

THE QUEBEC TRANSCRIPT,

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Vol. II.]

WEDNESDAY, 18TH DECEMBER, 1839.

[No. 126

TEN THOUSAND A-YEAR!

(Continued.)

"Huck, I'm afraid there's nothing in it," said Titmouse, despondingly, to his friend—both of them remaining rooted to the spot.

"Audacious old trad!" muttered Huckaback, indignantly.

"If there was any thing in it," said Titmouse, with a deep sigh, "they must have made a deal of talk about it in the house; and this old fellow must have heard my name often enough. It ain't no common name is it."

"I own I don't half like the looks of it," replied his friend, putting his newspaper into his pocket again; "but we'll try if we can't write a letter to sound 'em, and so far take the old creature's advice. Here's the public house she told us of. Come, let's see what's to be done."

Titmouse, greatly depressed, followed his friend; and they soon provided themselves with two classes of stork, and implements for writing. That they made good use of their time and materials let the following epistle prove. It was their joint composition, and here is an exact copy of it:—

To Messrs. Quirk, Gammon, and Snap. "Sir, Your Names being put in an Advertisement in the present Sunday Paper, Newspaper of To Day's date, Mr. T. T. begs to inform your respectable house, I feel anxious to speak with them on this very interesting subject, seeing it mentions the name of Gabriel Titmouse, Newsmaster of To Day's date, of that Deceased Person my own name which I can any Day (as soon as possible) call and prove to you, by telling you the Name, truly, being Engaged in Business during the week by close, (for the Present, I hope that if they say any thing particular to say to him, they will do so without the least Delay, and please direct T. T. at Dowlas and Co's, No. 375, Oxford Street, Port, Fall, which will ensure its being taken in by my employers, and any Genas, yours obediently,

TITMUSE.

P. S.—My Friend, that is with me writing to you, (Mr. I short Huckaback,) can prove who I am. Necessitated to do so.

N. B.—Should have no objections to do the Little Thing if any thing suitable Turns up of it.

T. T.

On Sunday Evening, 9th Dec. Forget to say, I am the only Child of my Honored Parents, who died before I knew them in my Wedlock, and was 27 last Birth Day, Now having seen your Advertisement till this date, which I deem necessary to prove to you, his peripatetic and truly elegant performance being thrice subjected to the critical examination of the friends, was first folded up and directed to Messrs. Quirk and Co., a great quantity of paper having been first upon it. It was safely deposited, a few minutes afterwards, the old woman of the house, and then the two children part of the town. Under four different nights did they stop, take out the newspaper, spell over the advertisement; by which ingenious processes they at length succeeded in satisfying themselves that there was something in it. They had, however, with a considerable statement of excitement with which they had set out on their day of discovery.

Titmouse did not, on reaching his room, take any lay aside his precious newspaper, and with accustomed care and deliberation. On the very, he peeled them off, as it were, and threw them on the bed as quick as possible, in order he might calmly revolve the immense event of it in his mind, which it had agitated like a throw into a stagnant pool by the road-side. How restless was he!—not more so could he been had he lain between horse-hair sheets, repeatedly got up and walked two or three steps, were all that his room admitted of, and then into bed again—but not to sleep, till four o'clock; having nevertheless to rise at half past six, to resume his detested duties at Dowlas & Co's, whose shop he assisted in opening at seven o'clock as usual. When he and his shopmates sitting together at breakfast, he could not bring out a little, vaguely and mysteriously, "something that might happen in the course of the day;" and thereby succeeded in satisfying his companions that he expected the visit of a person, for some row he had been concerned in. Well, eight, nine, ten o'clock went by, and nothing transpired, alas! too very notorious days in which Mr. Titmouse was, bade after bade, and package after package, took down and put up again, at the bidding of his captious customers, the silk, satin, bonnet, crapes, muslin, ribands, gloves, he assisted laying and disposing of as usual; but it is that his powerful understanding could not settle itself, as before, upon his responsible duties. Every other minute he cast a furtive glance towards the door. He allowed, at one time, as a postman crossed opposite side of the street, as if to enter—then passing on immediately, however, next door. Not a person in short, e'erward, that he did not scrutinize narrowly, slowly, but in vain. No—buying and selling the order of the day, as usual—eleven struck, and he sighed. "You don't seem

well," said a pretty young woman, to whom, in a somewhat absent manner he was exhibiting and describing the qualities of some cambric. "Oh—yes, uncommon!" he replied; "never wear ma'am when so well employed!" accompanying the latter words with what he conceived to be a very arch, but which was in fact a very impudent look at his fair customer. At that moment, a voice called out to him from the further end of the shop near the door—"Titmouse wanted!"

"Coming!" he shouted, turning as white as the cambric he held in his hands—which became suddenly scolded and clanny; while his heart went thump, thump, as he hastily exclaimed to the astonished lady. "Excuse me, ma'am, if you please—Jones." To the shopman next him, "will you attend to this lady, as he hastened whether he had been called, amidst a prevalent grin and "hem," from his companions on each side, as he passed along the shop, till he reached a middle aged gentleman-looking person, standing near the door, and bowed to him.

"Mr. Titmouse?" explained the stranger blandly. "The same, sir, at your service," replied Titmouse, treating his acquaintance with a slight inclination towards him; and still more slightly—touched his hat; fixing on him, at the same time, an inquisitive penetrating eye that really abashed him.

"You favored us by leaving a note at our office last night, addressed to Messrs. Quirk, Gammon and Snap?" he enquired, lowering his voice to a whisper.

"Yes, sir, hoping it was not?"

"Pray, Mr. Titmouse, can we be alone for five or ten minutes?"

"I—I—don't exactly know, here, sir; I'm afraid against the rules of the house—but I'll look Here is Mr. Tagrag. May I step into the clock-room with this gentleman for a few minutes, sir?" he continued, addressing his imperious employer, who, with a pen behind the ear, his left hand in his breeches pocket, and his right hand impatiently twiddling about his watch seals, had followed Titmouse, on hearing him enquired for in the manner I have described, and stood at a yard or two distance, eyeing the two with a fussy dissatisfied look, wondering what on earth any one could want with one of his young men.

