(From Captain Marryat's last novel.)

PEACHERS AT NIGHT.

No band of North American Indians could have observed a better trail than that kept by our little party. Rushbrook walked first, followed by our hero and the dog Mum. Not a word was spoken; they continued their route over grass-lands and ploughed fields, keeping in the shade of the hedge-rows: if Rushbrook stopped for a while to reconnoitre, so did Joey, and so did Mum, at their relative distances, until the march was resumed. For three miles and a half did they thus continue until they arrived at a thick cover. The wind whistled through the branches of the bare trees, chiefly oak and ash; the cold damp fog was now stationary, and shrouded them as they proceeded cautiously by the beaten track in the cover, until they had passed through it and arrived on the other side, where the cottage of a gamekeeper was situated. A feeble light was burning, and shone through the diamond-paned windows. Rushbrook walked out clear of the cover, and held up his hand to ascertain precisely the direction so as to be exactly to leeward of the keeper's house, that the noise of the report of his gun might not be heard. Having cleared the hedge, he lowered his gun so as to bring the barrel within two or three inches of the ground, and walked slowly and cautiously through the brush wood, followed as before by Joey and Mum. After about a quarter of a mile's walk, a rattling of metal was heard, and they stopped short; it was the barrel of the fowling piece which had brushed one of the wires attached to a spring-gun, set for the benefit of poachers. Rushbrook lifted up his left hand as a sign to Joey not to move, and following the wire by continually rattling his barrel against it, he eventually arrived at the gun itself, opened the pan, threw out all the priming, leaving it with the pan open, so that it could not go of in case they fell in with another of the wires. Rushbrook then proceeded to business; for he well knew that the gun would be set where the pheasants were most accustomed to roost: he put a small charge of powder in his fowling-piece, that being so near, he might not shatter the birds, and because the noise of the report would be much less. Walking under an oak tree, he soon discovered the round black masses which the bodies of the roosting pheasants presented between him and the sky, and raising his piece, he fired; a heavy bound on the earth near his feet followed the discharge; Joey then slipped forward and put the pheasent into his bag; another and another shot, and every shot brought an increase to Joey's load. Seventeen were already in it when Mum gave a low growl. This was the signal for people being near. Rushbrook snapped his finger; the dog came forward to his side and stood motionless with ears and tail erect. In a minute's time was heard the rustling of branches as the party forced their way through the underwood. Rushbrook stood still, waiting the signal from Mum; for the dog had been taught, if the parties advancing had another dog with them, always to raise his fore-feet up to Rushbrook's knees, but not otherwise. Mum made no such sign; and then Rushbrook laid down in the brushwood, his motions being closely followed by his son and his dog.

Voices in whispers were now heard, & the forms of two men with guns were to be seen not four yards from where they were lying. "Somewhere about here, I'll swear' said one. 'Yes, I think so; but it may be further on: the wind has brought down the sound." "Very true; let's follow them, and they may fall back upon the spring gun." The parties then advanced into the cover, and were soon out of sight: after a time, Rushbrook held his ear to the wind, and, satisfied that all was safe, moved homewards, and arrived without further adventure, having relieved Joey of the heavy sack as soon as they were in the open fields.

At three o'clock in the morning he tapped at the back-door of the cottage. Jane opened it; and the spoils of the night having been put away in a secret place, they were all soon in bed and fast asleep.

Here is a shrewd remark on the

EFFECTS OF TRAINING.

It is astonishing how much the nature and disposition of a child may be altered by early tuition. Let a child be always with its nurse, even under the guidance of a mother, regularly brought up as children usually are, and it will continue to be a child, and even childish after childhood is gone. But take the same child, put it by degrees into situation of peril, requiring thought and observation beyond its years—accustom it to nightly vigils, and to watching, and to hold its tongue—and it is astonishing how the mind of that child, however much its body may suffer, will develope itself so as to meet the demand upon it. Thus it is with lads who are sent early to sea, and thus it was with little Joey. He was a man in some points although a child in others. He would play with his companions, laugh as loudly as the others, but still he would never breathe a hint of what was his father's employment. He went to church every Sunday, as did his father and mother; for they considered that poaching was no crime, although punished as such by the laws; and he, of course, considered it no crime, as he only did what his father and mother wished. Let it not be thought, therefore, that the morals of our little hero were afferted by his father's profession, for such was not the case.

