

PROPERTY FOR SALE & TO LET

FOR SALE. A LOT OF GROUND of between three and four arpents in superficies, situated near the Canal...

HOUSE TO LET. THE large three storey HOUSE, lately the residence of Mrs. HENRIETTE GURHAM...

TO LET FIRST OF MAY NEXT. THE HOUSE lately occupied by H. J. CALDWELL, Esquire, in St. Ursule-street...

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

TO LET. AN excellent Double Stable and Coach-house attached to a private house, situate near the South Church...

TO LET. FURNISHED APARTMENTS, with or without Board.—Apply at this Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET. THE HOUSE, with Garden and dependencies, situated in St. John's Suburbs...

FOR SALE. THE Steam-boat LADY AYLMER, now in winter quarters, at St. Antoine de Tilly...

NOTICE. ONE or Two gentlemen can be accommodated with BOARD in a respectable private family...

QUEBEC SHEET ALMANACK FOR 1840. JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE, at the Bookstore of W. NELSON...

ROBERT CAIRNS, MERCHANT TAILOR—30, MOUNTAIN STREET. RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public...

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS RECEIVED AND OFFERS FOR SALE: ONE HUNDRED Baskets of Champagne for sale...

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER. 100 BOXES Clarified Mould Candles, Wax Wicks, 100 Boxes Soap...

TO MILLWRIGHTS. WANTED a Millwright, who is capable of conducting a Saw-Mill, and can be well recommended...

THE Subscriber being about to resign the Grocery business, requests all those to whom he may be indebted...

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA, for the Hair. SPORN'S HEADACHE REMEDY, HAY'S LINIMENT...

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

MEN'S Otter, South Sea Seal and Nutria Caps, Mock Fur and Buffalo Capotes, Fur Gloves and Gaiters of every description...

FOR SALE. A LOT of good sound empty Puncheons, A small quantity of best boiling Pease...

FLANNELS, BLANKETS, COTTONS, &c. &c. THE undersigned has just received, per the Benjamin Hart, Norman and Acon...

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

POLICE OFFICE. EIGHT WATCHES were found concealed in a house in Champlain Street...

A. LENFESTEY, No. 27, St. PETER STREET, Offers for Sale...

NINETY Quinats Dry Codfish, 60 Quinats large Table do., 150 Lbs of Montreal Hams...

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

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

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent to the above Company in this City...

LANDING. 10,000 Gallons Seal Oil, superior quality, 1,500 do. Cod do., 1,500 White do.

ATTENTION. FOR SALE at a low price, the PORTRAITS of the DUKE OF WELLINGTON, and SIR JAMES KEMPT...

QUEBEC BANK. EXCHANGE on London bought and sold. NOAH FRIER, Cashier.

SUPERIOR ARROW ROOT, just received direct from Bermuda. BEGG & URQUHART.

SHEET IRON. JUST LANDING, ex "TRITON," FIVE HUNDRED BOXES SHEET IRON.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, BRIGHT MUSCOVADO SUGAR, Refined Sugar, large and small loaves, East India Rice...

RICH LONDON MANUFACTURED FURS. THE Subscriber has received and offers for Sale, a rich assortment of Furs both natural and dyed...

JUST OPENED, Thirteen Cases of WINTER CLOTHING, at Brown's Cheap Clothing Store...

NEW FLANNELS, &c. just arrived at Brown's cheap Clothing Store, corner of Fort and Bunde Streets...

LANDING. 10 PUNCHEONS New York Imitation Jamaica Rum 1 @ 2. BY J. NOAD, St. Paul street.

FOR SALE, AT REDUCED PRICES, BROWN'S CHEAP CLOTHING STORE, Bunde Street, Upper Town...

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, RICE in Bags and Barrels, Montreal Soap and Candles, Blacking, Tobacco Pipes, &c.

JUST RECEIVED, FIFTY Barrels refined Coal Tar, Per "Henry Bliss," and for sale by the Subscriber...

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER: FIFTY Barrels superfine FLOUR, 400 do. fine do., 100 Quinats Dry Codfish...

FOR SALE, TWENTY Hhds. superior Bordeaux Vinega, 20 Tierces Carolina Rice, 20 Boxes London Starch...

PERSONS who may be desirous of procuring an early Spring passage for their friends from the above port...

WINTER STAGES BETWEEN QUEBEC AND MONTREAL. LEAVING MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS, THROUGH IN TWO DAYS.

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

WESLEY — WILLBERFORCE — HANNAH MORE — ADAM CLARKE — ROWLAND HILL — AND QUEEN VICTORIA!!!

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS. WESLEY — WILLBERFORCE — HANNAH MORE — ADAM CLARKE — ROWLAND HILL — AND QUEEN VICTORIA!!!

CITY TAVERN LICENSES.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE PEACE, Quebec, the first day of January, 1840. PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that conformably to the requirements of the Ordinance...

RAFFLE. OF two new PIANO FORTES, London-made being one very handsome Boudoir, and one Square; also, one splendid Lady's GOLD WATCH...

NOTICE. ALL persons who are indebted to the Estate of the late Mr. PIERRE VALLE, in his lifetime Merchant at St. Thomas, are requested to pay...

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the Jesuits' Estates for Acons, rents, lods et ventes, and other rents, dues and duties on Farms, Mills, Beach Lods &c. &c. are hereby required to pay to the undersigned...

WANTED, for a School in a Country Settlement. He must be of a moral and religious character, competent to teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and the rudiments of English Grammar...

THE Creditors of the Estate of Mr. JOSHUA HOBROUGH, of this City, are requested to send in their accounts, duly attested, to the Office of Messrs. J. M. FRASER & Co. on or before the 4th January next...

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

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of Mr. BERNARD BESANCON, lately Merchant at L'Islet, are requested to send in their accounts, duly attested, to the Office of the undersigned...

WESLEYAN PUBLICATIONS. THE Members and Friends of the WESLEYAN and the Public in general, are respectfully informed, that in pursuance of a resolution of the Wesleyan Book Committee in London, that a Depot be established in each of their Foreign Districts for the supply of Wesleyan and other Publications...

Early in January 1835, commenced the sixth session and with great difficulty and inconvenience of two and a half percent, with certain modifications...

I am now come to an important epoch in the history of Newfoundland, and one fraught of troubles. The chief justice had by this time become the idol of one party and the abhorred of the other...

Wants for a new election were immediately issued, and the legislature was appointed to meet in January. The Catholic portion of the population was openly excited, and indeed compelled by the priesthood to vote for candidates of their nomination...

So novel a circumstance as that of a double election was allowed to pass, neither unnoticed nor uncondemned by the liberals. They affected to represent it as a trick for their overthrow, although nothing could be more palpable than the impossibility of the Executive influencing the return...

DEFENCE OF PROTRACTED MEETING. 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 Anne Street Chapel, Quebec, by W. M. HANNAH, Wesleyan Methodist Minister.

THE Colony of Newfoundland—[By a Gentleman, sometime resident in that Island.] From the London Metropolitan Magazine for August.

As the state of things in Newfoundland is less known than it ought to be, confidence especially its proximity to the Canadas, I propose to give you a short and faithful account of what I saw and heard there during a short visit to the Island.

general of law, and some of them of the very lowest grade of society. Previously existing passions had been lately further inflamed by a variety of prosecutions connected with the original election proceedings, and principally consequent upon presentments by the Grand Jury. The sentences upon those convicted of riot or assault were by the home government deemed severe, and, upon petition, in a great degree remitted.

The first act of the House was to displace the officers appointed to it by the crown, and their proceedings, generally, throughout the session, were of a corresponding character, being violent and personal, having for their object the gratification of the friends, and the injury of the opponents of the dominant party. There was throughout a contest between the Council and the House of Assembly, maintained on both sides with much heat, and at length the prorogation took place, without any appropriation of money for the services of the Council. A delegation of three members of the House of Assembly proceeded to England for the purpose of making a statement of supposed grievances, and of instituting charges against the Chief Justice. These last were submitted to a committee of the privy council, which exonerated Mr. Boulton, as regarded his judicial decisions, but recommended his removal from the colony.

On the 20th June, 1858, commenced the yearly session, and the result of the appeal by the Council and Assembly respectively to her Majesty on the rejection of the Appropriation Bill of the last year, having been previously transmitted to the Governor, the offer of her royal mediation was communicated to both houses.

The Assembly then met, and the bill, which had been suggested to the Assembly by the Council, but which had been rejected by the Council, was again introduced, and the casting vote of one of the remaining three members opposing it to the utmost, and ultimately protesting against it. This caused an embarrassment which had not been sensibly felt by the public, and the subject of dissent from the House of Assembly took place in the streets of St. John's between Mr. Kent, a member of the House of Assembly, and Dr. Kieley, a medical practitioner.

Upon complaint made by Mr. Kent, Mr. Kieley was taken into custody by the sergeant-at-arms, and brought to the bar of the House on the following day, the 7th of August. Being called upon for explanation, he used some heat of passion, very appropriate to the occasion, and was remanded till the 9th, when he was required to apologise, and upon his refusal to do so, was committed to gaol by the Speaker's warrant to the sheriff. The next day he was, by writ of habeas corpus, brought before a Judge of the Supreme Court, by whose order he was released, and upon this being stated to the House by the sheriff, when directed to produce the writ, Mr. Kieley immediately fled to the United States, and the Sheriff was immediately arrested by the Speaker's warrant, the former with indecent violence. Upon this being officially made known to the Governor, he signified his intention of proroguing the Assembly, and on Monday, the 15th, it was prorogued according to law for seven days. By this measure the business proceeded, though not of course, harmoniously; and on the 26th of October the session was closed, provision having been made for the yearly routine of government. In the previous month Mr. Boulton's successor in the office of Chief Justice, arrived; but by a wise provision, he was not, nor will any Judge in future have, a seat in the council. A session of the Supreme Court was held in the following December, when Mr. Kieley brought in action against the speaker, other members, and officials of the House, for false imprisonment; but privilege being pleaded in demurrer, the Chief Justice and Judge Des Barres decided in favour of the plea, while the remaining Judge, Mr. Lilly, retained his former opinion. An appeal to Her Majesty in London was taken, and a colonial appeal was also taken, since his departure an elaborate opinion of Her Majesty's attorney and solicitor-general was forwarded officially to the Governor, and has since been made known to the public through the medium of the Island Gazette. This opinion denies the power of commitment assumed by the House, and consequently tends to ally the appearance of which could not but be entertained by the most dispassionate and impartial mind of a colonial, with the most arbitrary power of imprisonment being possessed by such a body.