As Mr. Tagrag will figure a little on our canvas by-and-by, I may as well here give the reader a slight sketch of that gentleman. He was about fifty two years old; a great tyrant in his little way; a compound of ignorance, selfishness, and conceit. He knew nothing on earth except the price of his goods, and how to make the most of his business. He was of middle size, with a tendency to corpulence; and almost invariably wore a black coat and waistcoat, a white neck-handkerchief very firmly tied, and grey trousers. He had a dull, grey eye, with white eyelashes, and no eyebrows; a forehead that seemed athwarted of his face; it retreated so far and so abruptly back from it; his face was pretty deeply pitted with small-pox; his nose or rather comb-like of a nose—consisted of two great nostrils looking at you—as it were, impudently—out of the middle of his face; there was a perfect level space from cheekbone to cheekbone; his whiskers, neatly and closely cut, came in points to each corner of his mouth, which was a very large, shapeless, sensual-looking affair. This may serve, for the present, to give you an idea of the man who had contrived to excite towards himself the hatred and contempt of every body over whom he had any control.

"You know we never allow an, thing of the sort," as his short reply, in a very disagreeable tone. In answer, to the modest request of Titmouse, as above mentioned!

"May I beg the favor of a few minutes private conversation with Mr. Titmouse," said the stranger, politely, "on a matter of the last importance to him? My name, sir, is Gammon, and I am a solicitor."

"Why, sir?" answered Tagrag, somewhat cowed by the calmly and gentlemanly, but at the same time decisive manner of Mr. Gammon—"it's very inconvenient, and decidedly against the rules of the house, for any of my young men to be absent on business of their own during my business hours; but—I suppose—what must, must be—I'll give him ten minutes—and he'd better not stay longer," looking significantly at his watch, and then at Titmouse. "It's only for the sake of the other young men, sir. In a large establishment like ours we're obliged, you know, sir," &c. &c. &c. he added, in a low, cringing tone, deprecatory of the contemptuous air with which he felt that Mr. Gammon was regarding him. That gentleman, with a slight bow, and a supercilious smile, presently quitted the shop, accompanied by Titmouse.

"How far do you live from this place, Mr. Titmouse?" he enquired as soon as they had got into the street.

"Not four minutes walk, sir, but—hem!" he was flustered at the idea of showing so eminent a person into his wretched room—"Suppose we were to step into this tavern here, sir—I dare say they've a room at our service—"

"Pray, allow me to ask, Mr. Titmouse—have you any private paper—family writings, or things of that sort, at your rooms?"

"Titmouse seemed considering.

"I—think I have, sir one or two—but they're of no consequence."

"Are you a judge, Mr. Titmouse?" enquired Mr. Gammon, with a smile, "pray let us my dear sir, at once to your rooms—time is very short and valuable. I should vastly like to look at these same insignificant papers of yours!"

In less than two minutes' further time, Mr. Gammon was sitting at Titmouse's little round table, at his lodgings, with a sheet of paper, and his pen and pencil inkstand before him, asking him a number of questions concerning his birth and family connections, and taking down his answers very carefully—perhaps almost word for word. Mr. Titmouse was quite surprised at the knowledge which Mr. Gammon possessed of the family history of the Titmouses. As for papers, &c., Mr. Titmouse succeeded in producing four or five old letters and memoranda from the greatest of the bank, and the fly leaf of a bible of his father's, which he did not recollect having opened before for very many years, and of which said entries, till pressed on the subject by Mr. Gammon, he had been barely even aware of the existence. With these several documents Mr. Gammon was so much struck that he proposed to take them away with him, for better and more leisure examination, and safer custody, in the office; but Mr. Titmouse significantly hinted at his very recent acquaintance with Mr. Gammon, who, he intimated, was at liberty to come and make exact copies of them whenever he pleased, his (Mr. Titmouse's) presence.

"Oh, certainly—yes," replied Mr. Gammon, slightly coloring at the distrust implied by this observation; "I applaud your caution, Mr. Titmouse. By all means keep them, and most carefully; because, (I do not say that they are,) but it is possible, that they may become rather valuable."

"Thank you, sir; and now, hoping you'll excuse me, I should uncommonly like to know what all this means—what is to turn up out of it at all?"

"The law, my dear sir, is proverbially uncertain—"

"Oh, Lor! but the law can give me a hint!"

"The law never hints," interrupted Mr. Gammon, impressively, with a bland smile.

"Well then, how did you come, sir, to know that there was such a person as Mr. Gabriel Titmouse? I suppose he is my great-uncle, and what can come from him if he was only a bit of a shoemaker?"

"Ah, yes—exactly these are very interesting questions. I suppose he is my great-uncle, and what can come from him if he was only a bit of a shoemaker?"

"Sir, I perceive that we have positively been absent from your place on business; only an hour—your employers will be getting rather impatient."

"Meaning no offence sir—both their impatience, I'm confident, I assure you, to know what all this means, and how it will turn out, I have told you every thing."

"Why, certainly, you see, Mr. Titmouse," said Gammon, with an agreeable smile—"it was that friend of his that had been the making of Gammon's—"

"It is only candid in me to acknowledge that your curiosity is perfectly reasonable; and I see no difficulty in admitting that I have a motive—"

"Yes, sir—and all that—I know, sir," hastily interrupted Titmouse, but without irritating or disturbing the placid speaker.

"And that you are with some anxiety for the result of our advertisement?"

"Ah, you can't escape from that, you know, sir!" interposed Titmouse, with a confident air.

"But it is a maxim with us, my dear sir, never to be premature in any thing, especially when it may be very prejudicial; you've really no idea, my dear Mr. Titmouse, of the world of mischief that is often done by precipitancy in legal matters; and in the present step of the business—the present stage my dear sir—I really do see it necessary not to do any thing premature, and without consulting my partner?"

"Lord, sir!" exclaimed Titmouse, getting more and more irritated and impatient as he reflected on the length of his absence from Dowlas & Co's.

"I quite feel for your anxiety—so perfectly natural."

"Oh, dear sir! if you'd only tell me the least bit—"

"If my dear sir, I were to disclose just now the exact object we had in writing that advertisement in the papers?"

"How did you come to know of it at all sir? Come, there can't be any harm."

"Not the least, my dear sir. It was in the course of business—in the course of business."

"Is it money that's been left me—or—any thing of that sort?"

"It quite pains me, I assure you, Mr. Titmouse—I think by the way"—added Gammon suddenly, as something occurred to him of their previous conversation, which was now forgotten—"I told me that that Bible was given you by your father."

"Oh, yes, sir! yes—no doubt of it; surely that can't signify, seeing he's dead, and I'm his only son!" said Titmouse, quickly and eagerly.

"Oh, no! it's only a circumstance—a mere coincidence; but in business you know Mr. Titmouse, every little helps."

To be continued.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT. UPPER CANADA.

Message from His Excellency the Governor General on the subject of the Union of the Provinces.

TRANSMITTED 7TH DECEMBER, 1839.

