

NEW GOODS.

SHERRY WINES, RECEIVED BY "MARY LAING" AND FOR SALE: 11 HDS. 60 Quarter Casks } good Sherry to suit the trade.

IRISH PRIME MESS PORK. FIFTY Barrels just landed ex Joseph. Apply to JOHN M. MUCKLE.

TEAS, TEAS, EX "MARY LAING," FROM LONDON, HESTS' TWANKAY, 21 "Young Hyson," }

Iron, Rum, Sugar, Candles, &c. &c. &c. JUST RECEIVED, PER "MARY LAING," FROM LONDON.

THREE THOUSAND bars and bundles Round, Square and Flat Iron, (assorted), 32 Bunches Strong Hambro' Iron, 50 overproof.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, AT THEIR STORES, ST. PETER STREET, TWENTY Pipes, 30 Hds. Bancarlo Wine

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NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, PER SCHOONERS "COURIER" AND "UNITY," FOUR THOUSAND Gallons Cod Oil, in Puns, Hds. and Barrels.

SALT ALFLOAT. NINE THOUSAND MINOTS best Liverpool SALT, in lots to suit purchasers.

LANDING from the Ship Kilmaurs:— 20 Puns. Treacle, 16 Casks Muscovado Sugars, on sale by G. B. SYMES.

GENUINE CASTILE SOAP, WINDSOR Do. A small quantity just received and for sale by the Subscriber.

LANDING. Gallons Seal Oil, superior quality, 1,570 do. Cod do. 1,500 White do.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS: 393 BOLTS PATENT CANVAS, assorted Nos. 1 @ 7.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER, A SMALL lot of superior Benecarlo, in Pipes, Hogheads and Quarter Casks, now landing, ex Mary Laing.

A CARD. MISS JAMESON respectfully intimates to the public of Quebec, her intention to open a PREPARATORY SCHOOL, in Fabrique Street, so soon as she has obtained a sufficient number of Pupils.

PERSONS in arrears for Chimney Money, are earnestly requested to pay the same without delay to the Collector, as without the necessary Funds it is impossible for the Society to meet its ordinary expenses.

TO MILLWRIGHTS. WANTED A MILLWRIGHT, who is capable of conducting a Saw-Mill, and can be well recommended.—Apply to H. J. CALDWELL.

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

OIL PAINTINGS. FOR SALE.—Fifteen original pieces of the Venetian School of Paintings, chiefly Religious subjects, several of which possess great merit, among which is an Annunciation, a St. Francis, St. Joseph, Triumphs of Religion, Charity, several Madonnas, and an ancient Cavalry Battle Piece, &c. &c.

NOTICE. THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of "SYMES & ROSS," having terminated on the 30th day of March last, is hereby dissolved.

NOTICE. THE Office of the Quebec Fire Society is open every day except Sunday, from TEN o'clock, A. M. to TWO o'clock, P. M.

NOTICE. THE property, debts and effects of the Estate of the late JEAN BAPTISTE MARCOUX, in his life time of Quebec, Merchant, having been transferred to the Subscribers for the benefit of the creditors of the said Estate; all those indebted to it, are requested to pay immediately to either of the undersigned; and those to whom the Estate is indebted are requested to transmit their accounts.

NOTICE. ALL kinds of Bank Bills, Gold and Silver of any denomination, bought and sold on the most favorable terms.

THE undersigned gives notice, that the Partnership hitherto existing between him and J. S. Taschereau Esquire, as Advocate, having ceased from this day, he will hereafter follow his profession in his own name, and hath established his office for the present, in the second flat of the house, No. 8, St. Louis Street.

MRS. MUNDAY, from LONDON, begs to inform the Ladies of Quebec and its vicinity, that she has taken the upper part of the house directly over Mr. Henderson, Cabinet Maker, St. Stanislaus-street, near the Gaol, where she intends carrying on the DRESS-MAKING AND MILLINERY BUSINESS.

FOR CHARTER. THE A 1 Brig HARMONIS, John Arnett, Commander, 232 tons, will accept of a Charter to any safe Port in Great Britain or Ireland.—Apply to WM. PRICE & CO.

CABIN PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL. THE fast sailing coppered Ship HELENA, built at Liverpool last year,—having commodious state rooms, can accommodate a few Cabin Passengers very comfortably.

A YOUNG BOY, aged 15 years, belonging to the Brig Caroline, of Hartlepool, Capt. Pathey, was drowned from the boat of said vessel, on Thursday, the 29th instant: had on when he fell, overboard, canvas trousers and striped shirt, but no stock, ggs, shoes or cap.—Any person finding the body will be rewarded on application to WM. CHAPMAN & CO.

JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE AT THE QUEBEC GAZETTE OFFICE, 14, Mountain Street: SPECIAL EFFORTS FOR THE SOULS OF MEN, JUSTIFIED, AND OBSERVERS OF SUCH EFFORTS ADMONISHED, in a Discourse delivered in St. Anne Street Chapel, Quebec; by W. M. HARVARD, Wesleyan Methodist Minister.—Price, one quarter of a Dollar.

THE debts due to Mr. Josiah Holbrough, Tailor having been transferred for the benefit of his creditors to assignees, appointed by them, they have employed Mr. Joseph Johnson to collect the same, and authorized him to give receipts in their name.

TO THE PUBLIC. THE owners of the Lady Colborne Steamer, take this opportunity of returning their sincere thanks to the public for the liberal support they have met with since the commencement of her running, and beg leave to assure them that nothing shall be wanting on their part to make their passengers comfortable.

THE County of Quebec Agricultural Society will hold their ANNUAL EXHIBITION of Cattle Show, Ploughing Match, Vegetables, Butter, Cheese, &c. at Hedley Lodge Farm, the property of Anthony Anderson, Esquire, on MONDAY, the 30th day of September, instant.

ACCORDING to the Ordinance of the Special Council, 2nd Victoria, Cap. 53, intitled, "An Ordinance to provide for the completion of certain Public Works for the improvement of Internal Communications, and for the encouragement of Agriculture, and for other purposes," by which the sum of \$25, currency, is put at the disposal of the County of Quebec Agricultural Society for the best Essay or Essays on the means used for preventing the injury caused by the Wheat Fly to Grain Crops, and the best method, founded on experience, of destroying that most destructive insect, and thereby most effectually preventing such injury in future.

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS. THE undersigned, by profession a Destroyer of Rats, having been employed by the principal gentlemen and merchants of Quebec and Montreal for the last five years, giving great satisfaction, he has, in consequence, been solicited by his employers to give them the receipt and directions for a certain sum, which he is willing to do, to a sufficient number of subscribers; he feels confident that by attending to his directions, every gentleman subscribing may keep his house or store clear from these destructive vermin.

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Useful and Entertaining Extracts.

SCOTCH STEAMERS.—The river Clyde has always been famed for its fine ships. Watt was born at Greenock, and the first European steamer was started there: indeed there were 15 or 20 on the river before there was one on the Thames. The Greenock Advertiser describes the launch of a splendid steamship belonging to the India Steam Company, and the largest ever built in Greenock, measuring 1,206 tons. She is intended for the first of a line of powerful steamships, which are to maintain a constant communication with the East, by way of the Cape of Good Hope. Six other ships are contracted for, 1,500 tons each. Arrangements have been entered into, by which coal and water will be procured along the route, so that supplies of both may be had at the end of every ten days; and it is expected that the voyage to Calcutta will be performed under 60 days.

ALARM GONG FOR STEAMERS.—An ingenious instrument has been invented in England, intended to give warning of the approach, and to announce the course a steamer is sailing in a fog, or in the night. It consists of a gong on which a hammer is made to strike every ten seconds a certain number of blows by a very simple machinery, according to the course the vessel is sailing on. For example, if she is sailing North, the gong is struck once; if East, twice; if South, thrice; if West, four times in every ten seconds. By this systematic method the position, course, and proximity of a steamer will be clearly announced to any other vessel.

From a statement made by the committee of the British and Foreign Sailors Society, it appears that within the short period of four months and three days previous to April last, there had been wrecked one hundred and sixty vessels, all of whose crews had perished! Averaging the crew of each ship at ten, will give a loss of one thousand six hundred lives! It is farther shown that of vessels stranded, foundered, abandoned, not heard of, &c. within the same period, the number of vessels affected by such catastrophes is five hundred and seventy-six. If only one soul has perished from each of the vessels which have suffered from the above contingencies, we number a loss of five hundred and seventy-six lives! Then add to these four hundred and twenty-four certainly known to have perished, and we have a total from all causes of at least two thousand and six hundred lives!—or, on an average, something more than twenty-one every day during the period of four short months.—(Express)

THE RAT ACT.—About ninety years ago Boston was infested with rats to such a degree, that the general court deemed it necessary for the protection of the inhabitants and their property to pass an act allowing a bounty to every person who should kill a rat, provided the ears were brought to the select men of the town. On the first of September, 1742, the selectmen gave a certificate to the Province Treasurer, that there had been pulled out of the town's stock, to sundry persons, £18 15s. for nine hundred and sixty-eight rats, killed in this town since the 5th day of the preceding April. From the 31st of August, 1742, to January 1st, 1743, there were 9280 rats killed in this town; amount paid as bounty for the same, £154 13s. 4d. In the same year it was voted by the town to pay Mr. Lovell £10, old tenor, for his trouble in receiving and paying for rat's ears.—(Bos. Weekly Mail)

PORTSMOUTH STOCKINGS.—The factory in this town, which is the most extensive in New England is now in full operation. Last week 3000 pairs of woolen hose were completed. Constant employment is given to about 220 hands, in and out of the factory. The spinning-room is now in operation, & most of the yarn used is there spun. About a hundred pounds of wool are now spun and manufactured daily. The work from this factory, which is just beginning to come into market, is of a superior quality, and as soon as known, will be generally sought for. We have seen some specimens of ladies' fine hose, which would be highly prized by any lady who wishes to have her standards of patronism on a good footing.—(Portsmouth N. H. Jour.)

Philadelphia, Aug. 5th.—While on the subject of water, I may as well remark that destructive fires seldom occur. Fire stands no chance of success, where water is so abundant. The firemen appear to be called out often, however, although they make but little disturbance. Only one bell is rung—that on the State House; and this in such a way that it is known at once in what direction the fire is. Thus, when the fire is

North,	the bell strikes—	one, one, one.
South,	"	two, two, two.
East,	"	three, three, three.
West,	"	four, four, four.
North-east,	"	one, three—one, three.
North-west,	"	one, four—one, four.
South-east,	"	two, three—two, three.
South-west,	"	two, four—two, four.

LOTTERY TICKET ANECDOTE.—In the early part of the reign of King George II, the footman of a lady of quality, under the absurd infatuation of a dream, disposed of the savings of the last twenty years of his life in two tickets, which proving blanks, after a few melancholy days, he put an end to his life. In his box was found a plan of the manner in which he would spend the five thousand pound prize, which his mistress preserved as a curiosity:

"As soon as I have received the money, I'll marry Grace Ferrars; but, as she has been cross and coy, I'll use her as a servant. Every morning she shall draw me a mug of strong beer with a toast, nutmeg, and sugar in it; then I will sleep till ten, after which I will have a large sack posset. My dinner shall be on the table by one, and never without a good pudding. I'll have a stock of wine and brandy laid in; about five in the afternoon I'll have tarts and jellies, and a gallon bowl of punch; at ten, a hot supper of two dishes; if I am in a good humor, and Grace behaves herself, she shall sit down with me. To bed about twelve."

