

PROPERTY FOR SALE & TO LET

FOR SALE. A LOT OF GROUND between three and four arpents in superficie, situated near the Banal Mill of the Seigneur of St. Roch...

HOUSE TO LET. THE large three storey HOUSE, lately the residence of Mrs. HENRIETTE GUYARD, widow of the late Honorable THOMAS DUNN...

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

TO LET. THE HOUSE situated in Mountain Street, occupied for the last fifteen years by M. HERRIERS...

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...

A TEACHER WANTED, for a School in a Country Settlement. He must be of a moral and religious character...

WESLEYAN PUBLICATIONS.

THE Members and Friends of the WESLEYAN Societies and Congregations in Lower Canada, and the Public in general, are respectfully informed...

DEFENCE OF PROTRACTED MEETING. JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE AT THE QUEBEC GAZETTE OFFICE...

SPECIAL EFFORTS FOR THE SOULS OF MEN, JUSTIFIED, AND OBSERVERS OF SUCH EFFORTS ADMONISHED, in a Discourse delivered in St. Anne Street Chapel, Quebec...

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

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

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA, for the Hair, SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY, HAYS LINIMENT, &c. &c. &c. J. J. SIMS, BEGG & URQUHART, and MUSSON & SAVAGE...

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 send in their accounts...

ROBERT CAIRNS, MERCHANT TAILOR-50, MOUNTAIN STREET. RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has received, from the late Mr. PIERRE VALLE...

WANTED TO BORROW. TWO HUNDRED POUNDS on property in Quebec, worth £1000, free from all other incumbrances...



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 late Winter...

NOTICE. THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL BAZAAR for the benefit of the Female Orphan Asylum, will be held at the National School Rooms, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY...

REGULATIONS OF THE QUEBEC FIRE SOCIETY, for Sale at the Office of this paper. Price Three pence, stitched.



J. J. SAURIN, CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER. OPPOSITE THE ENGLISH CATHEDRAL. HAS now on hand a number of FASHIONABLE SLEIGHS and CARIOLES...

QUEBEC SHEET ALMANACK FOR 1840. JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE, at the Bookstore of W. NELSON, 14, Mountain Street...

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

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

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, corner of Fort and Baade Streets...

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

SUPERIOR ARROW ROOT, just received direct from Bermuda. ALSO: A Case of Genuine COLOGNE WATER, just received direct from the house of Jean Marie Farine...

THE Creditors of the Estate of Mr. JOSHUA HOBBOUGH, 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...

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON. CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING. THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent to receive proposals and to effect Assurances on Lives, on more reasonable terms than ever before offered...

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...

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

LONDONDERRY. PERSONS who may be desirous of procuring an early Spring passage for their friends from the above port, can have information as to terms, &c. by applying to ALLAN GILMOUR & CO.

NOTICE. THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL BAZAAR for the benefit of the Female Orphan Asylum, will be held at the National School Rooms, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY...

MRS. BURRAGE, MRS. MONTZAMBERT, MISS COCHRANE, MRS. PENN, MISS DAVIDSON, MISS PIERRE, MRS. FREER, MISS SCOTT, MRS. KERBY, MISS TAYLOR, MRS. MOUNTAIN, MRS. WALKER.

REGULATIONS OF THE QUEBEC FIRE SOCIETY, for Sale at the Office of this paper. Price Three pence, stitched.



CITY OF TORONTO AND YORK COUNTY RACES. (OVER MR. SCARLETT'S COURSE.) Will be run in the July Meeting, 1840.

ON the first day—The Upper Canada St. Ledger Stakes, of twelve pounds ten shillings each, with—added from the funds of theockey Club, for foals dropped in 1837, bred in British North America...

FOR SALE, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS. ONE HUNDRED CORDS OF DRY FIRE-WOOD, Maple and Birch, deliverable in the Lower or Upper Town.

DRY NURSE WANTED. FOR a family in town, a middle aged person of steady habits. None need apply excepting such as can produce the most satisfactory reference as to character and ability...

MRS. RENDALL informs the public, that her Class for finishing the Education of young Ladies will re-commence on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at her residence, No. 1, Howe Street.

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

POLICE OFFICE. Quebec, 28th October, 1839. EIGHT WATCHES were found concealed in a house in Champlain Street, the owners may obtain them on proving property.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER, a few puncheons of superior VINEGAR. E. HOOPER, Agent.

JUST received and for Sale: 50,000 Bridgewater BRICKS. (CREELMAN & LEPPER, Hunt's Wharf.

JUST RECEIVED, For "Henry Bliss," and for sale by the Subscriber, FIFTY Barrels refined Oak Tar. G. H. PARKE, India Wharf.

LANDING. Gallons Seal Oil, superior quality, 1,500 do. Cod do. 1,500 do. White do. AND IN STORE: 500 lbs. Hambro P. M. Pork, 500 do. Ohio superfine Flour.

ATTENTION. FOR SALE at a low price, the PORTRAITS OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, and SIR JAMES KEMPT. They may be seen by applying at the PICTURE GALLERY, or to Mr. JOSEPH LEGARE, Quebec, 12th August, 1839.

JUST PUBLISHED, BY WILLIAM MERRISON, GAZETTE OFFICE, MOUNTAIN STREET. PRICE FIVE SHILLINGS: THE QUEBEC ALMANACK, AND BRITISH AMERICAN ROYAL KALENDAR, FOR THE YEAR 1840.

CONTENTS: COMMON Notes and Quarter Master General's Calendar, containing Department, the remarkable events for Staff Officers of the Garrison of Quebec, 1837, 1838 and 1839, &c.

Civil Register of Lower Canada. Barrack Departments, Royal Engineers, Commissariat Department, Chaplains to the Forces, Town Majors, Port Adjutants, Indian Department, Officers of the several Regiments serving in the Canadas, viz: 1st The King's Dragoon Guards; 2th Hussars; Royal Artillery; Grenadier Guards; Coldstream Guards; 1st Royals, 11th, 15th, 24th, 32nd, 34th, 43rd, 65th, 66th, 71st, 73rd, 83rd, 85th, and 93rd Regiments.

General Post Office—Officers of the General Post Office in the Provinces and Islands of British North America.

Eccelesiastical state of the Canadas. Nova-Scotia, New-Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton, Newfoundland and Bermuda, &c.

Clergy of the Church of England, Clergy of the Church of Rome, Convents, Bishops, in the United States, &c. Ministers of the Church of Scotland, Ministers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Ministers of the Congregational Church.

Public and Charitable Institutions. District of Quebec, of Montreal.

Military Register for British North America. Commander in Chief of the Forces of Upper and Lower Canada, viz: Lieutenant Governor, Executive Council, Legislative Council, House of Assembly.

FOR SALE, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS. ONE HUNDRED CORDS OF DRY FIRE-WOOD, Maple and Birch, deliverable in the Lower or Upper Town.

DRY NURSE WANTED. FOR a family in town, a middle aged person of steady habits. None need apply excepting such as can produce the most satisfactory reference as to character and ability...

MRS. RENDALL informs the public, that her Class for finishing the Education of young Ladies will re-commence on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at her residence, No. 1, Howe Street.

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

POLICE OFFICE. Quebec, 28th October, 1839. EIGHT WATCHES were found concealed in a house in Champlain Street, the owners may obtain them on proving property.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER, a few puncheons of superior VINEGAR. E. HOOPER, Agent.

JUST received and for Sale: 50,000 Bridgewater BRICKS. (CREELMAN & LEPPER, Hunt's Wharf.

JUST RECEIVED, For "Henry Bliss," and for sale by the Subscriber, FIFTY Barrels refined Oak Tar. G. H. PARKE, India Wharf.

LANDING. Gallons Seal Oil, superior quality, 1,500 do. Cod do. 1,500 do. White do. AND IN STORE: 500 lbs. Hambro P. M. Pork, 500 do. Ohio superfine Flour.

ATTENTION. FOR SALE at a low price, the PORTRAITS OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, and SIR JAMES KEMPT. They may be seen by applying at the PICTURE GALLERY, or to Mr. JOSEPH LEGARE, Quebec, 12th August, 1839.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS RECEIVED AND OFFERS FOR SALE: ONE HUNDRED Baskets of Champagne of the celebrated brand of Victor & Co. Rheims, 100 Cases very choice Rhine Wines, comprising some curious and very rare old Hocks.

SEVEN MARINE FOREST.—A substantial forest, of ten miles in length, and situated in the Province of Saxony, in the Kingdom of Prussia, and of Mount B. y in Cornwall, lies along the margin of the Tay, stretching from Fock Point under the name, about three miles upwards, and even down the river. It is covered at full tide with four or five feet of water. It consists of a bed of peat moss, and has no alluvial stratum superinduced. Many humps of peat, with their roots attached, and in many places, a bed of peat moss, in which they originally grew, have been observed. It rests on a bed of gray-green clay, whose surface, with slight variations, is horizontal, and on a level with low water mark. It seems pretty certain that this moss must be at least ten feet below its original level. In explanation of the phenomenon, Dr. Hutton, in his paper on the subject, in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, for 1822, supposes the former existence of a lake in this locality—that it gradually filled up, and became covered with vegetable matter, till it sufficed for the growth of trees—that the seaward barrier was then removed—and that the moisture now freely ebbing, subsided in consequence of the great space, and reduced it to the present level.—Parish of Flock, Mac Statistical Account.

Useful and Entertaining Extracts.

Black The Worst Colour FOR PAINT so Widespread IS THE OPEN AIR.—There is nothing that will prove this evil more than by observing the black streaks of a ship after being in a tropical climate for any length of time. It will be found, that the wood round the fastenings is in a state of decay, while the white work is as sound as ever; the planks that are painted black will be found split in all directions, and I am fully persuaded, that a piece of wood painted white will be preserved from perishing as long again, if exposed to the weather, as a similar piece painted black, especially in a tropical climate. The remedy to so great an evil is particularly simple, viz. by using white instead of black paint, which not only forms a better surface, but is a preventive to the action of heat, and is more impervious to the moisture. The saving of expense would also be immense, and I am convinced that men of practical experience will bear me out in my assertion.—Transactions of Society of Arts.

MATHEWS AND THE IRISH BEGGAR.—Mr. Mathews had a great dislike to carry money about him, and this often led him to trifling annoyances. On one occasion, while in Wales, on arriving at Briton Ferry on horseback, having ridden on in advance of his friends, he was obliged to wait their arrival, not having a shilling to pay the ferryman.—Just at this moment an Irish beggar, in the most miserable plight, came up and poured forth all that lamentable cant of alleged destitution which it is his vocation to utter upon the first occasion, and which seldom fails to draw forth packs of compassion. My husband, however, assured the applicant, (who declared he was "making his way back to old Ireland without bit or sio for days together," and that a halfpenny itself would be a treasure to him,) that he had not a farthing to offer him.