C. POULETT THOMSON.
In pursuance of the intention expressed in his Speech from the Throne, the Governor General desires now to bring under the consideration of the House of Assembly, the subject of the Reunion of this Province with Lower Canada, recommended by Her Majesty in Her Gracious Message to both Houses of Parliament on the 3rd of May last.

For several years the condition of the Canadas has occupied a large portion of the attention of parliament. That they should be contented & prosperous—that the ties which bind them to the Parent State should be strengthened—that their administration should be conducted in accordance with the wishes of the people, is the ardent desire of every British Statesman—and the experience of the last few years amply testifies that the Imperial Parliament has been sparing neither of the time it has devoted to the investigation of their affairs nor of the expenditure it has sanctioned for their protection.

The events which have marked the recent history of Lower Canada, are so familiar to the House of Assembly that it is unnecessary for the Governor-General further to allude to them. There, the Constitution is suspended, and the powers of the Government are inadequate to permit of the enactment of such permanent Laws as are required for the benefit of the people.

Within this Province the finances are deranged—public improvements are suspended—privileges enterprise is checked—the tide of emigration, so essential to the prosperity of the country and to the British connection, has ceased to flow—while by many, the general system of Government is declared to be unsatisfactory.

After the most attentive and anxious consideration of the state of these Provinces, and of the difficulties under which they respectively labour, Her Majesty's Advisers came to the conclusion, that by their Reunion alone could those difficulties be removed. During the last Session of the Imperial Legislature they indeed refrained from pressing immediate legislation, but their hesitation proceeded from no doubt as to the principle of the measure or its necessity. It arose solely from their desire to ascertain more fully the opinions of the Legislature of Upper Canada, and to collect information from which the details might be rendered more satisfactory to the people of both Provinces.

The time then is now arrived beyond which a settlement cannot be postponed. In Lower Canada it is indispensable to afford a safe and practicable return to a Constitutional Government, and so far as the feeling of the inhabitants can be there ascertained the measure of the Reunion meets with approbation.

In Upper Canada it is no less necessary to enable the Province to meet her Financial embarrassments and to proceed in the development of her natural resources. There are evidently no means in this Province of fulfilling the pecuniary obligations which have been contracted but by a great increase in the Local Revenues. But so long as Lower Canada remains under her present form of Government neither Province possesses any power over the only source from which that increase can be drawn. Nor even, were it possible to restore a Representative Constitution to Lower Canada, unaccompanied by the Union, would the position of this province be much improved; since past experience has shewn the difficulty of procuring assent to any alteration of the customs Laws suggested from hence.

This Province has engaged in undertakings, which reflect the highest honour on the enterprise and industry of her inhabitants. The Public works which she has completed or commenced have been conceived in a spirit worthy of a successful result. But additional means are indispensable to avert the ruin of some, and secure the completion of others.—Nor will that

alone suffice; Lower Canada holds the Key to all those improvements; without her cooperation, the navigation for which nature has done so much—for which this Province has so deeply burdened itself—must remain incomplete and a barrier be opposed to the development of those great natural resources which the hand of Providence has so lavishly bestowed on this country.

With a view to remove all those difficulties; to relieve the financial embarrassments of Upper Canada; to enable her to complete her Public Works; and to develop her agricultural capabilities;—to restore Constitutional Government to Lower Canada; to establish a firm, impartial, and rigorous Government for both, and to unite the people within them in one common feeling of attachment to British Institutions and British Connexion, the Union is desired by Her Majesty's Government; and that measure alone, if based upon just principles, appears adequate to the occasion.

Those principles in the opinion of Her Majesty's advisers are; a just regard to the claims of the Province in adjusting the terms of the Union—the maintenance of the three Estates of the Provincial Legislature;—the settlement of a permanent Civil List for securing the independence of the Judges, and to the Executive Government that freedom of action which is necessary for the Public good;—and the establishment of a system of Local Government adapted to the wants of the people.

It was with great satisfaction that Her Majesty's Government learnt that upon the question of the Union itself, the House of Assembly had pronounced their decided judgment during their last Session, and it will only remain for the Governor General now to invite their assent to the terms upon which it is sought to be effected.—Their decision was indeed accompanied by recommendations to which the Government could not agree, but the Governor General entertains no doubt that under the altered circumstances they will no more be renewed. It will be for the Imperial Parliament guided by their intimate knowledge of Constitutional Law, and, free from the bias of local feelings and interests, to arrange the details of the measure.

The first of the terms of Reunion, to which the Governor General desires the assent of the House of Assembly, is, the equal Representation of each Province in the United Legislature. Considering the amount of the population of Lower Canada, this proposition might seem to place that Province in a less favourable position than Upper Canada. But, under the circumstances in which this Province is placed, with the increasing population to be expected from immigration and having regard to the Commercial and Agricultural enterprise of its inhabitants an equal apportionment of Representation appears desirable.

The second stipulation to be made is the grant of a sufficient Civil List. The propriety of rendering the Judicial Bench independent alike of the Executive and of the Legislature and of furnishing the means of carrying on the indispensable services of the Government, admits of no question, and has been affirmed by the Parliament of Upper Canada as the Acts passed by them for effecting these objects. In determining the amount of the Civil List the House of Assembly may be assured that the Salaries and expenses to be paid from it will be calculated by Her Majesty's Government with a strict regard to economy and the state of the Provincial Finances.

Thirdly, the Governor General is prepared to recommend to Parliament, that so much of the existing debt of Upper Canada as has been contracted for Public Works of a general nature should after the Union, be charged on the joint Revenue of the United Province. Adverting to the nature of the Works for which this debt was contracted, and the advantage which must result from them to Lower Canada, it is not unjust that that Province should bear a proportion of their expenses.

On these principles the Governor General is of opinion that a Reunion of the two Provinces may be effected—equitable and satisfactory in its terms—and beneficial in its results to all classes: He submits them to the consideration of the House of Assembly in the full conviction of their importance, and in the hope that they will receive the assent of that house. Fortified by the expression of their opinion Her Majesty's Government and Parliament will be able at once to apply themselves to the full development of the scheme, and to the consideration of the provisions by which it may be carried into effect with the greatest advantage to the people of both Provinces.

If in the course of their proceedings the House of Assembly should desire any information

which it is in the power of the Governor General to afford, they will find him ready and anxious to communicate with them frankly and fully, and to aid by all the means in his power that settlement on which he firmly believes that the future prosperity and advancement of these Colonies mainly depend.

THE TRANSCRIPT.

