

CAKES! CAKES!! CAKES!!!

JAMES HOSSACK,
CONFECTIONER,

No. 5, NOTRE-DAME STREET, LOWER-TOWN MARKET PLACE,

GRATEFUL for past favours, begs leave to inform the public that he has on hand a rich and choice assortment of every description of CAKES, suitable for the season. He particularly recommends his PLUM and POUND CAKES, both plain and ornamented.

—ALSO—

Groups of various descriptions, Raspberry Vinegar, Black Currant Vinegar, Sugar Toys, &c.
Choice Grise Apples by the Barrel.

Quebec, 23rd December, 1844.

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR.

M. ARDOVIN & SON,

Watch & Clock Makers, Jewellers, &c., &c., &c.

BEG most respectfully to invite their numerous Patrons and the Public, to inspect their present Stock of Goods, being of the most fashionable kind, amongst which are to be found Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Neck Chains, Braquet do, Rich Gold, Plated, Mosaic Gold, Silver and Black Brooches, plain and figured, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Rings, Gentlemen's Rich Gold Breast Pins, mourning and plated do, Gold and Plated Shawl Pins. An elegant variety of Rich HAIR PINS and BOUQUET HOLDERS, Bracelets, Gold and Plated Lockets, Pencil Cases, Belt Hooks, Snaps, Swivels, and Ear Wires, Silver Vinegars, Watch Guards, Pencil Cases, Toothpicks, Tongue Scrapers, Ladies' Companions, Card Cases, Souvenirs, Shell and Horn Combs, and a variety of Watches, amongst which are a few Superior Patent Levers—Also, English, French, and American Clocks and Timepieces, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to describe.

ST. JOHN STREET.

MOURNING AND WEDDING RINGS OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Quebec, 20th December, 1844.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER:

A QUANTITY OF ACCOUNT BOOKS—
Ledgers, Journals, Day and Cash Books,
&c. &c.

—ALSO—

WRITING PAPERS—Demy, Foolscap, Post and
4to Post &c.
They will be sold by wholesale or retail and at low
prices.

B. DAIKERS,

8, Saul au Maitel St.

Quebec, 18th December, 1844.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER:

4 TONS OF OAKUM,
40 Bags 5 and 6 inch SPIKES. 1 Cwt. each.
M. J. WILSON,
St. James' Street.

Quebec, 15th December, 1844.

FOR SALE.

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

FOR SALE.

12 BARRELS FINE PORTUGAL HONEY.
W. HUNT & CO.
Hunt's Wharf,
Quebec, Nov. 6th, 1844.

FOR SALE.

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

FOR SALE.

A FEW Baskets Portugal Onions,
Do. Boxes do. Plums, just received
Olive Oil in Quarter Casks and Hhds. from Oporto.
Wine and Ginger Beer Casks.
W. HUNT & CO.
Hunt's Wharf, October 9th, 1844.

PIANOS FOR SALE.

ONE Square with circular Ends,
Two Semi Cottage with Cylinder fronts,
Just received from Messrs. BROADWOOD & SON, of
London. Apply to
ALEX. HADDAD,
Quebec, 1st November, 1844. St. Ann St.THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER FOR SALE
FINE Canada ROSE NAILS, assorted sizes.

—AND—

Best made SPIKES, 3 1/2 to 10 inch.
E. & J. E. OLIVER.
Quebec, 9th Dec., 1844.SMITH COALS for Sale, in lots to suit pur-
chasers.
Apply to
M. J. WILSON,
St. James' St.
Quebec, 20th September, 1844.BONDED WAREHOUSE.
BONDED GOODS received on Storage in the
first class Store Warehouse, on the India
Wharf—Offices and a large Wooden Warehouse to be let
or Storage received.

FORSYTH, WALKER & CO.

Quebec, 12th June 1844.

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

GEORGE BLACK.

Quebec, 18th September, 1844.

MEDICAL HALL,

2, Fabrique Street, Quebec.

JOSEPH BOWLES,

RESPECTFULLY announces, that he has re-
ceived per "Zealous," from London,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRUGS,

CHEMICALS AND PATENT MEDICINES
TOILETTE SOAP AND PERFUMES,
COMBS AND BRUSHES.AND A VARIETY OF RICHLY CUT
SMELLING AND TOILETTE BOTTLES.
Quebec, 19th June, 1844. 1w-m

PROSPECTUS.

IT is proposed to publish, as soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers are obtained "NOTES OF DECISIONS IN THE COURT OF KING'S BENCH FOR THE DISTRICT OF QUEBEC," collected by JONATHAN SEWELL, Esquire, late Chief Justice of Lower Canada. The work will be printed in new Type on the best English paper, of Royal Octavo size, and will be issued in four numbers of about one hundred and twenty-five pages each, at FIVE SHILLINGS per number, payable on delivery.

A person will be found in the course of a few days to obtain Subscriptions, and lists will be deposited at the principal Booksellers' Stores in Quebec, Montreal, and other places.

Quebec, 20th December, 1844.

WM. S. SEWELL.

QUEBEC ACADEMY,
(limited to 40 Scholars.)

No. 12, Garden Street.

Principal,—J. S. Clarke,—A. M., King's College,
Windsor.
Assistant,—Thomas Henning,—Royal Belfast Col-
lege.

French Master,—E. H. Brown.

Writing Master,—Do.

Hours of attendance in Winter:

Past 9 to 12.

Past 1 to 3 past 3.

Terms:—Senior Class,—£3 5 0 Quarterly, in ad-
Junior do. 2 15 0 vance.

Preparatory do. 2 5 0 vance.

French and German (only) extra.

This institution will be reopened on TUESDAY, the
7th proximo, and application for the admission of Pupils
will be received in the interim by the Principal, between 9
and 10, A. M. daily, at his residence No. 41, St. Ursule
Street.

December 30th, 1844.

3—o w m

QUEBEC HIGH SCHOOL.

REV. E. J. SENKLER, A. M.

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

RECTOR.

CLASSICS, MATHEMATICS, AND
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY } REV. E. J. SENKLER

CLASSICS—W. S. SMITH.

ENGLISH—LEWIS SLEEPER.

ARITHMETIC—DANIEL WILKIE.

FRENCH AND DRAWING—H. D. THIELCKE.

DIRECTORS.

REV. DR. COOK.

REV. G. MACKIE.

REV. J. CLUGSTON.

ANDREW PATTERSON, ESQ.

R. H. GARDNER, ESQ.

JOHN DEAN, ESQ.

JOHN BOMER, ESQ.

JAS. GIBB, ESQ.

SHERIFF SEWELL.

Fees for boys under Ten years of age, £16 per annum.

Above Ten years of age, £12 10s. do.

French and Drawing, for the present, a separate charge.

The hours from 9 to 12, and from 1 to 3.

A class will be opened in this Institution on the 2nd
January for pupils beginning the Latin Rudiments.

Quebec, 25th Oct. 1844.

HIGH SCHOOL.

THE Preparatory Department of the High
School will be opened on MONDAY, the 3rd
FEBRUARY, by the Rev. JOHN McDONALD.
The branches taught will be English Reading, Writing,
Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, and the
elements of the French Language.

The moral, as well as intellectual, training of the pupils,
and their religious instruction will be special objects of the
Teacher.

Fees £7 10s. per annum, payable quarterly in advance.

High School, 27th December, 1844.

EDUCATION.

MR. WM. HIGGINBOTHAM begs leave to
acquaint his friends and the public that he
intends to open his EVENING CLASS on the 1st
proximo, at his own residence.

Card of terms may be seen at Mr. R. HIGGIN-
BOTHAM'S, 17, Buede St., opposite French Church.
Reference to the Rev. C. L. F. HAENSEL.
Quebec, 21st October, 1844. 12

J. McKEE,

SURGEON DENTIST.

HAS just returned from his visit to Montreal
and Kingston, and will be happy to attend to
such as may require his professional services. J. M. respec-
tfully requests those who may require the aid of a
Dentist, and yet be unacquainted with him, to call at his
residence, where a list of the most unexceptionable refer-
ences may be seen, as well as specimens of his superior
Incorruptible Mineral Teeth. These last he will insert so
as not to be distinguished from the original teeth, and to be
worn with perfect ease, comfort, and permanency.

