

PROPERTY FOR SALE & TO LET.

TO LET. THE HOUSE situated in Mountain Street, occupied for the last fifteen years by Mr. REIFFENSTEIN. Possession given on the first May next. ANT. A. PARENT, Notary. u-s-1w

FOR SALE. A LOT OF GROUND of between three and four arpents in superficie, situated near the Canal Mill of the Seigneur of St. Roch des Aunais, with one story WOODEN HOUSE and other buildings the residence of the late M. de la Roche. E. B. LINDSAY, Curator. u-s

HOUSE TO LET. THE large three storey House, lately the residence of Mrs. HENRIETTE GIBBERN, widow of the late Honorable THOMAS DUNN, GEORGE, Coach-House, Wood-House, Yard and other dependencies. ED. GLACKMEYER N. P. u-s

TO LET TILL FIRST OF MAY NEXT. THE HOUSE lately occupied by H. J. CALDWELL, Esquire, in St. Ursule Street. JOHN THOMSON, Commercial Chambers, St. Peter Street. u-s

FOR SALE. TWO HOUSES, erected on Deep-water lots, situate at Pres-de-Ville, adjoining the property of the Roman Catholic Bishop. L. PANET, Notary. u-s

TO LET. AN excellent Double Stable and Coach-house attached to a private house, situate near the South Church. Apply at this office. u-s

TO LET. FURNISHED APARTMENTS, with or without Board. Apply at this Office. u-s

FOR SALE OR TO LET. THE HOUSE, with Garden and dependencies, situated in St. John's Suburb. ANT. A. PARENT, Notary. u-s

FOR SALE. THE Steam-boat LADY AYLMER, now in winter quarters, at St. Antoine de Tilly. J. BTE. J. N. O. L. u-s

NOTICE. ONE or Two gentlemen can be accommodated with BOARD in a respectable private family on very moderate terms. u-s

ROBERT CAIRNS. MERCHANT TAILOR—50, MOUNTAIN STREET. RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has received, &c. u-s

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS RECEIVED AND OFFERS FOR SALE: ONE HUNDRED Baskets of Champagne of the celebrated brand of Victor & Co. Rheims. HENRY BURSTALL, u-s

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER. 100 BOXES Clarified Mould Candles, Wax Wicks, &c. u-s

LANDING. 10,000 Gallons Seal Oil, superior quality, &c. u-s

FOR SALE AT A LOW PRICE, THE PORTRAITS of the DUKE OF WELLINGTON, and Sir JAMES KEMPT. u-s

EXCHANGE ON London bought and sold. NOAH FREER, Cashier. u-s

SUPERIOR ARROW ROOT, just received direct from Bermuda. u-s

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA, for the Hair, SPHON'S HEADACHE REMEDY, HAY'S LINIMENT, &c. u-s

FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, AT PRICES MUCH LOWER THAN ARE USUALLY CHARGED.

MEN'S Otter, South Sea Seal and Nutria Caps, Gentlemen's fancy Caps, with Fur Bands, Mock Fitch and Buffalo Cappaos, Fur Gloves and Gauntlets of every description, &c. u-s

NO SECOND PRICE. WM. ASHTON & CO. Quebec, 16th Dec. 1839. u-s

FOR SALE. A LOT of good sound empty Puncheons, &c. u-s

LANNELS, BLANKETS, COTTONS, &c. THE undersigned have just received, per the Benjamin Hart, Norman and Avoon, an excellent assortment of the above mentioned Goods. L. BALLINGALL & CO. u-s

FOR SALE. TWO HUNDRED Chaldrons of the best quality of Newcastle Grate Coals. u-s

POLICE OFFICE. EIGHT WATCHES were found concealed in a house in Champlain Street, the owners may obtain them on proving property. T. A. YOUNG, Inspector and Supt. of Police. u-s

A. LENFESTEY, No. 27, St. Peter Street, Offers for Sale: 60 Quintals Dry Codfish, 150 Hrs. Montreal Hams, &c. u-s

FOR SALE. A genuine assortment of Wines, Spices, Cordials, London Porter, &c. u-s

J. J. SAURIN, CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER, St. Ann Street. OPPOSITE THE ENGLISH CATHEDRAL. u-s

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON. CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING. u-s

LANDING. 10,000 Gallons Seal Oil, superior quality, &c. u-s

FOR SALE AT A LOW PRICE, THE PORTRAITS of the DUKE OF WELLINGTON, and Sir JAMES KEMPT. u-s

EXCHANGE ON London bought and sold. NOAH FREER, Cashier. u-s

SUPERIOR ARROW ROOT, just received direct from Bermuda. u-s

FOR SALE AT A LOW PRICE, THE PORTRAITS of the DUKE OF WELLINGTON, and Sir JAMES KEMPT. u-s

EXCHANGE ON London bought and sold. NOAH FREER, Cashier. u-s

SUPERIOR ARROW ROOT, just received direct from Bermuda. u-s

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA, for the Hair, SPHON'S HEADACHE REMEDY, HAY'S LINIMENT, &c. u-s

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, BRIGHT MUSCOVADO SUGAR, Refined Sugar, large and small loaves, East India Tea, &c. u-s

RICH LONDON MANUFACTURED FURS THE Subscriber has received and offers for Sale, a rich assortment of Furs both natural and dyed, warranted of superior quality and manufacture. u-s

JUST OPENED, Thirteen Cases of WINTER CLOTHING, at BROWN'S Cheap Clothing Store, corner of Fort and Beaujeu Streets. u-s

FOR SALE. NEW FLANNELS, &c. just arrived at Brown's cheap Clothing Store, corner of Fort and Beaujeu Streets. u-s

LANDING. 10 PUNCHEONS New York Imitation Jamaica Rum 1st @ 2. u-s

FOR SALE, AT REDUCED PRICES, BROWN'S CHEAP CLOTHING STORE, Beaujeu Street, Upper Town. u-s

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS. PRICE in Bags and Barrels, Montreal Soap and Candles, &c. u-s

JUST RECEIVED, FIFTY Barrels refined Coal Tar. u-s

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER: FIFTY Barrels superfine FLOUR, &c. u-s

FOR SALE. TWENTY Hds. superior Bordeaux Vinegar, &c. u-s

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. u-s

WINTER STAGES BETWEEN QUEBEC AND MONTREAL. MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS. THROUGH IN TWO DAYS. u-s

THE Proprietors beg to return their grateful acknowledgments to the public for the decided preference shown to this Line during the last Winter. u-s

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS. WESLEY—WILLBERFORCE—HANNAN MORE—ADAM CLARKE—ROWLAND HILL—and QUEEN VICTORIA!!! u-s

DEFENCE OF PROTRACTED MEETING. JUST PUBLISHED. AND FOR SALE AT THE QUEBEC GAZETTE OFFICE, &c. u-s

SPECIAL EFFORTS FOR THE SOULS OF SUCH EFFORTS REMONSTRATED, in a Discourse delivered in St. Anne Street Chapel, Quebec, by W. M. HARVARD, Wesleyan Methodist Minister. u-s

WESLEYAN PUBLICATIONS. THE Members and Friends of the WESLEYAN SOCIETIES and CONGREGATIONS in Lower Canada, and the Public in general, are respectfully informed, that in pursuance of a recommendation of the WESLEYAN BOOK COMMITTEE in London, that a Depot be established in each of their Foreign Districts for the supply of Wesleyan and other Publications to those persons who may be desirous of obtaining them. u-s

WESLEYAN PUBLICATIONS. THE Members and Friends of the WESLEYAN SOCIETIES and CONGREGATIONS in Lower Canada, and the Public in general, are respectfully informed, that in pursuance of a recommendation of the WESLEYAN BOOK COMMITTEE in London, that a Depot be established in each of their Foreign Districts for the supply of Wesleyan and other Publications to those persons who may be desirous of obtaining them. u-s

NOTICE. To Turners of Iron and Wood, &c. &c. THERE is to be seen in operation in the Steam Mills of Messrs. Price & Co., at Launce a Low, River Saguenay, a Turning Lathe of entirely new principle, invented by John Wishart, Engineer to the above establishment. u-s

CITY TAVERN LICENSES. OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE PEACE, Quebec, the first day of January, 1840. PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that conformably to the requirements of the Ordinance in such case made and provided, on MONDAY, the twelfth day of January instant, at the hour of TEN, A. M. at the Court House, in the City, a Special Session of the Peace will be held, for the purpose of taking into consideration Applications and Petitions for Tavern Licenses and Renewals of Tavern Licenses, for the City and Bailliage of Quebec for the present year, after which Session no other public can be held during the year. u-s

RAFFLE OF two new PIANO FORTES, London-made being one very handsome Bordoir, and one Square, all of the splendid Lady's GOLD WATCH, No. 60083, cylinder escapement, and jewelled in six holes. u-s

NOTICE. ALL persons who are indebted to the Estate of the late Mr. PIERRE VALLE, in his lifetime Merchant at St. Thomas, are requested to pay, with out delay, to the undersigned, Guardian to the minor children of the said PIERRE VALLE; and those to whom the said Estate may be indebted, are requested to give in their accounts, duly authenticated to the said Guardian, or to Mr. J. B. SIMON, Notary, at Quebec. u-s

A TEACHER WANTED, for a School in a Country Settlement. He must be of a moral and religious character, competent to teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and the rudiments of English Grammar, Geography and other qualifications desirable. u-s

THE Creditors of the Estate of Mr. JOSHUA HOBROUGH, of this City, are requested to send in their accounts, duly certified, to the Office of Messrs. J. M. Fraser & Co. on or before the 4th January next, preparatory to a dividend being declared; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, otherwise their accounts must be placed in the hands of an Attorney for recovery, according to Law. u-s

MADRAS BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. MRS. BRADSHAW begs to acquaint her friends and the inhabitants of Quebec that her classes will reopen on MONDAY NEXT, 6th January. u-s

WANTED TO BORROW. TWO HUNDRED POUNDS on property in Quebec, worth £1000, free from all other incumbrances, and the best of security given if required. u-s

WESLEYAN PUBLICATIONS. THE Members and Friends of the WESLEYAN SOCIETIES and CONGREGATIONS in Lower Canada, and the Public in general, are respectfully informed, that in pursuance of a recommendation of the WESLEYAN BOOK COMMITTEE in London, that a Depot be established in each of their Foreign Districts for the supply of Wesleyan and other Publications to those persons who may be desirous of obtaining them. u-s

WESLEYAN PUBLICATIONS. THE Members and Friends of the WESLEYAN SOCIETIES and CONGREGATIONS in Lower Canada, and the Public in general, are respectfully informed, that in pursuance of a recommendation of the WESLEYAN BOOK COMMITTEE in London, that a Depot be established in each of their Foreign Districts for the supply of Wesleyan and other Publications to those persons who may be desirous of obtaining them. u-s

WESLEYAN PUBLICATIONS. THE Members and Friends of the WESLEYAN SOCIETIES and CONGREGATIONS in Lower Canada, and the Public in general, are respectfully informed, that in pursuance of a recommendation of the WESLEYAN BOOK COMMITTEE in London, that a Depot be established in each of their Foreign Districts for the supply of Wesleyan and other Publications to those persons who may be desirous of obtaining them. u-s