QUEBEC, WEDNESDAY, 16th DEC. 1839

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.—The proceedings in the House of Representatives up to the 7th instant inclusive—we cannot indeed properly say proceedings but the talking—has been productive of nothing, and faction is predominant. The following extracts which we make from correspondence of New York papers, furnish a sad comment upon Republican institutions:—

Washington City, Dec. 6th, 1839.—Whatever may have been my opinion for many days past, in reference to the ultimate issue of affairs in this city; and however sincerely I may have ridiculed the idea of anticipated scenes of violence and outrage within the walls of the Capitol, I am now pretty well satisfied that blood will be shed, and that too, pretty freely, before the difficulties in which the House of Representatives is now involved will be brought to an issue. The excitement each hour increases with delay, and God knows how soon the dagger and stiletto may be put in requisition. Of daggers and pistols, or bowie knives, there is no scarcity in the hall of the House of Representatives!

Dec. 7th 1839.

There is no improvement whatever in the doings of Congress. The Representatives have not advanced a single step to-day towards organization; and until there is a "House" the Senate cannot legislate. Two hours or more of this day's sitting were spent by the meeting, (as Mr. Adams invariably calls the Representatives when he has occasion to address them,) in irregular and desultory conversation upon proposed amendments to the Journal. The acting Clerk, Mr. Garland, seems to be particularly unhappy with his journal. They have had to retouch, and alter, and strike out, and insert several times, during the last two days, in order to make it a true record of the proceedings.

On Saturday the 7th instant the anxiously expected communication from the Governor General, on the subject of the Union, was sent down to both Houses. The views of the Home Government on this subject are lucidly set forth, and it appears to be the prevailing opinion of the Upper Canada press that the measure as proposed would pass both Houses of Legislature. It will be seen on a perusal of the message that the representation of Upper and Lower Canada is proposed to be equal—that so much of the debt of Upper Canada as has been contracted for work of a public nature be charged in the United Province—and that all the terms stipulated for during the preceding session of the Upper Canada Parliament will not be acceded to.

UPPER CANADA.

Yesterday we received Toronto papers of the 9th and 10th instant. The only account of the proceedings of the House of Assembly that we find, is the following in the Commercial Herald of Monday the 9th:—

In the Assembly nothing has been done, beyond the introduction of some bills, only two of which have been considered, viz., A Bill for constituting a Commission to examine Public Accounts, and A Bill to improve the manner of holding County Elections, by taking the Poll at various parts of the County simultaneously, which last has been ordered for a third reading to-day.

Mr. Boulton has given notice that he will bring in a bill to prevent persons having taking up arms during the rebellion, and others connected with the hunter's lodges, or corresponding with traitors, from voting or becoming candidates at elections.

The Patriot of the 10th instant states that the House of Assembly having resolved to afford compensation for reporting its proceedings, it (the Patriot) will be enabled to give the debates at length.

His Excellency the Governor General, we are happy to find, has administered a pretty severe rap on the knuckles to one of the "Responsible" deputations that have been pestering him with their Addresses ever since his arrival in Upper Canada. The Durhamites of the Home District having presented an address couched in the usual terms, received the following reply, which they may digest at their leisure:—

Gentlemen, I have received your address containing copies of resolutions passed at a meeting held some time ago, to prepare an address to Her Majesty. I shall readily comply with your request, but I must at the same time express my earnest hope that party differences and party feelings may be laid aside at the present crisis of affairs in this Colony, and that I may receive the co-operation of all Her Majesty's loyal subjects in my endeavors to perfect measures for the future peace and prosperity of the Province.

REMOURS OF WAR.

The Toronto Patriot of the 10th instant has the following, which it is to be hoped will prove another unfounded rumour:—

It is reported that Captain Lindsay, of the Dragon Guards, arrived in this city late last night, with a despatch to the Government from the Falls of Niagara, containing intelligence that this is the day appointed by the "Hunters" for an attack on our frontier. The point of attack has not been named to us.

The Cornwall Observer of the 12th gives some information of the same alarming nature, as follows:—

We understand that a despatch reached town this morning from above, stating that 3,000 brigands were prepared on the American side, for the invasion of this Province. Judging from the two last winters, we have very little reason to doubt the accuracy of the report.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The papers from the Eastern Provinces furnish us with various particulars relative to the "vexed question" of the Boundary Line. A Correspondent of the St. John's Chronicle, under date of Fredericton, Dec. 2, writes the following:—

I have just been informed from good authority, that the Americans have three distinct fortifications or breastworks, capable of containing 1,000 men, erected at the mouth of the Fish River, and a large force daily expected to man them. I believe this information was sent to a gentleman residing here by a person stationed at Temiscouata Lake; the plans of the fortifications, &c. were taken and sent to this place, and subsequently shown to my informant. I suppose that the Governor has also received the same information. It is well known that the Americans have an excellent winter road through the St. John at Fish River, and that Governor Fairfield is pledged to take further possession this winter. In the meantime poor John Bull is gulled by promises and fair speeches, &c. to believe that the America Government is acting with perfect sincerity and good faith.

At a public dinner in St. John, N. B., on St. Andrew's Day, the following was among the toasts given from the Chair:—

The Boundary Question.—An early, amicable, and equitable settlement thereof, according to the true intent and meaning of the Treaty of 1783, without any compromise of the honour or integrity of the two great nations.

To this toast Mr. FRATHERSTONAGH, who was one of the public guests, responded, in the following speech:—

Mr. President.—The allusion which you have made to me in the toast which has just been so warmly received, and the distinguished manner in which you have been pleased to receive me at your festival, may appear to give you and the gentlemen present some claim upon me for a passing notice of the official du-

ties in which I have for some time been engaged. Considering how much you are interested in the results, I cannot in courtesy disappoint so reasonable an expectation, and I wish to make some observations, attending nevertheless to limit them by that severe reserve imposed upon me, as respects some essential particulars, by the duty I owe to Her Majesty's Government. (Great applause.) I feel conscious, Gentlemen, that you cannot but respond to that sentiment, and that you would esteem me the less if I preserved inviolate a trust which requires to be guarded in the most sacred manner. With this limitation, Gentlemen, it gives me great pleasure to address you.