Quebec, 44, St. Anne Street, 27th Nov. 1844.

CONTRACT FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS
FOR THE CITY OF QUEBEC.

THE Corporation of Quebec, having resolved
that it is expedient to light the City with
Gas, and to erect Water Works for the conveyance of
water throughout the City, Notice is hereby given
that the City Clerk will receive Sealed Tenders, until
NOON of the 1st day of MAY next, from such persons
as may be desirous to undertake both or either to light
the City with Gas and to furnish it with Water.

These establishments having never yet existed at Quebec,
the undersigned will have to take upon themselves the
whole of the works necessary for forming and putting them
into full operation; and parties desirous of undertaking
can obtain all information they may desire, in regard to
local circumstances, &c., by applying to EDWARD GLACKER-
MEYER, Esq., Chairman of the Police and Light Com-
mittee.

The Tenders must contain the conditions under which
the tenderers are desirous of contracting, the Corporation
reserving the right of not contracting, in case the required
amount should exceed their means.

By Order,

F. X. GARNEAU,

City Clerk.

N. B.—The Editors of the Quebec Gazette, of the Mon-
treal Gazette, of the Toronto Examiner, and of the New
York Commercial Advertiser, are requested to insert this
Advertisement, once a week, until the 1st April next.

FOR SALE.

BY the Corporation, THREE FIRE EN-
GINES. They may be seen on applying to
the Inspector of Fire Department, Mr. FRAW, at the City
Hall, St. Lewis Street.

By order,

F. X. GARNEAU,

City Clerk.

CITY Hall,
Quebec, 19th November, 1844. u l w

FINE ARTS.—G. FASSIO, Miniature Por-
trait Painter, Lithographer and Teacher of
Drawing, St. George St., No. 2, near the Grand Battery

Extracts from English Papers

FROM THE 19TH NOV. TO THE 4TH DEC.

[From the Colonial Gazette, London, Nov. 30th.]

CANADA: USES OF VICTORY.

Right feeling, justice, and common sense have
carried the day in Canada.

This is indeed a triumph—the triumph of charac-
ter—the triumph of a noble, unostentatious charac-
ter, silently working its way into the hearts and
confidence of men. It is no electioneering tactic
that has done this; for, after as close scrutiny as
we have been able at this distance to make, we will
say for the Governor's friends that worse elec-
tioneers—men with less of the tact and energy
required for that trade—we have never known.
Sir Charles himself has learned his statesmanship in
a school where electioneering and its shifts were un-
needed and unknown. On the opposite side were
ranked the men whose energy and talents alone had
made them the leaders of the popular party in Can-
ada—whose position was in itself the guarantee of
their abilities. They were experienced in the
ways of elections—they had an organised canvassing
staff, the ramifications of which spread from Gaspé
to Detroit—they had the good-will of the people
for old services. It was a terrible odds against the
Governor General, and he has beat it down. By
the simple majesty of his character he beat it down.
He allowed the Baldwin-Lafontaine orators to rail,
and held on the even tenor of his way. He trusted
to the common sense of the Canadians to see the
frivolity of the complaints urged against him, and
to appreciate the worth of statesmen (!) who could
endanger the peace and prosperity of their province
by quarrelling at a critical period about such a trifle.
Sir Charles's confidence in human nature has been
nobly responded to.

Our hopes for the future of Canada are sanguine.
Difficulties and delays there will be, but the pro-
vince is saved. The very narrowness of the major-
ity will impose a wholesome check on the warm
and headlong tempers of some of Sir Charles's sup-
porters. The most prominent members of the Con-
servative party who have joined his Cabinet took
no part in the intrigues at head-quarters under the
old system, and have the reputation of being judi-
cious men and men of business. The mission of the
new Executive Council is to assist Sir Charles in
his great task of beating down party spirit, estab-
lishing an efficient Government, amending the
laws, and developing the natural resources of the
colony. For this purpose their majority will be a
sufficient working majority; and if they go judi-
ciously to work, every month—every week—will
see their majority increased, not only from the
ranks of the "doubtful," but from the ranks of the
deluded "Canadians."

It is a great victory that has been gained in Can-
ada. The connexion with the mother country has
been secured. We have repeatedly exonerated the
leaders of the Baldwin-Lafontaine party from the
charge of wishing to sever the union. What
Mr. Baldwin (and perhaps Mr. Lafontaine) pro-
posed to himself, God and his own conscience only
know; but, for the rest, their petty-larceny ambi-
tion aimed at nothing higher than profitable jobbing.
But though they wished not severance, the course
they pursued, if successful, led of necessity to se-
verance. We rejoice that they have been arrested
in their blind and headlong career; for who among
us has not friends and relations in Canada? and
who does not sympathise with their yearnings in
that distant land to retain theirs and their fathers'
birthright as Britons?

But a mightier interest even than that of the
union of Canada with Britain was staked in the late
contest. Upon its result depended whether the in-
stitutions of Canada—whether in connexion with
this country or as an independent state, should that
day ever come—be to be modelled on the constitu-
tional-monarchy type of Britain, or the peculiar
form of democratic-republicanism which prevails in
the United States.

We have no prejudices against the citizens of the
North American Union or their institutions. When
we look back on their history, we see that it was
impossible that any other form of government
could be established among them. But we do not
sufficiently admire that form of government to wish
to see it spread over the whole of the vast continent
of America. We believe that it cheats men with an
unreal semblance of freedom, that the present
freedom and impunity of the honest man, which it
is the first duty of Government to ensure, is less
than in countries where the democratic element is
tempered by the aristocratic and monarchic ele-
ments. We believe that in the United States each
man is a trembling slave to all. We believe that
the institutions of the Union are as incompatible
with a really free, fearless, and generous spirit as
those of Venice of old. We believe, too, that they
enthral the minds of men to an absorbing interest in
more material concerns. And we wish to see one
portion of the Anglo-Norman occupants of America
disenthralled from this delusive semblance of liberty
—weaned from feeding on those dead-sea apples,
fair in show without, but choking ashes and bitter-
ness within.

One use of the late victory in Canada ought to be
to make that province the citadel of free institu-
tions, tempered by an admixture of monarchy and
aristocracy, as in the old country. That victory
has put in the power of the home Government to
place our institutions and those of the United States
in immediate and startling contrast, so that all the
world may see which is best calculated to promote
the material and spiritual interests of a people—
to make a great and happy state. One important hint
on this subject casually presents itself as we are
writing, in Mr. Falconer's book on the "Discovery
of the Mississippi"—an author who will scarcely
be suspected of too great an affection for monarchical
or aristocratical privileges:—

"The only known representative of this illustri-
ous family [Lemoyne, of Longueuil] is the Baron
Grant, of Longueuil, in Lower Canada, who, through
the female line, inherited the barony. It is not
clear that personal honours under the French law
would descend through a female, but the letters-pa-
tent created a territorial title. The honour gives
no precedence among British subjects; and colonial
honours have never been favoured by the English
Government, our colonial system in America having
formerly been eminently democratic. It was other-
wise with the French Government. In 1667, the
Intendant, M. Talon, writing to Colbert, states, that
the nobility of Canada consisted of four nobles of an
early creation, and of four who had received letters
of nobility in the previous year; and he recommends
that eight more should be added to the number
(MS.). On October 2, 1671, M. Talon, in another
letter to Colbert, writes, that he had received ten
medals from the King to be conferred on persons

who had distinguished themselves in the colony;
and at the same time thanks him for the letters of
nobility by which 'La Terre des Isles' had been
erected into a barony in his favour."