UNITED STATES.

New York, Sept. 2nd.—Another illustration of the beauties of the Sub-Treasury System! The Postmaster of Mobile, after showing the office minus \$20,000, and protesting the Government drafts for that amount, has concluded to resign. Rumours were abroad some two months since that something should be looked after there—but those concerned concluded it was "better to let it be" until after the election!

Mr. Ledyard, who has been appointed Secretary to the American Legation at Paris, is about to be married to one of Mr. Cass' daughters. Mr. O'Sullivan had been previously appointed by the President, but Mr. Cass, preferring very naturally and properly, his future son-in-law, made a personal appeal to the President, who complied with his wishes by substituting Mr. Ledyard. (Ib.)

Among the beneficial acts of the last session of the Legislature, was that regulating the fees of the Clerks of the Supreme Court. Up to the passage of that law the fees of some of these officers were enormous. No. 351 of Assembly Documents for 1838, shows that for a year past, the fees for the Clerk at Albany amounted to \$8,750; for the Clerk at Albany \$10,990; for the Clerk at Utica \$12,139; and for the Clerk at Geneva \$22,707!!! And yet the loco-foco denounces the reform as unnecessary and improper. (Ib.)

The Grand Jury at the seat of Government presented the Attorney General of Pennsylvania for a breach of official duty, amounting to a violation of his official oath and a misdemeanor in office. To this charge that high functionary pleaded *ore tenus*, that "the Grand Inquest were nineteen calamitators."

The N. Y. Express of Friday says:—Mr. Newell, the recently appointed Deputy Comptroller for the City, has declined accepting the office. It is not surprising that he should decline, as it is one of the most difficult offices in the City Government. This is the second gentleman appointed to that office who has not accepted, since the present party came into power.

Not only have the Loco-Foco Corporation issued shin-plasters, and shaved the city bonds at one per cent. per month, but they seem unable to find a responsible person willing to take the office of Deputy Comptroller under such questionable auspices.

WILLIAM M. PRICE IN PARIS.—A friend, recently from the French capital, informs us that that bright particular star of locofocoism, William M. Price, Esq. is shining with dazzling though borrowed lustre, in the gay salons of the gayest city in the world. He has lately purchased, for a summer retreat, a beautiful villa and grounds, about six miles from Paris, while he occupies, as his town residence, at an exorbitant rent, a splendid hotel in the most fashionable part of the Champ Elysees—the grand metropolitan locale of the French aristocracy. Probably locofocoism has never before been so brilliantly represented in a foreign metropolis. Only think, ye sons of St. Tammany, of your "democratic" stentor being domiciled in the quarter of the French noblesse and being called "mildred" by all the sans culottes of Paris. Why, the universal frame of locofocoism ought to tingle with sympathetic rapture at the magnificent manner in which its distinguished representative is supporting the dignity of the family.—Whose splendid mansion is that? Mildred the locofoco's. Whose elegant carriages and rich liveries are those? Mildred the locofoco's. Mon Dieu! but what is a locofoco? Then will come the explanation of all the peculiar privileges and facilities enjoyed by the official members of the tribe, and so shall proselytes be added thereto, and the cause gain ground among all who love "the largest liberty."—(Times.)

Less than a year ago Mr. Price was flourishing away at the Springs. Two cottages had been erected connected with, and in the rear of the United States Hotel. One of these was built for Mr. Price, and the other for Swartout. The latter was absent, but Price was in his glory. There were those, however, even then early, who distrusted them. On one occasion—we have the story from Col. Hise, formerly from Kentucky, but now of Louisiana—at a dinner party, the conversation turned upon the subject of government defaulters and loco-motive sub-treasurers. Mr. Price talked very patriotically against them, and was so peculiarly earnest that Col. Hise broke forth with the exclamation—"I'll bet you a bottle of wine that you will be a defaulter and run away yourself before the 1st of January." Some of the company laughed at the remark as mere badinage. Price looked rather blank, and affected displeasure at the imputation, and wished the remark retracted. But Col. Hise persisted in the prediction, and they parted. Scarcely two months had passed, before the absconding of the one made a prophet of the other. (N. Y. Com. Adv.)

New York, Sept. 3rd.—STATE DEBTS.—HOW ARE THEY TO BE PAID?—This is about as interesting a question as can at this moment be presented to the people. All the States have been going forward in the work of borrowing money, without turning their thoughts towards pay-day. The consequence has been, that a vast amount of State stocks are thrown into the market, not only without specific funds set apart to pay their interest, but tainted with the suspicion that from the necessity of resorting to burdensome taxation for the payment, they may be repudiated by the people of some of the States. The profligate doctrines on this subject, which have been avowed by the Youngs, Ingersolls, and Dalases, and by the leading Van Buren organs throughout the country, have doubtless much impaired the general value of our State securities. But that value is, in many cases, as much affected by the fact, that specific funds, certain, reliable, unfailing funds, are not pledged for the regular payment of the interest—to say nothing of the ultimate redemption of the principal. Hence it is, that the State of Louisiana has been compelled to suspend her public works; she is unable to negotiate her securities. Capitalists are not willing to trust too much to State faith. They want something more substantial than that public promise which Loco-Focoism claims the right to violate when it pleases—and which it threatens it will violate, as soon as it shall become burdensome to keep.

So with our New York and Erie Railroad—44 per cent. State stock selling at 77! How long can the State stand this? How long will it be compelled to submit to it? Until it can re-instate the credit of our stocks by showing some substantial fund for the payment of their interest, independent altogether of the revenue from our improvements, and independent of individual taxation. As long as it remains probable, or rather certain, that the interest cannot be raised from the improvements themselves, for many years to come, and while it is equally certain that there is no other competent fund pledged for its redemption, so long our stocks must continue to be sold at the most ruinous sacrifice. The State of New York has embarked in improvements that will ultimately create a debt of \$45,000,000. Many of the improvements in progress, it is admitted, will never be able to support themselves. Most of them will not be able to support themselves for many years. Some of them cannot fall to be profitable—and it is intended that those that pay shall support the debt of those which do not pay. That is to say—some of these improvements are so very profitable as to enable us to pay back, in twenty years, one hundred dollars for seventy-seven now realized and invested, and meanwhile an interest of 44 per cent.—That such will be the case is, at any rate, the only assurance to the holders of state stocks issued for these improvements, for the specific performance by the state of its contract in the premises. If the improvements pay—if the profitable improvement should, by a miracle, pay both for themselves and for the unprofitable improvements with which they are saddled, the state may be able to get along with the interest of the debt,—but then what becomes of the principal? What becomes, for instance, of the promise of the state to pay one hundred dollars in 1859 for seventy-seven dollars fifty cents received in 1839?

These speculations are general, without reference to the items set down in our reports; on some future occasion we will look into the details. Our present purpose will be answered equally well by a general view. It was our intention, in connexion with the recent sale of our Erie Rail Road stock, and the suspension of the Indiana improvements, to suggest that the same suspension must inevitably follow in all the states, where the public debt is not based upon some collateral security, independent of the mere anticipated profit of contemplated improvements, and the resources of taxation. How much reason there is to apprehend such a result, may be inferred from an examination of the following statement, which presents a summary of the

amount of stock issued, and authorised to be issued for banking, for canals, rail-roads, turnpikes and other objects:

STATES.	TOTAL STOCK.
New York,	\$18,262,406
Pennsylvania,	23,396,790
Massachusetts,	4,290,000
Maine,	554,976
Maryland,	11,492,980
Virginia,	6,662,089
South Carolina,	5,753,770
Ohio,	6,101,000
Kentucky,	7,369,000
Illinois,	11,600,000
Indiana,	11,800,000
Tennessee,	7,118,166
Alabama,	10,800,000
Missouri,	2,500,000
Mississippi,	7,000,000
Louisiana,	23,735,000
Arkansas,	3,000,000
Michigan,	5,340,000
	\$170,806,177

From the above statement, without going into the specific resources and capacities of the respective States, it will be sufficiently obvious that all these States will want money—and at an early day—which they must raise by the profits of their invested capital, or by direct taxation. Not one of these States will feel the want of money more seriously than the State of New York—with her debt in prospect of \$45,000,000; and, therefore, no one is more deeply interested in the question—Where is the money to come from?

To this question there is but one answer—From our interest in the Public Lands. If New York can succeed in vindicating her property in the national domain—if she can realize from it the annual million to which she is justly entitled, our present great scheme of Internal Improvements may be successfully prosecuted.

(Courier and Enquirer.)

NEW YORK AMERICAN, AND STATE BANKRUPTCY.—We are sorry to see the complexion of an editorial article of the American of yesterday, as it indicates a settled purpose of putting a false construction on an article of the Courier of the day previous. We have perused with pleasure the discussion going on in the Courier and Enquirer. It indicates great thought and research, and deserves the serious consideration of the public. We draw no such conclusions as are drawn by the American, that State bankruptcy is foretold by the Courier, unless we can obtain the proceeds of the public lands; but we do understand, and we believe in the truth of it, that unless we can get our fair proportion of those proceeds, the construction of our public works must proceed at a snail's pace. State integrity & the character of the Whig party, admonish us of the necessity of confining our expenditures within such an amount as will not impair State credit, or create inconvenience in paying the interest; and in a word, we reiterate the arguments of the Courier, that we must have our share of the proceeds of the public lands, if we expect to complete our public works within a reasonable time. Mr. Clay has nothing to do with this discussion, and the only reason why his name is introduced into it, is that with regard to the public lands, as with respect to every great question which has agitated the country for the last thirty years, his great mind has led the way, and pointed out almost in every instance the true course of national policy.—(Star.)

COMMON SCHOOLS.—The Secretary of the American Common School Society, estimates that there are in the United States 3,500,000 children between the ages of 4 and 16 years, and that 600,000 of the number do not enjoy the advantages of a common school education. The number of common schools in the United States is estimated at 80,000. Number of teachers in these schools, 95,000.

DISTURBANCES ON THE CANAL.—Correspondence of the National Intelligencer. CLEAR SPRING, Aug. 31st, 1839. A gentleman has just arrived from the line of the Canal in Allegany county, in whose statement the utmost reliance can be placed, who informs me that the troops who marched from this county to suppress the riotous and lawless conduct of the Irish labourers on the line of Canal have adopted very decisive measures with all who manifested the slightest resistance to their authority. Some twenty or upwards of the ringleaders have been made prisoners; some eight or ten have been shot and severely wounded—one, at least, of whom is not expected to recover. A few who made their escape across the Potomac were fired upon by the riflemen from Cumberland, whilst clambering up the bluff on the opposite side of the river, and some of them were seen to fall; but to what extent they were injured, my informant could not say, as no one had come over to report when he left. Several shanties were burnt down, and others torn down by the troops, whose owners had refused admittance when demanded; and all the fire-arms found in the possession of the Canal hands were seized and destroyed on the spot. When my informant left, the troops were still progressing up the line, and had reached within—miles of Oldtown; their whole force amounting to about one hundred and fifty men.