WESLEYAN PUBLICATIONS. THE Members and Friends of the WESLEYAN SOCIETIES and CONGREGATIONS in Lower Canada, and the Public in general, are respectfully informed, that in pursuance of a recommendation of the WESLEYAN BOOK COMMITTEE in London, that a Depot be established in each of their Foreign Districts for the supply of Wesleyan and other Publications to those persons who may be desirous of obtaining them. u-s

WESLEYAN PUBLICATIONS. THE Members and Friends of the WESLEYAN SOCIETIES and CONGREGATIONS in Lower Canada, and the Public in general, are respectfully informed, that in pursuance of a recommendation of the WESLEYAN BOOK COMMITTEE in London, that a Depot be established in each of their Foreign Districts for the supply of Wesleyan and other Publications to those persons who may be desirous of obtaining them. u-s

WESLEYAN PUBLICATIONS. THE Members and Friends of the WESLEYAN SOCIETIES and CONGREGATIONS in Lower Canada, and the Public in general, are respectfully informed, that in pursuance of a recommendation of the WESLEYAN BOOK COMMITTEE in London, that a Depot be established in each of their Foreign Districts for the supply of Wesleyan and other Publications to those persons who may be desirous of obtaining them. u-s

WESLEYAN PUBLICATIONS. THE Members and Friends of the WESLEYAN SOCIETIES and CONGREGATIONS in Lower Canada, and the Public in general, are respectfully informed, that in pursuance of a recommendation of the WESLEYAN BOOK COMMITTEE in London, that a Depot be established in each of their Foreign Districts for the supply of Wesleyan and other Publications to those persons who may be desirous of obtaining them. u-s

WESLEYAN PUBLICATIONS. THE Members and Friends of the WESLEYAN SOCIETIES and CONGREGATIONS in Lower Canada, and the Public in general, are respectfully informed, that in pursuance of a recommendation of the WESLEYAN BOOK COMMITTEE in London, that a Depot be established in each of their Foreign Districts for the supply of Wesleyan and other Publications to those persons who may be desirous of obtaining them. u-s

WESLEYAN PUBLICATIONS. THE Members and Friends of the WESLEYAN SOCIETIES and CONGREGATIONS in Lower Canada, and the Public in general, are respectfully informed, that in pursuance of a recommendation of the WESLEYAN BOOK COMMITTEE in London, that a Depot be established in each of their Foreign Districts for the supply of Wesleyan and other Publications to those persons who may be desirous of obtaining them. u-s

WESLEYAN PUBLICATIONS. THE Members and Friends of the WESLEYAN SOCIETIES and CONGREGATIONS in Lower Canada, and the Public in general, are respectfully informed, that in pursuance of a recommendation of the WESLEYAN BOOK COMMITTEE in London, that a Depot be established in each of their Foreign Districts for the supply of Wesleyan and other Publications to those persons who may be desirous of obtaining them. u-s

EXTRACTS FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

London, Nov. 15.—Complaints are very common in the city at present, that the market for American securities is wholly spoiled, not so much by recent events as by the comments made upon them, and that it is impossible to effect large sales of them upon any terms. This is a state of things which may not exactly suit Mr. Jaudon, or the jobbers or dealers in them, or parties who have become holders of them upon speculation or upon borrowed money; but for the bona fide holders, the capitalists who have placed in them a portion of their spare means, it is the best that could happen. The American States have been made absolutely drunk or mad by the facility with which they could raise money in England during several years past, and have thought no project for "internal improvement" as they phrase it, too wide and extravagant for adoption. Under this excitement they have gone on, planning endless schemes, some of which, in the richer States, may yield a profitable return, but with by far the greater part of them such a result is entirely out of the question. They should have waited, as other countries have done, till the increase of population and the increase of wealth had not only furnished a justification for such undertakings, but the means, without looking abroad for that purpose, of carrying them into effect. On no other principle can substantial improvement ever take place in any country. First or last, it is obvious, on the supposition that common honesty is to be observed, that the funds must come from the State which makes the improvement, and it needs not to be pointed out, in a country where money bears a high rate of interest, how much more costly the prices must be with borrowed money than with its own. u-s

The question is however, in what manner the holders of American State stock will be benefited by the difficulty which now exists of effecting sales in any of them. Now, it will readily be conceded that the first security to be relied on in loans made for internal improvements is the productive character of the improvements themselves; but that failing, there remains the liability of the State itself under whose guarantee the loans were contracted. But the question has been raised, and however people may wilfully blind themselves to such a consequence, it will assuredly come forward at some future time, whether the separate States of the American Union have the power to levy taxes for the payment of the interest upon loans, and ultimately (in due course,) the loans themselves, contracted for undertakings in the origin of which the people at large had no share, and which they would probably have repudiated, had they had any voice in the bargain. It may be said, and the argument is not undeserving of attention, that whatever the law may be, a principle of honor will induce them voluntarily to submit to some privations for the repayment of the money raised for such a purpose. We should pity any man who should act, with all the bearings of the case before him, upon such a reliance, but it will readily be conceded, that supposing the contingency to arrive that the canals, railroads, or banks, with all their progeny, cannot pay, and that the State must, if payment is made at all, the question of power, as well as that of means, may then be brought forward. Now this must depend in a great measure upon the amount of the claim, and we firmly believe that could an unlimited vent for American securities have been obtained in this market, we should have gone on lending till it had become literally impossible, when the day of payment arrived, for these States to meet it, whether the law sanctioned it or not, and whether they possessed the inclination or otherwise to be honest, while that very facility would have pushed the various schemes adroit to such an extreme of absurdity that success must become altogether out of the question. u-s

By stopping short now, as the dictates of common prudence require, we shut out Mr. Biddle and his crew of dependant banks and States from all power of increasing the debt they already owe to this country. If private holders could sell their, as a matter of course, could sell also, and it would be out of the power of any man then to say where the evil was to end. We have already trusted these States to the full extent (say, in 19 instances out of 20 more) of their trustworthiness, and must rely now on their sense of honor or their internal resources for a liquidation, which would have been entirely hopeless had the mad career of the last five years been further pursued. The holders of American securities therefore, with the exception of those who want to sell or borrow upon them, are placed in a better situation by the temporary cessation of all dealings in them. Some of the States may, and probably will, pay all the claims; some will pay a portion, and others perhaps nothing, but with respect to all of them the chances of the foreign creditors are improved by the present state of things. u-s

If any further argument were required against making any more loans to the American States, it would be found in the feeling on that subject among the intelligent merchants of that country who conceive that as much injury has been done to the States themselves through such loans, in turning the attention of the citizens from the ordinary steady pursuits of business to all kinds of extravagant schemes and speculations, as could be inflicted upon England itself, were the whole of the money lent to be lost. u-s

Sir John Colborne is to be raised to the peerage Lord Anckland is to be made an Earl; Sir John Keane, a Baron; Mr. M'Naghten and Col. Pottinger, Barons; Col. Wade, Knight Companion of the Bath; Brigadier Sale, Knight Commander of the Bath; Captain Thomson, Major and a Companion of the Bath. u-s

The Gazette of Friday night contained twenty-six announcements of bankruptcy, and two declarations of insolvency. Tuesday's Gazette contained a list of twenty-three bankrupts. Several failures are those of manufacturers in the North of England, but persons engaged in a great variety of trades have yielded to the extraordinary pressure of the times. u-s

LONDON FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER. Velvets, satins, and various materials broches, are worn, and for full dress the Eglington velvet raze pearl grey; for dinner, the same material, black on an orange ground; also violet reps, with broad satin stripes, plaid and plain satins. Cotton velvets are also worn in Paris. In mousseline de laine those embroidered with silk on plain ground are the newest. Centures are worn of ribbon rolled round the waist, and tying in front, with long ends. A novelty in evening dresses is worthy of notice; the very clear tulle dresses is made with three skirts, each shorter than the other, and trimmed at the bottom, by which means the weight of a full trimming on a

QUEBEC

MONDAY, 13th JANUARY, 1840.

LATEST DATES

From London... Dec. 7 From New York... Jan. 6 From Liverpool... Dec. 10 From Halifax... Jan. 4 From Edinburgh... Dec. 9 From Toronto... Jan. 4

We have received Liverpool papers of the 7th December, brought by the England packet ship, arrived at New York on the 5th instant.

The dates are not so late as those received here on the 9th instant, via St. John, New Brunswick. Some additional extracts will be found in this day's Gazette. The reports of Ministerial changes were still current, but nothing certain was known on the subject.

It is stated that a grand dinner was to be given to Sir JOHN COLBURN, by the London Merchants connected with Canada, but that he had declined. The Times has been attacking the Governor General on a supposed intention to dissolve the Upper Canada Assembly, and the Colonial Gazette has been blaming him for not doing so.

Mr. Sergeant Wilde succeeds Mr. Robert Rolfe as Solicitor General.

Extracts from the Message of the Governor of the State of Maine, delivered on the 3rd instant, will be found in this day's Gazette. The Georgia Bill against Maine, passed by the Assembly, has been lost in the Senate.

The Governor General's Message to the Upper Canada Legislature on the Clergy Reserves, is inserted in this day's Gazette. The addresses in the Council and in the Assembly, containing additional conditions for the re-union, were still pending.

We recommend the extract from the speech of Mr. Allison, at the New Zealand emigration meeting, of the consideration of our readers. Mr. Allison is not very favorable to the North American Colonies, but he at least gives an idea of their importance to England. They are worth fighting for, and it will have to be done, some time or other, against our turbulent and ambitious neighbors.

There is an article in the first page of this day's Gazette, on American securities, which is well worthy of attention.

The thermometer was down yesterday morning at sunrise to 5° below zero. It has since moderated and is now at 15° above. The weather since the 28th December has been beautiful; but there is not enough of snow. The fields are bare and the snow in the woods, where it does not drift, is only about 18 inches deep, the ground underneath not frozen. It is remarkable that the snow and cold has prevailed, this season, more to the west and south, from the Mississippi to the Chesapeake, than in the lower part of the valley of the St. Lawrence.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE OF THE QUEBEC GAZETTE. Royal Exchange, Nov. 30, 1839.

"I had, you will perceive, the best authority for the statement I sent to you some months since, that Prince Albert was to be the husband of our Queen. I now have to state, that as at present arranged, the august ceremony will take place in the beginning of April, at eight to nine o'clock, P.M., in the Chapel Royal, St. James,—that King Leopold will give Her Majesty away, to use the common term, that a great number of the Cobourg family will be present, including the reigning Duke—the Queen of the Belgians, and some of the Orleans family, now unmarried. In fact, the Court will be more gay than it has been at any time since the marriage of the lamented Princess Charlotte. It is said, though I have not authority to confirm the statement, that Leopold will give possession of Claremont to Prince Albert, as a country residence. The honeymoon will be spent at Windsor—at least, this is the statement. Virginia Water is to be fitted up for the accommodation of their Majesties."

"It has been stated since the foregoing was written, that Parliament will meet in January, and that the marriage of the Queen will take place in February. It is likely that Parliament may meet a week or two earlier than usual, but from my private sources of information, which have not yet deceived me, I have reason to think that the Royal ceremony will not be solemnized before the beginning of the month of April.

