

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER:

50 BOXES Raisins in Layers, 50 Bbls. Apples, Greenings, 50 do. do. Spizenburghs, 50 do. do. Farneseuses, 40 Jars French Prunes, 2 Cases Preserved Fruits, in Bottles, 40 Doz. Canisters Preserved Lobsters, 60 Boxes Montreal Candles, 15 do. Sperm do., 10 do. Wax do., 20 do. Castile Soap, Blue, 10 do. do. White. —ALSO— 1 Hive of Honey in the Comb, 200 lbs. Bees Wax, very fine, 4 Cases Mott's Superior Cocoa Paste, 15 Kegs Spanish Grapes, 5 Boxes Lemons. W. LECHÉMINANT, No. 4, Fabrique Street. Quebec, 18th November, 1844.

FOR SALE. ONE Hundred Kegs BUTTER, newly arrived from Perth, C. W. W. K. BAIRD. Quebec, 9th October, 1844.

FOR SALE. A FEW Baskets Portugal Onions, just received from Oporto. W. HUNT & CO. Hunt's Wharf, October 9th, 1844.

RECEIVED, per John Horton, China, Sarah, Jamaica and British Queen:— Best Black Lead, Nos. 1 and 2, Genuine White Lead, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Putty, Paints, assorted colours, Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe, Patent Shot, Canada Hose Nails and Spikes, House Nails, English and Best Bar Iron, Scrap and Russia Bar Iron, Sheet and Hoop Iron, Anvils, Spades and Shovels, Cast Steel, Box, Block Tin, Coil and Trace Chains, Shop Twine in balls. —ALSO— Proved Chain Cables and Anchors, "Acraman's" Patent do. —AND— 200 Boxes Tin Plates, 200 do. Canada Plates. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 23rd Sept., 1844.

FOR SALE, RICH ARTICLES BELOW COST!! Until Thursday next, 26th instant, positively. THE subscriber is instructed to offer (by private sale only,) at prices less than the actual cost, and only until THURSDAY next, the whole of the valuable articles as per Catalogue issued, consisting of the valuable Phantasmagoria and Microscope, the stand Telescope in case and others, the Diorama des Salons with dissolving views, and a very elegant variety of best gold and silver articles for presents, such as finest Gold Rings, Chains, Earrings, Card Cases, Souvenirs, Watches, best Scotch Boxes, Silver Sets, &c. &c. The Ladies are respectfully invited to call and inspect the articles before Thursday next. G. D. BALZARETTI. Quebec, 22nd Sept., 1844.

SMITH COALS for Sale, in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to M. J. WILSON, St. James's St. Quebec, 20th September, 1844.

FOR SALE. DOUBLE Boiled Linseed Oil, in Hhds. and and Raw. Qr. Casks, London Glue, Paris White, 3 cwt. Casks, Epom Salts, Salt Petre, Best London White Lead, X X do. Green, Black, Yellow and Red Paints, Varnish, Black Lead, 4 lb. packages, Congo Tea, (in Boxes), 10 Carrots Currants, Port Wine, Madera, In Qr. Casks. And Pale Brandy, GEO. A. BLENKIN, McCallum's Wharf. Quebec, 18th July, 1844.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER. ONE THOUSAND Boxes Steel's Liverpool Soap, just landed, 500 Boxes Glass, (assorted sizes), 50 Crates Crown Glass, 40 Casks Glassware, Superior Mustard, 7 lb. Jars, 350 Coils Rope, assorted sizes, 250 Bolts Canvas, 25 Cases Claret Wine, 10 do. St. Estephe do., 10 do. Chateau Margaux, 4 do. Champagne, 10 do. Pale Cognac, 9 do. Red Hermitage, 14 Casks Nails, 4 Iron Stock Anchors, from 14 c. to 21 c., 4 Chain Cables, "1-1-8 to 1-3-8, 15000 Tins superior Brunswick Green Paint, 60 Casks Copperas. GEO. BURNS SYMES. Quebec, 28th June, 1844.

FINE ARTS.—G. FASSIO, Miniature Portrait Painter, Lithographer and Teacher of Drawing, St. George St., No. 2, near the Grand Battery. THE undersigned having entered into a CO-PARTNERSHIP to commence upon the 1st May next, will transact business connected with the Lumber Trade, under the firm of LOWNDES & PATTON. JAMES JOHN LOWNDES, DUNCAN PATTON. Quebec, 11th November, 1844.

To Ship Builders and others Concerned. THE Undersigned has been appointed SURVEYOR for the Port of Quebec, to the Liverpool REGISTRY of SHIPPING, and will be ready to attend whenever his services are required. JOHN JAMESON. 29th May, 1844.

FOR SALE at WM. NEILSON'S, Bookseller and Stationer, No. 19, Mountain Street, a few Copies of a PAMPHLET of 183 pages, intitled— "SIR CHARLES METCALFE defended against the attacks of his late Counsellors: by EGERTON RYERSON." PRICE 1s. 6d. Sept., 18th, 1844.

FOR SALE. SODA CRACKERS in Boxes and Barrels, Wine Biscuit in Boxes, Butter Crackers in Barrels and Kegs, 7 Puncheons Boston Rum. W. HUNT & CO. Hunt's Wharf, 22nd November, 1844.

FOR SALE. 12 BARRELS, FINE PORTUGAL HONEY. W. HUNT & CO. Quebec, Nov. 6th, 1844.

RECEIVED by the late Vessels, for early Spring Sales, a very large consignment of CARPETING AND HEARTH RUGS—A choice of PATTERNS can be had by applying early. A. MACNIDER. Quebec, 6th November, 1844.

FOR SALE. 4300 MINOTS WHITE PEASE. DOUGLAS WHITE & CO., St. James Street. Quebec, 18th November, 1844.

LABRADOR HERRINGS, SALMON, &c. &c. 300 BARRELS Labrador HERRINGS, 25 Hhd. do. do. A few Half-Barrels Family PORK, For Sale at the Stores of H. MURRAY. Quebec, 8th Nov. 1844.

LANDING. Ex Mary & Margaret from LABRADOR. 200 BARRELS Labrador HERRINGS, 85 do. do. Salmon, 100 do. Cod Fish, 25 Casks Seal Oil. Ex Sultan from HALIFAX. 29 Puncheons fine flavoured Jamaica Rum, strong 3 x 5. 50 Barrels No. 1 Shad. EX ZEALOUS from LONDON. 10 Hhd. Cognac Brandy, Martell's, 1842. 10 Hhd. Holland. 250 Boxes Muscatel Raisins. H. J. NOAD & CO. Quebec, 8th Nov. 1844.

PIANOS FOR SALE. ONE Square with circular Ends, Two Semi Cottage with Cylinder fronts, Just received from Messrs. BREADWOOD & SON, of London. Apply to ALEX. HADDAN, St. Ann St. Quebec, 1st November, 1844.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, Missisquoi Foundry Company's Castings, PREMIUM Cooking Stoves, Improved do. do. Parlour and Office Stoves, Summer do. American Ploughs, Hollow ware and various small Castings. —ALSO— Single and Double Stoves, Cambouses, Register Grates and Coolers, Pig Iron. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 20th Sept. 1844.

TO SHIP BUILDERS AND OTHERS. THE undersigned has received a consignment of PATENT FELT, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, viz.:— Sheathing Felt of different qualities and prices for Ships, Roofing Felt for Houses, Boiler Felt for Steamboat boilers, now used and much approved of by all Steamboat owners in Great Britain; those that may want the above article would do well to call and examine the same. GEORGE BLACK. Quebec, 18th September, 1844.

RECEIVED EX "BRITISH QUEEN." 145 HAMPERS Cheese, viz.:— Double Gloucester, double Berkeley, Cheddar, Truckles and Queen's Arms. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul's Street. Quebec, 23rd Sept., 1844.

FOR SALE, 1780 BUSHELS Liverpool SALT in bulk, 2470 Bags do. 150 Bags Liverpool Stoved Salt of superior quality and warranted "Factory filled," 20 Bbls. Oatmeal, 22 lbs. each, 50 do. Pot Barley. —Also, daily expected— 20 Tons English Bar Iron, assorted, 15 do. do. Hoop do., 12 do. do. Sheet do. Apply to JOSEPH FROSTE. Quebec, 20th September, 1844.

BONDED WAREHOUSE. BONDED GOODS received on Storage in the first class Stone Warehouse, on the India Wharf—Offices and a large Wooden Warehouse to be let or Storage received. FORSYTH, WALKER & CO. Quebec, 12th June 1844.

LOGS. THE right of felling and taking away from 150 to 200,000 PINE and SPRUCE SAW LOGS, of first rate quality, advantageously situated for the Quebec Market, to be disposed of. J. H. KERR. St. Lewis Heights, Quebec, 1st Nov. 1844.

NOTICE. THE Subscriber offers his services to his Friends and the Public in Quebec, as an Agent in Montreal to collect Money or transact any commission business. The Subscriber having by long experience acquired a knowledge of the General business of this Country, feels confident that he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their orders, and which will be at all times promptly attended to. ROBERT HADDAN, Agent, No. 2, Notre Dame Street, Montreal. September 12th, 1844.

SUBSTANCE OF AN ADDRESS, explanatory and apologetic, in reference to the LATE DISRUPTION of the SYNOD of CANADA, in connexion with the ESTABLISHED CHURCH of SCOTLAND; delivered to the Congregation of SAINT GABRIEL STREET Church, Montreal, on Tuesday the 30th of July, 1844, by the Rev. HENRY EASON—A few copies of the above for Sale at the Office of this Paper.—Price 2d. Quebec Gazette Office. Sept., 18th, 1844.

TO THE ELECTORS OF ST. LEWIS WARD.

GENTLEMEN, THE Requisition which you now present, signed, as it is, by upwards of one hundred of the respectable Electors of the Ward, leaves me no choice, but to comply with your request, and you may rest assured, that if I have again the honour of representing you in the City Council, I will use my best endeavours to have the Municipal Affairs of the City carried on with economy, and, if possible, to the satisfaction of the Citizens in general. I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, yours, respectfully, J. WILSON. Quebec, November 18th, 1844.

J. MCKEE, SURGEON DENTIST. HAS just returned from his visit to Montreal and Kingston, and will be happy to attend to such as shall require his professional services. J. M. respectfully requests those who may require the aid of a Dentist, and yet be unacquainted with him, to call at his residence, where a list of the most unexceptionable references may be seen, as well as specimens of his superior Incorruptible Mineral Teeth. These last he will insert so as not to be distinguished from the original teeth, and to be worn with perfect ease, comfort, and permanency. Quebec, 44, St. Anne Street, 27th Nov. 1844.