It was in vain; the wretched, almost naked creature still implored him. At last he was obliged by him to be supplied, with some impatience at the tiresome and senseless perseverance, after his explanation, that so far from being able to bestow a shilling, he was himself, at that moment, in a situation to require assistance; actually, cold and damp as it was, (November,) compelled to remain at the water's edge till some friend came up who would frank him across the river. My husband's quick bright eye surveyed the applicant, and then he said, "I have a shilling, but I am a little short of money; but I will give you a shilling, if you will give me a shilling in return." "I am as poor as I and I was,—divil the like in it. I'm begging my way back to my country, where I've friends; and there's a vessel ready, I am tould, that sails from Swansea to-night. I've got some money, but I want more to pay my passage before I go, and I'm starving myself for that reason; but it is for me to see another worse off than myself, and deny him relief? Your honour's name is gone, I've got my legs anyhow, and that's a comfort sure!" Then, taking a dirty rag out of his pocket and howling about two shillings' worth of "coppers" he counted out twelvepence, and proffered them to Mr. Mathews, who, willing to put the man's sincerity of intention to the proof, held it in his hand for the money, at the same time inquiring, "How do I borrow the shilling, that I have got in my pocket?" "I have a shilling in my pocket, and I will give you a shilling in return, if you will give me a shilling in return." "I am as poor as I and I was,—divil the like in it. I'm begging my way back to my country, where I've friends; and there's a vessel ready, I am tould, that sails from Swansea to-night. I've got some money, but I want more to pay my passage before I go, and I'm starving myself for that reason; but it is for me to see another worse off than myself, and deny him relief? Your honour's name is gone, I've got my legs anyhow, and that's a comfort sure!" Then, taking a dirty rag out of his pocket and howling about two shillings' worth of "coppers" he counted out twelvepence, and proffered them to Mr. Mathews, who, willing to put the man's sincerity of intention to the proof, held it in his hand for the money, at the same time inquiring, "How do I borrow the shilling, that I have got in my pocket?" "I have a shilling in my pocket, and I will give you a shilling in return, if you will give me a shilling in return."

Lord Howe, whilst Admiral of the Channel Fleet, was at one time so unpopular in the navy, from his supposed shyness, that the officers of his own ship, declined to drink his health at their mess. This was a source of mortification to the Captain, a protégé of his Lordship's, who took the ingenious mode of doing it in the following way: When called upon for a toast, he said, "If you please gentlemen, I'll give you the toast of words of the god Bacchus," which was immediately drunk. On referring to the Book, it was discovered that the words were "Lord Howe." After the glorious first of June, the above was the favourite toast throughout the Navy.—Napier's Chronicles.