The traditional impression of these early honours
still powerfully influences the minds of the "Can-
adiens." Among the British settlers, the Scotch,
and descendants of American loyalists, have a simi-
lar bias. The majority of the Canadian people are
decidedly prepossessed in favour of monarchical and
aristocratical institutions; and by favouring and en-
couraging this predilection the British Government
would favour the growth of a Canadian national
spirit markedly distinguished from that of the United
States. This national spirit would be a common
ground on which the population of British and the
population of French origin would naturally meet
and learn to sympathise with each other. This
aristocratico-monarchical feeling would be a bond of
sympathy with Britain; would induce the Anglo-
Norman population of Canada to effect the British
alliance in preference to that of the United States.
The development of institutions in harmony with
those of the mother country in Canada would more-
over impress a more elevated and generous charac-
ter in the Canadians than that which seems to be
gaining the ascendancy in the United States. This
would prove an attraction to not a few of the most
amiable, accomplished, and wealthy of the American
citizens to adopt Canada as their country, and
would thus increase the power and prosperity of the
country.

PARTIES AND POLITICS IN THE UNITED STATES:

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

There is nothing surprising in the result of the
Presidential election in the United States. It is
merely a repetition of what has happened at every
election since 1800. The democratic mass has ob-
tained another victory over the Doctrinaires of
America.

Since the recognition of American independence
by Great Britain, there has always been a Doctri-
naire party in the Union; it has been almost a
hereditary party. Hamilton was in a manner its
founder; the two Adamses have been its principal
ornaments. It has enrolled under its banners a de-
cided majority of the public men of the Union,
who, born to a competency, have enjoyed a syste-
matic education and opportunities of cultivating re-
fined tastes. It has been an intelligent and out the
whole an honourable party—rather sceptical, the
natural tendency of men of the world, as to the per-
fectibility of man or the wisdom and virtue of the
masses—with a good deal of knowledge, a great deal
of fastidiousness, and not a little pedantry. This
party has from its character been more powerful in
coteries than with the public. It has had too much
faith in abstractions and precedents to know and
control actual circumstances; its little airs of supe-
rior refinement and learning have alienated and dis-
gusted the great body of electors. It has called
itself Federalist at one time and Whig at another;
but it has still been the same unchanged and un-
changeable party, the counterpart of the Gironde
or the Doctrinaires of France—of the "Liberal
Whigs" or "the Educated Radicals" of Eng-
land.

Opposed to this party of men made by schools
and colleges, has always been the great Democratic
mass, which feels rather than thinks—which needs
men—leaders as the exponents and visible symbols
of principles. When the Union has had a states-
man of commanding character, this sentient body
has been guided by his will. So was it in the times
of Jefferson, of Madison, of Monroe. When such a
master-mind was not to be had, the Democracy has
been split into sectarian worshippers of a number of
local leaders—provincial great men. But even
when the mass has been thus taken at a disadvan-
tage, the Doctrinaires have rarely if ever been able
to make good use of it. Somehow or other, their
bellwethers of the flock have agreed to cede their
claims in favour of one of their number; or their
followers have been induced to desert them for a
time in favour of some man of straw, till that mo-
ment unheard-of. The Democratic mass is the
field which yields a harvest to experienced politi-
cal traders—the Doctrinaires are too sensible to be
used by them, and too supercilious to use them; and
the political traders, by appealing to the public sen-
timent of the moment, carry the day.

Jefferson, the man of the Million, carried the
Presidential election in 1800, by a majority of 73 to
64 over the Doctrinaire Adams; in 1804, by a ma-
jority of 162 to 14 over the Doctrinaire Pinckney.
Madison, the man of the Million, carried the elec-
tion in 1808 over the Doctrinaire Pinckney, by a
majority of 122 to 45; and in 1812 over the Doc-
trinaire De Witt Clinton, by a majority of 128 to
80. Monroe, the man of the Million, carried the
Presidential election in 1816 over the Doctrinaire
King, by a majority of 183 to 34; and in 1820 only
one vote was given in opposition to Monroe's elec-
tion. In 1824 the Doctrinaires made a rally; but
still the Million placed Andrew Jackson above John
Quincy Adams by 94 votes to 84; Adams was nomi-
nated President by the House of Representatives,
upon which body the choice devolved in conse-
quence of none of the candidates having an absolute
majority. Andrew Jackson, the man of the Mil-
lion, carried the Presidential election over the Doc-
trinaire Adams in 1828, by a majority of 178 to 82;
and over the Doctrinaire Clay in 1832, by a majori-
ty of 219 to 49. In the elections of 1836 & 1840 the
Doctrinaires were nowhere; and now, once more,
in the election of 1844, their crack man has been
worsted by the nominee of the Million—a gentle-
man never before heard of on this side of the Atlan-
tic, and of whose pre-existent state a majority
of his own supporters appear to have been equally
ignorant.

The moral of these events seems to be, that the
most careful education and best opportunities of
self-cultivation cannot compensate for the want of the
virtus civis which enables men to command their fel-
lows; that this inborn force is of comparatively lit-
tle value without education; and that where men
born and bred to command are not to be had, peo-
ple will put up with any block rather than take an
artificial imitation of them. Jefferson, Madison,
and Monroe, and even Washington, were by cir-
cumstances and education of the same class as the
Doctrinaires; but they had a natural power within
them, wanting which all the accomplishments of the
latter have not been sufficient to enable them to
take the lead. Jackson was of the Million: he had
the native energy, but wanted the mental cultiva-
tion, so that his public career has been neither use-
ful nor ornamental. And the histories of Van Buren
and Tyler afford nothing more than exemplifica-
tions of the kind of blocks that the Million will fall
down and worship rather than desert the idolatry
of its own will.

It is curious how little effect this determination of the Million not to be ruled by the mere men of training and education has had upon the march of public affairs in the United States. The principles which have been adopted by the Doctrinaires have had an influence over the people and their chosen rulers which themselves have been unable to attain. While the Doctrinaires have continued unaltered under their shifting names of Federalists, Whigs, &c., the Million have repeatedly changed their principles, though clinging to their original designation of Democrats. They have been resolute in having their own will, but that will has been most mutable. The leaders of the Million—the celebrities and the traders in politics—speak the momentary sentiments of the Million at elections, but they adopt the principles of the Doctrinaires in the Cabinet. They rely on the changeable moods of their supporters—upon the thousand conflicting interests and prejudices which divide them—for averting the punishment of inconsistency when the elections come round again. They address the passions of the multitude by their speeches, its judgment by their acts. The willfulness of the mass of the American people guides it in the choice of its rulers; but an under-current of good sense and right feeling compels those leaders to keep on the whole within certain bounds of sound policy.

Though the party of the Canadian Sympathizers, of the advocates of Texas annexation, and the forcible occupation of Oregon, have triumphed, there is no more fear of their crochets being carried into effect under Polk than under Clay. And though the tariff was the *choc en bataille* of the Whigs, free trade principles are as far from being really in the ascendant in Congress as they would have been had the Whigs triumphed. The average intelligence and *morale* of the American people give law to the Government, whatever be the personality of the governors. The most important change likely to be wrought in the United States by the election of Mr. Polk is the adoption of a new name by the Doctrinaires: the Whigs are writing themselves down "Native Republicans" as fast as they can.

Mr. Grant in his late work on Ireland gives the following information respecting the finances of the Repeal Association.

Some eighteen or twenty months ago, after meeting all demands upon them, the Repeal Association had a surplus of £6000, which they invested in the funds. In the interim came the building of the Conciliation Hall, which cost somewhat about £3000. The expenses of the late trials were enormously great; they swallowed up a very large portion of the amount, large as it has been, which has been received during the last twelve months. Mr. Ray, as secretary, receives £400 per annum; and, considering the nature and responsibility of the work which he has to do, and the singularly efficient way in which he discharges his duties, he is certainly anything but over paid. The assistant-secretary is engaged at a salary of £300 per year. The cashier receives a salary of £150, and the book-keeper £100. There are about fifty persons altogether permanently employed by the Association, as clerks and otherwise, with salaries varying from two pounds to fifteen shillings per week. Postages cost the Association the same sum per month, or £50 a week. The item of newspapers and advertisements, subjects it to an annual expense of from £2000 to £3000, or about £250 per month. Then, out of every sum remitted from the country, twenty per cent. has to be deducted for local expenses. At least 150 per month may be put down for miscellaneous expenses.

MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF THE COMMANDER OF THE PRESIDENT STEAMER, CAPTAIN ROBERTS.—The Cork Reporter contains the following interesting account of a monument, with a striking and touching inscription, lately erected in the churchyard of Passage. The cenotaph is a large square building of rich cut stone, with a fine base and cap moulding, and having a bold pediment on either side. The design is appropriate, chaste, and elegant. On the angles of the monument are represented, in strong relief, the sterns of the vessels which Captain Roberts commanded, viz., the Black Joke, the Sirius, the British Queen, and the President. The following is the inscription which the monument bears:—"This stone commemorates, in the churchyard of his native parish, the merits and premature death of the first officer under whose command a steam-vessel ever crossed the Atlantic Ocean. Unadorned bravery, exhibited in the suppression of the slave traffic in the African seas, enterprise and consummate skill in the details of his profession, recommended him for that arduous service. Lieutenant Richard Roberts, R. N., in accomplishing it, not only surpassed the wildest visions of former days, but even the warmest anticipations of the present. He gave to science triumphs she had not dared to hope, and created an epoch for ever memorable in the history of his country and navigation. The thousands that shall follow in his track must not forget who it was that taught the world to traverse with such marvellous rapidity the highway of the ocean; and who, in connecting in a voyage of a few days the eastern and western hemispheres, has forever linked his name with the greatest achievements of navigation since Columbus first revealed Europe and America to each other. God, having permitted him this high distinction, was pleased to decree that the leader of this great enterprise should also be its martyr. Lieutenant Roberts perished, with all on board his ship, the President, when on her voyage from America to England. She was lost in the month of March, A. D. 1841. As the gallant seaman under whose guidance was accomplished an undertaking, the result of which centuries will not exhaust, it is for his country—for the world—to remember him. His widow, who erects this melancholy memorial, may be forgiven if to her these claims are lost in the recollection of that devotedness of spirit, which, alas! for three brief years, formed the light and joy of her existence."

GIGANTIC FAMILY.—Died on the 14th instant, aged 68 years, at High Stoney, Tintwistle, Mr. John Hyde, farmer. The deceased, who measured in height six feet four inches, was followed to his grave (at Marple church), on Monday last, by nine sons and two daughters; the eldest, who is the shortest of the sons, measured six feet two and a half inches, and several of the younger measure six feet five inches and three quarters. The two daughters are very considerably above the ordinary size of females. The average size of the whole is six feet four inches.

A RUSSIAN COUNSELLOR.—The Revue de Paris announces the death of General Yermoloff, one of the privy councillors of the Emperor Nicholas. "The reputation of that General," it says, "would rival that of Souwarrow and Kutusow, if the government had properly applied his talents. He was chief of the staff of Borodino, and it was he who prepared the plan of that memorable battle. The Russian Grenadiers, driven from the great redoubt, were beginning to disperse, when Yermoloff succeeded in rallying them, and brought them back to the redoubt, which they ultimately carried. In 1813, at the battle of Kulm, he gave similar proofs of ability and bravery. In 1814, the emperor Nicholas, who was then only a grand duke, wished to hold a review, which was to have been passed by General

Yermoloff. The latter was not afraid to represent publicly to the prince that the time had not yet arrived when he should inspect the imperial troops, and he told him in formal terms that he was young enough to learn, but not old enough to teach. On the accession of Nicholas to the throne, Yermoloff was recalled from the Caucasus, where he had maintained the authority of his sovereign. From that moment he enjoyed considerable popularity. At Moscow, the inhabitants assembled in immense numbers on his passage, and the people of fashion crowded round him in the clubs and salons. The emperor offered him, on his return to St. Petersburg, an employment, which he accepted, and ever since has occupied a seat in the imperial councils. General Paskiewitch has succeeded him in the command of the army." General Count Tolstoy, former governor of St. Petersburg, had also died in that capital.

A rivalry unexampled at present exists among the colonies of Great Britain to forward to the mother country their varied products. The Australian, the Tasmanian and other colonies founded on the immense continent of New Holland, now supply the manufacturers of England with wool almost sufficient for our entire consumption. From British Honduras there has been recently imported preserved turtle—specimens of which were lately exhibited to and tasted by several connoisseurs in this most important article for civic and other feasts. The best turtles are caught and cured on the spot at Honduras. The full flavour of the fish is thus entirely secured, and the loss of weight and the laxity of stamina, consequent upon a long voyage, and want of proper food, are thus avoided.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S MUSEUM.—(From a Correspondent.)—The above institution has recently experienced several important alterations and improvements, and has received some valuable additions from the Asiatic Society of Calcutta. The horns pertaining to different animals have been judiciously arranged, and may now be seen to far better advantage than they were before, when they were indiscriminately huddled together. Two newly-discovered specimens of cervi have been lately introduced into the museum; one of them was presented to the Directors by Major Harris, which that gentleman procured whilst he was proceeding on the mission to Shoa. It is a species of antelope, and is boldly and elegantly striped with white angular zones, similar to the zebra. The horns of this beautiful animal are two feet in length, and spirally formed. It would appear to have heretofore escaped the notice of naturalists. The other is a red deer (a male), shot in the valley of Munipore, in the Raj Mal district. The antlers of this latter animal are out of all proportion to the size of its body, and present a very formidable front. It is stated to be exceedingly fierce and untractable. To the ornithological department some interesting additions have been made. Several novel species of falcons, cranes, and divers have been received peculiar to Northern India. The bat (vespertilio) family has been considerably augmented. The most extraordinary feature in the entomological collection is the "animated leaf"—the very curious intra-connecting link between the animal and vegetable being—which has recently been received by Dr. Horsfield, the curator of the museum, from a friend resident in Bengal. This wonderful production of nature so critically in every particular resembles a faded leaf, that the most scrupulous observer would find it difficult task to decide to which order of the creation it belongs. It is said to be the only specimen of the kind in this country, and it most certainly forms a most interesting and unique feature in natural history.—*The Times*.

We understand that it is in contemplation to establish a new school for the sons of Officers of the Army, similar in its plan and objects to the Royal Naval School. It is needless to expatiate on the benefit which such an establishment would be to the Army; the only wonder, indeed, is that an institution of the kind does not already exist. The Navy and the Army have their own Seminaries; and the frequent application of Military Officers to participate in the advantages of the Royal Naval School, sufficiently show how eagerly the new school would be supported by the Service. Lieut. General Lord Broomfield, with the zeal which characterises all his efforts for the profession of which he is so distinguished a member, is, we are informed, actively engaged in maturing plans for the institution, which shall have our warmest advocacy.

The Out-Pensioners resident in the islands of Jersey and Guernsey are to be forthwith placed under the control of Staff Officers, in the same manner as in the several districts in Great Britain, and local companies will be formed from those able to carry arms.

The Queen has directed that a superb silver vase shall be presented to Thomas Grant, Esq., the Store-keeper of Clarence Victualling Yard, at Portsmouth, as a mark of Her Majesty's and Prince Albert's sense of the attention and hospitality which they, and the King of the French experienced at his residence on the night of their visit to Portsmouth, when it proved so tempestuous that the King was forced to return to London and cross to France via Dover, and Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal Suite took shelter until the weather moderated sufficiently to enable them to go on board the *Victoria* and *Albert* yacht to sleep.

THE FRENCH NAVY.—(The following article appears in the *Quotidienne* (a paper that supports the Bourbon dynasty,) for the purpose of showing how France lost all her maritime power when she cast off the old race of kings. It is a curious document, and admits certain facts with regard to the victories of the English navy, which Napoleon kept with the utmost care from public view.)

"We have already shown what the naval forces of France are in 1844. They are very much fallen off from what they were fifty years ago. Louis XVI., it is true, did not go to Windsor; he would have spurred the idea of uniting two rival nations by the puerile knot of a garter, but he forced the Britannic Plenipotentiaries to come to Paris and sign an act of renunciation of the finest jewel in the crown of George III. viz., an entire continent. The French fleet on the 1st of October, 1792, reckoned 86 ships of the line, of which 39 belonged to Brest, 10 to L'Orient, 13 to Rochefort, and 24 to Toulon. Three of these were of 120 guns; five of 110; ten of 80; sixty seven of 74; and one of sixty-four guns. War broke out. The imperious tyranny of the Commissioners of the Convention, the timid hesitations of some of the Admirals, the ill-conceived and unaccounted instructions sent from Paris, by men who knew nothing of navigation, and a concurrence of circumstances, subjected our squadrons to great disasters, although the courage of our naval heroes never for one moment failed. Our losses were numerous. It is painful to recall them, but it is the duty of history, and we have before us official documents of them which ought not to be concealed, as being tending in profitable lessons; experience thus dearly bought should ever be brought into use. In

1793—We had thirteen ships of the line, and nine frigates taken or destroyed at Toulon, and five frigates taken elsewhere.

