going with Dick Million, to have one more spree—and then, Harriet, then I will leave off drinking forever. Good night, wife; you need not wait for me."

He went with the revellers. There were many deep-drinkers in that company. Loud was their merriment, and to a late hour was the carousal kept up.

Harriet threw herself in an agony of grief by the side of her children, and wept herself to sleep. She was exhausted and tired with watching, and oh, how sweet is the oblivion of sleep to the wretched and broken hearted. She awoke with the earliest dawn. Her husband had not returned. She sent a messenger to the hall. He had left at a late hour of the night. No trace could be found of him. The wretched wife had now lost all hope, and give up to despair. Her friends rescued her from a state bordering on destruction but it was a long time before she recovered strength and fortitude sufficient to be made acquainted with the fate of her husband.

The morning after the incidents above took place, the lifeless body of William Fitz Roy was taken from the water at the foot of one of the piers. The miserable man had taken his last spree—had wandered off into the river, and died a drunkard's death.

THE TRANSCRIPT.

QUEBEC, WEDNESDAY, 27TH NOV.

We are happy to learn from the Upper Canada papers that a Petition to the Provincial Parliament is now going the rounds of the several Districts of the Province, for signature, the object of which is to obtain a law for "the protection of Her Majesty's faithful subjects from the machinations of the disaffected portion of the people of Upper Canada, and the lawless inhabitants residing upon the northern frontier of the United States of America." The petition sets forth—and it is but too true—that there is a great number of traitors in Upper Canada, and prays that it may be made compulsory upon all Candidates for a seat in the House of Assembly, and for all Electors, to take an oath, when required to do so by the Returning Officer or any Freeholder, to the effect that he has not taken up arms against the Sovereign, or been guilty of Treason, or ta-

ken the Hunter's; Jath, &c. Some law is needed for restricting the political power at present possessed by the Yankee politicians who infest Upper Canada and the suggestions thrown out in this petition may be acted upon with advantage by the Legislature during its next sessions. The "Responsible Government" presses will no doubt be soon in full cry against such a proposition, for it would give them sorely to see a number of their best friends despoiled of their franchise by a law of this nature would effectually quell their insidious designs, and the idea of their obtaining a majority of members to support their views when none but loyal men would vote, would become utterly intolerable.

The defect of form by virtue of which Mr. Morin lately escaped further proceedings against him on the warrant issued for his apprehension last fall is explained in the *Gazette* of Monday; and the explanation which is as follows, gives us a clue to the precise nature of the charge upon which the warrant was founded:—

"The defect of form to which we alluded, was of this nature: a person convicted of a crime is aided in effecting his escape, the persons so aiding are held by the law to be guilty of the same crime; but the convict at the time of the escape happened to be in the custody of persons not known to the law as his keepers."

The above divested of mystery means to say that Mr. Morin was suspected of aiding the escape of Theller and Dodge, who were in custody of the military authorities, and consequently not under charge of persons known to the civil law.

Wednesday the 13th instant being the Anniversary of the Battle of the Windmill, near Prescott, was celebrated at that place by a general illumination.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Monday night at a quarter before ten, a fire broke out in a wooden two story house in Champlain Street on the river side, three doors from the Mariner's Chapel at Diamond Harbour, and, before an alarm could be properly given, the building was completely enveloped in flames threatening destruction of property to an incalculable extent. The flames speedily extended to the houses opposite, also of wood, and those adjoining on the north side, so that in the course of twenty minutes or half an hour four houses were on fire from top to bottom, and soon after a fifth shared the same fate. By this time a considerable number of persons arrived to render assistance, among them G. Black, Esq., carpenter-builder, and a strong party of his men, by whose strenuous exertions, aided by the neighbours, the fine new two story stone houses lately built by Mr. Chas. Leek, and adjoining, on the west side, that in which the fire commenced, were saved, although they were frequently in the most imminent danger, and the appearance of one of them on the following morning proved that the exertions must have been almost superhuman. On the town side the danger to the adjoining houses was, if possible, greater—for although it happened fortunately that the ground on which a house stood that was burnt in Novr. 1838, had not been rebuilt upon, a strong westerly wind and large quantities of wood that were lying about rendered it extremely hazardous to approach sufficiently near with the engines to be of service, but the most undaunted efforts by men who proved themselves to be of a salamandrine nature, prevented the spread of the fire beyond the five houses which were in flames before any operations could be commenced. But all their exertions would have been of no avail whatever if all the houses that stood opposite to those burnt had been rebuilt on the same plan as they were previous to their destruction little more than a year ago—the fire must have swept the street from the spot where it commenced, to the inclined plane, as it has already

done on the occasion of the great fire in 1837, when some fifty or sixty houses were destroyed in this quarter.