Chon clers have informed us, that upon the banks of the Weser, the god of the ancient Teutonic race manifested his disposition by a kind of thunderbolt to which, immediately afterwards, succeeded a cloud that filled the sacred enclosure. The image of the god Bacchus, if carried, it is said, in some convulsion; clearly demonstrates the modes in which this prodigy was produced. The god was made of metal. The hollow head contained water to the amount of an amphura; plugs of wood closed the mouth and another opening situated under the forehead, and combustibles suitably placed in a cavity that filled the sacred enclosure. The image of the god Bacchus, if carried, it is said, in some convulsion; clearly demonstrates the modes in which this prodigy was produced. The god was made of metal. The hollow head contained water to the amount of an amphura; plugs of wood closed the mouth and another opening situated under the forehead, and combustibles suitably placed in a cavity that filled the sacred enclosure. The image of the god Bacchus, if carried, it is said, in some convulsion; clearly demonstrates the modes in which this prodigy was produced. The god was made of metal. The hollow head contained water to the amount of an amphura; plugs of wood closed the mouth and another opening situated under the forehead, and combustibles suitably placed in a cavity that filled the sacred enclosure. The image of the god Bacchus, if carried, it is said, in some convulsion; clearly demonstrates the modes in which this prodigy was produced. The god was made of metal. The hollow head contained water to the amount of an amphura; plugs of wood closed the mouth and another opening situated under the forehead, and combustibles suitably placed in a cavity that filled the sacred enclosure. The image of the god Bacchus, if carried, it is said, in some convulsion; clearly demonstrates the modes in which this prodigy was produced. The god was made of metal. The hollow head contained water to the amount of an amphura; plugs of wood closed the mouth and another opening situated under the forehead, and combustibles suitably placed in a cavity that filled the sacred enclosure. The image of the god Bacchus, if carried, it is said, in some convulsion; clearly demonstrates the modes in which this prodigy was produced. The god was made of metal. The hollow head contained water to the amount of an amphura; plugs of wood closed the mouth and another opening situated under the forehead, and combustibles suitably placed in a cavity that filled the sacred enclosure. The image of the god Bacchus, if carried, it is said, in some convulsion; clearly demonstrates the modes in which this prodigy was produced. The god was made of metal. The hollow head contained water to the amount of an amphura; plugs of wood closed the mouth and another opening situated under the forehead, and combustibles suitably placed in a cavity that filled the sacred enclosure. The image of the god Bacchus, if carried, it is said, in some convulsion; clearly demonstrates the modes in which this prodigy was produced. The god was made of metal. The hollow head contained water to the amount of an amphura; plugs of wood closed the mouth and another opening situated under the forehead, and combustibles suitably placed in a cavity that filled the sacred enclosure. The image of the god Bacchus, if carried, it is said, in some convulsion; clearly demonstrates the modes in which this prodigy was produced. The god was made of metal. The hollow head contained water to the amount of an amphura; plugs of wood closed the mouth and another opening situated under the forehead, and combustibles suitably placed in a cavity that filled the sacred enclosure. The image of the god Bacchus, if carried, it is said, in some convulsion; clearly demonstrates the modes in which this prodigy was produced. The god was made of metal. The hollow head contained water to the amount of an amphura; plugs of wood closed the mouth and another opening situated under the forehead, and combustibles suitably placed in a cavity that filled the sacred enclosure. The image of the god Bacchus, if carried, it is said, in some convulsion; clearly demonstrates the modes in which this prodigy was produced. The god was made of metal. The hollow head contained water to the amount of an amphura; plugs of wood closed the mouth and another opening situated under the forehead, and combustibles suitably placed in a cavity that filled the sacred enclosure. The image of the god Bacchus, if carried, it is said, in some convulsion; clearly demonstrates the modes in which this prodigy was produced. The god was made of metal. The hollow head contained water to the amount of an amphura; plugs of wood closed the mouth and another opening situated under the forehead, and combustibles suitably placed in a cavity that filled the sacred enclosure. The image of the god Bacchus, if carried, it is said, in some convulsion; clearly demonstrates the modes in which this prodigy was produced. The god was made of metal. The hollow head contained water to the amount of an amphura; plugs of wood closed the mouth and another opening situated under the forehead, and combustibles suitably placed in a cavity that filled the sacred enclosure. The image of the god Bacchus, if carried, it is said, in some convulsion; clearly demonstrates the modes in which this prodigy was produced. The god was made of metal. The hollow head contained water to the amount of an amphura; plugs of wood closed the mouth and another opening situated under the forehead, and combustibles suitably placed in a cavity that filled the sacred enclosure. The image of the god Bacchus, if carried, it is said, in some convulsion; clearly demonstrates the modes in which this prodigy was produced. The god was made of metal. The hollow head contained water to the amount of an amphura; plugs of wood closed the mouth and another opening situated under the forehead, and combustibles suitably placed in a cavity that filled the sacred enclosure. The image of the god Bacchus, if carried, it is said, in some convulsion; clearly demonstrates the modes in which this prodigy was produced. The god was made of metal. The hollow head contained water to the amount of an amphura; plugs of wood closed the mouth and another opening situated under the forehead, and combustibles suitably placed in a cavity that filled the sacred enclosure. The image of the god Bacchus, if carried, it is said, in some convulsion; clearly demonstrates the modes in which this prodigy was produced. The god was made of metal. The hollow head contained water to the amount of an amphura; plugs of wood closed the mouth and another opening situated under the forehead, and combustibles suitably placed in a cavity that filled the sacred enclosure. The image of the god Bacchus, if carried, it is said, in some convulsion; clearly demonstrates the modes in which this prodigy was produced. The god was made of metal. The hollow head contained water to the amount of an amphura; plugs of wood closed the mouth and another opening situated under the forehead, and combustibles suitably placed in a cavity that filled the sacred enclosure. The image of the god Bacchus, if carried, it is said, in some convulsion; clearly demonstrates the modes in which this prodigy was produced. The god was made of metal. The hollow head contained water to the amount of an amphura; plugs of wood closed the mouth and another opening situated under the forehead, and combustibles suitably placed in a cavity that filled the sacred enclosure. The image of the god Bacchus, if carried, it is said, in some convulsion; clearly demonstrates the modes in which this prodigy was produced. The god was made of metal. The hollow head contained water to the amount of an amphura; plugs of wood closed the mouth and another opening situated under the forehead, and combustibles suitably placed in a cavity that filled the sacred enclosure. The image of the god Bacchus, if carried, it is said, in some convulsion; clearly demonstrates the modes in which this prodigy was produced. The god was made of metal. The hollow head contained water to the amount of an amphura; plugs of wood closed the mouth and another opening situated under the forehead, and combustibles suitably placed in a cavity that filled the sacred enclosure. The image of the god Bacchus, if carried, it is said, in some convulsion; clearly demonstrates the modes in which this prodigy was produced. The god was made of metal. The hollow head contained water to the amount of an amphura; plugs of wood closed the mouth and another opening situated under the forehead, and combustibles suitably placed in a cavity that filled the sacred enclosure. The image of the god Bacchus, if carried, it is said, in some convulsion; clearly demonstrates the modes in which this prodigy was produced. The god was made of metal. The hollow head contained water to the amount of an amphura; plugs of wood closed the mouth and another opening situated under the forehead, and combustibles suitably placed in a cavity that filled the sacred enclosure. The image of the god Bacchus, if carried, it is said, in some convulsion; clearly demonstrates the modes in which this prodigy was produced. The god was made of metal. The hollow head contained water to the amount of an amphura; plugs of wood closed the mouth and another opening situated under the forehead, and combustibles suitably placed in a cavity that filled the sacred enclosure. The image of the god Bacchus, if carried, it is said, in some convulsion; clearly demonstrates the modes in which this prodigy was produced. The god was made of metal. The hollow head contained water to the amount of an amphura; plugs of wood closed the mouth and another opening situated under the forehead, and combustibles suitably placed in a cavity that filled the sacred enclosure. The image of the god Bacchus, if carried, it is said, in some convulsion; clearly demonstrates the modes in which this prodigy was produced. The god was made of metal. The hollow head contained water to the amount of an amphura; plugs of wood closed the mouth and another opening situated under the forehead, and combustibles suitably placed in a cavity that filled the sacred enclosure. The image of the god Bacchus, if carried, it is said, in some convulsion; clearly demonstrates the modes in which this prodigy was produced. The god was made of metal. The hollow head contained water to the amount of an amphura; plugs of wood closed the mouth and another opening situated under the forehead, and combustibles suitably placed in a cavity that filled the sacred enclosure. The image of the god Bacchus, if carried, it is said, in some convulsion; clearly demonstrates the modes in which this prodigy was produced. The god was made of metal. The hollow head contained water to the amount of an amphura; plugs of wood closed the mouth and another opening situated under the forehead, and combustibles suitably placed in a cavity that filled the sacred enclosure. The image of the god Bacchus, if carried, it is said, in some convulsion; clearly demonstrates the modes in which this prodigy was produced. The god was made of metal. The hollow head contained water to the amount of an amphura; plugs of wood closed the mouth and another opening situated under the forehead, and combustibles suitably placed in a cavity that filled the sacred enclosure. The image of the god Bacchus, if carried, it is said, in some convulsion; clearly demonstrates the modes in which this prodigy was produced. The god was made of metal. The hollow head contained water to the amount of an amphura; plugs of wood closed the mouth and another opening situated under the forehead, and combustibles suitably placed in a cavity that filled the sacred enclosure. The image of the god Bacchus, if carried, it is said, in some convulsion; clearly demonstrates the modes in which this prodigy was produced. The god was made of metal. The hollow head contained water to the amount of an amphura; plugs of wood closed the mouth and another opening situated under the forehead, and combustibles suitably placed in a cavity that filled the sacred enclosure. The image of the god Bacchus, if carried, it is said, in some convulsion; clearly demonstrates the modes in which this prodigy was produced. The god was made of metal. The hollow head contained water to the amount of an amphura; plugs of wood closed the mouth and another opening situated under the forehead, and combustibles suitably placed in a cavity that filled the sacred enclosure. The image of the god Bacchus, if carried, it is said, in some convulsion; clearly demonstrates the modes in which this prodigy was produced. The god was made of metal. The hollow head contained water to the amount of an amphura; plugs of wood closed the mouth and another opening situated under the forehead, and combustibles suitably placed in a cavity that filled the sacred enclosure. The image of the god Bacchus, if carried, it is said, in some convulsion; clearly demonstrates the modes in which this prodigy was produced. The god was made of metal. The hollow head contained water to the amount of an amphura; plugs of wood closed the mouth and another opening situated under the forehead, and combustibles suitably placed in a cavity that filled the sacred enclosure. The image of the god Bacchus, if carried, it is said, in some convulsion; clearly demonstrates the modes in which this prodigy was produced. The god was made of metal. The hollow head contained water to the amount of an amphura; plugs of wood closed the mouth and another opening situated under the forehead, and combustibles suitably placed in a cavity that filled the sacred enclosure. The image of the god Bacchus, if carried, it is said, in some convulsion; clearly demonstrates the modes in which this prodigy was produced. The god was made of metal. The hollow head contained water to the amount of an amphura; plugs of wood closed the mouth and another opening situated under the forehead, and combustibles suitably placed in a cavity that filled the sacred enclosure. The image of the god Bacchus, if carried, it is said, in some convulsion; clearly demonstrates the modes in which this prodigy was produced. The god was made of metal. The hollow head contained water to the amount of an amphura; plugs of wood closed the mouth and another opening situated under the forehead, and combustibles suitably placed in a cavity that filled the sacred enclosure. The image of the god Bacchus, if carried, it is said, in some convulsion; clearly demonstrates the modes in which this prodigy was produced. The god was made of metal. The hollow head contained water to the amount of an amphura; plugs of wood closed the mouth and another opening situated under the forehead, and combustibles suitably placed in a cavity that filled the sacred enclosure. The image of the god Bacchus, if carried, it is said, in some convulsion; clearly demonstrates the modes in which this prodigy was produced. The god was made of metal. The hollow head contained water to the amount of an amphura; plugs of wood closed the mouth and another opening situated under the forehead, and combustibles suitably placed in a cavity that filled the sacred enclosure. The image of the god Bacchus, if carried, it is said, in some convulsion; clearly demonstrates the modes in which this prodigy was produced. The god was made of metal. The hollow head contained water to the amount of an amphura; plugs of wood closed the mouth and another opening situated under the forehead, and combustibles suitably placed in a cavity that filled the sacred enclosure. The image of the god Bacchus, if carried, it is said, in some convulsion; clearly demonstrates the modes in which this prodigy was produced. The god was made of metal. The hollow head contained water to the amount of an amphura; plugs of wood closed the mouth and another opening situated under the forehead, and combustibles suitably placed in a cavity that filled the sacred enclosure. The image of the god Bacchus, if carried, it is said, in some convulsion; clearly demonstrates the modes in which this prodigy was produced. The god was made of metal. The hollow head contained water to the amount of an amphura; plugs of wood closed the mouth and another opening situated under the forehead, and combustibles suitably placed in a cavity that filled the sacred enclosure. The image of the god Bacchus, if carried, it is said, in some convulsion; clearly demonstrates the modes in which this prodigy was produced. The god was made of metal. The hollow head contained water to the amount of an amphura; plugs of wood closed the mouth and another opening situated under the forehead, and combustibles suitably placed in a cavity that filled the sacred enclosure. The image of the god Bacchus, if carried, it is said, in some convulsion; clearly demonstrates the modes in which this prodigy was produced. The god was made of metal. The hollow head contained water to the amount of an amphura; plugs of wood closed the mouth and another opening situated under the forehead, and combustibles suitably placed in a cavity that filled the sacred enclosure. The image of the god Bacchus, if carried, it is said, in some convulsion; clearly demonstrates the modes in which this prodigy was produced. The god was made of metal. The hollow head contained water to the amount of an amphura; plugs of wood closed the mouth and another opening situated under the forehead, and combustibles suitably placed in a cavity that filled the sacred enclosure. The image of the god Bacchus, if carried, it is said, in some convulsion; clearly demonstrates the modes in which this prodigy was produced. The god was made of metal. The hollow head contained water to the amount of an amphura; plugs of wood closed the mouth and another opening situated under the forehead, and combustibles suitably placed in a cavity that filled the sacred enclosure. The image of the god Bacchus, if carried, it is said, in some convulsion; clearly demonstrates the modes in which this prodigy was produced. The god was made of metal. The hollow head contained water to the amount of an amphura; plugs of wood closed the mouth and another opening situated under the forehead, and combustibles suitably placed in a cavity that filled the sacred enclosure. The image of the god Bacchus, if carried, it is said, in some convulsion; clearly demonstrates the modes in which this prodigy was produced. The god was made of metal. The hollow head contained water to the amount of an amphura; plugs of wood closed the mouth and another opening situated under the forehead, and combustibles suitably placed in a cavity that filled the sacred enclosure. The image of the god Bacchus, if carried, it is said, in some convulsion; clearly demonstrates the modes in which this prodigy was produced. The god was made of metal. The hollow head contained water to the amount of an amphura; plugs of wood closed the mouth and another opening situated under the forehead, and combustibles suitably placed in a cavity that filled the sacred enclosure. The image of the god Bacchus, if carried, it is said, in some convulsion; clearly demonstrates the modes in which this prodigy was produced. The god was made of metal. The hollow head contained water to the amount of an amphura; plugs of wood closed the mouth and another opening situated under the forehead, and combustibles suitably placed in a cavity that filled the sacred enclosure. The image of the god Bacchus, if carried, it is said, in some convulsion; clearly demonstrates the modes in which this prodigy was produced. The god was made of metal. The hollow head contained water to the amount of an amphura; plugs of wood closed the mouth and another opening situated under the forehead, and combustibles suitably placed in a cavity that filled the sacred enclosure. The image of the god Bacchus, if carried, it is said, in some convulsion; clearly demonstrates the modes in which this prodigy was produced. The god was made of metal. The hollow head contained water to the amount of an amphura; plugs of wood closed the mouth and another opening situated under the forehead, and combustibles suitably placed in a cavity that filled the sacred enclosure. The image of the god Bacchus, if carried, it is said, in some convulsion; clearly demonstrates the modes in which this prodigy was produced. The god was made of metal. The hollow head contained water to the amount of an amphura; plugs of wood closed the mouth and another opening situated under the forehead, and combustibles suitably placed in a cavity that filled the sacred enclosure. The image of the god Bacchus, if carried, it is said, in some convulsion; clearly demonstrates the modes in which this prodigy was produced. The god was made of metal. The hollow head contained water to the amount of an amphura; plugs of wood closed the mouth and another opening situated under the forehead, and combustibles suitably placed in a cavity that filled the sacred enclosure. The image of the god Bacchus, if carried, it is said, in some convulsion; clearly demonstrates the modes in which this prodigy was produced. The god was made of metal. The hollow head contained water to the amount of an amphura; plugs of wood closed the mouth and another opening situated under the forehead, and combustibles suitably placed in a cavity that filled the sacred enclosure. The image of the god Bacchus, if carried, it is said, in some convulsion; clearly demonstrates the modes in which this prodigy was produced. The god was made of metal. The hollow head contained water to the amount of an amphura; plugs of wood closed the mouth and another opening situated under the forehead, and combustibles suitably placed in a cavity that filled the sacred enclosure. The image of the god Bacchus, if carried, it is said, in some convulsion; clearly demonstrates the modes in which this prodigy was produced. The god was made of metal. The hollow head contained water to the amount of an amphura; plugs of wood closed the mouth and another opening situated under the forehead, and combustibles suitably placed in a cavity that filled the sacred enclosure. The image of the god Bacchus, if carried, it is said, in some convulsion; clearly demonstrates the modes in which this prodigy was produced. The god was made of metal. The hollow head contained water to the amount of an amphura; plugs of wood closed the mouth and another opening situated under the forehead, and combustibles suitably placed in a cavity that filled the sacred enclosure. The image of the god Bacchus, if carried, it is said, in some convulsion; clearly demonstrates the modes in which this prodigy was produced. The god was made of metal. The hollow head contained water to the amount of an amphura; plugs of wood closed the mouth and another opening situated under the forehead, and combustibles suitably placed in a cavity that filled the sacred enclosure. The image of the god Bacchus, if carried, it is said, in some convulsion; clearly demonstrates the modes in which this prodigy was produced. The god was made of metal. The hollow head contained water to the amount of an amphura; plugs of wood closed the mouth and another opening situated under the forehead, and combustibles suitably placed in a cavity that filled the sacred enclosure. The image of the god Bacchus, if carried, it is said, in some convulsion; clearly demonstrates the modes in which this prodigy was produced. The god was made of metal. The hollow head contained water to the amount of an amphura; plugs of wood closed the mouth and another opening situated under the forehead, and combustibles suitably placed in a cavity that filled the sacred enclosure. The image of the god Bacchus, if carried, it is said, in some convulsion; clearly demonstrates the modes in which this prodigy was produced. The god was made of metal. The hollow head contained water to the amount of an amphura; plugs of wood closed the mouth and another opening situated under the forehead, and combustibles suitably placed in a cavity that filled the sacred enclosure. The image of the god Bacchus, if carried, it is said, in some convulsion; clearly demonstrates the modes in which this prodigy was produced. The god was made of metal. The hollow head contained water to the amount of an amphura; plugs of wood closed the mouth and another opening situated under the forehead, and combustibles suitably placed in a cavity that filled the sacred enclosure. The image of the god Bacchus, if carried, it is said, in some convulsion; clearly demonstrates the modes in which this prodigy was produced. The god was made of metal. The hollow head contained water to the amount of an amphura; plugs of wood closed the mouth and another opening situated under the forehead, and combustibles suitably placed in a cavity that filled the sacred enclosure. The image of the god Bacchus, if carried, it is said, in some convulsion; clearly demonstrates the modes in

PRICE OF BABIES IN THE METROPOLIS.—Conversations between two of those vile impostors who sit in the streets with infants in their arms have been overheard as to the rate at which the young creatures had been reared, and surprise has been expressed by an old practitioner at a large sum given by one not so well versed in the matter. "How much did you give for yours?" "A shilling a piece!" "Y, then, you've been done, or babies is it?" "One or 't'other—I only give sixpence for mine, and they feed 'em, and Godfrey's-cordials 'em and all, afore I takes 'em to the bargain."—(Reports of the Mendicity Society, 1839.)