WANTED, a GARDENER, to commence in March. Apply at the Office of this Paper. Quebec, 25th November, 1844.

CAMPINE OIL. JUST received by the Subscribers, their full supply of CAMPINE OIL, of a very superior quality—They have also on hand a few Hogheads and Pipes of Boiled and Raw Lined Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, &c. &c., which will be sold at the lowest prices. J. H. HARDIE & Co., 30 St. John Street, Upper Town. Quebec, 25th November, 1844.

QUEBEC HIGH SCHOOL. REV. E. J. SENKLER, A. M. OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE. RECTOR. CLASSICS, MATHEMATICS, AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY } REV. E. J. SENKLER. CLASSICS—W. S. SMITH. ENGLISH—LEWIS SLEEPER. ARITHMETIC—DANIEL WILKIE. FRENCH AND DRAWING—H. D. THIELCKE. DIRECTORS. REV. DR. COOK. REV. G. MACKIE. REV. J. CLUGSTON. ANDREW PATERSON, ESQ. R. H. GAIRDNER, ESQ. JAMES DEAN, ESQ. JOHN BONNELL, ESQ. JAS. GIBB, ESQ. SHERIFF SEWELL. Fees for boys under Ten years of age, £10 per annum. Above Ten years of age, £12 10s. do. French and Drawing, for the present, a separate charge. The hours from 9 to 12, and from 1 to 5. A Class will be opened in this Institution on the 2nd January for pupils beginning the Latin Rudiments, Quebec, 25th Oct. 1844.

HIGH SCHOOL. A CLASS will be opened in this Institution on MONDAY, the 2nd DECEMBER, for those young Gentlemen who desire to prosecute the study of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy during the Winter months. The Lectures will be continued from DECEMBER 2, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, until MAY 1, 1845. The hours of attendance from 3 to 4. An Elementary Course of Algebra with its applications will form the first subject of the Lectures. Terms £5 10s. for the whole course—to be paid in advance. Quebec, November 25th, 1844.

HIGH SCHOOL. WANTED, a TEACHER for the PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT. Application to be made before the 15th DECEMBER, to the Rev. E. J. SENKLER. Unexceptionable testimonials of character and qualifications will be required. High School, 11th November, 1844.

EDUCATION. MR. WM. HIGGINBOTHAM begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public that he intends to open his EVENING CLASS on the 1st proximo, at his own residence. Card of terms may be seen at Mr. R. HIGGINBOTHAM'S, 17, Buede St., opposite French Church. Reference to the Rev. C. L. F. HAENSEL. Quebec, 21st October, 1844.

QUEBEC BANK. NOTICE.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent on the amount of the Capital Stock paid in, has been declared and will be payable at the Bank on or after the 10th DECEMBER next. The Transfer Book will be closed on the 20th instant. By Order, NOAH FREER, Cashier. Quebec, 4th November, 1844.

BEAUTIFUL MINIATURES are taken by the Daguerreotype process, in Rooms well adapted for that purpose, at No. 26, foot of Mountain Street, Lower Town, Quebec. Hours of attendance from 9 to 12 and from half past 1 to 5. Quebec, 21st October, 1844.

NOTICE. THE Committee of the Male Orphan Asylum are desirous of placing out with respectable Trades-men, several Youths who have been brought up in the Institution.—Application to be made to H. JESSOPP. Quebec, 6th September, 1844.

THE FROBISHER LANDS. Townships of Leeds, Halifax, Inverness, Ireland and Chester. THESE Lands will be disposed of in November next—All persons settled on lots either by location or other title, or squatted thereon, are recommended to apply to the undersigned for any information they may require, as soon as possible, or at all events within three months from this date. JAMES H. KERR, Agent to Estate late B. FROBISHER. St. Lewis Heights, Quebec, 31st July, 1844.

FOR SALE. AN AYRSHIRE BULL and COW of unmixed Breed.—Apply at this Office. Quebec, 25th September, 1845.

Extracts from English Papers FROM THE 19TH OCT. TO THE 5TH NOV.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—A meeting has been held at the Mansion house, and an association has been formed to establish baths and wash-houses for the poor of London; with the Bishop of London for President, a Lord Mayor and a Rothschild among the trustees. It is therefore tolerably certain that the project will be realized in a tangible shape, and personal cleanliness will be placed within the reach of the poor. Such establishments have already been provided in Liverpool, and steps have been taken in other large towns. Should they succeed,—that is, should they prove to be self-supporting in point of cost, and should they really be used by the poor as well as other classes,—they will probably extend with great rapidity, and may eventually become parochial institutions. For the lowest possible charge, the bather will have the use of a private bath and of hot and cold water at pleasure; and the washer of clothes will have hot water and a place for drying, for six hours for a penny. Mr. David Salomons, who, many years ago, was prevented from entering the Court of Aldermen after he had been elected to it, by the refusal to take a declaration prescribed for Christians, he being a Jew, has again been ousted on the same score. A meeting of labourers and others, inhabitants of Highworth and the surrounding villages, was held in the Bear Barn Close near that town, on Wednesday, for the purpose of taking into consideration the distress of the working-classes, and of discussing the benefits likely to arise from free trade in corn and other provisions. The meeting originated among the labourers, who mustered to the number of about two thousand, with a sprinkling of farmers and tradesmen. The Earl of Radnor presided, by request. The first speaker was Mr. Croom, a dealer in second-hand clothes and furniture; who said that in summer, when the labouring people have a few shillings extra, they come to buy things of him; whereas at this season they come to sell, in order to buy victuals. He read the statement of a working-man, who had a wife and four children under nine years of age, and who earns eight shillings a week; the man's case being by no means a solitary instance. At the meeting of the Taverham Agricultural Association, in Norwich, on Thursday last week, prizes were awarded to labourers for long service, industry, skill in ploughing, and so forth; and the labourers all dined together. The members of the Association died on Saturday; when several of the speakers alluded to the necessity of encouraging the labourer and conciliating him by the exhibition of a sincere interest in his welfare. At Banbury Petty Sessions, the other day, Coggin, a labourer, of Weston-on-the-Green, was fined ten pounds, and in default of payment sent to prison for three months with hard labour, for having been found walking about a stubble-field with a gun in his hand. A gamekeeper presumed that he was in search of game; but no game got up, and the gun was not fired, nor had the man a dog with him. White, a labourer of St. Alban's, has been ordered to pay fourteen shillings or be imprisoned for fourteen days, for breaking "several hazel branches" while gathering nuts in a wood belonging to the Earl of Yverham. A clergyman who has sent the case to the Times says, "I have often committed such trespasses with impunity; indeed, once, on a botanical excursion, I stole not only the flower, but the root of a beech out of a wood, besides breaking the hedge."

A little boy has been sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for fourteen days, by the Portsmouth Magistrate, for stealing three walnuts, the property of Colonel H. D. Campbell, valued at one farthing! Four boys were engaged in this nefarious proceeding; one was allowed to turn Queen's evidence, and the other two have not yet been caught; but these criminals need not expect to escape the vigilance of the Hampshire police, as "a sharp look-out will be had in order to bring them to justice."

IRELAND.—At the usual meeting of the Repeal Association, on Monday, a "monster" letter was read from Mr. O'Connell on the present position of Federalism and Repeal; making a somewhat important declaration. He begins with chuckling over his victory in the State trial; reiterates that the objects of the Repeal struggle and the monster meetings were perfectly legal; and enforces the necessity of conciliating every party in Ireland, and especially of winning the confidence of Protestants in all classes and all denominations. The Whig Dublin Evening Post makes an oracal announcement, that "a movement is now in operation which will bring forth opinion in a manner very imperfectly, if at all, anticipated by the whippers of the Castle"; and that it will be joined by Protestants of the upper and middle classes. Four murders are reported in the South of Ireland, arising out of disputes respecting the possession of land; three of the men murdered were land-agents. Another man was also beaten in such a savage manner that his life is in danger: his father had seized a tenant's stock for rent. SCOTLAND.—Professor Liebig was entertained at dinner, in Glasgow Trades Hall, on Friday, by about two hundred and seventy gentlemen. The Earl of Eglinton presided; and was supported by Lord Blantyre, the Lord Provost, Sheriff Alison, the Reverend Dr. McLeod, Mr. James Oswald, M. P., and other gentlemen of note. Professor Liebig enlarged upon the advantage of science applied to agriculture. When Mr. Henry Bulwer was at Seville, last month, he was entertained with a magnificent serenade, performed apparently by the Liberal party. Afterwards he published a letter in the Diario do Comercio, dated 28th September, thanking the inhabitants, as Spaniards, for their courtesy, but repudiating the supposition that he interfered in the internal politics of the country—"I think it my duty to say; that as it is the province of the Spanish people,—so renowned for their spirit of independence—to choose their own government, make their own laws, and intrust the sanction of royal authority to such as they deem most deserving of their confidence, the foreigner who might attempt to meddle with those acts would prove that he is as ignorant of his position as of the national character of the Spaniards. A diplomatic agent who should thus act would be still more deserving of censure. * * * Far is it from my Government to pursue that Machiavellian policy which encourages the dissensions of other states, and takes part in them. England knows no parties in Spain."