The following is a list of the houses burnt:—

1. Wooden house the property of Mrs. Widow John Hall, mother of Mr. Ed. Hall, of the Globe Tavern—situated in the lower part, by Mr. Ralph Wilson, mariner, and in the upper story by his step father Mr. William Wilkinson and two children, whose melancholy fate is detailed below. Mr. Wilson is at present absent at sea, and his wife kept a tavern in the house; she had much difficulty in escaping with her children and, we learn, received some severe injuries.

2. & 3. Two wooden houses under one roof the property of Moneigneur Signay, Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec; the whole of the lower flat occupied by Mr. Allard, schoolmaster. In the upper part resided the following:—Patrick Rickens, wife, and family; Thomas Morris, wife, and family; Mrs. Widow William Thanties, schoolmistress, and family; John Penney, wife, and family. All these parties had time to save but a very small portion of their effects, the flames rushing into the apartments of some of them before they were aware of a fire having broken out.

4. Wooden house, on the cape side of the Street, opposite to that in which the fire commenced, owned by Mr. Thomas Weston, and occupied by William Simpson, stevedore, wife and family, and Thomas O'Neill, wife, and family.

5. Wooden house adjoining, the property of Mrs. Widow John Hall (the proprietor of the house burnt on the other side) occupied by Mrs. Widow Dawson, sister, and family, and John Thompson, wife, and family.

To the destruction of these houses is to be added a portion of the "Priests' Wharf" rented by Messrs. Le Mesurier, Tiltone & Co. with a large quantity of deals belonging to that firm, which were burnt. The fire communicated to the wharf from burning houses and it required the unwearied exertions of a strong body of men to repress its progress along other wharves and to save a portion of the deals by removing them to places of safety.

The manner in which the fire was prevented from spreading westward of the street on the cape side is equally deserving of notice with the efforts made to stop its ravages in other directions. The adjoining buildings were of wood and the upper part of the one of which the fire communicated from Hall's house in the first instance contained a large quantity of oakum; this was removed while in a state of ignition by a number of the neighbours several of whom were severely burnt in the operation, but they persisted, and, having torn down a portion of the burning house succeeded in saving the neighbouring building, the gable of which was more than half burnt through in several places.

None of the property mentioned above was insured, the Fire Offices having of late years declined to effect policies with proprietors and tenants in that quarter. The numerous destructive conflagrations that have occurred there justify them in this course with regard to wooden buildings, but we think they would do well to make exceptions in favour of those who build with stone. The inducement held out by such a determination on the part of the Insurance Offices, to erect more substantial edifices, would no doubt have its effect and all parties would eventually be gainers. At present there is no motive to go to any expense beyond what can actually be dispensed with. It is said with much truth, "there is no use in my building a stone house if I be surrounded with wooden ones, and I am unable to obtain an Insurance." In the case of Mr. Leek, for instance, who has lately erected two excellent stone houses adjoining that in which he resides, by the general rule adopted by the Insurance Offices, property owned by him to the amount

of £5000 or £6000 was placed in great jeopardy and had the wind been east instead of west it must inevitably have been totally destroyed. We trust that the Insurance Offices will devote some consideration to this matter and in the absence of a law, which ought long ago to have been in force, do their best, by holding out encouragement for the erection of stone buildings, to remedy the defects of the Legislators of the Country.

The most melancholy portion of the above disaster remains to be told. Mr. William Wilkinson an old and well known stevedore, with his two children, Eliza and John, 12 and 13 years of age, occupied the upper part of the house in which the fire originated and were in bed at the time the alarm was given—given too late, however, to save them, for there; but too much reason to believe that all three perished, neither of them having since been seen; and yesterday morning a few calcined remains of some of the internal parts of a human being found among the ashes, proved the dreadful surmise to be a mournful fact. A man, also, whose name we have been unable to ascertain, is also missing since the commencement of the fire, and it is feared he has shared the fate of Wilkinson and his children.

This is the fourth disastrous fire that has occurred in Champlain Street, l'Ance des Mers, since 1832. The first broke out on the day set aside for fasting and prayer on the cessation of the first cholera in Quebec and a large number of houses were destroyed. In November, 1837, between the 20th and 26th, we believe, thirty or forty houses were destroyed on nearly the same ground. The street had sprung up, Phoenix like from its ashes when on the 28th November, 1838, upwards of forty houses, many of them on the very spots that had been rebuilt upon within the preceding year, were consumed, and now, in 1839, the same visitation has again occurred and although the destruction of property be not equal in amount, the disaster is more calamitous from the loss of human life that has accompanied it.