AUSTERITIES OF THE PURITANS.—The gloomy enthusiasm of the parliamentarians carried them to the most ridiculous austerities. All recreations were in a manner suspended by their severities; horse-races, bear-baitings, and cock-matches were prohibited as the greatest enormities. The sport, not the inhumanity, gave offence. The keeping of the Christmas holiday was long a great mark of ungodliness, and severely censured by the commons. Even pies, which custom had made a Christmas dish, were regarded as a profane viand by the puritans; though at other times, they agreed very well with their stomachs. Maypoles were abolished as a heathenish vanity. It is hardly necessary to remark, that hypocrisy was never so prevalent in England as in this period.—(Wade's British Society.)

THE MARQUIS OF WELLESLEY.—The Earl of Mornington, father of the Marquis Wellesley and of the Duke of Wellington, died several thousand pounds in debt. By virtue of a peculiar law, his property was inherited by his eldest son, the Marquis Wellesley, without being liable for the payment of his debts. The Marquis, nevertheless, from a conscientious spirit resolved to discharge all these debts, before he should allow himself fully to enjoy the family property. He lived for a few years with rigid economy, and thus saved enough of money to pay every farthing which his father owed. Among the creditors of the deceased Earl was one who applied for the payment of £150. The young lord, upon examination, found that it had been transferred by a poor old man, to whom it was originally due, to the present possessor, for the small sum of £50. "I will deal justly with you," said his Lordship, "but I will do no more. Here are the fifty pounds you payed for the bond, and legal interest for the time it has been in your possession." The holder, knowing that he could not strictly claim a single shilling, was content with not losing any thing. But the noble Lord, who thus gave an early proof of that honour and integrity, which he afterwards displayed largely in offices of the highest trust, did not stop here; he sought out the original holder of the bill, and, finding him poor, paid him the whole sum, with a large arrear of interest.—(Moral Class Book.)

### EXTRACTS FROM ENGLISH PAPERS

The authorities of Glasgow have been officially informed that on the 17th of Sept. 1840, the British Association for the Advancement of Science will meet in that city.

We have learned with great pleasure that the late John Neilson, Esq. of Nether common, Paisley, has left for the establishment of a Seminary for education in that town, the sum of £18,000. And this, too after handsomely providing for his relatives. Paisley has never before received such a gift.

Among the (Tory) on dits after Lord Morpeth's grand dinner and *soiree dansante* of Thursday evening, are the following:—Lord Ebrington, it is said, will not return, and in his place Lord Duncannon will assume the viceregalty of Ireland. Chief Baron Wolfe retires in consequence of ill-health, and Judge Ball gets the chief barony; Maziere Brady, now Attorney General, the *puisque* justice; Pigot, now Solicitor General, to be Attorney General; and either Serjeant Curry, or Mr. Moore, Q. C., the Solicitor Generalship.

As a proof of Her Majesty's early attachment to her intended consort, the Duchess of Northumberland, the Queen's preceptress, is said to have remarked, that when children together the Princess could never be prevailed upon to attend to her studies while the young Prince, her cousin, was in the room.

We understand that a petition, signed by the Magistrates and Town Council, and a considerable number of the inhabitants of Stirling, has been sent off to the Postmaster General in London, praying that Mr. William Lindsay, who was lately tried before the High Court of Justiciary, for embezzling money from letters, and discharged on a verdict of "not proven," may be honourably reinstated in his former situation. The Stirling Observer states that an opinion is universally prevalent in that quarter, that the prosecution was directed against the wrong man, and expresses a strong hope that the petition will be successful, and some amendments thereby made to Mr. Lindsay "for the cruel injury which, if not his character, at least his feelings, have recently sustained."

The French Ministry have appointed Commissioners to proceed to their West India Islands to report on the best means of drawing up a law for emancipating the negroes.

The *Revue des Deux Mondes* says:—"Russia will not easily abandon the project of gaining the alliance of England. It omits nothing calculated to make impressions on the cabinet of St. James. It closes its eyes on English conquest at Cabul. It recommends Persia to yield. It participates in the ill-humour of England against Mehemet-Ali. And even with respect to the knot of the question, the Dardanelles, Russia offers to allow the Porte to admit four English sail of the line within the sea of Marmora; but Lord Palmerston insists on having eight vessels before the Seraglio."

STOCKDALE V. HANSARD.—The following most important communication has appeared as an advertisement in the morning papers:—"To printers and others. By Mr. Crook, on the premises, Titchbourne Court, Whetstone Park, Lincoln's Inn Fields, on Tuesday, December 17, at twelve, by order of the Sheriff of Middlesex, under a writ of *ieri facias*, in a cause Stockdale v. Hansard and others, two hydraulic presses, with force-pumps complete, eleven Stanhope presses, with banks and horses, and inking-tables complete, and one wood proof-press. To be viewed the morning of sale. Catalogues to be had on the premises, and Mr. Crook, auctioneer, 45 Skinner Street, Suow Hill."

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN GREAT BRITAIN.—There are in England and Wales 457 Roman Catholic Churches, and in Scotland sixty-five, besides twenty stations where divine service is performed, making a total of 522 in Great Britain. There are in England nine Catholic colleges, and one in Scotland. In England nineteen convents, and in Scotland one. In England the missionary Priests are 542, and in Scotland seventy-three, making a total of 615. The whole Roman Catholic population of Great Britain is little short of 2,000,000.

NEW COMMANDER IN CHIEF FOR BOMBAY.—On Wednesday evening the East India Company gave the accustomed farewell dinner to Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas M'Mahon, K. C. B., who is proceeding as Commander in Chief to Bombay. Amongst the guests were the Right Hon. Sir J. C. Hobhouse, Bart., President of the India Board, Lord Hill, and many other distinguished persons.

SPIRIT DRINKING.—The spirit shops in Glasgow amounted, at the last census, to one in every ten houses throughout the city. The proportion is, of course, greater in the low districts. The following is the amount of spirits consumed in En, land, Ireland, and Scotland:—England, population, 13,697,187; galls. of spirit, 12,341,238. Ireland, population 7,767,401; galls. of spirits, 12,293,464. Scotland, population 2,365,114; galls. of spirits 6,767,715. Thus it appears that the quantity of spirits annually consumed in England, is seven pints and one-ninth per head on the population; in Ireland, rather more than thirteen pints per head; and in Scotland, twenty-three pints per head. When the drunkards in Glasgow become too poor to satiate their appetite for spirits, they now resort in a great measure to laudanum, which, in an undiluted state, is consumed in considerable quantities, and regularly sold by many of the chemists.

We observe, by the bye, in the late London papers, that great efforts were making in the cause of temperance in Ireland, and that numbers of the people had been induced to take the "pledge."

SUBSTANTIAL ADMIRATION.—At a public dinner given in London, to Mr. R. Stephenson, the celebrated railroad Engineer, a service of plate, valued at 1250 guineas, or about £6,000, was presented to him by railway contractors.

FRENCH NAVY.—The whole naval force of the kingdom is 49 ships of the line, 50 frigates, 40 steam vessels, and 180 sail of inferior rank.

The King of Prussia has given an admirable example of political toleration. The monument of the French General Hoche was on the point of falling to ruin. He has granted a sum of 700 dollars from his private purse, that it may be thoroughly repaired.

Advices from Berlin, of the 16th ult., state that the King of Prussia had published an amnesty in favor of a certain class of prisoners, in commemoration of the 300th anniversary of the Reformation.

LETTER FROM THE HON. D. WEBSTER.

The following letter, addressed to the Duke of Rutland, was read by that nobleman after the annual dinner of the Leicestershire Agricultural Association, of which he is president.

LONDON, Nov. 16th.

"My dear Duke, I am obliged to you for the respectful manner in which, presiding at the meeting of the Waltham Agricultural Association, you were pleased to refer to our conversation at Belvoir, and I have still higher pleasure in noticing the just and liberal sentiments expressed by you on that occasion respecting the relations of our respective countries.—Such sentiments, I assure you, will be heartily reciprocated on our side of the Atlantic, England and the United States are not only the two most commercial countries in the world, but they are also those two which have the greatest degree of intercourse with each other.

"This will strike any one who shall compare the small amount of annual trade between England and France with the great amount of that between England and the United States, and yet France is within sight of England, with 33,000,000 or 34,000,000 of people, and the United States are 3,000 miles off, with half that amount of population, and notwithstanding the progress which may be expected in some branches of manufactures in America, there is no reason to doubt that this intercourse will continue, and perhaps be increased, by the rapid increase of population in America.

"While the United States continue to import British commodities, it is evidently the interest of England that those her customers should increase both in numbers and in the ability to buy and consume her products. On the other hand, every intelligent person in America sees, not only the evils which would ensue from any interruption of the harmony existing between the two countries, but the embarrassments also which must be felt in America whenever any disasters occur sufficient to derange the general prosperous course of trade and business in England.

"The intimate relations of commerce subsisting between the two countries, the well-known laws of trade and exchange, and the important fact that both countries use, to a great extent a representative paper currency, necessarily cause any great embarrassment which may be felt in one to be extended to the other. Your Grace was quite right, I think, in your observations on the subject of corn—America is indebted to England in various ways, and is likely to remain so, while the interest of money remains so much lower in the latter country than in the former.

"We have this year a most abundant wheat crop; and if England should have occasion to import corn or flour, both countries would be benefited by her taking her supply from us. We should be paying so much of our debt, and she would be receiving her supply without the necessity of sending abroad specie; and it is undoubtedly true that the short crop in England last year, leading to so heavy an export of gold and silver to the continent, most seriously affected commerce and business in the United States as well as in England.

"Let us hope, my dear Duke, that between two Christian nations, speaking the same language, derived from the same origin, enjoying the same literature, and connected by these mutual ties of interest, nothing may ever exist but peace and harmony, and the noble rivalry of accomplishing most for the general improvement and happiness of mankind.

"Allow me to close this letter with an invitation which, if given some years ago, would have past for mere compliment, and that, that you will come and see us. You are fond of excursions by sea.—Eighteen or twenty days will take you from Belvoir Castle to the Falls of Niagara, and you may see much of America this side of the Alleghany, and something of what is beyond, and return to England in a period hardly longer than an ordinary recess of Parliament. Nature has done much in America which is worthy to attract your notice. Man, I hope, has done something; and, at any rate, you, and your connections and friends, would be sure of receiving that respectful and hearty welcome to which your character and your hospitality to others so well entitle you.

"I have the honor to be, my dear Duke, very faithfully yours, DAN. WEBSTER."

FROM CANTON.

New York, January 13th.—FROM CANTON.—The ship Superior, Capt. Land, arrived last evening from Canton, Whampoa, 11th August. There was no change in the state of affairs at Canton; every thing was quiet.