Mr. Hutt, the Member for Gateshead, was entertained at dinner on Tuesday, by about one hundred of his constituents and other gentlemen. He was "cordially thanked for the zealous manner in which he discharges his duties." Lord Howick, who was among the guests, declared his belief, that if some great national calamity is to be avoided, it must be by freeing commerce from its shackles; and he also urged colonization, not as a vent for "redundant" population, but as affording scope for that enterprise of youth which formerly occupied itself in war, and as extending the name, language, the civilization, and the religion of England, to the furthest ends of the world. LONDON, October, 26th. Mr. O'Connell's provisional declaration in favour of Federalism has provoked a symptom, though not a very fierce one, of mutiny among his own proper forces, the real Repealers: Mr. Charles Gavau Duffy, editor of the Nation and representative of the ultra-national section of the Repealers, has written a letter of remonstrance to the Liberator; a curious production, that seems to mean more than meets the eye. As a pendant to Mr. Duffy's letter and the comparison that it suggests, we may take the attack by "An Irish Priest" on his paper, the Nation, for its "un-Catholic," "un-Christian," and "infidel" principles. These are notable objects for comparison—the representative of "all Ireland" and its "blarney," the ultra-Irish reckless and hoping-against-hope nationality of Gavau Duffy, and the attempt of the "Irish Priest" to restore an ecclesiastical despotism. Fill up the background with a few agrarian murders, and with the nonsensical Orange "Protestant Operative" Anti-Repeal humbug, and its miniature imitation of "the rent," always going on in Dublin, and you have the present popular state of Ireland. Some few incidents abroad deserve a glance. Spain continues its backward progress, not without a mixture of the ludicrous in its movements; as if the proud Spaniard sought relief from mortification in making sport of his own debasement. The Cortes have taken the oath to maintain the constitution; and at the same time Government repress a tumult in a country-town where the Carlists pull down the "monument of the constitution." Whence we learn, that in Spain the oath to preserve a thing is the preliminary to its destruction; and that you may murder the reality, but not the edify. That was just the case with the renowned Spaniard, Don Juan; who killed the Commandator with impunity, but was despatched to the lower regions as soon as he insulted the veteran's equestrian statue. In the midst of these pleasantries, Queen Christina has been married to Senor Munoz, the father of her second set of children; and the questions arise—was she married before? and if so, by what title did she draw her dowry and call herself Queen? or, instead of committing bigamy with her own husband, is she now married to the gallant soldier for the first time? and if so, what title did she earn besides that of Queen? Portugal, through its Cortes, grants indemnity to its Ministers for their tyrannical measures; showing how heartily the Portuguese can appreciate a "strong Government." The adolescent Madame De Geulis wept when her own greater ease under a whipping spoke the failing strength of her mother; Portugal knows as yet no such grief, but rejoices in a growing severity of flagellation. Some statesmen introduced a measure to abolish slavery in the Portuguese colonies; but of course it was lost, for why should the dependencies be placed in a prouder position than the mother-country? Mr. Salomons was entertained at dinner, at the London Tavern, on Tuesday, by three hundred electors and non-electors of the ward, his friends and supporters. Among the company were Baron Rothschild, Mr. D. Wire, and other gentlemen of influence. A deputation of the medical practitioners of London had a conference, on Tuesday, with the Master and Court of Assistants of the Apothecaries, Company, to ascertain the opinions of the Company in respect to Sir James Graham's Medical Reform Bill. The authorities declared their willingness to cooperate with the profession in resisting the bill, and promised in a few days to promulgate a plan of medical reform which they could recommend. At the Central Criminal Court, on Monday, two men named Ward were found guilty of conspiring to cheat a gentleman to whom they sold three horses. They declared the horses perfect in every respect, sold them for 115l., and then damped; the horses were found to be valueless. One of the cheats was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, and the other to four. Manchester has been made a port, and a custom-house has been established, with the necessary officers. On Saturday, the first cargo, consisting of wines and spirits, was brought from Liverpool in bond, and bonded at Manchester. At a numerous meeting held in Birmingham Town-hall, last week, resolutions were passed for the establishment of public works and Batis in Birmingham. At the Bucks Michaelmas Sessions, held at Aylesbury, last week, Sir Harry Veney moved that a memorial be presented to the Government on the evils of the Game-laws. He said that one 4th of the crops of the county were consumed by game; and that of 539 persons committed to the County Gaol, 169 were for offences against these laws. Dr. Lee and two clergymen supported the motion; but it was lost by a large majority. At the last meeting of the Bedford Magistrates, the Game-laws were also the subject of discussion. The great destruction to crops by game was generally admitted. No motion was made. The Earl of Euston has addressed a letter to the Magistrates of Suffolk, in which he strongly condemns the Game-laws; & traces to the preservation of game for the purposes of a wholesale battue divers evil effects upon the farmer's property and the labourer's morals. At the Berks Michaelmas Sessions, held last week, William Jackson was found guilty of sheep-stealing. He had made a confession of his guilt, but with the excuse—"I was almost starved, and only had eight shillings a week to keep seven of us." The prosecutor in his evidence said that he farmed 900 acres; he had employed fourteen or fifteen men; the rate of wages was from eight to ten shillings per week—some labourers were paid less; he had heard of some receiving sixpence a day, exclusively of Sunday. The Chairman commiserated Jackson's poverty, but sentenced him to transportation for ten years. Four fires are reported in Bedfordshire, and one in Suffolk. A sayer has been committed for trial at Bultou for setting fire to a timber yard. Henry Brown, a Swede, has been charged, at Liverpool, with setting fire to the bark Hercules, off Holyhead, on her voyage to Buenos Ayres. A scuttle-hole was fired, and the fore-castle-deck; but,

happily, the flames were soon perceived, and extinguished. No motive has been discovered for the conduct of Brown.

At the meeting of the Repeal Association, on Monday, a letter was read from Mr. Henry Grattan, advocating increased exertion in the establishment of Repeal reading-rooms throughout the country, and placing at the disposal of the Association one hundred copies of his father's Memoirs, edited by himself. Thanks were voted to Mr. Grattan for his "magnificent donation." The names of two confessed Ribbandmen, living in Scotland, were struck off the books of the Association. The rent for the week was 59l.

A movement has commenced to relieve the Reverend Theobald Mathew from his difficulties. The Earl of Arundel and Surrey has given 100l., Lord Cloncurry 50l.; and others have subscribed liberally. In a letter to Mr. Silk Buckingham, one of the contributors, Mr. Mathew explains the origin of his embarrassments.

It was after much importunity and with great reluctance that I consented to have my pecuniary difficulties made public by the Reverend Mr. Hincks, the Editor of the Inquirer. It is unnecessary in writing to you to vindicate myself from the charge of imprudence—you will know the unavoidable expenditure attendant on a great popular movement. With the exception of 100l. sent to me some years ago by the Marquis of Lansdowne, I never received aid from any one. A report, propagated by the antagonists of Temperance, of my having amassed wealth, increased the calls upon me, and I must confess, prompted me to exceed my resources to rebut the calumny. I had, it is true, large sums of money offered to me whilst I was in England; but I wished to act independently and refused them. * * * All my own private resources have been exhausted. I have drawn to a large amount upon my brothers; and all to promote that sacred cause to whose success I have devoted my existence.

According to this paragraph in the Cork Examiner, Mr. Mathew has actually been arrested for debt.

"What will you think, Irishmen, when we tell you that Father Mathew, the benefactor of your country, the admiration of the world, has been publicly arrested in Dublin for the balance of a debt due to a maker of Temperance medals, and that while in the very act of administering the Temperance pledge? The villain, like a second Judas, came up to Father Mathew, saying, 'Father Mathew, your blessing!' and, while the good man called down a blessing upon the head of the wretch, he took a writ from his pocket, and thrusting it into the hand of Father Mathew, told him he arrested him, and then asked for his forgiveness!"

The Morning Advertiser professes to have "authority" for announcing, that a family compact has been entered into, and was completed on the 11th instant, between Queen Christina and Don Carlos, to marry Queen Isabella to the Prince of the Asturias; that the marriage is to be solemnized at Pamplona, under the auspices of France; and that, if necessary to further the project, a Carlist insurrection shall be evoked in Navarre and the Basque Provinces.

An event involving some curious questions took place at the Palace in Madrid, on the 13th instant: the Dowager Queen Christina was married to S. Munoz, recently created Duke of Ranzaras. The ceremony was performed by the Patriarch of the Indies, and the Ministers were present; but Queen Isabella does not seem to have assisted at the ceremony.

AUSTRALIA.—Governor General Sir George Gipps opened the Legislative Council of New South Wales, for its second session, on the 24th May. Among the measures which he promises to submit, one is to define and extend the powers of the District Councils, and one to admit the unworn evidence of Aborigines in the law-courts.

In Van Diemen's Land, Sir Eardley Wilmot had relinquished the quit-rents due to Government, in consideration of the prevalent distress; a measure which is contrasted with Sir George Gipps's exaction of quit-rents. The Probationary system gives rise to a renewal of the complaints formerly urged against the Convict system, of immoralities arising from the separation and disproportion of the sexes; with the further complaint that the convicts are better fed and lodged than free labourers.

Tuesday's Gazette announced that the Queen had appointed James Earl of Glasgow, Lieutenant and Sheriff-Principal of Renfrewshire, in the room of Mr. Spiers, deceased.

It is stated that the Queen has ordered a pension of 30l. to be granted to the widow of Walker, the Artilleryman who was killed by the discharge of a cannon on the King's Bastion at Portsmouth; and that Louis Philippe has also expressed an intention of providing for the woman. It is feared, however, that she may not survive to enjoy the pension: she remained insensible from the Monday until Saturday.

The Journal des Débats closes a paper on the exclusion of Mr. Salomon from the Court of Aldermen with these only too just strictures—

"Such anomalies in our age are a disgrace to the legislation of a free country. It is an honour to France to have long ago effaced from our laws these vestiges of intolerance and oppression. Our political bodies, our civil functions, are open to all religions and all classes. France may well console herself at not having, like England, certain liberties which touch even upon licentiousness, in knowing that she has the most sacred of all liberties, the liberty of conscience."

It is stated that the progress of tea-cultivation in Assam is very satisfactory. From the first two pickings of this season 620 maunds have been obtained; and two more pickings were expected.

The regular Madrid despatches of the 18th instant have been received. They do not alter but confirm the view that Ministers are embarking in a very dangerous career of reaction against the Liberal institutions of Spain, and that the country is in a state of much suppressed irritation ready to burst forth. The Eco del Comercio states that there is a majority in the Chamber decidedly opposed to the constitutional reform; contending that the execution of the organic law would be sufficient to neutralize all that is too democratic in the constitution of 1837. The question, at all events, it says, may be looked upon as a Cabinet question, which can only be resolved by a change of Ministry or a dissolution of the Cortes.

The King of the French, with his Queen and other members of his family, repaired from Eu, on Wednesday, to St. Cloud.

The King of Sardinia has published an ordinance abolishing all the privileges and restrictions of trades in his states; and declaring that every man is now free to exercise his calling without control from any of the various bodies whose consent was hitherto necessary.

The forgery of Bank of England notes which we mentioned yesterday is expected to create a great excitement on the Continent. A fraud of the kind on so large a scale has probably never been known in the European cities; and it is not unlikely that during the paucity a great many notes may be sent over here to be cashed.—Times.

Shakspeare is just now the fashion in France, and an interchange of histrionic talent is about to take place between the capitals of the two coun-

tries, that will make the Shaksperian drama familiar to the Parisian playgoers. Mademoiselle Rachel is studying English, to enable her to play Lady Macbeth and other leading characters of Shakspeare in this country; and a company of English tragedians, headed by Mr. Macready and Miss Helen Faucit, are about to give representations of Shakspeare in Paris.

LONDON, Nov. 2nd.—The new Exchange of London was publicly opened on Monday; Queen Victoria assisting at the ceremony, and with her own voice bestowing the title of "Royal" on the edifice. The whole ceremonial, from the beginning of the procession at Buckingham Palace to the voluntary and therefore partial illumination at night, passed off well.