The whole of the street commencing with Mr. Martin's property adjoining the inclined plane, and up to Diamond Harbour, has been destroyed on the different occasions to which we have alluded, with the exception of Mr. Leek's property, the Mariner's chapel and two or three small houses opposite. Some portions of the street have been three times laid down within the same number of years.

No American mail reached Quebec yesterday which caused considerable disappointment, as the news by the *British Queen* was confidently expected. Private letters from Montreal mention that a gentleman arrived there on Sunday, from New York, which place he left on Thursday eve. The *British Queen* had not then arrived. Admitting that she had only on the 3rd as stated by some New York papers that she would, she was over due at New York on Thursday—but the regularity with which the steam ships have hitherto performed their trips makes us too impatient.

The papers from Upper Canada received yesterday, contain nothing new, if we except an able letter from Dr. Ralph to the Duke of Richmond on the subject of emigration, published by the *Patriot*.

The *St. George* steamer left the port Monday at 11, A.M., for the purpose of towing up the *Hibernia*, reported in our last as being aground in the Traverse. The steamer returned yesterday afternoon, having been unable to reach the spot where the *Hibernia* lay. She got as far as Goose Island, where she encountered very severe weather, and was obliged to put back; she reached Crane Island the evening, and anchored for the night.

The *St. George* met the *General Hunt* of the *Wave*, and several other vessels, yesterday morning, near Goose Isle, sailing with fair wind.

To the Editor of

Sir,—In your paper an appeal was made to paupers for the purpose of remunerating the work suffered at the late fire nothing to that effect knowledge. I imagine proper quarter to the Office where the as the majority of the were instrumental in lower part of the house doubt, have done th where the fire origin ble to do so, the best extended too far bef It is true, there was lower part of the house the smallest degree services of the sufferer families, and are u which has already oc on their clothes, in expenses, independent pains which they are land, Ireland and Sc practice of the Fire remunerate individuals in some portions of th it is even customary who can prove that rendering service at I not have suffered or a feel confident that I would have taken pl state of the sufferers, tion made to each indi be done in the matter will certainly be no in future to render as

On Sunday last, at from the Right Rev. Montreal, a collection funds of the Society Knowledge, when it was contributed tow excellent institution. not so large as is usu such occasions, many, without the walls doubt, been prevente of the weather and th desirous of promoting than labours, directe deposit their contribu Eng. Her Majesty's C acas Treasurer for Mercury.

Several questions ha ing the completion of which the borrowing interest to be paid on venue, at the meetin last winter. We tu about a thousand pou venting the dilapidat which has cost about but it has not been pe for completing the C which is unfinished, as the importations at increased, and the conveyed cheaper, by We understand that from dutiable articles about £22,000. If it coming in by the St by the Canal, there would be a gre crease of trade and v very secondary con our most influential cians.—*Gazette*.

The *Daily Buffal* reasons assigned by t omise after all his l and growth, are "th owing winter, the at too much reason t of raising capital, sily papers, and the g one, under all the ves himself a most lent," "good nat utions." He home her people have lo us and remonful ; circumstances we fo bers as himself; w for the last two

THE QUEBEC TRANSCRIPT.

To the Editor of the Quebec Transcript.

Sir,—In your paper of Wednesday last, an appeal was made to the Fire Insurance Companies for the purpose of adopting measures to remunerate the unfortunate individuals who suffered at the late fire in St. John's Suburb; nothing to that effect has yet been done, to my knowledge. I imagine, however, that the proper quarter to appeal to would have been the Office where the furniture was insured, as the majority of the individuals who suffered were instrumental in saving the effects in the lower part of the house, and would, I make no doubt, have done the like in the upper part, where the fire originated, but it was impossible to do so, the destructive element having extended too far before the alarm was given. It is true, there was not much furniture in the lower part of the house, but that does not in the smallest degree curtail the disinterested services of the sufferers. Some of them have families, and are unable to sustain the loss which has already occurred, by the destruction of their clothes, loss of time, and Doctors' expenses, independent of the excruciating pains which they are still suffering. In England, Ireland and Scotland, it is the common practice of the Fire Insurance Companies to remunerate individuals who suffer at fires; and in some portions of the above mentioned places it is even customary to reward individuals who can prove that they have been active in rendering service at fires, although they may not have suffered or sustained any loss; and I feel confident that had such a circumstance occurred in any other city very little delay would have taken place in enquiring into the state of the sufferers, and a proper compensation made to each individual. Should nothing be done in the matter in the proper quarter, it will certainly be no encouragement to others in future to render assistance at fires.

AN EYE WITNESS.