New York, Jan. 14th.—The ship Splendid, from Canton, which arrived on Sunday, sailed on the 10th of August, and brings only five days later intelligence. As the printing office had been removed to Wampoo, which is below Canton, she brings no papers.

All was in a state of suspense there. The British were waiting for orders from England. The prevailing opinion was, that a blockade would be ordered. The smuggling of opium was carried on to a very great extent on the coast; the inducement is too great and the coast too extensive for the Government to prevent the introduction of opium into the Empire.

A few days before sailing an action took place between an English smuggling brig and some Chinese Mandarin boats, in which several Chinese were killed and the brig made good her escape, after bursting one of her guns and wounding several of her men in consequence. At this last act the Chinese are very much exasperated and in consequence of this resistance to the Chinese vessels both parties were making preparations for defence, and it was the opinion of intelligent Chinese, that if the Eng-

lish actually go to war with them, that the trade will be for ever stopped between the two countries.

### UNITED STATES.

Boston, January 14, 1840.—ELECTION OF GOVERNOR.—The joint committee of the Legislature yesterday reported that the whole number of votes returned for Governor is 102,066; necessary for a choice 51,034, and that Judge Morton has that number, and is chosen. There were 50,725 votes for Governor Everett and 307 scattering. It will be seen that, as we remarked yesterday, if Judge Morton had received one vote less, he would not have been chosen, or if Governor Everett had received two votes more, it would have prevented a choice.

There being no choice of Lieut. Governor, a choice is to be made by the Legislature from the four highest candidates, who are Geo. Hull, Nathan Willis, J. W. Brown, and Amasa Walker. Lieut. Gov. Hull has the highest number.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.—It is remarkable that the three largest States are but half represented in the Senate of the United States, from the inability of the Legislatures at their last session to make an election.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The message of Gov. Porter of Pennsylvania, to the Legislature on the opening of the session, presents a mass of interesting information in relation to the internal concerns of the state, and particularly its finances.

An elaborate view is afforded of the public property—the revenues and expenditures of the State. The revenue for 1839, is given as \$1,621,119 \$4—the expenses \$2,708,863 47. The public property, such as bank stocks, rail roads and public works, are estimated to be worth \$33,259,085 28. The improvements are estimated at their original cost, and the stocks at their par value. Thus, the balance against the State—her debt and property contrasted, is \$882,578 52. The balance against the State last year, her revenue and expenses compared, was 1,087,743 63. We must, says the Governor, resort to taxes, the sale of public improvements, or to further loan. No matter what the difficulty of obtaining the money—the State debt must be paid.

The suspension of specie payments is next adverted to, and in considerable detail.

There are fifty-two banks, with an aggregate capital of something more than sixty millions of dollars; but such has been the disregard of law by some of them, that they have not made any return; and the returns made by several of them, are so very imperfect, that it is impossible to arrive at anything like accuracy as to the amount of their circulation, specie or debts due to them. But from the best data within my reach, the amount of their notes in circulation may be computed at not less than thirty-three millions of dollars, and the amount due and owing to them, principally by corporations and citizens of this commonwealth, is perhaps about seventy millions of dollars.

A law for the more adequate punishment of frauds and breaches of trust on the part of Bank officers and Collectors of Canal Tolls, is recommended.

The policy of undertaking any new public works is disapproved.

Direct taxation is frankly recommended, as the only possible remedy to extricate the Commonwealth from her present embarrassments.

A proper view is taken of the mania for borrowing money by the States, and the doctrine of economy is earnestly inculcated.

A judicious credit system is described as indispensable to an enlightened business community.

He recommends an early resumption of specie payments by the Banks, and measures to guard against the like suspension in future.

He expresses the opinion that the condition of most of our Banks is as sound, in reality, as those of other States. They are said to have as much specie in their vaults and as good notes.

The law prohibiting small notes, is approved, and provisions are recommended to render its enforcement more effectual, by driving back the small notes of the other States.

Boston, January 15th.—Throughout the State of Maine there is little snow. At Boston we have no sleighing, except from the light snow which has fallen within the last few days, and less snow than at Norfolk, in Virginia, and have had no weather so severe as has been felt at Washington. A little west of us, however, the weather has been colder, and the snow unusually abundant.

The Richmond Enquirer says that the snow averages three feet deep at the White Sulphur Springs. The James River was frozen over on the 5th inst., to Jamestown.

Albany, January 13th.—AND STILL ANOTHER.—The New Orleans papers mention the commencement of a suit by the government, against Wm. H. Kerr, late postmaster of that city, for \$10,000, to which amount he is alleged to be a defaulter.

Albany, Jan. 14th.—WHEAT IN MICHIGAN.—We learn from an authentic source, says the Chicago American, that fifteen thousand bushels of wheat had been sold a few days since at Marahall, Calhoun county, Michigan, at thirty cents a bushel.

New York, Jan. 11th.—STATISTICS OF CRIME IN 1839.—To the courtesy of Henry Vanderwoort, Esq., the attentive and polite Deputy Clerk of the Court of Sessions, we are indebted for the following statement of trials, convictions, and acquittals in the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, General and Special Sessions, in the year 1839.

Number of Trials in all the Courts,	1003
" " " " " " " "	815
" " " " " " " "	249
" " " " " " " "	779
" " " " " " " "	72
" " " " " " " "	104
" " " " " " " "	349
" " " " " " " "	80
" " " " " " " "	38

Judge Betts, in the U. S. District Court, has decided that a vessel coming in contact with a raft drifting with the tide, cannot recover damages, inasmuch as the raft, not being employed in navigation or commerce upon the waters, is not a vessel, within the acceptance of the law maritime.

THE NEW PLATE.

That excellent artist, Mr. A. Dick, has just completed an engraved view of Buckingham Palace, with the grounds and ornamental piece of water in front. It is intended to be presented to the subscribers of *The Albion*, as an appropriate embellishment of the work. This splendid structure, on which taste and skill have been largely engaged, is the town residence of Queen Victoria, and is every way worthy of so royal a distinction. The Canal and the Park, at the western end of which the Palace is situated, have been essentially altered and improved, according to the most approved rules of landscape gardening, so that they are delightful to the eye; and royal munificence has rendered them equally so as a resort, by throwing the premises open to the public under certain regulations of decorum and good order.

This engraving, which has received the warm approbation of critical persons, will be issued as early as a sufficient number of impressions can be taken; and, considering it to be strictly an appendage to the portrait of the Queen given in our last volume, we

have resolved to give to all new subscribers, paying in advance for one year, a copy of each of these two engravings.—(Albion.)

### (From the Sailor's Magazine.)

DISASTERS AT SEA, IN THE YEAR 1839.

A record has been kept at the office of the American Seaman's Friend Society, during the year just closed, as in past years, of disasters at sea, so far as they could be ascertained, which resulted in a total loss of the vessel. The following is the result:—

The whole number of vessels lost is,	412
Of these there were, ships and barks,	74
do. Brig,	124
do. Schooners,	127
do. Sloops,	187
do. Steamboats,	9
do. Unknown,	32

Added to the above entire and known losses, there have been reported thirty-seven missing vessels during the year, which, with their crews, have most probably been entirely lost. Five hundred and thirty-seven lives have been reported as lost; but the loss of life is undoubtedly much greater than this, as many vessels were reported as abandoned, or bottom up, where the crew was missing, and no intelligence has been received from them.

(From the N. O. Bee, Dec. 31.)

By the arrival of the brig Samuel, Houston, from Matagorda, which port she left 27th inst. certain intelligence of the capture of the town of Matamoros, by the Federalists, and volunteers from Texas, had been received. The siege commenced on the 12th inst. and lasted three days, during which there is said to have been great slaughter on both sides—60 to 90 of the Texans, alone, being killed.

After the place had surrendered, the officers of the Centralist party were permitted to depart for the interior without molestation—private property, in all cases, being respected, when the government troops and the inhabitants of the town, proclaimed in favor of the Federalists, greeting the raising in the city of their flag with loud, and deafening cheers.

The Illinois river was closed by ice about a fortnight ago.

FISHING BOUNTIES.—The amount paid at the custom House (Barnstable) last week to the owners and crews of 280 Codfishing vessels, was \$58,575, 73.

The three first days of January, at Charleston, were bitter cold, as in all the north. Jan. 2d, the rail road track was a sheet of ice, causing the locomotive to run off, by which one of the engineers was badly hurt. The thermometer throughout Thursday and Friday, Jan. 3d and 4th, was at 22, and froze of course, in the sun.

New York, January 14th.—COLD SOUTH.—It has been excessively cold in all the South—freezing rivers in South Carolina, &c., scarcely ever known to freeze before. At Augusta, Georgia, for the three days ending with December 30th, it blew a severe cold northwester from the blue ridge.

The snow on Catskill mountains is four feet deep on a level.

### UPPER CANADA.

(From the Toronto Patriot, January 10.)

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—On Tuesday, December 31st, several Messages were brought down from the Governor General by Mr. Secretary Murdoch, a list of which our readers will find in the minutes of proceedings.

The third refers to the application that the surplus revenue of the Post Office in this Province might be placed at the disposal of the Provincial Legislature, and which having been first referred to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, says, that from the comprehensive changes about to be made in the communications between Great Britain and the North American Colonies, my Lords cannot recommend any alteration of the present system; and also, that before any changes could be made in this Province in the Post Office Laws, it would be desirable to consider the propriety of introducing such amendments therein as might equally apply to all the Colonies.

In that which refers to the joint address from the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, praying for aid towards completing the public works within this Province, and towards opening a communication with the ocean, it is stated, that Her Majesty is deeply sensible of the importance of the object contemplated in the address, and has referred the same to the Lords of the Treasury, to report how far the negotiation of a Loan in England, could be consistently recommended to Parliament with a due regard for the financial interests of the empire at large; and which report, when made will be communicated to the Provincial Legislature.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Tuesday, 31st December, 1839.—Several messages from His Excellency the Governor General, transmitting population and assessment returns, also a schedule of government debentures redeemed and outstanding, also certain reports of commissioners for Macadamizing various roads in this province—upon the subject of the bill reserved during the last session, entitled "an act to authorise the issue of bills of credit"—upon the subject of the bill reserved during the last session, entitled "an act to ascertain and provide for the payment of all just claims arising from the late rebellion and invasions of this province"—also transmitting reports of the Cayuga road, and of the Cornwall and L'Original road commissioners—also transmitting the report of the inspectors of the provincial penitentiary—on the subject of the prevailing practice in the two houses of deferring to the close of the session the consideration of most important measures and also transmitting copies of several despatches containing Her Majesty's answers to various addresses adopted by the Legislative Council during their last session.

C. POULET THOMSON.

In answer to the address from the House of Assembly, of 13th December, respecting communications received from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, on the subject of Responsible Government, the Governor General regrets that it is not in his power to communicate to the House of Assembly any despatches upon the subject referred to.

The Governor General has received Her Majesty's commands to administer the Government of these Provinces in accordance with the well understood wishes and interests of the people, and to pay to their feelings, as expressed through their Representatives, the deference that is justly due to them. These are the commands of Her Majesty—and these are the views with which Her Majesty's Government desires that the administration of these Provinces should be conducted, and it will be the earnest and anxious desire of the Governor General to discharge the trust committed to him in accordance with these principles.