The miserable Irishman has more subsidies to supply, regularly and perpetually demanded, than any race under the sun—King's taxes, local rates, O'Connell tribute, Repeal rent, Riband revenue, even Temperance itself assumes a share of dunning; with Protestant-operative rent, Orange lodge money and other demands for those that escape any of the foregoing. The law is despised, while these organized "agitations" supply its place in managing daily affairs, and squeezing revenue out of the poor to the last squeezable farthing—the uttermost "shilling a year, penny a month, farthing a week." It is a saddening spectacle. And sometimes these rival agitators help to unmask each other's spurious pretensions. The Repealer unveils the criminal alligments of the Ribbandman. Some stray objector to delusion, protests against juggling the peoples; like the Reverend Gregory Lynch, who accuses Catholic priests of falsehood and forgery in getting up a show of popular dislike to a really meritorious measure, the Charitable Bequests Bill; and—such is the fatal faculty of the Irish character—Mr. Lynch, who is too honest and intelligent to continue the delusion confesses that he at first joined in it without knowing anything of the merits of the question. If an educated priest, and one who vindicates a certain kind of independence, can fall into that miserable and self-destructive weakness, what wonder that the vulgar do it? This is the disease that really wants curing; for if the Irish were purged of that weakness, they would not be obnoxious to have grievances put upon them. The weak are ever the victims of injustice; not because they cannot fight the unjust, as foolish Hibernians construe their case, but because their own conduct forfeits right and respect, and tempts lawless cunning. It is not "the Saxon" but "the Celt" that preys upon Ireland; uses her weakness to keep her down; and, with the threats of a highwayman or the promises of a conjurer, extorts from helpless fear and ignorance the income of beggary itself. If ever a coercion-law could be politic, perhaps one to prevent the collection of money from the destitute Irish would be the most executable, the most efficacious, and the most salutary. The rapacious Irishman might then let the credulous Irish alone; and the money jugged from him to pay for murdering land-agents, repealing the Union, or restoring the Hierarchy, might be spent on a few more potatoes, or a morsel of "kitchen" or of wheaten bread.

Spain presents the usual aspect, of divided councils, armed intrigue, and latent revolution. Ministers proceed with their counter-reform; and, so far as one can yet see, will be permitted coolly to abandon those Liberal institutions the acquisition of which cost the country so much blood. A sham siege has been going on for some time at Chatham Lines; and was on Wednesday, the cause of the death of James Sullivan, a private in the East India Company's Sappers. Some powder had been exploded in a mine, and Sullivan and two other soldiers entered to clear away the loose earth; enough air had not been pumped into the excavation to purify it; Sullivan and another man fell senseless; and before they could be got out, the first was dead.

IRELAND.—The Dublin Pilot publishes an address signed by Sir John Power and Mr. Cornelius MacLochlin, announcing that the national collection for the O'Connell tribute of the present memorable year 1844 will be simultaneously made on Sunday the 19th November in all the parishes of Ireland. The address, much in the style of a pulling advertisement, refers to the past services rendered to Ireland by the "the greatest man of his age and country."

Mr. Charles Gavan Duffy has written a long letter to the editor of the Dublin Weekly Register, vindicating his orthodoxy as a Roman Catholic and editor of the Nation from the attack made upon it by "An Irish Priest." As it was not the attack itself, but the strange illustration of bigotry still subsisting, that gave the Irish Priest's letter interest in our eyes, we need not go into Mr. Duffy's defence; which is all that might be expected from his ability and fervour.

A meeting of the Irish Total Abstinence Society was held in Dublin on Tuesday, to take measures for the relief of the Reverend Theobald Mathew. Mr. Maurice O'Connell alluded to a former attempt to collect subscriptions for a testimonial in commemoration of Father Mathew's services; but of those who ostentatiously supported the project, not one in twenty really subscribed! Now that Father Mathew is in difficulties, some strenuous effort must be made to rescue him. He moved a resolution that every Teetotaler in Ireland should contribute one day's wages to the purpose; which was carried unanimously.

FRANCE.—On Tuesday, the anniversary of the accession of the present French Ministry to office, all the members of the Cabinet dined with the King at St. Cloud; the Ministry entered the fifth year of its existence.

Tuesday's Gazette announced that the Queen had "directed letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the Right Honourable William Magnay, of Postford House in the county of Surrey, Mayor of the city of London, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten." The patent is dated on the 28th.

Prince Albert's sale of live stock took place at the Norfolk farm, in Windsor Great Park, on Friday. The sheep realized prices ranging from 22s. to 23s.; the bullocks, 10l. to 17l.; the total produce of the sale was 1,400l.

The Constitutionnel states, that in the month of August last there were 475 leagues of railroads completed in Germany, which required a capital of 136,000,000 florins—about 12,000,000l. British.

In a letter to the Lord Mayor, Sir James Graham signifies the Queen's gratification at the reception given to herself and Prince Albert at the Royal Exchange on Monday—

"The loyalty of the assembled multitudes, the splendid hospitality of the City of London, the order and good feeling which universally prevailed, have left on the minds of her Majesty and of the Prince the most pleasing impression; and I am commanded to convey this assurance to your Lordship, in the name of the Queen and of the Prince."

TAGLIONI IN AMERICA. The magnificent danseuse Taglioni has signed an agreement with an adventurous speculator from New York, Mr. Trenk,—by which she engages to accompany him to America, and play at all the

States and in all the theatres which he shall appoint. Mr. Trenk is to pay all travelling and other expenses, and share the produce with Mlle. Taglioni,—guaranteeing to her only a minimum benefit of 5,000l. So great is the desire to see the Taglioni beyond the Atlantic, that the American is thought to have made an excellent bargain.

[From the Standard, London, Nov. 4th.]

COURT CIRCULAR.—WINDSOR, SUNDAY. Yesterday the Queen and Prince Albert went in the morning in a pony carriage to the riding school for equestrian exercise, attended by Colonels Arbuthnot and Wyde.

His Serene Highness Prince Ernest of Hesse-Philippthal arrived at the Castle from town in the afternoon on a visit to the Queen.

The Royal dinner party at the Castle yesterday evening included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Charlotte Dundas, the Countess Wratislaw, and Sir George Cooper.

The Queen and Prince Albert, the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine Service to-day in the private chapel of the Castle. The Holy Communion was afterwards administered. The Hon. and Revd. Charles Leslie Courtenay officiated.

His Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz left Kew on Friday evening for the Continent.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO BURGLEY HOUSE.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, according to present arrangements, will leave Windsor Castle on Tuesday morning, the 12th instant.

TREASURER'S ACCIDENT AT OLDHAM.—LOSS OF TWENTY LIVES.

[Abridged from the Manchester Courier of Saturday.]

One of the most extensively fatal disasters ever known in Oldham occurred on Thursday afternoon last. The scene of this deplorable catastrophe was a large cotton mill, known as Lower House Mill, situate at Greenacre's Moor, belonging to Messrs. Josiah Radcliffe and Brothers. The old mill had recently been considerably enlarged by the erection of an additional building, of equal height, six stories; and on Wednesday afternoon the workmen had begun to lay the shafting in the lower story, and had got in a few looms, but no heavy machinery, when the building fell, killing nearly all the persons in the building.

With reference to the cause of this painful calamity all appears at present involved in mystery.

The Morning Chronicle this day announces the retirement, from the bench of the Common Pleas, of Mr. Justice Erskine. The universally regretted death of the excellent judge is the cause of his retirement, about which there is, we believe, no doubt. Our morning contemporary, however, follows up its announcement by an article which we think it must be extremely difficult to defend. Five or six distinguished members of the bar are named as candidates for the vacant seat, without any one of them, as we are firmly persuaded, ever having been guilty of the indelicacy of preferring a claim; and Sir Robert Peel is lectured as for the choice he ought to make among the five or six presumed candidates.

The Paris papers of Friday, and such as were published on Saturday, have reached us. With the exception, however, of the despatch from Spain, which we copied on Saturday from the Morning Herald, they contain nothing of importance. Little alarm appears to have been created in Paris by the unfavourable news from Spain; it being pretty generally understood that the precautions adopted by Gen. Narvaez to avert a successful attempt at insurrection, had been of a nature to render such a contingency all but impossible. This feeling of security was of course founded on the belief that the Spanish army will be more faithful to Narvaez than it was to Espartero.

THE VACANT JUDGESHIP.—(From a Correspondent.)—It was confidently reported in Westminster Hall this morning that Mr. Erle, Queen's Counsel, had received the appointment of one of the puisne judges of the Court of Common Pleas. We can state, however, that the appointment has not at present been made, but it is expected that Mr. Erle will be the successor to Mr. Justice Erskine.

NOBLE MUNIFICENCE.—On Friday last, an unknown lady sent a donation of 600l. to the Society for the Enlargement and Building of Churches and Chapels, and 500l. to the Society for Promoting the Employment of Curates in Populous Places.

GLASGOW, Oct. 26th.—FREE CHURCH.—HOME MISSION.—The annual collection for the Home Mission of the Free Church is to be made in all the congregations of that body on Sabbath first. From a circular which accompanied the advertisement, we learn that in addition to the ministers who left the Establishment at the Disruption, about 140 more have been ordained over new congregations, so that the Church now contains upwards of 600 congregations with ordained ministers. But in addition, there are no fewer than 219 congregations not yet provided with a settled ministry, and there are only 104 probationers to labour among all these.

The Home Mission Committee calculate that £6,200 will be required to meet the present year's expenditure in paying probationers and catechists, and providing bursaries for young men studying for the ministry.

Last year the collection for Mr. O'Connell amounted to £28,000, and the repeal rent was £7,614 17s. 10d., making a total of £35,614 17s. 10d. The weekly collections made during the present year amount to about £39,000.

DEATH OF MRS. HENRY SIDDONS.—It is with regret that we have to announce the death of this talented and much respected lady, which took place in London on Thursday morning last. Mrs. Siddons had left Cheltenham, where she had been staying for the benefit of her health, and on arriving in London had a surgical operation performed, which she survived only two days. The mortal remains of Mrs. Siddons were conveyed in a hearse and four, accompanied by a mourning coach, containing two gentlemen, to the St. Katharine's steam-wharf on Saturday evening, where they were shipped on board the Royal William, Capt. Meikleried, which sailed the same evening for Leith, and arrived at that port on Monday evening.

"CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 17th.—I am happy to be enabled to state, on the best authority, that advices have been received of the arrival of Dr. Wolff at Meru, on his way to Teheran. Having thus crossed the frontier of Bokhara, his personal safety has been insured, and his return to the civilized world will be hailed with general satisfaction."