After this little sketch of the History of Newfoundland from the year 1818 to the present day, I proceed to take a view of its existing institutions, and of their probable future operation; more especially as I have been petitioned by the London and Provincial merchants connected with this island, in which not only property but life itself is represented to be endangered by their further continuance. These statements are extremely exaggerated, and the prayer of the petitioners appears to be unreasonable. The local legislation was granted in the general request, and should not be rescinded at the desire of a party smarting under a recent defeat. A moderate qualification for representatives would undoubtedly be a great improvement, and with this, perhaps, an extension of members and divisions of districts, so that Catholic and Protestant influence might be fairly balanced. Such an extension without the qualification would increase present evils, for, as the number of members exceeds the yearly gain of a fisherman, it is probable that a large proportion of candidates from that uneducated class, excited by the examples already before them, would come forward and be returned.

Any undue assumption of authority on the part of the House of Assembly, as at present constituted, must be promptly checked, but it will be time enough to apply to the interposition of parliament, when the conduct shall be of such a nature as to make apparent its utter incapacity and unfitness for its designed purpose, and the impossibility of good government and commercial prosperity existing in conjunction with it.

Notwithstanding all the disadvantages under which the Colony has hitherto laboured, the lighthouses, roads, bridges, hospitals, charities, and schools, bear witness to the benefit of local legislation, and the application of spiritual authority by the Roman Catholic priesthood to temporal purposes—their interdiction of trade with certain individuals—their denunciation of all leaders of particular newspapers—their unjustifiable interferences for a time in full operation here, have happily ceased, and the Roman Catholic Bishop now exercises well disposed to peace. The government, who through much more of evil than good reports, has hitherto steered an impartial course, will we presume, not be found wanting in his endeavours to establish harmony and tranquillity; and the cause of much former dissension being now removed, a reasonable expectation may be entertained that he will find assistance in the prosecution of so laudable an object.

The population of the colony, by an accurate census taken in 1857, amounted to 75,694. Of these 57,376 are Roman Catholics; 26,748 of the Established Church, and 10,566 Dissenters. The population is spread over a line of coast extending from Cape St. John's outward to Cape Ray, a direct distance of about 600 miles, to which may be added 500 or 400 more for bays and straits.

About 5,000 children are educated by the North American Society, and half that number of Roman Catholic children in Schools supported by local subscription. One for girls, under the superintendance of the order of Presentation, was established, and is mainly supported by the bishop. There are also several well attended Sunday Schools.

The sum of £2,100 has been voted by the Legislature in aid of education, but religious jealousies and apprehensions have hitherto very much impeded the benefits expected from such liberality. Of this sum £600 is specifically allotted to the school above mentioned.

The average of imports and exports united amounts to about £1,500,000. The former consists of all articles requisite for the fisheries, and conducive to the support and enjoyment of life; the latter, principally of the great staple commodities, fish and oil.

The gross annual revenue from imperial and colonial duties, quit rents, &c. varies in amount from £75,000 to £40,000. Of this sum about £5,000 are spent in collection; £6,550 are reserved for salaries to the principal officers of the government; and the quit rents, &c., and about £900 are appropriated to particular purposes by the crown. All the rest is placed at the disposal of the Legislature.

I shall conclude these few statistical notices by remarking, that the ungenial climate, rocky soil, and constant recurrence of extreme distress every winter, must, at all events till some remote and uncertain period, prevent this island from being recommended as a desirable point for emigration.

So much for the general state of the colony of Newfoundland. There, as in Ireland, party feeling and religious rancour are in strong and much-to-be-deprecated operation. I believe that few men could have been found at once more willing and more able to act upon an enlightened policy, and to administer justice with strict impartiality, than the present Governor, Captain Prescott; but if he or an angel from heaven, were to drop down in order precisely to adjust party feuds, to still the storm of religious rancour, to satisfy to the full the aspirations of one party, to mitigate the virulence of another, and to hope for an impartial judgment upon his conduct in the end, his hope would be vain indeed.

There remains, in such cases, no refuge almost from

public obloquy; whereas, if a man will go all lengths, (and he must go all,) either with a bigoted party or a liberal one, he will be sure to be extolled by the party before which he prostrates himself. But nothing short of prostration will do; and Captain Prescott is not a man to throw himself into so humiliating a position, either to serve those who approve of his general policy but object to parts of it, or to conciliate those who would have him to overlook constitutional principles, for the sake of promoting their latitudinarian views.

No wonder, then, that it should be the governor's fate to be sometimes condemned by one party, sometimes by another—occasionally by both.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

[The following letter contains some excellent remarks upon what would be the effect of Responsible Colonial Government. What makes these opinions more important and deserving of notice is, Mr. Carson's being the speaker in the Assembly of Newfoundland, and having been the considered leader of the radical party in the House.] (Prince Ed. Is. Gazette.)

From the Newfoundland.

The Editor of the Patriot has done me the favour of transcribing from your Journal, a few observations of mine on responsibility;—seemingly in much passion, he has favoured his readers with a long verbose editorial, condemnatory of me and my politics.

By some we are supposed to be on the eve of a general election, and this editorial may be looked upon as the manifesto of an ultra party—for I learn they have been up and doing.

My politics are the same as they have always been; I have advocated the extension of the English Law and the British constitution to this country, as far as they can be made applicable. I have urged, by every argument in my power, separation of the Legislative and Executive Councils, and that the Legislative Council should be as free from the control of the Executive as the House of Assembly; but I have never contended for the monstrous doctrine set forth in the editorial.—That the advisers of His Excellency should be answerable to the people for the advice they render to him; and when they cannot command the support of the Popular Branch, to be removed and others appointed in their place. I believe it impossible to conduct a Colonial Government upon these principles;—the Governor placing the supreme power of the colony in the hands of a majority of the Assembly. Suppose some artificial member gathering around him half a dozen members from the out Districts—enjoining some, administering to the cupidity of others, he obtains a majority;—are the representatives of Majesty and his Executive Council to succumb to such a majority? Forbid every principle of freedom. The sovereign power of Newfoundland would be the most contemptible the world ever saw. Would our revenues be safe?—would our characters be protected?—would our civil and religious liberties be overthrown? But there is no danger of so grievous an affliction;—a paternal Government protective of the liberty and prosperity of her Colonies, and the good sense of a virtuous and interesting people, will secure us from the wild theories of speculative politicians.

I have perhaps said enough on the editorial; but as I have taken up the pen, I shall pursue the subject of responsibility a little further.

The object of all governments is the peace, happiness, prosperity and protection of the people. As regards the Colonies, I believe these are leading objects of the British Government; but government is not a science, and it is not a matter of course that it has not been so regards the Colonies. A change of system is now in contemplation. In all, I believe, there will be an Executive Council, distinct from the Legislative Council, whose duty it will be to consult and advise with the Governor in all his overtures.—I shall not travel to Canada, of which I know little, but confine my observations to Newfoundland. On the establishment of a new Council, the members who are likely to constitute it? It need not be numerous—three, or perhaps more.—First, the Colonial Secretary, who holds his appointment from the Home Government, of course responsible.—2d. The Commander of the Forces, likewise responsible.—3d. The Chief Justice, and who will presume to say that a Newfoundland Chief Justice is not responsible? Every one of the duties of the Chief Justice of a Colony is of an executive character, may be enquired into by the House of Assembly, and if substantiated, I have no doubt would effect the removal of his Excellency or any one of those officials. If the Secretary of State were called to the just remonstrances of the House of Assembly, petitions may be presented to the Queen and the two Houses of Parliament, embodying them; and there are always a number of members of the House of Commons who are ready to bring forward any neglect of duty on the part of administration. The subject is thus brought before the British public, and the Governors of Colonies and Executive Councils, are made responsible to the opinion of the British public. It is out of the nature of things that alternate responsibility should exist in any Colony;—that should be the ultimate supreme power. The members of the Executive Council of a Colony are made responsible to any power within the Colony, that moment the colony is independent? For it is out of nature that responsibility could be rendered to two distinct and often conflicting powers.

If it could be effected in Newfoundland it would not be desirable. It is not the wish of the people that the colony should be independent;—the former is the wish of the British Government. She has and will continue to flourish under the supreme control of the greatest power on earth.

I shall not in all things attempt to defend the Executive, the Council and House of Assembly. This is a young Colony; the Members in both Houses of the Legislature many of them are ignorant, and all of them inexperienced in Legislation. It is not surprising that collisions should sometimes arise, and that each should mistake its duties and relative privileges. Experience and better information will correct these evils. The constitution is founded on a broad and liberal basis—Let all put their shoulders to the wheel, in a good temper and good faith, in order to push forward its happy destinies. Discrepancies asked only in matter and motion to the contrary, in the House of Representatives, and in Schools, to make Newfoundland happy, glorious and free.

WILLIAM CARSON.

Bills, November 5

HALIFAX, Dec. 3, 1859.—There is another argument against the introduction of Responsible Government in a Province like this, which more than anything else shows the designs of those who are seeking that change in our political system, in their true colours. Every new country is subject to its application, but perhaps of all the Provinces, Nova Scotia may be cited as the one where it applies in the greatest degree to the Government in office at present.