Toronto, January 14, 1840.

In the course of the debate on the Union question, in the Legislative Council of Upper Canada, a call of the House took place on the 13th ultimo. We subjoin a list of the names of those present as well as of the absentees:—

PRESENT.—The Lord Bishop of Toronto, the Hon. Messrs. Crookshank, Wells, Dunn, Allan, A.

Macdonell, Elmsley, Baldwin, Adamson, Crooks, Morris, J. Macaulay, Van Koughnet, Sullivan, Radcliffe, J. S. Macaulay, J. Macdonald, De Blaquiere, Fraser, McGillivray, Wilson.

ABSENT.—The Hon. Messrs. Dickson, (from ill health), Markland, (do.) Charles Jones, (do.) Gordon, (do.) John B. Robinson, (absent with leave), Burham, Hamilton, Boswell, Jas. Kirby, John Kirby, (from ill health), Bishop of Regiopolis, (out of the Province), Grant, (from ill health), Lloyd, Stewart, Wilkins.

Toronto, Jan. 13th.—HUNTERS' LODGES.—On Saturday last, we understand, the Governor General received information that one Livingston Palmer and a man named Munn were in the city for the purpose of forming Hunters' Lodges. The Hon. R. B. Sullivan applied in consequence to the Police Office and by the assistance of the Mayor and City Police the two worthies were secured. All we have yet been able to learn about them is that Palmer put up at M'Enery's Tavern in the Market Square, and a valise full of blank commissions was found under Palmer's bed—he pretended to the keeper of the Tavern that his business here was purchasing Timothy seed. They were examined at the Executive Council office on Saturday afternoon, and lodged in the jail until this day. (Herald.)

Sergeant Flood, we are informed, has been released from custody, the Judges of the Queen's Bench having decided that the conviction was illegal. (H.)

At Rochester, during the night of the 12th inst., an attempt was made to murder the Rev. Bernard O'Reilly, a Catholic clergyman of that city. Some person entered his apartment while he was asleep, and with a heavy bludgeon beat him until nearly deprived of life.—(Syle. New Rep.)

St. Catharines, January 11.—But both our reason and judgment condemn the measure, or any other but the complete annihilation of the Reserves, as a hopeless expedient. Having deliberately recorded our opinion, we shall offer no further opposition; but await the issue, with something of the feelings of the mariner, whose dismasted vessel is being driven, by the fury of the waves, among breakers, where it is barely possible that Providence may guide it through some unknown channel, into calm and untroubled waters; but, to all human probability, its scattered fragments will alone tell of some disastrous wreck. (St. Catharines Journal.)

Hamilton January 13.—PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE.—On Thursday last at 12 o'clock, a Public Meeting was held in the Scotch Church in this town for the purpose of promoting the objects of this projected Institution.

We understand that about £500 was subscribed at the above meeting. (Gazette.)

General Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Upper Canada, on Thursday, the 5th of December, 1839, furnished by order of the Honorable the Common House of Assembly.

Capital Stock paid,	£	s.	d.
Amount of Notes in circulation, not bearing interest of the value of \$5 and upwards,	200,000	0	0
Do. under \$5,	107,281	5	0
	160,472	5	0
Bills and Notes in circulation bearing interest,	None		
Balance due to other Banks,	5,059	9	9
Cash deposited, including all sums whatever, due from the Bank not bearing interest, its bills in circulation and balances due to other Banks excepted,	113,854	8	1
Cash deposited, bearing interest, being for the Home District Savings Bank,	3,776	10	5
	£483,162	13	2
Gold, Silver and other coined metals in the vaults of the Bank,	103,718	9	11
Real Estate and Bank Furniture,	9,549	17	5
Bills of other Banks,	35,123	15	0
Amount of reserved profits after declaring the last Dividend,	23,537	14	9
Amount of all debts due to the Bank including Notes, Bills of Exchange and all Stocks and funded debts of every description, excepting balances due from other Banks,	311,232	16	2
	£483,162	13	2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rate and amount of the last Dividend, being for the 6 months ending 30th June, 1839, four per cent on £200,000 the Capital Stock, 8,000 0 0

Amount of reserved profits after declaring the last Dividend, 23,537 14 9

Amount of debts due to the Bank, and not paid, being due over, of which about £4000 may be considered bad or doubtful, 71,169 16 7

We, the undersigned, make oath and swear, that the foregoing statement are correct, to the best of our knowledge and belief.

WM. PROUDFOOT, President.  
THOS. G. RIBOUT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, at Toronto, this seventh day of Dec. 1839.

T. W. BIRCHALL, J. P.

Kingston, Jan. 14.—The proceeds of Clergy Reserve sales, invested in the English funds, amount to about £100,000, which at 3 per cent will give only £3,500 per annum. The Clergy of the Church of England in this province receive £7,476 16s. 10d., and the Clergy of the Church of Scotland £2,118; so that the fund will pay only about one third of their present claims on it, and the two churches will, as was stated in the Assembly last session, absorb the whole proceeds of the Reserves for 20 years to come, even if they are invested in provincial funds. And besides, the bill creates an unjust distinction between the different Churches, in that the two are to have half of the Reserves, so matter what their relative numbers may be.—If the Governor and his advisers think that such a plan will settle this question, they are deceiving themselves. It has no semblance of "equal justice to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects."—Such a bill may be passed, but the question will come up as freshly as ever. It is not in Upper Canada that men will submit to unjust religious distinctions. We, at any rate, will not.—The general voice of the country demands that the Reserves be given to education or public improvement, and it is no argument that the House of Lords will not consent to this: for we must do our duty, whether other people do theirs or not.—The Bill would, to all intents and purposes, give us two Established Churches, and to that the country will never consent.—(Herald.)

At Massillon, in Ohio, wheat is sold at 43 1/2 cents per bushel. Flour in our market brings from 12 to 14 shillings per cwt. We heard of a transaction last week which beats the Yankees hollow. A farmer brought flour to our market, which was so dark and poor that he was offered only 7s. 6d. per cwt. for it. He held on till night, and then he thought him of a trick. A person came up and asked what he had to sell; he answered—"Duck-wheat flour"—and as such he sold it for 12s. 6d. per cwt.—(H.)

Kingston, January 15.—THE SCOTCH COLLEGE.—We are gratified to learn that the subscriptions to this institution are going on well at Quebec. J.

Munn, Esq. has given the munificent sum of £500. We also learn that Mr. M. cancelled a bond for £400 which he had against one of the Scotch Churches at Quebec. The Committee at Toronto have also been successfully employed. The venerable Bishop of Toronto is forwarding the interests of the College in a most christian-like spirit. Capt. Strachan has given a valuable lot of land in this neighbourhood. Mr. Attorney General Hagerman, with his usual liberality, has subscribed £50. The amount subscribed in this town is now nearly £1,900. There appears to be no doubt that the most sanguine expectations of the friends of the establishment will be fully realized. In giving this agreeable sketch of the present prospects of the institution, we regret that nothing has yet been done in Montreal. It cannot be that a city so famed for liberality in public and private works, will hold back a helping hand from so desirable and necessary an enterprise.—We publish near enough the lines to be allowed to guess; we therefore avail ourselves of the privilege, and guess they are waiting to see how much any two places in either Province give, that they may give double the amount.

(Chronicle.)  
Mr. Cartwright's address to the Queen, published in our last number, has, we learn, passed the House of Assembly by a majority of 11.—(Ib.)  
We regret to learn that Sir George Arthur has resigned the Government of this Province. His Excellency, it is said, forwarded his resignation by the last trip of the Great Western, and which has been accepted.—(Ib.)  
John S. Cartwright, Esq., M. P. P., for Lennox and Addington, arrived in town yesterday morning from the seat of Government.—(Ib.)

### LOWER PROVINCES.

HALIFAX, JANUARY 7.—Whether or not the public mind is becoming inoculated with the virus which such characters spread abroad, a little time will determine. It is, we conceive, the duty of all good subjects to neutralize their efforts, for it can take but a few moments, reflection on the consequences of popular agitation—the breath of life of the people to popular passion—to freedom on its community.—No other result can proceed from such a course, than to make the people dissatisfied with those in authority and with the Government under which they live. A restless state of society is the bane of civilized life—each looks upon his neighbour of different opinions with distrust—confidence is lost and demoralization takes its place. The restraint of the law is all that remains to preserve the peace of the community, and where that is strong enough to affect the purpose, the savagery of human nature is no less displayed in its powers and ingenuity as but too generally takes to violate still further the social obligation, by acts of violence, which justice finds it difficult or is unable to reach.

We have constantly opposed the delusion that would lead to such results, as the only way by which peace and quietness can be secured. We find all the elements in existence in this Province which go to constitute a happy society. A population comfortable in circumstances—a country where a beggar, except he is made so by physical incapacity, need not be known—the laws administered justly and rigorously—a freedom in religious matters nowhere more perfectly enjoyed—no civil or political disabilities—an open door for talent to arrive at distinguished positions—so far as Provincial distinction can reach—a people taking their own course through their Representatives, and enjoying all the blessings which the British Constitution confers—protected by the Mother Country, whose fleets and armies guard us from the foreign foe and enrich us by their expenditure. Who is there in this Province, in the exercise of a philanthropic disposition, viewing our condition through this natural medium—that can thoroughly regret those who would beget a love of change, and a dissatisfied spirit, in a community so loaded with benefits? or who among us, though he may be so morbidly constituted as to cavil at every trifling which the working of our system throws in his path, can explain to himself in what degree the burden is too heavy, or (to use a homely but significant expression) in what part the shoe pinches?

“Ah Gentlemen,” said Lord Normanton to the Assembly Delegates, “if these are all the Grievances you have to complain of, you are very well off, and you ought to be a happy people.” The remark of the Colonial Secretary should have touched them to the quick, and made their hearts burn within them at the consummate folly that sent them across the Atlantic with such a bundle of trifles. The rebuke was just, as it was well deserved, showing that his Lordship had penetration enough to discover the root from whence furnished the noble stock of Nova Scotia grievances; and that he was so little affected by the magnitude of their burden, the intolerable oppression of our officials and their enormous salaries, and the uncontrollable power of a particular Church, although that Church were the Established one, as to have appeared to their astonished gaze almost in the light of a Colonial Conservative.—(Times)

Halifax, January 8th.—Scarcely anything of interest has yet transpired in the Legislature. The object of calling the House together so soon, was to pass the Jury Bill. This has been done, so as to legalize and confirm all that the existing Grand Juries have been doing throughout the year. But it will be almost impossible to grapple with the more important business of the Session, for at least ten days. As the Public Accounts only closed on the 5th, some time must elapse before they can be examined and reported; and, until they are, the financial business of the year cannot be disposed of. On Saturday a budget of despatches and correspondence from the Colonial Office, was sent down by the Lieut. Governor—and on Monday the Delegates made their Report. An order for printing these documents was passed, and some days must elapse before they are before the House in an accessible shape, and before members will be able to sift out the wheat from the chaff, and ascertain what has been done, and what remains to be fought about.