Lieutenant Mackintosh, late aide-de-camp to Lord Ellenborough, and subsequently in charge of the Mysore prizes, has died from the effects of fever. Captain M'Lean succeeds the deceased Lieutenant in charge of the Mysore prizes.

The motto on the New Royal Exchange in London is—

"The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof."

BIRKENHEAD.

Improvements of the Port of Liverpool.

The Dock accommodation for the increased number of vessels which have lately flocked to the Port of Liverpool from all parts of the world, having been found insufficient, the trustees, under the authority of the corporation and the conservators of the river, have determined on constructing a series

of extensive docks, at the north and south extremities of the present immense range. The residents of the opposite, or Cheshire shore, have also become imbued with the spirit of enterprise, and having provided themselves with a railway, to convey imports to the very centre of the island and all the populous marts, by reason of its communication with other lines, purchased from the Liverpool corporation a 75 years' lease of a quantity of land, near to Wallasey Pool, an arm of the river extending nearly two miles inland, for the purpose of converting it into a spacious dock, into which vessels are to be received on very moderate terms. The Liverpool Dock Trustees and corporation, on discovering the competition that was intended, not only entered upon the provision of new dock room on their own shore, but opposed the project to the utmost. Still the determination of the Birkenhead, or, as they have been styled, the Go-ahead, people was such, that in spite of all obstruction, they succeeded in getting the sanction of an act of parliament to their views, and the first stone of the intended new docks has just been laid with great formality and festivity, by Sir Philip Egerton, Bart., M. P., and has occupied the attention of the Liverpool press during a whole week, almost to the exclusion of other topics, however interesting or important. There was a grand procession, banquet, ball, and all sorts of rejoicings, and nearly the entire population of Liverpool flocked to the Cheshire shore to participate in them. Twenty-six years ago Birkenhead consisted of only three houses, besides the Priory and a few straggling cottages, and Woodside Ferry-house, and the population did not exceed fifty. In 1822, the population was under 200; in 1831 it exceeded 2,000, and now, including Tranmere, Holt Hill, Oxtou, Bidston, and the places in the immediate neighbourhood, it comprises in squares, streets, and parks, covered with magnificent dwellings, has many handsome public buildings, and numerous others in course of erection. Sir Philip Egerton, in his speech, said— "When I look at the extent of building which now clothes the banks of this pool around me, and compare them with what the state of Birkenhead formerly was, I can scarcely believe myself to be in the land of reality. I have been told that, about a century ago, at the time that my worthy ancestor dwelt in the mansion now so worthily occupied by Sir Edward Cust, it was proved in a court of law that Birkenhead was not entitled to the name of village, town, or even hamlet, as it did not contain three inhabited houses. Whether this be true or not, I know, from the census presented to parliament, that, in 1801, the number of houses only amounted to sixteen—that at the next census, in 1811, the number was increased by only one—that in 1821, that number was increased by three—only by three—that in the next ten years, to 1831, the increase was 400—that, in 1841, the number of houses was 1,500, and now, I am informed, they amount to 2,000, occupying an extent of street exceeding thirty miles. This I look upon as a case wholly unparalleled in the annals of this country; and if among the number of persons whom I now address, I see a citizen of the United States of America—that country so famous for raising rapid towns—I might even challenge him to bring any analogous instance from her annals."

MR. GRANT'S IMPRESSIONS OF IRELAND AND THE IRISH.

GRANT ON O'CONNELL.—In private Mr. O'Connell is one of the most pleasant men I ever met with. No one can be many seconds in his company without feeling at the most perfect ease. He converses, as may be inferred from what I have already stated, in the most free and familiar manner with all who are admitted to his society. There is nothing stiff or distant in his manner; nothing in look or tone or word or action which indicates any sense of superiority of those around him. There is a simplicity and artlessness about him which are perfectly child-like, and which are exceedingly winning to strangers. You ask yourself, Can you be actually conversing in this easy and familiar manner with one who for the last thirty years has filled so large a space not only in England's and Ireland's eye but in the eye of the world? You ask yourself, Can this be the man who has played so prominent a part on the stage of political life? who is at this moment, in some respects, the most important man of his age? who is, in short, in a moral sense, the monarch of Ireland? Yet so it is.

HONOUR OF THE BEGGAR-BOYS.—These little fellows, though a perfect nuisance from their clamorous entreaties to be allowed to earn a half-penny or penny—for they would not ask or expect more, even were they to show you over the whole of Dublin—these little fellows are, nevertheless, not only remarkably civil, but highly honourable in their conduct. I observed a gentleman give one of them a penny, merely because of the happy answer he gave to a remark which he made; & on seeing the gentleman shortly afterwards at a loss to know where to find the place for procuring railway-tickets, the little fellow at once abandoned his calling of importuning other gentlemen to be allowed to carry something for them, and directed the bewildered gentleman to the place he wanted. This was a pleasing proof of gratitude; there was a kindness and usefulness in it which we would in vain look for in England.

PRIDE AND POVERTY.—There are hundreds of families that have no small income, and yet are poor—and will remain so for life, unless they turn over a leaf and live as they ought.—The members of such families are proud and extravagant, and expend a large amount to keep up appearances, and continue in the ranks of fashion. We can point to many such people, who might now be in independent circumstances, were it not for their pride. The children in such families are furnished with everything to gratify their folly, as if the outward appearances were a sure guarantee of their respectability and future success. If there is anything we despise it is the union of pride and poverty—the keeping up of appearances to the sacrifice of comfort and health. The money that has been expended by such persons for the last two or three years, if taken proper care of, would now place them in comfortable circumstances, if not sufficient to purchase dwellings to shelter them in the decline of life.

WASHING AND LODGING.—If you would civilize man or boy, you must begin by teaching him to wash his face. The next step is to teach him to keep his clothes clean; and the third is to show him how to get a place of abode which he can call entirely his own, and in which he can feel comfortable. Reading and writing are very well in their way; but to begin with them before your pupil is in a fair way of acquiring the other accomplishments, is like setting to build a house from the roof downwards.

EASTERN PROVINCES.

HALIFAX, Nov. 18.—The steamship Hibernia arrived this morning, in 42 hours from Boston. She brought New York papers to the 15th and Boston to the 16th inst. The Presidential election had ended with the return of James K. Polk as President, and George M. Dallas as Vice President.

The steamer Hibernia left here again at a quarter before twelve o'clock, for Liverpool.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—THE REV. DR. SCORSEBY IN ENGLAND.—It seems that yesterday since this indigent and zealous divine was preaching in Trinity Church in this city, previous to his departure for his native land having made the tour of our country to his pleasure and profit. The Dr. has arrived safely at "the haven where he would be" and is already giving to his own countrymen the benefit of his travels in a course of lectures upon America, delivered before an Institution connected with his parish, in Bradford, Yorkshire. The introductory lecture is reported in the British papers, and the following slip from its exordium will at once show the true spirit that is to govern the reverend lecturer in his observations upon our country:

Much unhappy feeling has been excited by incautious generalization, by some travellers, from particular cases in regard to the American character, or from the putting forth of special incidents as if these were examples of the American mind or manners. And much injustice has been done, I do believe, by sweeping generalizations from partial or limited facts. The Americans are not so sensitive, too sensitive, as to the opinions of strangers, and particularly should be the more considerate and cautious. And people in this country are little aware, how much damage to the foundations of a friendly feeling between the two countries has been produced, or how much fuel for supplying the conflagration of contest and strife, has been accumulated, by the libelous reflections or unguarded slight of book-writing travellers, and by the unmeasured injustice of sentences of public orators, or newspaper editors, which frequently go forth through the medium of the public press. To flatter, in need, a country or a people, however near to us, may be to us; to ascribe to it qualities of possession, not, or give it credit for virtues it does not maintain, would not only be wrong in principle but unnecessary offence; to be most constitutive of the maintenance of friendly feelings and confiding relations; are Christian obligations, which, it would be well, were they more generally regarded.

The nature of these observations will intimate to you the spirit by which I desire my communications respecting the United States to be guided.

It is important that we bear in mind the just rule of judgment in respect to the relation of particular facts to general conclusions. If an incident of fact be related which is calculated to give it a singularity of interest to make a strong impression, be careful to receive it only in its proportional measure as to its indication of national habits or feelings or character—their just degree of importance. From want of attention to this simple rule of literary proportion—this golden rule for judging of men and manners—the most exaggerated views have been presented to the public of our American kindred and brethren. This one has set on foot that the Americans, as a people are forward, rash, impulsive, dissonant, of which characteristics, no doubt, there are many examples. But, if the communication of my observations on American men and manners, impress your minds, as much as careful consideration has impressed mine, you will be satisfied the Americans are not so forward, so rash, so impulsive, so dissonant, so nasal in speech, so given to habits disgusting to them—(with the exception always of the disgusting habits arising out of the use of tobacco)—as they have often been described, and many of us have believed them to be. On the other hand, a weighing of all the national characteristics, with I trust, result in the conclusion to which I myself arrived, that America is a country of amazing resources, and that the Americans are a people of singular enterprise and talent, and entitled to much consideration and respect.

ALBANY, Nov. 24.—By an extra from the office of the Saratoga Republican, we learn that between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday a fire broke out in a wooden building on the east side of Broadway, which was entirely consumed, together with five other buildings, embracing altogether 24 tenements.

ALBANY, Nov. 25th.—The weather yesterday was cold enough to threaten an early close of the canal navigation. It comes, however, in good time; as nearly all the business of the canal has been closed up, the arrivals and departures and the freights for the past week having been very light. The tolls received at the Albany Collector's office, for the season, have amounted to \$353,377 91.

NEW YORK, NOV. 20.—GREAT SPEED OF HUMANS.—The foot race yesterday over the Beacon Course, was won by the Englishman Barlow. He ran the ten miles in 54 min. 21 sec. The Indian was close behind him, and so fresh, as we hear, that if another mile or two had been ahead, he would in all probability have been the winner. Another Englishman was third, and Gildersleeve, the winner of the former ten mile race, and who then beat all his present competitors, came in fourth.

The purse was \$12,000 of which the winner received \$700; the second, \$250; the third, \$200; and the fourth \$50.

The crowd was very great. THE POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.—Polk's aggregate majority in 14 States, which give him 181 Electoral votes, will be about 80,000; while Clay's majority in the 11 States which have given him their Electoral votes, (in all 105) will exceed 55,000, leaving a plurality for Polk probably of less than 25,000. In this estimate we claim Tennessee for Clay, and concede Louisiana to Polk. South Carolina is not included, as that State chooses Electors by the Legislature, and the people have no opportunity to vote on the Presidential question.

The Abolition vote (for Birney) in all the States, will exceed 50,000; consequently Mr. Polk will have a majority of 25,000 against him in the popular vote.