To those living at a distance this may be thought harsh and unnecessarily severe treatment, but it is universally admitted in this section, and by the citizens living all along the work, to be no worse than the exigencies of the times require. Some of the most lawless and high-handed acts of violence have doubtless been committed by those creatures, and that, too, upon innocent and unoffending citizens and others engaged on and about the work.

It is said that about D700 worth of fire-arms arrived at Oldtown the other day, having been purchased in Baltimore and sent to one of the parties on the Canal, and by mere accident were discovered in time to prevent those from getting hold of them for whom they were intended.

COLONIZATION AT TRINIDAD.—Gov. Campbell, of Nova Scotia, has given notice by proclamation, that the Government of the Island of Trinidad will pay \$25 for the passage of each labouring person of African descent, whether male or female, from Nova Scotia or either of the neighbouring provinces, to Trinidad; and the same sum for the passage of two children between 7 and 14 years of age, or for three from 1 to 7 years of age. This money is to be paid as a free gift, and no claim will be made for its repayment in any shape.

The proclamation states, that according to the rate of wages given on the Island, a labourer, whether male or female, may easily earn daily, between sun-rise and sun-set, wages equal to four shillings, and five shillings Nova Scotia currency, together with an allowance of one pound of dry Codfish. Such labourers as do not choose to work the whole day, may be at liberty to work as much time during the day as will entitle them to half the allowance. They will have in addition, the use of a good cottage, and half an acre of productive ground free from rent or any other charge. The soil is stated to be of great fertility, and land may be procured at from four dollars to sixteen dollars an acre, in the most settled districts. An industrious labourer, by the earnings of a short period may become the owner of a productive farm.—(Boston Daily Adv.)

The Aurora Borealis was visible in Boston. It was preceded in the afternoon by another rare phenomenon. A distinctly marked mirage was observed in the harbor. The Advertiser says: "Vessels, of which only the sails could be seen in the distance, were represented by a distinct image inverted above the horizon, exhibiting not only the sails but the hull. In some instances images were seen, apparently of vessels beyond the reach of direct vision."

ASPECT OF THE SKY.—Four of the larger planets are now visible in the south-western sky, early in the evening, viz: Venus, Jupiter, Mars, and Saturn.

UPPER CANADA.

Cobourg, Sept. 4.—The plan of campaign projected by the American sympathisers and their Canadian associates for the ensuing season, has been disconcerted and frustrated on its very opening. Their intention, as we gather from an authority which has hitherto been confirmed by successive occurrences, was to take the Province by surprise under the cover of Durham meetings. The Patriot Executive Committee in the State of New York had determined that these meetings should, in the first instance, be held in every Township throughout Upper Canada, and that subsequent operations, on a larger scale, should be carried on, through means of District meetings. Their system of organization was very simple, yet judiciously contrived; and it is only to the watchfulness of that Gracious Providence, which has so frequently and signally shielded us with its mercy, that we can ascribe the discomfiture of these renewed machinations against peace, property, and life, in Upper Canada.

The Durham Meeting in this town, which ended so inauspiciously for the Rebels, although but a trifling event, caused, as we believe, a total alteration in the tactics of our enemies. They very justly concluded, from their untoward attempt here, that in most parts of the Province their assemblages would meet with a similar interruption. This would have greatly interfered with the success of their plans. One of their main objects has been, and is, to create an impression on the public mind of the United States that the majority of our inhabitants are disaffected to the British Government; and the proofs they meant to adduce of this, were the Durham manifestations which they hoped to get up in every Township. Besides this, these meetings enabled domestic traitors to consult treasonably in a body, while apparently gathered together for open and legal discussion.

But, as we have before stated, the Township Meetings proved a failure, and the enemy then altered his mode of attack. A manoeuvre was practised, and that too successfully, to inveigle loyal men into taking a part in these Durham assemblies, which were now changed into District meetings, called under the sanction of the Sheriff, and thus invested outwardly with a constitutional character.

They are now going to revert to their earliest plan, that of holding Township Meetings.—The last *Mirror* says: "We hope the inhabitants of that Township will meet as soon as possible,—the meetings to be held on one and the same day in every township, in each district; and the day to be fixed upon by the freeholders of each township, or by the gentlemen named in the rejected requisition. We do not say that the editor of the *Mirror* holds any correspondence with the Patriot Executive Committee in the State of New York,—but this we can say, namely, that these township meetings, if held, will be held on the recommendation of that body, as well as on the recommendation of the *Mirror*; and that when they do take place, a distribution of arms, an interchange of reasonable communication, and a general definite treasonable organization are fully contemplated. And further, that it is at present intended that immediately after, or simultaneously with, these meetings, the sympathisers on the other side should commence active operations."

The day mentioned in the requisition, is one "not earlier than the 6th September, as most convenient to the agricultural business of the season,"—by which it is understood, that by that time the crops will principally be got in on both sides, and that the sympathisers and rebels can then take the field without greatly neglecting their farms, or interfering with their usual avocations. This we believe to be the true reason for such a period being fixed on by the Executive of the Patriots. We do not assert that Dr. Baldwin named the 6th of September with that object in view; but the coincidence is certainly very curious, and very favourable to the projects of the brigands and their Canadian allies.

The loyalists of Upper Canada are now informed so far as it is in our power to inform them, of the intentions of the sympathisers and rebels, who wear the mask of Democracy.—We predict, from no vague surmise, but from trustworthy intelligence, that the month of September, or October at the latest, is marked out as a period for active exertion. It is a season well fitted for the contemplated machinations of our enemies. They are sick of winter expeditions. They are going to try what can be done, while the woods supply wild fruits, while the foliage affords a shelter for retreat, while there is no fear of being frozen to death, should a flight be necessary, in their forest hiding place. These are motives inducing to an opening of the Sympathy campaign, earlier than usual. If such a campaign does not take place, it is not that we are false prophets, but because God will have again foiled the machinations of the wicked.

We are not dreaming—we are not conjecturing—we are not spinning spider-web theories; we write, with evidence before us, and we state nothing but what we believe to be true.—(Star.)

Sandwich, (U. C.), August 21st.—THE STEAMBOAT "THREE BROTHERS."—The enterprising and public-spirited Messrs. Eberts of the flourishing town of Chatham, have lately added to our few water craft a 'splendid' new steamer bearing the above appropriate name. She was launched at Chatham last Spring, and made her first appearance on the Detroit river last week.

Brockville, (U. C.), September 5th.—Mr. President Van Buren, in his Northern tour, visited Ogdensburg on the 26th ult. and remained there till Wednesday morning, when he took his departure West in the United States armed Steamer Onida. The administration men of the town made their grandest effort at display on the occasion.

(Recorder.)

Kingston, September 6.—We have said it before and we re-say it, that the whole of the disaffected portion of the inhabitants of Upper Canada now veil their rebellious intentions under the cloak of supporting the principles of Lord Durham's Report. That a vast number of honest, loyal subjects conscientiously advocate these principles, and consider the active propagation of them as the best means of re-establishing the peace and prosperity of the country, we are willing to avow; but at the same time, being unable to distinguish the honest man from the concealed traitor, we are led to regard with an eye of suspicion the whole tribe of Durhamites, and to look upon their meetings as so many extant indications of concealed disaffection.

(Whig.)

AURORA BOREALIS.—The Northern Lights were uncommonly splendid on Tuesday night last. At a

short distance from town, about nine o'clock, the heavens put on the appearance of a beautifully illuminated tent, having its apex at the zenith, and extending its fiery drapery equally on all sides down to the horizon in vivid radii. It was the most beautiful thing of the kind ever witnessed, and fully worth the journey from Europe to America.

[The same was observed at New York and Quebec.]

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman in Shediac to his friend in this city. "On the morning of Sunday last we found lying on the shore at Reedfish, in this parish, sixty-four whales, the largest one twenty-three and a half feet in length, from which were taken about three hundred and fifty barrels oil. Of their species, &c. I am unable to state, and as the weather for some days previous had been uncommonly calm and fine, no opinion can be formed as to the cause of their having run aground."

LOWER CANADA.

[From the Montreal Gazette Sept. 5th.]

True bills have been found by the Grand Jury against Elizabeth Raverie dit Laframboise, for the murder of her husband, and against B. Viger and others, for burglary; but threw out the bills against Newcombe and Langlois, who were arrested at the same time as Viger.

(From Mr. Evans' Agricultural Report for Aug.)

I feel persuaded, there is not, in a large portion of the District of Montreal, one field of wheat, that will yield half, and much the greater part, not a quarter, of an average crop, this season.

Barley, with few exceptions, has been harvested in fair condition. As I reported before, the fly has injured the crop; but there is, notwithstanding, a large produce of barley raised this season.

Oats were sown this year to a great extent, and have, generally, a good appearance. I have remarked, that some of those at maturity, are not so full or heavy in the grain as we might expect. This is, in many instances, occasioned, from the crop being lodged by the heavy rains, when in a green state. Should the season continue favourable for ripening the late oats, a full average crop will be obtained, and it will be required. The demand will be great to supply the deficiency of wheat, and other uses to which it will be converted. I, therefore, see no cause, that it should not command fully as high a price as it did last year.

Pens did sustain some injury by wet, and by a worm in the grain; nevertheless, they are likely to prove a large crop.

More buck-wheat has been sown this season, than perhaps in any previous year. If the fall is favourable for its ripening, a large supply of food will be obtained, that will make up for some of the deficiency in wheat.

The other species of grain sown, are so trifling, that it is not necessary to report them.

Potatoes, are, generally, good, in the neighbourhood of Montreal; but, in other sections of the country, there is a great want of this plant, in consequence of dry-rot in the seed, and, in some instances, from excessive moisture. This will cause a considerable deficiency in the general produce of the crop, in proportion to the quantity of land planted. No other root crops are cultivated here to any extent, that would add much to the food for either man or cattle.

The hay crop may be considered equal to an average of other years, in this District—good, where the land was in proper condition—and light, on those meadows that are always producing hay, that is sold in the market, and no manure put upon the land in return. A large proportion of the hay has been, more or less, damaged in curing; and the value of hay that has been much exposed to wet, in the process of curing, is always considerably lessened.

The pastures are unusually good at this period of the season, and the produce of the dairy brings prices that cannot reasonably be complained of by either the farmers or the purchasers. Butcher's meat still continues high, and there are no grounds for supposing that it will fall to a low price this year.

The crop of apples is much more abundant than last year, though other small fruits have not been so. There were scarcely any cherries in this neighbourhood.

Cote St. Paul, Aug. 31, 1839.

Montreal, Sept. 10th.—At nine o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the extensive rope factory of Messrs. Converse & Co., situated a little in rear of the new gaol, by which the whole premises were destroyed in the course of about twenty minutes from the commencement of the burning, the buildings being entirely constructed of wood, and the wind blowing very high from the north-west. The dwelling house of Mr. Converse, situated in front of the factory, and another wooden house on the opposite side of the street, were also consumed. We believe that an insurance had been effected upon the factory; but to what amount we have not been able to learn.—(Gazette.)

QUEBEC: WEDNESDAY, 11th SEPTEMBER, 1839.