What is the admission of a very great responsible advocate, in preference to any other, though we should be sorry to vouch for its exact truth,—that there is not a merchant or farmer out of Halifax, who makes his clear £200 a year. We say we do not vouch for a statement which our experience in some instances contradicts, but coming from such a source, though it may be untrue, it is worthy of our attention. We will use the words of the advocate, who must be at the height of Nova Scotia prosperity, according to this responsible, must be supposed also to be the elite of the Provincial community, for in the country the officials are scarce, whose salaries can give occasion for the least complaint. But what must be the political condition of the mass, the richest part of which are of so little value. They are not to be taken into the consideration of the Government; they adopt every plan, seize every advantage, to gather it. Those of them fitted by education for any other state than to be hewers of wood, and cultivators, are eager candidates for office, and employ the influence of relations and friends to obtain it. The 800 or 900 road commissions in the patronage of the Assembly are as eagerly sought after, as the offices of the Government. Every little berth that will turn in a few pounds yearly, is used hard for by fifty aspiring applicants. The Members of Assembly oblige their constituents, by supporting petitions for the most absurd bounties, for every thing that can be obtained to a benefit to the country; and they find their return for all these things in the strenuous support of all measures where it is necessary, of those whom they have helped to fatten the public money. What a field of corruption does this present, what an extensive prospect for the propagator of any principles, and would the view be lessened, if the 900 odd offices which the Executive, (as a responsible pamphleteer has it,) has the power over, were under the control of him and his "family compact." The officials, of the Government, by and with the consent of the Executive Council, it is said have the appointment to these offices—but were that power in the majority of the Assembly, and that majority clamorous for measures which every discerning mind must feel would lead to rebellion, it is easy to perceive how all the population could be infected with the same spirit, and the patronage made to do wonders in imbuing the people with the reputation of the Government. The Executive office are said to exercise their power to suit their own party—to represent the interests of a peculiar church—to influence the trade of the country—and to regulate its money concerns to serve their individual interests. This, however, has never been sufficiently proved, even when the old state of things had existed, and now, when all things have become new,

and great alterations have been made in our political system, the old argument we conceive can have no application whatever. But whether it be the one or the other evil preferable—to control the Executive with the rotten materials which the country affords to the hands of designing men, or to allow the Executive still to hold all his influence, and his prerogatives, amenable to the Imperial Parliament—to place the whole patronage of office in the hands of an Assembly, (which would be the case were the Executive Council responsible to that body)—whose members from the very circumstances of the country, are poor, selfish, power seeking, ambitious—and who could not fail, if peculiar questions should arise, to become disaffected and rebellious, under a responsible system—or to leave the balance of power, even as it stands at present, each body preserving its own patronage and its own influence. The conscience of every man must answer the question—it is plain to see that Colonial dependency requires that the Executive of a Colony should preserve to the utmost degree the prerogatives it now holds—and that no further alteration is required to make the Colonial Constitution as exact a transcript of that of Britain as our dependent state will permit. At the same time we would desire that every officer under government should have some degree of responsibility attached to him, that should make him amenable to some tribunal for the proper exercise of his official functions—and this we conceive can be easily attained without going to the length, even of desiring an alteration in the Constitution of Government under which this Colony and the others live contented and happy.—(Times.)

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New York, December 30th.—By the packet Ship Louis Philippe, Capt. Castoff, from Havre, Dec. 3d, we have later dates, both from the Continent and Great Britain. The most interesting item of intelligence we find in the Journal du Havre, Dec. 2d, translated from the London Morning Herald, which says:—

There had been a great flood in the Thames, at one time quite menacing, which at Lambeth, overflowed the streets leading to the water.

The position of the Bank of England is daily becoming more firm, by the steady influx of bullion from abroad as well as from the interior of England.

The New York line of packet ship Philadelphia, Captain E. E. Morgan, arrived Nov. 26th at Portsmouth from New York, having on board Joseph Buonaparte and suite.

FRANCE.—A report was circulated in Paris that intelligence had been received of an entire French regiment having been cut off in an unexpected attack by Abdel-Kader's forces. It was believed that there was no foundation whatever for this rumor. At the same time the last advices from Algiers are rather more warlike than they have been for some time past.

The "Constitutionnel" states that a new minister has been appointed for the United States, in the place of M. Pontis, now at Constantinople. It is to be M. de Bacourt, formerly resident French minister at Carlsruhe.

HANOVER.—It appears by a letter that in the province of Bremen several persons have refused the payment of taxes; in consequence of which soldiers have been placed in their houses. It is also said that an individual who had received a letter from France had been summoned by the police to show it, in order that it might be ascertained that there were no expressions in it against the Government.

Mehemet-Ali has surrendered the Turkish Fleet, which is said to be en route for Constantinople. The Five Powers have agreed upon some sort of a settlement, the character of which is not yet well known.

On the evening of the 29th November Paris was thrown into considerable excitement, by the explosion of an Infernal Machine, which took place about 8 o'clock on that evening. It had been deposited against a corner of the rear wall of the store of M. Emerit, No. 33, Palais Royal, by some unknown individual. When the explosion took place, it occasioned a portion of the wall, from 8 to 10 inches long, to be thrown to a great distance. The crowd was very great when the explosion took place, but it occasioned no loss of life.

The intelligence from Spain is not of importance. LONDON MONEY MARKET, Dec. 2.—This has been a dull morning in the city. Consols are 90 to 4 for money, and 91½ to 4 for account. Exchequer Bills are 6 to 4 dis.

UNITED STATES.

Extracts from the Message of the President of the United States to Congress, delivered 24th Dec., 1859.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and House of Representatives:

"I regret that I cannot on this occasion congratulate you that the past year has been one of unalloyed prosperity. The ravages of fire and disease have painfully afflicted otherwise flourishing portions of our country, and serious embarrassments yet derange the trade of many of our cities. But, notwithstanding these adverse circumstances, that general prosperity which has been heretofore so bountifully bestowed upon us by the Author of all good, still continues to call for our warmest gratitude.

"With foreign countries our relations exhibit the same favorable aspect which was presented in my last annual message, and afford continued proof of the wisdom & of the pacific, just and forbearing policy adopted by the first Administration of the Federal Government, and pursued by its successors. The extraordinary powers vested in me by an act of Congress, for the defence of the country in an emergency, considered so far probable as to require that the Executive should possess ample means to meet it, have not been exerted. They have, therefore, been attended with no other result than to increase, by the confidence thus reposed in me, my obligations to maintain, with religious exactness, the cardinal principles that govern our intercourse with other nations.—Happily, in our pending questions with Great Britain out of which this unusual grant of authority arose, nothing has occurred to require its exertion; and as it is about to return to the Legislature, I trust that no future necessity may call for its exercise by them or its delegation to another department of the government.

"For the settlement of our Northeastern boundary, the proposition promised by Great Britain for a commission of exploration and survey has been received, and a counter project, including also a provision for a certain and final adjustment of the limits in dispute, is now before the British Government for its consideration. A just regard to the delicate state of this question, and a proper respect for the natural impotence of the state of Maine, not less than a conviction that the negotiation has been already protracted longer than is prudent on the part of either government, have led me to believe that the present favorable moment should on no account be suffered to pass without putting the question forever at rest. I feel confident that the government of her Britannic Majesty will take the same view of this subject, as I am persuaded it is governed by desires equally strong and sincere, for the amicable termination of the controversy.

"To the intrinsic difficulties of questions of boundary lines, especially those described in regions unoccupied and but partially known, is to be added in our country the embarrassment necessarily arising out of our Constitution, by which the General Government is made the organ of negotiating, and deciding upon the particular interests of the states on whose frontiers these lines are to be traced. To avoid another controversy in which a state government might rightfully claim to have her wishes consulted, previously to the conclusion of the conventional arrangements concerning her right of jurisdiction or territory, I have thought it necessary to call the attention of the Government of Great Britain to another portion of our contentions, of which the division still remains to be adjusted. I refer to the line from the entrance of Lake Superior to the most N. Western point of the Lake of the Woods, stipulations for the settlement of which are to be found in the 7th article of the treaty of Ghent. The Commissioners appointed under that article by the two governments having differed in their opinions, made separate reports, according to its stipulations, upon the points of disagreement, and these differences are now to be submitted to the arbitration of some friendly sovereign or state. The disputed points should be settled and the line designated before the Territorial Government, of which it is one of the boundaries, takes its place in the Union as a state; and I rely upon the cordial co-operation of the British Government to effect this.

"There is every reason to believe that disturbances like those which lately agitated the neighbouring British Province, will not again prove the sources of border contention, or interpose obstacles to the continuance of that good understanding which it is the mutual interest of Great Britain and the United States to preserve and maintain.

"Within the provinces themselves tranquillity is restored, and on our frontier, that misguided sympathy in favor of what was deemed to be a general effort in behalf of popular rights, and which, in some instances, misled a few of our more inexperienced citizens, has subsided into a rational conviction strongly opposed to all intermeddling with the internal affairs of our neighbours. The people of the United States feel, as it is hoped they always will, a warm solicitude for the success of all who are sincerely endeavoring to improve the political condition of mankind. This generous feeling they cherish towards the most distant nations; and it was natural therefore, that it should be awakened with more than common warmth in behalf of their immediate neighbours. But it does not belong to their character, as a community, to seek the gratification of those feelings in acts which violate their duty as citizens, endanger the peace of their country, and tend to bring upon it the stain of a violated faith towards foreign nations. If, zealous to confer benefits on others, they appear for a moment to lose sight of the permanent obligations imposed upon them as citizens, they are seldom long misled. From all the information I receive, confirmed to some extent, by personal observation, I am satisfied that no one can now hope to engage in such enterprises without encountering public indignation, in addition to the severest penalties of the law.