A BUMBOAT-WOMAN ON CHURCH

"O, I know nothing about other people's husbands," replied Mrs. Chopper, hastily. "Now, then, let us go and order the clothes; and then you'll be able to go to church on Sunday. I will do without you."

"What! won't you go to church?"

"Bless you, child! who is to give the poor men their breakfast and their beer? A bumboat-woman can't go to church any more than a baker's man, for people must eat on a Sunday. Church, like every thing else in this world, appears to me only to be made for the rich. I always take my Bible in the boat with me on Sunday; but then I can't read it, so it's of no great use. No, dear, I can't go to church; but I can contrive, if it don't rain in the evening, to go to meeting to hear a little of the work; but you can go to church; dear."

AN USHER'S EMPLOYMENTS.

I handed the toast to the master and mistress, the head-ushers, and parlour-boarders, but was not allowed any myself. I taught Latin and Greek and English grammer to the little boys, who made faces at me and put crooked pins on the bottom of my chair. I walked at the head of the string when they went out for an airing, and walked up stairs the last when it was time to go to bed. I had all the drudgery and none of the comforts: I was up first, and held answerable for all deficiencies: I had to examine all their nasty little trousers, and hold weekly conversation with the hotcher as to the possibility of repairs; to run out if a hen cackled, that the boys should not get the egg; to wipe the noses of my mistres's children, and carry them if they roared; to pay for all broken glass, if I could not discover the culprit; to account for all bad smells, for all noise, and for all ink spilled; to make all the peas, and to keep one hundred boys silent and attentive at church: for all which, with deductions, I received 40l. a year, and found my own washing.

DELIRIUM TREMENS,

BY A SUFFERER.

There is no torture like this most horrible disorder. The criminal on the wheel—the Indian at the stake does not suffer so much as its unhappy victims. It begins in restlessness, and inability to stand, sit or lie in one place. Then come burning headache, nausea, distorted vision, spasmodic affections of the neck, arms and legs, to end ere long in convulsions. If he is in the street he fancies himself pursued by a man with a drawn sword, a mad dog, or by a dun or a police officer, and he runs, though no man pursueth. By a desperate effort, he collects his perturbed senses and says, 'This is but imagination.' But his pain is beyond strength to bear. He is ashamed to meet any of his friends, and he wends his way, without an object, through the most obscure streets and passages, to shun the sight of any one he knows. He escapes not so. Every one he meets seems to be watching and scrutinizing him—at every step, imaginary hisses follow him—imaginary voices reproach him with his degradation. If he does meet a familiar face, he knows it not—if a friend accost him, he cannot recall him to mind. His eyes are fixed and glassy, and his speech wild and incoherent. If he is constitutionally courageous, he becomes a coward—he fears every one he sees—if he is cowardly, he becomes still more so. All the sins of his past life rise up in judgement against him, and to these a distempered fancy adds a thousand more that he never committed, or thought of committing. He is quite conscious of his own degradation—he even deems it deeper than it is, if that be possible. He fancies himself detested and despised by all mankind but he does not feel any resentment, for his mind is crushed—his spirit is broken. He abhors himself and would gladly change condition with the dogs, that course the street; yea, with the swine that wallow in the gutters.

Thus he wanders on, goaded by thick coming fancies, more terrible than the Furies of Orestes, till his strength fails him, and not till then, he returns to his own abode, if he can find it; which is doubtful. No sympathy awaits him there—there is, there can be, no sympathy for the drunkard. He tries to eat, but his stomach rejects all solid food, with unspeakable loathing. He tries to avert his thoughts from his unhappy condition; but it is in vain. He tries to read, but the letters dance before his bewildered eyes; his mind cannot take in their meaning; or if it does, it is only by fits and starts. He can bear it no longer. He now perceives that his hat is crushed, his clothes torn, he knows not how—that his face is dirty, and that he grievously needs shaving. He finds conversation a relief, and dreads solitude more than death; but no one comes nigh him. He must bear his misery as best he may. He paces his apartment like a bear at the stake.