You are all familiar with the history of this Boundary Question, and it must have excited in you, as it has in many others, great surprise that notwithstanding the case has for so many years past been under the consideration of so many able men on both sides, and that it has been referred, with all the evidence they had collected, to one of the most enlightened and honest Sovereigns in Europe, for a decision, by mutual consent, still the parties have not been able to agree, nor the Sovereign Arbitrator to come to a conclusion consistent with the rule laid down in the second article of the Treaty of 1783. Of the able men I have alluded to, two belonged to this Province—one of them the late Judge Chipman, an acute man with high intellectual powers; the other, the present worthy Chief Justice, his son, who is justly revered amongst you for his clear judgment and extensive acquisitions. On the side of the United States there have also been some eminent men employed.—I believe I do not transcend my duty when I state that after a long and careful study of the history of the case, and an examination made with diligence and energy, of the physical geography of the territory in dispute, at all the points essential to investigation, it is my conviction that the failure to bring this grave matter to a final issue is to be entirely attributed to defective information and a fatal embarrassment occasioned by the requirements of the second article of the Treaty of Ghent. The cardinal rules, Gentlemen, of the pursuit of truth in all matters of science, and in all matters connected with the progressive improvement of mankind, is to go from the known to the unknown. But this rule in the second article of the Treaty of Ghent is reversed; we are required to go from the unknown to the known. The second article directs the Boundary betwixt the two countries to begin at the North-West Angle of Nova Scotia, a point which never had any existence and which was never established or set apart by any survey, either of a direct or indirect kind. Its position depends upon the previous ascertainment of two lines, and the point of coincidence between them would, when established, be the point where the North-West Angle would be, and that where the Treaty directs the Boundary to begin. But since neither of those two lines have yet been ascertained, and the point of departure of only one of them agreed upon, it is evident that the North-West Angle of Nova Scotia, which is to be an effect or result proceeding from causes, the inherent power of which we are yet ignorant of, is to this moment a nonentity, and must remain so until the precise direction of the two lines before spoken of is mutually agreed upon and established. This is a sufficient reason why all attempts to bring the dispute to a happy termination hitherto have failed, the words of the Treaty directing us to begin at the end, instead of the beginning, and to pursue the enquiries from the unknown to the known, and Gentlemen, I do not wish to conceal from you who are so much interested in the matter, that the investigations in which I have of late been engaged, have produced results which ought to influence Governments that desire no territorial acquisitions at the expense of justice and the reverence due to Treaties, as I am persuaded is the case with the two Governments now negotiating on this important subject. The defective information it is hoped and believed can be supplied. I say this much because rumour is being busy about the declared intentions of the State of Maine to proceed in taking possession of the whole territory in dispute, without awaiting the peaceful proceedings now in progress betwixt the Federal Government and that of Her Majesty. I do not believe in these rumours.

ACCIDENT.—A private of the 65th Regiment while proceeding to Fort Henry on Friday night last, fell into the Ditch leading to the garrison ground, and was killed.—Kingston Chronicle, Dec. 11th.

A case of "Swartwout" occurred among our friends Mr. James Campbell, most "Sub-Treasurer," has decamped from a defaulter to the amount of the Province is well secured for double the amount. Thus the loss will not, public, fall on the people; but we can still mention of the Blue No. an abominable case of bounds.

We find the following Transcript of Nov. 23. "A creature in the sold his wife in the England, for four shillings was exposed like a beast. —Will the Montreal place this down as a Monarchy?"

We are sure our countrymen in good humour shall therefore reply to us. We lately read, very United States who married his two children should we propose to the "Beauties of Republic" in the union neither is it lawful in his wife—but persons tries, who transgress a step further, M the Portland querist, the sale of human beings, the jaw of the republic was not traffic—and that, established a paper states to advocate "equality" his office was destroyed, without the written fere with that of the nation.

Go a step further, M the Portland querist, the sale of human beings, the jaw of the republic was not traffic—and that, established a paper states to advocate "equality" his office was destroyed, without the written fere with that of the nation.

The following Letter, Clerk of the Peace. Police Officers, GENTLEMEN.—Major donnell has intimated to acquaint you, for the traces, that, from and at the Gates of the Garrison Clock, P. M., and the I have the honor Your most obed

Inspector and Messrs. Perrault & Sons. There will be some of the above measure, of whom we do not for times of actual rebellion, our doubtful policy to gates of this city, as being shut in as were the case would of foreign invasion were the walls would then must say that we think which the gallant Colonel has come, in-lad of inconvenience to me is not, as it appears to city for it.

THE PUBLIC On Monday, the citizens of Quebec House, in conformity sed on the 9th instant the Committee appointed by the meeting held Murray's office. Mr. called to the chair, a pointed Secretary, numerous as that of and consequently unanimity prevailed.

The Chairman h words to the meeting port of the Committee That Your Com Committee which has Mr. Murray's office communication of the now submitted, and of their views and intentions of the Bye-Laws for

THE QUEBEC TRANSCRIPT.

A case of "Swartwouting" has lately occurred among our friends the Blue Noses. Mr. James Campbell, Deputy Treasurer, (almost "Sub-Treasurer,") at St. Andrews, N. B., has decamped from the Province, being a defaulter to the amount of £2,000. The Province is well secured by good bondsmen for double the amount of the deficiency. Thus the loss will not, as in the adjoining republic, fall on the "great body of the people;" but we can still appreciate the indignation of the Blue Noses on discovering such an abominable case of imitating their neighbours.

We find the following, in the *Portland Transcript* of Nov. 23rd:—

"A creature in the shape of a man, recently sold his wife in the Market of Rotherham, England, for four shillings and ten pence; she was exposed like a beast with a baiter under her.—Will the *Montreal Transcript* allow us to place this down as one of the "Beauties of a Monarchy?"

We are sure our cotemporary must ask this question in good humor, and not seriously—we shall therefore reply to it in the same strain. We lately read, very lately, of a man in the United States who murdered his wife! and his two children! I with what decency should we propose to set this down as one of the "Beauties of Republicanism?" There is no law in the union which sanctions murder—neither is it lawful in England for a man to sell his wife—but persons are found, in all countries, who transgress the law.—*Montreal Transcript*

Go a step further, Montreal friend, and tell the Portland querist, that you daily hear of the sale of human beings, in droves, under a jaw of the republic which sanctions the infernal traffic—and that, when a conscientious man established a paper in one of the Southern states to advocate "equal rights" for all men, his office was destroyed, and himself murdered, without the written law daring to interfere with that of the mob.

CITY GATES.
The following LETTER, has been addressed to the Clerk of the Peace.
POLICE OFFICE, Quebec, 16th Dec. 1839.
GENTLEMEN.—Major General Sir James Macdonnell has intimated to me, and requested I would acquaint you, for the information of the Magistrates, that, from and after the Twentieth instant, the Gates of the Garrison will be closed at Eleven o'clock, P. M., and the *Wickets* at Midnight.
I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble servant,
T. A. YOUNG, J. P.
Inspector and Superintendent of Police.
Messrs. Perrault & Scott, Clerk of the Peace.