LATEST DATES

From London..... August 3	From New York..... Sept. 2
From Liverpool..... August 10	From Halifax..... Aug. 3
From Paris..... July 27	From Toronto..... Sept. 4

We received by the steamer from Montreal this forenoon New York evening papers of Friday and Saturday. The *Great Western* had not arrived. They contain nothing later from Europe.

The Montreal *Herald* and *Gazette* contain a summary of the evidence on Jalbert's Trial. The following is from the *Gazette* of last evening.

"This being the last day of the criminal term of the Court of King's Bench, now sitting here, we have published a report of the trial of *François Jalbert*, for the murder of Lieut. WEIR, though the jury have not yet agreed on their verdict, and it being probable that they never shall, as the Court will rise in a few hours, which they will be discharged, as a matter of course. Yesterday the Jury came into Court, and stated that ten of them were for acquitting the prisoner, and that two of them were of a different opinion. No one who carefully peruses the evidence which we this day publish, can hesitate as to what portion of the Jury is in the right, and which in the wrong, on a point which has excited so deep an interest throughout the whole of this city, as well as the Province at large."

"Half-past two, P. M. The Jury having been called into the Court, were found still to disagree. The Court is adjourned until half-past eleven to-morrow, twelve being the last hour to which a verdict can be returned."

It is with sincere grief that we publish the intelligence contained in our Montreal Correspondence of last evening.

"Montreal, Tuesday evening, Sept. 10th. The Hon. R. DE ST. OURS, Sheriff of this District died this afternoon, after an illness of eight or ten days."

"The *Lady Colborne* arrived at one o'clock this afternoon. There is nothing new to-day beyond what you will find in the papers. The weather has been fine all day, with a strong S. W. wind.

"Montreal, Sunday afternoon, Sept. 8th.

"It is expected that our streets will be lighted with gas in a few days, as the Company have received the burners and other fittings which they were short of, by the *Kincardineshire*.

"Montreal, Monday afternoon, Sept. 9th.

"The Grand Jury this day returned true bills of indictment against the following individuals:

Célestin Beauvoil, Bonaventura Viger, Henri Newcomb, Jacques Langlois, Michel Brouillet, For an assault with intent to murder.

The same..... For arson.

Beaudard Hébert, Lucien Gagnon, Célestin Beauvoil, Frédéric Glackemeyer, Eliza C. Malhot, François Papineau, aîné, Jos. F. Davignon, Alexandre Drolet, Joachim Jacques, Pierre P. Demarand, Antoine Menez, Cyrille O. Côté, John Macfar, Thomas S. Brown, Edmund B. O'Callaghan, Robert Nelson, L. J. Papineau, Jos. Vincent, for High Treason.

The persons above named who are not in custody will be called upon by proclamation to surrender, in a period not less than three months after the publication, to take their trial, and on a return of the Sheriff that they have not surrendered, the Court of King's Bench will pronounce against them judgment of attainder for High Treason, which, however, may be reversed on their surrendering afterwards, and showing that they could not do it sooner. The judgment of attainder carries along with it the same penalty as conviction for High Treason in the ordinary course of law, to wit, death and confiscation of property.

"The Jury in the case of Jalbert came into Court this morning and reported that one of the three who were for finding the prisoner guilty had gone over to the other side. They were sent back again to their room, and it is pretty certain that the remaining two will hold out till to-morrow afternoon, when they will all be discharged.

"In the course of last night we had a heavy fall of rain, and through the forepart of this day we had several light showers.

"The following vessels have been towed into port since Saturday:—*Cœur de Lion*, Resolution, *Peter*, Cumberland, Sarah Mills, and Ocean Queen."

The Montreal *Head* says that Capt. HOYLE'S house and out-houses at Henryville were burnt down on the 6th inst., about 10 o'clock P.M., supposed by incendiaries. The *Oswego Herald* states that the man captured at Grenadier Island and who was released was not Lett, but that Lett himself has been seen in Oswego since the Colbourn affair. The *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser* contradicts his former story of the death of Miss Westfall, the young lady seized by Capt. Appleby late of the famous steamer *Caroline*. There is no knowing what to believe now-a-days.

There is a curious statement in this day's Gazette from the *New York Courier and Enquirer* of the 3d inst., relating to the State debts of the several States of the Union and the public improvements effected in them. It will be seen that most of these improvements have been effected by getting into debt, issuing stocks, which, by offering a high rate of interest, were bought up by capitalists, in England chiefly, so that the much boasted improvements were made, in great part, with English money; but as there are now doubts of the income from them keeping them in repair, and paying the interest, and also of the repugnance of the sovereign people to consent to taxation for these purposes, and for finally discharging the debt, the value of these stocks have greatly fallen, and no farther sums can be raised on their security. Many of the public works have consequently stopped. Paying day is in fact come, and the result is what is frequently observed when people who have good credit go beyond their means of supporting it by substantial and productive value. The division among the States of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands belonging to the United States Government, is now the security held out, in prospect, but that division has already been refused, by Congress. These proceeds go to the support of the general Government, and if they are taken away, a substitute must be found, which eventually must come out of the pockets of the people, at a time when their means are also reduced.

If the *Canadien* would give less occasion for our noticing his errors, we should have more leisure time to look into the errors of our Montreal contemporaries. We are not aware of having done any thing to induce the *Canadien* to believe that we are disposed to do his bidding, particularly so long as his conduct leads us to think he is guilty of the capital error of continued hostility to the British Government and sympathising with those who have endeavoured to subvert it, in this Province. It would, perhaps, be wiser if he were to trouble himself more about his own reputation, and less about that of "M. NELSON," who, probably, is of opinion that it must stand or fall by his "recorded acts, rather than by what some people say of them.

"While we are again noticing the *Canadien*, we may be permitted to point out an additional error in that paper. Its Editor is mistaken when he gives into the belief, which he says exists, that the Montreal "*Journaux*" are under the influence of the "local Government." The Montreal Gazette indeed publishes the official acts of the Government in the District of Montreal; but the Editor of the *Canadien* ought to have read the declaration of the Editor of that Gazette, that the local Government is not responsible for anything else that appears in it; but solely the Editor. Common decency requires that his declaration be not questioned. If, however, the Montreal Gazette and others believe the published assertion of Mr. PAPINEAU, that nine hundred and ninety nine of every thousand of his "*compatriotes*" not only approve of the late rebellion, but desire it may be resumed and be successful, the Editor of the *Canadien*, who has contumaciously asserted, ought not to be surprised if the Montreal *Journaux* think that these "*compatriotes* are not to be consulted or considered on measures which are deemed necessary for the preservation of the Government.

In point of fact, however, articles have repeatedly appeared in the Montreal Gazette, the publication of which never could have occurred had that paper been influenced or controlled by the Government. The *Head*, we should think, has given some proof that it is unconnected with the Government, and we believe the Courier is in the same predicament. None of them have, however, published any thing indicating a hostile feeling to the established authority, or a desire to see it subverted, and this, perhaps, may account for the greater indulgence shown to them than to some others, of which the *Canadien* complains. However severe, and unusual under the British Government, may have been the conduct of the local authority to the Editor of the *Canadien* and some others, he ought in justice to recollect that it exercised a power with which it was legally in-

vested, and at a time when rebellion was still recent, when a new invasion of the Province was threatened, when convicted traitors were aided to escape, treason still plotted and sympathy for those engaged in the rebellion and hatred of the Government, not only publicly expressed, but endeavoured to be disseminated throughout the Province.

Perhaps the *Canadien* would have the goodness to explain upon what grounds he speaks of the Quebec Gazette as being one of the "*Journaux liés au pouvoir*." (Journals connected with the Government.) We are not aware of any such connexion; unless a gratuitous sacrifice of time and money in the discharge of a duty which every one who can afford it owes to the Government under which he lives, when called upon in the name of the Sovereign by lawful authority, be such a connexion.

We have already publicly declared that we have no other connexion with the Government. When we express our opinions on public affairs, we do not indeed know whether they coincide or not, with those of any person in authority. If we were allowed a conjecture, we should say that, in many instances, they do not so coincide; and, therefore, it would be unfair to suffer it to be supposed that these opinions proceeded from a person "*lié avec le Gouvernement*."

The weather has been cloudy, without rain yet today and to-day, not altogether favourable for getting in the crops, but such grain as was in stocks, may have been saved. It is still cloudy, and rain has commenced at 3 P. M.

ORDINATION.—On Sunday last, Mr. R. Lonsdale, late of Trinity College, Dublin, was ordained Deacon in the Cathedral Church of this city, by the Lord Bishop of Montreal. The ultimate destination of this gentleman who has come out under the auspices of the Incorporated Society for the propagation of the Gospel, is not yet fixed.

At the instance of several of his friends, and anxious, moreover, to leave a record of the deep interest with which, in common with the majority of its population, he has ever regarded, and faith would render historical, the truly beautiful and picturesque scenery of Western America, MAJOR RICHARDSON proposes to publish a continuation of his "*WACOUTAS*."

"The Brothers, or the Prophecy Fulfilled," somewhat more voluminous than its predecessor, is, as the title intimates, the fulfilment of the curse pronounced by the manna, Eilen Holloway, over the mutilated corpse of her husband, on what at a period not very remote, was still known as the "*Bloody Bridge*,"—a name derived from the cruel massacre, by the Indians, of a portion of the British troops then in occupation of the Fort of Detroit.

The scene of the unpublished tale is confined principally to these districts, and during the war of 1812; while the leading characters—American, English, and Indian—are not less known to cis-Atlantic history, than to many of the actual residents in this portion of the Western World.

With those classes of the reading community to whom this notice is addressed, and who, as much from taste as feeling, are likely to entertain a solicitude for the completion of a story invented with that peculiar power of excitement which attaches to a knowledge of the persons, incidents, and localities professed to be described, it is presumed no objection will exist to a publication, which must necessarily, as an original production, be somewhat more expensive than a re-print from one already in type.

Should the proposed plan be received with that interest which is indispensable to its execution, the manuscript shall be submitted to press without delay. Lists for the insertion of names may be seen at the principal Bookstores—price, three dollars.

Subscriptions will be received at the office of the Quebec Gazette, 14 Mountain Street, and transmitted to the author at an early period.—10th September, 1839.

Provisions—Beef continues as before noticed, the sales limited, chiefly, to small parcels, at the previous quotations. The market for pork has become very inactive, and holders being, also, more desirous of effecting sales, some reduction from our present rates would be accorded to.

EXCHANGE.—The transactions in bills upon England for the packet to-day, so far as we can learn, were but to a limited extent, at prices varying from 8 to 9 1/2 per cent. To-day, Prime, Ward & King are asking 10 per cent. for their bills, and we have heard of sales in the street at 8 1/2 @ 9 per cent.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.

Sept. 9th.

Bark Glasgow, Douglas, 1st Aug. Dublin, Price & Co. ballast.

Governor Harcourt, Edie, 30th July, London, L. Windsor, do.

Stentor, Pauling, 4th Aug. Hull, T. Curry & Co. do.

Ship John Bell, Black, 3rd do. Ross, Pemberton, do. 2nd voyage, 6 passengers.

Bark City of Waterford, Duggan, 29th July, Liverpool, Froste & Co. general cargo and salt, 2d voyage.

Token, Patterson, 30th do. Liverpool, J. Munn, salt.