Night comes—the dreadful, the solitary night, and the paroxysms return with redoubled violence He retires to his couch, but not to sleep. Voices cry in his ear, songs are sung, bells are rung, guns are fired. Cramps seize him and he is compelled to spring to his feet to shake them off. At last he sleeps, and Oh, the horrible dreams. Now the ruling passion is seen; if pugnacious, he would fain fight, for he has arisen in raving delirium. A convulsion at last stretches him insensible, and if not restrained, he beats himself to pieces; but he feels nothing—he rises, and would leap from the window or jump into the fire. He falls again—convulsions follow convulsions till the scene closes in death!

This sketch might, to advantage, have been lengthened. Short as it is, it is drawn from life.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

DURING the Summer the Quebec Post Office will be open to the public from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M.. On SUNDAYS, in the Morning for Two Hours after the arrival of the Western Mail, and in the Afternoon, from 2 to 3 o'clock.

By order of the Deputy Post Master General.
General Post Office.
Quebec, June 1841.

NOTICE.

RUSSIAN STOVES.

THE Russian Stove Company is now ready to receive orders for the erection of this useful and economical Stove. A sample of them can be seen at the Auction Rooms of Mr. G. D BALZARETTI, every day from 8 to 5 o'clock, where orders will be received, or at the Manufactory Establishment, No. 99 St. Vallier street.—30th Sept 1841.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE.

50 Gross of the well known celebrated JONES' MATCHES—nothing equal to them in the Canadas.

CHAS. F. PRATT & BROTHER.
Quebec, 25th Aug. 1841.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

THE Court of Directors hereby give notice, that a half yearly Dividend of Twenty-two shillings sterling, per share, will become payable on the shares registered in the Colonies, on and after the 30th July, during the usual hours of business, at the several Branch Banks.

The Dividend is declared in Sterling money, and will be paid at the rate of Exchange current, on the 30th July, to be then fixed by the Local Boards.

The Books will close preparatory to the Dividend, on the 15th July, between which time and 30th July, no transfer of Shares can take place.

By order of the Court,
(Signed,) GEO. DE BOSCO ATTWOOD.
London, 1st June, 1841. Secretary.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

25,000 Regalia Cigars,
20,000 Cruz Brand, No. 1, Principe,
15 Cr " No. 2, "
P " No. 1, "
1 Matthew Congress,
2,000 Riondo Congress,
10,000 Noriego,
2,000 Cuisa,
1,000 Manilla Cheroots,
24,000 Mendosa & Garcia,
5,000 Trabucos,
25,000 Regatta, No. 1, Canada Manufacture,
20,000 Matthew half Regalia,

Maracaibo Knaster Tobacco, Fine mild old Petit Knaster, Vuelta de Abajo, Fine Leighter Porto Rico, Cut Tobacco, Strasburg Snuff, French Rappee, Fine Moccoboy, American Gentleman, Natchitoches Mixture, Cigar Cases of different sizes, & Patent Matches.

—ALSO.—

A very large stock of sole and upper Leather English French, Irish and Canada manufacture, &c.

CHS. F. PRATT & BROTHER.
Foot of Mountain Street, Quebec.
2nd June 1841.

MANUFACTURE OF RUSSIAN STOVES

By a Company under the direction of
MR. SMOLINSKI,

Who has introduced from Poland a number of workmen whose trade is the manufacturing of these Stoves.

99, ST. VALLIER STREET, QUEBEC.

SUCH Gentlemen of the Clergy, or others, as may have experienced any difficulty about the Chimneys, will, by writing, (post paid) to the above establishment, have the necessary directions forwarded to them.