"Recent information also leads me to hope that the emigrants from her Majesty's Provinces, who have sought refuge within our boundaries, are disposed to become peaceable residents, and to abstain from all attempts to endanger the peace of that country which has afforded them an asylum. On a review of the occurrences on both sides of the line, it is satisfactory to reflect, that in almost every complaint against our country, the offence may be traced to emigrants from the Provinces who have sought refuge here. In the few instances in which they were aided by citizens of the United States, the acts of these misguided men were not only in direct contravention of the laws, and well known wishes of their own Government, but met with the decided disapprobation of the people of the United States.

"I regret to state the appearance of a different spirit among her Majesty's subjects in the Canadas. The sentiments of hostility to our people and institutions, which have been so frequently expressed there, and the disregard of our rights which have been manifested on some occasions, have, I am sorry to say, been applauded and encouraged by the people, and even by some of the subordinate local authorities, of the Provinces. The chief officers in Canada fortunately have not entertained the same feeling, and have probably prevented excesses that must have been fatal to the peace of the two countries.

"I look forward anxiously to a period when all the transactions which have grown out of this condition of our affairs, and which have been made the subjects of complaint and remonstrance by the two governments respectively, shall be fully examined, and the proper satisfaction given where it is due from either side.

"I regret to be obliged to inform you that no convention for the settlement of the claims of our citizens upon Mexico has yet been ratified by the Government of that country.

"The new Government of Texas has shown its desire to cultivate friendly relations with us, by a prompt reparation for injuries complained of in the case of the two vessels of the United States.

"The financial operations of the government during the present year have, I am happy to say, been very successful. The difficulties under which the Treasury Department has laboured, from known defects in the existing laws relative to the safe keeping of the public moneys, aggravated by the suspension of specie payments by several of the banks holding public deposits, or indebted to public officers for notes received in payment of public dues, have been surmounted to a very gratifying extent.

"The large current expenditures have been punctually met, and the faith of the Government in all its pecuniary concerns, has been scrupulously maintained.

"To avoid this, and to keep the expenditures within reasonable bounds, is a duty, second only in importance to the preservation of our national character, and the protection of our citizens in their civil and political rights. The creation, in time of peace, of a debt likely to become permanent, is an evil for which there is no equivalent. The rapidity with which many of the States are apparently approaching to this condition, admonishes us of our own duties, in a manner too impressive to be disregarded. One, not the least important, is to keep the Federal Government always in a condition to discharge with ease and vigor, its highest functions, should their exercise be required by any sudden conjuncture of public affairs—a condition to which we are always exposed, and which may occur when it is least expected. To this end, it is indispensable that its finances should be untrammelled, and its resources, as far as practicable, unnumbered. No circumstance could present greater obstacles to the accomplishment of these vitally important objects, than the creation of an onerous national debt.—Our own experience and also that of other nations, have demonstrated that unavoidable and fearful rapidity with which a public debt is increased, when the government has once surrendered itself to the ruinous practice of supplying its supposed necessities by new loans. The struggle, therefore, on our part, to be successful, must be made at the threshold.

"To make our efforts effective, severe economy is necessary. This is the surest provision for the national welfare; and it is at the same time, the best preservative of the principles on which our institutions rest. Simplicity and frugality in the affairs of State have never failed to cherish and invigorate Republican principles, while these have been a surely subverted by national prodigality, under whatever specious pretexts it may have been introduced or fostered.

"These considerations cannot be lost upon a people who have never been inattentive to the effect of their policy upon the institutions they have created for themselves; but at the present moment their force is augmented by the necessity which a decreasing revenue must impose. The check lately given to importations of articles subject to duties, the derangements in the operations of internal trade, and especially the reduction gradually taking place in our tariff of duties, all tend to lessen our receipts; indeed it is probable that the diminution resulting from the last cause alone, will not fall short of five millions of dollars in the year 1852, as the final reduction of all duties to twenty per cent then takes effect. The whole revenue then accruing from the customs, and from the sales of public lands, if more, will undoubtedly be wanted to defray the necessary expenses of the government under the most prudent administration of its affairs. These are circumstances that impose the necessity of rigid economy, and require its prompt and constant exercise.—With the Legislature rest the power and duty of so adjusting the public expenditure as to promote this end. By the provisions of the Constitution, it is only in consequence of appropriations made by law, that money can be drawn from the Treasury; no instance has occurred since the establishment of the government, in which the Executive, though a component part of the Legislative power, has interposed an objection to an appropriation bill on the sole ground of its extravagance. His duty in this respect has been considered fulfilled by requesting such appropriations only as the public service may be reasonably expected to require.—In the present earnest direction of the public mind towards this subject, both the Executive and the Legislature have evidence of the strict responsibility to which they will be held; and while I am conscious of my own anxious efforts to perform with fidelity this portion of my public functions, it is a satisfaction to me to be able to count on a cordial co-operation from you.

"The present condition of the defenses of our principal seaports and navy yards, as represented by the accompanying report of the Secretary of War, calls for the early and serious attention of Congress; and, as connecting itself intimately with this subject, I cannot recommend too strongly to your consideration the plan submitted by that officer for the organization of the militia of the United States.

"In conformity with the expressed wishes of Congress, an attempt was made in the spring to terminate the Florida war by negotiation. It is to be regretted that these humane intentions should have been frustrated, and that the effort to bring these unhappy difficulties to a satisfactory conclusion should have failed. But, after entering into solemn engagements with the Commanding General, the Indians, without any provocation, recommenced their acts of treachery and murder. The renewal of hostilities in that Territory renders it necessary that I should recommend to your favorable consideration the plan which will be submitted to you by the Secretary of War, in order to enable that department to conduct them to a successful issue.

"It will be seen, by the report of the Secretary of the Navy respecting the disposition of our ships of war, that it has been deemed necessary to station a competent force on the coast of Africa, to prevent a fraudulent use of our flag by foreigners.

"I think it proper to call your attention to the power assumed by territorial legislatures, to authorize the issue of bonds by corporate companies on the guarantee of the territory. Congress passed a law in 1836, providing that no act of a territorial legislature incorporating banks should have the force of law until approved by congress, but acts of a very exceptional character previously passed by the legislature of Florida, were suffered to remain in force, by virtue of which bonds may be issued to a very large amount by those institutions upon the faith of the territory. A resolution intended to be a joint one, passed the senate at the same session, expressing the sense of congress that the laws in question ought not to be permitted to remain in force unless amended in many material respects, but it failed in the house of representatives for want of time, and the desired amendments have not been made. The interests involved are of great importance, and the subject deserves your early and careful attention.

"Our people will not be long insensible to the extent of the burdens entailed upon them by the false system that has been operating on their sanguine, energetic, and industrious character; nor to the means necessary to extricate themselves from these embarrassments. The weight which presses upon a large portion of the People and the States, is an enormous debt, foreign and domestic. The foreign debt of our States, corporations, and men of business, can scarcely be less than two hundred millions of dollars, requiring more than ten millions a year to pay the interest.—This sum has to be paid out of the exports of the country, and must of necessity cut off imports to that extent or plunge the country more deeply in debt from year to year. It is easy to see that the increase of this foreign debt must augment the annual demand on the exports to pay the interest, and to the same extent diminish the imports; and in proportion to the enlargement of the foreign debt, and the consequent increase of interest, must be the decrease of the import trade.

"In lieu of the comforts which it now brings us, we might have our gigantic banking institutions, and splendid, but in many instances profitless, railroads and canals, absorbing to a great extent, in interest upon the capital borrowed to construct them, the surplus fruits of national industry for years to come, and securing to posterity no adequate return for the comforts which the labors of their hands might otherwise have secured. It is not by the increase of this debt that relief is to be sought, but in its diminution. Upon this point, there is, I am happy to say, hope before us; not so much in the return of confidence abroad, which will enable the states to borrow more money, as in a change of public feeling at home, which prompts our people to pause in their career, and think of the means by which debts are to be paid, before they are contracted.

"If we would escape embarrassment, public and private, we must cease to run in debt, except for objects of necessity, or such as will yield a certain return. Let the faith of the States, corporations, and individuals, already pledged, be kept with the most punctilious regard. It is due to our national character, as well as to justice, that this should be the part of each be a fixed principle of conduct. But it behoves us all to be more chary in pledging it hereafter. By ceasing to run in debt, and applying the surplus of our crops and incomes to the discharge of existing obligations, buying less and selling more, and managing all affairs, public and private, with strict economy and frugality, we shall see our country soon recover from a temporary depression, arising not from natural and permanent causes, but from those I have enumerated, and advance with renewed vigor in her career of prosperity.

"Fortunately for us, at this moment, when the balance of trade is greatly against us, and the difficulty of meeting it enhanced by the disturbed state

of our money affairs, the bounties of Providence have come to relieve us from the consequences of past errors. A faithful application of the immense results of the labours of the last season will afford partial relief for the present, and perseverance in the same course will, in due season, accomplish the rest. We have had full experience, in times past, of the extraordinary results which can, in this respect, be brought about in a short period, by the united and well directed efforts of a community like ours. Our surplus profits, the energy and industry of our population, and the wonderful advantages which Providence has bestowed upon our country, in its climate, its various productions, indispensable to other nations, will in due time afford abundant means to perfect the most useful of those objects, for which the states have been plunging themselves of late in embarrassment and debt, without imposing on ourselves or our children such fearful burdens.