CANADA.

KINGSTON, Nov. 21.—CASUALTIES.—On the night of the 12th inst., Eustache Monarch, was accidentally drowned in the Harbour of Kingston. The night was extremely dark and rainy, and while walking along one of the wharves to get to his boat, he fell into the water and was drowned. On the evening of the 16th inst., David Henderson, from the Isle of Tanti, was also drowned in our harbour. He had left the wharf on his way home in a small skiff, in company with a friend, when unfortunately they got entangled with a steamer which happened to leave the wharf at the same time. The skiff was split in two—one of the men escaped by swimming to the shore, but Henderson seems to have sunk instantly on the collision taking place. The deceased, we learn, has left a widow and seven children to lament his loss.—(Chronicle.)

KINGSTON, Nov. 23rd.—GREAT PUBLIC DINNER.—The Kingston New Market Buildings being finished, it was determined to celebrate their completion by a public dinner, which took place on Thursday, the 21st inst. The large room in the East wing, fronting the Bay, which is 96 feet long by 50 feet wide, with a circular end and beautifully arched ceiling, intended for the Council Chamber, was used upon the occasion, where between three and four hundred persons sat down to dinner.

The Mayor, Dr. Robison, presided; at his right sat General Sir Richard Armstrong, on his left the Hon. Adam Ferguson. The Hon. John Macanley and John Macdonald, of Gananoque, were present, whom, with Messrs. Webster and Ermatinger—accidental visitors, on their way to the Seat of Government, John A. Macdonald, Esq., our own

SCORSEBY
the night
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Member, and Henry Smith, Esq., Member for Frontenac, made a most respectable display of Senators—(Chronicle.)
MONTREAL, Nov. 26th.—The inhabitants of Canada have been surprised, and large bodies of them have laughed, at the number of protests which the defeated "stipulators" and their friends have entered against the returns of conservative candidates throughout the Province. No sooner was a radical defeated, than a protest followed. It now appears that this procedure is a vile conspiracy concocted by the Toronto Lawyers' Club. The Law is, that no member whose return is petitioned against can sit on an election committee, and by petitioning the stipulators hope to have the election committees all of their own kidney, and by that means turn out their opponents. To render this wicked conspiracy nugatory, the return of every radical must be petitioned against, and thus the Lawyers' Club will be defeated by its own weapons.

(Niagara Chronicle.)
MONTREAL, Nov. 26.—[Extract from the Memorial of the Committee of Management of the proposed St. Lawrence and Atlantic Grand Junction Railway, duly appointed at a public meeting of the inhabitants of the Eastern Townships, presented to the Governor General on the 22d November, 1844.]
That the practicability of directing the Canada Trade under Bond through the States is very generally conceded, and that it appears now to be a question of time only when the work shall be commenced.

That although your Memorialists have been the first and warmest advocates of the Railway from the St. Lawrence to the Atlantic, yet their poverty prevents them exercising that influence in favour of their own particular route, which would insure its being preferred; and while they are confident of its being the best, they feel that, having at their own cost demonstrated its practicability, they may now seek at the hands of a paternal Government that aid and encouragement which are required to warrant a poor community in embarking its all in an undertaking of such extent.

That your Memorialists cannot now enter upon proof of the data upon which they look for a successful result to their enterprise, but they venture respectfully to point out the very limited amount of Provincial aid which would, they believe, be required. And they trust that your Excellency will favour their humble petition.
The Railway will probably cost about Five Hundred Thousand Pounds, currency, of which your Memorialists believe that the whole could be raised, were the Province to undertake one of three courses: either to give an annual grant of Five Thousand Pounds, for a limited number of years, say fifteen or twenty, receiving gratuitous conveyances of mails, government stores, military, &c. To take £100,000 of stock, or to loan £100,000 to the work at a low rate of interest, secured on the tolls. A fourth mode might be adopted, by pledging the public lands in the Eastern Townships for the payment of the principal and interest, or, say £125,000. With reference to the above suggestion, your Memorialists would respectfully observe, that the Eastern Townships have, it is conceived, an indefeasible claim upon the Public Lands to an amount exceeding £40,000 sterling, inasmuch as under the agreement between the Government and the British American Land Company, this sum was pledged to be laid out in public improvements in the District, but the Government having resumed part of the lands, the Townships were deprived of the benefit of the outlay, after having for years had their prayers for relief rejected, on the ground that this large sum was pledged to their improvement.

And your Memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.
(Signed) SAMUEL BROOKS, Chairman.
Sherbrooke, 16th November, 1844.

MONTREAL, Nov. 27.—The mail for England, to go by way of Boston, will be closed here to-morrow, (Wednesday,) the 27th instant, at a quarter past eight o'clock, A. M.
There was yesterday every indication of an immediate closing of our water communication with Quebec and intermediate places, the weather having suddenly become severely cold, with high winds. The steamers Montreal and Lord Sydenham left port yesterday afternoon for winter quarters at Sorel. The steamer North America was despatched to Quebec with the mail, and will probably be the last this season. The Queen is expected from Quebec this morning.—(Gazette.)
The following is a list of the members that have already arrived in Town, so far as we can learn:—Sir A. MacNab, Mr. Price, Mr. Small, Mr. Riddell, Mr. Webster, D. E. McDonald, Mr. Hermannus Smith, D. Thompson, E. P. Tache, J. Johnson, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. W. Stewart, Mr. Christie, Mr. Williams, Mr. Ermatinger, Mr. Pettie, Mr. Berthelot, Mr. Hall, Mr. S. McDonald, Mr. Duggan, Mr. Sherwood, Mr. W. Boulton, Dr. Dunlop, Mr. Roland McDonald, Mr. G. McDonald, Mr. Lawrason, Mr. Webster, and Mr. W. H. Dickson.—(Courier.)

QUEBEC: FRIDAY, 29th NOVEMBER, 1844.

LATEST DATES.

From London.....Nov. 4	From New York.....Nov. 31
From Liverpool.....Nov. 5	From Halifax.....Nov. 19
From Paris.....Nov. 2	From Kingston.....Nov. 23

We have continued, in this day's Gazette, our extracts from London papers to the evening of the 4th instant.
The distress among the agricultural labourers is a subject of frequent notice in the English papers. In Ireland it is still worse. Unfortunately there is little hope of remedy. Where the population is dense, and the extent of cultivable land proportionally small, the owners of the land exact rents which leave a small proportion of the produce for the farmer and labourer. The expenses of Government and the stile of living, compel the owners of land to keep up their rents, which they are enabled to do by the strong competition on the part of the farmers.

The Britannia it will be seen arrived at Boston on the morning of the 22d instant. The news was not published at Montreal till the 27th instant.

The Boston and Albany papers of the 25th inst., contain no news of importance.
The Montreal papers, and indeed the newspapers generally, are doing all that they can to keep up the party and personal feelings connected with the late political and electioneering contests. We should not be surprised if these feelings were to prevail to a great extent in the Assembly which met yesterday. Where party and personal attacks prevail, it is a sure indication that personal objects rather than the public welfare are predominant. Indeed the heats occasioned by these attacks incapacitate the mind from perceiving what is most conducive to justice and the welfare of all.

The Brockville Statesman of the 23rd instant, gives the following curious summary of the component parts of the Canada Representative Assembly. It is easy to see how discord can be made to prevail in such a body:—
UPPER CANADA.—TOTAL:—5 natives of England—4 natives of Ireland—10 natives of Scotland—21 natives of Canada—1 native of the United States; and 1 whose place of nativity is unknown.
TOTAL:—Church of England 25—Church of Scotland 10—Church of Rome 2—Methodist Church 1—Independent Church 1—Religion not known 3.
TOTAL:—Private Gentlemen 8—Physicians 3—Lawyers 18—Merchants 12, and Farmers 1.

LOWER CANADA.—TOTAL:—Church of England 9—Church of Scotland 3—Church of Rome 28—Religion not known 2.
TOTAL:—Private Gentlemen 6—Lawyers 12—Physicians 5—Notaries 5—Merchants 7—Traders 2—Land Agents 1—Commissioner of Crown Lands 1—Provincial Secretary 1—Bank Cashier 1—Profession unknown 1.

The St. Lawrence yesterday morning was nearly covered with floating ice. In the night, the thermometer was down to about zero, and the cold continues to-day. One ferry steamer made a trip across yesterday morning, but they are now all laid up probably for five months. The North America on Tuesday evening the 26th instant, was the last steamer for Montreal this season.

The last vessels for Europe sailed on the 24th instant, the John & Mary being the only square rigged vessel now in port.

The season of navigation has been open fully as long as usual; but the gales which prevailed this month have occasioned greater loss than usual to the homeward bound shipping in the river. It is feared that enough has not been done for the improvement of the navigation, and the assistance of ship-wrecked seamen in the lower parts of the river extending four or five hundred miles below Quebec. The natural consequence is an increased rate of insurance, which must ultimately fall on the trade and the consumers of goods imported by the St. Lawrence, to the encouragement of importations from the United States, and probably a decrease of the Provincial Revenue by smuggling.

We are requested to state, that the Wood Yard of the "QUEBEC CHARITABLE FIRE-WOOD SOCIETY" will be opened on Monday next the 1st December, and remain open every day during the winter (Sundays excepted), between the hours of ten and three. Subscribers are hereby notified that tickets are now ready for delivery, for wood at 1s. 3d. per quarter cord, on application to Mr. PERRY SINCLAIR, Secretary, at the Office of the Mercury.

We learn that a letter bag made up at Montreal, for St. Johns, has been stolen.

Our readers will observe that the hours for closing the Mail for England, have been changed to 9 and 10 o'clock, A. M., in place of 10 and 12, P. M., as during summer.

THE POLITICIANS OF PASSION.