As it may be impossible to meet all the demands, it is deemed proper to notify that the first applications will be first attended to.

Quebec, 14th June 1841.

FOR SALE.

3,400 Bars round No. 3, Iron,
1,290 " flat ditto, } assorted sizes.
500 Coils best Cordage,
17 Cwt. 5-16 Chain, short linked,
2 Chain Cables and Anchors, with a complete gang of standing and running Rigging, Blocks, Deadeyes, &c. to suit a vessel of 300 tons Register.

Apply to H. N. JONES.
Commercial Chambers,
18th August 1841.

NOTICE.

TO PERSONS DESIROUS OF SETTLING ON THE LAMBTON AND KENNEBEC ROAD.

NOTICE is hereby given that it is the intention of the Government at once to take the necessary steps for Settling the Kennebec Road, in conformity to the provincial Statute 5, Geo. Cap 31.

Lots of 50 Acres of Land each will be laid out on each side of the road.

Settlers 21 years of age and upwards who have never obtained a grant of Land from Government, may obtain a Lot of 50 Acres on the following conditions:—

1st.—They are to make application to the Emigrant Agent, at Quebec, or to the resident Agent, whenever they shall be ready to become resident, on the tract to be granted.

2nd.—Upon giving a satisfactory account of their means of providing for themselves until a Crop can be raised from the ground, they will receive a Ticket from the Emigrant Agent entitling them to locate the land.

3rdly.—Upon application to the resident Agent in the first place, he will forward a statement to the Emigrant Agent, of the applicant's age, family, and means of settlement, upon which, if approved, authority for location will issue.

4thly.—The Tickets issued will be useless to any but the applicants, and unless presented to the resident Agent within one month from the date they will not be received by him. Any person who shall receive a Ticket, and who shall not proceed to his Settlement within one month, or who, having been placed upon land there shall abandon it, will be considered as having lost all claim to receive land

5thly.—Settlers will be required to clear and place once under Crop, one third of the land located, and to reside on the land until this settlement duty is performed, and after one third of the grant shall have been cleared and under crop, the settler shall be entitled to his Patent, free of expense

6thly.—The settlement duty is required to be done within four years from the date of the Ticket.

7thly.—Settlers who are under the necessity of being temporarily absent from their Locations, will apply to the resident Agent stating the length of their intended absence, and the reason for it, which will be entered on the Agent's Book if the reason for absence seems sufficient, and any person who shall absent himself without being permitted to do so by the Agent or who shall remain away from the settlement, for a longer time than such permission shall authorise, will be considered as having forfeited his location.

8thly.—An assignment or attempt to assign any Ticket or Location, will also be considered as a orfeiture of all right in the Locatee or Assignee; or if it shall appear that the Locatee has previously obtained a Grant of Land from Government, his new Location shall be forfeited.

9thly.—In all cases of abandonment of Location, the located land will immediately be considered open for new location or sale.

10thly.—As it is not the intention of the Government to offer the settlers any assistance further than the free grant of land, applicants are specially desired to consider for themselves whether or not, they have the means of maintaining themselves and their families until Crops can be raised from the ground.

Mr. C. TASCHEREAU, the Agent for the Settlement of the Kennebec Road or Mr. BUCHANAN, Agent for Emigrants at Quebec, will furnish any further information which may be required.

THOS. C. MURDOCH,
NEW *Chief Secretary.*

ORANGE MARMALADE,
FOR SALE BY
G. SCOTT,
Quebec, June 8, 1841. Confectioner

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS:

TWENTY-FOUR Cases assorted Earthenware, now landing ex "Alexander Wise," from Liverpool.

20 pipes, 10 hhds. Martell's Cognac Brandy,
10 hhds Pale do do do
200 best quality French Burr Stones,
100 bags } Ship Biscuit,
50 bbls }
100 bbls Prime Beef,
50 bbls Prime Mess Beef,
60 bbls Prime and Prime Mess Pork,
50 Kegs Lard
25 casks Upper Canada Whiskey,
48 bags Candlewick.