1794—Six ships taken or sunk; eight frigates taken.

1795—Five ships taken or sunk; six frigates taken.

1796—Seven frigates taken.

1797—Three frigates taken.

1798—Thirteen ships taken or destroyed (eleven at Aboukir); ten frigates taken and two destroyed.

1799—Six frigates taken.

1800—Two ships and six frigates taken.

1801—Two ships and ten frigates taken.

1803—One ship and six frigates taken.

1805—Fourteen ships taken or destroyed (Trafalgar); four frigates taken.

1808—Six ships and one frigate forced to surrender at Cadiz; two frigates taken.

1809—Six ships and seven frigates destroyed, and seven frigates taken.

1810—Eight frigates taken.

1811—Three frigates taken; two destroyed.

1812—One ship taken; two frigates destroyed.

1813—Two frigates taken.

1814—Seven frigates taken.

1815—One frigate taken.

The losses of France during these twenty-three years amounted to 91 ships of the line and 177 frigates, comprising 11 ships and as many frigates wrecked, or burnt by accident. Out of 60 ships taken, 41 were added to the British navy; and out of 137 frigates taken, 103 had the same fate. These reverses on the ocean, however, did not prevent France from being triumphant on the Continent, and her victories on land compelled different nations to add their squadrons to hers, but her allies were equally unfortunate. The losses were—

Holland—22 ships of the line, and 40 frigates.

Spain—21 ships & 22 frigates.

Denmark—20 ships and 10 frigates.

And yet all these successes of Great Britain were purchased by her at a very easy rate. She had only seven ships of the line taken from her, viz., the *Alexander*, in 1794; the *Conseur* and *Berwick*, in 1795; the *Leander*, in 1798; the *Hannibal* and *Swiftsure* in 1801; and the *Calcutta* in 1805. She had also to record the capture of 12 of her frigates. One of these was by a deed the most glorious in our naval annals. On the 14th December, 1798, the *Ambuscade* was boarded and taken by our sloop the *Bayonnaise*, of very inferior force. The preponderance of the naval strength of Great Britain is further shown by the following statement:—

At the end of 1794 she had 117 ships of the line, of which 85 were in commission.

In 1802 she had 126 ships of the line, of which 104 were in commission.

In 1809, 127 ships, of which 113 were in commission; and in 1813, 124 ships, of which 102 were in commission.

The totals of her effective navy were, at the end of 1793, 411 vessels of war, measuring together 402,000 tons; 135 of these were in commission.

In 1798 she had 696, measuring 581,000 tons, and of these vessels 451 were in commission.

In 1809 she had 1061, measuring 858,000 tons, and 709 of these vessels were in commission; and in 1813 she had 1009 vessels of war, measuring together 870,000 tons; 613 of these vessels were in commission.

Thus in twenty years England, to ensure to herself the absolute dominion of the seas, more than doubled the numbers of her naval force."

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Dec. 27th.—FROM TEXAS.—President Houston sent his annual message to Congress on the 5th inst. It describes the finances of the country as prosperous, but defalcations have been numerous in the collection of taxes—already more than \$52,000.

The expenditures since December 1841, up to last November, have been \$460,209; receipts since February 1842 \$466,158. All the captured prisoners, save José Antonio Navarro, have been released by Mexico. The President says that in all but the name, Texas is at peace with Mexico.

The relations of Texas with Europe have been extended by treaties of amity and commerce with some of the German states. Great Britain and France are represented as friendly, no abatement of amicable feeling having resulted from the agitation of the annexation question.

The relations of Texas to the United States remain "as they were," and the President implies and almost expresses a doubt that they will ever be changed.

PAY OF THE ARMY.—This is to be reduced considerably, if the Bill before the House is passed. All extra pay for extra services, is cut off by the Bill. It fixes the term of service at West Point to four years, and authorises all supernumerary officers to be selected from West Point. The number of assistant Quarter Masters, is reduced in the Bill to 20. The pay of privates is six dollars per month and one dollar in addition for each soldier and musician who shall receive an honorable discharge. Corporal punishment is abolished; but an enlisted man may be sentenced to hard labour, for desertion from the Army or Marine corps, for a period of not less than one or more than six years. All supplies, it is required, shall be purchased by contract with the lowest bidder. A navy bill with the same object, would answer well.—(*New York Sun*.)

NEWS BY THE WAY OF JAMAICA.—CAPTURE OF A SLAVE.—From a letter from St. Anne's Bay, dated the 5th ultimo, we glean the following: A British man of war brig, on a cruise and last from Chagres, reports that on her former cruise she fell in with a slave brig, named *Bahia*. When first discovered by the brig, American colors were flying at the peak, and she appeared like an American merchant brig, and had she steadily kept her course no suspicions would have been entertained otherwise; but in consequence of her suspicious manoeuvres, chase was immediately given, and the next morning she was overtaken, when she hauled down the American ensign, hoisted the Spanish flag, and prepared for fight. She was, however, captured without any loss of life on board the British brig, and five killed on the slave. She proved to be a brig of 180 tons, with an American bottom, and had 340 slaves confined on board from the east coast of Africa, bound to *Bahia*. She was carried into Chagres and taken charge of. Information had been received from her that a schooner had sailed in company with her, with a cargo of slaves for the same port. The brig, when she touched at Jamaica, was then in search of the schooner. No other news.

CANADA.

MONTREAL, January 2nd.—We are sorry to learn, that the spirit of insubordination which has so much infected the workmen employed on public works is not yet extinct. We are informed that within the last few days the lives of some of the parties who contract to supply stone for the Canal have been threatened, because these persons have thought it necessary to reduce the price of wages during the short days of winter from 3s. 6d. to 3s. It is known that these contractors have been sought for by men armed with pistols, who swore they would have their lives. A representation has in consequence been made to the Board of Works, and it is trusted that the Government will take some steps to protect the lives of parties thus situated, and prevent such violent proceedings.—(*Transcript*.)

MONTREAL, Jan. 4.—At a late hour last night we received the following certificate. To remove

all difficulty as to its authenticity, we beg to state that it was brought to us by Mr. Henry Jameson, and bears the signature of the Reverend Curé of the Parish of Pointe aux Trembles. We give a copy of the original and a literal translation.

Moi, Curé de la Paroisse de la Pointe aux Trembles, certifie par les présents, que les étrangers qui sont venus dans mon Eglise le Mardi, 24 Décembre se sont conduits de la manière la plus décente, et qu'il est faux qu'ils aient tentés d'abattre aucune croix, et de troubler en quelque ce soit l'office divin que je célébrais alors; et par conséquent les rapports sur la Minerve du 26 sont entièrement faux.

E. LABELLE, P.

I, Curé of the Parish of Pointe aux Trembles, certify by these presents, that the strangers who came into my church on Tuesday, the 24th December, conducted themselves in the most decent manner, and that it is false that they endeavoured to pull down any cross, and to disturb in any particular the Divine office which I was then celebrating; and consequently the statements made in the *Minerve* of the 26th are entirely false.

E. LABELLE, P.

(Gazette.)

We learn from the *Melanges Religieux* that the Grey Nuns of Montreal are about to send four of their body to Bytown, there to found a new establishment.—(*Id.*)

BOSTON AND CANADA RAILWAY.—The sum of \$500,000 having been unconditionally subscribed for the construction of this Railway, the following persons have been chosen Directors of the Company:—

Messrs. Nathan Rice, of Boston, Alvah Crocker, of Fitchburg, Jacob Forster, of Charlestown, Henry Timmins, of Boston, John Jay Low, of Boston, H. Weld Fuller, of Boston, Gardner H. Hall, of Brattleboro', J. R. Blake, of Brattleboro', Calvin Townley, of Brattleboro', Joseph Davis, of Templeton, Joseph Goodhue, of Brattleboro', Thomas Lamb, of Boston, Isaac Livermore, of Boston.—*Herald*.