(Nova Scotia.)  
Halifax, January 11.—The business of the House of Assembly, “like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along.” All the members have not arrived, and those who are in town merely meet daily, present a few private petitions and bills, converse a little (it would be bitter irony to designate anything that has yet been said as a speech), and finish their day's work by an adjournment. On Monday, the delegates, Messrs. Young and Huntingdon handed in a Report of their late mission to the Home Government.

St. John's, Jan. 11.—MILITIA BALL.—On Wednesday evening the Officers of the Saint John Militia gave a splendid ball and supper at the St. John Hotel, and were honoured with a gay and brilliant assemblage of beauty and fashion, numbering, we should think, nearly three hundred persons. The ball-room was fitted up in martial style, decorated with the colours of the battalions, ensigns and other national flags, interspersed with glittering stars of swords, bayonets, &c.; the whole displaying great good taste and producing a very happy effect. The presence of so large a portion of the beautiful and gay may have proved highly flattering. His Worship the Mayor, Major Brookes, Commandant, and the Officers of the Garrison: a few of the gallant 36th, and some Officers of Militia, from Fredericton, with many other guests, also honoured the party with their presence.

### INFORMATION WANTED.

IF JOHN HENRY MARTIN ROBINSON, a Seaman, who shipped himself in 1831 or 1832, on board the Bark *Osprey*, bound from Bermuda to Quebec, will apply to the undersigned, he will hear of something greatly to his advantage,—property to a very large amount having been bequeathed to him.

J. H. KERR,  
St. Louis Heights,  
30th-1-18

## QUEBEC:

MONDAY, 20th JANUARY, 1840.

From London..... Dec. 11  
From Liverpool..... Dec. 11  
From Paris..... Dec. 8  
From New York..... Jan. 14  
From Halifax..... Jan. 11  
From Toronto..... Jan. 11

New York papers of the 14th instant, were received this morning, and also Boston and Maine papers of the 15th. They contain nothing of moment.

Toronto dates of the 14th instant, are received.—A message of His Excellency the Governor General, of that date, in answer to an Address of the House of Assembly of the 13th December, praying for information on the subject of responsible Government, will be found in this day's Gazette.

This Message contains nothing new on the subject. The British Government has, at all times, shewn a desire that the Government of the Colonies should be conducted “in accordance with the well understood wishes and interests of the people, and to pay to their feelings, as expressed through their Representatives, the deference that is justly due to them;” but the responsible advisers of the Crown and the responsible Governors of the Colonies must conduct the Government of them, subject to their responsibility to the Monarch and Parliament and can admit of no other responsibility. It is precisely this responsibility that the responsible Government men in the Colonies wish to get rid of.—It is not deference to the well understood interests, wishes and feelings of the people, as expressed through their Representatives, that they want, but the control of Her Majesty's Government within the Colonies. They must virtually be the Government, and have the power of taxing the people and spending the money as they please, for the four years for which they are elected, with the chance of being re-elected by means of party organization, jobbing, corruption, personal abuse, defamation and popular deception.

This is the system which they call “responsible Government,” of which we have such beautiful examples in our neighbourhood, and which, on a change of men, or a new and hungry party coming into power in the place of another, usually doubles the public expenditure in a few years, and increases the public burthens, producing a derangement in all business transactions, and a dreadful demoralization of the people.

The Kingston Chronicle of the 14th instant, states that Mr. CARTWRIGHT'S Address to HER MAJESTY, on the subject of the contemplated re-union of the Provinces, had passed the Assembly by a majority of eleven. A similar Address was before the Legislative Council.

The Assembly's Address prays:  
1. That both Provinces may be rendered as speedily as possible, “British in fact as well as in name,” by a well organized system of emigration from the British Isles.  
2. That the use of the English language only, be allowed in judicial records and in the Legislature.  
3. That the seat of Government be within the Province of Upper Canada.  
4. That the existing territorial and electoral divisions be maintained as much as possible, and the principles of the Constitutional Act of 1791, be not changed, and particularly with regard to the tenure of seats in the Legislative Council.  
5. That the local laws and municipal institutions of Upper Canada be not changed, but by the local Legislature.

The Assembly's Address concludes with the assurance, that the Assembly “never would have consented to encounter the dangers, (of the re-union) if your Majesty and the Imperial Parliament would have held out any other plan of relief for the embarrassments in which the public affairs of the Colonies are involved.”

The proposed Address of the Council, is substantially the same. It, however adds:—

1. Qualification of Members, and re-entrance of voters, as in England.  
2. It allows debates in the Legislature, not in the English language, till a period left blank.  
3. A new division of the Counties in Lower Canada, to secure a due proportion of the representation to the British inhabitants.

The Governor General has laid before the Legislature, the budget for 1840, of which the following is the substance:—

EXPENDITURE.  
To complete the service of 1839,..... £25,000 0 0  
Interest of the debt,..... 63,000 0 0  
Civil expenditure,..... 61,966 4 6  
Arrears of interest due Messrs. BARRING & Co., and Glyn & Co., for loans negotiated in London,..... 67,317 0 0  
£217,483 4 6  
RESOURCES, of every description,..... 126,783 0 0  
Deficiency to meet the expenses of the year,..... £90,700 4 6

Halifax and St. John's papers of the 11th instant, were received yesterday. They contain nothing new. The Nova Scotia Legislature is proceeding slowly; but it is generally expected that there will be a quiet session. The Responsible Government folks are attempting agitation in some settlements in the Province. There are three or four newspapers in the Eastern Provinces who have some notion, that those with whom they are connected, should get office.

[Montreal Correspondence of the Quebec Gazette.]

“Montreal, Friday afternoon, Jan. 17.—There is nothing new here to-day.  
“The American mail arrived this afternoon about two o'clock, bringing the New York papers of Monday morning—a little more than four days. I expect the mails will arrive in this order through the winter.  
“The weather has not been quite so cold as it was yesterday. The thermometer stood at 1 degree below zero this morning at half-past seven o'clock, and is at 2 at the time of writing (5 p. m.)  
“Montreal, Saturday afternoon, Jan. 18.—Mr. Freer, a clerk in the Office of the Deputy Post-Master General, arrived here to-day about noon, having been less than twenty-four hours on the way from Quebec. The object of Mr. Freer's visit is to make enquiries about a money-letter that was mailed here on the 2nd instant, for Isle-aux-Noix, by the Bank of Montreal. It appears that the letter, which contained 1,000 dollars, was enclosed in a sealed parcel with other letters, and addressed, “Isle-aux-Noix,” but the parcel did not reach its destination. There are, I believe, four Post-Offices between Montreal and Isle-aux-Noix; namely: Longueuil, Chambly, St. Luke and St. John, and it is presumed that the parcel was abstracted or mislaid at one of these offices. The Bank sent a clerk through the route, but he was unable to gain any information on the subject. Mr. Freer started on his tour

immediately after his arrival here, although smarting under the effects of frost-biting.  
“The weather has been milder than it was yesterday. At nine o'clock this morning the thermometer was 4 degrees below zero, and it is now the same number above.”

We have received a copy of the Bill for authorizing the erection of the university of Queen's College at or near the town of Kingston, Upper Canada, passed by the Legislative Council, 8th January, 1840, and ordered to be printed by the House of Assembly, 10th Jan. 1840.

The Trustees are to consist of twelve Ministers in connexion with the Church of Scotland, and fifteen laymen in full communion with the said Church, and are to form a Corporation under the name of “Trustees of the University of Queen's College.”

The present Trustees are named in the Bill, the three Ministers and four laymen, the last in the list, are to go out after the year 1842, and their room is to be supplied by election by the Synod, and lay Trustees separately, the election of the latter, to be from lists of members elected by the Congregations on the roll of the Synod, one from each, every three years.—The first election to be held in 1843.

The first Principal and Professor to be named “by the Committee of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.” The Trustees to elect Principals and Professors ever after. All to subscribe to “the Westminster confession of faith,” and the Church Government of the Church of Scotland as prescribed by the Synod.

No religious test to be required of the scholars, excepting of Students in Divinity.

The “College Senate” to have the Government of the Students, to confer degrees, &c.

The allowance for a Professor of Divinity for the Church of Scotland in the King's College at Toronto to be transferred to Queen's College.

We have been favored with the first volume of “The Canadian Brothers, or the prophecy fulfilled,” by Major RICHARDSON, Knight of the military order of St. Ferdinand, author of “Ecarte,” “Waconaut,” &c. &c.

We understand the 2nd volume will be published early next month.

Major RICHARDSON is already advantageously known in the literary world, by the works mentioned in the title, and his narrative of the operations of the British Legion in the service of the Queen of Spain.

The present volume, although it belongs to a work of fiction, has much of the historical character.—The author, a native of Upper Canada, and long a resident in that Province, has the advantage of being intimately acquainted with the localities whose scenery he so ably describes, as well as the character of the persons who figure in the work; with TUMMERTON and the Western Indians, who are conspicuous personages in the tale, he was personally acquainted.

The events which are chiefly referred to, relate to the period of the war of 1812, the attack of the Americans on the Detroit frontier, and the subsequent military operations in Upper Canada.

The work is not inappropriately dedicated to Sir JOHN HARVEY, who bore a conspicuous part in the war of 1812, in Upper Canada, in surprising and defeating, with 500 men of the 8th and 49th Regiments, 3000 of the enemy, at Stony Creek, on the 5th June, 1813, and thereby turning the tide of success in that campaign, in favour of the British army.

The present volume consists of 220 pages, 12mo., is published by ARMOUR & RAMSAY, Montreal, and neatly printed by Mr. LOVELL.

A LETTER BAG will be made up at the Quebec Post-Office, per the *British Queen* Steamer, on THURSDAY the 23d inst. ut.

In the list of vessels building at the different shipyards in St. Rochs, &c., published in our last, the number put down as building at Mr. Nesbitt's yard was only two, it ought to have been three; making the total number 32.

### COURT OF GENERAL QUARTER SESSION OF THE PEACE, JANUARY 1840.

#### CALENDAR OF CONVICTIONS.

James Dogherly.—Larceny—Stealing three Books belonging to John Henry White. To be imprisoned two Calendar Months and kept at hard labour in the House of Correction.

Pierre Celestin Vasseur.—Do.—Pleaded Guilty. Stealing a Saw and two Axes from Henry Norris. Do. three months, do. do.

Auga, Lapocice, Joseph Johamet, and George Spencer.—Do.—All three pleaded Guilty. Stealing a quantity of Copper and Lead from the house of Mr. Henry Prondley, Lower Town. Do. four calendar months, do. do.

Hugh McGhee.—Do.—Stealing a White Wash Brush from the shop door of Mr. John Johnson, Grocer, Upper Town Market. Do. three calendar months, do. do.

Joseph Olivier Couture, of Point Levy.—Do.—Stealing four White Pine Floats, belonging to William Phillips, Esquire, at Point Levy. To be imprisoned twenty-four hours in the Common Gaol.

Charles Gagnon.—Do.—Stealing a tinnet of Butter from the Lower Town Market, belonging to one Octave Langlois. To be imprisoned three calendar months and kept at hard labour in the House of Correction.