BAIRD & CO.
No. 1, St. Peter Street.
Quebec, May 27th 1841.

FOR SALE.

300 BOLTS of the best Patent Canvass,
100 Coils of do. Cordage, various sizes.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN & Co.
Gibb's Wharf.
Quebec, May 24, 1841. saw

J. W. LEAYCRAFT, DUNSCOMB & CO.
OFFER FOR SALE.

HOGSHEADS of Bright MUSCOVADO SUGAR,

—AND—

Puncheons CUBA RUM,
Now landing ex brig Southampton, from Xague de Cuba.

ALSO

Canada Prime and Prime Mess PORK.
Quebec, 20th May 1841.

SUPERIOR
LEMON SYRUP
Manufactured and sold by
WM. PATERSON,
Grocer.
No. 18. Notre Dame Street, Quebec.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

A FEW HOGSHEADS of Superior MADEIRA WINE.

B. DAIKERS,
8, Sault-au-Matelot Street.
15th June, 1841.

THE Subscriber begs to intimate that he is now devoting particular attention to the manufacture of Oatmeal, and will always have on hand a large supply, wich he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

—ALSO—

Superfine, Fine, and Middling Flour,
Pot and Pearl Barley,
Farine Entière, Pease, Oats, Bran, &c. &c.

—AND—

A large assortment of very superior QUILLS.

GEORGE BISSET,
Quebec, 23rd July, 1841. us Hunt's Wharf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber takes the present opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general for the liberal support in business he has hitherto enjoyed and begs leave to inform them that he has removed to the premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Gibb & Shaw, No. 18, Notre Dame Street, opposite the Store of Mr. Cathro, Watch-maker, where he intends to keep a general assortment of Groceries, Wines and liquors of the best quality, and at moderate prices, and hopes to merit a continuance of public patronage.

WM. PATERSON.

Quebec, 7th May 1841.
N. B. Daily expected a choice assorment of China & Earthenware.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

50 CASKS WHISKEY,
100 boxes Glass 8½ by 9½ in half boxes
40 do Digby Herrings
20000 Common, Cigars, in hundreds
15 kegs Snuff
10 do, best Plug 16s.
10000 Silva Cigars, 10 years old
2000 Ladies do.
600 large dry Hides
364 heavy green Calf Skins.

CHAS. F. PRATT & BROTHER.
Quebec, 20th June, 1841.

ARNOLD'S VICTORIA HOUSE, No 15, Notre Dame Street, Lower Town, near the market Place.—Ordinary from 2 till 4 o'clock, P. M.—Soups and Chops at all hours Large Storage for the convenience of boarders.

Quebec, 4th May, 1841.

FOR SALE.

ONE Hundred Barrels COAL TAR. Apply to the subscriber. J. NESBITT.
25th May, 1841. St. Roche

FORWARDING.

FERGUSON & McGIBBON, MONTREAL.
McGIBBON & FERGUSON, KINGSTON.

THEIR business is conducted altogether by way of the St. Lawrence, by which route sufficient despatch can be given to goods upwards. GOODS forwarded from Quebec to their care, destined to any other part of the Province beyond Kingston, or on the line of the St. Lawrence below that place will meet with prompt attention and despatch.

Montreal, 15th May 1841.

RAGS, ROPES, CANVASS, & OAKUM.

THE highest price paid for Old Ropes, Rags and Canvass.—A constant supply of Writing, Printing and Wrapping Papers, always on hand, at the Warehouse of

MILLER, McDONALD & CO.
Hunt's Wharf.

N. B.—A supply of superior machine-made Oakum for sale.
Quebec, 2nd April, 1841.

FOR SALE.

1000 BARRELS CANADA FINE FLOUR.
Apply to
THOS. CRINGAN & Co.
5th May 1841. Wellington Wharf.

QUEBEC.—Printed and published by A. JACQUIES No. 20, SAULT-AU-MATELOT STREET.