On Sunday last, after an excellent discourse from the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Montreal, a collection was made in aid of the funds of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, when the sum of forty pounds was contributed towards the support of this excellent institution. The congregation was not so large as is usual in the cathedral upon such occasions, many, especially families living without the walls of the city, having, no doubt, been prevented attending by the state of the weather and the roads; but all who are desirous of promoting and extending the christian labours, directed by the Society, may deposit their contributions with Henry Jessopp, Esq. Her Majesty's Collector of Customs, who acts as Treasurer for the Society in Quebec.—Mercury.

Several questions have been put to us regarding the completion of the Chamby Canal, for which the borrowing of a sum of £30,000 the interest to be paid out of the Provincial Revenue, at the meeting of the Special Council last winter. We understand that a sum of about a thousand pounds has been paid for preventing the dilapidation of the work done, which has cost about seventy thousand pounds; but it has not been possible to raise the money for completing the Canal, less than a mile of which is unfinished. This is to be regretted as the importations at St. Johns have greatly increased, and the bulky articles would be conveyed cheaper, by this route than otherwise. We understand that the Revenue at St. Johns from dutiable articles the present year has been about £22,000. If the fish, salt and plaster coming in by the St. Lawrence, could go up by the Canal, there can be no doubt but that there would be a great and advantageous increase of trade and revenue. But these are very secondary considerations with some of our most influential public men and politicians.—Gazette.

The Daily Buffalonian is defunct. The reasons assigned by the Editor for this sudden demise after all his bulky promises of extended growth, are "the pressure of the times, a coming winter, the general crash, affording but too much reason to anticipate, the difficulty of raising capital, for the prosecution of a daily paper, and the impossibility of conducting one, under all these circumstances." He gives himself a most capital character for "gentle," "good nature," "benevolence and lenity," and for "liberality to a fault to his seniors." He however, lets it leak out, that "other people have looked on him, as "a malignant and revengeful monster," and under all circumstances we would quite as lief believe him as himself; for it is not to be forgotten, that for the last two years that piracy and

brigandage have been rife, he has been the apologist of every species of crime, was it really committed under the flimsy garb of patriotism. This is perhaps what he terms being liberal in his opinions to a fault, and a most cursed fault it is; the same which begets the notorious Solomon Southwick the "Family Newspaper" writer, so much esteemed in the United States; and the same which is preparing for that devoted country, horrors which the eye hath not seen, nor the heart of man conceived.—Toronto Patriot.

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

There is no American mail again to-day. The Upper Canada mail brings us the Toronto Examiner and Coburg Star of the 20th instant. The editor of the former paper, Mr. Francis Hincks, has offered himself as a candidate, at the next general election, for the representation of the County of Oxford.

From the Coburg Star we copy the following items:— When we inform the public that a re-organization of the Hunter's lodges is taking place throughout the Province, and particularly in this District, the District of Victoria and Prince Edward, the necessity for laws which will ensure our protection, will be apparent to all. Those infamous societies are also established in the Midland, Johnstown, and in part of the Eastern Districts, also in the Home, Gore, Niagara and London Districts. Let the loyalists of Upper Canada look to their own preservation while they can.

It has been stated to us, in a manner that we cannot doubt the correctness of our information, that the "Patriots" in the United States have been making overtures to no less a personage than Mr. William Hamilton Merritt, to take command of them when they next invade U. Canada. Will Mr. Merritt inform the public whether the information given us is true; and if so, what answer he returned to the proposal made to him? We pause for a reply. We have also heard the name of Mr. Warren, of Whitby, freely spoken of in connection with the "Patriot" cause. What say you, Mr. Warren, to this grave charge?

We have been obligingly favored with a brief outline of the further proceedings had in term in the case of the Point au Pelee prisoners, whose sentence has been some time suspended in consequence of a division of opinion among the four judges present in the country, as to the legality of their conviction: Judges Jones and Macaulay arguing against said conviction, and Sherwood and McLean in its favour.—They retain their opinions, it seems, and the question again stands over for decision of the Chief Justice.

COURT MARTIAL BROKEN UP BY RIOT.—A rumor has reached us, but upon no very direct authority, of a most scandalous outrage said to have been enacted a few days since in Cra'mah, during the sitting of a Court-Martial on some delinquent militia men of the 21 Northumberland regiment, liable to be fined for not attending training. A mob, headed by two individuals from the River Trent, named Weaver, are stated to have broken into the room where the court was sitting, and driven the officers composing it, by violence away, upsetting the table and destroying their papers. If true, a severe and prompt example must be made of the offenders, or military authority will become a farce amongst us.

A meeting of Merchants was held in Cobourg last evening, pursuant to notice, at which was adopted the following wholesome resolution:

It was resolved, That in consequence of the Banks of Upper Canada having resumed specie payments, this meeting deem it advisable to decline taking shin-plasters after the 1st December next.