There may be substantial reasons in favour of the above measure, known to the initiated, of whom we do not form a part. Even in the times of actual rebellion it always appeared to us doubtful policy to close the wickets of the gates of this city, as many disaffected persons being shut in as were kept out, and vice versa. The case would of course be different if a foreign invasion were at hand; people outside the walls would then think of moving in. We must say that we think the determination to which the gallant Commandant of the Garrison has come, is ill-advised, and likely to prove of inconvenience to many citizens, when there is not, as it appears to us, the slightest necessity for it.

THE PUBLIC BAKERY.
On Monday, an adjourned meeting of the citizens of Quebec took place at the Court House, in conformity with the resolution passed on the 9th instant, to receive the report of the Committee appointed to meet that chosen by the meeting held on the same day at Mr. Murray's office. Mr. PETER SHEPPARD was called to the chair, and Mr. JOHN BRAN appointed Secretary. The meeting was not so numerous as that of the Monday preceding, and consequently much more order and unanimity prevailed.
The Chairman having addressed a few words to the meeting, read the following report of the Committee:—
"That Your Committee having met the Committee which had been already chosen at Mr. Murray's office on the same day, received communication of their proceedings, which is now submitted, and obtained an explanation of their views and intentions; and also a copy of the Bye-Laws for the good government of

the Quebec Baking Company, by which it will be perceived the public are secured against the possibility of being charged more at any time than one dollar net profit upon each barrel of flour, to be purchased at the lowest possible rate for cash. These views being found to be quite in accordance with those of this meeting, namely, "to establish a Public Bakery, from which the public may be supplied with pure, wholesome bread, of full weight, and at the least possible cost."—Your Committee take the liberty of recommending that the Companies be united, and only one put into operation; being under the impression that the interests of the public at large will thus be better secured, than by establishing two Companies, whose separate proceedings might be occasionally detrimental to those interests.
"The whole nevertheless humbly submitted.
P. SHEPPARD, Chairman.
Dr. MORRIS, seconded by Mr. JOHN SINCLAIR, moved that the Rules and Regulations of the Company be read, which was done accordingly. The following are the most important features of the Constitution of the Company, as we gathered them from the reading of the document:—
The capital stock to be £5,000, in 1,000 shares of £5 each—no one to be allowed to hold more than 5 shares until the 1st May next, at which period, if any shares remain not taken up, such residue may be disposed of to the ten stockholders—a stockholder to have one vote only, and no proxies allowed—an executive committee of thirteen to be elected by ballot, and such committee to appoint a chairman, treasurer, and secretary from among themselves;—the remainder to be called in as required, in portions of £1 to each share, not less than 30 days notice being given—the price of bread to be ascertained monthly, or oftener if necessary, by the executive committee, the profit to be limited to five shillings on a barrel of flour, and 2s. 6d. on a cwt. of *farine entiere* flour and all other articles required to be purchased for cash, and no credit to be given—thirty of the stockholders can call a general meeting, at any time, &c.
The Rules and Regulations gave, apparently, general satisfaction, and, after a short discussion upon some unimportant points, it was resolved, nem. con. upon motion of Mr. H. GOWEN, seconded by Mr. THOMAS AMIOT, that the report of the Committee appointed last Monday, with the Rules and Regulations adopted by the Quebec Baking Company, be agreed to by this meeting, and consequently the two proposed companies be united under the name and style of 'The Quebec Baking Company.'"
Mr. GEORGE HALL stated that the Society formed by the meeting held in the Lower Town had suggested that, should the two Companies be united, another Committee should be added to that already in existence, in order that those who had promoted this meeting might have a voice in the proceedings. He would therefore move, seconded by Mr. SINCLAIR,
"That a General Meeting of the then subscribers to the Quebec Baking Company be held on the 26th instant, for the purpose of electing twelve of a Committee to act with the thirteen already appointed."
This resolution was unanimously adopted, and the meeting then adjourned.

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.
Toronto papers of the 11th instant, namely, the *Examiner* and the *British Colonist*, reached us this morning. The *Examiner*, alluding to the reported preparations of the Hunters for invading the Province, says—"It is difficult to believe that there are madmen on the other side prepared to rush to certain destruction."
From the *Toronto Colonist* we learn that there have been some attempts at incendiarism in the village of Port Stanley, on Lake Erie, and that the large store house belonging to Mr. Hawley, at Port Trent, has been burnt to the ground—supposed to be the work of an incendiary.
The following *résumé* of the proceedings in the House of Assembly we abridge from the *Examiner's* reports:—
Monday, Dec. 9.
Mr. Thornburn asked the Solicitor General whether the House was to consider him the organ of Government.
The Solicitor General said he had received

and expected to receive instructions from the head of the Government upon certain measures brought before Parliament; he had no reason to suppose that any circumstances will arise which will interfere with the discharge of his public duties.

The Attorney General said he had been entrusted with the views of the government on the union and revenue laws. He had also received instructions to prepare a bill of impeachment, and he regretted that he had omitted to communicate the fact to his learned friend; an omission partly accidental, and which he hoped he would consider it.
Mr. Gowan moved that Sir F. Head's Narrative be expunged from the journals of the house.

Mr. Merritt asked if Mr. Howe's letters on responsible government had been sent to be printed.
The Speaker said a vote of thanks was passed by that House to Sir F. Head for his conduct, and had Mr. Howe's letters been received in the same way the same would be printed.
Mr. Backus said no such insult should be practised towards such a man as Sir Francis, with his consent.
Several other gentlemen spoke on the subject, but our limits compel us to omit their observations.

The house divided on the question:
For the motion.....16
Against it.....31

Majority for printing Narrative.....15
Mr. Draper, Solicitor General, submitted on the 10th instant, his resolutions in favour of the Union, on the terms proposed in His Excellency's Message. The resolutions were ordered to be printed, and referred to a committee of the whole House on Thursday. A long discussion ensued, and nearly all the prominent members expressed their views. A very general opinion was given in favour of the Union, and if we may believe the statements of Hon. members, four fifths of the people of the Province are in favour of the principle of the measure.

From the Cobourg Star.
STAGE COACH ROBBERY.—A most daring attempt to rob the public stage was made on Friday night last a little above Port Hope, which, but for the prudent vigilance of the driver and the praiseworthy assistance rendered him by the neighbouring inhabitants, would have succeeded. The passengers having walked up Roseberry Hill, a steep ascent about 5 miles above Port Hope, the driver took the opportunity, as customary with him, of examining the stage to see that all was right, when he observed the straps of the hind boot, where the passengers' baggage is stowed, hanging loose; and on closer inspection found they had been cut through, and three trunks carried off. In the morning the trunks were found lying in a small thicket about 100 yards from the road, and not more than 400 yards from the place where they were first missed.—Only one had been opened, and part of its contents lay strewn on the ground, but apparently nothing had been taken away.