"You will find in my Postscript some interesting details relative to the Tea trade, as well as correspondence between the East Indies and China Trade Association and Lord Palmerston, on the subject of the rumoured blockade of the ports of China. The little desire shown by the Foreign Secretary, to afford information to those so deeply interested, was a subject of very general comment on 'Change this afternoon.

"The markets for British North American produce have scarcely varied since my last letter was despatched. We are receiving numerous arrivals of flour from the United States. Our grain markets keep up pretty well. Money is still scarce, as you will see by my article on this head, and the public securities are lower.

"American Stocks and Shares are flat. The new Debentures have been sold at 1/2 price, and Bank Shares were at 15 1/2 to 16 1/2.

"The Directors of the British American Land Company had an interview yesterday with the Colonial Secretary, on the subject of the Company's affairs. In my next I may be permitted to state the nature of the business done, and its results.

"British American Bank Shares have fallen to 3 discount, and Canada Land Shares to 4 1/2 discount. I am happy to state that the last despatches received from the Upper Province, by the Company's Directors, state that an increase in the amount of sales of land had taken place.

"The last price of Consols this afternoon was 90 1/2, and for the A.C.T. 91 1/2.

"It was reported late this afternoon, that positive orders have been sent out to Captain Elliott and to the Admiral on the station, to make reprisals upon the Chinese until the value of the opium is destroyed. Also, that several vessels of war are preparing at Portsmouth to reinforce the fleet in the Indian and Chinese seas.

"It was reported this afternoon that the Great Western was off Bristol this morning. No letters or papers are yet up."

IMPORTANCE OF THE COLONIES. The West of Scotland Committee of the New Zealand Land Company, with purchasers of land, intending colonists, merchants, and others interested in the colonization of New Zealand, died to

and given to the Clergy of the Churches of England and Scotland, or other religious bodies or denominations of Christians in the Province, and to which the faith of the Crown is pledged, for and during the natural lives of the parties at present receiving and enjoying the same. It is then provided, that as soon as the said fund shall exceed the amount of the several stipends and allowances aforesaid, one half of the annual fund formed by the sale of the Reserves, shall be allotted and appropriated to the Churches of England and Scotland in the Province of Upper Canada; the Church of Scotland to be held to include the Presbyterians of the United Synod of Upper Canada, and shall be divided between them, in proportion to the number of their respective members. And it is provided, that the residue of the said annual fund shall be divided among the other religious bodies or denominations of Christians, now recognized by the laws of the Province of Upper Canada, who shall prefer their claims for the same.—(Montreal Gazette.)

[From the Church of the 4th January.] We have observed in some of our contemporaries the following statement of the religious denominations in this Province, as far as their numbers have been reported:—

Table with 2 columns: Denomination and Number. Includes Episcopalians (79,754), Presbyterians (78,383), Methodists (61,088), Roman Catholics (43,029), Baptists (12,968), 23 other denominations (22,806), No professed religion (34,760), No returns for (67,558).

We know not upon what data the above statement has been founded, as our own journal has from time to time given all the returns as far as ascertained; and the statements given by other papers have, we believe, with one or two exceptions, been transcribed from our pages. We have, therefore, been at some pains to ascertain the exact result; which upon computing the whole, stands as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Denomination and Number. Includes Church of England (69,552), Presbyterians of all denominations (63,262), Methodists of all denominations (44,631), Roman Catholics (32,873), Baptists (10,391), Various inferior denominations (15,462), No professed religion (29,046).

We must observe that the above comprises only the population of eight Districts, and that even of these the whole census has not been taken. Several townships in the Newcastle, Home and Niagara districts have not been reported at all, and in some cases, the number of inhabitants has been given without any return of their religious persuasion.—The Districts of which the census has not been published are the Midland, Gore, the Western and the Ottawa; the two former amongst the most populous in the Province.

We ought to observe that those classed under the head of Presbyterians, comprise the Church of Scotland, the members of the United Synod, and Seceders—all, we believe, under a separate discipline and having no connexion with each other. Of these, the genuine members of the Church of Scotland—judging from the returns where the members of that body are given separately—do not probably number more than one half. The Methodists are divided into Wesleyan, Episcopal, Canadian Wesleyan, and Primitive, though the number of those first named has a considerable preponderance. The Baptists also are divisible into three bodies; and under the head of the inferior denominations whose numbers we have given in bulk, are included the following variety,—which we suggest for the careful consideration of those who advocate the Voluntary System, or who would act upon what is termed the principle of "equal justice" by a division amongst all of the Clergy Reserve property, according to their respective numbers, or the annual amount which they may be enabled respectively to raise by private exertion: Quakers (2 sects.) Christians, Bible Christians, Universalists, Independent or Congregationalists, Moravians, Free-thinkers, Disciples, Society of Peace Reformers, Latitudinarians, Restorationists, Nazarenes, Deists, Turks, Lutherans, Irvingites, Jews, Unitarians, Moravians, Tinklers, Liberatorists, Neumanists, Dutch Reformed, Church of Jesus!

LOWER CANADA.

Montreal, January 7.—It is gratifying to learn that, notwithstanding the political troubles which have affected the Canadas, the Commercial prospects of the country are brighter than ever. The imports of 1839 were nearly double to those of 1838, and, as a matter of course, the provincial revenue has been very materially augmented. In 1838, the value of the imports, at this port, of merchandise paying 2 1/2 per cent. duty, was about £750,000, and the revenue arising from all the imports was £53,000; so that we may calculate on the revenue for 1839 being about £100,000. It is true that the Custom House order respecting the trans-shipment of goods at Quebec for Montreal without being previously entered, has added much to the revenue of this port and deducted from that of Quebec, but notwithstanding all that, there cannot be a doubt that more business, of a healthy description, was transacted in the Canadas during the past year than ever there was before, and if we may judge from the number of merchants who have lately left this for England, it is probable that the imports during the approaching business season will greatly exceed those of the past year.—When we receive the official statement of imports from the Custom House, we believe it will fully justify our remarks.—(Herald.)

We observe by an advertisement in another column, that the good old Scotch game of Shinty is to be played, for the first time in Montreal, to-morrow on the ice. There is a Curling Club established and well supported, and we hope that we may soon have a Shinty Club also. These national games ought to be kept up.—(Lib.)

Montreal, January 11th.—We have accidentally, omitted to mention, in our two last numbers, that on Monday last, the Hon. James Stuart, Chief Justice of the Province, passed through this city, on his way from Quebec to Toronto. We believe that the object of the Hon. gentleman's journey is to assist His Excellency the Governor General with his advice, in framing a draught of the Union Bill, for the consideration of Her Majesty's Ministers, previously to its introduction into the Imperial Parliament. We learn, that as soon as completed, the draught will be forwarded to England, by a Special Messenger.—(Gazette.)

Sherbrooke, Jan. 11.—LOOK OUT.—Counterfeit Spanish milled dollars are in circulation. They are thicker than the true dollar, especially in the centre of the coin.

St. Johns, Jan. 4.—ENGLISH FRESH BEEF.—A RARITY.—We were presented on New Year Day, by Captain Tiley, of the ship Robert Bruce, of this port, with a fine piece of fresh English Beef, in perfect order, brought by that vessel from Liverpool in the short passage of seventeen days.—'T would take a steamer to beat this.

and it has been so. All this goes to show that the Colonial Gazette was well informed; and establishes besides the connexion that exists between the Roebucks and the government. Mr. Thomson's success will be a god-send to the Melbourne ministers. They will be able to open Parliament with some éclat. The victories of the East, and the pacification as it will be termed of the West, will form fruitful themes for them and their adherents to dwell upon; while the approaching nuptials of the Queen will dazzle and bewilder John Bull, and divert the public mind from those errors of the Government, and imbecility of the ministers, which now stand out so broadly against them. And truly speaking, they may, without vanity, be proud of Mr. Thomson's mission, since all the Legislative bodies in the two Canadas have implicitly adopted his measures, and followed the course he dictated. The Resolutions were adopted without conditions, although it was admitted on all hands that conditions and safeguards were necessary. All was left to the wisdom and generosity of the government at home. What is this but a vote of confidence in favour of our Majesty's Ministers?

Our friends in Canada must not complain because we do not adopt their new born opinions; we do not depart from them—they differ from us. Our opinions are unchanged, because we see no sufficient cause for altering them. Last year the Legislative Council declared the union to be inexpedient; and the House of Assembly did the same, unless coupled with conditions that never could be granted. No changes have taken place in the affairs of the country since that time to render the reversal of these opinions necessary; or if they have, they are not visible at this distance. We therefore supposed, until we saw the votes, that we were still speaking the sentiments of the Legislature and the representatives of the people.

We agree, however, with the Kingston Chronicle, Montreal Gazette, and others, in the propriety of all good subjects combining to make the best of matters. Their efforts should be directed to the now one grand remedy—namely, the adoption of an extensive system of Emigration, for without this these colonies will be speedily lost to Great Britain.

We do not insert any of the speeches made by members for or against the measure; the votes are sufficient. The Yeas and Nays of the Council we insert to-day and shall give those of the House of Assembly as soon as we receive them.

Accounts have been received by the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, from China, via Mazatlan, and from thence overland. These accounts are of dates to 6th August from Canton, and 10th August from Macao, and they appear to intimate some apprehension on the part of the Chinese authorities, as to the consequence of the measures recently enforced by them. The Mazatlan correspondent of the above Journal says, "There had nothing new occurred for two months previous to the sailing of the Indus. The English residents had all left Canton, and were residing at Macao. The English ships are prohibited, in effect, by the Superintendent, Captain Elliot, from going up the river, and the general opinion among the English residents seemed to be, that their government would attempt to chastise the Chinese for their late act in attempting the stoppage of the Opium trade. Admiral Maitland was at Trincomalee, waiting orders from his government, with a force of one or two sail of the line and several frigates."

UPPER CANADA.

C. POULETT THOMSON. Pursuant to his notice, the Governor General now begs to call the attention of the House of Assembly to the state of the Clergy Reserves.

As will appear from his message to the House of Assembly, of the 23d ultimo, Her Majesty was compelled to withhold Her Royal Assent from a Bill passed last Session, for re-investing the Clergy Reserves conditionally in the Imperial Legislature, and Her Majesty's Government were desirous that the Provincial Legislature should itself afford a solution of this much debated and very complicated question.

The Governor General does not conceal from himself the difficulties by which this subject is surrounded. The frequent agitation of it in both Houses—the various opinions which have been announced upon it—and the different schemes which have unsuccessfully been brought forward—render the settlement of it, even in this Province, a work of great embarrassment; but it becomes yet more difficult to arrive at a final solution from the peculiar position in which the question stands, as contradistinguished from other subjects, which may engage the attention of the Legislature,—since, not merely is the assent of the Crown required to whatever may be ultimately determined upon here, but the decision of the Provincial Parliament is open to rejection, by Address from either House of Parliament in England.

Still, in the opinion of the Governor General, the circumstances of the present time imperiously demand a settlement of this long-aggitated question. The probable approach of the Union of the two Provinces would at once suggest the expediency of bringing to a termination, before that event shall occur, a matter so peculiarly affecting Upper Canada;—nor is it less necessary, with a view to remove a source of unceasing excitement and discord within the Province, the protracted existence of which opposes a bar to that tranquillity so necessary for its prosperity.