Dr. DILL is entertaining the inhabitants of Dundas by delivering Lectures at the Mechanics' Institute on every Monday evening, on *Light, Air and Heat*. His Lectures are numerous and respectfully attended. This evening he intends illustrating his subject by the use of instruments.—(*Hamilton Gazette*.)

QUEBEC.

MONDAY, 6TH JANUARY, 1845.

LATEST DATES.

From London.....	Dec. 5	From New York.....	Dec. 31
From Liverpool.....	Nov. 29	From Halifax.....	Dec. 15
From Paris.....	Nov. 29	From Kingston.....	Dec. 24

United States papers to the 1st instant, contain little of importance. As regards the Texas and Oregon questions nothing definite has as yet been determined on by Congress, further than that from the sentiments of the leading men and the tone of the public prints, generally, there are strong indications of a desire to settle the business by coming to immediate action on it, and taking possession of the respective territories, peaceably or otherwise, as the case may be. We are glad to perceive that public attention has been directed by the British press, to the marauding propensities of our neighbours, on the subject of the Oregon boundary. We extract from the *London Colonial Gazette* of the 30th November last, the following notice of a work recently published by Mr. FALCONER, on the discovery of the Mississippi, which contains much useful information, and from a highly respectable authority, respecting the point in dispute:—

OREGON.

A little book by Mr. FALCONER (sometime Chief Justice of Texas,) on the first discovery of the Mississippi,* has made its appearance most opportunely. When the faction of sympathisers, Texas annexers, and Oregon invaders has carried its candidate for the Presidency, it is time for this country to look sharp. We do not believe that Mr. POLK, any more than Mr. CLAY is very anxious to snap away our territory at the risk of a war; but it will not be the fault of the loafers, squatters, and trappers, who find the country most remote from great cities and settled government most convenient, if we have not some trouble in our possessions on the north-west coast of America. A letter from one of these gentry has been running the round of the United States papers. He writes from the Wallamette; mentions that land has been selected "for a big city;" and, with the impudence of the low and shifting class of Yankees, asserts that it is the intention of Dr. McLAUGHLIN "to quit the Hudson's Bay Company, and become an American citizen." This barefaced lie is only meant to encourage recruits from the sympathisers and loafers to swarm into Oregon.

Mr. FALCONER's antiquarian researches have enabled him to settle, beyond the possibility of dispute, the northern and northwestern boundary of the province of Louisiana. This is a most important point, as it frustrates the insidious attempt of American writers to assume that Louisiana extended to the shores of the Pacific, and included the Oregon territory. On this point Mr. FALCONER says:—

"Louisiana, it is said, stretched from the Gulf of Mexico to the northward, and north-westward to an undefined extent."—(*Greenhow*, p. 276.)

"It can be most distinctly demonstrated that there is not the slightest foundation for this statement."

"Before the settlers who accompanied La Salle sailed to establish the colony of Louisiana, Beaujeu promised to act under the orders of the Governor and Intendant of Canada."—(*Arte*, p. 16.)

"In the grant made by Louis XIV. to Crozat, it is distinctly mentioned that Louisiana was to be subordinate to the general government of New France (Canada). The extent of the province north was to be to the Illinois (ante, p. 59)—but the Illinois was subsequently added to it."

"So much as was not carved out and added to Louisiana remained the province of Canada. The Government of Canada had the control of the whole, and the jurisdiction of the subordinate could only be over the territory defined as the province of Louisiana. The province did not extend in 1712 further to the north than the Illinois, and the subsequent addition of the Illinois extended the province no further than the Illinois. All to the north remained part of Canada."

"When France ceded Canada to England in 1762, it 'ceded and guaranteed to Great Britain, in full right, with all its dependencies'—and in general everything that depends on the said countries, lands, islands, and coasts, with the sovereignty, property, possession, and all rights acquired by

"On the Discovery of the Mississippi, and on the South-western, Oregon, and North-western Boundary of the United States. With a Translation from the original M.S. of Memoirs, &c., relating to the Discovery of the Mississippi, by Robert Cavalier de La Salle, and the Chevalier Henry de Tonty. By Thomas Falconer, of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn." London: Samuel Clarke, 1844.

treaty or otherwise, which the most Christian King and the Crown of France have had till now over the said countries, islands, places, coasts, and their inhabitants."

"This concession was made with the distinct and defined purpose of including the whole district to the north and north-west of the source of the Mississippi. During the first negotiations, in 1716, for the cession of Canada, the limits between Louisiana and Canada were a subject of controversy. The desire of the English Government was to extend the boundary of Canada over the Illinois, so as to reach the Mississippi through that country. This, also, was very early the expressed wish of those to whom the surrender of Canada was made; for the Marquis de Vaudreuil, who signed the surrender, declared that, ten days after it, he was asked for his maps, which he complained had been improperly taken from him, and that on being shown one by an officer, he pointed out errors:—'I told him the limits marked on it were not just, verbally mentioned others extending Louisiana on the one side to the carrying place of the Miamis, and on the other to the head of the Illinois.'—(*Annual Register*, 1766, p. 267.)—The highest point of Louisiana at the time of the surrender of Canada was the head waters of the Illinois."

"But the question of the boundary between Canada and Louisiana was far too important to be left unsettled, and the English Government would not assent to any qualified propositions respecting it. M. Bussy, on the part of France, endeavoured to make large exceptions in the cession of Canada, but Mr. Pitt would not listen to them, as they included vast countries which Vaudreuil had yielded under the description of Canada. Exceptions were then attempted to be made respecting the savage nations, but the English Government insisted on the full and complete cession of the province. These negotiations failed; but in the following year not merely was an unconditional cession of Canada made in the words cited, but the Illinois was ceded, which was admittedly part of Louisiana."

"First, then, as a subordinate province, partly formed out of Canada, Louisiana extended no further than the distinct boundaries of it could be shown; secondly, it never extended further north than the Illinois river; thirdly, the question of the extent of Louisiana was argued at the peace of 1762; fourthly, Canada in its full extent was ceded to Great Britain; and, lastly, the official map used by France in its negotiations with Great Britain indisputably proves that the country north and north-west of the Mississippi was ceded as the province of Canada."

The plea of a settlement by Americans at Astoria is equally satisfactorily disposed of:—

"In the same year Jacob Astor, of New York, formed the 'Pacific Fur Company,' He communicated his intention to the British North-West Company, and offered to it one-third of the interest of the scheme. The proposal was not accepted, and it is asked 'if Mr. Astor, a citizen of the United States, was justifiable in thus offering to an association of British subjects, noted for its enmity to his adopted country, a share of the advantages to be obtained under the flag of the United States, from territories exclusively belonging to the United States, and of which the exclusive possession by the United States was evidently essential to the advantage and welfare of the republic?'—(*Greenhow*, p. 294.) An English subject would have been free to make such an offer. Exclusive possession of the country by the United States certainly did not exist, for it had not taken any step either to claim, to possess it, or to annex it. When the company was formed, 'the majority not only of the inferior servants, but also of the partners, were British subjects.'—(*Greenhow*, p. 295.) They made an establishment on the Columbia River, but, in consequence of difficulties, Macdougall and Mackenzie announced their determination, on the 1st of July, 1812, to dissolve the company, and Mr. Hunt, another of the partners, in August, 1813, acceded to it. On the 16th of October, 1813, an agreement was made between Messrs. Macdougall and Alexander Stuart, on the part of the British North-West Company, and Messrs. Macdougall, Mackenzie, and Clarke, on the other part, by which all the establishments, furs, stock in hand, of the Pacific Company in the country of Columbia, were sold to the North-West Company, for about 58,000 dollars. The difficulties which caused this dissolution might, it is said, have been overcome, 'if the directing partners on the Columbia had been Americans instead of being, as the greater part were, men unconnected with the United States by birth, or citizenship, or previous residence, or family ties.'—(*Greenhow*, p. 305.) It was, therefore, a settlement made by a majority of English; and the sovereignty of the English Government having been declared over the country, they were amenable to English laws. Mr. Astor could not annex the territory to the United States, and his sole object was to obtain furs. Shortly after the sale was made, a British sloop-of-war, the *Racon*, reached the Columbia and the name of Fort George was given to the establishment."