The inconsistency of political men, who, beginning with vehement protestations of universal philanthropy, have ended with glaring acts of cruelty, has often been commented on. Robespierre throwing up his judicial office rather than sign a death-warrant, has been eloquently contrasted with Robespierre sending victims to the guillotine by the score. It has been asked, how a man's nature could be so entirely changed? Perhaps, after all, no great alteration takes place. The men who undergo this seeming change are those in whom the emotions are more powerful than either the reason or the imagination. Politicians in whom the reasoning faculty predominates are guided by views of expediency, and calculate the means of success. They make allowance for the exaggerations of sympathy, and check the vehement impulse of passion. If they are little addicted to the melting mood, they are saved by prudential reflections from cruelties that awaken enmity and opposition. Imaginative politicians have a discursiveness of mind which prevents one idea from gaining the mastery over them; and a power of placing themselves in the situation of others and viewing their own actions with the eyes of third parties. They are saved from the maskish iteration of sentimental protestations, by its mere instability of purpose; they are saved from excesses of cruelty by their power of assuming for a time the views and feelings of their antagonists. But the man in whom emotion preponderates sees things only from his own point of view, and is incapable of estimating the consequences of his actions. Passion, whether fondling or hurting, is essentially selfish. Kissing a bride and killing an enemy are alike acts of self-gratification. Othello is perfectly consistent in cherishing the Desdemona whom he believes loves him, and killing the Desdemona whom he believes faithless. He is flattered by her love and irritated by her (supposed) falsehood; her person, her feelings, everything connected with her extraneous to his gratification, are disregarded by his relentless egoism. The man Othello is the type of the passionate politician. He cares for the wretched only in so far as they excite in him a pleasurable emotion—afford him an excuse for self-admiration. His hatred of oppressors is in truth the pleasure he takes in an emotion which urges him on to struggle and conquer. His sympathies and antipathies are alike selfish: whether lamenting over or inflicting injuries, he is consistent. The importance of these truths is not limited to the aid they lend us in unriddling the character of a Robespierre. As there are more men, so there are more politicians, in whom the emotional, the animal part of our nature, is strongly developed, than politicians in whom intellect or imagination predominates. Wherever there is a popular power, there is constant risk of the politicians of passion being stimulated to a dangerous activity. The transition from exaggerated sympathy to acts of cruelty is swift and insensible; or rather, it is no transition at all. This is the secret of the mischievous influence of the Oastlers, O'Connors, and Steppenses; this is the magic that transforms missionaries of peace into clamourers for war; this is it that leads the antagonist of the new Poor-law to speak lightly of incendiarism. Speeches are daily made at public meetings which ought to remind us that the nature of man is unchangeable and unchangeable, that discussions of the sufferings of the poor are precisely those to which emotional politicians imagine themselves most competent, and that untoward events would be sure to find at any time a large stock of ready-made Robespierres on hand—decent, god-fearing men, who if told what they may one day become, would exclaim with the Syrian, "Is thy servant a dog, to do this thing?"
(London Spectator, Nov. 2nd.)

CORPORATION OF QUEBEC.

At a Special Meeting of the City Council, held yesterday evening, Thursday, the 27th inst., were present:—
Aldermen Glackemeyer, Savard, Wilson, and Tourangeau; Councillors McLeod, Rousseau, Robitaille, Connolly, Doran, Lloyd, Plamondon and Scott.—12.
Alderman Glackemeyer in the Chair.

The Chairman informed the Council that a petition founded on Councillor Scott's motion, "to petition the Legislature with a view to the acquisition, by purchase of the Jesuits' Barracks, &c.," adopted at the last meeting, had been drawn up and signed, and would be forwarded on Saturday.

Alderman Wilson brought up a report from the Fire Committee, in relation to the expenses at the fire in St. Vallier Street, &c.,—consideration deferred.

Councillor Doran moved that necessary measures be adopted to improve that part of Champlain Street in which the rock had fallen, and that the work be commenced as early, next spring, as the season will permit.—Motion referred to the Road Committee.

Councillor Rousseau moved, seconded by Alderman Tourangeau, that that part of a report adopted at a former meeting, requiring the removal of the snow in Des Fosses and Craig Streets, be rescinded.

After a short discussion, this motion was put to the vote, and was lost by the double vote of the Chairman:—
For the motion—Doran, Rousseau, Tourangeau, Savard, Plamondon, Robitaille—6.
Against it—Glackemeyer, Wilson, McLeod, Connolly, Lloyd and Scott—6.

Councillor Rousseau moved, that the report of the Special Committee on the Dorchester Bridge, be re-taken into consideration at the next meeting of the Council.

Alderman Wilson moved, and it was resolved.—That the resolutions adopted concerning the Winter Roads be referred to the By-Law Committee, to make Regulations thereon.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.
The report of the Markets Committee, on the petition of Butchers, &c., complaining that the Market Regulations are not put in force, was read and adopted.

The report of the Roads Committee, on the petition of Pierre Drolet, was also read and adopted.

The next order was the continuation of the report from the By-Law Committee, to petition the Legislature for amendments, &c., to the Ordinance Incorporating the City.

Item B.—That the Corporation ought to be authorised to make an authenticated plan of the public property in the City, to which all citizens were liable to conform themselves.—Agreed to.

11.—That the revenue arising from the tax imposed on Tavern Keepers and Merchants residing within the limits of the City, ought to be vested in the City funds.—Agreed to.

15.—That the Corporation ought to have the exclusive right and the whole jurisdiction over the beaches on the Rivers St. Lawrence and St. Charles.—Agreed to.

16.—That the limits of the City ought to be extended.—Agreed to.

17.—That the ambiguity which exists relating to the qualification of voters for City Councillors, ought to cease, by enacting that all persons paying taxes have a right to vote.

Councillor Rousseau moved, in amendment to this item, that all proprietors and tenants paying taxes to the city, ought to have a right to vote in their respective wards.

After a short discussion the amendment was carried on a division of 10 to 2.—(Connolly and Doran.)

18.—That any Aldermen or Councillors removing to live out of the limits of the city, &c., ought not to be subject to the fine imposed by the law.—Agreed to.

19.—But that the Council should have the right to declare their seats vacant, and to proceed to a new election.—Agreed to.

20.—That the power of the Mayor ought not to cease until after the election of another.—Agreed to.

21.—That the Council have the right to meet at different times to deliberate on the affairs of the city, at stated periods fixed by a by-law, and upon giving due notice to the members.—Agreed to on a division of 9 to 3.

22.—That in the absence of the Mayor, the Council ought to have the right of replacing him.—Agreed to.

23.—That the 33rd section of the Act, authorising Magistrates to order payments, in certain cases, ought to be re-called.—Agreed to.

24.—That all persons ought to be bound to answer truly to the Assessors when in the execution of their duties.—Agreed to.

The above are all the items contained in the Report, but some of the members have given notice, of several other amendments, to be taken into consideration this evening (Friday), among them, one to have power to impose a tax on Lawyers, Notaries, and Doctors.

Councillor Lloyd moved.—That all persons entitled to vote for City Councillors & Assessors, may vote in any of the wards in which is situated their property, whether they be residents or not.

This motion was lost on a division of 9 to 3, after which the Council adjourned at eleven o'clock.

QUEBEC ASSEMBLIES.

MANAGERS.
The Mayor of Quebec.
Hon. Louis Panet, G. H. Parke, Esq.,
Cap. Boxer, R.N., C.B., Cap. Skipwith, 43d Lt. Inf.
Cap. Warburton, R. A. Dr. Fisher,
Mr. Hornby, R. E., Cap. Mackenzie, 60th Rifl.
E. Burroughs, Esq., Dr. Sewell,
Capt. Hope, A.D.C. A. C. G. Millikin.

ASSEMBLIES.
1st Assembly, Thursday, 28th November, 1844.
2d " Tuesday, 31st December,
3d " Tuesday, 14th January, 1845.
4th " Monday, 3d February,
5th " Tuesday, 27th March,
6th " Monday, 14th April.

COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool Timber Market, Nov. 5.
Timber.—The import from British America this month has been to an unprecedented extent, exceeding that of any previous month on record; the arrivals amounting to 110 vessels, 61,880 tons,—the aggregate tonnage, although still beneath that to a corresponding period last year, reaches it within a trifle. Notwithstanding these very heavy arrivals, the market has been wonderfully supported; and although, latterly yielding somewhat to the unusual pressure, prices have given way, it has not been to the extent that might have been expected, when it is considered what a limited number of buyers are called upon to take off the imports, and that importers are obliged, in order to effect present sales, to make concessions to the buyers, which they would not be called on to do, if the certainty of heavy storing expenses did not deter them from risking the contingency of the recovery of the market.

Of Quebec, eight cargoes were sold at 18d, three at 17d, one at 17½d, and three at 17¼d; Minamichi at 18½d and 17½d; and Bathurst and Bouctouche at 16½d and 16d. The market may, then, be considered to have given way to the extent of 1d per ton on St. John, as compared with the highest point two months since, and Quebec to the extent of at least ¼d, similarly compared. Red Pine: Quebec, with cargo, has been sold at 19d to 21¼d per foot, the latter quotation being for unusually fine averages, and St. John, in like manner, at 14d per foot. Apart, both kinds rule much higher. Quebec Oak, with cargo, has been sold at 2s 3d to 2s 7d per 100, and by auction at 2s 5d per foot. In one instance, 3,000 feet, of good quality, were sold at 17½d per foot. Quebec Elm, with cargo, has been sold at 17½d to 18d and 19d, and by auction, at 20d per foot, and its value is improving.

A lot of Quebec Yellow Pine Masts was sold, with cargo, at 17½d, each measurement. Quebec Deals have been sold, with cargo, very generally at 2s per standard; by auction two parcels were sold at 2s 12s 6d to 2s 17s 6d, and since, in like manner, three parcels at 2s 10s 6d to 2s 11s, one parcel at 2s 12, and two at 2s 12s 6d per standard; a cargo of good quality seconds was sold at 2s 10s per standard, and two cargoes of first quality Yellow Pine, such as are rarely met with in this market, at 2s 13s to 2s 14s 5d per standard. To-day a cargo, seconds and thirds, Spruce and Yellow, was sold at 2s 6d per standard.

Quebec Staves: Merchantable Standard are in good request, and maintain their value. Some small parcels were sold at 2s 6d to 2s 10s, by auction, and some large parcels, by private, at 2s 2d per standard. W. O. Pancheon, of prime quality, are scarce and worth 2s 18 to 2s 18 10s; middling have been sold at 2s 14s to 2s 14 10s, and fair quality at 2s 17 per M. R. O. at 2s 12, W. O. at 2s 17 per M. Lathwood: With the earlier sales of the month, St. John went at 2s 4d per fathom, but since has been variously sold at 50s to 70s; apart, by auction, it has been sold at 2s 5s 4d per fathom, and Quebec in like manner. New Brunswick Ash Hhd. Staves have been sold, with cargo, at 2s 6d per M., and latterly at 2s 4d to 2s 10s per M., and by auction, at 2s 7d per M.

New York Markets, Nov. 23.
Grain.—No sales of Wheat; Corn is firm; Southern 50, and Northern 53 @ 54; Rye 69 @ 70; Oats 35c.

Flour.—The market stands precisely as it did. Genesee 4 69; Ohio, Michigan and Troy 4 62½; 1000 lbs. Brooklyn Mills 4 69, and extra 55; Georgetown, Alexandria, and Richmond County 4 62½ to 4 75; Richmond County 4 62½ to 4 75; Richmond City 5 50; Rye Flour 3 25; Jersey Meal 2 62½; Shipstuffs 10½ @ 11c.