Deeply impressed with these feelings, the Governor General has given to the subject all the attention in his power, and he has directed a measure to be prepared, to which he earnestly invites the consideration of the House of Assembly, in the anxious hope that it may lead to a final and satisfactory adjustment.

He proposes that the remainder of the land should be sold, and the annual proceeds of the whole fund, when realised, be distributed according to terms which will be clearly defined, between the Church of England, the Church of Scotland, and such other religious persuasions as are recognized by the law of Upper Canada, for the support of religious instruction within the Province, and for the promotion, there, of the great and sacred objects for which these different bodies are established or associated.

He trusts that there will be found, in such a plan, a just regard to the objects for which this property was destined, tempered by a due consideration of the state of society and of the feelings which have grown up in this Province; and in the Legislature upon the question; and he confidently recommends it for adoption, as the measure which, in his opinion, will afford the surest prospect, if assented to by the Legislature here, of proving final, and, if final, of conducing to the peace and happiness of the inhabitants of this Province generally.

Toronto, Jan. 6, 1840.

The Message is accompanied by a Bill for the disposal of the Reserves, and the disposition of the proceeds thereof. By this Bill, it is provided, that the interest and dividends accruing from the investments of the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves, sold or to be sold, and all rents arising from those Reserves, shall be paid to the Receiver General, and by him paid, under warrants from the Governor, in the first place, to satisfy all such annual stipends and allowances as have been heretofore assigned

though, in consequence of the bad weather, the attacks of the Arabs had been prosecuted with less vigor than before. These unfavourable tidings greatly disconcerted the commercial arrangements at Toulon, where they were received on the 29th, by the steamer La Chimere. Several expeditions for Algiers were postponed, and twenty ships which were on the point of sailing, refused to get under way.

The panic was great among the merchants of Toulon, serious apprehensions being entertained that a revolution would ensue at Algiers.

A telegraphic despatch was received at Toulon on the 30th November, directing the Neptune and Angler to be immediately despatched, each with 1,000 troops for Algiers. A letter from Oran, of November 20th, states that Abd-el-Kader had made a rapid visit to the frontiers of Morocco, where he conferred with the officers of the Emperor.

UNITED STATES.

[Extracts from the Message of the Governor of the State of Maine, January 3d, 1840.]

"Let a State tax now be assessed for an amount sufficient, at least, to defray the expenses of government, and to pay the interest on the State debt, after it shall have been reduced as before suggested.

"The duty of practising a rigid economy at all times, is obvious; but especially it is incumbent on us in the present exhausted condition of the Treasury—and when the necessary supplies, for the present at least, must probably be obtained by a resort to taxation.

"These commissioners have completed the exploration and returned to England to report to their government. What that report is to be, or what is to be the effect of it remains to be seen. The courtesy due from one government to another requires us, perhaps, to believe, that the real and avowed design are the same, and that this survey has been undertaken really for the acquisition of information and not for mere purposes of delay. At all events, a short time will determine. As the commissioners may be expected to have reached England about the first of January, there will be ample time before the termination of your present session, supposing it to be of the usual length, for the British Government to avail itself of its additional information and to communicate with the government of the United States, in reply to the counter proposition submitted many months ago.—If such communication should not be made within the time anticipated, I think you may fairly regard the British Government as having returned to its old practice of procrastination, and will be justified in adopting more vigorous and determined measures than have ever heretofore been adopted, to secure to this State both her property and jurisdiction in her lawful territory; unless the necessity for such a course should be obviated by the action of the General Government. What those measures should be, may properly be left to future consideration. I need not say, that, in all your efforts to secure to Maine her just rights, you may depend upon my hearty co-operation.

"It is admitted that one or two companies of British troops have been stationed at Temiscouata Lake, but it is alleged by the Lieutenant Governor to have been done, not by his own orders, but by the authorities of Lower Canada. This movement I cannot but regard, under whatever branch of British authority, or on whatever pretence it may have been made, not only as a violation of the spirit of the arrangement agreed upon in March last, but as clearly an invasion of our territory. Under these circumstances I deemed it to be my duty immediately to communicate the facts to the President of the United States, with other, though less official information received, of the building of barracks by the British Government on both sides of the St. John, near the mouth of the Madawaska river, which I did, calling officially, for that action on the part of the General Government which the case required, and the Constitution and laws of the United States clearly enjoined.

"JOHN FAIRFIELD. "COUNCIL CHAMBER, } Jan. 3, 1840." "New York, January 4.—The snow-storm of the 29th and 30th of December, for extent and violence, has not been equaled since the winter of 1835-6.—The Rochester Democrat says, the snow fell there to the depth of three or three and a half feet, and that it was a more severe snow storm than was ever before known in that section of the country. The Legislature of Georgia has adjourned, and greatly to the credit of the State, the ridiculous act which passed the House of Representatives, establishing a non-intercourse with Maine, was rejected by the Senate. There can be little question of the miserable criminal conduct of the individuals in Maine whose conduct the Georgians complain of—the business of assisting the southern slaves to run away from their masters, cannot be too severely reprehended—though it is impossible to compare that or any thing like it with the treasonable act of one branch of the Georgia Legislature.

"RIOT AND OUTRAGE AT NEW YORK.—A riot was raised at New York, on New Year's Day, by a body of young men, called Butt-Enders, belonging to the noisy and turbulent portion of the Fire Department. They entered a number of public houses, kept by German emigrants, and committed outrages of the most gross and brutal character, on men and women. At length they were fired upon from the windows of a house (opposite to that in which they had assembled in a riotous manner) where the arms of the German Rifle Corps were deposited, and their leader, John Armstrong, a young man of 22, was instantly killed by two shots, and two of his comrades were dangerously wounded. The police was called out, and every measure adopted to prevent a renewal of the riot, but the awful death of Armstrong seems to have had the most salutary effect in subduing the riotous disposition of his wicked companions.

[From the New York Advertiser, Jan. 4th.]

The Governor General of Canada having succeeded in persuading the two Houses of the Legislature in Upper Canada and the Special Council in Lower Canada, to adopt Resolutions in favor of the Re-union of the two provinces on terms proposed by himself—will, it is said, shortly proceed to England and lay at her Majesty's feet the fruits of his mission. Should he do so, the applauses of his colleagues and a baronetage at least will reward him for his labours, should he choose to accept the honour. After all, the plan of operations laid down for Mr. Thomson by the Colonial Gazette, in its article of the 18th of September, and which attracted so much notice at the time, has been very nearly realized. It was stated in that article, that the liberal party were the chosen people, and it has proved so, for their plans and wishes have been adopted and they are duly sensible of it. We were told in the same article that the "Family Compact" so called, was to be annihilated; we believe that the opponents of the "Compact" are satisfied with the progress that has been made towards that end. We were also informed that the "Responsible Government" system was to be adopted; Lord John Russell's letter and the "rotation in office" scheme there inculcated will effect this too. We were assured moreover that Sir George Arthur would be

slight a material is obviated, and the light appearance preserved with the richness of a full trimming. Manteaux are no longer confined to the useful and comfortable, but many very elegant ones are made; none more so than the long cloak of dark satin, lined with pink or lilac, confined at the waist by a cordiere and tassels reaching to the feet; and a cord is placed about an inch from the edge; all round the cloak, sleeves, and collar. Bournois of various forms, are made, from the Arabian to the more elegant French bournois. Paleots, velvet shawls, &c. &c. are all fashionable.

Velvets are much in favor for bouquets; the colors most approved in that material are pale pink, Sevre blue, red currant, green, scabious, peony, terre d'Afrique, a pale ecrú color, pearl grey, lapis blue, Nœuis, cordes, brides, all of velvet; ribbons are used only on satin bonnets.

In velours epingle, blue Louise, and coffee color are the favorite shades, the feathers generally matching.

Horse Guards, Nov. 20th, 1839.

Sir.—By Lord Hill's desire, I have the honour to communicate to you his lordship's sentiments and decision upon a case which has lately occurred in the district which you command, which has occasioned his lordship the utmost concern, and of which the following are the facts:

On Wednesday, the 30th ultimo, a meeting, called the "Conservative Association," was held at Ashton-under-Lyne, at which Colonel Thomas, Major Maclean, and other officers of the 20th Regiment, as well as Captain Ainslie, of the Royal Dragoons, were present.

One of the speeches spoken upon that occasion having been reported to have contained expressions insulting and disrespectful to Her Majesty, Colonel Thomas was required, by the General Commanding-in-Chief, to state whether he had heard those expressions, and, if he had, whether he had expressed disapprobation of them.

Colonel Thomas positively denies having heard these expressions, (as does Captain Ainslie also for himself,) but is unable to state what the expressions used by the speaker alluded to really were, or to show that their tenor was respectful towards Her Majesty.

Major Maclean and the other officers of the 20th Regiment who were present state, that they "cannot vouch for particular expressions used by Mr. Roby upon that occasion."

In reference to the above facts, it is most painful to Lord Hill to observe, that, upon their own showing, Colonel Thomas and the other officers in question have placed themselves in the mortifying predicament of being obliged to confess, that they lent their presence to a meeting of a strong party character, at which expressions were uttered which they are unprepared to prove the propriety of towards the person of their Sovereign.

In this state of the case, on every account very distressing to him, it remains for Lord Hill but to order that you convey to Col. Thomas, and to every other officer belonging to the Forces now serving under your command, who was present upon the above occasion, the expression of his lordship's most pointed and decided displeasure, reminding them, that, as military servants, they are bound to confine themselves to their military duties; and that, when they thus venture to connect themselves with any party association, under any circumstances, or upon any pretence whatsoever, they incur a heavy responsibility, and expose themselves to the heaviest blame.

In Colonel Thomas's first letter to the Adjutant-General upon this unpleasant subject, he states, that he was invited by this Conservative Association "as a member of Parliament." In reference to that part of the colonel's statement, I have it specially in command to declare, that, whilst Lord Hill yields to no one in respect for the privileges of a member of Parliament, his lordship will not suffer any officer of the army to build his justification upon them, when he thinks fit to resort to a measure calculated to compromise the character and discipline of his profession.

Lord Hill thinks it scarcely necessary to add, that the prohibition to attend party meetings, in their military capacity, (except when on duty and in aid of the civil authorities of the country,) applies to the officers of the army at large.

His Lordship's final orders are, that you, on receipt hereof, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, without subjecting the public service to injury or inconvenience, proceed to Ashton-under-Lyne, and there assemble the officers of the 20th Regiment, (commanding Captain Ainslie's presence likewise,) reading this letter to them, and intimating to them that his Lordship will allow no further discussion of a subject which has already been exhausted by official correspondence, upon which no new facts can be elicited, and upon which, therefore, his opinions are settled and immutable.

I have, &c. (Signed,) JOHN MACDONALD, A. G. Major-General Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., &c. &c. Nottingham.

Lord Brougham is preparing for the press a Life of the Right Hon. George Canning.

A HINT.—A half-crown piece weighs four grains and a half under the half ounce, so that a letter can be easily ascertained by this means to be within the weight allowed at the Post-office for a single postage after Thursday next.

Friday night's Gazette contains the Queen's commission for the trial of the Mountbathshire men. The Judges named are Sir Nicholas Tindal, Sir James Parke, Sir John Williams, and Mr. Sergeant Ludlow. Monmouth is the place of trial; but the day is not named in the commission.