But let it be indelibly engraved on our minds that relief is not to be found in expedients. Indebtedness cannot be lessened by borrowing more money, or by changing the form of the debt.—The balance of trade is not to be turned in our favor by creating new demands upon us abroad. Our currency cannot be improved by the creation of new banks, or more issues of those which now exist. Although these devices sometimes appear to give temporary relief, they almost invariably aggravate the evil in the end. It is only by retrenchment and reform, by curtailing public and private expenditures, by paying our debts, and by reforming our banking system, that we are to expect effectual relief, security for the future, and an enduring prosperity. In shaping the institutions and policy of the General Government, so as to promote, as far as it can with its limited powers, these important ends, you may rely on my most cordial co-operation. That there should have been, in the progress of recent events, doubts in many quarters, and in some a heated opposition to every change, cannot surprise us. Doubts are properly attendant on all reform; and it is peculiarly in the nature of such abuses as we are now encountering, to seek to perpetuate their power by means of the influence they have been permitted to acquire. It is their result, if not their object, to gain for the few an ascendancy over the many, by securing to them a monopoly of the currency, the medium through which most of the wants of mankind are supplied—to produce throughout society a chain of dependence which leads all classes to look to privileged associations for the means of subsistence and extravagance—to nourish in preference to the manly virtues that give dignity to human nature, a craving desire for luxurious enjoyment and sudden wealth, which renders those who seek them dependent on those who supply them—to substitute for Republican simplicity and economical habits, a sickly appetite for effeminate indulgence, and an imitation of that reckless extravagance which impoverished and enslaved the industrious people of foreign lands; and at last, to fix upon us, instead of those equal political rights, the acquisition of which was alike the object and supposed reward of our Revolutionary struggle, a system of exclusive privileges conferred by partial legislation.

M. VAN BUREN.

December 2, 1839.

New York, December 30th.—BORDER WAR OF MISSOURI AND IOWA.—All the military operations have been suspended till July next, by a mutual agreement upon the part of the authorities of the State and the Territory to wait the action of Congress. Thus this alarm has blown over.

MISSOURI AND IOWA.—The following communication was received from the President of the United States:

To the House of Representatives of the U. States:

I herewith communicate to Congress copies of a letter from the Governor of Iowa to the Secretary of State, and of the documents transmitted with it, on the subject of a dispute respecting the boundary line of Missouri. The disagreement as to the extent of their respective jurisdictions has produced a state of such great excitement that I think it necessary to invite your early attention to the report of the Commissioner appointed to run the line in question under the act of the 15th of June, which was sent to both Houses of Congress by the Secretary of State on the 30th January last.

M. VAN BUREN.

Washington City, Dec. 23rd, 1839.

Both Houses of Congress sat yesterday, and adjourned to meet again on Monday next. In the House of Representatives, the Standing Committee were ordered to be appointed, and will be announced on Monday. Owing to the position of the new Speaker, (by whom they are appointed,) the composition of these Committees is the subject of more than usual interest.

(National Intel. of Saturday.)

[Correspondence of the Express.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 25th.

To-night closes the fourth week of the session, and as yet the standing committees of the House have not been announced,—not a petition has been presented nor a bill reported, and even the officers of the House are not yet all chosen.

A furious storm has been raging here since last night, of mingled snow, rain, hail and wind. The elements have all been in commotion, and old Bores has blown wildly.

GOING BACK.—Great quantities of goods, on consignment to various houses, are in the progress of shipment to Liverpool. This is the sure mode of decreasing our foreign debt, and relieving the country from the excess of foreign importations.

ALBANY, Dec. 25th.—We have accounts simultaneously from Buffalo and Baltimore and Philadelphia, of a great snow storm during the 24 hours, from Saturday to Sunday night. At the West the depth was about 12 inches;—at the South from 12 to 20 inches.—the Baltimore American thinks the medium of 16 inches the true depth. All the railroads from Baltimore and Philadelphia had been obstructed, roads rendered impassable, and mails due from every direction.

Boston, January 1st.—THE LEGISLATURE.—The meeting of the Legislature takes place to-day.

We learn that such was the depth and hardness of the snow which fell on Friday night, that the Western Rail Road was not open yesterday morning, and that the members of the Legislature were obliged to come on to Worcester in sleighs.

TEXAS.—The steam packet Neptune arrived at New Orleans on the 16th, in 37 hours from Galveston, Texas. Congress was still in session. A bill had been introduced to expel all free negroes from the country.

The Federalist army when last heard from were at Rivillo, which had been captured without resistance. The number of American auxiliaries under Captain Ross was 450. No rumors of Indian hostilities are mentioned, and the republic seems to be going on prosperously and peaceably.

UPPER CANADA.

Hamilton, Dec. 30th.—MILDNESS OF THE SEASON.—Wm. Blair, the Ploughman of Sir A. N. Macnab, completed on the 16th Dec., the ploughing of 12 acres of land, which he accomplished in the very

short space of 58 working hours. This individual is the same who received a Silver Medal from the Society in Scotland for superior ploughing a few years since.

Niagara, Dec. 26th.—On Tuesday last a new steamboat, built for the hon. John Hamilton was launched in gallant style from the works of the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company, amid the loud hurrahs of a large assemblage of spectators. She was christened the Niagara, is intended to run between Toronto and Oswego, touching at Coburg and Port Hope, and will be commanded by Captain Sutherland, late of the Traveller. The Niagara will be propelled by one engine of about eighty horse power; she is 140 feet in length, 24 feet beam, 50 feet over all, and is to be ready for business by the first of next June.

Brockville, Dec. 26th.—MELANCHOLY.—Dominick Casey, a labouring man at Smith's Falls, was on Tuesday morning found dead in a street of that village. He had left a public house late the previous evening, and it is supposed that he had fallen down, and being unable to rise, perished from the inclemency of the weather. He has left a wife and children to lament his untimely end.

QUEBEC:

WEDNESDAY, 8th JANUARY, 1840.

LATEST DATES
From London..... Nov. 21
From Liverpool..... Nov. 27
From Paris..... Dec. 3
From New York..... Dec. 21
From Halifax..... Dec. 23
From Toronto..... Jan. 1

New York papers of the 31st December, and Boston papers of the 1st instant, were received this morning.

They contain no later European dates, and there is nothing of importance before the United States Congress. The Committees of the House of Representatives were not appointed on the 28th December, after four weeks session.

Those parts of the Message of the President, delivered on the 24th December which are of any interest in this country, will be found in this day's Gazette.

Seeing that the administration party has only a majority of three or four in the House of Representatives, the President deserves credit for the independence with which he submits his views to Congress, and we think it probable that these views will prevail with the people at the next elections. One thing rather against him, as speaking in the name of the "reform and retrenchment" party, is that the actual expenditure of last year is three times the amount of the expenditure before that party succeeded to power, about ten years ago, and that the estimate of the current year is still about double the expenditure of the ousted party.

We shall, in Friday's Gazette, give extracts from the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of War, shewing the state and prospects of the Republic in these departments.

We are satisfied with the manner in which the Message speaks of the relations between the United States and Great Britain. It is quite true that our refugees, particularly those from Upper Canada, were at the bottom of the shameful aggressions committed by citizens of the United States on the British possessions; and we are willing to believe that these aggressions were not countenanced by the United States' Government. We only regret that the institutions of that country facilitated such a breach of good neighbourhood, and we shall be happy if it is not repeated. TEXAS, ought to be ever present in the memory of all the neighbours of the United States.

Toronto papers of the 1st instant, are received. The Legislature was in session on the 31st Decr. The expected Message, on a new plan of settling the Clergy Reserve question, had not yet made its appearance. The Governor General is, perhaps, trying to find out the "wishes of the people," and we see that the newspapers of the different parties or factions are endeavouring to assist him; but they are much at variance.

We observe that in the re-union resolutions on the subject of the debt being charged on the joint revenue of the United Province, that part of His Excellency's recommendation, that only the amount which had been incurred for public works beneficial to Lower Canada should be so charged, has been omitted. "The public debt," the whole debt, are the words. His Excellency had not rightly guessed the wishes of the people on this head, but we fancy the resolution will not be the more objectionable on this account to the leaders of the money and their connexions. It will quite coincide with Mr. MERRITT's views of increasing the debt from five millions of dollars to twelve, and taxing the importers and consumers of British goods by the St. Lawrence, to pay six hundred and forty thousand dollars a year interest, besides providing for the expenses of Government, the Administration of Justice, Education, &c.

[Montreal Correspondence of the Quebec Gazette.]

"Montreal, Monday afternoon, Dec. 6.

"The weather continues mild. This morning, at 7 o'clock, the thermometer stood at 12 degrees above zero, and through the day it has been upwards of 20. About 5 o'clock yesterday evening, the ice opposite the town made a grand move, leaving piles heaped on the upper wharves from the Wind Mills to the Barracks, and this morning about 11 o'clock there was another extensive movement from the Barracks to Long Point. During the latter, a great many lives were in danger, owing to the number of trains and sleighs that were crossing from the Longue shore to this side of the river. Fortunately, the greater portion of them were not a great distance from the shore at the time, and being warned of their danger from persons calling to them from the shore, they drove their horses as fast as they could and barely escaped; some left their trains on the ice and rode their horses at the top of their speed to the shore. When the ice commenced moving, a Sergeant and two privates of the (I believe) Royal Regiment, were in the act of making a road from the Barracks to the Island of St. Helens. As soon as they became aware of their danger they made for the shore, but only one of them succeeded in reaching it; the other two were carried down a long distance, and, fortunately rescued from their perilous situation after the ice became stationary. About noon this day the water commenced rising, and in less than an hour it was running over the wharves from the front of the Custom House to Walker's Lane. All the streets on a level with the wharves are more or less covered with water, owing to its being driven up through the iron gratings leading to the sewers. Some persons were obliged to leave the lower floors of their houses, but I have not heard of any serious damage being sustained. The wharves have been crowded all day expecting to see another move, but as the water is falling I think the ice will settle down for the winter."

"We do not think ourselves competent to enter into the law arguments of this representation. Nor is it necessary. We believe they have been exhausted at different periods by the Law Officers of the Crown, and by Counsel employed by the Seminary, both in Canada and in Europe. The representation takes a wide range which goes to question the titles of all, or nearly all, the Roman Catholic religious communities in this country. In the mean time, the gentlemen of the Montreal Seminary, and those communities which have not become extinct, but which have perpetuated themselves as corporations, have remained in possession of their property, during eighty years under the British Crown. Although here as in England prescription may not run against the Crown, whatever may be its strict legal rights, we apprehend that after all that has passed, it would not be consistent with the general character of the British Government to enforce them, and dispossess the present possessors.