Mr. Leek begs to return his sincere thanks and express gratitude to George Black, Esq. his son, and workmen, Mr. Ainslie, Mr. Christian Hoffman, jr. and others who by great and unwearied exertions succeeded in saving his property from the destruction with which it was menaced; at the disastrous fire on Monday night.

BIRTH.

Yesterday, the lady of T. W. Willan, Esq. of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At St. Johns, on the 20th instant, Edmund J. G. Hooper, Esq. of Quebec, to Miss Isabel Richmond, of St. Johns, L. C.

DIED.

Suddenly, at his residence, in Brimpton, on the 17th inst. Edward Webb, (Commons) Royal Navy, aged 61 years.



OFFICE FOR MILITIA CLAIMS, Quebec, 25th July, 1839.

PUBLIC NOTICE, is hereby given, that payment of patent fees on all Militia Locations, published up to this day, is required to be made to the Provincial Secretary, the Honorable DOMINICK DALY, between this and the FIRST day of FEBRUARY next; and that all the lands for which the fees shall not have been paid at that date, will be considered as relinquished by the parties to whom located, and will be resumed by the Crown to be otherwise disposed of.

The fees to be paid are as follows:— On 1000—100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000, From 175 to 200 25s, 200 to 250 30s, 250 to 300 35s, 300 to 350 40s, 350 to 400 45s, 400 to 450 50s, 450 to 500 55s, 500 to 550 60s, 550 to 600 65s, 600 to 650 70s, 650 to 700 75s, 700 to 750 80s, 750 to 800 85s, 800 to 850 90s, 850 to 900 95s, 900 to 950 100s, 950 to 1000 105s.

Also, exclusive of the above, if applied for, certificate 2s. 6d., or copy of patent and certificate 12s. 6d.

In cases recognized, where the land located will be resumed for non-payment of patent fees as above, the parties will only be entitled to Scrip, in lieu, and for the nominal value thereof, according to the terms of the Earl of Durham's Proclamation of 11th September, 1838, provided application is made for the same in proper time.

By Command, JEAN LANGEVIN, Secretary

Cheap, Cheap Cash Store. J. G. LECRONIER, ST. JOHN'S STREET, NEAR THE GATE.

STOCK OF DRY GOODS, consisting of Woollens, Linens, Cottons, Silks, Haberdashery, &c. &c. &c. SELLING OFF AT REDUCED PRICES. Quebec, 1st Nov.

JUST RECEIVED, HENRY BLISS, AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER, FIFTY Barrels refined COAL TAR, G. H. PARKE, India Wharf, Quebec, 30th Sept. 1839.

CHEAP WOOLLEN CLOTHS. Garments made up in first rate style at very reduced prices for cash only. The Subscriber has for sale his stock of Superfine Cloths, Casimeres, Vestings, Dress and Body Coats, and Stocks, at less than the original cost. He will make up garments in first rate style at such reduced prices, as will make it an object to all persons paying cash to give him a trial, at Wolfe house—corner of Palace and John Streets. Any person purchasing Cloth from the subscriber can have it cut gratis. J. HOBROUGH, Agent. Quebec, 2nd October.

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 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.

WEST OF ENGLAND CLOTHS, and other Goods. RECEIVED per last arrivals, from London and Liverpool, a large quantity of super-fine West of England Cloths, Pilots, Flushings, Tweeds, Angolas, Scotch Plaids, Chalmers, Prints, Blankets, Flannels, &c., &c., together with an assortment of goods suitable for the season. The subscriber wishing to close sales will sell the same at very low prices. ALSO, 10 cases ladies' latest fashion Caps and Collars, 3 cases ladies' Boots and Shoes, &c. J. C. HART, Seal-an-Matlot Street, Opposite Quebec Bank. 11th November.

THE Subscriber being about to resign the Grocery business, requests all those to whom he may be indebted to send in their accounts for liquidation; and also, those who are indebted to him to make immediate payment. H. J. JAMESON, Quebec, 6th Nov. 1839.

WINTER CLOTHING.

THIRTEEN CASES, just imported, of WINTER CLOTHING, at BROWN'S Cheap Clothing Store, corner of Fort and Buede Streets—consisting of patent Pilot Cloths, Flannels, Drawers, Shirts, Weather-bills, Fur Coats, Buffalo Ditto, Gannet Gloves, India Rubber and Bang-up Coats from 25s. upwards, Ladies' Cariole Boots and Slippers, Gentlemen's Mud Boots, and a general assortment of warm made-up Clothing, just the thing for a Canadian Winter, at prices to suit every man's pocket. 14th Oct.