ALGIERS.—The war in Africa assumes a more formidable aspect, from the circumstance that the Emperor of Morocco is supplying the Emir Abd-el-Kader with munitions of war. The treaty between the French and Abd-el-Kader, concluded in 1837, conceded many important advantages to the commerce of the former. The Emir attributes the cause of his commencement of hostilities to the late expedition of the Duke of Orleans to "The Iron Gates."

In that expedition, he contends that the French violated his territories—declaring that had he been aware of the Duke's intention, he would have sent him with his forces at the iron gates through which the French should not have passed but over the dead bodies of himself and his soldiers. It was this expedition which induced the Emir to call upon the "faithful" to join in the present holy war—it being the duty of every true Mussulman to prefer death to injustice or oppression.

Abd-el-Kader's movements have been rapid, and his invasion of the Eastern portion of the French possessions, had filled the country with terror. Algiers, at the last advices, was filled to repletion with colonists from the plain of Metidja, who had fled from the Arabs for their lives, leaving houses, flocks, lands, and every thing they possessed.

A battle had been fought with a battalion of French troops, which had resulted disastrously for the latter, although Marshal Valée, in his despatches, had given a favourable gloss. One hundred and thirty of the troops were killed, besides great numbers wounded.

The statement of the Marshal that the Arabs were on the retreat, was contradicted, and fighting was still going on so late as the 20th November,

gether in the Trades Hall, Glasgow, on the 22nd Oct. 1839, to celebrate the departure of the first boat of settlers from the banks of the Clyde. The day of settlers from Glasgow, Mr. Dunlop, was in the Lord Provost of Glasgow, of Shieldhall and chair: Mr. Alexander Johnson of Shieldhall and Mr. Andrew Tennent were croupiers. The company included gentlemen of all shades of politics and professions—clergymen, lawyers, merchants, and landowners.

The Lord Provost proposed the health of a gentleman well known to all the company—not more distinguished for his literary acquirements and as an historian, than an honourable and upright judge—Mr. Sheriff Alison. The toast was exceedingly well received; and Mr. Alison rose and delivered a very elaborate speech, replete with useful and interesting facts. From this, the speech of the evening we make copious quotations.

The maritime and commercial situation of Great Britain, Mr. Alison remarked, afforded causes of serious alarm; and it could, he thought, be proved, that the certain elements of strength, lying in our own bosom, in the resources of our Colonial empire, had been most unwisely neglected.

"If we look to our exports and tonnage returns, we shall see that our maritime resources for the last forty years have been far from keeping pace with our commercial growth; and that our exports to the countries whom we have made the greatest sacrifices to propitiate, have been constantly and rapidly declining, while those to our Colonies, for whose interests we have done so little, have been as constantly and rapidly increasing; and that it is the growth of the latter which has concealed and counterbalanced the decay of the former. Let us look at our total exports, imports, and tonnage in the present time, as compared with what they were during the peace of Amiens. They stood as follows—

Exports.	Tonnage.
1802...£38,309,980	...£29,826,240
1838...103,170,549	...61,208,310

Thus, gentlemen, you see, that while from 1802 to 1838, that is in six-and-thirty years, our exports have advanced from 38 to 103, that is about 280 per cent., and our imports from 29 to 61, that is about 210 per cent., our whole tonnage has only increased from 21 to 28, that is about 33 per cent. This broad and decisive fact is calculated to excite the most serious alarm in every rational bosom, as to the maintenance in future of the maritime superiority of Great Britain. For who has carried the remainder of our merchandise abroad, and waded the remainder of our imports to our shores? Somebody must have done it. The conclusion is unavoidable, that it was done in great part by foreign states—that is, by vessels and seamen that may any day be ranged against us by our enemies."

Details were given by Mr. Alison to prove that the British trade with foreign countries is declining, while that with the Colonies and with the United States is of immense value and extent.

"If we turn to the Colonies, we shall at once see whence it is that England is now deriving its wealth and greatness in future times is to be derived. Gentlemen, you will be astonished, your hearts will exult at the magnitude of the returns which I am now to lay before you. In the year 1836, it appears that our

Exports to the United States of America were no less than	Real Value.
British North American Colonies	£12,425,605
British West Indies	2,732,291
Australian Colonies	3,786,453
East Indies	1,180,000
	4,285,829

The articulate returns of the trade of each country for the years 1837 and 1838 have not yet been laid before the public; but here is surely enough to excite our wonder and astonishment. You see that Canada, with its population that does not yet reach fifteen hundred thousand souls, takes off no less than 2,800,000 of our produce—or nearly twice as much as Russia with its population of sixty millions. You see that the British West India Islands, with a population of about forty thousand White and eight hundred thousand Black inhabitants, consumed in 1836 no less than 3,700,000—considerably more than twice as much as France with its population of thirty-two millions. And what is most marvellous of all, and comes directly home to the object of this night's festive assembly, the Australian Colonies, with a population scarcely at this moment amounting to a hundred thousand, takes off no less than 1,100,000 of a year of produce. Why, gentlemen, I venture to predict, that before the year 1840, the Colonists of New Holland, reinforced as they will be by our friends around us proceeding to New Zealand, will consume more of British produce and manufactures, though they may not number a hundred and twenty thousand souls, than the sixty millions of the Muscovite empire. (Immense cheering.) Such is the wonderful difference between the commercial intercourse we can maintain with our own descendants—our own flesh and blood—the Anglo-Saxon race whom we have sent forth to civilize the world—and the inhabitants of foreign states, subjected to the authority of hostile governments, or swayed by the influence of foreign commercial jealousy."

He would conclude his statistics with facts showing the incalculable importance of foreign colonies to the growth and maintenance of the British marine.

It appears from Mr. Porter's Parliamentary tables, that the growth of our shipping employed between Canada, Australia, and the Mother country, has been as follows—

	Canada.	Coasting Trade.	With Britain.
1820	1,291 tons	248,343 tons	343,377 tons
1836	19,195	609,111	563,224

Thus the astonishing facts are apparent, that in conducting the intercourse between Canada, the West Indies, and the Mother country, there has grown up a commercial navy of nearly 1,200,000 tons, of which nearly 600,000 belong to Great Britain and the remainder to her Transatlantic offspring; while the tonnage with the Australian Colonies has increased, in the sixteen years prior to 1836, from 1,200 to 20,000, or nearly twentyfold. When we recollect that the total commercial navy of Great Britain is only 2,800,000 tons, and that our vast foreign trade with America only employs 88,000 tons of our shipping, the whole remainder being in the hands of the Americans themselves—and that our intercourse with Canada and Australia, the population of which is not sixteen hundred thousand, already gives employment to 600,000 tons, or nearly seven times that employed in our whole immense commerce with the United States of America—the vital importance of colonial trade to maritime independence becomes at once apparent. The general result of the comparative progress of the vessels belonging to Great Britain, at home and in the Colonies, from 1814 to 1836, is as follows—

	Great Britain.	Colonies.
1814	2,414,170 tons	202,795 tons.
1836	2,349,749	442,897

Thus you see, gentlemen, that while the shipping of Great Britain and Ireland has declined in the last five and twenty years, notwithstanding the prodigious increase of our exports and imports, that employed in conducting the trade with the Colonies has more than doubled. More decisive evidence cannot be imagined of the vital importance of the

Colonial trade, not only to our commercial wealth, but to our national existence.

On Friday evening last, the Annual Meeting of the Subscribers to the QUEBEC WESTERN SUNDAY SCHOOL, was held in the room in rear of the Chapel in St. Anne Street.

P. LANGLOIS, Esquire, was called to the Chair, and opened the business of the evening in an appropriate address, detailing the origin and progress of Sunday Schools in this city; after which the Annual Report of the Committee was read by the Secretary. From this it appears that the institution is in a condition, as respects its increasing numerical strength and the general proficiency of the children, which must prove highly satisfactory to its supporters.

To the Editor of The Quebec Gazette.

Sir,—The omission of the clause reserving a seventh of the lands granted in the Colonies for the maintenance and support of a Protestant Clergy, in the Act submitted for the re-union of the Provinces, is another of those dangerous innovations in the principles of the British Constitution, which is attempted to be made by the present Ministers of the Crown. The brilliant statesmen who flourished during the important period when the Constitutional Act of 1791 became a law, foresaw that an union of action in the principles of the British Constitution must prevail throughout the entire British dominions. Remove that unity of action and the workings of the Constitution become irregular, and confusion must ensue. The Upper Canada Legislature has been now for several sessions guilty of the absurdity of legislating upon a clause in the Imperial Act which gave it existence; the Imperial Legislature is omnipotent but not that of a Colony. No power in or out of the Colonies has the right to interfere with such land as has been already reserved for the above purpose, any more than it would have the right to interfere with that of any private individual; it is bona fide the property of the established Church and cannot be meddled with, without a violation of the common principles of honesty. It is true that there are numerous classes of persons opposed to the establishment of an established Church in the Colonies, but they cannot be so blind as not to foresee that if such be unfit for the Colonies, it must also be unfit for the entire British dominions, inasmuch as it would rest upon the present established system, and eventually prove dangerous to the welfare of the State. The British Government consists of an amalgamation of Church and State, and any reforms which could be effected in the Church without endangering the State, would, no doubt, meet with the countenance of the British nation, which is liberal enough to grant them, but not at the risk of the subversion of that constitution which has cost it so much blood and treasure to preserve. What British subjects in the United Empire are willing to put up with for the unity of the Empire, the Colonists must also—as whatever exclusive privileges that might be granted to them, must emanate from the Imperial Legislature, and would be looked upon with a jealous eye by our fellow subjects in England and other parts of the Empire, who would not fail to demand the same privileges. Laws involving such questions must be made for the whole nation, not for particular portions; therefore, until the nation at large have those advantages, the Colonists cannot expect them. The question is not as to the propriety or impropriety of an established Church on the Government, but one as to whether the Constitution is to be preserved inviolate or not. The Church and State are so vitally connected in the British Constitution, that you cannot destroy the one without the other; it is in vain for men to extol the British Constitution, and talk of loyalty to the Crown, who, either through delusion or ignorance, support principles which are subversive of those institutions which they profess to maintain.

Should the order of society once be subverted in the British dominions, and the masses were inclined to raise a Monarchy upon the ruins of the nation, they might then, if they wished, found a monarchy without an established Church of any kind; but the question would still remain open as to whether the best laws would not most naturally emanate from a people who are religiously and morally instructed, than from one who are not—a question answered by those who observe the different systems at present established throughout the world. The present Ministers of the Crown may trifle with interests most sacred to the people at large, but the immutable principles of cause and effect have provided a punishment for those who are guilty of criminal acts; and where can a greater criminal be found than the political thief and intriguer? and history proclaims the inevitable doom of corrupt Ministers, who are generally the first victims of all revolutions brought about by their own acts.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
Quebec, 11th January, 1840. Z.

COMMERCIAL.

London, Dec. 6th—MONEY MARKET.—During the early part of the day a perfect calm existed in all the markets, without the least appearance of business; but subsequently a sudden change for the better took place, Consols advanced fully 4 per cent. The only rumour out of doors to account for this rise was that the Bank had it in contemplation to reduce the rate of discount; this we believe to be premature, and that the advance in question arises from a feeling, now very prevalent amongst the most influential Bankers and merchants, that the tide so long set in against us is about to change its course, and that a better state of things may be looked forward to ere long.