The two ordinances recently submitted to the Special Council, by the representative of the Crown, and one of them sanctioned in the name of the Crown, we think must be taken as sufficiently declaratory of its intentions, in regard to the Montreal Seminary, and it can hardly be supposed that it will ever depart from them. Indeed the Ordinance of the 8th April, 1839, which is printed in the statute book, positively declares in the preamble, which must be taken to be a record of the fact, "that Her Majesty, of her own mere will and proper motion, has graciously signified Her Royal pleasure, that the right and title of the said Ecclesiastics of the Se-

minary of Saint Sulpice, of Montreal, in and unto the said fiefs and seigneuries, should be absolutely confirmed; subject," &c., "accepted by the said Ecclesiastics," &c.

It certainly is desirable, that the inhabitants of the City and Island of Montreal should be enabled to free themselves from the Seigniorial dues, which are the "right" of the Seigneur, whether he were the Seminary or the Crown; and we know of no other mode of doing it, but by commutation. We know of no way that a right of property can be got rid of, but by a determination of a Court of Justice, that the right does not exist, or by the consent of the possessor.

We regret that the writer of the representation should have shewn some intemperance of expression when speaking of Seigniorial dues, generally, which however unpleasant they may be to those who have to pay them, stand upon the same foundation of law, as every other kind of inheritable property. It is of no use to say, that the payment of dues acknowledged to be legal, are "civil slavery," the subject of "so much irritation," "extortive oppression," "injustice," an "oppressive vassalage," &c. These expressions only tend to produce more irritation, which is always unfavourable to the settlement of any difficulties, and leave doubts of exaggeration in the statements, and correctness of the conclusions, of those who have recourse to them.

The sooner a good understanding is come to, between those who have to pay dues, or want to commute them with those who are to receive them, the better; and if any equitable rule can be laid down to facilitate payment or commutation with the consent of the possessor of the right, it must prove, we should think, a common benefit, unless it be to those who usually share largely in the value of all property which becomes the subject of litigation.

MEMORANDUM.—Ordinance introduced the 20th March, 1839, and 200 copies, French and English, ordered to be printed, on motion of Honble. Messrs. McGill and Penn; referred to a Special Committee, 26th March; documents and representations laid before the Council by His Excellency, referred, 30th March; amendments agreed to unanimously, 4th April; enacted by the Governor, 8th April.

Monday, the Annual Meeting of the Members of the St. George's Society took place at the Albion Hotel, and was very numerous attended. The officers of the past year were re-elected, almost without exception, and only two changes took place in the Committee of Management. The Reports of the Charitable Committee, of the Physicians and of the Treasurer, were submitted to the Meeting; they were all highly satisfactory,—that of the last Officer shewed the finances of the Society to be in a flourishing condition and the number of its members steadily increasing.

The following is a list of the Officers and of the Members of the various Committees:—
President.—William Patton, Esq.
Vice Presidents.—William Kemble and Henry LeMesurier, Esquires.
Secretary.—J. C. Fisher, LL. D.
Treasurer.—Robert Symes, Esq.
Chaplains.—Reverend H. D. Sewell, A. M., Rev. R. R. Burrage.

Physicians.—Wm. Marsden, M. D., Jas. Sewell, M. D.
Committee of Management.—P. Sheppard, J. Grainger, Wm. Newton, W. B. Meyer, Jas. Hunt, Peter Delcour, Wm. Bristow.

Charitable Committee.—Thomas Trigg, Chairman; John Musson, Secretary; Henry Jessopp, John Bonner, Wm. Chapman, H. W. Welch, and the Treasurer.
Committee of Accounts.—Samuel Newton, H. J. Noad, W. D. Depout.—(Mercury.)

We understand that there was a quorum of the Quebec Medical Board of examiners this day, being the first of the Quarter, and that Denis Blanchet, Esq., M. R. C. S. L. was admitted to the practice of medicine. A young gentleman whose name we have not yet heard was also admitted to the study.

The interesting Annual Feast given to the National School children took place on the 28th ult., to which the children attending the Sunday Schools attached to St. Peter's and the Mariners' Chapels, and the children of the Regimental Schools of the Coldstream Guards, and the Royal Artillery, were as usual invited. Notwithstanding the extreme severity of the weather on that day, there were 217 children present, who partook of an abundance of roast beef, potatoes and bread, and plumb pudding provided for the occasion; after which a desert of sweetmeats, which ended this assemblage of cheerful countenances.

The managers of this interesting spectacle beg to return thanks to Messrs. Scott and McConkey, Messrs. S. & E. Levey, and Mr. Claribue, for their contributions.

Not the least interesting part of this Old English custom was to see the youths destined by profession to become the defenders of their country and more especially the immediate person of our beloved Sovereign, mixed with their civilian fellow citizens. The whole of the children appeared remarkably healthy and generally well clad, notwithstanding the extreme poverty of many of their parents.

The Lord Bishop of Montreal left town this morning for Montreal, upon a visitation of his Diocese, which will occupy his Lordship more than two months.

To the Editor of The Quebec Gazette.

Sir,—I perceive by a late number of your Paper, that a fatal case of Hydrophobia has occurred recently at Quebec. Having witnessed the efficacy of a preventive remedy for that formidable disease known in this Province as "the Priest's remedy," and having, moreover, received the testimony in its favor of many intelligent and educated persons in the neighborhood of the village where I reside, I take the liberty to send you the recipe for publication. Of its modus operandi, I know nothing, but to the sceptic I would observe that there are many connexions and phenomena in nature for which our philosophy furnishes no explanation. To the Public I say, try it, for it is most certainly an effectual preventive of Hydrophobia, but not a cure after the disease has been fully developed.

I am, Sir,
Your most humble servant,
A COUNTRY SURGEON.

RECIPE.—Let oyster shells previously well washed, be thrown on a bed of live coals and there remain until they are thoroughly calcined (burnt), reduce them to very fine powder in a mortar, and of this powder take in a little good wine and water two table spoons heaping full, (let the spoons be of the size of common silver ones,) every second morning, fasting until it has been taken 3 or 4 times. The patient must abstain from food 6 hours after taking the dose, and during the whole of the treatment must avoid every thing of an oily nature; he is not permitted to drink anything during the 6 hours after taking the medicine, and he must commence taking it as soon as he can after being bitten.

COMMERCIAL.

New York, Dec. 31st.—The Louis Philippe brought \$256,000 in specie, and the ship Norma from Havanna about 5,000.

Exchange on England has declined to 108½ per cent, which is ½ per cent lower than by the last packet.

MARKETS.—Dec. 30.

Flour has declined—sales to-day at 5,75, which is a falling off of 12½ cts.

Cotton—Very limited sales at no falling off in price.

JAMAICA.—We have received Jamaica papers of late dates. By the Royal Gazette of the 21st Nov. we learn that the deficiency in the staples of the Island has been this year equal to one third the exports of the former year. The falling off, as shown by official returns, has been on the following articles: On sugar, to the amount of 18,125 hhd. 3970 tierces, and 1510 barrels; on Rum, 9826 puncheons, 165 hhd. and 397 casks; on Coffee, 4,897,974 lbs.; and on Ginger, 1542 casks and 1062 bags. These deficiencies, it is stated, have resulted from the want of labour (not labourers) to take off the crops. The seasons have been favourable and production abundant. (N. Y. Gazette, Dec. 30th.)

BYTOWN MARKET, JAN. 2.

	s.	d.	s. d.
Flour per barrel.....	32	6	35 0
Oats per bushel.....	1	10	2 0
Barley, do.....	4	0	4 3
Wheat, do.....	5	0	0 0
Potatoes, do.....	1	0	0 0
Pork per cwt.....	17	6	25 0
Beef per lb.....	0	3	0 4½
Butter, do.....	9	8	0 9½
Eggs per dozen.....	0	9	0 10
Hay per ton.....	50	0	60 0

PASSENGERS.

In the packet ship Siddons, sailed from New York on the 30th ultimo, for Liverpool.—Mr. A. H. Young, Mr. H. W. Welch, Mr. William Stevenson, Mr. Thos. Froste and Mr. Henry Gibson, of Quebec; Mr. James Tyre, Mr. C. B. Radenharst, Mr. James Playfair, Mr. Thomas B. Wray, Mr. Wm. Melatosi, Mr. James M. Miller, and Mr. James Moore, of Montreal; Mr. Andrew Maxham; G. W. Featherstonhaugh, Esq., and Lieut. Col. Mudge, British Commissioners; Mr. J. D. Featherstonhaugh, Secretary; Henry Tancred, Esq., M. P.; Mrs. Featherstonhaugh, Miss Georgiana Featherstonhaugh, Harry Featherstonhaugh, one maid servant, and four men servants.

MARRIED.

Yesterday morning, by the Revd. Dr. Cook, Mr. Thos. Ruston, Merchant, of the firm of Larham & Ruston, to Ann, eldest daughter of John Jeffrey, Esquire, all of this city.

DIED.

On Sunday, the 5th instant, after a long and painful illness, Miss Marie Proulx, aged 74 years.

QUEBEC SAVINGS' BANK, 7th Jan., 1840.
Amount Deposited this day..... £160 1 9
ditto withdrawn..... 67 2 0
Increase of the funds by the operations of this day..... £92 19 9

QUEBEC FIRE OFFICE, 6th Jan. 1839.—
Director for the present week:—
D. R. STEWART, ESQUIRE.

MRS. KENDALL informs the public, that her Class for finishing the Education of young Ladies will re-commence on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at their residence, No. 1, Hope Street, Quebec, 8th January, 1840.

PHRENOLOGY.