There is quite a rebellion in Albany. The *New York Times* of the 10th instant has the following:—
THE PATROON AND HIS TENANTS.
The dispute between the young Patroon and his tenants is likely to terminate seriously, possibly in bloodshed. The sheriff of Albany in a second attempt to enforce the law at the head of a large body of the posse *comitatus* has been completely foiled; the attitude of the insurgents—who are said to number 1,500 men, and to be provided with small arms and two pieces of artillery—being sufficiently imposing to deter unarmed men from hazarding coercive measures.

In this dilemma, Gov. Seward has called upon the military of this city, to hold themselves in readiness to support his authority if necessary. Three steamers, we understand, have been chartered to convey to Albany such troops as may be required. We earnestly hope, however, that a resort to arms may be avoided.
Since the above was in type, we have been informed that the whole of the First Division of Artillery will leave for Albany, this day, at 3 o'clock, P. M., unless countermanded from thence in the mean time. A number of tow boats have been engaged to carry the horses. The members of the First Division met in great force at the Artillery Drill Rooms last night. Probably 2,000 men will start for "the seat of war" The troops meet in the Park to-day, at half-past 12.

In its evening edition the *Times* says "the troops which were ordered to depart for Albany have been countermanded until to-morrow."

MARRIED.
At Montreal, on the 11th instant, by the Rev. H. Eaton, Hospital-Sergeant Dunca, Royal Regt. to Miss Mary Ann Bacon, both of that city.

DIED.
On Sunday last, at Beauport, near this city, Miss Catherine De Salaberry, daughter of the Hon. L. De Salaberry.

At Glasgow, on the 6th November last, to which place he had gone for the benefit of his health, William Galt, Esq. of Montreal, aged 42.

RAFFLE

OF
SPLENDID JEWELLERY, CLOCKS,
&c. &c. &c.

THE RAFFLE to consist of 120 Tickets.
The Prizes are 60 in number, and of the following value:—

1 Prize, £25 0 0	Value, £25 0 0
1 15 0 0	..... 15 0 0
1 8 0 0	..... 8 0 0
1 7 10 0	..... 7 10 0
3 4 10 0	..... 13 10 0
1 4 0 0	..... 4 0 0
2 2 5 0	..... 4 10 0
2 2 0 0	..... 4 0 0
7 1 15 0	..... 12 5 0
1 1 10 0	..... 1 10 0
2 1 5 0	..... 2 10 0
5 1 0 0	..... 5 0 0
3 0 17 6	..... 2 12 6
9 0 15 0	..... 6 15 0
2 0 12 6	..... 1 5 0
19 0 10 0	..... 9 10 0

Total value, £192 17 6

The 60 highest throws will be entitled to a prize each, the highest throw to have the first choice, and so on with the remaining throws.

Tickets, 20s. each, to be had at C. W. Ardouin's, St. John Street, where the prizes may be seen.

C. W. ARDOUIN.
18th Dec., 1839.



ST. JOHN'S DAY.

THE BRETHREN OF ALBION LODGE, No. 17, U. A. F. M., on the Registry of England, will dine together, on FRIDAY the 27th day of December instant, at the ALBION HOTEL, in celebration of the FESTIVAL OF ST. JOHN; on which occasion such Transient Brethren as may be disposed to join in the celebration are invited to attend.
By order of the W. M.
Quebec, 18th Dec. 1839.
Tickets may be obtained on application at the Bar of the Albion Hotel.

TUITION.
WANTED, A YOUNG MAN of perfectly sober habits, as an ASSISTANT in a Boarding School.
Apply to Mr. GALE, St. Augustin Academy.
Dec. 11th, 1839.
The Academy will close for the Christmas Vacation, on Tuesday, 24th instant, and re-open on Monday, 13th Jan'y. 1840.

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

THE Subscriber offers his sincere thanks to his friends and the public of Quebec for the very liberal support he has experienced for eleven years, but especially the last year; and he hopes still to merit and retain their confidence and patronage, by steady attention to his business (and their interest) and employing men of temperate habits, and using good materials, so as to prevent complaints.
WM. BOOTH, PAINTER,
No. 5, Arsenal Street, opposite the Ordnance Store, Upper Town.
Quebec, 4th Dec. 1838.

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

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER:
FIFTY Barrels Superfine FLOUR,
 400 do. Fine do.
 100 Quintals Dry Codfish,
 20 do. Large Table do.
 100,000 Three Rivers Bricks.
JAMES SEATON,
 No. 1, St. Peter Street.
 Quebec, 7th Dec. 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 Pilot Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestines, ever imported. Regulation Swords, Belts and Sashes, Military and other Gloves, Staff and Navy Lace, Frails, Department Buttons, Braces, &c., &c.
 4th November.

HEADACHE,
SICK OR NERVOUS
THE extraordinary reputation that Dr. Spohn's remedy for this distressing complaint in every day afflicting 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 vitiated 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 pleads 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 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 Cuthbert'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 fine 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 colour, if any body doubts these facts, let them call upon me and see. I bought the Balm of Comstock & 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. Comstock. Beware! as all without that name must be false.
SOLD BY
JOHN MUSSON,
 Agent for Quebec, and by
Messrs. SIMS & BOWLES, and BEGG & URQUHART.
 Quebec, 8th October.