General average of grain for the week ending Nov. 30th.

Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Beans	Peas
67s 1d	48s 6d	25s 10d	38s 3d	35s 1d	43s 8d

Aggregate average for the last six weeks.

Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Beans	Peas
67s 5d	41s 10d	25s 11d	37s 10d	45s 7d	45s 2d

Duty for the present week.

18s 8d	18s 0d	9s 3d	11s 0d	12s 0d	2s 0d
--------	--------	-------	--------	--------	-------

The markets for merchandise were very dull to-day. No public sales were brought forward, and by private treaty the sales are of an insignificant nature.

Tea: At the auctions to-day there was not quite so much life in the biddings, but scarcely any change was visible in prices from previously; when they altered they were in favour of the buyers. A larger quantity was bought in than on any previous day. It is supposed that the government will make known their intention in the usual manner, in a few days, as regards the trade with China—Tallow steady and firm in price.

Liverpool, Dec. 6th.—For New Montreal Pot Ashes the demand continues regular, and from 300 to 400 Ashes have been sold principally 24-61. Montreal Pearl Ashes are tolerably steady at 29s, which price has been given for about 200 bins.

New York Money Market, Jan. 3rd.—In looking round at the close of the year and among our men of property, merchants, and others, we cannot but remark, that there is a fearful falling off in wealth. Capitalists who three years ago were rich in stocks, find their wealth greatly cut down. Take, for instance, North American Trust, with its five millions capital, which was formerly at par, but which is now worth but forty per cent. Here is a depreciation of three millions at once, which has fallen on somebody. Take the history of Fire Stocks, worth in the neighbourhood of par last year, which are down to 60 and 80 per cent.—a fall of one third, and a loss three millions and more. Take up the Southern Stocks, such as the Vicksburg, and

nearly all is gone. The Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, and other State stocks, are all down 25 to 50 per cent. All Rail Roads have fallen equally low. The Bank of the United States has fallen thirty per cent. Indeed, we might go on and enumerate millions upon millions that have been lost to capitalists. The only wonder is, that so many have stood. In the case of the merchant, where the amount of debts at the South and West, two and three years ago, were immense, and which were for the most part considered good, what has been the fate, or rather, what has not been the fate of their millions on millions? How small has been the amount realised? A vast number of our merchants have struggled on, with blasted hopes, fondly expected collections, but with constant disappointment. The next, or perhaps we might say the first interest, is the real estate holder. His income is also sensibly diminished.—Last year there was a great fall of rents, but with this fall there were a great number of tenements that were not rented, and a great number that have not been able to pay their rents. For all unproductive property, there has been a tax of a burdensome kind,—no sale could be made,—nor could any money be raised on it. Those that have been unable to pay their interest or their principal—have, in many instances been compelled to be disposed of their property by foreclosure. If an accurate statement of the depreciation of property in this city could be made it would astonish every one. Indeed, there is a general gloom among almost all,—men who supposed themselves to be and who were rich, see their possessions dwindled in too many instances to be here deciphered. This condition of things has had a visible effect upon all classes of industry. Mechanics have been thrown out of employment; wages have been reduced; but little buildings going on, and there is a gloomy prospect for Spring. We might swell this catalogue of evils, but the above will suffice as a suggestion of them.—(Express.)

The ships Gladiator, and George Washington, and brig Factor, were all towed up yesterday afternoon by steam boats.

The packet ship Utica, for Havre, which was to have sailed from this port on the first instant, will be detained until the 5th.

There is a great quantity of ice in the upper Bay. The North River Ferry Boats are obliged to come into Whitehall, owing to the ice.

Four Pilot Boats are at the Quarantine Ground, waiting for a chance to get away.

VALUE OF IMPORTS.—UNITED STATES.

Year ending 30th of September.	Free duty.	Paying duty ad valorem.	Paying Specific duty.	Total.
1831	\$68,392,180	\$45,608,206	\$22,549,944	126,521,332
1832	77,940,490	45,817,740	26,137,509	149,895,742
1833	92,256,430	59,343,380	38,380,160	189,980,035
1837	69,250,031	37,716,374	34,022,818	140,989,217
1838	60,860,693	27,990,480	25,666,818	114,517,991
1839	72,640,703	42,563,729	42,905,105	158,109,537

Year ending 30th of September.

Domestic produce.	Foreign merchandise.	Total.	Value of imports.	
1834	\$81,024,162	\$63,312,881	104,336,973	126,521,332
1835	101,059,084	29,501,961	121,661,677	149,895,742
1836	106,916,480	21,746,899	128,663,040	189,980,035
1837	105,564,480	21,854,360	137,418,876	140,989,217
1838	96,633,807	12,462,791	108,468,616	114,517,991
1839	109,954,005	17,450,600	148,340,904	158,109,537

TORONTO MARKET, DEC. 31.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat per bushel	4	0	0	0
Barley do.	2	6	2	9
Oats do.	1	2	1	3
Peas do.	3	0	0	0
Rye do.	2	6	3	0
Potatoes do.	1	2	1	3
Flour per bbl. superfine	25	0	0	0
Pork do. cwt.	20	0	25	0
Beef per cwt.	20	0	25	0
Butter per lb.	0	7	0	9
Eggs per doz.	0	10	0	0
Geese, each.	3	0	2	6
Turkeys, each.	3	0	4	0
Ducks, per pair.	1	9	2	6
Fowls, do. do.	1	3	1	6

PRICES CURRENT IN KINGSTON MARKET.

December 27.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Fine Flour per bbl.	25	0	0	0
Do. do. per cwt.	13	0	15	0
Wheat per bushel	0	0	0	0
Barley do.	0	0	0	0
Oats do.	1	3	0	0
Rye do.	4	0	0	0
Peas do.	2	6	3	0
Potatoes do.	1	3	1	6
Beef per 100 lb.	25	0	0	0
Beef per lb.	0	5	0	6
Pork per cwt.	25	0	0	0
Pork per lb.	0	4	0	5
Mutton do.	0	5	0	6
Veal do.	0	5	0	6
Hams do.	0	0	0	8
Butter do.	0	9	0	10
Eggs per doz.	0	9	0	10
Fowls per couple.	2	0	2	6
Hay per ton.	50	0	60	0
Wood per cord.	10	0	12	0
Pork, mess per bbl.	100	0	0	0
Do. prime mess.	90	0	0	0

BYTOWN MARKET, JAN. 2.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Flour per barrel	32	6	35	0
Oats per bushel	1	10	2	0
Barley do.	4	0	4	3
Wheat do.	5	0	0	0
Potatoes do.	1	7	0	0
Beef per cwt.	0	3	0	4
Beef per lb.	0	8	0	9
Butter do.	0	9	0	10
Eggs per dozen	0	9	0	10
Hay per ton	50	0	60	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

From the London Shipping and Mercantile Gazette, from the 22d Nov., to the 7th December, inclusive, brought by the packet ship England, at New York:

ARRIVALS FROM QUEBEC.

London, Dec. 6th—Princess Charlotte, Mainland; James Harris, Waight. 5th—Great Britain, Swinburn. Nov. 25th—Prince, McArthur. 22d—Vestal, Mosey. 21st—Orbit, Archibald.

Deal, Dec. 6th—Arrived and proceeded for the river—The John, from Quebec.

The Providence, Wilson, of Hull, from Quebec, for Hull, was off Dover this afternoon.

Dec. 5th—Arrived—Pacific, Morrison; Wandsworth, —, from London. 4th—Orion, Brown.

Liverpool, Dec. 5th—Hercules, Postill; Venture, Wilson; Flora, Campbell. 3rd—Albion, McLaughlin; Calcutta, Brown; Magnet, Morton; Matthew Bell, Calcutta, Off. 3rd—Rowena, —, 2d—Brown, Gay. Nov. 30th—Fanny, Sloan. Nov. 24th—Asia, Hanney; Bartlett, Burrell; Token, Pattison. 22d—Ann Hall, Tucker; Alexander Edmund, —; Thistle, Thompson.

Falmouth, Dec. 3rd—Off—Bark Harrison, Clifton; for Hull.

Drogheda, Dec. 3rd—Lady Douglas, Tiernan—with loss of bulwarks and stanchions—lost one man overboard—P. Gargan.

Torquay, Dec. 2d—Breakwater, Cumming.

Plymouth, Dec. 2d—Put in yesterday and sailed this morning for London—the Wetherill, Conacher, from Quebec.

Whitehaven, Dec. 3rd—Jane, Hudson. Nov. 30th—Eleonor, Potts; Wm. Fell, Pratt. 21st—Rosebank, McKee.

Bristol, Dec. 5th—Eldon, Moon. 4th—Win Wallace, Wilson. 2d—Sir F. B. Head, Revely; Lane, Glainfield; Doelhour, Thompson.

Cariff, Dec. 3d—Maria, Jones.

Hull, Nov. 23d—Canton, Melville. 23rd—Meteor, Brown.

Bridgewater, Dec. 6th—Thos. Ritchie, Thirif. Gungemouth, Nov. 27th—Aresthus, Mitchell. Pembroke, Dec. 5th—Maria, Brown. Llanely, Nov. 16th—Mary Stewart, Anderson. 20th—Hannah, Heslop.

Swansea, Nov. 23rd—Pilot, Pearson. Troon, Nov. 15th—Industry, Watson. Whitby, Nov. 22d—Heart of Oak, Harrison. Sunderland, Nov. 21st—Macey Laing, Shearer. Youlgall, Nov. 20th—Champion, Dunn. North Shields, Nov. 25th—Hugh Wallace, Higgins. 22d—Mary Bell, Brown; Voyager, Skouli; Britannia, Lesauie; Margery, Cormick. 21st—Symmetry, Dabo. Stockton, Nov. 30th—Carolina, Peahy. 23d—Giroude, Goughly; Escort, Minto. Wisbech, Nov. 27th—Cowan, Booth. Fleetwood on Wyre, Dec. 3rd—Congress, McNeil. Gloucester, Nov. 24th—Tweed, Lakeman. Southampton, Nov. 21st—Anglicana, Burridge. Leith, Dec. 5th—Pomona, Beveridge. Nov. 29th—Earl Percy, Gordon. Greenock, Dec. 3d—Jupiter, Appleby. Nov. 26th—Bellona, Wylie, in 17 days from the Brandy Pots. Aberdeen, Nov. 27th—Sarah, Allan. 20th—Sylvanus, Young; Glasgow, Douglas.

Dundee, Nov. 21st—Isabella, Just. Belfast, Dec. 2d—James Baile, Simpson; Victory, Jarvis. Nov. 25th—Celia, Baird. 18th—Sarah & Marianne, Archibald.

Cove of Cork, Dec. 2d—Belinda, Press. 1st—Albion, Johnson.

Dublin, Dec. 3rd—Transit, Braithwaite. Nov. 23rd—Caledonia, Bibby.

Waterford Passage, Nov. 19th—Ocean, Knox. Londonderry, Nov. 20th—Londonderry, Hatrick. Limerick, Nov. 20th—Chieftain, Bartley. The packet ship England, at New York, spoke on the 13th Dec. the Mariner, from Quebec for London, lat. 48. 38, long. 17, 40.