Wave, Broadfoot, 29th do. Liverpool, Pemberton, ballast.

Royal Tar, Rendall, 24th do. Exeter, do. ballast and cordage, 2d voyage.

Orbit, Robinson, 24th do. Liverpool, J. Tibbets, ballast.

Hercules, Renaut, 24th do. London, Chapman & Co. do. 2d voyage.

Brig Portia, Clark, 1st Aug. Gloucester, order, do.

Emerald, Flagg, 10th July, London, Price & Co. do.

Silkworth, Meldrum, 3d Aug. Lancaster, LeMeurier & Co. do.

Robert Raikes, Job, 25th Aug. Newfoundland, Price & Co. sugar.

Astrea, Silbison, 2nd Aug. Cork, Gilmore & Co. ballast.

Hannah, Heslop, 16th July, Bristol, LeMeurier & Co. do.

Rose Macdon, Evans, 27th do. Ross, Gilmore & Co. do. 2nd voyage.

Schr. Mary Margaret, Hoffman, 23rd Aug. Labrador, H. J. Noad, fish and oil.

10th.

Ship Ann Hall, Tucker, 31st July, Liverpool, J. Tibbets, ballast.

Meteor, Brown, 24th July, Hull, H. Burstall, do.

Borneo, Gorman, 12th Aug. Limerick, Price & Co. do. 63 passengers, 2d voyage.

Chieftain, Neil, 25th July, Larne, Rodger, Dean & Co. ballast and leather, 26 passengers.

Bark Sarah, Kinney, 26th do. Bristol, J. Tibbets, ballast.

Despatch, Welch, 30th do. Waterford, H. N. Jones, 1 passenger, 2d voyage.

Ami, Joyce, 28th do. Ross, Pemberton, do. 2nd voyage.

Asia, Hannah, 23rd July, Liverpool, Sharples & Co. salt.

Resolution, Forrest, 2d Aug. Liverpool, Froste & Co. ballast, 4 passengers.

Brig Harmony, Black, 29th July, Waterford, H. N. Jones, do.

Langley, Richardson, 3rd do. London, LeMeurier & Co. do. 1 passenger.

Traveller, Davies, 27th do. Limerick, Price & Co. do.

Trade, Plewes, 25th do. Bridgewater, Atkinson & Co. bricks, 2d voyage.

Tweed, McKenzie, 15th July, Liverpool, H. Vass, do.

Hero, Thoms, 27th do. Greenock, Rodger, Dean & Co. ballast.

Schr. Concordia, McNicol, 3d Sept. Gaspé, H. J. Noad, fish.

11th.

Ship Samuel, Jameson, 2d Aug. Newry, J. Tibbets, ballast.

CLEARED.

Sept. 10th.

Bark Centenary, Foster, Limerick, Price & Co.

Ship Joseph, McIntyre, Belfast, G. H. Parke.

Brig Gloucester, Brown, Ennis, Pemberton.

Schr. Carleton Packet, Landry, Bay Chaleur, Gilmore & Co.

Mary Ann, Allard, Baudoche, G. B. Symes.

11th.

Ship Brunswick, Porter, Hull, Levey & Co.

Brig Nicholson, Kay, Ulverston, Gilmore & Co.

Schr. Albion, Belmontine, Halifax, T. Jackson.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

Sept. 10th.

Thames, 271, Greenock, Rodger, Dean & Co. Jackson's Wharf.

Margaret, 267, London, Pemberton, Montmorencie.

Velocity, 165, Waterford, Froste, River St. Charles.

Briton, 361, Gloucester, Atkinson, Spencer Cove.

Richmond Lass, 310, Stockton, Maitland, Cape Cove.

Symmetry, 331, Newcastle, Pemberton, Silery.

11th.

Wandsworth, 825, London, Atkinson & Co. Irvine's Wharf.

Canon, 664, Liverpool, Gilmore, Wolfe's Cove.

Ellen, 228, Waterford, Froste, Cape Cove.

Traveller, 354, Limerick, Price, New Liverpool.

Hero, 321, Greenock, Rodger, Dean & Co. Jackson's Wharf.

Britannia, 379, Newcastle, Pemberton, Silery.

Governor Harcourt, 368, London, L. Windsor, Charles Cove.

Sophia, 358, Liverpool, Curry & Co. Cape Cove.

Mary Stewart, 258, Llanely, Pemberton, Silery.

Agamemnon, 294, Limerick, Sharples & Co. New Liverpool.

Sarah Fleming, 346, Newcastle, Gilmore & Co. Wolfe's Cove.

Thistle, 611, Liverpool, J. Munn, Jones' Wharf.

Elizabeth, 427, London, Atkinson, Spencer Cove.

Esther, 210, Malden, do. do.

PASSENGERS.

In the *Margaret Bagle*, sailed yesterday morning for Liverpool—Misses Henry, Hammond, and Thomson.

In the ship *Borneo*, from Limerick,—Mr. and Mrs. Yielding, son and daughter, and Mr. John Dartnell.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The new schooner *Rival*, for Belfast, which returned to port on Sunday, the 8th inst. with loss of anchors and chains, sailed again yesterday.

The *Emerald*, arrived yesterday, spoke, on the 25th Aug., in lat. 45, ship Breanton, Halifax, of Halifax, for Liverpool.

Brig *Steam*, Capt. Young, from Sunderland, with coals, arrived on the 7th inst. with loss of top-masts, &c., having experienced very bad weather at sea.

Capt. Neill, of the ship *Chieftain*, spoke on the 2nd Aug., the schooner *Montaigne*, one day's sail off the land, running for the North Channel, all well.

LAUNCHES.—Yesterday morning, from the ship-yard of Mr. John Munn, St. Rochs, a beautiful bark of 611 tons register, and was called the *Thistle*. She was towed to Jones' Wharf by the *Lumber Merchant* steamer.

Yesterday morning from Mr. Nelson's ship-yard, near the Marine Hospital, a beautiful ship of 825 tons register, called the *Wandsworth*.

This morning from Mr. Nicholson's ship-yard, St. Paul street, a fine bark of about 361 tons. She was called the *Great Britain*, and went off the stocks in beautiful style.

BIRTHS.

At Montreal, on the 7th inst., the lady of the Honble. Colonel Gore, of a son.

At Knockmuree, Cloughjordan, on the 28th June, the lady of Sir Edmund Waller, Bart., of a daughter.

DIED.

At Rimouki, on the 3d inst., Charles Hunter, Esq., Advocate, of Quebec. Mr. Hunter had gone to attend the Circuit Court for Small Causes, and died suddenly after his arrival at Rimouki.

At La Prairie, on the 5th inst., Capt. H. C. Jenner, of the 66th Regiment, aged 56.

At his father's house, in Colbourn, U. C., on the 4th inst., of consumption, after a lingering and painful illness, John Spencer Perry, son of Ebenezer Perry, Esq., aged 19 years.

At Skeldon, Grand River, Niagara District, U. C., on the 27th August, Ebenezer Wilson Johnstone, Esquire, son of the Revd. Thomas Johnstone, of Dairy, Ayrshire, Scotland.

Very suddenly, at Horton, N. S., on the 5th August, Samuel Bishop, Esq., aged 72 years, much esteemed and respected. He was one of the oldest Magistrates, and was for many years a member of the Provincial Legislature.

QUEBEC FIRE OFFICE 9th Sept. 1839.—Director for the present week.—VICTOR HAMEL, Esquire.

QUEBEC SAVINGS' BANK, 10th Sept. 1839. Amount Deposited this day..... £31 10 0 ditto withdrawn..... 55 11 9

Decrease of the funds by the operations of this day..... £24 1 9

THEATRE ROYAL.

LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR OF THE CELEBRATED MISS DAVENPORT, Who will only appear on Two Nights this Week, her exertions being so arduous, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF COLONEL SHAW AND THE OFFICERS OF THE Coldstream Guards.

THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, 11th SEPT. SIR PETER TEAZLE, AND THE MOWBRAYS, WHICH WAS RECEIVED WITH GREAT APPLAUSE.

Doors open at Half-past Seven, performance to commence at Eight o'clock. Boxes, 5s.; Pts., 2s. 6d.; Gallery, 1s. 3d.

Quebec, 11th September, 1839.

PASSAGE TO DUBLIN.

THE fine fast-sailing A. I. Bark I. O., John Burns, Master, 252 tons register, has superior accommodation for Cabin Passengers, and will sail for the above Port about the 20th inst.—For particulars apply to the Captain, on board, at the Brewery Wharf, or at the Office of GEO. BURNS SYMES, Quebec, 11th Sept. 1839. 5-s St. Peter Street.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE well-known regular trader Bark CITY OF WATERFORD, 375 tons register, will take Flour or Measurement Goods on freight, and be despatched without delay.—Apply to THOMAS FROSTE & CO. Quebec, 11th Sept. 1839. 5-s

LOST.

BETWEEN Rimouski and this place, a DRAFT on Messrs Wm. PRICE & Co. for £26, drawn by F. G. GARDNER, in favor of HENRY MARTIN; however may find the same will please return it to this office, or to Messrs W. PRICE & Co.; it being of no further value—payment having been stopped. Quebec, 11th Sept. 1839. 1 s

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW LANDING ON their premises, Atkinson's Wharf, THE following GOODS, ex MARGARET, from Bristol:—

5000 bars square, round and flat Iron.

150 bundles of small Iron, 3/4, 2 and 1/2 inch, 660 boxes assorted Window Glass.

200 boxes L. C. Tin, 50 do. I. X. ditto, 14 small Anchors, 100 casks Deck Spikes, Casks Canada Rose Nails.

AND IN STORE—

Crates assorted Earthenware, crates and mats Wine and Porter Bottles, Pale Rotterdam Hollands in blks. (Anchor Brand) Hambro' Rum, Madeira Wine in quarter casks, patent bleached Canvas, Cordage, Pitch, Tar, White Paints, London Wax Wick Candles, Tobacco Pipes, superfine Hats in cases, patent proved Chain Cables, Shoe Thread, Nail of all descriptions.

—DAILY EXPECTED—

Per City of Waterford, Orion, Monarch, Richard Watson, and other arrivals, a general assortment of Goods adapted for the fall trade.

Also, at the Coves, in lots to suit purchasers: 100,000 feet White Pine Timber, 150,000 feet Red Pine Timber, 50,000 feet Oak and Elm Timber, 25,000 second quality bright Spruce Deals, Standard and W. I. Staves.

CHARLES E. LEVEY & CO. Quebec, 11th Sept. 1839.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE, POEMS, by the late Mr. THOS. PRINGLE, with his life, by LEITCH RITCHIE. NARRATIVE OF A RESIDENCE IN SOUTH AFRICA. These Poems are characterized by simplicity, sweetness, and genuine feeling.—They are well as the "*Narrative*," evince unwearied activity and benevolence in behalf of the native races at the Cape. Quebec, 6th September, 1839.

SALES BY AUCTION.

WINES, LIQUORS, &c. &c. &c.

BY G. D. BALZARETTI.

On THURSDAY, the 12th of September, at ONE o'clock precisely, at the Stores of Messrs. Atkinson, Usborne & Co. St. James' Street

TEN Hhds. Pale Schiedam Hollands, 100 cases of do. do.