Provisions.—There is a slight demand, sale of Mess at 89, and Prime at 6 75 to 6 8½. Dutchess County 9 50. New Beef is in demand at 4 50 to 4 75 for Prime, and 6 50 to 6 75 for Mess. Lard firm, sales of lbs at 5½ @ 5½, kegs 54. The stock of Butter has increased, and prices declined. Cheese steady at 4½ @ 5½. The London market was without change in Beef or Pork; Butter is without change.

Ashes.—Sales of Pots in London at 25s, and Pearls at 26s. At Havre the market is dull. Prices here are not affected. Posts are dull at 84, and Pearls 4 25.

The Circular of Barlow, Brothers & Co., gives the rate of American Stocks, as follows:—
London, Nov. 4.

American Stocks.—New York State 6½, 92 to 93; New York City 5½ 91 to 92½; Ohio 6½ 91 to 92; Massachusetts 5½ Sterling 103; Louisiana United States Bank, last series, 77; South Carolina 5½ Sterling 94 to 95—In demand at these rates, and few sellers. Pennsylvania 5½ 65—sellers; Illinois 6½ 35—do; Maryland 5½ Sterling 65—nominal; Louisiana 5½ 35—do; Alabama Sterling 5½ 80—do; Mississippi 5½ (Union Bank) 23—buyers; United States Bank Shares 26s.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE
The steamer Queen arrived at Montreal on Tuesday morning at eleven o'clock, and left for winter quarters in the evening of the same day.

The steamer St. George arrived at Montreal on Tuesday morning, having stopped at Champlain to take the Charlevoix's cargo. She left Montreal for Sorel on Wednesday with eight craft in tow, being the whole of the vessels that were remaining in that port.

PASSENGERS.

In the steamship Britannia, from Liverpool to Halifax—6.
For Boston—Rev. W. Hamilton, Capt. Glen, Major C. Smith, Col. W. H. Maxwell, Lieut. W. S. Budd, Royal Marines, Mrs. Riggs and daughter, Mrs. Norman, Misses Harland, Haden, Buckingham and attendant, Master Stone, Messrs. A. G. Stout, Alman and lady, B. Davis and lady, J. W. Riddle, Riggs, Beck, Hager, S. S. S. Littlejohn, R. Manly, Benj. Rime, W. P. Pope, Stille, Lepper, W. N. Haynes, E. Labens and friend, R. W. Davids, Lecesse, E. Rocheran, Buckingham, Houghton, Lockhart John Nuttall, A. Smeets, Johnson, Isaac Murray, T. Merry and Morris—44.

From Halifax to Boston—Messrs. Newman, Cavanaugh, T. Longworth, I. S. Baring and child, Jas. Walker, Garcia and Cunningham—8. Total 52.

MARRIED.

On the 28th inst., by the Right Revd. the Lord Bishop of Montreal, (assisted by the Reverend Official Mackie, his Lordship's Chaplain,) the Reverend Edward Cullen Parkin, to Margaret H. Cullen, daughter of the late John Martin Bligh, Esq., of Stone House, Cornwall, England.

On the 22nd, at Watou Church, Bath, Colonel Sir Richard England, K. C. B., Commanding the Fort, 1st Regiment, to Theodosia, daughter of R. Fountayne Wilson, Esq., of Melton, Co. Yorkshire.

On the 23d, at St. George's Hanover Square, Captain the Hon. Robert Edward Boyle, Coldstream Guards, second surviving son of the Earl of Cork and Orrery, to Georgiana, youngest daughter of Abraham Wilder Roberts, Esq., Hill Street, Berkeley Square.

DIED.

On the 21st instant, Mr. John McLean, of Earnestown, aged 84 years.
At Lanark, on the 6th instant, after a lingering illness, which he bore with exemplary patience, Alexander, second surviving son of the late Rev. John Gemmel, in the 77th year of his age.

On the 30th, at Crawford House, Middlesex, the Right Hon. Mary Countess of Berkeley, in her 77th year.
At Lacolle, C. E., on the 12th November instant, at the residence of his brother, Edward Hackett, Esq., Robert Hackett, Esq., formerly a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 88th Regiment of Foot, and second son of the late James Hackett, of Spring Mount, County of Tipperary, Ireland, aged 64 years.

At Sorel, on the 21st instant, Ann O'Rourke, wife of Mr. P. Gallagher, aged 56. She leaves a husband and 8 children to lament her loss.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

THE next mail for England, (via Fredericton, New Brunswick,) to leave Halifax on the 18th DECEMBER, will be closed at the Quebec Office, on MONDAY, the 9th DECEMBER.
PAID Letters will be received until NINE o'clock, A. M.
UNPAID may be put into the Box up to TEN o'clock, A. M.
Post Office,
Quebec, 29th November, 1844.

BANK NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND of Three and one half per cent, having been declared by the BANK OF MONTREAL, payable on or after the 2nd Proximo upon the paid up Capital of the Bank, the Stockholders residing in and near Quebec are hereby notified, that they may receive their Dividend on application at the Office of the QUEBEC BRANCH of the Bank.
A. SIMPSON, Cashier.
Quebec, 29th November, 1844.

WILLIAM MATHERS, Saddler, Harness & Trunk Maker, No. 19, Palace Street, next door to the Congregational Church.

NOTICE.
THE FIRST MEETING of the QUEBEC CLUB, for the Season, will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, the 4th proximo, at the Globe Hotel, St. Lewis Street.
The Election of Officers will take place at EIGHT o'clock, agreeable to the Rules of the Club.
By order,
S. WRIGHT,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Quebec, 28th Nov., 1844.

QUEBEC DEBATING CLUB.
THE first Meeting of the QUEBEC DEBATING CLUB, for the season—will be held on WEDNESDAY, 4th Dec., at No. 30, Buede Street, Upper Town,—when a full attendance of Members is requested.
The Chair will be taken at SEVEN, P. M., precisely.
By order,
JAMES R. DAY,
Secy. Q. D. C.
Quebec, 29th Nov. 1844.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.
THE Members of the ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY will dine together at the ALBION HOTEL, on ST. ANDREW'S DAY, SATURDAY, the 30th instant.
DINNER on TABLE at 6 O'CLOCK.
Tickets Twenty Shillings each, to be had at the Bar.
JAS. GIBB,
Secretary.
Quebec, 25th November, 1844.

LECTURE.
QUEBEC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
THE next LECTURE will be delivered by J. RACEY, Esq., M. D., on FRIDAY EVENING 29th instant, at HALF-PAST SEVEN o'clock, at the HALL of ASSEMBLY: subject, "WATER." It will be illustrated by experiments.
W. BENNETT,
Secretary.
Quebec, Nov. 26th, 1844.

WINTER VEHICLES.
THE undersigned informs his friends and the public that he has on hand a quantity of WINTER VEHICLES, to suit all tastes, which he offers for Sale at very moderate prices.
HONORE MONIER,
No. 6, D'Aiguillon Street, St. John Suburb.
Quebec, 29th November, 1844.

SLEIGHS, &c.
THE Subscriber informs the Gentry of Quebec and the public in general that he has on hand all kinds of SLEIGHS, single and double, CAROLLES, &c., at his Factory, St. John Suburb, No. 144, St. John Street.
Elegant execution and prices moderate.
IGNACE PAGER.
Quebec, 29th November, 1844. 6 1 w

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.
FORTY Barrels of Lake Ontario WHITE FISH, of very fine quality.
—ALSO—
500 Cwt. Merchantable DRY CODFISH.
GIBB & ROSS.
Quebec, 29th Nov., 1844.

NOTICE.
ALL persons having CLAIMS against the Estate of the late JUDGE BURTON, Esq., will please send in their accounts to the Undersigned; and all persons (Owing said Estate) will also please to pay the same without delay.
J. W. WOOLSEY.
Quebec, 29th November, 1844.

A GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with a furnished apartment with or without board, in the Upper Town. Apply at this Office.
Quebec, 4th November, 1844.

TO BE LET.
THE Brick dwelling HOUSE, in St. James' Street, newly painted and in good order, possession may be had immediately.
Apply to
HENRY GORTLEY,
Atkinson's Wharf,
27th November, 1844.

FOR SALE.
THIRTY Boxes superior Cavendish Tobacco,
10 Kegs Plug do.
30 Boxes Patent Sperm Candles,
10 do. Imitation do.
50 do. Waxwick do.
Young Hysop, Southing and Imperial Tea, in Half Chests, Caddies and Canisters.
W. C. HENDERSON.
Quebec, 27th November, 1844. 12

R. C. TODD, Herald, Sign and Ornament
Painter, Figure-Carving, Gilding, &c., No 6, Fabrique Street, Upper-Town.

SALES BY AUCTION.
MONTHLY SALE OF BOOKS.
ON MONDAY NEXT, at 7 o'clock, P. M., will be sold by Auction at the QUEBEC AUCTION MART, Freeman's Hall:
A collection of very valuable English & French BOOKS on various subjects, including the Arts and Sciences, English and French Classics, History, Law, Geography, Biography, Heraldry, Navigation, &c. Among which are the Works of Corneille, Shakspeare, Smith, Mirabeau, Hume, Racine, Crebillon, Volney, Montesquieu, &c. &c.
GEO. FUTVOYE,
Licensed Auctioneer.
Quebec, 29th Nov., 1844.

BY DUPONT & CO.
Will be sold, at their Store, on MONDAY next, 2nd December, at TWO o'clock:—
100 BARRELS Arichat Herrings, No. 1, 25 do. do.
20 do. Salmon do.
10 Mackarel,
80 Cwt. Dry Codfish,
20 Barrels Green do.
15 Kegs Butter,
10 do. P. M. Pork.
—AND—
50 Casks Nails and Spikes,
40 do. Cut Nails,
And other articles.
Quebec, 27th November, 1844.

EVERING SALES.
BY E. LACROIX.
Every THURSDAY and FRIDAY, at HALF PAST SEVEN o'clock, at his Auction Rooms, Lower Town, Saull-au-Matlot Street:—
A GENERAL Assortment of Dry Goods, all to be disposed of without reserve.
Quebec, 3rd July, 1844.

NOTICE.
WILL be sold at the Church door, in the township of New Ireland, at TEN o'clock, A. M., on the SECOND DAY of DECEMBER next, the LOT of LAND belonging to the Estate of the late JOHN QUINN, in his life time of the said Township of New Ireland, Farmer, to wit:—Lot No. 18, in the 1st Range of the said Township, containing 800 acres of land or thereabouts.
E. G. CANNON,
N. P.
Quebec, 32nd November, 1844.