DIED.

This morning, Louisa Janet, daughter of Mr. Henry S. Scott, aged 14 months and 2 days.

On Saturday morning, George, twin son of Stewart Scott, Esquire aged 2 years and 4 months.

Yesterday morning, at an advanced age, after a lingering illness, Isabella Bremmer, a native of Forres, Scotland, wife of Mr. Wm. Hamilton, Auctioneer.—The funeral will take place from N. S. St. Eustache Street, St. John's Suburbs, to-morrow, (Tuesday) afternoon, at half past three. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

At Naperville, on the 21st December, Frances, wife of Lieut. O'Connell, 65th Regiment, aged 59.

At Bohacegan, in the Township of Verulam, U. C. suddenly, on the 25th November, Captain Gabriel Mathias, h. v. Royal Artillery, in the 50th year of his age.

At Halifax, on the 5th ultimo, Andrew Brown, Esq. Lieut. Royal Navy, aged 74 years.

THE QUEBEC ALMANACK, AND BRITISH AMERICAN ROYAL KALENDAR, FOR THE YEAR 1840. (Will be published on Thursday next.)

CONTENTS: COMMON Notes and Quarter Master General's Calendar, containing Department, the remarkable events for Staff Officers of the Garrison of Quebec, 1837, 1838 and 1839, &c. Ordinance Department in the Canadas, Barrack Departments, Royal Engineers, Commissariat Department, Special Commissions, to the Forces, Public Officers and Commissioners, Fort Adjutants, Indian Department, Officers of the several Regiments serving in the Canadas, viz: 1st "The King's" Dragoon Guards; 7th Hussars; Royal Artillery; Grenadier Guards; Coldstream Guards; 1st Royals, 11th, 15th, 24th, 32nd, 34th, 43rd, 65th, 66th, 71st, 73rd, 83rd, 85th, and 92d Regiments. Officers of the Quebec Volunteers, ditto. Officers of the Montreal ditto. Officers of the Three-Rivers ditto.

General Post Office—Officers of the General Post Office in the Provinces and Islands of British North America. Staff of the Army. Nova-Scotia, New-Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton, Newfoundland and Bermuda, &c.

APPENDIX. Table of Duties on Imports into Lower Canada, Rates of Commission, Storage, charges on Lumber, &c., Montreal Wharfage rates, Rates of passage between Quebec and Montreal, Rates of Towing vessels between Quebec and Montreal, Regulations respecting towing of vessels, Population of Lower Canada, Civil Register of Upper Canada, viz: Lieut. Governor, Executive Council, Legislative Council, House of Assembly.

Public and Charitable Institutions. District of Quebec, — of Montreal. Military Register for British North America. Commander in Chief of the Forces of Upper and Lower Canada, viz: Lieut. Governor, General and Staff Officers, Military Secretary's Department, Adjutant General's Department. Quebec, 13th Jan. 1840.

QUEBEC FIRE OFFICE, 13th Jan. 1840.—Director for the present week:—VICTOR HAMEL, Esquire.

THE undersigned has opened his Office as an Advocate, in Mrs. Davis's house, near Mr. Burrough's, Haldimand Street, Upper Town. A. N. MORIN

Quebec, 9th January, 1839.

DRY NURSE WANTED. FOR a family in town, a middle aged person of steady habits. None need apply excepting such as can produce the most satisfactory reference as to character and ability. To one that will suit, liberal wages will be given.—Enquire at this Office. Quebec, 9th January, 1840.

THE undersigned having been duly appointed Curator to the vacant Estate of the late LEONARD MASTER, in his life time Assistant Comptroller Food Tax Department, requests all persons to whom the said Estate is indebted to forward their accounts duly attested, (post paid); and those who are indebted to the said Estate to pay the amount of their accounts immediately. GEORGE L. MASTER. Nicolet, 6th January, 1840.

QUEBEC SHEET ALMANACK FOR 1840. JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE, at the Bookstore of W. NELSON, 14, Mountain Street.—Price Four Pence each, or THREE SHILLINGS per dozen. Quebec, November 22, 1839.

QUEBEC BAKING SOCIETY.—Price of Bread for the present week:—The White 4 lb. Loaf, 0s. 8d. The Brown 6 lb. do. 0s. 11d.

MRS. KENDALL informs the public, that her Class for finishing the Education of young Ladies will re-commence on MONDAY, the 17th instant, at her residence, No. 1, Hope Street. Quebec, 8th January, 1839.

PIRENOLOGY. MR. BURKE will commence a SECOND COURSE OF LECTURES ON PIRENOLOGY, on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, the 13th instant, at the Rooms of Mr. LAPOSTOLLE, No. 25, St. Anne Street, opposite the Scotch Church. The Course will consist of TWELVE LECTURES, to be delivered on the Evenings of TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY each week, at EIGHT o'clock precisely each Evening. Tickets, admitting a Lady and Gentlemen to the Course, THREE DOLLARS; admitting one person TWO DOLLARS.—Tickets for Single Lectures, A QUARTER DOLLAR. Quebec, 8th January, 1839.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN fully qualified to teach the French language, would willingly undertake to give private instruction in the same.—For further particulars apply at the Office of J. U. SMITH, Esquire, Advocate. Quebec, 8th January, 1840.

NOTICE. THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL BAZAAR for the benefit of the Female Orphan Asylum, will be held at the National School Rooms, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 22nd and 23rd April. All friends to the Institution are requested to send their contributions to any of the following Ladies: Mrs. BURRAGE, Mrs. MONTZAMBERT, Miss COCHRANE, Mrs. PINN, Mrs. DAVIDSON, Miss PIKE, Mrs. FREER, Miss SCOTT, Mrs. KERRY, Mrs. TAYLOR, Mrs. MOUNTAIN, Mrs. WALKER. Quebec, 6th January, 1840.

FOR SALE. THE undersigned returns his best thanks to all those friends who so promptly rendered every assistance in their power at the fire which unfortunately extended to his Store yesterday; and being informed that one of his Account Books and some papers, of no value to any one but himself, have been saved, he will feel greatly obliged to those who possess them, by returning the same at the Store of Mr. Woolrich, John Street, for which a suitable reward will be given. J. THORNTON. Quebec, 25th December, 1839.

FOR SALE. A YOUNG MAN who strays from the vicinity of this city in the month of August last, is anxiously sought for. His height is six feet, age twenty-six years, complexion fair, hair features long. He left in a state of mental derangement, with little clothes on him. He speaks English and a little French.—Any person who may have seen him or may know anything concerning him, would confer a particular service on his relatives, by communicating the same without delay, by letter, addressed to the Office of this paper. Quebec, 20th December, 1839.

JUST RECEIVED and for SALE by the Subscriber, a few puncheons of superior VINEGAR. Quebec, 6th December, 1839.

INFORMATION WANTED. IF JOHN HENRY MARTIN ROBIN

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

A NEW FURNITURE SALOON, St. Paul's Market Hall.—Furniture of every description and price.—Furniture received on Commission.—Hears and Pull to Let.—THOS. HOBBS, Proprietor.

are established throughout the United States, and voluntarily certified by thousands of individuals whom they have relieved and cured. It is in vain that the interested denouncers of popular medicines attempt to include these in their indiscriminate opprobrium.

It is evident, therefore, that these medicines are compounded of ingredients which act upon the system universally, and not more slowly preparations.

It is evident, therefore, that these medicines are compounded of ingredients which act upon the system universally, and not more slowly preparations.

It is evident, therefore, that these medicines are compounded of ingredients which act upon the system universally, and not more slowly preparations.

It is evident, therefore, that these medicines are compounded of ingredients which act upon the system universally, and not more slowly preparations.

It is evident, therefore, that these medicines are compounded of ingredients which act upon the system universally, and not more slowly preparations.

It is evident, therefore, that these medicines are compounded of ingredients which act upon the system universally, and not more slowly preparations.

It is evident, therefore, that these medicines are compounded of ingredients which act upon the system universally, and not more slowly preparations.

It is evident, therefore, that these medicines are compounded of ingredients which act upon the system universally, and not more slowly preparations.

It is evident, therefore, that these medicines are compounded of ingredients which act upon the system universally, and not more slowly preparations.

It is evident, therefore, that these medicines are compounded of ingredients which act upon the system universally, and not more slowly preparations.

It is evident, therefore, that these medicines are compounded of ingredients which act upon the system universally, and not more slowly preparations.

It is evident, therefore, that these medicines are compounded of ingredients which act upon the system universally, and not more slowly preparations.

It is evident, therefore, that these medicines are compounded of ingredients which act upon the system universally, and not more slowly preparations.

It is evident, therefore, that these medicines are compounded of ingredients which act upon the system universally, and not more slowly preparations.

It is evident, therefore, that these medicines are compounded of ingredients which act upon the system universally, and not more slowly preparations.

It is evident, therefore, that these medicines are compounded of ingredients which act upon the system universally, and not more slowly preparations.

It is evident, therefore, that these medicines are compounded of ingredients which act upon the system universally, and not more slowly preparations.

It is evident, therefore, that these medicines are compounded of ingredients which act upon the system universally, and not more slowly preparations.

It is evident, therefore, that these medicines are compounded of ingredients which act upon the system universally, and not more slowly preparations.

It is evident, therefore, that these medicines are compounded of ingredients which act upon the system universally, and not more slowly preparations.

It is evident, therefore, that these medicines are compounded of ingredients which act upon the system universally, and not more slowly preparations.

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' Liment for the Piles, and that the effect was very astonishing, and that he felt it his duty to make known as far as his power, to his suffering fellow men that such an extraordinary article was in existence.

WONDERFUL!! An Astonishing Fact!—Hays' Liment has now been used in some thousand cases, and no failure can be found. It will cure every kind and all cases of Piles. No charge without success—Apply at JOHN MUSSON, Agent for Quebec, Messrs. SIMS & BOWLES, and BEGG & URQUHART.

LOOK OUT FOR IMPOSITION. A base attempt has been made to imitate Hays' Liment, and infringe upon the copy and other rights of the proprietors. Never buy Hays' Liment unless it has a splendid engraved wrapper, and the written and health signature of COMSTOCK & Co., all others must be impositions.

HEADACHE, SICK OR NERVOUS. The extraordinary reputation that Dr. Spohn's remedy for this distressing complaint is 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.

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA, FOR THE HAIR. ITS positive qualities are as follows:— 1st.—For infants keeping the head free from scurf, and causing a luxuriant growth of hair.

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.

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.

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.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have, this day, established in this city a branch of their Montreal House, under the firm of FROST & WATERS.

QUEBEC GAZETTE.—WANTED the year 1765, 1784, for which a liberal price will be given, on applying at the Quebec Gazette Office, Mountain Street.

THE undersigned has this day commenced business as a Commission Merchant on his own account. All letters will be addressed to him at the Office of D. BURNETT, Esq. Quebec, 26th November, 1838.