Mr. FALCONER's remarks are written with the acuteness of a lawyer and the urbanity of a man of the world. His candour contrasts most favourably with the glossing and special pleading of Mr. GREENHOW, the official advocate of the American claims. This candour and this amenity do not, however, prevent Mr. FALCONER from telling plain and useful truths in his own quiet way. The temper which pervades his book may be inferred from its conclusion, which ought to have, and we believe will have, an effect on the minds of all the honourable men in the Union:—

"Hitherto, notwithstanding the remarks which have been made by American writers, the British Government has acted with great temper and moderation. It has not placed its case on extreme right, and it has been actuated by a very sincere desire to maintain friendly relations with the United States. The errors of fact which have been committed in the course of the negotiations, have been upon very immaterial points, not in the slightest degree affecting the main question."

"It is greatly to be lamented, however, that in America it should have been the interest of dishonest and violent politicians to have adopted a tone of discussion upon the subject opposed to its fair settlement. It is not honourable, while the title to the territory is undetermined between the respective Governments, to urge measures to populate it with American citizens, in order to give facilities for its occupation at a future period. Such recommendations do not indicate a conviction of the validity of the claim insisted on. America, as well as Great Britain, has an interest in the establishment of a settled government in that part of the world—in marking out the limits of legal possession—and in rearing a population which, however they may differ respecting the system of government they may prefer, shall look to the future, as bringing the fruits of a peaceful, generous, and civilized intercourse."

It is stated in the *New York Sun*, that Mr. POLK's brother, who has arrived at Washington from a visit to the Hermitage, reports that the health of General JACKSON is sinking so rapidly that fears are entertained of his immediate dissolution.

THE undersigned has been duly appointed sole Assignee to the Bankrupt Estate of JEAN BAPTISTE GUILLOT, Master Mason, of the parish of St. Roch, of Quebec.

NARCISSE F. BELLEAU, Advocate.
Quebec, 14th December, 1844.

THE undersigned has been duly appointed sole Assignee to the Bankrupt Estate of EDOUARD LAFORGE, Joiner and undertaker, of the parish of St. Roch, of Quebec.

NARCISSE F. BELLEAU, Advocate.
Quebec, 14th December, 1844.

NOTICE.—Whereas JAMES FURNIVAL, of Warrington, in the County of Lancaster, in England, Tanner, has obtained from Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Her Royal Letters Patent, for an expedition mode of Unhairing, Mastering and Tanning various descriptions of Hides and Skins by him invented, under the great Seal of the United Kingdom, bearing date at Westminster, the Twenty-ninth day of March, in the fourth year of Her Majesty, and extending also to Her Majesty's Colonies, and a copy of the Patent and also of the Original specification have been filed in the Office of the Secretary of this Province; by which invention Sole Leather averaging 30 lbs. per side can be tanned in two months, Upper Leather in ten days, and Calf Skins 30 lbs. per dozen in one week, and a superior article produced with the ordinary kind of Liquors used.

And whereas RICHARD FREEMAN, of the City of Quebec, in that part of the Province of Canada, heretofore constituting Lower Canada, Tanner, has purchased from the Patentee the sole right, and privilege of making, using, exercising and vending the aforesaid invention within the Province of Canada, and also of granting permission and license to any other person or persons, with whom he may at any time agree to make, use and exercise the same within the said Province, under and by virtue of a Contract in writing to that effect made and passed before Louis PAVARD and colleague Notaries at Quebec, on the Twenty-seventh day of April last.

Therefore Public Notice is hereby given, that the said Richard Freeman, is alone authorized and empowered to grant Licenses to others to make, use and exercise the said invention within the Province of Canada, and also that any person or persons who shall make, use or use the same without a License from him, or shall attempt to imitate the same, or in any manner infringe upon the said Patent right, will be immediately prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law. The aforesaid invention is now in operation at Mr. Freeman's Tannery, St. Valer's Street, Quebec, where the whole process can be seen and ascertained, or at Mr. S. F. Sykes' Tannery, Montreal.

JAMES FURNIVAL,
RICHARD FREEMAN,
Quebec, 26th June, 1844.

CURE FOR WORMS.
WINNER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE.—warranted in all cases.—The best remedy ever yet discovered for Worms; it not only destroys them, but invigorates the whole system, and cures off the superabundant humors, or mucus, so prevalent in the stomach and bowels, especially of those in bad health. It is harmless in its effects upon the system, and the health of the patient is always improving by its use, even when no worms are discovered. The medicine being palatable, no child will refuse to take it, not even the most delicate. Physicians and observations concur in stating that worms, accompanied by each bottle. Prepared and sold wholesale and retail by

JOHN MUSSON,
Agent, Quebec.
MONTREAL, Nov. 17, 1843.

DEAR SIR.—I have much pleasure in sending you the enclosed testimonial from a Physician of this city, in favor of your Vermifuge. I can also add my testimony to its efficacy, as in numerous cases that have come to my knowledge, your Vermifuge has proved eminently successful; and from its daily increasing demand, is acquiring the high reputation it so deservedly entitled to.

I remain, dear Sir, your truly,
H. SCOTT, M. D.
Montreal, Nov. 17, 1843.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE MEDICAL FACULTY
DISEASE ARRESTED!—Health Restored!!
J. WINNER'S CHEMICAL RED DROP,
AND UNIVERSAL FAMILY OINTMENT.

For the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, in all its forms or stages: White Swellings of the Joints; Pains in the Throat; acute and chronic inflammation of the Joint; Pains in the Neck; Rheumatism; Gout; Gonorrhea; or Blisters; all hard tumors and Abscesses; of the Throat and Neck; Scaly, Dry, and Moist Tetter; Scurs; Itch in all its forms; Erysipelas; (no matter where present or what description) Boils and all hard Tumors; (dispersing the inflammation when used before suppuration has commenced, and afterwards in the cure of the abscesses) Ringworms; Cancers; Ulcers of every description; Salt Rheum; Scalds and Burns.

Sold by JOHN MUSSON,
Agent, Quebec.

ALLEBAS'S MEDICINES.
THE above medicines having been thoroughly tested and become highly popular in the UNITED STATES, are now offered to the CANADIAN PUBLIC by the proprietor with entire confidence, and he only asks for them a fair trial. Each Agent is furnished with pamphlets for general distribution, setting forth the nature and uses of the medicines, and containing certificates from highly respectable persons of some of the cures effected by them; also, with a neat chest containing

"THE BLACK (OR ALLEBAS'S) SALVE"
A very efficacious remedy for Sores, various kinds, Scalds, Burns, &c. It draws out inflammation and relieves pain immediately; see pamphlet.

"ALLEBAS'S HEALTH PILLS."
A most excellent cathartic for Bilious and Dyspeptic difficulties; mild, yet effective in their operation, and leave the stomach in a healthy state; see pamphlet.

"ALLEBAS'S TOOTHACHE DROPS."
A safe and speedy remedy for the common Tooth Ache; see pamphlet.

"ALLEBAS'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER."
A sure remedy for pain, weakness in the back, side, chest, &c.; see pamphlet. These plasters are taking the precedence of all others in the United States, wherever they have been used. Families and individuals are invited to get a pamphlet and read, and if they have occasion, try the medicines, which are warranted to do all that is claimed for them.

The Agents for Quebec are John Musson, (general wholesale and retail Agent for Quebec and vicinity), and J. J. Sims, Druggists and Apothecaries. Country dealers and masters of vessels can be supplied at wholesale on the same terms with the proprietor in New York.

LYMAN W. GILBERT, Proprietor,
214, Fulton street, New York.
Quebec, 16th September, 1844.