THE Subscriber is now receiving per the Eleutheria, from London, an unusually large assortment of Plain and Fancy, Autumn and Winter Goods, comprising Ladies, Silk Cashmere and Woollen Cloaks, Plaid Cloakings, Plaid Cashmerettes, Woollen and Cashmere Shawls, Velvets, Silks, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Flannels, Blankets, &c., &c. Also,—A very general selection of FURS, Canada Martin, French Martin, Stone Martin, Chinchilla Mink, Silver Fox, Musquash and Sable Muffs, Tippets and Boas, with trimmings to match, Cloak Linings, Neutra Skins, &c. The whole of which is now ready for sale and will with his present Stock be offered at low prices for CASH.

HORATIO CARWELL, 4, Fabrique Street. 4th November.

CALEDONIA SPRINGS. THE favorable opinion I formerly entertained of the waters of the Caledonia Springs is MORE THAN CONFIRMED, as well from the benefits I personally derived from their use, as from what I observed of their effects on others. The water should be drank in moderate quantities before breakfast, and persevered in for some weeks at least. (Signed) WILLIAM ROBINSON, M.D.

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

FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBER, 100 BARRELS Prime Mess Pork, 200 ditto Prime and Cargo Beef, (Quebec Inspection.) 120 kegs Plug Tobacco, 20 hhds. U. C. and American Leaf ditto 20,000 Havana Cigars, 150 barrels U. C. Whiskey, 20 ditto Sperm. Oil, (winter,) 74 ditto Cod ditto, 10 hhds. Seal ditto, 40 bags roasted Coffee, 240 boxes Bunch Raisins, 100 dozen Corn Brooms, of supr. quality, 40 bags Walnuts, 20 ditto Fibbers, 70 kegs U. C. Butter, 50 chests Young Hyson Tea, 50 ditto Hyson Skin ditto, 50 ditto Souchong ditto, 100 boxes Pecco, ditto, 100 ditto Souchong, ditto, 84 tierces Muscovado Sugar, 150 barrels ditto ditto. JOHN YOUNG. 3rd July, 1839.

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.

FLANNELS, BLANKETS, COTTONS, &c. THE undersigned have just received per the Benj. Hart, Norman and Aeon, an excellent assortment of the above mentioned Goods, which they offer for sale at their Store, No. 26, St. John Street. L. BALLINGALL & CO. Quebec, 26th Oct. 1839. N.B.—An assortment of MACINTOSH'S COATS and GAITERS.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, TWO Hundred Barrels superfine FLOUR, —Granham Mills—a very superior article.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES. JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE, LADIES', Gentlemen's, and Children's INDIA RUBBER SHOES, of the best quality, FIGURED AND PLAIN. FREDK. WYSE, No. 3, Palace Street, opposite the Albion Hotel, Upper Town, and the foot of Mountain Street, near the Neptune Inn, Lower Town.

NEW SHIP CHANDLERY. ESTABLISHED. THE Subscribers having entered into Co-partnership, intend carrying on the above business (in the premises lately occupied by S. Brocklesby & Son, St. Peter-street.) under the style and firm of Pinkerton & Oliver, A. H. PINKERTON, J. E. OLIVER, Quebec, 20th May.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER No. 11, Notre Dame Street, 20 SEROONS of BLACK PEPPER, (sifted.) 10 Baskets Olive Oil, 20 Barrels Roasted Coffee, 20 Casks superior Allos Ale, in wood and bottle. ALSO: 1 Pipe Blackburn's Madeira, 10 Hhd. Vinegar, &c. JOHN FISHER, Quebec 7th June, 1839.

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

PARTNERSHIP. THE Subscribers respectfully beg leave to acquaint their friends and the public in general, that the business heretofore conducted by J. J. SIMS & Co. from this date, be carried on under the style and firm of SIMS & BOWLES. They are now moving into those spacious new premises, corner of Hope Street.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, AT their Stores, St. Peter Street, TWENTY Pipes, 30 Hhd. Benecarlo Wine, just received ex Dumfriesshire, from Belfast. L. P. and Cargo Tenerife Wine in pipes, hhd. and q. cask, 500 bags Newcastle Shot, assorted numbers, 450 half boxes Crown Window Glass, assorted sizes, 100 boxes Fig Blue, 150 barrels Irish Pork, 50 do. Stockholm do. 5000 sheets Patent Sheathing Felt, 3000 do. do. Roofing do. Sheathing Copper and Nails, And on Brewery Wharf: 100 Chaldrons superior Sunderland Grate Coals, Wm. PRICE & CO. Quebec, 29th Aug. 1839.

MADERA WINE. THE undersigned have received via London a FRESH SUPPLY of the much esteemed brand "J. Howard, March & Co." JOHN GORDON & CO. 17th June. A. PARROTT, Copper & Plumber, Has removed to No. 19, Mountain Street, opposite Mr. Neilson's Bakery, where he will be happy to receive orders for all kinds of work in his line, Quebec, 4th May.