PLAIN AND FANCY STATIONERY. JUST RECEIVED, PER "ELEUTHERIA," AND FOR SALE, At the Office of the Quebec Gazette, 14, Mountain Street.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF ENGLISH STATIONERY, consisting of:— Whatman's superior Foolscap, (plain and faint) Letter and Note Paper, Copying and Printing Papers, Music Paper, and Bank Post.—Sizing Wax, plain, fancy and embossed.—3 AVERS, in tin boxes, one of each.—Hobson's Bay, Swan and other Quills.—Double Patent PARAYAN STEEL PENS, (five points) India Rubber ditto ditto, Gillott's ditto ditto, and Winkle's No. Plus Ultra Pens.—Japan, Red, Persian, Copying and Marking INKS.—PORTABLE INKSTANDS, a variety.—Small, middling and large Power ditto, with covers.—Ivory and Bone Wax Pencils.—Boxes of Colours, with and without Lock and Drawer.—Drawing Pencils, Sable Brushes, Plain and Rough Grained DRAWING PAPER, (Double Elephant)—ENVELOPES for Letters and Notes assorted.—Mechani's Magic RAZOR STROPS, large and small, with Paste for ditto.—Superfine Visiting Cards, together with a supply of School Books, Slates, Lead Pencils, Ivory TABLETS, &c. &c.

THE Subscribers offer for sale at their stores, on Atkinson's Wharf, the following Goods, viz:— Wine and Porter Bottles—assorted numbers, Sperm and London Wax Tapers, and mould Candles, Earthenware—assorted crates, Window Glass—assorted sizes, Geneva—(Anchor brand.) Rum—(strong), Wines—Port and Marsala, Spices and Nuts—assorted sizes, Fine Cloth, a superior article and very rich pattern, Paints—No. 1, X, XX, Bright Varnish, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Rice—Carolina, Cheese—Cheddar and Trucles, Tobacco Pipes, T. D. Corbridge, Canvas, Plates, Tin Iron, &c. Cabones, Anchors, Chain Cables, (parent proved,) Bar Iron—assorted sizes, Nod do. do.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE, In the town of Percé, in the District of Gaspé, A SPLENDID FARM, containing 50 acres of Land, (more or less), entirely cleared, with a good Dwelling-House, Out Houses, Stores, and Stabling erected thereon, all in the best of repair, and formerly occupied under the name of Percé's Hotel, and is well adapted for a house of the kind. The best of titles can be given to the purchaser. Conditions are one-half payable in hand, and the remainder on the property, as the purchaser may think fit.—For further particulars enquire of the proprietor, New Carlisle, District of Gaspé, County of Bonaventure, or to Mr. John Wilson, Grocer, Upper Town, Quebec.

THE highest price paid for OLD COPPERS, by J. H. GALTREATH, at his Foundry, St. Paul Street, opposite the new Market. Quebec, 8th April, 1839.

REGULATIONS OF THE QUEBEC FIRE SOCIETY, for Sale at the Office of this paper.—Price Three pence, stitched. Quebec, 24th October, 1839.

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

HENDRY'S HOTEL, ST. PETER-STREET, MRS HENDRY begs leave to inform her friends and the public, that the business hitherto carried on by her late husband, will be continued by her when she departs, but by strict attention to the comfort of her Boarders to meet a continuance of that support the establishment has so long enjoyed.

NOTICE. THE Co partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of "SIMS & BOWLES," having terminated on the 20th day of March last, is hereby dissolved. All matters relative to the concern will be adjusted and settled by Geo. Burns Syms, who continues business in his own name.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late MRS. MARY ROSS, widow of Dr. Geo. Montgomery, are requested to make immediate payment; and persons having claims against the Estate to transmit the same, duly attested, to William De Lery, Notary, at his Office, St. Peter Street, Lower Town.

FOR SALE. THE Subscriber has for sale at his Cabinet, Chair, and Varnish Manufactory, upwards of 17,000 feet black Walnut lumber.

THE undersigned has this day commenced business as a Commission Merchant on his own account. All letters will be addressed to him at the Office of D. BURNETT, Esq. Quebec, 26th November, 1838.

GENERAL MERCANTILE AGENCY OFFICE. CONDUCTED BY R. M. MOORE, ACCOUNTANT, Arbitrator, Agent in Bankruptcies, Assignments and Curatorships, Debts collected and legally recovered, Memorials and Petitions drawn according to regular Form Languages translated in Lower Canada, accurately drawn, Land Surveying performed in a correct manner.

THE undersigned have this day formed a Co. partnership and will do business together, at Montreal as GENERAL and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and as AUCTIONEERS and BROKERS, at No. 117, St. Paul Street, and No. 47, Commissioners Street, under the firm of LAFRAMBOISE and LAROCQUE.

IN the occupation of extensive and very eligibly situated premises, (immediately fronting the wharves and wharves landing,) the Subscribers will make no charge whatever for storage on property consigned to them, when sales thereof shall be effected by them.

THE COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER MINING ASSOCIATION, NEW-BRUNSWICK. THIS Association possessing a Crown grant of the Mines and Minerals in the entire Counties of Gloucester and Restigouche, New-Brunswick, containing very rich and extensive beds of upper Ore, Coal, Iron and Lead, &c. announces to the Capitalists, men of science and Miners in America and elsewhere, that they are ready to treat on highly advantageous terms, to adventurers for the lease of ground for mining purposes, to be selected by the adventurers themselves, and for periods not exceeding 50 years, and the Association will treat with the first discoverer of a Mine, in preference to any other person, whenever the Directors are in possession of the facts.—For further particulars and for terms apply to WM. STEVENS, Esq. Bathurst, New Brunswick, or to FREDK. BARKART, Esq. 54, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, London, S. E. factor to the Association, whose specimens of the Ore discovered may be seen and examined.

VALUABLE BOOKS. WILLIAM NELSON having been appointed Agent for the Sale of the WORKS of the "SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE IN ENGLAND," the Books of which a list will be found below, may be had at the Shop, No. 14, Mountain Street, Quebec, at the prices stated in the said list. They will be sold.

FOR CASH ONLY. The useful character of the Works of the Society, the accuracy of the topographical engravings, the good taste of the plates, and the neatness of the binding, it is hoped will be an inducement to those who prefer correct English editions. The prices very little exceed the selling price in England.

LIST OF WORKS. Of the Society in England, for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, for Sale, No. 14, Mountain Street, QUEBEC: Pictorial Bible, 3 vols. cloth, per copy, £3 15 0 Do. Prayer Book, cloth, do. 2 0 0 Do. do. do. Morocco, do. 2 12 6 Do. History of England, 2 vols. cloth, do. 3 0 0 Do. Arabian Nights, cloth, do. 1 15 0 Do. Shakspere, pts. 1 to 6, inclusive, No. 3 2 0 Penny Cyclopaedia, vol. 1 to 13, do. per vol. 0 9 6 Do. Magazine, vol. 1 to 7, do. do. 0 10 6 British Portraits, 3 vols. 1/2 per copy, 3 15 0 Gallery of Portraits, 7 vols. 1/2 Morocco, do. 10 0 0 Library Entertaining Knowledge, vol. 1 to 12, inclusive, do. 0 6 0 Blackwoods of Canada, cloth, per copy, 0 6 6 Spain, Historic Sketches of, do. 0 6 2 England, do. do. 2 vols. cloth, do. 0 12 6 Elmer's Grammar, do. do. 0 2 6 Old English Spoons, do. do. 0 3 6 Field and Garden, do. do. 0 5 0 Uncle Oliver's Travels—Persia, do. do. 0 9 6 Arithmetic for Children, do. do. 0 2 0 Exercises for the Senses, do. do. 0 2 0 Drawing for Children, do. do. 0 4 6 Musical Library, 4 vols. 1/2 Morocco, do. 6 0 0 Printer's Guide to Trade, do. do. 0 1 3 Chemist, do. do. 0 10 0 Manual of all Work, do. do. 0 10 0 Surgery, do. do. 0 1 3 Lady's Magazine, do. do. 0 1 3 Dairy Maid, do. do. 0 1 0 Booth's Grammar, do. do. 0 7 6 Porter's Arithmetic, do. do. 0 5 6 Schoolmaster, 2 vols., do. do. 0 15 0 Smith's Health, do. do. 0 17 6 Smith's Wealth, 4 vols., do. do. 1 5 0 Porter's Progress, 2 vols., do. do. 0 78 9 Ure's Philosophy of Manufactures, do. do. 0 17 0 Ure's Cotton Manufacture, 2 vols., do. do. 1 6 4 Hume's Treatise, 2 vols., do. do. 0 15 8 Popular Timonist, do. do. 0 6 0 Paley and Brougham, 5 vols., do. do. 2 18 3 Walker on the Eye, do. do. 0 13 0 Adams on Carriages, do. do. 0 18 3 Who's Who, do. do. 0 1 3 Vol. 1 to Penny Magazine, vol. 1, do. 0 17 6 Vol. 2, do. do. 0 1 3 Tucker's Dictionary, 2 vols., do. do. 1 15 3 Self Formation, 2 vols., do. do. 0 1 0 Corpus Posturum, do. do. 1 11 0 Martineau's Morals, do. do. 0 10 3 British Almanack and Companion, do. do. 0 5 6 Working Man's Companion, do. do. 0 1 9 Brougham's Sketches, do. do. 1 6 4 Chinese, 2 vols., do. do. 1 6 0 Modern Egyptians, 2 vols., do. do. 1 6 3 Hill's Education, 2 vols., do. do. 0 15 6 How to observe Geology, do. do. 0 13 3 Quebec, 7th June, 1839.

NOTICE. THE Prorogatories of Quebec, inform those for whom Mr. CHARLES HUOT, Notary, may have passed any Decree, at Quebec, from 1808 to 1828, that the Records of his Office have been deposited in the Prorogatories Office for safe keeping, and that more than half of them having been lost at the burning of the village where he resided lately, in the District of Montreal, it will be prudent for the persons aforesaid to ascertain at the Office, if their minutes are missing, so that they may be supplied.

FERRAULT & BURROUGHS. BEST PRICE given for OLD COPPERS, by THOS. TWEDDELL, At the Quebec Foundry, Champlain-street 6th March, 1839.

PRINTED and published, at No. 14, Mountain Street, Quebec, by WILLIAM NELSON, Junr, in the County of Quebec, for self and Isabel, Margaret and John Nelson, Junr, Donees of their late Brother SAMUEL NELSON, deceased.—15th Jan'y, 1840.

EX as V TH mur giste ber. W Flab city, Colle The lately his gr years £500 to enc dence Intell The ed from at £4. The vesse's be 700 The W ment of Fra Algiere will be journal dered to pick'd of Orle mission "An er prior of side or der, and from France. The Duke of ham, the Cou ting-sha ton Cas' derland neum, a scientific rejoicing Duke and ness was the megi was fur posed by through t tion stou to His r session ree was after Grand M present. proposing larly "to against the Duke of S in return but his spe connected Highness Earl of Dal ality of his of his con erised a dnet." T Easthope, company s MUNRO Scholey, o ficient lega (after the d to the Vic to the trustee The Ch Tralls has ad Trades Un 289 ed agita "Queen ar mess'd to to be sent b that contri posal of L nular Gen of reprobat Canterbury the Tory p tempt to v the Peers mons. They dominere'd their autho liberty won are the Peo Robys, only and indicate ers. It is n land is read outbreak in the fact, the class in Eng lional means and gives it were in offic list discoun fold" This founded on T tacter of To Rami Co train, on Tu Liverpool in the station in morning, and Liverpool, at