ROWLAND'S
MACASSAR OIL,
Is universally acknowledged to be the ONLY ARTICLE that will effectually produce and restore HAIR, (including Whiskers, Mustaches, and Eyebrows) prevent it from falling off or turning grey, and prevent it from becoming thin and receding, and render it delicate, soft, silky, curly and glossy.

CAUTION!!—Numerous persons compound are universally sold as "MACASSAR OIL." To ensure the real article, see that the bottle is enclosed in a wrapper, (well engraving of exquisite workmanship), on which are engraved "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL," in two lines.

To further ensure the genuine article, see that the words "Rowland's Macassar Oil" are engraved on the back of the envelope nearly 1,500 times, containing 29,128 letters—without this none are genuine.

A large supply constantly kept on hand by
J. J. SIMS,
APOTHECARY & DRUGGIST,
Upper Town Market, Quebec
November 10th, 1844.

DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT.

(From 375, Bowery, New York.)
FOR the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping-Cough, Catarrh, pains in the side and breast, Bronchitis, Liver Complaints, and all those affections of the lungs, which are a source of so much suffering and often terminate in CONSUMPTION, this remedy is justly and highly recommended. It is purely vegetable, mild and gentle in its effects upon the system, and can be taken in the most delicate cases with safety as well as utility. So extensively has it been used, and so often proved successful even in extreme and apparently almost hopeless cases, not only as a palliative but as a remedy, that the proprietor feels no hesitation in introducing it and recommending it to all who unfortunately may have occasion to resort to some means of recovery. Physicians, familiar with its effects and aware of the healing properties of this vegetable preparation, not unfrequently prescribe it in their practice and with the Medical Faculty generally it has met with more than ordinary approbation.

CONSUMPTION.
The following remarks are taken from a late number of the Medical Magazine:—
"The surprising effects produced by the genuine Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, made at 375, Bowery, in Consumption cases, cannot fail exciting a deep and thrilling interest throughout the world. We have so long believed the disease (Consumption), incurable, that it is difficult to credit our senses when we see persons evidently consumptive, restored to health. Yet, it is a fact of daily occurrence!!"
Certificates from the highest and most respectable sources, of persons who have been greatly relieved by it or entirely recovered from affections of the lungs and liver, could be furnished in abundance, but we insert only the following:—

CERTIFICATE.
"Being constitutionally predisposed to consumption, a member of my family having suffered severely from irritation of the lungs, accompanied with a cough and raising matter and blood, together with a severe pain in my side and breast, I was supplied, to the beyond recovery. I was induced by the advice of Dr. Taylor, to try his Balsam of Liverwort. I have taken five bottles in all. I began to improve with the first bottle, and while taking the third, was so far recovered as to be able to get about. Since which time, by continued use of it, I am quite restored and able to attend to my usual business. To persons suffering from coughs and affections of the Lungs, I do earnestly recommend it."
(Signed) JAS. C. SCOTT.
"Elizabeth City, N. C. Dec. 16, 1842."

For common cold and cough, this is one of the best remedies ever discovered.
N. B.—There is a spurious article and lately introduced into this place, therefore be careful to get the genuine, which is from 375, Bowery, N. Y.
PRICE REDUCED TO 75 Cts. per Bottle.
SOLE AGENT FOR QUEBEC,
JOHN MUSSON,
Head of Upper Town Hill.
Quebec, 20th December, 1843.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY,
8, WATERLOO PLACE, PALM MALL, LONDON.

Division of Profits among the Assured.

HONORARY PRESIDENTS.
Earl of Errol, Earl of Courtown, Earl of Leven and Melville, Earl of Northbury, Earl of Stair.

DIRECTORS.
James Stuart, Esquire, Chairman; H. De Castro, Esquire, Deputy Chairman.

Samuel Anderson, Esq., Charles Downes, Esq., Hamilton Blair Ayrre, Esq., Charles Graham Esq., Edward Boyd, Esquire, R. Charles Hamilton, Esq., E. Lennox Boyd, Esquire, John Ritchie Esq., Assistant Resident, William Rastion, Esq., F. H. Thomson, Esq., Surgeon—F. Hale Thomson, Esquire, 43, Berners-Street, Secretary—Patrick Macintyre, Esq.

THIS Joint Stock Company, established by Act of Parliament, without limited responsibility affords the most perfect Security in an ample paid-up Capital, and in the great success which has attended it, since its commencement in 1843, and the large accumulation of Profits which has taken place.

On the 1st of July, 1841, the Company, at their General Meeting, declared a dividend of 10 per cent. on the sum paid by the Stockholders, and appropriated to those holding Assurances at the participating rate £2 per cent. per Annum from the dates of their policies, so that the addition to a policy for £100 in force for the previous 5 years, has been £100, making it in all £2100. The premiums payable to the Company are nevertheless very moderate, and only one-fifth of them, when an Assurance is for life, need be paid for the first 5 years after the date of the policy; the other half, subject to the payment of interest at 5 per cent. annually, to be deducted at death, or paid off at convenience. By this arrangement, it becomes easy for persons of moderate income to secure a provision for their family; and the policy may be relinquished on the acquisition of a fortune, within the five years, the Assured having paid one-half of the Premiums, instead of the whole, according to the usual practice.

Thus a person of 25 years old may, by an annual payment of £28 16s. 3d., for the first years, and afterwards of the full premium, £57 12s. 6d., secure to his widow and children at his death, a sum of money of £25,000, subject to the deduction of £1413 15s. 3d., being the amount of premiums unpaid. A person requiring a temporary advance of money, may also, in terms of this arrangement, should he within 5 years relinquish the policy of Assurance by means of which he has obtained the advance, give it up on payment merely of one-half of the Premiums instead of the whole, according to the usage of most other Offices.

The great facilities afforded by the Company, in these and other respects, are such that it really appears to be a moral duty in every parent who is not possessed of a fortune, but of an income, however moderate, to insure his life for a sum which may yield a comfortable provision for his family.

RATES OF PREMIUM.
Age. Without Profits. With Profits.
25 £21 15s £22 11s per cent.
30 23 10 24 2s do.
40 29 10 30 4s do.
50 46 0 47 10s do.
60 65 15 67 10s do.

Every information will be afforded on application to the Resident Directors, EDWARD BOYD, Esquire, and E. LENNOX BOYD, Esquire, of No. 8, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London; or by Messrs. ANDREW M'GILL, Montreal, D. L. WHITE, Quebec.

Quebec, 15th Nov., 1844.

TO BE SOLD.—The undersigned is instructed to sell by private contract, an excellent FARM and dependencies, situated about 13 miles from Quebec, on the main road from ST. AMBROISE to the 1st concession of VALCARTIER.

The Farm consists of SEVENTY ACRES, about one half under cultivation, on which are erected a substantial DWELLING HOUSE, stables, barn, Kitch-house, out-door oven, sheds, &c.

A Tavern and store have been kept on the premises, which are acknowledged to be the most eligible for that purpose between Quebec and Lake Joseph.—Lowest price £1200.

Freemason's Hall, }
Quebec, 21st Oct., 1844 } u l w m

FOR SALE at WM. NEILSON'S, Bookseller and Stationer, No. 19, Mountain Street, a few Copies of a PAMPHLET of 183 pages, intitled—

"SIR CHARLES METCALFE defended against the attacks of his late Counsellors by ROBERT RYERSON." PRICE 1s. 3d.
Quebec, 4th Oct. 1844.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON. EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT, IV. VICT. CAP. IX. CAPITAL—ON 3 MILLION STERLING. R. PENISTON, India Wharf, Agent. Referees—JOS. MORRIN, Esquire, M. D. and J. A. SEWELL, Esquire, M. D.

TABLE I.
Equal Rates of Premium.
TABLE II.
Increasing (Alternative) Rates of Premium.
TABLE III.
Short Terms.

TABLE OF PREMIUMS required for the Assurance of £100 for the whole Term of a Single Life, in Annual, Half Yearly, or Quarterly, payments.

TABLE OF ANNUAL PREMIUMS required for the Assurance of £100 for whole Term of a Single Life; the Rate being increased, or the sum Assured reduced, at the end of every Fifth Year, until the Twentieth, inclusive; after which period a fixed Annual Premium will be payable, and a fixed sum Assured during the remainder of Life.

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