2 pipes and 6 hds. superior Port Wine, 8 hds. superior Sherry Wine, 10 qr. casks superior Claret, 100 blks. Hamburg Pork, 5 hds. Westphalia Hams, 40 baskets Edam Cheeses, 25 casks fine French Cider, 5 hds. Vinegar, very strong, 75 casks French Liqueurs, 30 baskets Sillery Champagne in quarts, 30 do. do. do. in pints, 20 casks Claret, 1 & 2 1/2 doz. each, 10 do. Sauterne, 500 qr. blks. F. F. F. Gunpowder, 100 casks Warren's Blacking, pints and 1/2 pints, 5 do. Japan Ink, 50 cases Salad Oil, 30 hds. bottled Linseed Oil, 400 kegs White Paint, 40 do. Black do. 20 do. Green do. 40 do. Blue do. 100 casks Nail 3/4 @ 28 lbs. 100 casks Cordage and Spun yarn. Quebec, 7th September, 1839.

LIMPS AND MILL SAWS.

BY S. ALCORN.

On THURSDAY, 12th September, at TWO o'clock, at his stores—without reserve:—

THREE hds. Lamps, viz:—Lackered and bronzed table, bracket, shop, boat, sideboard, reading and bed-room lamps of various descriptions and patterns, with glasses, &c. complete. Also, a quantity of Mill Saws, and other articles worthy the attention of the trade.

Above £20,—three months credit: Quebec, 5th Sept. 1839.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BY P. SHEPPARD.

On FRIDAY next, the 15th inst., at TWO o'clock, at the Stores of Messrs. Moore & Hutchins, the following articles will be offered at auction:

THIRTY SINGLE STOVES, 20 inch.

40 do. do. do. 24 do.

50 do. do. do. 27 do.

110 do. do. do. 30 do.

50 do. do. do. 35 do.

75 Double do. 20 do.

20 Crates assorted Brown Earthenware, 150 Boxes Quart and Pint Bottles, 100 do. Window Glass, 7 1/2 x 8 1/2, 150 do. do. do. 6 x 9 1/2, 150 do. do. do. 9 x 10, 50 do. do. do. 12 x 10, 50 do. do. do. 14 x 10, 40 Crates Table Glassware, 506 Kegs White Paint, 200 do. Black do. 28 and 50 lbs. 140 do. Spanish Brown do. 125 Boxes Fig Blue, large and small butt ns, —A. S. O.

5 Pieces Brown Onoburgs, different qualities, 50 do. Linen Cloth, 20 Boxes Shoe makers' Thread. Quebec, 11th Sept. 1839.

BY J. M. FRASER & CO.

On FRIDAY next, the 15th inst., at TEN A. M., at the Stores of Messrs. Tremain, White & Co. St. Pat Street:

TWENTY Double Stoves, 3 feet, 22 Double Stoves, 30 inch, 21 Single Stoves, 30 inch, 3 Russian Stoves (Iron) 1 Hot Air Stove, 1 Cooking Stove, 10 Grates (different patterns) 10 Bags Stapes, 10 Cwt. Blistered St. I., 20 Cast Steel Pit Saws, 1 Patent Iron Safe, 1000 Kegs White Paint, 120 Boxes Glass, 14 x 12, 12 x 10, 11 x 9 1/2 x 7, 30 Casks clarified Rape Oil, for burning, 20 Bags Corks, 25 Crates Wine Bottles, 5 Hhds. superior Sherry Wine, 10 Cases do. do. 10 do. do. Port Wine —ALSO—

1600 Barrels Flour, Quebec, 9th September, 1839. d

BY THOS. HAMILTON.

On SATURDAY next, the 14th inst., at TWO o'clock, on the Wellington Wharf:

THIRTY-FOUR Puns, Whiskey, 26 Pipes, 30 Hhds. } Benocarlu Wine, 20 Qr. Casks, 11 Qr. Casks Sherry, 15 Cases Glazed Hatts, 100 Bbls. Flour, 10 Hhds. Cognac Brandy, (Hennessy) 5 Hhds. Refined Sugar, 20 Bags Black Pepper, 50 Boxes Tobacco Pipes, 30 Firkins Lockline Herrings. Quebec, 11th September, 1839.

UNDERWRITERS' SALE.

BY PETER SHEPPARD.

On MONDAY next, the 16th inst., at TWO o'clock precisely, at the Stores of Messrs. C. E. LEVEY & Co., Atkinson's Wharf, for account of the underwriters or others concerned—

202 BAGS Manila Sugar, landed in a damaged state, ex *Mary Luing*, Shearer, Master, from London.

Also, for account of whom it may concern: 65 Bundles Nail Iron, landed in a damaged state, ex *Mary Luing*.

—AFTER WHICH—

200 Crates Wine and Porter Bottles, without reserve, 30 do. assorted Earthenware, 1 Case Indigo, 20 Hogheads Pale Hollands, 10 Puncheons Rum, 1 Pipe, 10 Quarter Casks, } Madeira Wine, 100 Boxes London Candles, wax wicks, 60 & 56 lbs. 50 Boxes L. C. Tin, 7 Casks Shoe Thread, 500 Boxes Window Glass assorted sizes, 100 Casks Spikes and Nails, 500 Kegs White Paint, 200 Boxes T. D. Pipes, And a quantity of Goods (daily expected), if arrived in time. Quebec, 11th September, 1839.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

BY S. ALCORN.

On MONDAY next, the 16th inst., at TWO o'clock precisely, at the house, No. 5, Lavallee Street, near Hope Gate, the property of a gentleman leaving Quebec:

A QUANTITY OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Sofas, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Scares, Kitchen Utensils, Bedroom Furniture, Glassware, &c. &c. Quebec, 11th Sept. 1839.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

BY THOMAS FROSTE & CO.

On MONDAY, the 16th inst., at TWO o'clock, at their Stores, St. James' street, near the Exchange, without reserve:

TWENTY-SEVEN Cases superior Sherry, in 3 dozen cases—landed ex *Mary*, Morton, from Liverpool.

50 barrels Madeira, —51 dozen each, 54 do. Port, do. do. 5 hds. Geneva, Anchor brand, 5 hds. Brandy, Hennessy & Martel's brand, 10 qr. casks do. Riat's brand, Just landed ex *Caledonia*, Huxtable, from Liverpool.

—AND—

5 qr. casks Sherry, 10 puns Jamaica Rum, 2 @ 5, 15 do. Whiskey, do. do. 10 casks South Sea Oil, superior quality, 25 boxes London Starch, 10 do. Ground Coffee, 4 cases Liquorece, 5 boxes Cavendish Tobacco, 5 kegs Plug do. 20 bags Wine Corks, 100 do. Table Salt, 300 do. common do. 100 Boxes L. C. Tin, } Landed from the *Teken* from 50 do. I. X. do. } Liverpool, 150 tons Scotch Coal, landed from the *Prince George*, on McCallum's Wharf. And a variety of other articles. Quebec, 6th September, 1839.

JUST RECEIVED PER FAL FLEET BY THE SUBSCRIBER, FROM LONDON, A QUANTITY OF Flannels, Silks, Ribbons, Gloves, Blankets, Counterpanes, Calicoes, French Blouses, and Ladies' French Worked Collars, with a variety of other articles, which he offers for sale on moderate terms.—these articles are of the best quality, and can be seen at

ADAM SCHLURF, Globe Hotel, Lewis Street. Quebec, 9th September, 1839.

THE undersigned tenders his sincere and grateful thanks to Captain WILLIAM CHAPPELL, of the *Bark Compoite*, of Plymouth, for the hospitable treatment he bestowed upon the crew of the *Brig Standard*, of Sunderland, when wrecked on the coast of Newfoundland; and shall ever feel it his duty to cherish the most ardent wishes for his health and prosperity, in which feeling he trusts his brethren will unite, for the encouragement of all such deserving and philanthropic individuals.

RICHARD JOHNSON, of the late *Brig Standard*, Quebec, 9th September, 1839. 4-4

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

A NEW FURNITURE SALOON, St. Paul's Market Hall.—Furniture of every description and price.—Furniture received on Commission.—Horse and Cart to let.—THOS. HOBBS, Proprietor.
ALCORN, S., No. 21, John Street, Auctioneer and Broker and Commission Merchant.—Importer of Firearms and China.—Regular days of sale, Mondays and Thursdays.
A. GLASS, Biscuit Baker, House of E. Baird Esq., No. 1, St. Peter Street, opposite the Queen's Wharf.
C. T. BROWN'S established cheap clothing Store to suit every man's pocket, corner Shop of Fort and Basse Streets, Upper Town, Quebec. Gentlemen's, Boys, and Servants' Livery Clothes made to measure.
CHARLES GORTLEY, Sail-Maker, St. James Street.—Entrance fronting Wellington Wharf.
D. CAMERON, Merchant Tailor, No. 9, Sous-le-Fort Street, Lower Town.
DAVID BURNET, Commission Merchant,—Office and Stores, Wellington Wharf.
E. WOODBURY, Tin-plate and Sheet Iron Worker, No. 18, Fabrique Street.
EBENEZER BAIRD, St. Peter's Street, No. 1, Commission business.
F. BUTEAU & CO., Merchants, Office on Napoleon's Wharf.
GEORGE TAYLOR, PATENT SLIP, Point LEVI.
GEORGE C. REIFFENSTEIN, Land Agent Commission Merchant, &c., No. 6, Mountain Street, Quebec.
GLOBE HOTEL, No. 11, St. Lewis Street, near the Court House.
G. TURNER, Tin Plate Worker & Ironmonger, No. 12, Mountain Street.—Ship Orders unobtainably attended to.
GEORGE CHAPMAN, Jr. & Co., Commission Merchants and General Agents, Port St. Francis, District of Three Rivers.
H. J. MANNING, Saddler, Harness and Trunk Maker, No. 55, St. John Street, Quebec, near the Gate.
JOHN JAMES SAURIN'S, Coach Manufacturer, St. Anne Street, opposite the English Cathedral.
JOHN L. HALL, Surgeon, Reynar's Buildings, adjoining the Custom House, Lower Town, Quebec.
JAMES HOSSACK, Wholesale and Retail Confectioner, &c., No. 20, Champlain-Street, orders punctually attended to.
J. B. CORRIVEAU, Hat Manufacturer, No. 4, Mountain Street, Lower Town.
JOHN SHAW & CO. Importers and Dealers in Hardware, Paint, Oil, &c., St. John Street, Upper Town, and corner of Sous-le-Fort and Cul-de-Sac Streets, Lower Town.
J. O. VALLIERE, No. 16, Vallier Street, near J. Palace-Gate; Cabinet, Chair, and Furnish Factory.
JACOB H. JOSEPH & CO., Wholesale Snuff and Tobacco Warehouse, corner of St. Peter Street, entrance to Queen's Wharf.
J. LEYGRAFF, Merchant, J. B. F. Lane, fronting Exchange Wharf.
MASSON, STRANG, LANGEVIN & Co. Queen's Wharf.
PEMBERTON BROTHERS, No. 2 Commercial Chambers, St. Peter Street.
ROBERT CAIRNS, Merchant Tailor, No. 20, Mountain Street.
REGISTE BOUCHARD, Cabinet Maker, No. 6, St. Anne Street, Upper Town, opposite the English Cathedral.
THOMAS PAUL, Veterinary Surgeon, and W. M. ANDREWS, Shoeing-Smith, St. Henry Street, near the Artillery Barracks.
TODD, R. C., Herald, Sign and Ornamental Painter, No. 16, St. Nicholas Street, near the new Market.
VICTORIA HOUSE, Rue Sous-le-Fort, Lower Town, near the Market-place, G. ARNOLD, Proprietor.—Ordinary from Two till Four, P. M.
W. M. BURKE, Boot, Shoe and Leather Store, No. 15, Fabrique Street, Upper Town.—English Calf and Kip Skins of a superior quality, for Sale at reduced prices.
W. B. JEFFREY'S Plumber, Painter and Glazier, No. 54, St. John Street, Upper Town.
WILLIAM DRUM, Chair, Cabinet and Varnish Manufacturer, No. 46, St. Paul Street, opposite New Market.
W. M. ASHTON & CO., Hat Manufacturers, No. 3, Mountain Street.—W. S. HENDERSON, managing Partner for Canada.
W. M. RUTHVEN, Book-Binder, No. 42, St. Ursule Street.
WILLIAM CHAPMAN & CO., Office and Stores on Gaudin's Wharf.