MR. BURKE will commence a SECOND COURSE of LECTURES on PHRENOLOGY, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, the 15th instant, at the Rooms of Mr. LAFONTAINE, No. 25, St. Anne Street, opposite the Scotch Church.
The Course will consist of TWELVE LECTURES, to be delivered on the Evenings of MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY each week, at EIGHT o'clock precisely each Evening.
Tickets, admitting a Lady and Gentleman to the Course, THREE DOLLARS; admitting one person TWO DOLLARS.—Tickets for Single Lectures, A QUARTER DOLLAR.
Quebec, 8th January, 1839. 1-5

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN fully qualified to teach the French language, would willingly undertake to give private instructions in the same.—For further particulars apply at the Office of J. U. ABERN, Esquire, Advocate, Quebec, 8th January, 1840. 1-1W

NOTICE.

To Turners of Iron and Wood, &c. &c.
THERE is to be seen in operation in the Steam Mills of Messrs. Price & Co., at Lauee a Low, River Saguenay, a Turning Lathe of entirely new principle, (invented by John Wigham, Engineer to the above-mentioned firm) been so constructed that when driven by a man's foot it will turn, bore and finish all kinds of metal and wood work now used in common Mills and Engines, and performs the work with every ease and satisfaction, when driven by a cord of ¼ inch diameter.
Quebec, 6th January, 1840. 5-4

NOTICE.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL BAZAAR for the benefit of the Female Orphan Asylum, will be held at the National School Rooms, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 22nd and 23rd April. All friends to the Institution are requested to send their contributions to any of the following Ladies:—

MRS. BURRAGE, MRS. MONTZAMBERT,
MISS COCHRANE, MRS. PENN,
MRS. DAVIDSON, MISS PICK,
MRS. FREER, MISS SCOTT,
MRS. KERRY, MISS TAYLOR,
MRS. MOUNTAIN, MRS. WALKER.
Quebec, 6th January, 1840.

SUBSCRIBERS to "TRIFLES FROM MY PORT FOLIO," are informed that the Second Volume is ready for delivery at the Office of this paper.
Gazette Office, 14, Mountain Street.

FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on the 15th March next, if not previously disposed by private Sale, a most excellent Farm, held in free and common socage, situated on the Craig's Road, in the County of Megantic, 45 miles from Quebec, and one mile from Hall's Mills, consisting of two hundred acres of land, one hundred of which are cleared and under good cultivation, being well watered and admirably adapted for a Dairy Farm, together with a Dwelling House, Barn, Stables and Out-Houses.—For terms, which will be made easy, and further particulars apply to the proprietor, Mr. J. P. PLANCHE, on the spot, or at Quebec, to the undersigned—Office, No. 9, South-By-Matelo Street, Lower Town.
J. GREAVES CLAPHAM, Notary, and Land Agent.
Quebec, 20th December, 1839. 1-5

NOTICE.

THE Prothonotaries of Quebec, inform those for whom Mr. CHARLES HUOT, Notary, may have passed any Deeds, at Quebec, from 1808 to 1828, that the Records of his Office have been deposited in the Prothonotaries Office for safe keeping, and that more than half of them having been lost at the burning of the village where he resided lately, in the District of Montreal, it will be prudent for the persons aforementioned to ascertain at the Office, if their minutes are missing, so that they may be supplied.
PERRAULT & BURKHOUGHS,
Quebec, 24th December, 1839. 5-4 P. K.

WANTED TO BORROW.

TWO HUNDRED POUNDS on property in Quebec, worth £1000, free from all other incumbrances.—Reference to this Office.
Quebec, 27th December, 1839. 5-4W

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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

ALCOHN, S., No. 21, John Street, Auctioneer, Broker and Commission Merchant.—Imports European and China—Regular days of sale, Monday and Thursday.

GLASS, Biscuit Baker, House of E. Baird Esq., No. 1, St. Peter Street, opposite the Queen's Wharf.

BROWN'S REGISTRY OFFICE for Men and Women Servants.—Corner Shop of Fort and Bule Streets, Upper Town.

T. BROWN'S established cheap clothing Store to suit every man's pocket, corner Shop of Fort and Bule 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.

CAMERON, Merchant Tailor, No. 9, Sous-le-Fort Street, Lower Town.

DAVID BURNET, Commission Merchant.—Office and Stores, Wellington Wharf.

WOODBURY, Tin-plate and Sheet Iron Worker, No. 18, Fabrique Street.

E. BENEZER BAIRD, St. Peter's Street, No. 1, Commission business.

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, 4th December, 1857.

TURNER, Tin Plate Worker and Ironmonger, No. 12, Mountain Street.—Ship Orders unconditionally attended to.

GEORGE CHAPMAN, Jr. & Co., Commission Merchants and General Agents, Port St. Francis, District of Three Rivers.

JOHN JAMES SAURIN'S, Coach Manufactory, 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.

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 Farnish Factory.

JACOB H. JOSEPH & CO., Wholesale Snuff and Tobacco Warehouse, corner of St. Peter Street, entrance to Queen's Wharf.

LEAYCRAFT, Merchant, B. F. Lane, fronting Exchange Wharf.

MASSON, STRANG, LANGEVIN & Co., Queen's Wharf.

PEMBERTON BROTHERS, 2 Commercial Chambers, St. Peter Street.

ROBERT CAIRNS, Mercantile Tailor, No. 20, Mountain Street.

REGISTE BOUCHARD, Cabinet Maker, No. 6, St. Anne Street, Upper Town, opposite the English Cathedral.

THOMAS PAUL, Veterinary Surgeon, an WM. ANDREWS, Shoeing-Smith, St. Henri Street, near the Artillery Barracks.

VICTORIA HOUSE, Rue Sous-le-Fort, Lower Town, near the Market-Place, G. ARNOLD, Proprietor.—Ordinary from Two o'Clock P.M.

W. 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. JEFFERY'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., 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 Goullie's Wharf.

FOR PUBLIC CONSIDERATION.

In no instance has a prevalent infatuation been productive of more deplorable consequences, than the blind concession that the members of the medical profession alone are competent to administer remedies for disease. The general contumaciousness which is given to this proposition of a portion of an interested class, is one of the most prolific sources of disease, suffering, and early death. How many thousands of persons there are, at this moment surrendering their constitutions to the insidious inroads of almost every variety of human malady, from their reluctance to incur the expense of consulting a physician, and from their silly prejudice against the most simple medicines, unless sanctioned by the mystic authority of a pretentiously learned prescription! If they could see that prescription in plain English, they would find, in a vast majority of cases, that it ordered nothing in the world but a little rhubarb, or senna, or jalap, or aloes, mixed with sugar and water, and mystified with a little peppermint, or some other scented drug; and a simple cathartic like this is generally efficacious. But the druggist keeps the prescription; and when the patient gets ill again he has again to consult the physician. Instead of procuring for himself, at a mere fraction of the original expense, the wonderful remedy which had relieved him. It is this that a majority of the population of every civilized country suffer disease to work its insidious way into their system, because the relief they derive from medical aid is at once expensive, transitory, and difficult of access; and thus is exemplified the memorable confession of an eminent physician, that "Prescriptions, suffering, and early death have indirectly killed more people than all the Roman armies."

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 beat theories and are more stubborn even than prejudices. Could the most eminent and successful physician that ever lived, collect so many testimonials of remarkable cures, and of so extensive an alleviation of suffering, and of such a 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 could be happy to put the question to the test.

The pre-eminence 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 of 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, biliousness, indigestion, general debility, and wasting away of the system. 2. Diarrhoea, whether feculent, mucous, serous, henteric, bilious, or tubular. 3. Jaundice, both bilious and spasmodic, hepatic, infantine, and of the dark green variety. 4. Hemorrhoids, or worms, both albino and anal, and of every variety. From the large tape and joint worms to the insect larvae of the stomach and rectum. 5. Piles, of the blind, the bleeding, the white and the caruncular varieties. 6. Cancer, whether arising from constipation or obstruction, and of hoverser long standing. 7. Colic, the flat, the painter's, the surfer's, the constipated, the constructive, 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 pain, acute and chronic; and also rheumatism, or chronic pain in the system, whether of the neck, or of the limbs, or of the sweating variety. 11. Fever and Ague. 12. Influenza, in any stage. 13. Dysentery, acute and chronic. 14. Rheumatism, acute and chronic, together with podagra, or gout. 15. Malaria, whether as general atrophy or loss of flesh, or pulmonary decline and consumption, if taken before cavities have been formed in the lungs. 16. Scrofula—singularly and rapidly efficacious even in the worst cases. 17. Scurvy. 18. Syphilis. 19. Gonorrhoea, and other venereal affections. 20. Spasmodic Palpitation, of the heart and of the arteries. 21. Head-ache.

It is evident, therefore, that these medicines are compounded of ingredients which act upon the system universally, and not mere aloetic preparations. They act without causing pain, or producing any prostration of nervous energy, and on the contrary, strengthen, invigorate, and excite, 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 WM. B. 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 Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a facsimile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters and box of pills.

Quebec, 1st May, 1859.

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.—The universal estimation in which the celebrated LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS are held, is so generally acknowledged, and increasing demand for them in every State and section of the Union, and by the voluminous testimonials to their remarkable 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-eminently successful medicines is desirous of keeping them circulating before the public eye.

The sale of every additional box and bottle is a guarantee that some persons will be relieved from a greater or less degree of suffering, and be 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, asthma, nervous and bilious head-ache, costiveness, piles, general debility, scrofulous swellings and ulcers, scurvy, sit rheum 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 the most fatal coughs, croup, and neglected, and in the most fatal diseases of the lungs, and indeed the veins in general, these medicines, if taken but for three or four days, never fail. Taken at night, they promote the venous perspiration, and soothe the system of febrile action and frequent obstructions, as to produce a most delightful sense of convalescence in the morning; and though the usual symptoms of a cold should partially recur during the day, the next morning a comfortable dose at the next hour of bedtime 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 fever has been overcome, and can be easily be subdued. In the same way, venereal turgescence, 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 also hysterical affections, hypochondria, restlessness, and every other variety of the Nervous class of diseases, yield to the efficacy of the Phenix Bitters. Full directions as to 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 Sassafras, a tonic of which accompanies the medicines, a catalogue of the names and directions of the different Agents who have the medicines for sale.