FOR PUBLIC CONSIDERATION.
IF no instance has prevailed infatuation less 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 consentance 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 constitutions to the insidious inroads of almost every variety of human malady, from their reluctance to incur the expense of consulting a physician, and from their silly prejudice against the most simple medicines, unless sanctioned by the mystic authority of a pretentiously learned prescription! If they could see that prescription in plain English, they would find, in a vast majority of cases that it ordered nothing in the world but a little rhubarb orenna or jalap, or aloes, mixed with sugar and water, and mystified with a little peppermint, or some other scented drug; and a simple cathartic like this is generally efficacious. But the druggist keeps the prescription, and when the patient gets ill again he has again to consult the physician, instead of procuring for himself, at a mere fraction of the original expense, the wonderful remedy which had relieved him. It is that a majority of the population of every civilized country suffer disease to work its insidious way into their system, because the relief they derive from medical aid is at once expensive, transitory, and difficult of access; and this is exemplified in 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 dross and accumulations and incumbrances, give a new and invigorating action to all the viscera that contribute their agency to the digestive functions, and by promoting the insensible perspiration, relieve the whole system of febrile and inflammatory symptoms, must necessarily prove a great blessing to mankind, if rendered at a price which places it within the reach of all classes. If it have an extensive sale, it cannot fail to work more cures, and to do 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. Such a medicine, which 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 who they have relieved and cured. It is in vain that the interested denouncers of popular medicine attempt to include these in their indiscriminate opprobrium.—Facts beat theories and are more stubborn even than prejudices. Could the most eminent and successful physician that ever lived collect so many testimonials of remarkable cures, and of so extensive an alleviation of suffering under an almost endless variety of human diseases as have been spontaneously presented to the 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 fully established upon the basis of innumerable facts, it only remains necessary to inform persons who are unacquainted with them of some among the multitude of maladies in which they have repeatedly proved successful, and in which, therefore, it may confidently be presumed they will succeed hereafter; 1. Dyspepsia, both chronic and casual, under the worst symptoms of restlessness and pain, flatulency head-ache, nausea, loss of appetite, heart-burn, costiveness, bilious sallowness, general debility and wasting away of the body. 2. Diarrhoea, whether ferulic, mucous, serous, leucorrhoeal, bilious, or tubular. 3. Jaundice, both bilious and spasmodic, hepatic, infantile, and of the dark green variety. 4. Hemorrhoids, or worms, both alvine and anal, and of every variety, from the large tape and joint worms to the insect larva of the stomach and rectum. 5. Piles, of the blind, the bleeding, the white and the caruncular varieties. 6. Costiveness, whether arising from constipation or obstruction, and of however long standing. 7. Colic, the iliac, tapintars', hot or chronic pain in the side. 8. The Daily Fever, whether of the mild, the acute, or the sweating variety. 9. Asthma, the nervous or dry or 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 podagra, or gout. 16. Marasmus, whether as general atrophy or loss of flesh, or pulmonary decline and consumption, if taken before cavities have been formed in the lungs. 17. Scrophula—singularly and rapidly efficacious even in the worst cases. 18. Scurvy. 19. Hypochondriasis, 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 aloe 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, till the period of convalescence. Directions for use accompany them. Sold wholesale and retail by **WM. B. MOFFAT,** 267 Broadway, N. Y. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.
BEGG & URQUHART.

MADEIRA WINE.
THE undersigned have received via London a FINEST SUPPLY of the much esteemed brand "J. Howard, March & Co."
JOHN GORDON & CO.
 17th June.

LANDING,
TEN Puncheons New York IMITATION JAMAICA RUM, 1 @ 2.
 —ALSO—
 100 Half Barrels Pastry Flour.
H. J. NOAD,
 St. Paul Street.
 Quebec, 20th Nov. 1839.

J. FARLEY,
DYER,
 No. 6, St. URSULE STREET,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he cleans and dresses Gentlemen's Clothes, Cashmere, Merino, and Canton Cape Shawls, &c. &c.—colours warranted not to fade.
 Quebec, 23rd Oct. 1839.

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

GILLESPIE, JAMIESON & CO.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED *per Julia*, FROM PORTO, **And offer for sale,**
A FEW quarter casks very fine OLD PORT WINE; *Also, in Store,*
 The following WINES of the choicest quality:—
 Hock, }
 Sauterne, } "Young & Co." }
 Claret, } In cases of 3 dozen }
 Champagne, } each. }
 Sauterne, }
 Port, } In pipes, hhds. and }
 Sherry, } gr. casks. }
 Madeira, }
 Quebec, 20th Oct. 1839.

SI WALTER SCOTT'S WORKS
 Complete in seven Volumes.
A FEW SETS FOR SALE, at a reduced price, by
W. COWAN & SON.
 11th October, 1839

THE Subscriber is now receiving per the *Eleutheria*, from London, an unusually large assortment of Plain and Fancy, Autumn and Winter Goods, comprising Ladies, Silk Cashmere and Woolen Cloaks, Plaid Cloakings, Plaid Cashmerettes, Woolen and Cashmere Shawls, Velvets, Silks, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Flannels, Blankets, &c., &c.
ALSO,—A very general selection of FURS, Canada Martin, French Martin, Stone Martin, Chinchilla Mink, Silver Fox, Musquash and Sable Muffs, Tippets and Boas, with trimmings to match, Cloak Linings, Neutria Skins, &c.
 The whole of which is now ready for sale and will with his present Stock be offered at low prices for CASH.
HORATIO CARWELL,
 4th November. 4, Fabrique Street.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.
JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,
LADIES' Gentlemen's, and Children's **INDIA RUBBER SHOES,** of the best quality, **FIGURED AND PLAIN.**
FREDK. WYSE,
 No. 3, Palace Street, opposite the Albion Hotel, Upper Town, and the foot of Mountain Street, near the Neptune Inn, Lower Town.
 2nd August.

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

BRITANNIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
INCORPORATED,
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. McCullum's Wharf.

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

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

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

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

NEW GOODS.
THE undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have received part of their FALL STOCK, consisting of Plain and Figured, Black and Coloured Gros de Naples, Long Plaids, Silk Scarfs, French and Indian Merinoes, Gause Ribbons, French Cambrie Handkerchiefs, checked Orleans Water-proof Cloaking, &c. &c.
L. BALLINGALL & CO.
 No. 12, St. John Street,
 14th Oct. 1839.

J. J. SAURIN,
Carriage Manufacturer,
 ST. ANN STREET,
 OPPOSITE THE ENGLISH CATHEDRA
HAS now on hand a number of FASHIONABLE SLEIGHS and CARIOLES, which he will dispose of at very low prices.
 Having lately imported a large quantity of the best LONDON GOODS in his line, his work will be found superior to any previously executed.
 Sleighs and Carioles Painted, Varnished and fitted up.
 Quebec, 8th Nov. 1839.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale by the Subscribers:
A TABLE shewing the LATITUDES and LONGITUDES of HEADLANDS, &c., on the Coasts of North America, Newfoundland, and Bermuda, from a SERIES of OBSERVATIONS MADE ON THE SPOT, in the years 1828, '29 and '30, by Mr. JOHN JONES, Master, and Mr. HONARIO, Mate of H. M. Ship Husar, and other Officers of the North American Squadron; Halifax being considered as the Meridian.
W. COWAN & SON,
 St. John Street, Upper Town, St. Peter Street, Lower Town.
 4th Oct.

QUEBEC:
 PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM COWAN AND SONS, COWAN, PROPRIETORS.—PRINTED, BY TROTTER AND BOOKSELLERS ST. JOHN STREET.