the comparatively narrow limits of their prescription.— Success in the public has in MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS, the efficacy of which are established throughout the United States, and voluntarily certified by thousands of individuals whom they have relieved and cured. It is in vain that the interested denouncers of popular medicines attempt to include these in their indiscriminate opprobrium.—Facts best collected and more stubborn even than prejudices. Could the most eminent and successful physician that ever lived, collect so many testimonials of remarkable cures, and of so extensive an alleviation of suffering under an almost endless variety of human diseases as have been spontaneously presented to the proprietor of the LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS during the last two years? He believes not, and would be happy to put the question to the test.
The pre-eminent reputation of these medicines being firmly established upon the basis of innumerable facts, it only remains necessary to inform persons who are unacquainted with them of some among the multitude of maladies in which they have repeatedly proved successful, and in which, therefore, it may confidently be presumed they will succeed hereafter. 1. Dyspepsia, both chronic and casual, under the worst symptoms of restlessness and pain, and flatulency, head-ache, nausea, loss of appetite, heart-burn, costiveness, bilious sallowiness, general debility and wasting away of the body. 2. Diarrhoea, whether feculent, mucous, serous, lenterious, bilious, or tubular. 3. Jaundice, both bilious and spasmodic, hepatic, splenic, and of the dark green variety. 4. Helminthia, or worms, both alvine and anal, and of every variety, from the large tape and joint worm to the insect larva of the stomach and rectum. 5. Piles, of the blind, the bleeding, the white and the caruncular varieties. 6. Costiveness, whether arising from constipation or obstruction, and of hoarsest long standing. 7. Colic, the flat, the spasmodic, the surface, the diarrhoeal, the obstructive, and flatulent. 8. Coughs, the common or humid cough, and the dry and the whooping cough. 9. Asthma, the nervous or dry, and common or humid. 10. The breast pang, acute and chronic; and also Pleuritis, or chronic pain in the side. 11. The Daily Fever, whether of the mild, the acute, or the sweating variety. 12. Fever and Ague. 13. Influenza, or any other acute, dysentery, or green variety. 14. Rheumatism, acute and chronic, together with podagra, or gout. 15. Masasmus, whether as general atrophy or loss of flesh, or pulmonary decline and consumption, if taken before cavities have been formed in the lungs. 17. Scrofula—singularly and rapidly efficacious even in the worst cases. 18. Scoury. 19. Hypochondria, and all other nervous affections. 20. Spasmodic Paraplegia, of the heart and of the arteries. 21. Head-ache.
It is evident, therefore, that these medicines are compounded of ingredients which act upon the system universally, and not mere aloeic preparations. They act without causing pain, or producing any prostration of nervous energy, but on the contrary, strengthen, invigorate and enliven. From the first day's experience of their operation, until the period of convalescence. Directions for use accompany them.
All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.
Sold wholesale and retail by W. M. MOFFAT, 567, Broadway, N. Y. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.
FOR SALE BY BEGG & URQUHART.
The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters; and be sure that a facsimile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of biters and box of pills.
Quebec, 1st May, 1859. d
MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.—The universal estimation in which the celebrated LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS are held, is satisfactorily demonstrated by the increasing demand for them in every State and section of the Union, and by the satisfaction and relief which a reliable efficacy which are every where offered. It is not less from a deeply gratifying confidence that they are the means of extensive and inestimable good among his afflicted fellow creatures, than from interested considerations, that the proprietor of these pre-eminent successful medicines is desirous of keeping them constantly before the public eye.—The sale of every bottle of the Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters, is attended with the relief of a greater or less degree of suffering, and is improved in general health; for in no case of suffering from disease can they be taken in vain. The proprietor has never known or been informed of an instance in which they have failed to do good. In the most obstinate cases of chronic disease, such as chronic dyspepsia, torpid liver, rheumatism, acute and chronic, and bilious swellings and ulcers, scurvy, scurvy and all other chronic affections of the organs and membranes, they effect cures with a rapidity and permanency which few persons would theoretically believe, but to which thousands have testified from happy experience. In colds and coughs, which, neglected, terminate in fatal diseases, they relieve the lungs, and indeed the veins in general, these medicines, if taken but for three or four days, never fail. Taken at night, they so promote the insensible perspiration, and so relieve the system of febrile action and feculent obstructions, as to produce a most delightful sense of convalescence in the morning; and though the usual symptoms of a cold should partially return during the day, they repeat the operation at the next hour, and will almost invariably effect permanent relief, without further aid. Their effect upon fevers of a more acute and violent kind is not less sure and speedy, if taken in proportionate quantity; and persons retiring to bed with inflammatory symptoms of the most alarming kind, will awake with the gratifying consciousness that the fierce enemy has been overthrown, and can easily be subdued. In the same way, rheumatism, though long established, and visceral inflammations, however critical, will yield—the former to small and the latter to large doses of the Life Pills; and so also hysterical affections, hypochondria, restlessness, and very many other varieties of the Neurological class of diseases, yield to the efficacy of the Phoenix Bitters. For directions for the use of these medicines, and showing their distinctive applicability to different complaints, accompany them; and they can be obtained, wholesale and retail, at 575, Broadway, where numerous certificates of their unparalleled success are always open to inspection.
For additional particulars of the above medicines, see Moffat's Green SAMARITANA, a copy of which accompanies the medicines; a copy can also be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicines for sale.
French, German and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375, Broadway.
Prepared and sold by WILLIAM M. MOFFAT, 375, Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.
AGENTS.—The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters; and be sure that a facsimile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of biters or box of Pills.
Sole Agents for Quebec, BEGG & URQUHART, 13, St. John Street, and Notre Dame Street, Lower Town.
Quebec, 30th May, 1859.
The following article is warranted to cure PILES, RHEUMATISM, all SORES, &c. or no pay taken for it.
TO PHYSICIANS AND PATIENTS.—The Blind Piles, said to be incurable by external applications.—Solomon Hays writes the contrary. His Liniment will cure Blind Piles. Facts are more stubborn than theories. He solicits all respectable Physicians to try it upon their patients. It will do them no harm, and it is known that every Physician who has had the honesty to make the trial, has candidly admitted that it has succeeded in every case they have known. Then why not use it? It is the recipe of one of their most respectable members, now deceased. Why refuse to use it? Because it is sold as a proprietary medicine? Is this a sufficient excuse for suffering their honest patients to linger in distress? We think not. Physicians shall be convinced that there is no humbug or quackery about this article.—Why then not alleviate human suffering? If they want to try it before, let them after all other prescriptions fail. Physicians are respectfully requested to do this, and patients the justice to use this article. It shall be taken from the bottles, and done up as their prescription, if they desire.
SOLOMON HAYS.
PILES, DROPSY, SWELLINGS, ALL SORES, RHEUMATISM.
It is absolutely asserted, on the most positive proof, that the above complaints are arrested and cured by the timely use of Hays' Liniment. It is impossible to find room in his paper to present those proofs which are conclusive and convincing. They may be seen at length were it so.

GENERAL DUFF GREEN, So well known as Editor of the late Washington Telegraph, is referred to for the truth of the following.— General Green a few days since asserted in a public place, that he had used Hays' Liniment for the Piles, and that the effect was very astonishing, and that he felt it his duty to make known as far as in his power, to his suffering fellow men that such an extraordinary article was in existence.— He said he would cheerfully lend his name, and aid in extending its usefulness. This is but one of the many testimonials which he has given in his testimony.— SOLOMON HAYS.
WONDERFUL!! An Astonishing Fact!—Hays' Liniment has now been used in some thousand cases, and no failure can be found. It will cure every, and all cases of Piles. No charge without such result.—Apply at JOHN MUSSON, Agent for Quebec. Messrs. SIMS & BOWLES, and BEGG & URQUHART. CAUTION.—None can be genuine without the written signature of Comstock & Co.

LOOK OUT FOR IMPOSITION. A base attempt has been made to imitate Hays' Liniment, and infringe upon the copy and other rights of the proprietors. Never buy Hays' Liniment unless it has a splendid engraved wrapper, and the written mind written signature of Comstock & Co., all others must be impositions. Any person vending any other article, by the name of Hays' Liniment, either by wholesale or retail, will be prosecuted for a violation of our copyright. The oath of Mr. Hays may be found copied on our inside wrapper, swearing that no other person knows any of the component or essential parts of this Liniment—and that he will not reveal the secret for twenty years. N. B.—All papers that advertise Hays' Liniment for us will please attach the above led to the advertisement.—Our customers are requested to hand in the above to the newspaper offices.

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

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA, FOR THE HAIR. ITS positive qualities are as follows:— 1st.—For infants keeping the head free from scurf, and causing a luxuriant growth of hair. 2nd.—It cures the itching humors of the skin to its natural strength and firmness, and preventing the falling out of the hair. 3rd.—For any person recovering from any debility, the same effect is produced. 4th.—If used in infancy till a good growth is started, may be preserved by attention to the next period of life. 5th.—It cures the humors of the hair, restores the roots, imparts health and vigour to the circulation, and prevents the hair from changing color or getting gray. 6th.—It causes the hair to curl beautifully when done up in it over night. No ladies' toilet should ever be made without it. 7th.—Children who have by any means contracted vermin in the hair, are immediately and perfectly cured of them by its use. It is infallible. For sale by nearly all respectable druggists.—Apply to J. J. SIMS, BEGG & URQUHART, and MUSSON & SAVAGE, Quebec. THE LATE MAYOR of Philadelphia has certified under seal of the city to the character of several Dykes, Physicians, and gentlemen of high standing, who declare positively under their own hands (all of which may be seen at the place named below) that the Balm of Columbia is not only a certain preservative, but positively a restorative of the human hair; also, a sure cure for Dandriff. Who shall dispute or who go bald?