HEADACHE, SICK & NERVOUS

THE extraordinary reputation that Dr. Spohn's remedy for this distressing complaint in every day gaining is certainly a matter of much astonishment. That so much suffering should have existed for ages without any discovery of an effectual preventive, or cure, is truly a subject of much regret, but Dr. S. now assures the public that such a remedy has been invented as will convince the most incredulous. The principles upon which it acts are simple and plain. It is an admitted fact that this complaint, whether Sick Headache, or Nervous Headache, arises primarily from the Stomach—those who think they have the Nervous Headache may rest assured that this organ, the stomach, is the first cause, that the system has become sated or debilitated, through the stomach, and that only through the same channel must they expect a restoration of the nature and healthy functions of the system. This object, Dr. Spohn's remedy is eminently calculated to attain. The truth of this position cannot be controverted, and the sooner sufferers with the headache become convinced of it, the sooner will their sufferings end in restoration of health.—Dr. Spohn pledges his professional reputation on this fact. The remedy may be had of apothecaries generally throughout the United States. COMSTOCK & Co. wholesale druggists, 2, Fletcher Street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl Street, New York, General Agents for America—and for sale by JOHN MUSSON, Agent for Quebec, and by Messrs. SIMS & BOWLES, and BEGG & URQUHART, Quebec, 14th Oct.

The following article is warranted to cure PILES, RHEUMATISM, all SORES, &c. or no pay taken for it.

TWO PHYSICIANS AND PATIENTS.—The Blind Piles, said to be incurable by external applications—Solomon Hays warrants the contrary. His Lintment will cure Blind Piles. Facts are more stubborn than theories. He solicits respectable Physicians to try it upon their patients. It will do them no harm, and it is known that every Physician who has had the honesty to make the trial, has candidly admitted that it has succeeded in every case they have known. Then why not use it? It is the recipe of one of their most respectable members, now deceased. Why refuse to use it? Because it is sold as a proprietary medicine? Is this a sufficient excuse for suffering their honest patients to linger in distress? We think not. Physicians shall be convinced that there is no humbug or quackery about this article.—Why then not alleviate human suffering? If they won't try it before, let them alter all other prescriptions fail. Physicians are respectfully requested to do themselves and posterity the justice to use this article. It shall be taken from the shelves, and done up as their prescription, if they desire. SOLOMON HAYS.

PILES,—DROPSY, SWELLINGS, ALL SORES, RHEUMATISM.

It is absolutely ascertained, on the most positive proof, that the above complaints are arrested and cured by the timely use of Hays' Lintment. It is impossible to find room in this paper to present those proofs which are conclusive and convincing. They may be seen at length where it is sold. GENERAL DUFF GREEN. So well known as Editor of the late Washington Telegraph, is referred to for the truth of the following:—General Green a few days since asserted in a public place, that he had used Hays' Lintment for the Piles, and that the effect was very astonishing, and that he felt it his duty to make known as far as in his power, to his suffering fellow men that such an extraordinary article was in existence.—He said he would cheerfully lend his name, and aid in extending its usefulness. This is but one of many safely say hundreds who have given like testimony. SOLOMON HAYS.

WONDERFUL!! An Astonishing Fact!—Hays' Lintment has now been used in some thousand cases, and no failure can be found. It will cure every and all cases of Piles. No charge without such result.—Apply at JOHN MUSSON, Agent for Quebec, and at Messrs. SIMS & BOWLES, BEGG & URQUHART. CAUTION—None can be genuine without the written signature of Comstock & Co.

LOOK OUT FOR IMPOSITION. A base attempt has been made to imitate Hays' Lintment, and infringe upon the copy and other rights of the proprietors. Beware of cheap Lintment, unless it has a splendid engraved wrapper, and the written, mind written signature of Comstock & Co., all others must be impostions. Any persons vending any other article, by the name of Hays' Lintment, either by wholesale or retail, will be prosecuted for a violation of our copyright. The oath of Mr. Hays may be found copied in our inside wrapper, swearing that no other person knows any of the contents, or essential parts of this Lintment—and that he will not reveal the secret for twenty years.