French, German and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 575, Broadway.

All post-paid letters will receive immediate attention. Prepared and sold by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 575, 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 Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a facsimile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters 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 warrants 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 have failed, respectfully request to do themselves 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 this paper to present those proofs which are conclusive and convincing. They may be seen at length were it so sold.

GENERAL DUFF GREEN.

So well known as Editor of the late Washington Telegraph, is referred to for the truth of the following:—General Green a few days since asserted in a public place, that he had used Hays' 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 safe say hundreds who have given like 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 ailment 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 venturing any other article, by the name of Hays' Liniment, either by wholesale or retail, will be prosecuted for a violation of our copy right. 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.

HEADACHE, SICK OR NERVOUS.

The extraordinary reputation that Dr. Spohn's remedy for this distressing complaint is every day acquiring, is a truly a matter of such 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, 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 natural 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 suffering 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, 5, Fletcher Street, near the Grand L'Anse, one door below Peel Street, New York, General Agents for America—and for sale by JOHN MUSSON, Agent for Quebec, and by Messrs SIMS & BOWLES, and BEGG & URQUHART.

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.—For ladies after child birth, restoring 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 has started, may be preserved by attention to the latest period of life.

5th.—It frees the head from dandruff, strengthens the roots, imparts health and vigour to the circulation, and prevents the hair from changing color or falling gray.

6th.—It causes the hair to curl beautifully when done up in its over-night.

No ladies' toilet should ever be made without it. 7th.—Children who have by any means contracted vermin in the head, are immediately and perfectly cured of them by its use. It is infallible.

For sale by nearly all respectable druggists.—Apply to JOHN MUSSON, Agent for Quebec, and to Messrs SIMS & BOWLES, and BEGG & URQUHART.

THE LATE MAYOR of Philadelphia has certified under seal of the city to the character of several Divines, Physicians, and gentlemen of high standing who declare positively under their own hand—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 restorer of the human hair; also, a sure cure for Dandruff. Who shall dispute or who go bid?

THE HUMAN HAIR.

WHERE the hair is observed to be growing thin, nothing can be more preposterous than the use of oils, grease or any fatty matter. Their application can only be recommended through the grossest ignorance, as they hasten the fall of the hair, by increasing the relaxation of the skin. When there is a harsh dry, or contracted skin, and where the small blood vessels which carry nutriment to the bulb are obstructed, then oils, &c. may be good, as they tend to relax the skin; but alone they are of no avail. There must be a stimulus to raise the vessels from their torpor, and quicken the current of the blood. Extract from Clevegh'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., 5, Fletcher Street.

A. RINDGE, No. 19, Coenties Slip, Agent of Detroit Line, New York, Nov. 9, 1856.

COUNTERFEITS ARE ABROAD.

Look carefully on the splendid wrapper, for the name of L. Comstock. Beware! If all without that name it is not the real one. Sole by JOHN MUSSON, Agent for Quebec, and by Messrs SIMS & BOWLES, and BEGG & URQUHART.

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

ROBERT FROST, ROBERT D. WATERS, Quebec, 17th August, 1859.

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

Copies of the years 1766, 1767, 1769, 1775, 1778, 1779, 1781, 1785, 1790, 1791, 1796, 1797, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1811, 1813, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, may be had at the same place, to complete sets—at a moderate price. Quebec, 28th January, 1839.

PLAIN AND FANCY STATIONERY.

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

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF ENGLISH STATIONERY, consisting of:—Whatman's superior Foolscap, (plain and faint) Letter and Note Paper, Copying and Blotting Papers, Music Paper, and Book Post.—SEALING WAX, plain, fancy and camphorated.—WATERS, in tin boxes, one oz. each.—Hudson's Bay, Swan and other Quills.—Double Patent FANCY STREET PRESS, (five points) India Rubber ditto ditto, Gillott's ditto ditto, and Winslet's No. Plus Ultra Pens.—Japan, Rod, Persian, Copying and Marking Inks.—PORTABLE INKSTANDS, a variety.—Small, middling and large PAPEROLLS, with covers.—Ivory and Bone WAXER SEALS.—BOARDS and TIN TAPER STAMPS.—FINE WAX BOUGIES.—BOXES OF COLOURS, with and without Lock and Drawer.—DRAWING PENCILS, Sable Brushes, Piano and Rough Grained DRAWING PAPERS, (Double Elephant)—EXTRACTORS for Letters and Notes assorted.—Mech's Magic RAZOR STAMPS, large and small, with Paste for ditto.—Superfine VISITING CARDS, together with a supply of School Books, Slates, Local Pencils, IVORY TABLETS, &c. &c.

—ALSO—100 Pieces Common PAPER HANGINGS, different patterns.

A further supply has also been received of the following works, published under the superintendence of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge:—PICTORIAL BIBLE, full bound in Morocco, Russia and Calf, with gilt edge.

PICTORIAL SHAKSPEARE, Pts. 1 @ 10, inclusive. PENNY CYCLOPEDIA, Vol. 1 @ 14, inclusive. BIRD AND BEAST ASSORTED NUMBERS. SPERM and Sealion Wax Wick mould Candles, Fur Caps, Hair Sals, Lynx, Fuch. Earthenware—assorted crates, Geneva Glass—assorted sizes, Geneva—(Anchor brand.) Rum—strong. Wines—Port and Marsala. Spikes and Nails—assorted sizes. Floor Cloth, a superior article and very rich patte in Prints—No. 1, X, XX. Bright Varnish, Fat, Rich Rosin. Rice—Carolina. Cheese—Cheddar and Trucles. Tobacco Pipes, T. D. Corsets. Canvas Plates. LINIX, and 14. Cables, Anchors, Chain Cables, (patent proved.) Bar Iron—assorted sizes, N. Y. do. do.

—ALSO—1 Bale Print Cloth, 1 Do Cassimere. CHAS. E. LEVEY & CO. Quebec, 9th Dec. 1859.

THE Subscribers offer for sale at their stores, on Atkinson's Wharf, the following Goods, viz:—Wine and Porter Bottles—quarts and pints. Bleached Canvas—assorted numbers. Sperm and Sealion Wax Wick mould Candles, Fur Caps, Hair Sals, Lynx, Fuch. Earthenware—assorted crates, Geneva Glass—assorted sizes, Geneva—(Anchor brand.) Rum—strong. Wines—Port and Marsala. Spikes and Nails—assorted sizes. Floor Cloth, a superior article and very rich patte in Prints—No. 1, X, XX. Bright Varnish, Fat, Rich Rosin. Rice—Carolina. Cheese—Cheddar and Trucles. Tobacco Pipes, T. D. Corsets. Canvas Plates. LINIX, and 14. Cables, Anchors, Chain Cables, (patent proved.) Bar Iron—assorted sizes, N. Y. do. do.

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VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

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

WILLIAM BRAGG, Quebec, 4th November, 1859.

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WILLIAM BRAGG, Quebec, 4th November, 1859.

REGULATIONS OF THE QUEBEC FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

For Sale at the Office of this paper.—Price Three pence, stitched. Quebec, 2nd October, 1859.

PARTNERSHIP.

THESE who respectably 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.

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 meet a continuance of that support the establishment has so long enjoyed.

Quebec, 14th June, 1859.

NOTICE.

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

GEO. BURNS SYMS, ROBERT POPE ROSS, Quebec, 22nd August, 1859.

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

JOHN COOK, DANIEL WILKIE, Testamentary Executors, Quebec, January, 1859.

FOR SALE.

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

WILLIAM DRUM, Quebec, 31st December, 1858.

THE undersigned has this day commenced business as a Commission Merchant on his own account.

JAMES BELL FORSYTH, All letters will be addressed to him at the Office of D. BENSER, Esq. Quebec, 26th November, 1858.

GENERAL MERCANTILE AGENCY OFFICE.

CONDUCTED BY R. M. MOORE, ACCOUNTANT, Arbitrator, Agent in Bankruptcies, Assignments and Caratorships, Debts collected and legally recovered, Memorials and Petitions drawn according to regular Form. Languages translated. Causes in the Courts of Justice specially reported. The Newspapers of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France, Germany, those of North and South America, and the West Indies procured to order, as well as other periodical publications of the various countries of the world. Advertisements received and transmitted for insertion in any of the public Journals.

Maps, Plans and Diagrams of all the Townships of Lower Canada, accurately drawn. Land Surveying performed in a correct manner.

HOUSE AND LAND AGENT. Merchants Hall, St. Peter Street, Quebec, 23rd August, 1859.

THE undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership and will do business together, at Montreal 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 LAROUCHE.

They beg leave to tender their services to the Commercial body, and respectfully to solicit a share of public patronage.

ALEXIS LAFRAMBOISE, ALFRED LAROUCHE, Montreal, May 1, 1859.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER MINING ASSOCIATION, NEW-BRUNSWICK. THIS Association possessing a Crown grant of the Mines and Minerals in the entire Counties of Gloucester and Kentigiches, New Brunswick containing very rich and extensive beds of Upper Ore, Coals, Iron and Lead, &c. announces to the Capitalists, men of science and Miners in America and elsewhere, that they are ready to treat on highly advantageous terms, to adventurers for the lease of ground for mining purposes, to be selected by the adventurers themselves, and for periods not exceeding 50 years, and the Association will treat with the first discoverer of a mine, in preference to any other person, whenever the Directors are in possession of the facts. For further particulars and for terms apply to WM. STEVENS, Esq. Harbour, New Brunswick, or to FREDK. BANKART, Esq. 34, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, London, Solicitor to the Association, where specimens of the Ore discovered may be seen and examined.

N. B.—All Communications, letters, must be post paid 8th October, 1858.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

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