THE HUMAN HAIR. WHERE the hair is observed to be growing thin, nothing can be more preposterous than the use of oil, grease or any fatty matter. Their application can only be recommended through the grossest ignorance, as they hasten the fall of the hair, by increasing the relaxation of the skin. When there is a harsh, dry, or contracted skin, and where the small blood vessels which carry nourishment to the bulb are obstructed, then the oils, &c. may be good, as they tend to relax the skin; but when they are of no avail. There must be a stimulus to rouse the vessels from their torpor, and quicken the current of the blood. Extract from Cretchell's Treatise on the Hair. THE BALM OF COLUMBIA is the only preparation that can have that effect, being entirely free from any oily substance. A CASE IN POINT. I had unfortunately lost nearly all the hair from the top of my head, when I commenced the use of the Balm of Columbia, and have, by the use of two bottles, had my head covered with a fine growth of Hair.—There can be no mistake in the matter, as any of my friends can see by calling on me. I had also become quite gray, but had the gray hairs plucked out, and it has grown in as the Balm says of the natural colour. If any body doubts these facts, let them call upon me and see. I bought the Balm of Comstock & Co., 2, Fletcher Street. A. RINDGE, No. 19, Coenties Slip, Agent of Detroit Line. New York, Nov. 9, 1858. COUNTERFEITS ARE ABROAD. Look carefully on the splendid wrapper, for the name of L. S. COMSTOCK. Beware! as all without that name must be false. SOLD BY JOHN MUSSON, Agent for Quebec, and Messrs. SIMS & BOWLES, and BEGG & URQUHART.

PROPERTY FOR SALE & TO LET. HOUSE FOR SALE. A HOUSE in the Lower Town, between St. Peter and Saint-au-Matelo Streets, opposite the Commercial Chambers, for many years occupied by Messrs. T. Froste & Co. Price moderate, terms of payment easy, and title unquestionable.—Apply to ED. GLACKEMEYER, N. P. Quebec, 28th August, 1859 4-d-1w

TO LET For a term of years, with immediate possession, A FARM OF 259 ACRES in the concession of A Bellair, six miles from the St. Lawrence, and about ten miles from Quebec,—there are about 70 acres of it in cultivation, and besides, pasture and sowing; it has produced for the last two years 5000 bundles of Hay annually; 8 acres of new ground have been sown this season with Timothy and Clover.—There is a good Barn, 82 by 24 feet, and a small Dwelling House, lately built on the premises. The principal part of the rent will be taken in produce, at the current price. The growing crop of oats, barley, flax, potatoes and turnips, and the stock of Cattle and Sheep with the Farming Utensils may be had by the tenant at a valuation. —ALSO— For Sale, in the same concession, A FARM OF WOOD LAND OF 256 acres, fronting about 20 acres on the road leading from the Church of St. Jean Chrysostome to St. Mary, and not more than half a league from the Church.—Apply to the undersigned proprietor at the Etchemin Mills. JOHN MAGUIRE 15th July, 1859. G-s

HOUSE FOR SALE. A TWO-STORY HOUSE in Bridge-Street, St. Rochs, in an advantageous situation for commerce.—For further particulars enquire of B. P. S. LEVESQUE, On the premises. Quebec, 14th August, 1859. u-s-1w

TO BE LET, FROM FIRST SEPTEMBER NEXT, THE HOUSE, OUTHOUSES and GARDEN, in St. Stanislaus Street, now occupied by Captain TILKIN, Royal Artillery.—Apply to the proprietor, 14, Mountain Street, J. NEILSON. Quebec, 24th July, 1859. u-d

FOR SALE. THE Seigneurie of La Madelaine, which takes front on the St. Lawrence, one league in breadth by two in depth. The Seigneurie abounds with the staple export woods, is noted as possessing one of the best fishing scies in the River or Gulf of St. Lawrence, and to a person who can afford to lay out of the purchase price for a few very years, offers one of the best investments that can be made in this Province. —ALSO— Two tracts of the finest timbered Pine and Spruce Lands in this Province. One tract containing 45,000 Acres, situated on the Beaucourt, with easy access to the St. Lawrence. The other containing 12,000 on the Nicolet. JAMES H. KEIR, St. Lewis Heights, 24th May, 1850. u-s-1f

TO LET. THE HOUSE in Garden Street, adjoining the one now occupied by John Thomson, Esq.—Apply to G. H. PARKE, India Wharf. Quebec, 30th April, 1859. u

TO LET. THE HOUSE and PREMISES in Saint John's Street, formerly belonging to Mrs. John Graves.—For terms apply to the undersigned Proprietor. T. C. AYLWIN. Quebec, 22nd Feby. 1859. u-d

TO BE LET, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 8, Grand Battery, Rampart Street, Upper Town, appertaining to John LeBoutillier, Esq. L. T. MACPHERSON, N. P. Quebec, 31st July, 1859. u-s-1w

FOR SALE. THE Lot on the Cape, forming a corner on St. Genevieve and St. Francois-streets, with the two Dwelling Houses and dependencies, now severally occupied by Capt. Bayfield and Mr. Munison. L. T. MACPHERSON, N. P. Quebec, 31st July, 1859. u-s-1w

TO BE LET, WITH POSSESSION ON THE FIRST MAY, THE HOUSE on the Cape, in St. Denis Street, now occupied by Mr. Denholm. Also, the House adjoining, forming a corner on Des Grisons Street. Also, the House in the latter Street, occupied by Mr. Gordon. Also the House and Grocery Store in the Lower Town, in St. Peter Street, now occupied by Mr. Lenfestey. Also, the large new three story House in St. Peter Street, and forming the South-west corner of St. Antoine Street, with a spacious Yard, Warehouse and Stables; these premises would be finished and fitted up to suit the Tenant, and from their extent and public situation are well adapted for a large business. Apply to Mr. James Hunt, the proprietor, or to the undersigned at his Office St. Peter Street. L. T. MACPHERSON, N. P. Quebec, 25th January, 1859. u-1w

GLOBE HOTEL, ST. LEWIS STREET, QUEBEC, FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN ADAM SCHLUEP, Importer of Wines, Liqueurs, and Havana Cigars 1st August 1858. QUEBEC BANK. EXCHANGE on London bought and sold. NOAH FREER, 18th February, 1859. u-s Cashier.

FOR SALE. THIRTY SHARES STOCK of the Quebec Fire Insurance Company.—Apply to L. T. MACPHERSON, N. P. Quebec, 31st May, 1859. u-s-1w

JUST RECEIVED, EXTRA superline Foolscap Paper, do. do. B. DAIKERS, No. 15, Place-Ste-Elisabeth. 10th July, 1859. u-d

OFFICE OF CROWN LANDS, DEPARTMENT OF WOOD AND FORESTS, Quebec, 26th August, 1859. PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the TIMBER in the Districts of Quebec, Three Rivers and the 16th SEPTEMBER at NOON, on MONDAY, 16th SEPTEMBER, in New Carlisle, at the Office of William Douglas Esquire, the Agent of the District of Wood, Esquire, the Agent of the Land Department for that District, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of October next, at NOON. The upset prices for Oak Timber, Red Pine, White Pine, Spruce, Non-enumerated Timber, at the rate of £10 on every £100 of its estimated value.

CONDITIONS. One-fourth of the purchase money down; the remainder to be paid on the 1st of October, 1860, for which a Bond will be required with sufficient securities. The whole payable in coin current in this Province. Persons intending to purchase, are to lodge a specification of the Tracts on which they wish to bid for Timber, which is to be filed on the day previous to the sale. When Licences are required on surveyed Lands, the Lots and Ranges of the Township to be specified. All persons holding Licences are, on being requested to do so, to present them to the Forest Rangers who may be appointed by this Department to visit the Timber Births in the several Districts. G-w

PATENT PLASTER OF PARIS. MCKENZIE & BOWLES, HAVING obtained Her Majesty's Letters Patent for an improved method of manufacturing much superior in quality to any before offered. Builders, it is to their advantage to give it an early trial. Figures, Stucco Moulding, and Ornamental Work of every description moulded and cast, on the shortest notice. All orders left at their Mills, Cape Diamond Wharf, and Town, will be punctually attended to. The whole is under the superintendance of SENATO TOSCANI, an experienced Artist from Italy. Quebec, 7th August, 1859. 8-s-1w

NEW FUR AND CAP MANUFACTORY. L. FROSTBLATT, (From Prussia.) RESPECTFULLY announces to the inhabitants of Quebec, that he has opened a Store at No. 10, Fabrique Street, Upper Town, where he will constantly have on hand a choice and extensive assortment of Furs and Plain Military Caps, made up to the latest London and Parisian fashions. Fur Caps of the latest fashion. —ALSO— Cloth Caps from 2s. to 12s. each. Fur and Cloth Caps altered to fashionable shapes at short notice. Hats cleaned and repaired at the shortest notice, and at half the usual price. Quebec, 10th July, 1859. u-s-1w-4d

THE undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership and will do business together, as GENERAL and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and AUCTIONEERS and BROKERS, at No. 117, St. Paul Street, and No. 47, Commissioners' Street, under the firm of LAFRAMBOISE and LAROCQUE. They beg leave to tender their services to the Commercial body, and respectfully to solicit a share of public patronage. ALEXIS LAFRAMBOISE, ALFRED LAROCQUE. Montreal, May 1, 1859.

NOTICE. THE undersigned duly appointed Curator to the Estate of JEAN KING, (widow of the late James King, in his lifetime Master Higgin in Quebec) and now absent from this Province, has not authorized any person or persons to receive any monies due to said Estate or to grant acquittances for the same. WM. PATERSON. Quebec, 24th April, 1859. u-s-1w

HENDRY'S HOTEL, ST. PETER STREET. MRS. HENDRY begs leave to inform her friends and the public, that the business hitherto carried on by her late husband, will be continued by her, when she hopes that by strict attention to the comfort of her Boarders to merit a continuance of that support the establishment has so long enjoyed. Quebec, 14th June, 1859.

PARTNERSHIP. THE Subscribers respectfully beg leave to acquaint their friends and the public in general, that the business heretofore conducted by J. J. SIMS, will, from this date, be carried on under the style and firm of SIMS & BOWLES. They are now moving into those spacious new premises, corner of Hope Street. J. J. SIMS, J. BOWLES, Junr., Apothecaries & Druggists, Upper Town, Market Place. Quebec, 1st May, 1859. u-d

FOR SALE. A FEW Copies of HOCHELAGA DEPICTA, OR THE HISTORY AND PRESENT STATE OF THE ISLAND AND CITY OF MONTREAL.—Price 12s. 6d. in figured cloth. Quebec, 7th August, 1859. 2s

WANTED—TWO APPRENTICES.—Apply to J. H. GALBRAITH, Iron and Brass Founder, St. Paul Street, opposite the New Market. Quebec, 20th May, 1859.

THE highest price paid for OLD COPPERS, by J. H. GALBRAITH, at his Foundry, St. Paul Street, opposite the new Market. Quebec, 8th April, 1859. u-d

THE undersigned has this day commenced business as a Commission Merchant on his own account. JAMES BELL FORSYTH, Berner, Esq. Quebec, 26th November, 1858. u

THE business heretofore carried on by S. BROCKLESBY & SON, will, from this date, be continued by the undersigned, (in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Maret & Co.) under the firm of C. BROCKLESBY & CO. C. BROCKLESBY, H. BROCKLESBY. Quebec, 10th May, 1859.