Ann Collins, Widow of the late Patrick Madden.—Do.—Stealing a Carpet from the house of Mr. Charles Huot. Do. three calendar months, do. do.

Jean Bte. Plamondon, (of St. Catherine of Fosambault).—Obtaining goods under false pretence from one William Bogue, Grocer of this City. Do. do.

Ann McAviney, wife of Timothy Doyle.—Malignantly breaking windows in the house of one Mrs. Widow McKechney. To be fined five shillings, and to be imprisoned until paid.—Paid.

Adelaide Lenage.—Do.—In the house of one Joseph Mayon.—To be imprisoned eight days and kept at hard labour in the House of Correction.

Magloire Levesque.—Assault on William Thom, Son of Mr. John Thom, Teacher of this City. Fined 10 shillings, and to be imprisoned until paid.—Paid.

Olivier Garneau.—Do.—On his Sister-in-Law Marie Louise Martineau, Wife of Alexis Garneau. Fined five pounds, and to be imprisoned until paid, and to find security for peace for twelve months, &c., himself in £50, and two in £25 each, and to be further imprisoned until such surety be given.—Paid.

Jean Bte. Nadeau, Joseph Nadeau, Joseph Morin, (all of St. Henry de Lunzon).—Assault and false Imprisonment (on one Augustin Poulin.) Fined five shillings each, and to be imprisoned until paid.—Paid.

The following persons were then discharged for want of prosecution, viz.—Margaret Bilodeau, Louise Ouellet, and Margaret Rambeau.

The following has been handed to us as a correct table of the state of the thermometer at Capa

Diamond, at half-past 7, A. M. on the following days:—  
Jan. 11.—Zero. Jan. 15.—10 below Zero.  
12.—5 below do. 16.—25 below do.  
13.—1 above do. 17.—20 below do.  
14.—10 below do. 18.—12 below do.  
(Mercury.)

[There was a light snow yesterday, and the temperature is become moderate: Thermometer to-day 23° above zero.]

### COMMERCIAL.

New York, Jan. 11th.—The purchase of Flour for Europe still continues. The last advices from England show an advance of a shilling a barrel. Besides this export demand, there is another of no small importance—and that is for Algiers. Within a few days past, one or more French Houses have made large purchases of Flour for this important post in Africa, held by the French.

Exchange on England and France is quite depressed.—Bills on London drawn at the South are selling at 107½ to 107½, and bills drawn here at 105. On Paris 5.25.

New York, Jan. 14th.—Since the first of January there has been a visible improvement in the Money Market. The dividends of Banks have been paid, and remittances made to pay off interest in Europe. So little business has been done for the last six months, that there begins to be a want of good Paper. The Banks take freely all short Paper that is considered choice. Good Grocers' Paper, of which there is very little in the street, can be easily placed at twelve per cent per annum. Exchange on Europe not only is down, but continues to decline; indeed it is getting quite as low as desirable. The export of Cotton is now large and continually increasing; besides Cotton, Flour has been largely shipped, and if Indian Corn continues to decline, it is not unlikely that this, too, may be sent abroad.

There has been no period since the last war that so many Fire Insurance Companies have failed to declare dividends as during the present year. Out of twenty that are in active business, only five, we believe, have divided any thing.

A snow storm set in last evening, which has prevented the packets from sailing to-day. The harbour is quite full of floating ice. Vessels, however, get to and from sea without much difficulty or hazard.

NEW YORK MARKETS.—January 13.  
Flour has jumped up 25 cents a bbl. Sales of choice brands Western have been made at \$6 50, and the asking price is 6 25 to 6 50 for Western. 6 @ 6 25 is the fair rate.

Corn.—Sales of small parcels new Corn at 58 cents.—Very little arriving.

Cotton.—Several sales to-day at prices ranging from 8½ to 10½ for Uplands. Prices are with difficulty sustained.

(From the Journal of Commerce.)  
COMMERCE OF NEW YORK.—We are indebted to James Thorn, Esq., boarding officer, for the annexed statement of arrivals at this port from foreign countries in the year 1839:

Steam-ships.	Ships.	Barks.	Brigs.	Cutters.	Schooners.	Total.
American	0 491 150 613 0 315 1569					
British	16 25 34 18 0 82 337					
French	4 6 14 25 0 1 50					
Bremen	0 9 12 18 1 2 42					
Swedish	0 10 15 22 0 1 48					
Hamburg	0 4 15 2 0 0 21					
Danish	0 1 1 13 1 1 17					
Sicilian	0 0 2 9 0 0 11					
Columbian	0 0 0 9 0 2 11					
Dutch	0 2 0 1 3 3 9					
Spanish	1 0 1 5 0 0 7					
Austrian	0 1 1 4 0 0 6					
Prussian	0 0 2 4 0 0 6					
Russian	0 2 3 0 0 0 5					
Portuguese	0 0 0 1 0 3 4					
Norwegian	0 0 1 2 0 0 3					
Belgian	0 0 1 2 0 0 3					
Haitian	0 0 2 1 0 0 3					
Brazilian	0 0 0 2 0 0 2					
Neapolitan	0 0 0 1 0 0 1					
Tuscan	0 0 0 1 0 0 1					
Hanoverian	0 0 0 1 0 0 1					
Sardinian	0 0 0 1 0 0 1					
Texian	0 0 0 1 0 0 1					
Grand Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2139

This is a greater number than in any former year, except 1836.

### MARRIED.

This morning, by the Revd. Dr. Cook, Mr. Douglas MacIvor, of Scotland, to Miss Sarah Curtis, of this city.  
At the Manor House, near Chambly, on the 15th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Bethune, Col. John Glen, late of Barronville, Province of Carthage, South America, to Madame De Salaberry, widow of the late Col. De Salaberry, of Chambly.

### DIED.

On Friday evening last, after an illness of three months, in the 70th year of his age, Mr. Thomas Phillips, formerly of East Molesey, Surrey, England. The friends of the deceased are invited to attend his funeral, to-morrow, (Tuesday) at three o'clock, P. M., from the residence of his son, Mr. Charles Phillips, Garden Street.

At Kingston, U. C., on the 12th instant, in the 21st year of her age, and ten days after her first born son, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Wilson, wife of Mr. Joseph Wilson, and daughter of the late Henry Wilkinson, Esq.

QUEBEC FIRE OFFICE, 20th Jan. 1840.—Director for the present week:—PIERRE PELLETIER, Esquire.

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

QUEBEC FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY. NOTICE is hereby given, that an adjourned Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office, at the hour of ONE, P. M., on MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, when the Report of the Committee to whom was referred the questions of By-Laws by the General Meeting of the 50th ultimo, will be submitted.

By order, S. WRIGHT, Secretary. Quebec Fire Office, 20th January, 1840.

TO BE SOLD MODERATE, A YOUNG HORSE, warranted kind in harness, and perfectly sound; to be seen at Mr. R. Lafontaine's Livery Stables, City Hotel. Quebec, 20th January, 1840. u-s

TO SELL OR TO LET, A COTTAGE with Stable, Garden, &c., situated on the Beauport Road, about a mile from Dorchester Bridge.—Apply on the premises. Quebec, 20th January, 1840. u-s

TO LET, A HOUSE situated in the Upper Town, corner of Buade and Treasure Streets, now occupied by Wm. Clark. Another House, situated in Buade Street, now occupied by Mrs. Bean.

5.—The small Bakery and Store, facing Treasure Street.  
6.—The House situated in Cote d'Abraham, occupied by Mr. Hamilton, Saddler.  
7.—The House, on the same lot as the one above, facing St. Valier Street.

Any necessary repairs to the above Houses will be made to the wishes of the tenants. LOUIS PANET. Quebec, 20th January, 1840. u-d

## SALES BY AUCTION

### EVENING SALES.

Extensive Sale of French Books, Engravings, &c.

BY G. D. BALZARETTI. On MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY next, the 20th, 21st and 22nd instant, at his Sale Rooms, positively without reserve.

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF FRENCH BOOKS, on Law, Literature, Voyages, History, &c.

—ALSO—A collection of French Engravings, &c. Catalogues will be ready by Saturday, the 18th inst. Sale to commence at HALF-PAST SIX o'clock each evening. Quebec, 15th January, 1840.

FOR SALE. TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on the 15th March next, if not previously disposed of by private Sale, a most excellent Farm, held in fee, and common socage, situated on the Craig's Road, in the County of Mezzanie, 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, Sault-au-Mouton Street, Lower Town. J. GREAVES CLAPHAM, Notary, And Land Agent, u-s

Quebec, 30th December, 1839.

### TO SHIP-BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

MCKENZIE & BOWLES having invented and secured the exclusive right of making a WINDLASS-PROPELLER, increasing the power of the Windlass at least five times, and of simple construction, invite ship-builders and the public to inspect their invention, at their premises, No. 27, St. John Street. Quebec, 17th January, 1840 4-s-1w

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS: TWENTY PUNCHEONS MOLASSES. —ALSO—Jamaica Spirits, Muscovado and Refined Sugars, Hollands Gin, Cognac and Spanish Brandy, &c. &c. LESLIE, STUART & CO. Wellington Wharf. Quebec, 17th Jan. 1840. 6-s

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. ALBERT, Esquire, Advocate. Quebec, 8th January, 1840. u-s-1w

### LANDING.

10 PUNCHEONS New York Imitation Jamaica Rum 1 @ 2. HY. J. NOAD, St. Paul street. Quebec, 13th Nov. 1839.

### To Ship-Builders, Masters of Ships & others

FOR SALE, NEW and second-hand assorted Cordage, Oakum, Spin Yarn, Coal Tar, &c. &c. Sails of all descriptions for Ships, Boats, or Rafts. —ALSO—1000 two-bushel Bags, new. A Long-Boat and Jolly-Boat, British-built. Apply to the Subscriber, Sous-le-fort Street, opposite the Victoria House, Lower Town. N. B.—The highest price given for old Ropes. CHARLES WILLIAMS. Quebec, 9th August, 1839. u-s-1w

### FOR SALE.

THE Seignior of La Madeleine, which takes front on the St. Lawrence, one league in breadth by two in depth. The Seignior bounds with the staple export woods, is noted as possessing one of the best fishing scies in the River or Gulf of St. Lawrence, and to a person who can afford to lay out of the purchase price for a very few years, offers one of the best investments that can be made in this Province. —ALSO—Two tracts of the finest timbered Pine and Spruce Lands in this Province. One tract containing 45,000 Acres, situated on the Beaucoueur, with easy access to the St. Lawrence. The other containing 12,000 on the Nicolet. JAMES H. KERR. St. Louis Heights 24th May, 1839. u-s-17

### FOR SALE, AT REDUCED PRICES.

BROWN'S CHEAP CLOTHING STORE, Buade Street, Upper Town. THE following seasonable GOODS:—London-made Cariole Boots for Ladies, Ditto, Carpet Slippers, Spanish Soles, impervious to damp, Buffalo Coats, Pilot and superfine Pilot Cloth Coats, from Van Dieman's Land Wool, Vests and Trowsers in great variety, Flannel Shirts, Drawers, Stockings, Socks, &c. With a general assortment of warm Clothing for the working man. Quebec, 30th December, 1839. 8-s-2w

### NOTICE.

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