ANNUALS FOR 1840

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received from London a collection of illustrated and other BOOKS, among which are some very splendid Works suitable for presents, &c. The above are a Consignment from one of the first London publishers and will be sold at a very small advance for Cash. FISHER'S DRAWING ROOM SCRAP BOOK, for 1840, with Poetical Illustrations by L. E. L. and Mary Howitt, containing 36 exquisite Engravings, on steel, 4to, elegantly bound in Gilt Cloth. Do. do. for 1839, do. do. THE JUVENILE SCRAP BOOK, for 1840, containing 16 beautiful Engravings, 8vo. Cloth Gilt. THE Do. do. for the years 1836-7-8-9, 8vo. Cloth Gilt. CHARACTER AND COSTUME IN TURKEY AND ITALY, 21 Illustrations drawn from nature, by T. Allom, in Morocco, folio. CONSTANTINOPLE AND THE SEVEN CHURCHES OF ASIA MINOR, Illustrated by Allom, with Letter Press descriptions of the plates by Rev R. Walsh, L. L. D. 4to. Morocco. SYRIA, HOLY LAND, ASIA MINOR, &c. III. strated in a series of Views drawn from Nature by Bartlett & Allom, with descriptions by J. Carne, Esq. 3 vols. 4to. Cloth Gilt. CONSTANTINOPLE, Ancienne et Moderne, Illustré par Thos. Allom, précédées d'une esquisse descriptive, par Mm. Galibert et Pelle, en 4to. doré. VUES PITTORESQUES de l'Inde, de la Chine, et de divers bords de la Mer Rouge, dessinées par Prout, Stanfield, &c. accompagnées d'un Texte descriptif par Emma Roberts, traducteur par J. F. Gerard, M. A. 2 vols. 4to. doré. ITINERAIRE PITTORESQUE, pour 1834-5-6, du Nord de l'Angleterre, contenant 73 Vues des Lacs, Montagnes, Châteaux, &c. 1 vol. 4to. doré. LANDSCAPE HISTORICAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF SCOTLAND, AND THE WAVERLY NOVELS, from drawings by J. M. W. Turner & Co., and Comic Illustration by Geo. Cruikshank, description by Rev. G. N. Wright, M. A. 2 vols. 4to. Cloth, Gilt. VIEWS IN INDIA, chiefly among the Himalaya Mountains, by Lieut. G. F. White, 31st Regt. edited by Emma Roberts, 1 vol. Imp. 8vo. Morocco, Gilt. VIEWS IN WESTMORELAND, CUMBERLAND, DURHAM, AND NORTHUMBRIA, from drawings by Allom, with historical descriptions by Thos. Rose, vols. 4to. Cloth, Gilt. VIEWS IN CHESTER, DERBY, NOTTINGHAM, LEICESTER, RUTLAND, AND LINCOLN, by Allom, with historical and topographical descriptions by T. Noble, and T. Rose. DEVONSHIRE, illustrated from original drawings by Bartlett & Allom, with descriptions by T. Britton, Esq. 1 vol. 4to. Cloth, Gilt. CORNWALL, illustrated do. do. do. LANCASHIRE, illustrated do. by Austin, Pyne & Co. with historical and topographical descriptions, 1 vol. 4to. Cloth Gilt. IRELAND, illustrated from drawings by Petrie, Bartlett &c. descriptions by G. N. Wright. FINDEN'S TABLEAU of the Affections, a series of Picturesque Illustrations of the womanly virtues.—1839. GEMS OF BEAUTY, displayed in a series of 12 highly finished engravings of Spanish subjects by the celebrated Artist.—1838. HEATH'S PICTURESQUE ANNUAL for 1839, edited by Leitch Ritchie. FINDEN'S PORTS AND HARBOURS, Watering Places, Fishing Villages and other picturesque objects on the English Coast. THE RIVERS OF FRANCE, from drawings by Turner. METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS, or London in the nineteenth century, from drawings by T. H. Sheppard. THE GALLERY OF MODERN BRITISH ARTISTS, consisting of series of engravings from Works of the most eminent Artists. MEDICAL PORTRAIT GALLERY, or Biographical Notices of the most celebrated Physicians, Surgeons, &c. &c. who have contributed to the advancement of Medical Science, by T. J. Pettigrew, 2 vols. Imp. 8vo. Cloth, Gilt. THE DRAMATIC WORKS OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, with glossarial notes and a sketch of his Life, newly arranged and edited, 3 vols. Imp. 8vo. Cloth, Gilt. THE WAVERLY NOVELS, with numerous steel plates, 48 vols. 12mo. very neatly full bound in calf. THE WORKS OF HANNAH MORE, plates, 7 vols. full bound in Calf, Gilt. THE DOCTOR, 8vo. Cloth, Gilt. THE WOMEN OF ENGLAND, their social duties and Domestic habits by Sarah Stickney Ellis, 6th edition, 8vo. Cloth. WOOD'S DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE, extracted chiefly from Brown, Calmet, &c. &c. 2 vols, 8vo. Cloth. FAMILY PRAYERS for every Morning and Evening throughout the year and additional Prayers for special occasions, by John Morrison, D. D. 6th edition, Imp. 8vo.

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